

**LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE GUARANTY
ASSOCIATION MODEL ACT**

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Section 1. Title

This Act shall be known and may be cited as the [State] Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association Act.

Section 2. Purpose

- A. The purpose of this Act is to protect, subject to certain limitations, the persons specified in Section 3A against failure in the performance of contractual obligations, under life and health insurance policies and annuity contracts specified in Section 3B, because of the impairment or insolvency of the member insurer that issued the policies or contracts.
- B. To provide this protection, an association of insurers is created to pay benefits and to continue coverages as limited by this Act, and members of the Association are subject to assessment to provide funds to carry out the purpose of this Act.

Drafting Note: The basic purpose of this model act is to protect policy owners, insureds, beneficiaries, annuitants, payees and assignees against losses (both in terms of paying claims and continuing coverage) which might otherwise occur due to an impairment or insolvency of an insurer. Unlike the property and liability lines of business, life and annuity contracts in particular are long-term arrangements for security. An insured may have impaired health or be at an advanced age so as to be unable to obtain new and similar coverage from other insurers. The payment of cash values alone does not adequately meet such needs. Thus it is essential that coverage be continued. In like manner, an insured may be unable to obtain new health insurance or, at least, he may lose protection for prior illness.

Section 3. Coverage and Limitations

- A. This Act shall provide coverage for the policies and contracts specified in Subsection B:
- (1) To persons who, regardless of where they reside (except for nonresident certificate holders under group policies or contracts), are the beneficiaries, assignees or payees of the persons covered under Paragraph (2);
 - (2) To persons who are owners of or certificate holders under the policies or contracts (other than unallocated annuity contracts, and structured settlement annuities) and in each case who:
 - (a) Are residents; or
 - (b) Are not residents, but only under all of the following conditions:
 - (i) The insurer that issued the policies or contracts is domiciled in this State;
 - (ii) The States in which the persons reside have associations similar to the association created by this Act;
 - (iii) The persons are not eligible for coverage by an association in any other State due to the fact that the insurer was not licensed in the State at the time specified in the State's guaranty association law.
 - (3) For unallocated annuity contracts specified in Subsection B; Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall not apply, and this Act shall (except as provided in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of this subsection) provide coverage to:
 - (a) Persons who are the owners of the unallocated annuity contracts if the contracts are issued to or in connection with a specific benefit plan whose plan sponsor has its principal place of business in this State; and
 - (b) Persons who are owners of unallocated annuity contracts issued to or in connection with government lotteries if the owners are residents.

Drafting Note: It is believed that coverage of unallocated annuities is a policy decision that should be made by each individual State. Attached as an Appendix are alternative Sections 3, 5 and 6, which specifically exclude all unallocated annuities from coverage.

- (4) For structured settlement annuities specified in Subsection B; Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall not apply, and this Act shall (except as provided in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of this subsection) provide coverage to a person who is a payee under a structured settlement annuity (or beneficiary of a payee if the payee is deceased), if the payee:
 - (a) Is a resident, regardless of where the contract owner resides; or
 - (b) Is not a resident, but only under both of the following conditions:

- (i)
 - (I) The contract owner of the structured settlement annuity is a resident; or
 - (II) The contract owner of the structured settlement annuity is not a resident; but
 - The insurer that issued the structured settlement annuity is domiciled in this State; and
 - The State in which the contract owner resides has an association similar to the association created by this Act; and
 - (ii) Neither the payee (or beneficiary) nor the contract owner is eligible for coverage by the association of the State in which the payee or contract owner resides.
- (5) This Act shall not provide coverage to:
 - (a) A person who is a payee (or beneficiary) of a contract owner resident of this State, if the payee (or beneficiary) is afforded any coverage by the association of another State; or
 - (b) A person covered under Paragraph (3) of this subsection, if any coverage is provided by the association of another State to the person.
- (6) This Act is intended to provide coverage to a person who is a resident of this State and, in special circumstances, to a nonresident. In order to avoid duplicate coverage, if a person who would otherwise receive coverage under this Act is provided coverage under the laws of any other State, the person shall not be provided coverage under this Act. In determining the application of the provisions of this paragraph in situations where a person could be covered by the association of more than one State, whether as an owner, payee, beneficiary or assignee, this Act shall be construed in conjunction with other State laws to result in coverage by only one association.
- B.
 - (1) This Act shall provide coverage to the persons specified in Subsection A for direct, non-group life, health, or annuity policies or contracts and supplemental contracts to any of these, for certificates under direct group policies and contracts, and for unallocated annuity contracts issued by member insurers, except as limited by this Act. Annuity contracts and certificates under group annuity contracts include but are not limited to guaranteed investment contracts, deposit administration contracts, unallocated funding agreements, allocated funding agreements, structured settlement annuities, annuities issued to or in connection with government lotteries and any immediate or deferred annuity contracts.
 - (2) This Act shall not provide coverage for:
 - (a) A portion of a policy or contract not guaranteed by the insurer, or under which the risk is borne by the policy or contract owner;

- (b) A policy or contract of reinsurance, unless assumption certificates have been issued pursuant to the reinsurance policy or contract;
- (c) A portion of a policy or contract to the extent that the rate of interest on which it is based, or the interest rate, crediting rate or similar factor determined by use of an index or other external reference stated in the policy or contract employed in calculating returns or changes in value;
 - (i) Averaged over the period of four (4) years prior to the date on which the member insurer becomes an impaired or insolvent insurer under this Act, whichever is earlier, exceeds the rate of interest determined by subtracting two (2) percentage points from Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Average averaged for that same four-year period or for such lesser period if the policy or contract was issued less than four (4) years before the member insurer becomes an impaired or insolvent insurer under this Act, whichever is earlier; and
 - (ii) On and after the date on which the member insurer becomes an impaired or insolvent insurer under this Act, whichever is earlier, exceeds the rate of interest determined by subtracting three (3) percentage points from Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Average as most recently available;
- (d) A portion of a policy or contract issued to a plan or program of an employer, association or other person to provide life, health or annuity benefits to its employees, members or others, to the extent that the plan or program is self-funded or uninsured, including but not limited to benefits payable by an employer, association or other person under;
 - (i) A multiple employer welfare arrangement as defined in 29 U.S.C. § 1144;
 - (ii) A minimum premium group insurance plan;
 - (iii) A stop-loss group insurance plan; or
 - (iv) An administrative services only contract;
- (e) A portion of a policy or contract to the extent that it provides for
 - (i) Dividends or experience rating credits;
 - (ii) Voting rights; or
 - (iii) Payment of any fees or allowances to any person, including the policy or contract owner, in connection with the service to or administration of the policy or contract;

- (f) A policy or contract issued in this State by a member insurer at a time when it was not licensed or did not have a certificate of authority to issue the policy or contract in this State;
- (g) An unallocated annuity contract issued to or in connection with a benefit plan protected under the federal Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, regardless of whether the federal Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation has yet become liable to make any payments with respect to the benefit plan;
- (h) A portion of an unallocated annuity contract that is not issued to or in connection with a specific employee, union or association of natural persons benefit plan or a government lottery;
- (i) A portion of a policy or contract to the extent that the assessments required by Section 9 with respect to the policy or contract are preempted by federal or State law;
- (j) An obligation that does not arise under the express written terms of the policy or contract issued by the insurer to the contract owner or policy owner, including without limitation:
 - (i) Claims based on marketing materials;
 - (ii) Claims based on side letters, riders or other documents that were issued by the insurer without meeting applicable policy form filing or approval requirements;
 - (iii) Misrepresentations of or regarding policy benefits;
 - (iv) Extra-contractual claims; or
 - (v) A claim for penalties or consequential or incidental damages;
- (k) A contractual agreement that establishes the member insurer's obligations to provide a book value accounting guaranty for defined contribution benefit plan participants by reference to a portfolio of assets that is owned by the benefit plan or its trustee, which in each case is not an affiliate of the member insurer; or
- (l) A portion of a policy or contract to the extent it provides for interest or other changes in value to be determined by the use of an index or other external reference stated in the policy or contract, but which have not been credited to the policy or contract, or as to which the policy or contract owner's rights are subject to forfeiture, as of the date the member insurer becomes an impaired or insolvent insurer under this Act, whichever is earlier. If a policy's or contract's interest or changes in value are credited less frequently than annually, then for purposes of determining the values that have been credited and are not subject to forfeiture under Section 3B(2)(l), the interest or change in value determined by using the procedures defined in the policy or contract will be credited as if the contractual date of

crediting interest or changing values was the date of impairment or insolvency, whichever is earlier, and will not be subject to forfeiture.

- (m) A policy or contract providing any hospital, medical, prescription drug or other health care benefits pursuant to Part C or Part D of Subchapter XVIII, Chapter 7 of Title 42 of the United States Code (commonly known as Medicare Part C& D) or any regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Drafting Note: Some life insurance policies and annuity contracts covered by this Act provide for interest or other changes in value to be determined by the use of an index or other external reference stated in the policy or contract. Sections 3B(2)(c) and 3B(2)(l) clarify the treatment of such policies or contracts in order to limit increases in interest in a manner that parallels the treatment provided other policies and contracts under this Act. Section 3B(2)(c) explicitly states that the application of the limit on “rate of interest” includes returns and changes in value determined by equity index or other reference. Section 3B(2)(l) excludes from coverage any interest or change in value that, as of the date the member insurer becomes an impaired or insolvent insurer under this Act, whichever is earlier, has not been credited to the policy or contract. It excludes from coverage any interest or change in value as to which the right of the policy or contract owner is subject to forfeiture on the date the member insurer becomes an impaired or insolvent insurer under this Act, whichever is earlier. However, for policies or contracts that credit interest or changes in value less than annually, Section 3B(2)(1) clarifies that crediting will be done according to the procedures set forth in the policy or contract except that the date of impairment or insolvency under this Act, whichever is earlier, will be deemed the final date for crediting interest of changes in value.

C. The benefits that the Association may become obligated to cover shall in no event exceed the lesser of:

- (1) The contractual obligations for which the insurer is liable or would have been liable if it were not an impaired or insolvent insurer; or
- (2) (a) With respect to one life, regardless of the number of policies or contracts:
 - (i) \$300,000 in life insurance death benefits, but not more than \$100,000 in net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values for life insurance;
 - (ii) In health insurance benefits:
 - (I) \$100,000 for coverages not defined as disability insurance or basic hospital, medical and surgical insurance or major medical insurance or long term care insurance as defined in [section of State law dealing with health insurance/disability insurance/long term care insurance] including any net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values;
 - (II) \$300,000 for disability insurance as defined in [section of State law dealing with health insurance/disability insurance], and \$300,000 for long term care insurance as defined in [section of State law dealing with health insurance/long term care insurance];
 - (III) \$500,000 for basic hospital medical and surgical insurance or major medical insurance as defined in [section of State law dealing with health insurance];

- (iii) \$250,000 in the present value of annuity benefits, including net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values; or
- (b) With respect to each individual participating in a governmental retirement benefit plan established under Section 401, 403(b) or 457 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code covered by an unallocated annuity contract or the beneficiaries of each such individual if deceased, in the aggregate, \$250,000 in present value annuity benefits, including net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values;
- (c) With respect to each payee of a structured settlement annuity (or beneficiary or beneficiaries of the payee if deceased), \$250,000 in present value annuity benefits, in the aggregate, including net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values, if any;
- (d) However, in no event shall the Association be obligated to cover more than (i) an aggregate of \$300,000 in benefits with respect to any one life under Paragraphs 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) of this subsection except with respect to benefits for basic hospital, medical and surgical insurance and major medical insurance under Paragraph 2(a)(ii) of this subsection, in which case the aggregate liability of the Association shall not exceed \$500,000 with respect to any one individual, or (ii) with respect to one owner of multiple non-group policies of life insurance, whether the policy owner is an individual, firm, corporation or other person, and whether the persons insured are officers, managers, employees or other persons, more than \$5,000,000 in benefits, regardless of the number of policies and contracts held by the owner;
- (e) With respect to either (i) one contract owner provided coverage under Subsection A(3)(b) of this section; or (ii) one plan sponsor whose plans own directly or in trust one or more unallocated annuity contracts not included in Paragraph (2)(b) of this subsection, \$5,000,000 in benefits, irrespective of the number of contracts with respect to the contract owner or plan sponsor. However, in the case where one or more unallocated annuity contracts are covered contracts under this Act and are owned by a trust or other entity for the benefit of two (2) or more plan sponsors, coverage shall be afforded by the Association if the largest interest in the trust or entity owning the contract or contracts is held by a plan sponsor whose principal place of business is in this State and in no event shall the Association be obligated to cover more than \$5,000,000 in benefits with respect to all these unallocated contracts.
- (f) The limitations set forth in this subsection are limitations on the benefits for which the Association is obligated before taking into account either its subrogation and assignment rights or the extent to which those benefits could be provided out of the assets of the impaired or insolvent insurer attributable to covered policies. The costs of the Association's obligations under this Act may be met by the use of assets attributable to covered policies or reimbursed to the Association pursuant to its subrogation and assignment rights.

- D. In performing its obligations to provide coverage under Section 8 of this Act, the Association shall not be required to guarantee, assume, reinsure or perform, or cause to be guaranteed, assumed, reinsured or performed, the contractual obligations of the insolvent or impaired insurer under a covered policy or contract that do not materially affect the economic values or economic benefits of the covered policy or contract.

Drafting Note: This section and Section 8 are key sections of the Act. Section 3 identifies who and what are covered and not covered by the Act. Section 8 specifies the responsibilities of the Association toward covered persons with covered policies.

Protection of this Act is primarily extended to resident persons but certain nonresidents under specific circumstances will be protected by this Act if the insolvent insurer was domiciled in this State.

This model does not apply to reinsurance unless assumption certificates were issued to the direct insureds. Furthermore, it applies only to direct individual or group certificate insurance issued by insurers licensed to transact insurance in this State at any time.

Persons to whom coverage is typically provided are resident owners of policies or contracts, or their beneficiaries, assignees or payees. For group contracts, coverage is provided to resident certificate holders and not to the owners of the group contracts; this avoids the possibility of double coverage and indirect coverage of nonresident certificate holders through resident group contract owners. However, for unallocated annuities, coverage is provided under Subsection A(3) to plan sponsors whose principal place of business is in this State, rather than to contract owners. No coverage is provided to individuals who have or might have an interest in the plan or unallocated annuity contract because there is no contractual guaranty by the insurer to individuals under those contracts. Subsection A(4) provides coverage for structured settlement annuities to resident payees rather than to the contract owners.

Subsection A(3) providing unallocated annuity contract coverage to plan sponsors whose principal place of business is in the State and Subsection A(4) providing structured settlement annuity coverage to resident payees are significant changes from previous versions of this Model Act intended to place the coverage in the State of the resident persons to be protected rather than in the State where the nominal owner of the contract resides. Subsections A(5) and (6) avoid the possibility of double coverage due to differing approaches for determining the covered persons in different State statutes and provide mechanisms for resolving which State's statutes will be used to determine the existence and limits of coverage.

Policies and contracts covered by the model bill are life, health and annuity policies and contracts and contracts supplemental thereto. The term health insurance is intended to include "accident and health" insurance, "sickness and accident" insurance, "disability" insurance, etc. The individual State may want to adjust this language to fit its particular terminology.

Subsection B(2) identifies certain types of contracts or portions of contracts that are specifically not covered by this Act. If a portion of a contract is not covered, the remainder of the contract is covered unless excluded otherwise. Subsection B(2) also provides a ready means by which an individual State can exempt from the Act those policies and contracts issued by insurers or similar organizations deemed appropriate for exemption by the State.

Subsection B(2)(h) excludes coverage for any unallocated annuity contract not used to fund a benefit plan for natural persons or governmental lottery. Subsection B(2)(k) is intended to exclude from coverage those products commonly referred to as "financial guaranty" products.

Subsection C provides the maximum limitations of the Association's liability by type of contract or line of business and overall per one life, plan sponsor or owner. The limits may be reached through cash surrender payments, benefit payments, or continuing coverage or a combination thereof. The maximum limits for each type of coverage should be set at an appropriate level after review by each State.

Section 4. Construction

This Act shall be construed to effect the purpose under Section 2.

Section 5. Definitions

As used in this Act:

- A. “Account” means either of the two accounts created under Section 6.
- B. “Association” means the [State] Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association created under Section 6.
- C. “Authorized assessment” or the term “authorized” when used in the context of assessments means a resolution by the Board of Directors has been passed whereby an assessment will be called immediately or in the future from member insurers for a specified amount. An assessment is authorized when the resolution is passed.
- D. “Benefit plan” means a specific employee, union or association of natural persons benefit plan.
- E. “Called assessment” or the term “called” when used in the context of assessments means that a notice has been issued by the Association to member insurers requiring that an authorized assessment be paid within the time frame set forth within the notice. An authorized assessment becomes a called assessment when notice is mailed by the Association to member insurers.
- F. “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Insurance of this State.

Drafting Note: Insert the title of the chief insurance regulatory official whenever the term “commissioner” appears.

- G. “Contractual obligation” means an obligation under a policy or contract or certificate under a group policy or contract, or portion thereof for which coverage is provided under Section 3.
- H. “Covered policy” means a policy or contract or portion of a policy or contract for which coverage is provided under Section 3.
- I. “Extra-contractual claims” shall include, for example, claims relating to bad faith in the payment of claims, punitive or exemplary damages or attorneys’ fees and costs.
- J. “Impaired insurer” means a member insurer which, after the effective date of this Act, is not an insolvent insurer, and is placed under an order of rehabilitation or conservation by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- K. “Insolvent insurer” means a member insurer which after the effective date of this Act, is placed under an order of liquidation by a court of competent jurisdiction with a finding of insolvency.
- L. “Member insurer” means an insurer licensed or that holds a certificate of authority to transact in this State any kind of insurance for which coverage is provided under Section 3, and includes an insurer whose license or certificate of authority in this State may have been suspended, revoked, not renewed or voluntarily withdrawn, but does not include:
 - (1) A hospital or medical service organization, whether profit or non-profit;
 - (2) A health maintenance organization;

- (3) A fraternal benefit society;
 - (4) A mandatory State pooling plan;
 - (5) A mutual assessment company or other person that operates on an assessment basis;
 - (6) An insurance exchange;
 - (7) An organization that has a certificate or license limited to the issuance of charitable gift annuities under [insert the appropriate section of the State code]; or
 - (8) An entity similar to any of the above.
- M. “Moody’s Corporate Bond Yield Average” means the Monthly Average Corporates as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., or any successor thereto.
- N. “Owner” of a policy or contract and “policy owner” and “contract owner” mean the person who is identified as the legal owner under the terms of the policy or contract or who is otherwise vested with legal title to the policy or contract through a valid assignment completed in accordance with the terms of the policy or contract and properly recorded as the owner on the books of the insurer. The terms owner, contract owner and policy owner do not include persons with a mere beneficial interest in a policy or contract.
- O. “Person” means an individual, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, association, governmental body or entity or voluntary organization.
- P. “Plan sponsor” means:
- (1) The employer in the case of a benefit plan established or maintained by a single employer;
 - (2) The employee organization in the case of a benefit plan established or maintained by an employee organization; or
 - (3) In a case of a benefit plan established or maintained by two (2) or more employers or jointly by one or more employers and one or more employee organizations, the association, committee, joint board of trustees, or other similar group of representatives of the parties who establish or maintain the benefit plan.
- Q. “Premiums” means amounts or considerations (by whatever name called) received on covered policies or contracts less returned premiums, considerations and deposits and less dividends and experience credits. “Premiums” does not include amounts or considerations received for policies or contracts or for the portions of policies or contracts for which coverage is not provided under Section 3B except that assessable premium shall not be reduced on account of Sections 3B(2)(c) relating to interest limitations and 3C(2) relating to limitations with respect to one individual, one participant and one contract owner. “Premiums” shall not include:

- (1) Premiums in excess of \$5,000,000 on an unallocated annuity contract not issued under a governmental retirement benefit plan (or its trustee) established under Section 401, 403(b) or 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, or
 - (2) With respect to multiple non-group policies of life insurance owned by one owner, whether the policy owner is an individual, firm, corporation or other person, and whether the persons insured are officers, managers, employees or other persons, premiums in excess of \$5,000,000 with respect to these policies or contracts, regardless of the number of policies or contracts held by the owner.
- R.
- (1) “Principal place of business” of a plan sponsor or a person other than a natural person means the single State in which the natural persons who establish policy for the direction, control and coordination of the operations of the entity as a whole primarily exercise that function, determined by the Association in its reasonable judgment by considering the following factors:
 - (a) The State in which the primary executive and administrative headquarters of the entity is located;
 - (b) The State in which the principal office of the chief executive officer of the entity is located;
 - (c) The State in which the board of directors (or similar governing person or persons) of the entity conducts the majority of its meetings;
 - (d) The State in which the executive or management committee of the board of directors (or similar governing person or persons) of the entity conducts the majority of its meetings;
 - (e) The State from which the management of the overall operations of the entity is directed; and
 - (f) In the case of a benefit plan sponsored by affiliated companies comprising a consolidated corporation, the State in which the holding company or controlling affiliate has its principal place of business as determined using the above factors.

However, in the case of a plan sponsor, if more than fifty percent (50%) of the participants in the benefit plan are employed in a single State, that State shall be deemed to be the principal place of business of the plan sponsor.

- (2) The principal place of business of a plan sponsor of a benefit plan described in Subsection P(3) of this section shall be deemed to be the principal place of business of the association, committee, joint board of trustees or other similar group of representatives of the parties who establish or maintain the benefit plan that, in lieu of a specific or clear designation of a principal place of business, shall be deemed to be the principal place of business of the employer or employee organization that has the largest investment in the benefit plan in question.

- S. “Receivership court” means the court in the insolvent or impaired insurer’s State having jurisdiction over the conservation, rehabilitation or liquidation of the insurer.
- T. “Resident” means a person to whom a contractual obligation is owed and who resides in this State on the date of entry of a court order that determines a member insurer to be an impaired insurer or a court order that determines a member insurer to be an insolvent insurer, whichever occurs first. A person may be a resident of only one State, which in the case of a person other than a natural person shall be its principal place of business. Citizens of the United States that are either (i) residents of foreign countries, or (ii) residents of United States possessions, territories or protectorates that do not have an association similar to the Association created by this Act, shall be deemed residents of the State of domicile of the insurer that issued the policies or contracts.
- U. “Structured settlement annuity” means an annuity purchased in order to fund periodic payments for a plaintiff or other claimant in payment for or with respect to personal injury suffered by the plaintiff or other claimant.
- V. “State” means a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and a United States possession, territory or protectorate.
- W. “Supplemental contract” means a written agreement entered into for the distribution of proceeds under a life, health or annuity policy or contract.
- X. “Unallocated annuity contract” means an annuity contract or group annuity certificate which is not issued to and owned by an individual, except to the extent of any annuity benefits guaranteed to an individual by an insurer under the contract or certificate.

Each State will wish to examine its own statutes to determine whether these definitions are applicable and to determine whether some should be deleted and others added.

Section 6. Creation of the Association

- A. There is created a nonprofit legal entity to be known as the [State] Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association. All member insurers shall be and remain members of the Association as a condition of their authority to transact insurance in this State. The Association shall perform its functions under the plan of operation established and approved under Section 10 and shall exercise its powers through a board of directors established under Section 7. For purposes of administration and assessment, the Association shall maintain two (2) accounts:
 - (1) The life insurance and annuity account which includes the following subaccounts:
 - (a) Life insurance account;
 - (b) Annuity account which shall include annuity contracts owned by a governmental retirement plan (or its trustee) established under Section 401, 403(b) or 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, but shall otherwise exclude unallocated annuities; and

- (c) Unallocated annuity account, which shall exclude contracts owned by a governmental retirement benefit plan (or its trustee) established under Section 401, 403(b) or 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code.
 - (2) The health insurance account.
- B. The Association shall come under the immediate supervision of the commissioner and shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the insurance laws of this State. Meetings or records of the Association may be opened to the public upon majority vote of the board of directors of the Association.

Section 7. Board of Directors

- A. The board of directors of the Association shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) member insurers serving terms as established in the plan of operation. The insurer members of the board shall be selected by member insurers subject to the approval of the commissioner. In addition, two (2) persons who must be public representatives shall be appointed by the commissioner to the board of directors. A “public representative” may not be an officer, director or employee of an insurance company or any person engaged in the business of insurance.

Vacancies on the board shall be filled for the remaining period of the term by a majority vote of the remaining board members, for member insurers subject to the approval of the commissioner, and by the commissioner for public representatives. To select the initial board of directors, and initially organize the Association, the commissioner shall give notice to all member insurers of the time and place of the organizational meeting. In determining voting rights at the organizational meeting each member insurer shall be entitled to one vote in person or by proxy. If the board of directors is not selected within sixty (60) days after notice of the organizational meeting, the commissioner may appoint the initial insurer members in addition to the public representatives.

- B. In approving selections or in appointing members to the board, the commissioner shall consider, among other things, whether all member insurers are fairly represented.
- C. Members of the board may be reimbursed from the assets of the Association for expenses incurred by them as members of the board of directors but members of the board shall not otherwise be compensated by the Association for their services.

Drafting Note: Subsection A provides that the number and term of the members of the board of directors shall be determined in the plan of operation. To avoid problems in initially selecting the board, this section includes a provision for a start-up meeting which will be called by the commissioner. To determine voting rights at the organizational meeting each member would have one vote. Thereafter the plan of operation will establish the voting procedures, by-laws, etc. governing the conduct of the Association. States that are amending an existing statute should provide for a continuation of the board.

Section 8. Powers and Duties of the Association

- A. If a member insurer is an impaired insurer, the Association may, in its discretion, and subject to any conditions imposed by the Association that do not impair the contractual obligations of the impaired insurer and that are approved by the commissioner:

- (1) Guarantee, assume or reinsure, or cause to be guaranteed, assumed, or reinsured, any or all of the policies or contracts of the impaired insurer; or
 - (2) Provide such monies, pledges, loans, notes, guarantees or other means as are proper to effectuate Paragraph (1) and assure payment of the contractual obligations of the impaired insurer pending action under Paragraph (1).
- B. If a member insurer is an insolvent insurer, the Association shall, in its discretion, either:
- (1)
 - (a)
 - (i) Guaranty, assume or reinsure, or cause to be guaranteed, assumed or reinsured, the policies or contracts of the insolvent insurer; or
 - (ii) Assure payment of the contractual obligations of the insolvent insurer; and
 - (b) Provide monies, pledges, loans, notes, guarantees, or other means reasonably necessary to discharge the Association's duties; or
 - (2) Provide benefits and coverages in accordance with the following provisions:
 - (a) With respect to life and health insurance policies and annuities, assure payment of benefits for premiums identical to the premiums and benefits (except for terms of conversion and renewability) that would have been payable under the policies or contracts of the insolvent insurer, for claims incurred:
 - (i) With respect to group policies and contracts, not later than the earlier of the next renewal date under those policies or contracts or forty-five (45) days, but in no event less than thirty (30) days, after the date on which the Association becomes obligated with respect to the policies and contracts;
 - (ii) With respect to non-group policies, contracts, and annuities not later than the earlier of the next renewal date (if any) under the policies or contracts or one year, but in no event less than thirty (30) days, from the date on which the Association becomes obligated with respect to the policies or contracts;
 - (b) Make diligent efforts to provide all known insureds or annuitants (for non-group policies and contracts), or group policy owners with respect to group policies and contracts, thirty (30) days notice of the termination (pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph) of the benefits provided;
 - (c) With respect to non-group life and health insurance policies and annuities covered by the Association, make available to each known insured or annuitant, or owner if other than the insured or annuitant, and with respect to an individual formerly insured or formerly an annuitant under a group policy who is not eligible for replacement group coverage, make available substitute coverage on

an individual basis in accordance with the provisions of Subparagraph (d), if the insureds or annuitants had a right under law or the terminated policy or annuity to convert coverage to individual coverage or to continue an individual policy or annuity in force until a specified age or for a specified time, during which the insurer had no right unilaterally to make changes in any provision of the policy or annuity or had a right only to make changes in premium by class:

- (d)
 - (i) In providing the substitute coverage required under Subparagraph (c), the Association may offer either to reissue the terminated coverage or to issue an alternative policy;
 - (ii) Alternative or reissued policies shall be offered without requiring evidence of insurability, and shall not provide for any waiting period or exclusion that would not have applied under the terminated policy;
 - (iii) The Association may reinsure any alternative or reissued policy.
- (e)
 - (i) Alternative policies adopted by the Association shall be subject to the approval of the domiciliary insurance commissioner and the receivership court. The Association may adopt alternative policies of various types for future issuance without regard to any particular impairment or insolvency.
 - (ii) Alternative policies shall contain at least the minimum statutory provisions required in this State and provide benefits that shall not be unreasonable in relation to the premium charged. The Association shall set the premium in accordance with a table of rates that it shall adopt. The premium shall reflect the amount of insurance to be provided and the age and class of risk of each insured, but shall not reflect any changes in the health of the insured after the original policy was last underwritten.
 - (iii) Any alternative policy issued by the Association shall provide coverage of a type similar to that of the policy issued by the impaired or insolvent insurer, as determined by the Association.
- (f) If the Association elects to reissue terminated coverage at a premium rate different from that charged under the terminated policy, the premium shall be set by the Association in accordance with the amount of insurance provided and the age and class of risk, subject to approval of the domiciliary insurance commissioner and the receivership court;

- (g) The Association's obligations with respect to coverage under any policy of the impaired or insolvent insurer or under any reissued or alternative policy shall cease on the date the coverage or policy is replaced by another similar policy by the policy owner, the insured or the Association;
 - (h) When proceeding under this Subsection B(2) with respect to a policy or contract carrying guaranteed minimum interest rates, the Association shall assure the payment or crediting of a rate of interest consistent with Section 3B(2)(c).
- C. Nonpayment of premiums within thirty-one (31) days after the date required under the terms of any guaranteed, assumed, alternative or reissued policy or contract or substitute coverage shall terminate the Association's obligations under the policy or coverage under this Act with respect to the policy or coverage, except with respect to any claims incurred or any net cash surrender value which may be due in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- D. Premiums due for coverage after entry of an order of liquidation of an insolvent insurer shall belong to and be payable at the direction of the Association. If the liquidator of an insolvent insurer requests, the Association shall provide a report to the liquidator regarding such premium collected by the Association. The Association shall be liable for unearned premiums due to policy or contract owners arising after the entry of the order.
- E. The protection provided by this Act shall not apply where any guaranty protection is provided to residents of this State by the laws of the domiciliary State or jurisdiction of the impaired or insolvent insurer other than this State.
- F. In carrying out its duties under Subsection B, the Association may:
 - (1) Subject to approval by a court in this State, impose permanent policy or contract liens in connection with a guarantee, assumption or reinsurance agreement, if the Association finds that the amounts which can be assessed under this Act are less than the amounts needed to assure full and prompt performance of the Association's duties under this Act, or that the economic or financial conditions as they affect member insurers are sufficiently adverse to render the imposition of such permanent policy or contract liens, to be in the public interest;
 - (2) Subject to approval by a court in this State, impose temporary moratoriums or liens on payments of cash values and policy loans, or any other right to withdraw funds held in conjunction with policies or contracts, in addition to any contractual provisions for deferral of cash or policy loan value. In addition, in the event of a temporary moratorium or moratorium charge imposed by the receivership court on payment of cash values or policy loans, or on any other right to withdraw funds held in conjunction with policies or contracts, out of the assets of the impaired or insolvent insurer, the Association may defer the payment of cash values, policy loans or other rights by the Association for the period of the moratorium or moratorium charge imposed by the receivership court, except for claims covered by the Association to be paid in accordance with a hardship procedure established by the liquidator or rehabilitator and approved by the receivership court.

- G. A deposit in this State, held pursuant to law or required by the commissioner for the benefit of creditors, including policy owners, not turned over to the domiciliary liquidator upon the entry of a final order of liquidation or order approving a rehabilitation plan of an insurer domiciled in this State or in a reciprocal State, pursuant to [insert citation to this State's law dealing with the handling of special deposits] shall be promptly paid to the Association. The Association shall be entitled to retain a portion of any amount so paid to it equal to the percentage determined by dividing the aggregate amount of policy owners claims related to that insolvency for which the Association has provided statutory benefits by the aggregate amount of all policy owners' claims in this State related to that insolvency and shall remit to the domiciliary receiver the amount so paid to the Association less the amount retained pursuant to this subsection. Any amount so paid to the Association and retained by it shall be treated as a distribution of estate assets pursuant to applicable State receivership law dealing with early access disbursements .
- H. If the Association fails to act within a reasonable period of time with respect to an insolvent insurer, as provided in Subsection B of this section, the commissioner shall have the powers and duties of the Association under this Act with respect to the insolvent insurer.
- I. The Association may render assistance and advice to the commissioner, upon the commissioner's request, concerning rehabilitation, payment of claims, continuance of coverage, or the performance of other contractual obligations of an impaired or insolvent insurer.
- J. The Association shall have standing to appear or intervene before a court or agency in this State with jurisdiction over an impaired or insolvent insurer concerning which the Association is or may become obligated under this Act or with jurisdiction over any person or property against which the Association may have rights through subrogation or otherwise. Standing shall extend to all matters germane to the powers and duties of the Association, including, but not limited to, proposals for reinsuring, modifying or guaranteeing the policies or contracts of the impaired or insolvent insurer and the determination of the policies or contracts and contractual obligations. The Association shall also have the right to appear or intervene before a court or agency in another State with jurisdiction over an impaired or insolvent insurer for which the Association is or may become obligated or with jurisdiction over any person or property against whom the Association may have rights through subrogation or otherwise.
- K. (1) A person receiving benefits under this Act shall be deemed to have assigned the rights under, and any causes of action against any person for losses arising under, resulting from or otherwise relating to, the covered policy or contract to the Association to the extent of the benefits received because of this Act, whether the benefits are payments of or on account of contractual obligations, continuation of coverage or provision of substitute or alternative coverages. The Association may require an assignment to it of such rights and cause of action by any payee, policy or contract owner, beneficiary, insured or annuitant as a condition precedent to the receipt of any right or benefits conferred by this Act upon the person.
- (2) The subrogation rights of the Association under this subsection shall have the same priority against the assets of the impaired or insolvent insurer as that possessed by the person entitled to receive benefits under this Act.

- (3) In addition to Paragraphs (1) and (2) above, the Association shall have all common law rights of subrogation and any other equitable or legal remedy that would have been available to the impaired or insolvent insurer or owner, beneficiary or payee of a policy or contract with respect to the policy or contracts (including without limitation, in the case of a structured settlement annuity, any rights of the owner, beneficiary or payee of the annuity, to the extent of benefits received pursuant to this Act, against a person originally or by succession responsible for the losses arising from the personal injury relating to the annuity or payment therefor), excepting any such person responsible solely by reason of serving as an assignee in respect of a qualified assignment under Internal Revenue Code Section 130).
- (4) If the preceding provisions of this subsection are invalid or ineffective with respect to any person or claim for any reason, the amount payable by the Association with respect to the related covered obligations shall be reduced by the amount realized by any other person with respect to the person or claim that is attributable to the policies (or portion thereof) covered by the Association.
- (5) If the Association has provided benefits with respect to a covered obligation and a person recovers amounts as to which the Association has rights as described in the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, the person shall pay to the Association the portion of the recovery attributable to the policies (or portion thereof) covered by the Association.

L. In addition to the rights and powers elsewhere in this Act, the Association may:

- (1) Enter into such contracts as are necessary or proper to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Act;
- (2) Sue or be sued, including taking any legal actions necessary or proper to recover any unpaid assessments under Section 9 and to settle claims or potential claims against it;
- (3) Borrow money to effect the purposes of this Act; any notes or other evidence of indebtedness of the Association not in default shall be legal investments for domestic insurers and may be carried as admitted assets;
- (4) Employ or retain such persons as are necessary or appropriate to handle the financial transactions of the Association, and to perform such other functions as become necessary or proper under this Act;
- (5) Take such legal action as may be necessary or appropriate to avoid or recover payment of improper claims;
- (6) Exercise, for the purposes of this Act and to the extent approved by the commissioner, the powers of a domestic life or health insurer, but in no case may the Association issue insurance policies or annuity contracts other than those issued to perform its obligations under this Act;
- (7) Organize itself as a corporation or in other legal form permitted by the laws of the State;

- (8) Request information from a person seeking coverage from the Association in order to aid the Association in determining its obligations under this Act with respect to the person, and the person shall promptly comply with the request; and
 - (9) Take other necessary or appropriate action to discharge its duties and obligations under this Act or to exercise its powers under this Act.
- M. The Association may join an organization of one or more other State associations of similar purposes, to further the purposes and administer the powers and duties of the Association.
- N. (1) (a) At any time within one hundred eighty (180) days of the date of the order of liquidation, the Association may elect to succeed to the rights and obligations of the ceding member insurer that relate to policies or annuities covered, in whole or in part, by the Association, in each case under any one or more reinsurance contracts entered into by the insolvent insurer and its reinsurers and selected by the Association. Any such assumption shall be effective as of the date of the order of liquidation. The election shall be effected by the Association or the National Organization of Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Associations (NOLHGA) on its behalf sending written notice, return receipt requested, to the affected reinsurers.
- (b) To facilitate the earliest practicable decision about whether to assume any of the contracts of reinsurance, and in order to protect the financial position of the estate, the receiver and each reinsurer of the ceding member insurer shall make available upon request to the Association or to NOLHGA on its behalf as soon as possible after commencement of formal delinquency proceedings (i) copies of in-force contracts of reinsurance and all related files and records relevant to the determination of whether such contracts should be assumed, and (ii) notices of any defaults under the reinsurance contracts or any known event or condition which with the passage of time could become a default under the reinsurance contracts.
- (c) The following Subparagraphs (i) through (iv) shall apply to reinsurance contracts so assumed by the Association:
- (i) The Association shall be responsible for all unpaid premiums due under the reinsurance contracts for periods both before and after the date of the order of liquidation, and shall be responsible for the performance of all other obligations to be performed after the date of the order of liquidation, in each case which relate to policies or annuities covered, in whole or in part, by the Association. The Association may charge policies or annuities covered in part by the Association, through reasonable allocation methods, the costs for reinsurance in excess of the obligations of the Association and shall provide notice and an accounting of these charges to the liquidator;

- (ii) The Association shall be entitled to any amounts payable by the reinsurer under the reinsurance contracts with respect to losses or events that occur in periods after the date of the order of liquidation and that relate to policies or annuities covered, in whole or in part, by the Association, provided that, upon receipt of any such amounts, the Association shall be obliged to pay to the beneficiary under the policy or annuity on account of which the amounts were paid a portion of the amount equal to the lesser of:
 - (A) The amount received by the Association; and
 - (B) The excess of the amount received by the Association over the amount equal to the benefits paid by the Association on account of the policy or annuity less the retention of the insurer applicable to the loss or event.
- (iii) Within thirty (30) days following the Association's election (the "election date"), the Association and each reinsurer under contracts assumed by the Association shall calculate the net balance due to or from the Association under each reinsurance contract as of the election date with respect to policies or annuities covered, in whole or in part, by the Association, which calculation shall give full credit to all items paid by either the insurer or its receiver or the reinsurer prior to the election date. The reinsurer shall pay the receiver any amounts due for losses or events prior to the date of the order of liquidation, subject to any set-off for premiums unpaid for periods prior to the date, and the Association or reinsurer shall pay any remaining balance due the other, in each case within five (5) days of the completion of the aforementioned calculation. Any disputes over the amounts due to either the Association or the reinsurer shall be resolved by arbitration pursuant to the terms of the affected reinsurance contracts or, if the contract contains no arbitration clause, as otherwise provided by law. If the receiver has received any amounts due the Association pursuant to Subparagraph (c)(ii) of this Paragraph (1), the receiver shall remit the same to the Association as promptly as practicable.
- (iv) If the Association or receiver, on the Association's behalf, within sixty (60) days of the election date, pays the unpaid premiums due for periods both before and after the election date that relate to policies or annuities covered, in whole or in part, by the Association, the reinsurer shall not be entitled to terminate the reinsurance contracts for failure to pay premium insofar as the reinsurance contracts relate to policies or annuities covered, in whole or in part, by the Association, and shall not be entitled to set off any unpaid amounts due under other contracts, or unpaid amounts due

- from parties other than the Association, against amounts due the Association.
- (2) During the period from the date of the order of liquidation until the election date (or, if the election date does not occur, until one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the order of liquidation),
- (a) (i) Neither the Association nor the reinsurer shall have any rights or obligations under reinsurance contracts that the Association has the right to assume under Subsection (1), whether for periods prior to or after the date of the order of liquidation; and
- (ii) The reinsurer, the receiver and the Association shall, to the extent practicable, provide each other data and records reasonably requested;
- (b) Provided that once the Association has elected to assume a reinsurance contract, the parties' rights and obligations shall be governed by Subsection (1).
- (3) If the Association does not elect to assume a reinsurance contract by the election date pursuant to Subsection (1), the Association shall have no rights or obligations, in each case for periods both before and after the date of the order of liquidation, with respect to the reinsurance contract.
- (4) When policies or annuities, or covered obligations with respect thereto, are transferred to an assuming insurer, reinsurance on the policies or annuities may also be transferred by the Association, in the case of contracts assumed under Subsection (1), subject to the following:
- (a) Unless the reinsurer and the assuming insurer agree otherwise, the reinsurance contract transferred shall not cover any new policies of insurance or annuities in addition to those transferred;
- (b) The obligations described in Subsection (1) of this Section shall no longer apply with respect to matters arising after the effective date of the transfer; and
- (c) Notice shall be given in writing, return receipt requested, by the transferring party to the affected reinsurer not less than thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of the transfer.
- (5) The provisions of this Section N shall supersede the provisions of any law State or of any affected reinsurance contract that provides for or requires any payment of reinsurance proceeds, on account of losses or events that occur in periods after the date of the order of liquidation, to the receiver of the insolvent insurer or any other person. The receiver, shall remain entitled to any amounts payable by the reinsurer under the reinsurance contracts with respect to losses or events that occur in periods prior to the date of the order of liquidation, subject to applicable setoff provisions.

- (6) Except as otherwise provided in this section, nothing in this Section N shall alter or modify the terms and conditions of any reinsurance contract. Nothing in this section shall abrogate or limit any rights of any reinsurer to claim that it is entitled to rescind a reinsurance contract. Nothing in this section shall give a policyholder or beneficiary an independent cause of action against a reinsurer that is not otherwise set forth in the reinsurance contract. Nothing in this section shall limit or affect the Association's rights as a creditor of the estate against the assets of the estate. Nothing in this section shall apply to reinsurance agreements covering property or casualty risks.
- O. The Board of Directors of the Association shall have discretion and may exercise reasonable business judgment to determine the means by which the Association is to provide the benefits of this Act in an economical and efficient manner.
- P. Where the Association has arranged or offered to provide the benefits of this Act to a covered person under a plan or arrangement that fulfills the Association's obligations under this Act, the person shall not be entitled to benefits from the Association in addition to or other than those provided under the plan or arrangement.
- Q. Venue in a suit against the Association arising under the Act shall be in [insert name of county] County. The Association shall not be required to give an appeal bond in an appeal that relates to a cause of action arising under this Act.

Drafting Note: Along with Section 3, this section is a key to the specific responsibilities of the Association toward covered persons. That responsibility varies by type of policy or contract involved.

The Association is primarily intended to act after the entry of an order of liquidation with the finding of insolvency against a member insurer. However, the Association may act (Section 8A) in the case of an impaired member insurer to guarantee, assume or reinsure any or all policies or otherwise provide money to the member insurer.

Section 8B details the main role of the Association in the instance of an order of liquidation against an insolvent member insurer. The responsibilities of the Association vary depending on the kind of coverage and type of policy—group or individual. The Association may offer alternative policies or change the premiums or benefits of existing contracts. “New contracts” shall be offered without new underwriting and with coverage for most existing conditions. In order to facilitate the sale of blocks of business for which the Association is responsible, the cooperation of the domestic receiver will be necessary. Each State should review its receivership statutes to make sure that such sales by the Association are permitted and that the receiver will act to accomplish this.

Subsection F relates to the imposition of policy and contract liens, moratoriums, etc. These are devices which have been used in the past in connection with continuation of the insolvent insurer's coverage. Since, by definition, the assets of the insolvent insurer were not adequate to support its contractual obligations, liens were used to reduce those obligations to a level where the assets would be adequate. However, in the past there was no means to infuse additional funds where needed to make whole policy owners, insureds, and beneficiaries. The purpose of the model act is to provide timely payment and protect against losses due to an insolvency, by providing prompt fulfillment of insurance benefits to the extent of the Association's obligations under this Act. To the extent that liens and moratoriums are sanctioned, the model act retreats from this principle.

On the one hand, it can be argued that if liens and moratoriums cannot be used, there will be a run on the assets of the impaired or insolvent company. In the past this seems to have been true. However, unlike the past, the performance of the insurer's contractual obligations would be guaranteed.

Also, the standard nonforfeiture laws provide that an insurer in its policies shall reserve the right to defer the payment of cash values for a period of six months after demand therefor with surrender of the policy. Similarly, it is common to require an insurer to reserve for a period of six months the right to defer the granting of any policy loan (other than to pay premiums). For those various reasons, the model act does not encourage the use of liens and moratoriums in ordinary situations.

On the other hand, in periods of severe liquidity problems and economic stress, perhaps of even catastrophic proportions, such devices may become essential. While the model bill concentrates on the protection of those to whom the impaired or insolvent insurer has a contractual obligation, the impact of assessments on the policyholders of assessed companies is also an

important consideration (e.g., significant sales of depressed value assets in a tight money market). Consequently Subsection F(1) authorizes the Association to cause to be imposed liens and moratoriums (or other similar means):

1. If the Court finds that the amounts assessable are less than what is needed, or that the economic or financial conditions as they affect member insurers are sufficiently adverse to render the use of such tools in the public interest; and
2. The Court approves the use of the specific lien, moratorium, etc.

This provides a highly flexible mechanism while at the same time it avoids impairing the contractual obligations of the impaired or insolvent insurer as a routine matter under ordinary economic and financial conditions. The provision also recognizes that while contractual rights of policy owners may not constitutionally be impaired, when the impaired or insolvent insurer's obligation under the contract is assumed by another insurer the policy owner has two options. The policy owner may accept the new contract with such liens or moratoriums as permitted by the court, or accept such pro rata payment as is available from the estate of the insolvent insurer.

Furthermore, to provide added flexibility in a temporary situation (e.g., run on assets), Subsection F(2) provides for temporary moratoriums or liens on payment of cash values and policy loans, but not on the payment of other benefits, with the Court's approval.

Subsection J, to enable the Association to protect its interest and the best interests of the policyholders in the handling of an impairment or insolvency, provides that the Association shall have standing to appear in courts with jurisdiction over an insolvent insurer and such standing will extend to any matters concerning the duties of the Association.

Subsection M explicitly recognizes that prompt and efficient discharge of the Association's obligations will be greatly facilitated, especially in multistate insolvencies by acting in concert through the National Organization of Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Associations (NOLHGA) to develop and, where appropriate, carry out coordinated plans.

Section 8N has been revised to conform to the provisions of Section 612 of the Insurer Receivership Model Act. Section 612 represents a compromise among receivers, reinsurers and guaranty associations regarding reinsurance of life and health insurance contracts. The revisions of Section 8N are intended to preserve that compromise in this Act insofar as the Association is concerned.

- R. In carrying out its duties in connection with guaranteeing, assuming or reinsuring policies or contracts under Subsections A or B, the Association may, subject to approval of the receivership court, issue substitute coverage for a policy or contract that provides an interest rate, crediting rate or similar factor determined by use of an index or other external reference stated in the policy or contract employed in calculating returns or changes in value by issuing an alternative policy or contract in accordance with the following provisions:
- (1) In lieu of the index or other external reference provided for in the original policy or contract, the alternative policy or contract provides for (i) a fixed interest rate or (ii) payment of dividends with minimum guarantees or (iii) a different method for calculating interest or changes in value;
 - (2) There is no requirement for evidence of insurability, waiting period or other exclusion that would not have applied under the replaced policy or contract, and;
 - (3) The alternative policy or contract is substantially similar to the replaced policy or contract in all other material terms.

Section 9. Assessments

- A. For the purpose of providing the funds necessary to carry out the powers and duties of the Association, the board of directors shall assess the member insurers, separately for each account, at such time and for such amounts as the board finds necessary. Assessments shall be due not less than thirty (30) days after prior written notice to the member insurers and shall accrue interest at [insert amount] percent per annum on and after the due date.
- B. There shall be two (2) classes of assessments, as follows:
- (1) Class A assessments shall be authorized and called for the purpose of meeting administrative and legal costs and other expenses. Class A assessments may be authorized and called whether or not related to a particular impaired or insolvent insurer.
 - (2) Class B assessments shall be authorized and called to the extent necessary to carry out the powers and duties of the Association under Section 8 with regard to an impaired or an insolvent insurer.
- C.
- (1) The amount of a Class A assessment shall be determined by the board and may be authorized and called on a pro rata or non-pro rata basis. If pro rata, the board may provide that it be credited against future Class B assessments. The total of all non-pro rata assessments shall not exceed \$300 per member insurer in any one calendar year. The amount of a Class B assessment shall be allocated for assessment purposes among the accounts pursuant to an allocation formula which may be based on the premiums or reserves of the impaired or insolvent insurer or any other standard deemed by the board in its sole discretion as being fair and reasonable under the circumstances.
 - (2) Class B assessments against member insurers for each account and subaccount shall be in the proportion that the premiums received on business in this State by each assessed member insurer on policies or contracts covered by each account for the three (3) most recent calendar years for which information is available preceding the year in which the insurer became insolvent (or, in the case of an assessment with respect to an impaired insurer, the three (3) most recent calendar years for which information is available preceding the year in which the insurer became impaired) bears to premiums received on business in this State for those calendar years by all assessed member insurers.
 - (3) Assessments for funds to meet the requirements of the Association with respect to an impaired or insolvent insurer shall not be authorized or called until necessary to implement the purposes of this Act. Classification of assessments under Subsection B and computation of assessments under this subsection shall be made with a reasonable degree of accuracy, recognizing that exact determinations may not always be possible. The Association shall notify each member insurer of its anticipated pro rata share of an authorized assessment not yet called within one hundred eighty (180) days after the assessment is authorized.

- D. The Association may abate or defer, in whole or in part, the assessment of a member insurer if, in the opinion of the board, payment of the assessment would endanger the ability of the member insurer to fulfill its contractual obligations. In the event an assessment against a member insurer is abated, or deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which the assessment is abated or deferred may be assessed against the other member insurers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in this section. Once the conditions that caused a deferral have been removed or rectified, the member insurer shall pay all assessments that were deferred pursuant to a repayment plan approved by the Association.
- E. (1) (a) Subject to the provisions of Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, the total of all assessments authorized by the Association with respect to a member insurer for each subaccount of the life insurance and annuity account and for the health account shall not in one calendar year exceed two percent (2%) of that member insurer's average annual premiums received in this State on the policies and contracts covered by the subaccount or account during the three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the insurer became an impaired or insolvent insurer.
- (b) If two (2) or more assessments are authorized in one calendar year with respect to insurers that become impaired or insolvent in different calendar years, the average annual premiums for purposes of the aggregate assessment percentage limitation referenced in Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph shall be equal and limited to the higher of the three-year average annual premiums for the applicable subaccount or account as calculated pursuant to this section.
- (c) If the maximum assessment, together with the other assets of the Association in an account, does not provide in one year in either account an amount sufficient to carry out the responsibilities of the Association, the necessary additional funds shall be assessed as soon thereafter as permitted by this Act.
- (2) The board may provide in the plan of operation a method of allocating funds among claims, whether relating to one or more impaired or insolvent insurers, when the maximum assessment will be insufficient to cover anticipated claims.
- (3) If the maximum assessment for a subaccount of the life and annuity account in one year does not provide an amount sufficient to carry out the responsibilities of the Association, then pursuant to Subsection C(2), the board shall access the other subaccounts of the life and annuity account for the necessary additional amount, subject to the maximum stated in Paragraph (1) above.

- F. The board may, by an equitable method as established in the plan of operation, refund to member insurers, in proportion to the contribution of each insurer to that account, the amount by which the assets of the account exceed the amount the board finds is necessary to carry out during the coming year the obligations of the Association with regard to that account, including assets accruing from assignment, subrogation, net realized gains and income from investments.
A reasonable amount may be retained in any account to provide funds for the continuing expenses of the Association and for future losses claims.
- G. It shall be proper for any member insurer, in determining its premium rates and policyowner dividends as to any kind of insurance within the scope of this Act, to consider the amount reasonably necessary to meet its assessment obligations under this Act.
- H. The Association shall issue to each insurer paying an assessment under this Act, other than a Class A assessment, a certificate of contribution, in a form prescribed by the commissioner, for the amount of the assessment so paid. All outstanding certificates shall be of equal dignity and priority without reference to amounts or dates of issue. A certificate of contribution may be shown by the insurer in its financial statement as an asset in such form and for such amount, if any, and period of time as the commissioner may approve.
- I. (1) A member insurer that wishes to protest all or part of an assessment shall pay when due the full amount of the assessment as set forth in the notice provided by the Association. The payment shall be available to meet Association obligations during the pendency of the protest or any subsequent appeal. Payment shall be accompanied by a statement in writing that the payment is made under protest and setting forth a brief statement of the grounds for the protest.
- (2) Within sixty (60) days following the payment of an assessment under protest by a member insurer, the Association shall notify the member insurer in writing of its determination with respect to the protest unless the Association notifies the member insurer that additional time is required to resolve the issues raised by the protest.
- (3) Within thirty (30) days after a final decision has been made, the Association shall notify the protesting member insurer in writing of that final decision. Within sixty (60) days of receipt of notice of the final decision, the protesting member insurer may appeal that final action to the commissioner.
- (4) In the alternative to rendering a final decision with respect to a protest based on a question regarding the assessment base, the Association may refer protests to the commissioner for a final decision, with or without a recommendation from the Association.
- (5) If the protest or appeal on the assessment is upheld, the amount paid in error or excess shall be returned to the member company. Interest on a refund due a protesting member shall be paid at the rate actually earned by the Association.

- J. The Association may request information of member insurers in order to aid in the exercise of its power under this section and member insurers shall promptly comply with a request.

Drafting Note: The Association is authorized to raise funds to fulfill its obligations under this Model Act with respect to an impaired or insolvent insurer by assessing the member insurers on the basis of the premiums they write in the State. This corresponds to the Association's liability which, in most cases, is limited to covered policies of residents. This assessment system provides a base broad enough to meet fairly large demands on the Association. Equally important, since it reflects the market share of each member in the State considered, it is an equitable method of apportioning the burden of the assessments.

Subsection E provides some limitations on the amounts that can be assessed in a given year. The maximum assessment per year may be varied from State to State depending on the size of the base and the concentration of the business. The two percent (2%) maximum assessment per year should produce an adequate amount while at the same time not impose an undue strain in any given year on the assessed companies and their policyowners. The maximum is applied to the amount of assessments authorized in a given year, and not the amount called; this allows the Association the flexibility to utilize current capacity for future obligations without collecting assessments from the member insurers until required. The Model Act provides additional discretion and flexibility for the Association in fulfilling its responsibilities by authorizing it to borrow funds that later can be paid out of future assessments.

Subsection G provides that a member insurer may consider in its premium rates and dividend scale an amount reasonably necessary to meet its assessment obligations. This makes it clear that the cost can be ultimately passed on to the policy owners—i.e., to persons who enjoy the protection provided by the Act. Subsection H provides that the Association shall issue to assessed insurers certificates of contribution in the amount levied. The certificates may be carried by an insurer in its annual statement as an asset in such form, amount and period as may be approved by the commissioner. By permitting the companies to carry these certificates as an asset, to the extent of their estimated value, the impact on member insurers will be lessened.

Section 10. Plan of Operation

- A. (1) The Association shall submit to the commissioner a plan of operation and any amendments thereto necessary or suitable to assure the fair, reasonable and equitable administration of the Association. The plan of operation and any amendments thereto shall become effective upon the commissioner's written approval or unless it has not been disapproved within thirty (30) days.
- (2) If the Association fails to submit a suitable plan of operation within 120 days following the effective date of this Act or if at any time thereafter the Association fails to submit suitable amendments to the plan, the commissioner shall, after notice and hearing, adopt and promulgate such reasonable rules as are necessary or advisable to effectuate the provisions of this Act. The rules shall continue in force until modified by the commissioner or superseded by a plan submitted by the Association and approved by the commissioner.
- B. All member insurers shall comply with the plan of operation.
- C. The plan of operation shall, in addition to requirements enumerated elsewhere in this Act:
- (1) Establish procedures for handling the assets of the Association;
- (2) Establish the amount and method of reimbursing members of the board of directors under Section 7;
- (3) Establish regular places and times for meetings including telephone conference calls of the board of directors;

- (4) Establish procedures for records to be kept of all financial transactions of the Association, its agents, and the board of directors;
 - (5) Establish the procedures whereby selections for the board of directors will be made and submitted to the commissioner;
 - (6) Establish any additional procedures for assessments under Section 9;
 - (7) Contain additional provisions necessary or proper for the execution of the powers and duties of the Association;
 - (8) Establish procedures whereby a director may be removed for cause, including in the case where a member insurer director becomes an impaired or insolvent insurer;
 - (9) Require the Board of Directors to establish a policy and procedures for addressing conflicts of interests.
- D. The plan of operation may provide that any or all powers and duties of the Association, except those under Section 8L(3) and Section 9, are delegated to a corporation, association or other organization which performs or will perform functions similar to those of this Association, or its equivalent, in two (2) or more States. Such a corporation, association, or organization shall be reimbursed for any payments made on behalf of the Association and shall be paid for its performance of any function of the Association. A delegation under this subsection shall take effect only with the approval of both the board of directors and the commissioner, and may be made only to a corporation, association, or organization which extends protection not substantially less favorable and effective than that provided by this Act.

Section 11. Duties and Powers of the Commissioner

In addition to the duties and powers enumerated elsewhere in this Act,

- A. The commissioner shall:
- (1) Upon request of the board of directors, provide the Association with a statement of the premiums in this and any other appropriate States for each member insurer;
 - (2) When an impairment is declared and the amount of the impairment is determined, serve a demand upon the impaired insurer to make good the impairment within a reasonable time; notice to the impaired insurer shall constitute notice to its shareholders, if any; the failure of the insurer to promptly comply with such demand shall not excuse the Association from the performance of its powers and duties under this Act.
- B. The commissioner may suspend or revoke, after notice and hearing, the certificate of authority to transact insurance in this State of any member insurer which fails to pay an assessment when due or fails to comply with the plan of operation. As an alternative the commissioner may levy a forfeiture on any member insurer that fails to pay an assessment when due. The forfeiture shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the unpaid assessment per month, but no forfeiture shall be less than \$100 per month.

- C. A final action of the board of directors or the Association may be appealed to the commissioner by a member insurer if the appeal is taken within sixty (60) days of its receipt of notice of the final action being appealed. A final action or order of the commissioner shall be subject to judicial review in a court of competent jurisdiction in accordance with the laws of this State that apply to the actions or orders of the commissioner.
- D. The liquidator, rehabilitator or conservator of an impaired or insolvent insurer may notify all interested persons of the effect of this Act.

Drafting Note: Subsection A(2) requires that the commissioner give notice of an impairment to the impaired insurer, and hence to its stockholders, and serve a demand that the impairment be made good. If the company and stockholders fail to raise the necessary funds, this will be a factor bearing upon the stockholder's ownership rights under Section 14E.

State Proceedings for the liquidation, rehabilitation or conservation of insurers present several difficulties that both acts seek to solve. Briefly, the difficulties have two sources. First, in some States the liquidator, rehabilitator or ancillary receiver may be a person unfamiliar with insurance regulation. Inefficient administration of the proceedings may result.

Second, the laws of more than one State may be applied to the proceedings, particularly regarding ownership of assets and preferences for payment. The result is confusion and inequity in the collection and distribution of the assets. The Insurers Rehabilitation and Liquidation Model Act and the Uniform Insurers Liquidation Act meet the first source of problems by designating the insurance commissioner as the receiver of a domestic insurer or the ancillary receiver of a foreign insurer. To solve the problem of multiple laws and marshaling of assets, both acts give the receiver title to the assets. The ancillary receiver is then required to forward all assets to the receiver. Both acts also detail the laws under which preferences in the distribution of assets will be determined.

In drafting this model guaranty bill, particular effort was made to avoid (to the extent possible) disrupting existing State liquidation and rehabilitation laws. However, each individual State may want to consider adopting the Insurers Rehabilitation and Liquidation Model Act or the Uniform Insurers Liquidation Act, if it has not already done so.

Section 12. Prevention of Insolvencies

To aid in the detection and prevention of insurer insolvencies or impairments,

- A. It shall be the duty of the commissioner:
 - (1) To notify the commissioners of all the other States, territories of the United States and the District of Columbia within thirty (30) days following the action taken or the date the action occurs, when the commissioner takes any of the following actions against a member insurer:
 - (a) Revocation of license;
 - (b) Suspension of license; or
 - (c) Makes a formal order that the company restrict its premium writing, obtain additional contributions to surplus, withdraw from the State, reinsure all or any part of its business, or increase capital, surplus, or any other account for the security of policy owners or creditors.
 - (2) To report to the board of directors when the commissioner has taken any of the actions set forth in Paragraph (1) or has received a report from any other commissioner indicating that any such action has been taken in another State. The report to the board of directors shall contain all significant details of the action taken or the report received from another commissioner.

- (3) To report to the board of directors when the commissioner has reasonable cause to believe from an examination, whether completed or in process, of any member insurer that the insurer may be an impaired or insolvent insurer.
 - (4) To furnish to the board of directors the NAIC Insurance Regulatory Information System (IRIS) ratios and listings of companies not included in the ratios developed by the National Association of Insurance commissioners, and the board may use the information contained therein in carrying out its duties and responsibilities under this section. The report and the information contained therein shall be kept confidential by the board of directors until such time as made public by the commissioner or other lawful authority.
- B. The commissioner may seek the advice and recommendations of the board of directors concerning any matter affecting the duties and responsibilities of the commissioner regarding the financial condition of member insurers and companies seeking admission to transact insurance business in this State.
 - C. The board of directors may, upon majority vote, make reports and recommendations to the commissioner upon any matter germane to the solvency, liquidation, rehabilitation or conservation of any member insurer or germane to the solvency of any company seeking to do an insurance business in this State. The reports and recommendations shall not be considered public documents.
 - D. The board of directors may, upon majority vote, notify the commissioner of any information indicating a member insurer may be an impaired or insolvent insurer.
 - E. The board of directors may, upon majority vote, make recommendations to the commissioner for the detection and prevention of insurer insolvencies.

[Section 13. Credits for Assessments Paid (Tax Offsets)—OPTIONAL

- A. A member insurer may offset against its [premium, franchise or income] tax liability to this State an assessment described in Section 9H to the extent of twenty percent (20%) of the amount of the assessment for each of the five (5) calendar years following the year in which the assessment was paid. In the event a member insurer should cease doing business, all uncredited assessments may be credited against its [premium, franchise, or income] tax liability for the year it ceases doing business.
- B. Any sums that are acquired by refund, pursuant to Section 9F, from the Association by member insurers, and that have been offset against [premium, franchise or income] taxes as provided in Subsection A above, shall be paid by the insurers to this State in such manner as the tax authorities may require. The Association shall notify the commissioner that refunds have been made.]

Drafting Note: Subsection A provides an offset against future premium, franchise or income taxes of assessments, over a five-year period. The timing of the credit is dependent on the year the assessment is paid. It also allows the member insurer to select the applicable tax (premium, franchise or income) against which the credit may be applied and it permits member insurers going out of business to make use of the credit in their final year of operations.

The NAIC model insolvency guaranty bill for property and casualty insurance provides, in Section 16, that rates “shall include amounts sufficient to recoup a sum equal to the amounts paid to the Association ...” It is obvious that life insurance premiums, and premiums for certain forms of health insurance, cannot be changed on existing policyholders. Thus, recoupment is virtually unattainable through existing policy premium rates and building such assessments into rates for future policyholders is not only impractical but unfair to all policyholders. The only suitable and practical method of recoupment

available to companies writing life and health insurance lies in offsets against positive effects: (1) the State legislature would have an additional incentive for providing adequate funds for premium or other taxes on such companies. The method suggested in this section is not only equitable to the companies involved but also reduces the impact on State revenue by the partial offset over a period of years. To the extent the recovery from the insolvent company exceeds the tax credit received, the State would be the ultimate beneficiary. The equitable treatment of assessments for tax purposes would have additional insurance department personnel and administration, and (2) participation in the economic loss would be shared, to some degree, by the general public rather than solely by insureds, thus minimizing what might otherwise be a penalty on thrift and savings. It may be advisable in some jurisdictions to provide a cross-reference to the premium or other tax statutes to avoid questions of conflicting statutory provisions.

Some States allow this credit and others do not. Accordingly, this section is optional, and the NAIC neither endorses nor rejects the tax credit concept. Each State will wish to consider this provision in the light of its own regulatory experience.

Section 14. Miscellaneous Provisions

- A. This Act shall not be construed to reduce the liability for unpaid assessments of the insureds of an impaired or insolvent insurer operating under a plan with assessment liability.
- B. Records shall be kept of all meetings of the board of directors to discuss the activities of the Association in carrying out its powers and duties under Section 8. The records of the Association with respect to an impaired or insolvent insurer shall not be disclosed prior to the termination of a liquidation, rehabilitation or conservation proceeding involving the impaired or insolvent insurer, except (i) upon the termination of the impairment or insolvency of the insurer, or (ii) upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the duty of the Association to render a report of its activities under Section 15.
- C. For the purpose of carrying out its obligations under this Act, the Association shall be deemed to be a creditor of the impaired or insolvent insurer to the extent of assets attributable to covered policies reduced by any amounts to which the Association is entitled as subrogee pursuant to Section 8K. Assets of the impaired or insolvent insurer attributable to covered policies shall be used to continue all covered policies and pay all contractual obligations of the impaired or insolvent insurer as required by this Act. Assets attributable to covered policies, as used in this subsection, are that proportion of the assets which the reserves that should have been established for such policies bear to the reserves that should have been established for all policies of insurance written by the impaired or insolvent insurer.
- D. As a creditor of the impaired or insolvent insurer as established in Subsection C of this section and consistent with [insert cite of applicable State receivership law provision dealing with early access disbursements], the Association and other similar associations shall be entitled to receive a disbursement of assets out of the marshaled assets, from time to time as the assets become available to reimburse it, as a credit against contractual obligations under this Act. If the liquidator has not, within 120 days of a final determination of insolvency of an insurer by the receivership court, made an application to the court for the approval of a proposal to disburse assets out of marshaled assets to guaranty associations having obligations because of the insolvency, then the Association shall be entitled to make application to the receivership court for approval of its own proposal to disburse these assets.

- E. (1) Prior to the termination of any liquidation, rehabilitation or conservation proceeding, the court may take into consideration the contributions of the respective parties, including the Association, the shareholders, and policy owners of the insolvent insurer, and any other party with a bona fide interest, in making an equitable distribution of the ownership rights of the insolvent insurer. In such a determination, consideration shall be given to the welfare of the policy owners of the continuing or successor insurer.
- (2) No distribution to stockholders, if any, of an impaired or insolvent insurer shall be made until and unless the total amount of valid claims of the Association with interest thereon for funds expended in carrying out its powers and duties under Section 8 with respect to the insurer have been fully recovered by the Association.
- [F. (1) If an order for liquidation or rehabilitation of an insurer domiciled in this State has been entered, the receiver appointed under the order shall have a right to recover on behalf of the insurer, from any affiliate that controlled it, the amount of distributions, other than stock dividends paid by the insurer on its capital stock, made at any time during the five (5) years preceding the petition for liquidation or rehabilitation subject to the limitations of Paragraphs (2) to (4).
- (2) No such distribution shall be recoverable if the insurer shows that when paid the distribution was lawful and reasonable, and that the insurer did not know and could not reasonably have known that the distribution might adversely affect the ability of the insurer to fulfill its contractual obligations.
- (3) Any person who was an affiliate that controlled the insurer at the time the distributions were paid shall be liable up to the amount of distributions received. Any person who was an affiliate that controlled the insurer at the time the distributions were declared, shall be liable up to the amount of distributions which would have been received if they had been paid immediately. If two (2) or more persons are liable with respect to the same distributions, they shall be jointly and severally liable.
- (4) The maximum amount recoverable under this subsection shall be the amount needed in excess of all other available assets of the insolvent insurer to pay the contractual obligations of the insolvent insurer.
- (5) If any person liable under Paragraph (3) is insolvent, all its affiliates that controlled it at the time the distribution was paid, shall be jointly and severally liable for any resulting deficiency in the amount recovered from the insolvent affiliate.]

Drafting Note: Subsection A is intended to preserve the assessment liability of the insureds of assessment mutuals.

Subsection B addresses record-keeping by the Association. The Association should be held publicly accountable for its actions. On the other hand, effective handling of the rehabilitation or liquidation effort requires minimum publicity. Thus, such records will be made public only after the liquidation, rehabilitation or conservation proceeding is terminated, the impairment or insolvency is terminated or there is a prior order by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Since this Act imposes the obligation upon the Association to continue coverage for policyholders of insolvent insurers, the assets of the insolvent insurer ought to be used, to the extent available, for the purpose of continuing such coverage. Subsections C and D are designed to accomplish this purpose.

Subsection E, in conjunction with Section 11A(2), is intended to prevent the shareholders of an impaired or insolvent insurer from sitting back and doing nothing and then reaping the benefits of funds put up by the Association. These stockholders should not obtain a more advantageous position than they would have occupied in the absence of this Act. The court is empowered to modify and distribute the ownership rights of an impaired or insolvent insurer in order to do equity as between the interested parties.

Subsection F, which should be deleted if the State has adopted Section 602 of the NAIC Insurers Receivership Model Act dealing with affiliated transactions, is designed to recapture excessive dividend payments to affiliates that exercised control over the impaired or insolvent insurer. The NAIC Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Model Act in large measure prevents improper distribution of dividends by an insurer to its holding company since extraordinary dividends are subject to the prior approval of the commissioner, and ordinary dividends are required to be reported to the commissioner. If, however, dividends are paid under circumstances that the insurer should have reasonably known that such payment could reasonably be expected to affect its ability to perform its contractual obligation to its policyholders, the holding company and affiliates should be required to repay such dividends subject to certain reasonable limitations.

If a State has the NAIC Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Model Act, the definitions therein could be referred to by this subsection. States without the Model Act could incorporate the relevant definitions in this subsection.

Section 15. Examination of the Association; Annual Report

The Association shall be subject to examination and regulation by the commissioner. The board of directors shall submit to the commissioner each year, not later than 120 days after the Association's fiscal year, a financial report in a form approved by the commissioner and a report of its activities during the preceding fiscal year. Upon the request of a member insurer, the Association shall provide the member insurer with a copy of the report.

Section 16. Tax Exemptions

The Association shall be exempt from payment of all fees and all taxes levied by this State or any of its subdivisions, except taxes levied on real property.

Section 17. Immunity

There shall be no liability on the part of and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against any member insurer or its agents or employees, the Association or its agents or employees, members of the board of directors, or the commissioner or the commissioner's representatives, for any action or omission by them in the performance of their powers and duties under this Act. This immunity shall extend to the participation in any organization of one or more other State associations of similar purposes and to any such organization and its agents or employees.

Drafting Note: This drafting note is for the purpose of clarifying the intent of the drafters of Section 17. As the courts have indicated, this provision was never intended to protect the Association from actions seeking to enforce its statutory obligations to pay covered claims. See, e.g., *Mendes v. Hawaii Insurance Guaranty Association*, 950 P.2d 1214, 1218 (Haw. Sup. Ct. 1998), ("HIGA is amenable to suit for the limited purpose of compelling it to perform its statutory duty to deal with the covered claims of insolvent insurers"); *PIE Mutual Insurance Company v. Ohio Insurance Guaranty Association*, 611 N.E. 2d 313, 317 (Ohio Sup. Ct. 1993) ("... insured or third-party claimant is entitled to judicial relief to force OIGA to perform its statutory duties").

Nor was the provision ever intended to protect the Association from contract actions to enforce express obligations of the Association under contracts entered into by the Association.

Each State may wish to review its own statutes to determine whether its Tort Claims Act, if it has one, could be used as an alternative to this section insofar as it applies to the commissioner or his representative.

Section 18. Stay of Proceedings; Reopening Default Judgments

All proceedings in which the insolvent insurer is a party in any court in this State shall be stayed one hundred eighty (180) days from the date an order of liquidation, rehabilitation or conservation is final to permit proper legal action by the Association on any matters germane to its powers or duties.

As to judgment under any decision, order, verdict or finding based on default the Association may apply to have such judgment set aside by the same court that made such judgment and shall be permitted to defend against such suit on the merits.

Section 19. Prohibited Advertisement of Insurance Guaranty Association Act in Insurance Sales; Notice to Policy Owners

- A. No person, including an insurer, agent or affiliate of an insurer shall make, publish, disseminate, circulate or place before the public, or cause directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated or placed before the public, in any newspaper, magazine or other publication, or in the form of a notice, circular, pamphlet, letter or poster, or over any radio station or television station, or in any other way, any advertisement, announcement or statement, written or oral, which uses the existence of the Insurance Guaranty Association of this State for the purpose of sales, solicitation or inducement to purchase any form of insurance covered by the [State] Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association Act. However, this section shall not apply to the [State] Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association or any other entity which does not sell or solicit insurance.
- B. Within one hundred eighty (180) days of the effective date of this Act, the Association shall prepare a summary document describing the general purposes and current limitations of the Act and complying with Subsection C of this section. This document shall be submitted to the commissioner for approval. At the expiration of the sixtieth day after the date on which the commissioner approves the document, an insurer may not deliver a policy or contract to a policy or contract owner unless the summary document is delivered to the policy or contract owner at the time of delivery of the policy or contract. The document shall also be available upon request by a policy owner. The distribution, delivery or contents or interpretation of this document does not guarantee that either the policy or the contract or the owner of the policy or contract is covered in the event of the impairment or insolvency of a member insurer. The description document shall be revised by the Association as amendments to the Act may require. Failure to receive this document does not give the policy owner, contract owner, certificate holder, or insured any greater rights than those stated in this Act.
- C. The document prepared under Subsection B shall contain a clear and conspicuous disclaimer on its face. The commissioner shall establish the form and content of the disclaimer. The disclaimer shall:
 - (1) State the name and address of the Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association and insurance department;
 - (2) Prominently warn the policy or contract owner that the Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association may not cover the policy or, if coverage is available, it will be subject to substantial limitations and exclusions and conditioned on continued residence in this State;
 - (3) State the types of policies for which guaranty funds will provide coverage;
 - (4) State that the insurer and its agents are prohibited by law from using the existence of the Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association for the purpose of sales, solicitation or inducement to purchase any form of insurance;

- (5) State that the policy or contract owner should not rely on coverage under the Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association when selecting an insurer
 - (6) Explain rights available and procedures for filing a complaint to allege a violation of any provisions of this Act; and
 - (7) Provide other information as directed by the commissioner including but not limited to, sources for information about the financial condition of insurers provided that the information is not proprietary and is subject to disclosure under that State's public records law.
- D. A member insurer shall retain evidence of compliance with Subsection B for so long as the policy or contract for which the notice is given remains in effect.

Drafting Note: Subsection A continues the prohibition of using the existence of the Association in the inducement of sale of insurance. However, Subsection B requires notification to new policyholders concerning the general parameters of the association law and responsibility thereunder.

The following form for the disclaimer notice is suggested:

LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION DISCLAIMER

The [insert name of the Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association] provides coverage of claims under some types of policies if the insurer becomes impaired or insolvent. **COVERAGE MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR YOUR POLICY.** Even if coverage is provided, there are significant limits and exclusions. Coverage is always conditioned on residence in this State. Other conditions may also preclude coverage.

The Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association will respond to any questions you may have which are not answered by this document. Your insurer and agent are prohibited by law from using the existence of the association or its coverage to sell you an insurance policy.

You should not rely on availability of coverage under the Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association when selecting an insurer.

[Insert addresses of the Association and department.]

Insurers and agents should be required to deliver the document and disclaimer described under Subsections B and C when a customer is solicited if a "free look" period is not required by State law.

Computer programs or other evidence of established procedures for including the notice required under Subsection 19B in the policy or contract in the printing, assembly or issue process would be considered evidence of the compliance required under Subsection 19D.

Section 20. Prospective Application

This Act shall not apply to any insurer that is insolvent or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations on the effective date of this Act.

**APPENDIX
ALTERNATIVE PROVISIONS**

Drafting Note: The underlining and overstrikes in the following provisions show the necessary changes from the model if a State decides to eliminate coverage for unallocated annuities.

Alternative Section 3. Coverage and Limitations

- A. This Act shall provide coverage for the policies and contracts specified in Subsection B:
- (1) To persons who, regardless of where they reside (except for nonresident certificate holders under group policies or contracts), are the beneficiaries, assignees or payees of the persons covered under Paragraph (2);
 - (2) To persons who are owners of or certificate holders under the policies or contracts (other than structured settlement annuities) and in each case who
 - (a) Are residents; or
 - (b) Are not residents, but only under all of the following conditions:
 - (i) The insurer that issued the policies or contracts is domiciled in this State;
 - (ii) The States in which the persons reside have associations similar to the association created by this Act;
 - (iii) The persons are not eligible for coverage by an association in any other State due to the fact that the insurer was not licensed in the State at the time specified in the State's guaranty association law.
 - (3) For structured settlement annuities specified in Subsection B; Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall not apply, and this Act shall (except as provided in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of this subsection) provide coverage to a person who is a payee under a structured settlement annuity (or beneficiary of a payee if the payee is deceased), if the payee:
 - (a) Is a resident, regardless of where the contract owner resides; or
 - (b) Is not a resident, but only under both of the following conditions;
 - (i) (I) The contract owner of the structured settlement annuity is a resident; or
 - (II) The contract owner of the structured settlement annuity is not a resident; but
 - The insurer that issued the structured settlement annuity is domiciled in this State; and

- The State in which the contract owner resides has an association similar to the association created by this Act; and
- (ii) Neither the payee (or beneficiary) nor the contract owner is eligible for coverage by the association of the State in which the payee or contract owner resides.
- (4) This Act shall not provide coverage to a person who is a payee (or beneficiary) of a contract owner resident of this State, if the payee (or beneficiary) is afforded any coverage by the association of another State.
- (5) This Act is intended to provide coverage to a person who is a resident of this State and, in special circumstances, to a nonresident. In order to avoid duplicate coverage, if a person who would otherwise receive coverage under this Act is provided coverage under the laws of any other State, the person shall not be provided coverage under this Act. In determining the application of the provisions of this paragraph in situations where a person could be covered by the association of more than one State, whether as an owner, payee, beneficiary or assignee, this Act shall be construed in conjunction with other State laws to result in coverage by only one association.
- B. (1) This Act shall provide coverage to the persons specified in Subsection A for direct, non-group life, health, or annuity policies or contracts and supplemental contracts to any of these and for certificates under direct group policies and contracts, except as limited by this Act. Annuity contracts and certificates under group annuity contracts include allocated funding agreements, structured settlement annuities and any immediate or deferred annuity contracts.
- (2) This Act shall not provide coverage for:
- (a) A portion of a policy or contract not guaranteed by the insurer, or under which the risk is borne by the policy or contract owner;
 - (b) A policy or contract of reinsurance, unless assumption certificates have been issued pursuant to the reinsurance policy or contract;
 - (c) A portion of a policy or contract to the extent that the rate of interest on which it is based
 - (i) Averaged over the period of four (4) years prior to the date on which the Association becomes obligated with respect to the policy or contract, exceeds a rate of interest determined by subtracting two (2) percentage points from Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Average averaged for that same four-year period or for such lesser period if the policy or contract was issued less than four (4) years before the Association became obligated; and

- (ii) On and after the date on which the Association becomes obligated with respect to the policy or contract, exceeds the rate of interest determined by subtracting three (3) percentage points from Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Average as most recently available;
- (d) A portion of a policy or contract issued to a plan or program of an employer, association or other person to provide life, health or annuity benefits to its employees, members or others, to the extent that the plan or program is self-funded or uninsured, including but not limited to benefits payable by an employer, association or other person under:
 - (i) A multiple employer welfare arrangement as defined in 29 U.S.C. § 1144;
 - (ii) A minimum premium group insurance plan;
 - (iii) A stop-loss group insurance plan; or
 - (iv) An administrative services only contract;
- (e) A portion of a policy or contract to the extent that it provides for
 - (i) Dividends or experience rating credits;
 - (ii) Voting rights; or
 - (iii) Payment of any fees or allowances to any person, including the policy or contract owner, in connection with the service to or administration of the policy or contract;
- (f) A policy or contract issued in this State by a member insurer at a time when it was not licensed or did not have a certificate of authority to issue the policy or contract in this State;
- (g) A portion of a policy or contract to the extent that the assessments required by Section 9 with respect to the policy or contract are preempted by federal or State law;
- (h) An obligation that does not arise under the express written terms of the policy or contract issued by the insurer to the contract owner or policy owner, including without limitation:
 - (i) Claims based on marketing materials;
 - (ii) Claims based on side letters, riders or other documents that were issued by the insurer without meeting applicable policy form filing or approval requirements;
 - (iii) Misrepresentations of or regarding policy benefits;
 - (iv) Extra-contractual claims or;

- (v) A claim for penalties or consequential or incidental damages; and
 - (i) A contractual agreement that establishes the member insurer's obligations to provide a book value accounting guaranty for defined contribution benefit plan participants by reference to a portfolio of assets that is owned by the benefit plan or its trustee, which in each case is not an affiliate of the member insurer;
 - (j) An unallocated annuity contract;
 - (l) A policy or contract providing any hospital, medical, prescription drug or other health care benefits pursuant to Part C or Part D of Subchapter XVIII, Chapter 7 of Title 42 of the United States Code (commonly known as Medicare Part C& D) or any regulations issued pursuant thereto.
- C. The benefits that the Association may become obligated to cover shall in no event exceed the lesser of:
- (1) The contractual obligations for which the insurer is liable or would have been liable if it were not an impaired or insolvent insurer, or
 - (2) (a) With respect to one life, regardless of the number of policies or contracts:
 - (i) \$300,000 in life insurance death benefits, but not more than \$100,000 in net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values for life insurance;
 - (ii) In health insurance benefits:
 - (I) \$100,000 for coverages not defined as disability insurance or basic hospital, medical and surgical insurance or major medical insurance or long term care insurance as defined in State including any net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values;
 - (II) \$300,000 for disability insurance as defined in [section of State law dealing with health insurance/disability insurance] and \$300,000 for long-term care insurance as defined in [section of State law dealing with health insurance/long term care insurance];
 - (III) \$500,000 for basic hospital medical and surgical insurance or major medical insurance as defined in [section of State law dealing with health insurance]; or
 - (iii) \$250,000 in the present value of annuity benefits, including net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values; or

- (b) With respect to each payee of a structured settlement annuity (or beneficiary or beneficiaries of the payee if deceased), \$250,000 in present value annuity benefits, in the aggregate, including net cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values;
 - (c) However, in no event shall the Association be obligated to cover more than (i) an aggregate of \$300,000 in benefits with respect to any one life under Paragraphs 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) of this subsection except with respect to benefits for basic hospital, medical and surgical insurance and major medical insurance under Paragraph 2(a)(ii) of this subsection, in which case the aggregate liability of the Association shall not exceed \$500,000 with respect to any one individual, or (ii) with respect to one owner of multiple non-group policies of life insurance, whether the policy owner is an individual, firm, corporation or other person, and whether the persons insured are officers, managers, employees or other persons, more than \$5,000,000 in benefits, regardless of the number of policies and contracts held by the owner;
 - (d) The limitations set forth in this subsection are limitations on the benefits for which the Association is obligated before taking into account either its subrogation and assignment rights or the extent to which those benefits could be provided out of the assets of the impaired or insolvent insurer attributable to covered policies. The costs of the Association's obligations under this Act may be met by the use of assets attributable to covered policies or reimbursed to the Association pursuant to its subrogation and assignment rights.
- D. In performing its obligations to provide coverage under Section 8 of this Act, the Association shall not be required to guarantee, assume, reinsure or perform, or cause to be guaranteed, assumed, reinsured or performed, the contractual obligations of the insolvent or impaired insurer under a covered policy or contract that do not materially affect the economic values or economic benefits of the covered policy or contract.

Drafting Note: This section and Section 8 are key sections of the Act. Section 3 identifies who and what are covered and not covered by the Act. Section 8 specifies the responsibilities of the Association toward covered persons with covered policies.

Protection of this Act is primarily extended to resident persons but certain nonresidents under specific circumstances will be protected by this Act if the insolvent insurer was domiciled in this State.

This model does not apply to reinsurance unless assumption certificates were issued to the direct insureds. Furthermore, it applies only to direct individual or group certificate insurance issued by insurers licensed to transact insurance in this State at any time.

Persons to whom coverage is typically provided are resident owners of policies or contracts, or their beneficiaries, assignees or payees. For group contracts, coverage is provided to resident certificate holders and not to the owners of the group contracts; this avoids the possibility of double coverage and indirect coverage of nonresident certificate holders through resident group contract owners. State Subsection A(3) provides coverage for structured settlement annuities to resident payees rather than to the contract owners.

Subsection A(3) State providing structured settlement annuity coverage to resident payees is a significant change from previous versions of this Model Act intended to place the coverage in the State of the resident persons to be protected rather than in the State where the nominal owner of the contract resides. Subsections A(4) and (5) avoid the possibility of double coverage due to differing approaches for determining the covered persons in different State statutes and provide mechanisms for resolving which State's statutes will be used to determine the existence and limits of coverage.

Policies and contracts covered by the model bill are life, health and annuity policies and contracts and contracts supplemental thereto. The term health insurance is intended to include “accident and health” insurance, “sickness and accident” insurance, “disability” insurance, etc. The individual State may want to adjust this language to fit its particular terminology.

Subsection B(2) identifies certain types of contracts or portions of contracts that are specifically not covered by this Act. If a portion of a contract is not covered, the remainder of the contract is covered unless excluded otherwise. Subsection B(2) also provides a ready means by which an individual State can exempt from the Act those policies and contracts issued by insurers or similar organizations deemed appropriate for exemption by the State.

Subsection B(2)(4) is intended to exclude from coverage those products commonly referred to as “financial guaranty” products.

Subsection C provides the maximum limitations of the Association’s liability by type of contract or line of business and overall per one life, plan sponsor or owner. The limits may be reached through cash surrender payments, benefit payments, or continuing coverage or a combination thereof. The maximum limits for each type of coverage should be set at an appropriate level after review by each State.

Alternative Section 5. Definitions

As used in this Act:

- A. “Account” means either of the two accounts created under Section 6.
- B. “Association” means the [State] Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association created under Section 6.
- C. “Authorized assessment” or the term “authorized” when used in the context of assessments means a resolution by the Board of Directors has been passed whereby an assessment will be called immediately or in the future from member insurers for a specified amount. An assessment is authorized when the resolution is passed.
- D. “Benefit plan” means a specific employee, union or association of natural persons benefit plan.
- E. “Called assessment” or the term “called” when used in the context of assessments means that a notice has been issued by the Association to member insurers requiring that an authorized assessment be paid within the time frame set forth within the notice. An authorized assessment becomes a called assessment when notice is mailed by the Association to member insurers.
- F. “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Insurance of this State.

Drafting Note: Insert the title of the chief insurance regulatory official whenever the term “commissioner” appears.

- G. “Contractual obligation” means an obligation under a policy or contract or certificate under a group policy or contract, or portion thereof for which coverage is provided under Section 3.
- H. “Covered policy” means a policy or contract or portion of a policy or contract for which coverage is provided under Section 3.
- I. “Extra-contractual claims” shall include, for example, claims relating to bad faith in the payment of claims, punitive or exemplary damages or attorneys’ fees and costs.
- J. “Impaired insurer” means a member insurer which, after the effective date of this Act, is not an insolvent insurer, and is placed under an order of rehabilitation or conservation by a court of competent jurisdiction.

- K. “Insolvent insurer” means a member insurer which after the effective date of this Act, is placed under an order of liquidation by a court of competent jurisdiction with a finding of insolvency.
- L. “Member insurer” means an insurer licensed or that holds a certificate of authority to transact in this State any kind of insurance for which coverage is provided under Section 3, and includes an insurer whose license or certificate of authority in this State may have been suspended, revoked, not renewed or voluntarily withdrawn, but does not include:
- (1) A hospital or medical service organization, whether profit or non-profit;
 - (2) A health maintenance organization;
 - (3) A fraternal benefit society;
 - (4) A mandatory State pooling plan;
 - (5) A mutual assessment company or other person that operates on an assessment basis;
 - (6) An insurance exchange;
 - (7) An organization that has a certificate or license limited to the issuance of charitable gift annuities under [insert the appropriate section of the State code]; or
 - (8) An entity similar to any of the above.
- M. “Moody’s Corporate Bond Yield Average” means the Monthly Average Corporates as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., or any successor thereto.
- N. “Owner” of a policy or contract and “policy owner” and “contract owner” mean the person who is identified as the legal owner under the terms of the policy or contract or who is otherwise vested with legal title to the policy or contract through a valid assignment completed in accordance with the terms of the policy or contract and properly recorded as the owner on the books of the insurer. The terms owner, contract owner and policy owner do not include persons with a mere beneficial interest in a policy or contract.
- O. “Person” means an individual, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, association, governmental body or entity or voluntary organization.
- P. “Premiums” means amounts or considerations (by whatever name called) received on covered policies or contracts less returned premiums, considerations and deposits and less dividends and experience credits. “Premiums” does not include amounts or considerations received for policies or contracts or for the portions of policies or contracts for which coverage is not provided under Section 3B except that assessable premium shall not be reduced on account of Sections 3B(2)(c) relating to interest limitations and 3C(2) relating to limitations with respect to one individual, one participant and one contract owner. “Premiums” shall not include:

- (1) Premiums on an unallocated annuity contract State; or
- (2) With respect to multiple non-group policies of life insurance owned by one owner, whether the policy owner is an individual, firm, corporation or other person, and whether the persons insured are officers, managers, employees or other persons, premiums in excess of \$5,000,000 with respect to these policies or contracts, regardless of the number of policies or contracts held by the owner.

- Q. (1) “Principal place of business” of a plan sponsor or a person other than a natural person means the single State in which the natural persons who establish policy for the direction, control and coordination of the operations of the entity as a whole primarily exercise that function, determined by the Association in its reasonable judgment by considering the following factors:
- (a) The State in which the primary executive and administrative headquarters of the entity is located;
 - (b) The State in which the principal office of the chief executive officer of the entity is located;
 - (c) The State in which the board of directors (or similar governing person or persons) of the entity conducts the majority of its meetings;
 - (d) The State in which the executive or management committee of the board of directors (or similar governing person or persons) of the entity conducts the majority of its meetings;
 - (e) The State from which the management of the overall operations of the entity is directed; and
 - (f) In the case of a benefit plan sponsored by affiliated companies comprising a consolidated corporation, the State in which the holding company or controlling affiliate has its principal place of business as determined using the above factors.

However, in the case of a plan sponsor, if more than fifty percent (50%) of the participants in the benefit plan are employed in a single State, that State shall be deemed to be the principal place of business of the plan sponsor.

- (2) The principal place of business of a plan sponsor of a benefit plan shall be deemed to be the principal place of business of the association, committee, joint board of trustees or other similar group of representatives of the parties who establish or maintain the benefit plan that, in lieu of a specific or clear designation of a principal place of business, shall be deemed to be the principal place of business of the employer or employee organization that has the largest investment in the benefit plan in question.

- R. “Receivership court” means the court in the insolvent or impaired insurer’s State having jurisdiction over the conservation, rehabilitation or liquidation of the insurer.

- S. “Resident” means a person to whom a contractual obligation is owed and who resides in this State on the date of entry of a court order that determines a member insurer to be an impaired insurer or a court order that determines a member insurer to be an insolvent insurer, whichever occurs first. A person may be a resident of only one State, which in the case of a person other than a natural person shall be its principal place of business. Citizens of the United States that are either (i) residents of foreign countries, or (ii) residents of United States possessions, territories or protectorates that do not have an association similar to the Association created by this Act, shall be deemed residents of the State of domicile of the insurer that issued the policies or contracts.
- T. “Structured settlement annuity” means an annuity purchased in order to fund periodic payments for a plaintiff or other claimant in payment for or with respect to personal injury suffered by the plaintiff or other claimant.
- U. “State” means a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and a United States possession, territory or protectorate.
- V. “Supplemental contract” means a written agreement entered into for the distribution of proceeds under a life, health or annuity policy or contract.
- W. “Unallocated annuity contract” means an annuity contract or group annuity certificate which is not issued to and owned by an individual, except to the extent of any annuity benefits guaranteed to an individual by an insurer under the contract or certificate.

Each State will wish to examine its own statutes to determine whether these definitions are applicable and to determine whether some should be deleted and others added.

Alternative Section 6. Creation of the Association

- A. There is created a nonprofit legal entity to be known as the [State] Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association. All member insurers shall be and remain members of the Association as a condition of their authority to transact insurance in this State. The Association shall perform its functions under the plan of operation established and approved under Section 10 and shall exercise its powers through a board of directors established under Section 7. For purposes of administration and assessment, the Association shall maintain two (2) accounts:
 - (1) The life insurance and annuity account which includes the following subaccounts:
 - (a) Life insurance account; and
 - (b) Annuity account which shall include annuity contracts owned by a governmental retirement plan (or its trustee) established under Section 401, 403(b) or 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code.

- (2) The health insurance account.
- B. The Association shall come under the immediate supervision of the commissioner and shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the insurance laws of this State. Meetings or records of the Association may be opened to the public upon majority vote of the board of directors of the Association.
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Chronological Summary of Action (all references are to the Proceedings of the NAIC).

1971 Proc. I 54, 58, 134, 159, 160-173 (adopted).
1976 Proc. I 2, 9, 270, 296-297, 298-312 (amended and reprinted).
1977 Proc. II 19, 21, 355, 363 (amended).
1978 Proc. I 13, 15, 211, 241 (corrected).
1986 Proc. I 9-10, 22, 149, 294-295, 306-322 (amended and reprinted).
1987 Proc. II 15, 22, 160, 320 (decertification of 4-account approach).
1988 Proc. I 9, 18-19, 157-159, 337-338, 339-354 (amended to create 2 accounts and reprinted).
1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 12, 33, 227, 600, 602, 620-621 (amended).
1993 Proc. 3rd Quarter 7, 30, 333-334, 341-343, 350-352 (amended).
1995 Proc. 1st Quarter 7, 10, 461, 466 (amended).
1995 Proc. 3rd Quarter 4, 18, 582, 585-586 (amended).
1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 11, 45-46, 938, 956, 959-981 (amended and reprinted).
1997 Proc. 4th Quarter 25, 27-28, 645, 646-647 (amended).
1998 Proc. 1st Quarter 15, 17, 598, 602, 603-616 (amended to add appendix).
1999 Proc. 1st Quarter 8, 9, 443, 445-446 (amended).
1999 Proc. 2nd Quarter 10, 11, 435, 436-438 (amended).
2009 Proc. 1st Quarter (amended and reprinted).

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These charts are intended to provide the readers with additional information to more easily access state statutes, regulations, bulletins or administrative rulings which are related to the NAIC model. Such guidance provides the reader with a starting point from which they may review how each state has addressed the model and the topic being covered. The NAIC Legal Division has reviewed each state's activity in this area and has made an interpretation of adoption or related state activity based on the definitions listed below. The NAIC's interpretation may or may not be shared by the individual states or by interested readers.

This state page does not constitute a formal legal opinion by the NAIC staff on the provisions of state law and should not be relied upon as such. Nor does this state page reflect a determination as to whether a state meets any applicable accreditation standards. Every effort has been made to provide correct and accurate summaries to assist the reader in targeting useful information. For further details, the laws cited should be consulted. The NAIC attempts to provide current information; however, due to the timing of our publication production, the information provided may not reflect the most up to date status. Therefore, readers should consult state law for additional adoptions and subsequent bill status.

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KEY:

MODEL ADOPTION: States that have citations identified in this column adopted the most recent version of the NAIC model in a **substantially similar manner**. This requires states to adopt the model in its entirety but does allow for variations in style and format. States that have adopted portions of the current NAIC model will be included in this column with an explanatory note.

RELATED STATE ACTIVITY: States that have citations identified in this column have **not** adopted the most recent version of the NAIC model in a substantially similar manner. Examples of Related State Activity include but are not limited to: An older version of the NAIC model, legislation or regulation derived from other sources such as Bulletins and Administrative Rulings.

NO CURRENT ACTIVITY: No state activity on the topic as of the date of the most recent update. This includes states that have repealed legislation as well as states that have never adopted legislation.

NAIC MEMBER	MODEL ADOPTION	RELATED STATE ACTIVITY
Alabama	ALA. CODE §§ 27-44-1 to 27-44-21 (1982/2012) (3 accounts).	BULLETIN 2010-2 (2010).
Alaska		ALASKA STAT. §§ 21.79.010 to 21.79.150 (1990/2011); §§ 21.79.900 to 21.79.990 (1990/2011) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model); BULLETIN B 06-14 (2006); BULLETIN 2011-6 (2011).
American Samoa	NO CURRENT ACTIVITY	
Arizona	ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 20-681 to 695 (1977/2014).	
Arkansas	ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 23-96-101 to 23-96-121 (1989/2013) (2 accounts with subaccounts).	49 ARK. CODE R. (1992/1999) (Notice to policyholders).
California	CAL. INS. CODE §§ 1067 to 1067.18 (1994/2012) (3 accounts).	

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NAIC MEMBER	MODEL ADOPTION	RELATED STATE ACTIVITY
Colorado	COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 10-20-101 to 10-20-120 (1991/2013) (3 accounts).	
Connecticut		CONN. GEN. STAT. §§ 38a-858 to 38a-889 (1972/2004) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model).
Delaware	DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 18 §§ 4401 to 4419 (1982/2010) (2 accounts with subaccounts).	
District of Columbia	D.C. CODE §§ 31-5401 to 31-5416 (1992/2015).	BULLETIN 04-003-IB; BULLETIN 04-1B-006-3/1 (2006).
Florida	FLA. STAT. §§ 631.711 to 631.735 (1982/2011) (3 accounts).	
Georgia	GA. CODE ANN. §§ 33-38-1 to 33-38-21 (1981/2012) (2 accounts with subaccounts).	
Guam	NO CURRENT ACTIVITY	
Hawaii	HAW. REV. STAT. §§ 431:16-201 to 431:16-219 (1987/2012) (3 accounts).	HAW. CODE R. §§ 16-18-1 to 16-18-4 (1992) (Notice to policyholders).
Idaho	IDAHO CODE ANN. §§ 41-4301 to 41-4319 (1977/2013) (3 accounts).	
Illinois	215 ILL. COMP. STAT. 5/531.01 to 5/531.19 (1981/2010) (2 accounts with subaccounts).	ILL. ADMIN. CODE tit. 50, §§ 3401.01 to 3401 Illus. A (2014); BULLETIN 2010-7 (2010).
Indiana	IND. CODE §§ 27-8-8-2 to 27-8-8-18 (1978/2013).	BULLETIN 200 (2013).

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NAIC MEMBER	MODEL ADOPTION	RELATED STATE ACTIVITY
Iowa	IOWA CODE §§ 508C.1 to 508C.19 (1987/2014) (4 accounts).	BULLETIN 2012-2 (2012); BULLETIN 2012-3 (2012).
Kansas	KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 40-3001 to 40-3018 (1972/2011) (3 accounts) (portion of model).	
Kentucky	KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 304.42.010 to 304.42.190 (1978/2010) (3 accounts).	
Louisiana	LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 22:2081 to 22:2098 (2008/2014) (entire model).	LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 37, §§ XIII.901 to XIII.909 (Regulation 40) (4 accounts) (1992) (Notice to policyholders).
Maine	ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 24-A, §§ 4601 to 4618 (1984/2010) (3 accounts).	
Maryland	MD. ANN. CODE art. 9, §§ 401 to 419 (1971/2013) (3 accounts).	MD. CODE REGS. 31.04.14.03 (2010/2013); BULLETIN 2010-25 (2010); BULLETIN 2012-13 (2012).
Massachusetts		MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 175, § 146B (1985/2014) (3 accounts) (previous version of model).
Michigan	MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 500.7701 to 500.7780 (1982/2010) (2 accounts with subaccounts).	BULLETIN 2012-07-INS (2012).
Minnesota		MINN. STAT. §§ 61B.18 to 61B.32 (1993/2009) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model); § 60C.21 (2011).

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NAIC MEMBER	MODEL ADOPTION	RELATED STATE ACTIVITY
Mississippi	MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 83-23-205 to 83-23-237 (1985/2014) (2 accounts with subaccounts).	
Missouri	MO. REV. STAT. §§ 376.715 to 376.758 (1988/2010) (3 accounts).	MO. CODE REGS. ANN. tit. 20, § 400-5.600 (1990).
Montana	MONT. CODE ANN. §§ 33-10-201 to 33-10-230 (1974/2011) (2 accounts with subaccounts).	
Nebraska	NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 44-2701 to 44-2720 (1975/2012) (2 accounts with subaccounts).	
Nevada		NEV. REV. STAT. §§ 686C.010 to 686C.390 (1973/2013) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model); BULLETIN 2011-009 (2011).
New Hampshire		N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 408-B:1 to 408-B:20 (1996/1997) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model).
New Jersey		N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 17B:32A-1 to 17B-32A-19 (1991) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model).
New Mexico	N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 59A-42-1 to 59A-42-16 (1985/2014) (2 accounts).	
New York	N.Y. INS. LAW §§ 7701 to 7719 (1985/2014) (2 accounts).	N.Y. INS. LAW §§ 7501 to 7507 (1984/2014).

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NAIC MEMBER	MODEL ADOPTION	RELATED STATE ACTIVITY
North Carolina		N.C. GEN. STAT. §§ 58-62-2 to 58-62-86 (1991/2013) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model); BULLETIN 2009-B-3 (2009); BULLETIN 2010-B-5 (2010).
North Dakota		N.D. CENT. CODE §§ 26.1-38.1-01 to 26.1-38.1-16 (1989/2011) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model); N.D. ADMIN. CODE § 45-11-01-01 (1990/2012) (Advertising rules).
Northern Marianas	NO CURRENT ACTIVITY	
Ohio		OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 3956.01 to 3956.20 (1989/2012) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model).
Oklahoma	OKLA. STAT. tit. 36, §§ 2021 to 2044 (1981/2010) (3 accounts).	OKLA. ADMIN. CODE § 365:10-1-6 (2011); BULLETIN 8-16-2010 (2010).
Oregon	OR. REV. STAT. §§ 734.750 to 734.890 (1975/2011) (3 accounts).	BULLETIN 2006-14.
Pennsylvania		40 PA. CONS. STAT. §§ 41-101 to 41-118 (1992) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model).
Puerto Rico		P.R. LAWS ANN. tit. 26, §§ 3901 to 3918 (1974/1980) (3 accounts) (previous version of model).
Rhode Island	R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 27-34.3-1 to 27-34.3-20 (1995/2012).	
South Carolina		S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 38-29-10 to 38-29-200 (1988) (3 accounts) (previous version of model).

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NAIC MEMBER	MODEL ADOPTION	RELATED STATE ACTIVITY
South Dakota	S.D. CODIFIED LAWS §§ 58-29C-44 to 58-29C-62 (1989/2013) (3 accounts).	
Tennessee	TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 56-12-201 to 56-12-220 (1989/2012) (4 accounts).	TENN. CODE ANN. § 4-29-233 (2008); BULLETIN 6-7-2010 (2010).
Texas		TEX. INS. CODE ANN. § 21.28-D (1985/2005) (4 accounts) (previous version of model); TEX. INS. CODE ANN. § 21.28-E (1989/1991).
Utah	UTAH CODE ANN. §§ 31A-28-101 to 31A-28-120 (1986/2010) (2 accounts with subaccounts).	UTAH ADMIN. CODE r. 590-155 (2010).
Vermont		VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 8, §§ 4151 to 4169 (1972/2001) (3 accounts) (previous version of model).
Virgin Islands	NO CURRENT ACTIVITY	
Virginia	VA. CODE ANN. §§ 38.2-1700 to 38.2-1721 (1986/2014) (3 accounts).	Administrative Letter 2014-5 (2014).
Washington		WASH. REV. CODE §§ 48.32A.005 to 48.32A.902 (2001) (2 accounts with subaccounts) (previous version of model).
West Virginia	W. VA. CODE §§ 33-26A-1 to 33-26A-19 (1977/2010) (3 accounts).	W. VA. CODE R. §§ 114-36-1 to 114-36-3 (1994/2009).
Wisconsin		WIS. STAT. §§ 646.01 to 646.73 (1979/2013) (“Insurance Security Fund”).
Wyoming	WYO. STAT. ANN. §§ 26-42-101 to 26-42-118 (1990/2014).	WYO. CODE R. § 43 (1991/1997).

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Proceedings Citations

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The Financial Condition (E) Committee adopted amendments to this model. The Committee summarized the more significant changes to the model including the changes to the coverage limits as well as the disposition on Medicare Parts C & D. **2008 Proc. 4th Quarter Vol. II 10-5.**

The joint Executive Committee/Plenary adopted amendments to this model. These amendments received broad support that was attributed to significant improvements in coverage limits and the treatment of Stranger-Owned Life Insurance/Investor-Owned Life Insurance, structured settlements and Medicare Part C & D. **2009 Proc. 1st Quarter Vol. I 3-5.**

Section 1. Title

Amendments to the model proposed first in early 1996 included deletion of a comment that had been in the model since its adoption in 1970. The comment highlighted the difference between the property/casualty and life/health guaranty funds. The set of proposed amendments included both substantive and technical revisions and reflected changes in the life insurance industry and the products offered by insurers as well as lessons learned in connection with major life insurance insolvencies in recent years. **1996 Proc. 1st Quarter 570; 1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 959.**

Those presenting suggestions on behalf of the life insurance industry suggested that large insurance insolvencies in the early 1990s demonstrated that some parts of the model act worked well and others did not. The intent of the drafters of the amendments was to make the act more workable and clarify the authority of the guaranty associations with respect to multi-state rehabilitation plans. Among the issues addressed in the 1996 amendments were (1) the need for a different method of covering guaranteed investment contracts and structured settlement annuities to avoid concentration of coverage in a few guaranty associations and the concomitant capacity problems; (2) the need to change the assessment process to allow assessments to be called in one year and collected in another and to delete the current 1% spillover requirement; and (3) implementation of national rehabilitation and reinsurance plans. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 594.**

Section 2. Purpose

After development of the guaranty association for property and casualty insurance, it was questioned whether there was need to develop legislation specifically to deal with insolvencies of life and health insurers. However, industry representatives cautioned that the approaches and solutions developed for property and casualty insurers were not only inadequate, but inappropriate for the life and health insurance business. **1970 Proc. II 1072.**

Industry organizations maintained the position that the NAIC should be concentrating on legislation for *solvency* rather than *insolvency*. The primary purpose of state regulation is not fulfilled if a preventable insolvency occurs. They cited an NAIC study prepared when the property and casualty guaranty association model was adopted (1969 Proc. II 564-593) which stated insolvencies of life insurance companies had been relatively insignificant. They also argued that policyholders of one company should not be protected at the expense of policyholders of other companies. They asserted the property and casualty guaranty association model had been adopted because of the imminence of federal legislation. The same urgency did not exist with respect to life and health insurance. **1971 Proc. I 174-177.**

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Proceedings Citations
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Section 2 (cont.)

When the model was being considered, the insurance company representative expressed the opinion that the guaranty fund encouraged improvident management and the creation of marginally financed companies, which would hurt the industry. Potential policyholders would no longer need to be concerned with the financial condition of the company from which they would consider purchase of coverage. The public would be lulled into overlooking the need for dealing with sound companies. **1971 Proc. I 179.**

Section 3. Coverage and Limitations

A. The model as originally enacted had a Section 3 entitled “Scope.” As urged by the industry spokespersons, it extended to all policyholders, wherever located, of a domestic company in the state of enactment. Also, they urged, in order for an insurance department to carry out its responsibility to residents of its state who hold policies of foreign and alien companies, a guaranty measure should apply to resident policyholders of such companies. **1970 Proc. II 1073.** The model as originally adopted covered any policies or contracts issued by persons authorized to transact insurance in the state at any time. **1971 Proc. I 161.**

A memo from an insurance industry organization included a proposal that the guaranty association be responsible for covering only residents of its own state. The major purpose for the suggested change was to increase the assessment capacity of the system. Other important purposes were to encourage the states that did not have statutes providing for guaranty associations to enact them, to protect insureds who did not reside in the insolvent insurer’s state with an association in their own state, to avoid litigation over the issue of whether the protection provided by the association in the insolvent insurer’s state of domicile is “substantially similar” to that of non-domiciliary states’ associations, and to eliminate any justification for failing to provide a tax offset in the law. **1984 Proc. II 461.**

The system provided that the domestic guaranty association should assess its members on the basis of premiums they receive on business in each of the states where they and the insolvent insurer did business. However, because of the two percent limitation, situations arose in which the guaranty association was unable to assess a sufficient amount to cover all policyholders. The proposed system of providing coverage only to residents would remedy the assessment capacity problem in all but the largest cases of insolvency. **1984 Proc. II 462.**

The approach suggested in 1984 also minimized the need to have all the state laws virtually identical. Under the model originally adopted the guaranty association of a non-domiciliary state did not cover its own residents if the domiciliary state provided them “substantially similar” protection. **1984 Proc. II 462.**

A system of covering residents only would show a direct benefit from the tax offset to the residents of the state providing the offset, and not to residents of other states. **1984 Proc. II 462.**

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Section 3A (cont.)

The working group draft considered during 1985 contained a provision that each guaranty association would cover residents only, except in some limited instances. Nonresidents may be entitled to coverage by the guaranty association where the insurer was domiciled. This exception was aimed primarily to cover persons who move into a state where their insurer was not admitted, and therefore, not a member of that guaranty association. Individuals with group insurance will be covered in states where the individual certificate holder resides. The situs of the group will be irrelevant. **1985 Proc. I 205.**

The focus of the amendments proposed in 1996 was to shift the situs of coverage of guaranteed investment contracts issued to pension plans and of structured settlement annuities. For structured settlement annuities, the situs of coverage was shifted to the state of residence of the beneficiary rather than the owner. For tax reasons, ownership of the contracts must be in one entity. If the situs of coverage is the state of residence of the owner, there is a potential for concentration of guaranty association liability in one or a few states. A similar situation exists with respect to unallocated contracts issued to pension plans. The amendments proposed to shift coverage to the state of residence of the plan sponsor rather than the owner. This would avoid an arbitrary concentration of liability in a few state guaranty associations and discourage forum shopping for the state offering the most generous coverage. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 594.**

In 1997 the NAIC began a discussion of whether it was appropriate to exclude coverage of unallocated annuity contracts. The ultimate result of the discussion was amendments to the model, including the drafting note following Section 3A(3). **1997 Proc. 1st Quarter 619, 1998 Proc 1st Quarter 603.**

B. Revisions to the model were made necessary by the nature of new products now being sold by life insurance companies. The current practice of marketing products which are tied to external interest rates has increased their volatility. In drafting the original model, it does not appear that consideration was given to whether such products should be covered by the act, and if so, to what extent. The committee felt it was especially important to clarify the coverage of annuities under the act. Group investment annuities and deposit administration accounts were more like deposit accounts than insurance risks so might be considered for exclusion from coverage, since they are purchased by sophisticated buyers who have the ability to investigate the seller. **1985 Proc. I 204-205.**

The NAIC struggled for several years with the role the guaranty association should play in recovery of losses under guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) and deposit administration accounts (DACs). A “fact sheet” prepared by an industry representative suggested that these unallocated annuities should be covered like life and health contracts. In 1984 half of all the annuity premiums received were on GICs. In addition to questions of fairness, the NAIC attempted to determine if the capacity existed to place unallocated annuities in a separate account. **1986 Proc. I 340, 354.**

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Section 3B (cont.)

The last sentence of B(1), added in 1987, made it explicitly clear that coverage is provided for all types of contracts issued by insurance companies which are used as a funding arrangement for retirement benefits or savings vehicles and the like for individuals. This amendment should result in easier administration of assessments in that there has been some experience in the past that individual companies have deemed some of these types of contracts not to be covered; therefore they have not included premiums on such contracts in their reports in regard to assessable premiums. **1988 Proc. I 355.**

The list of exceptions in B(2) was expanded to include some aspects of variable life contracts in Subparagraph (a). The purpose of this exception was to exclude the portion of the contract where the risk was borne by the policyholder. However, the obligations of the insurer (e.g. mortality and expense guarantees) are covered. **1976 Proc. I 299.**

It was suggested that the exception be expanded to clarify that certain types of contractual relationships are not covered by the Act. Clearly excluded would be self-funded and uninsured plans, multiple employer welfare arrangements, stop-loss plans, and administrative services only contracts. **1984 Proc. II 462.**

The exclusions list in B(2) was modified to add (g) and (h). The task force believed that the guaranty association should be viewed as an extraordinary and last resort mechanism to provide benefits only when insureds or beneficiaries may suffer an extreme financial hardship if benefits were not paid. **1988 Proc. I 356.**

When considering amendments in 1996, the working group expressed concern about whether the exclusion in Paragraph (2)(g) was appropriate, considering the difficulty an employee might have in obtaining benefits from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC). An interested party responded that the employer should be able to meet the obligation to the employee in most cases, and if not, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation would become liable. He suggested that the guaranty association should not provide what amounts to a third safety net for the employee. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 594.**

While considering this amendment further at a subsequent meeting, one regulator expressed concern about the effect of the exclusion on smaller employers and their employees. He said the prerequisites for the triggering of PBGC coverage are onerous, and that, in his experience, the PBGC does not pay benefits to plan participants until three to eight years after the plan becomes insolvent. Industry representatives who spoke in favor of the exclusion said the unallocated annuity contract issued by the insolvent insurer would be just one of many assets of the plan and over time the plan should be able to compensate for the loss with the earnings on other investments. It was also pointed out that smaller employers generally do not participate in the PBGC. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 984.**

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Section 3B (cont.)

An amendment to Paragraph (2)(h) was suggested by interested parties in 1996. It had the effect of excluding unallocated annuity contracts issued to a collective investment trust or similar pooled fund. The working group chair questioned whether the participants and trustees of these funds are sophisticated investors. One of the drafters explained that the exclusion was proposed because guaranty associations would otherwise be providing protections for fiduciaries. He pointed out that individuals participating in these funds could look to their plan fiduciary, the trust or pooled fund fiduciary, and possibly the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation for protection. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 838.**

At a public hearing on the proposed amendments, an interested party disputed the notion that participants in a collective investment trust or pooled fund are large, sophisticated investors. He argued that the majority of pension plans participating in pooled funds are smaller plans. He said the model act lacked a uniform standard for a sophisticated buyer and the proposed amendment ignored the fact that losses due to the insolvency of the insurer that issued a guaranteed investment contract to a plan would ultimately be borne by the individual plan participants. Another interested party responded that pooled funds are not covered under then-existing model and the proposed amendment was meant to clarify the issue and prevent litigation. Some regulators suggested that guaranty fund coverage for pooled funds might be appropriate. An interested party suggested the treatment of plan participants under the model act should be consistent for plan participants regardless of whether the plan sponsor purchases a contract directly or through a pooled fund. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 816-817.**

A regulator reminded the working group that the model act is based on the principle that guaranty association protection is a limited resource and that some coverage exclusions are necessary and appropriate. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 817.**

At the next working group meeting, discussion continued on the exclusion of pooled funds from guaranty fund coverage. Some interested parties spoke against the proposal because it would create a disparity of coverage solely based on form. An insurer representative said the current model excludes such contracts from coverage because the contracts are not issued to a specific plan sponsor or trustee. The working group raised the question of how insurers that sell guaranteed investment contracts to pooled funds report the consideration received for purposes of guaranty association assessments. The insurance industry representatives were unable to answer the question. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 956.**

The working group agreed to adopt the model without the exclusion of coverage for unallocated annuity contracts issued to collective investment trusts or pooled funds and then consider during 1997 whether coverage should be provided for any unallocated annuity contracts. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 956.**

In 1997 discussion again took place on whether the model should be amended to exclude coverage of unallocated annuity contracts. A trade association representative noted that changes in the marketplace and a trend toward investment products were reasons not to cover unallocated annuities. An insurer representative said purchasers of these products are generally sophisticated purchasers and often utilize the services of skilled financial advisors. **1997 Proc. 1st Quarter 619.**

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Section 3B (cont.)

A representative from the life insurance guaranty association said that, when the issue was last discussed by the NAIC, the focus was on capacity concerns. Companies that sold individual annuities were concerned there would be insufficient capacity in the guaranty association system if unallocated annuities were not included in the assessment base. **1997 Proc. 1st Quarter 619.**

At the Summer National Meeting regulators scheduled a hearing so they could hear reasons why they should consider excluding unallocated annuities from the models. One interested party listed six reasons to exclude unallocated annuities: (1) they are more in the nature of investments than insurance policies; (2) purchasers are sophisticated buyers capable of protecting their own interests; (3) the trustee of a qualified benefit plan has fiduciary duties under ERISA; (4) similar protection is not provided for any other funding vehicle used by benefit plans; (5) the purpose of the model is to provide protection for individuals, not sophisticated fiduciaries; and (6) unallocated annuities have presented significant difficulties to receivers and guaranty associations in recent insolvencies. **1997 Proc. 2nd Quarter 537-538.**

Another interested party testified that those who favor exclusion are focusing on the form of the contracts over their substance. He said pension plan participants are not sophisticated investors and need the protection of guaranty association coverage. He said excluding unallocated products from coverage would shrink assessment capacity to a level at which capacity might be insufficient in the event of a large insolvency. **1997 Proc. 2nd Quarter 538.**

A consumer representative questioned whether the majority of persons who purchase unallocated annuities are sophisticated in their understanding of insurance products or the risk that the issuing insurer may become insolvent. He suggested consumers have an expectation that contracts purchased from insurers are more secure than other investments. **1997 Proc. 3rd Quarter 1126.**

A regulator asked whether the issue might be addressed with a “net worth exclusion” similar to that contained in the property and casualty insurance guaranty fund model. An insurer representative opined that a net worth exclusion would complicate the assessment process. **1997 Proc. 3rd Quarter 1126.**

A representative for the National Organization of Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Associations reported that the prior year assessments for life insurance decreased by 50 percent and assessments for unallocated annuities increased by 100 percent. **1997 Proc. 3rd Quarter 1077.**

At the next working group meeting a regulator submitted an extensive drafting note prepared by a trade association suggesting that coverage should be optional at the election of each state. He said the question of coverage of unallocated annuities is a difficult one and there are good arguments on each side of the issue. **1997 Proc. 4th Quarter 645.**

A regulator took exception to the statement in the draft comment that purchasers of unallocated annuities are sophisticated and very capable of protecting their own interests. He cited examples to illustrate the opposite. **1997 Proc. 4th Quarter 645.**

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Section 3B (cont.)

The working group discussed amending the model to present two options to states on the controversial issue of guaranty association coverage of unallocated annuities. A working group member noted that 26 states currently provide guaranty association coverage for unallocated annuities, 19 states exclude coverage, and the rest are silent on the issue. He said the proposal reflects the reality that each state makes its own decision on the matter. **1998 Proc. 1st Quarter 601-602.**

An additional exception was added in 1993 to exclude coverage for any policy or contract where assessments were preempted by federal or state law. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 602.**

The proposal was adopted as Subparagraph (i) by the working group without further discussion. **1993 Proc. 3rd Quarter 350-352.**

Paragraph (2)(j) was added with the 1996 amendments. The working group asked whether the guaranty association should provide coverage for the promises made by the insurer to policyholders, even if the promise is contained in marketing materials or documents other than the policy. An interested party responded that the guaranty association should not be expected to provide coverage for an extra-contractual promise, especially if there was no regulatory approval of the side agreement. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

Paragraph (2)(k) was part of the 1996 amendments, added to provide an exclusion for synthetic guaranteed investment contracts. An industry spokesperson justified this exemption by saying these contracts are purchased by ultra-sophisticated investors and the plan sponsor was assured that the assets it invested in were fully insulated from the insolvency of the issuing insurer. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

The draft provided to the working group also suggested an exclusion for a structured settlement annuity where the liability insurer or other person liable for the personal injury remains able to pay any remaining amounts due. The working group decided that would not be an appropriate exclusion because its effect was to put the injured person in the position of having to reinitiate litigation to protect his or her right to payment. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

At the beginning of 1998, a working group began to consider the issue of guaranty coverage for equity-indexed products. **1998 Proc. 1st Quarter 602.**

The Life Insurance and Annuities Committee concluded that equity-indexed products are fixed products and therefore would be afforded guaranty association coverage. The problem was determining the extent of coverage, given the unique features of equity-indexed products. One regulator suggested the contract values are entirely fixed; however, the guaranteed account value may not be determinable until some time after the date of the insolvency. **1998 Proc. 2nd Quarter I 578.**

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Section 3B (cont.)

An industry committee concluded that equity-indexed products are covered to the extent that the account value is guaranteed by the issuing insurer, that any risk borne by the insured is excluded from coverage, and that the interest rate rollback provisions apply. The committee also concluded that coverage would be limited to the account value on the date of insolvency. **1998 Proc. 2nd Quarter I 578.**

The chair asked about the value or potential earnings that had not yet vested at the date of insolvency and whether there was guaranty association coverage for these amounts. If not, he wondered if the policyholder would have a claim for these amounts against the receivership estate. The industry committee was of the opinion that it would not be practical to wait until the end of the term of the contract to determine the contract value. That was why the committee recommended that the value of the contract be determined at the date of insolvency for purposes of guaranty association coverage. **1998 Proc. 3rd Quarter 475.**

Another regulator said that equity-indexed products with “ratchet” provisions did not present significant problems regarding guaranty association coverage, but that “point to point” contracts did present problems. Such contracts could not be valued as provided in the contract because the end of the term could be several years in the future. An interested party opined that litigation over guaranty association coverage might be prevented if the model and provisions were clarified. **1998 Proc. 3rd Quarter 475.**

The working group discussed what disclosures should be made to consumers concerning what would occur in the event of an insolvency of an insurer that issued equity-indexed products. **1998 Proc. 4th Quarter I 533.**

When the working group reviewed a draft of suggested amendments to address issues related to equity-indexed products, one regulator suggested the amendments did not provide adequate protection to holders of point-to-point contracts in that the potential existed for them to lose all gains in the reference index if the insolvency occurs before the end of the contract term. He noted that an actuarial group suggested that the value of the reference index should be fixed at the date of insolvency for purposes of determining account value. This value would also be rolled into any replacement contract issued by a guaranty association. The regulator suggested that unless the value of the index and, consequently, the account value were fixed at the date of insolvency, the contract holder was subjected to investment risk. **1999 Proc. 1st Quarter 445.**

The revised draft addressed the concerns raised about the treatment of point-to-point contracts. The value would be determined on the date the insurer became an impaired or insolvent insurer. Any earnings or losses determined by use of an index or other external reference as of the date of impairment or insolvency would be credited to the policy or contract. **1999 Proc. 2nd Quarter 435.**

C. An industry draft prepared in 1984 suggested this section be changed by adding limitations to terminate the guaranty associations obligation by the next renewal date or 180 days, whichever is earlier. The committee did not look favorably upon this suggestion, indicating that it put life and health company insolvencies in the same mode as property and casualty insolvencies. **1984 Proc. II 445.**

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Section 3C (cont.)

The original model contained the limits of the guaranty association liabilities in Section 8, but it was moved to Section 3 when that section was amended in 1985. **1976 Proc. I 302, 1986 Proc. I 307.** The original language simply limited the aggregate liability of the association to \$100,000 in cash values or \$300,000 for all benefits on one life. The industry draft submitted in 1984 suggested a different approach with percentages to be paid on a sliding scale. **1984 Proc. II 465-466.** A regulator commenting on the industry proposal found it to be unreasonable and unfair. He found a 75% limitation on health insurance recoveries, regardless of the size of the claim, to be particularly offensive. **1984 Proc. II 476.**

The revised model adopted in 1985 contained limitations on liability quite different from the industry suggestion. The \$100,000/\$300,000 of the original model had been retained, with clarifications and expanded provisions. The adopted version now limited health insurance benefits to \$100,000 and present value of annuity benefits to \$100,000. During the task force meeting the coverage maximum for unallocated annuities was raised to \$5 million from the \$2 million in the draft. **1986 Proc. I 294-295.**

In 1993 a discussion was held on whether to increase the \$100,000 limit for health insurance coverage, or to eliminate the cap completely. The working group acknowledged that national health care reform and the effect of long-term disability coverage should be considered further before a recommendation was made. **1993 Proc. 4th Quarter 569.**

In the fall of 1994 a working group considered a proposal to increase to the coverage for medical expense and disability benefits. The draft contained a \$300,000 limit for disability benefits and paid medical expense payments up to the limit of the policy. **1994 Proc. 3rd Quarter 418, 431.**

An insurance trade association submitted comments on the proposal. It said that the inclusion of a cap on medical expense benefits would make the association subject to enormous anti-selective pressures. It also noted that the inclusion of a dollar cap would not have a significant effect on those currently under care. **1994 Proc. 4th Quarter 590.**

Another trade association also expressed concern about the unlimited coverage and suggested a cap of \$300,000. The association pointed out that \$100,000 of benefits had been considered quite broad when the model was first adopted in 1970, but medical cost have increased considerably since then. A recent study showed, however, that only .06 percent of the reviewed claims exceeded \$100,000. **1994 Proc. 4th Quarter 590.**

The trade association noted that the terminology used in the amendment was not clear. It suggested clarifying the meaning of “health insurance,” “medical insurance” and “disability insurance.” The recommendation was to make the meanings consistent with the terminology used in the NAIC Health Insurance Shoppers’ Guide. **1994 Proc. 4th Quarter 590.**

A regulator explained the intent of the removal of the cap on health insurance benefits was to benefit insureds suffering from catastrophic illnesses. An insurer responded that a cap served to protect the guaranty associations from irresponsible insurers that sold policies without contractual limits.

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Section 3C (cont.)

Another regulator suggested the limit on coverage should be the contractual limits of the policy or \$1,000,000, whichever was less. **1994 Proc. 4th Quarter 575-576.**

In December 1994 the working group recommended to the subcommittee that a proposed amendment be adopted that would provide for \$100,000 net cash surrender value, \$300,000 for disability income insurance, and \$1,000,000 on benefits for medical expenses. The subcommittee adopted that provision. **1994 Proc. 4th Quarter 565-566.**

When the Executive Committee was to consider this amendment for final adoption, the chair of the Insolvency Committee asked that the proposal be returned to the drafters for further work. He noted that, in making the recommendation, the subcommittee had not considered the effect of these increases on the aggregate limits. **1994 Proc. 4th Quarter 26.**

When the document was referred back to the subcommittee, an association representative asked the subcommittee to reconsider whether increasing the limit of guaranty association coverage from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 was appropriate. The working group was instructed to reconsider the coverage limits. **1995 Proc. 1st Quarter 461.**

As a compromise, the working group decided to recommend the coverage for medical expense be set at \$500,000. **1995 Proc. 3rd Quarter 585.**

Subsection C(2)(c) was added in December of 1993. When the draft was first exposed, it was explained that this amendment was needed to clarify that, for purposes of structured settlement annuity benefits, the limitations in guaranty fund benefits applied per payee or beneficiary with an aggregate limitation. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 602.**

The amendment was adopted by the working group in September without further discussion. **1993 Proc. 3rd Quarter 350-351.**

When regulators were considering technical amendments to Paragraph (2)(c), an interested party suggested adding the phrase, “if any” after the reference to cash surrender and net cash withdrawal values. She said her organization was not aware of structured settlement annuity contracts being issued that contained these features, but the language would address the products if developed in the future. **1997 Proc. 4th Quarter 645.**

When considering amendments to the model in 1996, changes to Paragraph (2)(d) were considered. One regulator pointed out that the current policy of limiting coverage of unallocated products to \$5 million per policy owner may prove to be inadequate in the case of a large employer with multiple union contracts. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

The amendments to Subparagraph (e) of Subsection C(2) were made when the NAIC clarified its position on coverage of unallocated annuities. The task force believed that the nature of most unallocated annuity contracts required a different approach due to the problems that could result.

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Section 3C (cont.)

The task force adopted a “per participant” approach for government plans and a “contract holders” approach for non-governmental plans. Even though the *Proceedings* indicate governmental plans under Section 401(k) are included, the original document indicates the (k) was deleted and the section includes all plans authorized under I.R.C. Section 401. **1988 Proc. I 356.**

Further amendments to Paragraph (2)(e) were made in 1996. Subparagraph (f) was added. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 963.**

D. When considering amendments to the model in 1996, Subsection D was added. An industry spokesperson explained that large companies that assume business from smaller insolvent insurers object to incurring the costs associated with modifying their systems to accommodate the forms of small insurers. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

In conjunction with the development of the 1996 amendments, several new paragraphs were added to the comments following Subsection D. Some language was deleted also. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 963.**

Section 4. Construction

When the model was amended in 1996 this provision was modified so that it no longer said the act “shall be *liberally* construed . . .” The working group chair opined that deleting the word “liberally” would restrict interpretation of the act by the courts. An interested party disagreed, saying the purpose of the proposal was to discourage the courts from finding coverage where it was not intended. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

Section 5. Definitions

C. Subsection C was added with the 1996 revisions. It was proposed to allow guaranty associations to fully utilize available capacity. An interested party noted that insurers are already in the practice of establishing reserves for assessments. It was also noted that some state guaranty associations have taken the position that the association may not authorize an assessment but defer calling the assessment under existing law. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

D. Subsections D and E were added with the amendments considered in 1996. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 964.**

I. Subsection I was an addition included with the 1996 amendments. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 964.**

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Section 5 (cont.)

J. When the model was revised in 1975 the definition of impaired insurer was modified and a definition of insolvent insurer added. At that time “insolvent insurer” was defined to include an insurer under an order of liquidation and an “impaired insurer” was defined as one unable or potentially unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. The changes in definition were accompanied by changes in Section 8 allowing the association to get involved prior to an actual court order. **1976 Proc. I 300.**

In 1996 amendments were proposed that eliminated the discretionary triggering of a guaranty association absent entry of an order of conservation or rehabilitation. The suggestion was made because the drafters felt the previous language was ambiguous and that a more objective standard was needed to determine whether guaranty associations are triggered. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

L. A suggestion was made in 1984 to expand the definition of member insurer to include entities whose license may have been suspended or revoked. Insureds should not lose guaranty association coverage because of enforcement actions against an insurer. The suggestion included a list of who is NOT a member insurer. The entities suggested were those not required to adhere to the same laws and regulations designed to assure solvency, proper market conduct and competitive equality. **1984 Proc II 462.** Changes to the model were made during the extensive revisions adopted in December, 1985. **1986 Proc. I 309.**

While considering amendments to the model in 1996, the working group discussed insolvency protection for all health care consumers, including those utilizing health maintenance organizations. One commissioner suggested three objections should be considered: (1) correlation with other efforts of regulators in the health care area, specifically the effort to include all risk-bearing entities in the regulatory process, including risk-based capital standards for health organizations; (2) the creation of a consistent regulatory framework for health organizations, regardless of the type of entity from which the consumer purchased health care; and (3) a consistent sharing of the costs of consumer protection among the various types of health organizations. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 816.**

An insurer representative took issue with the commissioner’s suggestion that all health organizations should be included under one insolvency protection mechanism. He said each type of entity presents different problems and calls for different solutions. The commissioner predicted that the differences between health organizations would become less distinct in the future. He challenged the working group to develop a single model to address insolvency protection for health care consumers. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 816.**

In March 1998 a working group briefly discussed guaranty coverage of charitable gift annuities. Staff reported that the Life Insurance and Annuities (A) Committee was discussing the issue and asked the Insolvency Subcommittee to determine whether there was guaranty association coverage for charitable gift annuities. **1998 Proc. 1st Quarter 602.**

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Section 5L (cont.)

The working group questioned whether licensed insurance companies could, in some instances, issue contracts that might be considered charitable gift annuities. A charitable organization might, in effect, reinsure its obligation to the donor by purchasing an annuity from an insurance company. **1998 Proc. 2nd Quarter I 578.**

The chair of the life group drafting the Charitable Gift Annuities Model Act [#240] said the purpose of that model law was to allow charitable gift annuities to be regulated without requiring that the contracts be issued by insurance companies. **1998 Proc. 2nd Quarter I 578.**

An NAIC staff memo noted that one important aspect of a charitable gift annuity is that it is an unsecured promise of the charitable organization to pay the annuitant the agreed upon amount. If the promise to pay is secured, the annuitant may lose the tax advantage of the transaction. Consequently, many states have begun to concern themselves with charitable gift annuities and the issue of default by the charitable organization. **1998 Proc. 2nd Quarter I 578.**

The working group decided to consider an amendment to Subsection L to add a new Paragraph (7) to exclude charitable gift annuities. **1998 Proc. 3rd Quarter 475.**

The group adopted the model law amendment. **1999 Proc. 1st Quarter 445.**

N. The working group agreed to add a definition of “owner” when discussing the 1996 proposed amendments. The group decided the definition was sensible. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

P. The definition of “plan sponsor” was included in the amendments discussed in 1996. The working group agreed it was sensible to add the definition. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

Q. The subsection was modified to eliminate premiums from the assessment base for unallocated annuities when coverage is not provided. Even though the *Proceedings* indicate governmental plans under Section 401(k) are included, the original document indicates the (k) was deleted and the section includes all plans authorized under I.R.C. Section 401. **1988 Proc. I 357.**

When the definition was amended in 1996, it was amplified to be as broad as possible. The revised definition also limits assessments to conform with the extent of coverage provided for unallocated products and corporate-owned and bank-owned life insurance contracts. This was accomplished by adding Paragraph (2) to Subsection Q. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

R. The definition of “principal place of business” was added to the model in the amendments discussed in 1996. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

S. Subsection S was also added in 1996. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 603.**

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Section 5 (cont.)

T. When considering amendments in 1996, the working group agreed that Subsection T should be amended to provide coverage for U.S. citizens residing in foreign countries and residents of U.S. possessions, territories and protectorates by the guaranty association in the state of domicile of the insolvent insurer. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

U. This subsection was added as part of the 1996 amendments. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 603.**

V. This definition was added as part of the 1996 amendments. It was designed to complement Subsection T. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

Section 6. Creation of the Association

A. The model originally adopted in 1970 provided for three accounts: the health insurance account, the life insurance account, and the annuity account. Earlier drafts had lumped life insurance and annuities into one account, but the drafters heard evidence on the volume of annuity considerations in each state and were urged by the industry to make the two types of coverage separate. **1971 Proc. I 184.**

In 1985 the drafting committee wrestled with the problem of the new annuity products being developed. For a time they considered excluding these products (**1985 Proc. I 204-205**), but by the June 1985 meeting distributed an exposure draft which established four accounts, dividing the annuity products into two accounts: (1) individual annuities and group products where benefits are guaranteed to specific individuals, and (2) guaranteed investment contracts. The chair said there was a clear consensus on the task force about what products should be included under the model bill, but the details of how that should be accomplished were uncertain. The task force felt it needed more information to determine how to treat guaranteed investment type products. The task force needed more information on company reporting, premium taxes and market share by state of those guaranteed interest products so they could make an informed decision. **1985 Proc. II 472.**

The draft adopted in December 1985 contained provision for four accounts, but requested a state-by-state study of the adequacy of coverage and assessment capacity of the allocated and unallocated annuity contracts be completed so that reconsideration of the merits of the current stated preference could be addressed at the December 1986 meeting of the NAIC. **1986 Proc. I 148, 309.**

By June 1987 an extensive annuity survey had been completed and the results reported to the task force. **1987 Proc. II 320-396.** After receipt of the report the task force agreed that a note should be added to the model that the four-account approach is no longer the preferred methodology. They were not ready at that time to make a decision on what type of account structure would be preferable. **1987 Proc. II 319-320.**

A compromise plan was agreed upon in December 1987. The amendment created two accounts a life and annuity account and a health account, with subaccounts created under the life account for allocated annuities, unallocated annuities, and for life insurance. The amendments offered the commissioners a balanced approach from which to pattern their individual state acts. **1988 Proc. I 337.**

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Section 6A (cont.)

When the original model life and health guaranty fund model was adopted it provided for three accounts—life, accident and health, and annuities. The volume and type of life insurance and annuity contracts being issued then were remarkably different from those prevalent in the marketplace today. The distinction between products not only within the life insurance and annuity industry is becoming blurred, but also with products offered by other financial institutions. Today both life and annuity products have a predominant accumulation feature. In the consumer's eyes there is very little difference between a single-premium deferred annuity and a single-premium whole life insurance policy. Therefore, retaining the current distinction between life and annuity products in the guaranty association model act seems unnecessary and inappropriate. Also, from a capacity standpoint, combining the life and annuity accounts will result in optimum capacity. **1988**

Proc. I 355. The executive committee amended the model to clarify that Section 403(b) plans were unallocated annuities. **1988 Proc. I 18.**

Suggestions to revise the model were first presented in June 1994. The proposal was made because regulators saw the treatment of governmental plans as inconsistent. **1994 Proc. 2nd Quarter 535.**

Subsection A(1) was revised in 1995 to move Section 403(b) plans and other governmental retirement plans from the unallocated annuity account to the annuity account. The reason for the amendment was because coverage provided by the model act for participants in the plan was the same as that for allocated annuities. **1995 Proc. 1st Quarter 461.**

B. Subsection B was added to the model in 1985. **1986 Proc. I 310.**

Section 7. Board of Directors

A. An advisory group was asked to consider the issue of public representation on guaranty association boards in 1992. The committee report recommended against it, but one member proposed that a drafting note be added to include a provision for public representation on the board where the state had a premium tax offset. **1993 Proc. IB 703.**

One member of the advisory group submitted a minority report explaining her reasons for recommending public representation on guaranty association boards. The main reasons given by the consumer representative were because the public ultimately bears the cost of guaranty fund assessments, because a different perspective is needed, and because accountability is needed. **1993 Proc. I 707.**

As a follow-up from that minority report, the working group decided to draft amendments to both the Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association Model Act and the Post-Assessment Property and Liability Insurance Guaranty Association Model Act, which were designed to add two public representatives as members of the board of directors of the guaranty associations without increasing the overall number of members on the boards. The amendments also addressed potential conflicts of interest by requiring that the public representatives not be employed or contracted by any entity regulated by the state insurance department or required to register as a lobbyist in the state, or related to either. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 619.**

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Section 7A (cont.)

A representative from an association of guaranty funds said an earlier suggestion for public representatives failed to gain support because of a perception that the commissioner was the representative of the public. Another association representative said his organization's position was that it was a public policy question for the legislatures to determine. The underlying question related to the individual members themselves: their expertise, accountability and responsibility. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 619.**

The consumer representative who authored the minority report restated her position. She believed that because the public ultimately bears the burden of insolvencies either through increased taxes or policy surcharges, the public was entitled to representation on the boards. Any problem experienced with incentive to attend meetings or structure of the board should be addressed separately from the overall issue of representation and should not result in a denial of representation of the public. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 619.**

In a letter of comment on the exposure draft providing for public representation, one association said it had developed a position opposed to public representation when the model was originally drafted. The association's position was that there were substantial conflicts of interest in having consumers and other public representatives on the board. The state guaranty funds stand in the shoes of the insolvent insurer and must pay claims and decide coverage issues as the insolvent insurer would have done. Had the insolvent insurer remained solvent, it would not have had consumers involved in its internal claims process. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 605.**

The consumer representative said insurers also faced a conflict of interest because their interests were not aligned with those of policyholders either, but rather with the solvent insurers who paid the assessment. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 619.**

Another insurer association gave conditional support for the amendment. Its experience had been that qualified public representatives can make a positive contribution to board deliberations. The association expressed some concern about selecting qualified individuals who should be knowledgeable about the insurance industry. It recommended the draft be revised to require only one public member, who should not be eligible to serve as the chair of guaranty fund boards. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 604.**

Before the Executive Committee voted on adoption of the amendment regarding public representatives, further discussion took place. The chair of the Financial Condition Subcommittee said the purpose of the amendment was to improve communication among regulators, the insurance industry and consumers on guaranty fund and insurer insolvency issues. The addition of public representatives to the governing boards would provide consumers with access to the guaranty fund process and a direct means to express concerns. The addition of public representatives also recognizes the impact of insurer insolvencies on the general revenues of states and taxpayers. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 32.**

Another commissioner stated that he occupied a position on the guaranty association boards and acted as a public representative since it was his function to protect the public interest. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 32.**

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Section 7A (cont.)

A third commissioner said that public input into the guaranty fund process would be valuable, and that even though the commissioner's function was protection of the consumers, the issue was one of direct public access. He did not favor inclusion of this provision in the financial regulation standards for accreditation. The chair of the subcommittee responded that this was not being recommended. **1993 2nd Quarter 32.**

Before final adoption the NAIC plenary body considered the matter again. Concern was expressed that the amendment regarding public representatives would be required for a state to be accredited. After assurance that the amendments were not being considered, indeed were not even related to financial solvency, the model amendment was adopted. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 12.**

When amendments to the model were considered in 1996, the working group recommended that the definition of "public representative" be simplified. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

Section 8. Powers and Duties of the Association

A. Industry spokespersons urged adoption of provisions giving more authority to the insurance companies. They made a series of suggestions for change to this section to accomplish that. Some of them were incorporated into the model adopted in 1970, but the commissioner still retained much control over the association. **1971 Proc. I 184-186.**

As originally adopted, the model contained language specifically allowing the association to act prior to an order of liquidation or rehabilitation. This language was modified in December 1975 to allow the association to act subject to any conditions imposed by the association and approved by the commissioner. **1976 Proc. I 301.** The language was modified again to except court-ordered conservation or rehabilitation. **1986 Proc. I 310.**

Subsection A's opening paragraph was modified when the 1985 amendments were adopted. **1986 Proc. I 310.**

In 1996 a proposal was made to broaden the application of the model by deletion of a word, so that Subsection A would no longer begin, "If a member insured is an impaired *domestic* insurer" **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

In 1996 a provision that had been included in the model since its inception was deleted. An interested party said the provision allowing a guaranty association to lend money to an impaired insurer placed the non-profit status of the guaranty association in jeopardy. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 595.**

B. A policyholder with a life or health insurance contract in an impaired company is concerned with preserving the full benefit of his contract. Any plan which is designed to provide only for the payment of outstanding claims falls far short of meeting this concern. If the policyholder is in impaired health or at an advanced age, he would not be able to obtain equivalent insurance through a new policy issued by another company. This contrasts with the typical situation under property and casualty insurance coverages which are short term and under which a policyholder can

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Section 8 (cont.)

ordinarily substitute a new policy. The drafters were urged to take these considerations into account when drafting the model statute. **1970 Proc. II 1072.**

Significant changes to Section 8 were included in the redraft adopted in late 1985. **1986 Proc. I 310-315.**

In conjunction with the amendments of 1996, what had been Subsection D was incorporated in the subsection above it, which became Subsection B when the previous Subsection B was deleted. A drafter indicated the changes were being recommended because the prior arrangement did not lend itself to effectuating a multistate rehabilitation plan. The working group chair said some insurance regulators might object to authorizing the receivership court to approve substitute policies. He suggested a revision to provide for approval of substitute policies by the domiciliary insurance commissioner and the receivership court. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 596.**

F. The working group suggested that Subsection F be amended to grant the local court jurisdiction over the imposition of moratoria or policy liens by the guaranty association in that jurisdiction. Paragraph (2) was extensively amended to make it clear that policyholders cannot expect payment from a guaranty association when a moratorium has been put in place by the receivership court. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 596.**

G. As originally written in 1996, the subsection conflicted with Section 56 of the Insurers Rehabilitation and Liquidation Model Act, which requires that all deposits be returned to the domiciliary receiver. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 596.**

At its next meeting the working group discussed Subsection G at length. The chair opined that guaranty associations should not receive a larger share of a deposit than other creditors of the same class. Another working group member suggested that deposits could be paid over to the guaranty association, but that the guaranty association should not be allowed to retain more than its appropriate share. Any funds in excess of the guaranty association's share would be delivered to the receiver of the insolvent insurer. The working group decided to include language in Subsection G to this effect. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 838-839.**

H. The working group suggested a nonsubstantive revision to Subsection H to make it clear that the commissioner's authority to act for the guaranty association is limited to the insolvent insurer in question. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 596.**

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Section 8 (cont.)

J. The working group discussed at length a proposal made in 1996 to allow the National Organization of Life and Health Guaranty Associations (NOLHGA) to intervene in receivership proceedings. The proponents of the amendment argued that the amendment was necessary because guaranty associations organized as unincorporated associations may not be allowed to intervene in some jurisdictions. It was also argued that the participation of guaranty associations is critical to the development and effectuation of a plan of rehabilitation. Those opposing the amendment said that the current provision granting guaranty associations standing to appeal in receivership proceedings is consistent with the provision of the Insurers Rehabilitation and Liquidation Model Act and is sufficient. Concern was also expressed about the potential cost to the estate of intervention by NOLHGA. The extent to which NOLHGA, if allowed to intervene, could bind its member associations to obey any judgment issued by the court was discussed. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 596.**

After further discussion the working group agreed that, if NOLGHA is allowed to intervene, it should do so as a representative of the affected guaranty associations. The amendments were revised to include standing for individual guaranty associations. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 839.**

K. The working group considered an amendment to Subsection 3B to exclude a structured settlement annuity where the liability insurer or other person remains able to pay any remaining amount due. The working group decided this placed an inappropriate burden on the injured person but did address the issue by adding a subrogation right to Subsection K(3). **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 838.**

A trade association representing structured settlement providers suggested technical amendments to Subsection K. **1997 Proc. 3rd Quarter 1126, 1128.**

L. Paragraph (7) was added to address recent litigation in which a trial court ruled that a discovery request served upon a guaranty association as an unincorporated association should be passed through to each member company of the association. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 596.**

N. The Subsection N added with the 1996 amendments was proposed to make it clear that a guaranty association may elect to succeed to the rights of the insolvent insurer regarding any reinsurance agreements. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 596.**

At the working group's suggestion, the proposal was amended to provide for payment to the beneficiary by the guaranty association of an amount specified in Paragraph (1), to preclude termination by the reinsurer of the reinsurance agreement or any setoff against the amounts due to the guaranty association if the guaranty association pays premium within a specified time, and to provide for the transfer of rights and obligations of the guaranty association to another insurer. The revised section also provided for the receiver to remain entitled to any amounts payable by the reinsurer with respect to losses or events occurring prior to the coverage date and to remain liable for premiums prior to the coverage date. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 839.**

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Section 8 (cont.)

O. An interested party opined that the new Subsection O proposed in 1996 afforded the board of directors of a guaranty association the benefit of the “reasonable business judgment” rule, and made it clear that those who opt out of rehabilitation plans are not entitled to benefits from the guaranty association. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 596.**

P. Subsections P and Q were added in 1996 without comment. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 972.**

R. When discussion of coverage for equity-indexed products commenced, an industry committee recommended receivers have the authority to convert equity-indexed products to simpler products because of the complexities of administering equity-indexed products. **1998 Proc. 2nd Quarter I 579.**

An interested party said the suggestion was made because of the complicated nature of the product, the difficulty of administering the products, and the limited universe of companies capable of assuming equity-indexed products. He said state laws comparable to the Life and Health Guaranty Association Model Act would have to be amended to provide authority to convert these products in a liquidation proceeding. **1998 Proc. 3rd Quarter 475.**

Section 9. Assessments

B. Prior to the amendments adopted in 1985, the model provided for three classes of assessments, one for administrative expenses, one for insolvency of a domestic insurer and one for an insolvency of a foreign or alien insurer. At the same time as treatment of residents and nonresidents changed, the treatment of domestic versus foreign insurers was merged into discussions of an insolvent insurer, regardless of domicile. **1986 Proc. I 315.**

C. In 1985 the assessment for administrative expenses increased from \$50 to \$150 per member insurer. **1986 Proc. I 315.**

E. The model contained a two percent cap on assessments from the beginning. It was revised to create two accounts with subaccounts, consideration was given to reducing the cap to one percent. **1988 Proc. I 357.** After considerable debate, the model adopted retained the two percent cap on assessments. The proposal adopted was recognized as complex, but would require the offending account to pay one percent before the act crossed over and assessed the other accounts. **1988 Proc. I 157-158.**

To clarify the mechanisms of the amendments to Subsection E(1), the task force adopted the following statement: “If a one percent assessment of the offending subaccount is insufficient, then all three subaccounts will be assessed one percent. This would result in the offending subaccount paying two percent at the same time the others are paying one percent. If this is still insufficient, the other two subaccounts could be assessed to the maximum two percent.” **1988 Proc. II 335.** It was also noted that this was an interpretation, not an amendment to the model. **1988 Proc. II 196.**

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Section 9 (cont.)

The amendments proposed in 1996 required that the affected subaccount be assessed up to the 2% limit before spillover to the other subaccounts. **1996 Proc. 2nd Quarter 596.**

H. In the first draft of the model prepared, provision was made for the issuance of certificates of contribution, in the amount of assessments paid by member insurers, which could be carried by member insurers as admitted assets. At a drafting session it was decided to delete the provision, presumably because of concern that such items ought not be carried as admitted assets because of their questionable or indefinite value. The drafters were urged to return the provision to the model, and did so, adding language that they would be “in such form, and for such amount, if any, and period of time as the commissioner may approve.” The industry put forth the argument that this was different than the property and casualty guaranty model which merely provided for payment of claims. This model takes into account the fact that insurance coverage will be continued and that business may very well be profitable in later years. **1971 Proc. I 186.**

I. Subsection I was entirely new in the 1996 amendments. It was included without any specific comment. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 974.**

J. Subsection J was new material added with the 1996 amendments. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 974.**

Section 10. Plan of Operation

A model plan of operation to complement this section was adopted. **1973 Proc. I 164-169.**

Section 11. Duties and Powers of the Commissioner

C. When the model was amended in 1985, this subsection was revised, including a change in the appeal period from 30 to 60 days. **1986 Proc. I 317.**

When revisions to this subsection were considered in 1996, a working group member suggested that the provision might conflict with the laws of some states regarding administrative procedures. The working group agreed to add “in accordance with the laws of this state that apply to the actions or orders of the commissioner” to the last sentence of the subsection. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 839.**

Section 12. Prevention of Insolvencies

When consideration was being given to the adoption of a life and health guaranty association model, those opposed to the model argued that the real need was *prevention* of insolvency. They opined state regulation should be designed to maintain the solvency of companies and to make certain that companies would be able to meet their obligations to shareholders. **1971 Proc. I 175.**

The model amendments adopted in 1975 included revision of this section. In the original model only the duties of the board of directors now found in Subsections C to G were spelled out. The revised model began by enumerating duties of the commissioner. **1976 Proc. I 308-309.**

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Section 12 (cont.)

The amendments of 1996 deleted two subsections; one that had included the duty of the board of directors to prepare a report for the commissioner (old Subsection G) and a Subsection E that allowed the board of directors to request the commissioner to order an examination of any member insurer, and requiring the commissioner to begin the examination within 30 days. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 977.**

Section 13. Credits for Assessments Paid (Tax Offsets)

Industry representatives urged the inclusion of a section providing for tax write-offs for assessments paid. This was in contrast to the provision in the property and casualty insurance guaranty association model which allowed for rates to include amounts sufficient to recoup amounts paid to the association. The first drafts of the model allowed insurers to build into their rate and dividend structure an amount reasonably necessary to meet assessment obligations. Because this assumed insurers could put a price on what future assessments might be, it was suggested that approach was not valid in either a theoretical or practical sense. It would in effect require prefunding, a concept which was deemed undesirable by the regulators. **1971 Proc. I 188.**

Despite the urging of industry spokespersons, the majority of the subcommittee voted against the inclusion of a premium tax offset. At the meeting six months after adoption of the model, industry again argued for an offset. The subcommittee instead adopted a motion recommending that each state consider the question of tax offset in the light of its regulatory experience. **1971 Proc. II 337.**

The subcommittee report issued upon adoption of the model explained the reason no tax offset would be part of the model. They said the insolvency fund legislation provided a “mechanism by which each policyholder, through a slightly increased cost, purchases protection for himself against the insolvency of his insurer.” Industry argued that this approach overlooked two fundamental factors:

1. With respect to most life insurance policies and many health insurance policies, the increased cost cannot be passed on because the premium is fixed. 2. If premiums were raised just for future policyholders, they would bear the cost of present insolvencies, while present policyholders would not. The representation that each policyholder is buying protection becomes illusory. **1971 Proc. II 338-339.**

A draft incorporating proposed revision to the model to include a section providing for a tax offset was presented in June 1974. **1974 Proc. II 400-401.**

The draft was considered and revised over the next two years before being adopted in December 1975. **1976 Proc. I 309.** At the next meeting it was clarified that this is to be an optional provision. **1977 Proc. II 363.**

Section 14. Miscellaneous Provisions

C. The industry draft of the new model suggested the addition of this section so that the guaranty association was a creditor of the impaired insurer. **1971 Proc. I 187.**

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Section 14 (cont.)

D. Subsection D was added as part of the 1996 amendments. There was no group discussion recorded on the issue. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 978.**

E. This provision was patterned after a section of the Wisconsin law. It was designed to recapture excessive dividend payments to affiliates that exercise control over an impaired insurer. The NAIC Holding Company Act in large measure prevents improper distribution of dividends by an insurer to its holding company, but if dividends are paid under circumstances that the insurer should have reasonably known could affect its ability to perform its contractual obligations, the holding company should be required to repay the dividends. **1971 Proc. I 187.**

Section 15. Examination of the Association; Annual Report

The last sentence, allowing members to request a copy of the report, was added in 1996. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 979.**

Section 16. Tax Exemptions

Section 17. Immunity

Section 18. Stay of Proceedings; Reopening Default Judgments

Section 19. Prohibited Advertising of Insurance

When the drafters were receiving comments on the original model before adoption, one insurance executive put forth the argument that properly managed companies would suffer because the agents of marginal companies could point to the guaranty fund as “free reinsurance.” **1971 Proc. I 182-183.**

When the property and casualty guaranty association model was adopted, the general comments at the end contained a suggestion that states might want to add a section specifically prohibiting advertisements referring to the coverage of the guaranty association. **1970 Proc. I 262.** It was suggested that such a provision be included in the life and health guaranty association model. The industry commentators suggested this was essential to prohibit the unscrupulous from taking advantage of the guaranty law. They suggested unethical operators would put a lot of business on the books without real concern for the adequacy of underwriting. They visualized the agent telling his prospects that they need have no concern since the assets of all other companies in the state would protect them if his company’s rates were inadequate. **1971 Proc. I 187.**

The model prohibits mentioning the guaranty association in the sale or inducement to sell insurance policies. To prohibit misuse of the protections of the system, however, the breadth of the existing provisions has caused great confusion to the consuming public regarding the purposes and limitations of the guaranty association. That was the reason the working group considered changes to the section. **1985 Proc. I 204.**

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Section 19 (cont.)

A. When the model was originally adopted a sentence in Section 14 stated that it was an unfair trade practice to make use of the guaranty fund protection in the sale of insurance. **1971 Proc. I 172**. This was replaced with what is now Section 19A. It was the conviction of the drafters that the unfair trade practices provision was inadequate because it didn't specify any penalty, and in any case should properly be included in that statute instead of here. The new language proposed was more comprehensive both as to prescribed conduct as well as permitted activity. **1976 Proc. I 312**.

The last sentence of Section 19A was added in December 1993. The drafters considered two alternatives. One made the use of guaranty fund protection in sales solicitation a violation of the general provisions of the state insurance code. The second alternative, which was exposed in June of 1993, made such use a violation of the unfair trade practices law. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 602, 613**.

B. The draft adopted in December 1985 contained an expanded Section 19 in an effort to deal with the recognized problems. The model as amended contains a description of a document to deliver to policyholders which would inform them about the availability and limitations of the guaranty fund. **1986 Proc. I 413**.

C. More detail was added to the disclosure document to be prepared by the association and provided to the policyholder prior to or at the time of delivery of the policy or contract. Subsection C(3) and C(6) were new in 1993 and Subsection C(7) was amplified to specify that certain financial information could be included. **1993 Proc. 2nd Quarter 613**.

The amendment was adopted by the working group without further comment in September 1993. **1993 Proc. 3rd Quarter 350, 352**.

D. Subsection D was added to the model in 1995 without specific comment. It required that the insurer or agent give the policyholder or contract owner a separate written notice, prior to or at the time of delivery, that clearly and conspicuously disclosed that the policy or contract was not covered by the guaranty association, if that was the case. **1986 Proc. I 321**.

When model amendments were being considered in 1996, one regulator said he saw this provision as problematic because it requires one of two separate notices to be delivered to policyholders and requires the insurer to determine if a product is covered by the guaranty association. He suggested that Section 19 be redrafted to require one general notice that would provide policyholders with general information about guaranty fund coverage and exclusions. **1996 Proc. 3rd Quarter 839**.

The proposed amendment eliminated the requirement that insurers deliver a separate notice to policyholders if the policy in question is not subject to guaranty association coverage. As amended, Section 19 provides for a single form of notice alerting the consumer to the existence of the guaranty association, but not stating whether the policy in question is covered or not covered. An interested party spoke in opposition to the amendment, saying insurers should be required to determine whether or not a contract is covered to insure that premiums are correctly reported for purposes of calculating assessments. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 984**.

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Some insurance industry representatives expressed concern about the amendment to Subsection D to require insurers to retain evidence of delivery of the required disclosure form. The working group discussed the issue and agreed that the requirement was not onerous and could be satisfied easily, either by paper or electronic records. The working group considered the recommendation for a specific penalty for failure to deliver the required disclosure form, but decided to delete the sentence so the penalty was the same as for any general violation of the insurance code. A comment was added to point out ways to demonstrate compliance. **1996 Proc. 4th Quarter 981, 985.**

Section 20. Prospective Application

This section was not in the original model, but was part of a package of suggestions from an industry association adopted in the extensive revisions of 1985. **1986 Proc. I 322.**

Appendix. Alternative Provisions

When the NAIC adopted a suggestion to make guaranty coverage for unallocated annuities optional (see discussion under Section 3B), the appendix was added to show how the existing model could be altered to exclude unallocated annuities. **1998 Proc. 1st Quarter 609-616.**

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Chronological Summary of Actions

December 1970: Adopted model.

December 1975: Technical amendments made, added section providing for tax offset.

June 1977: Clarified that tax offset is optional.

December 1985: Completely revised model to make applicable to residents only in most cases, to set out more extensively the limits of liability for covered claims, and to create a four-account approach. It was decided to include unallocated annuities in the guaranty fund protection. The section on advertising of guaranty funds protection was substantially revised, and Section 20 added.

June 1987: Decertification of four-account approach.

December 1987: Amended to create two accounts with subaccounts. Clarified treatment of Section 403(b) plans and set \$5 million limit in benefits from unallocated annuity contract. Set limits on type of unallocated annuities covered.

September 1993: Adopted amendment to Section 7 to provide for public representatives on the guaranty fund board.

December 1993: Amended Section 3 to clarify the limitation in regard to structured settlements and to exclude coverage for any policy where assessments are preempted by federal or state law. Amended Section 19 to make use of guaranty coverage in sales solicitations an unfair trade practice.

June 1995: Amended Section 6 to provide for the assessment of governmental retirement plans under the annuity subaccount.

December 1995: Amended Section 3C to increase cap on coverage for health and disability insurance.

June 1997: Made amendments throughout model to update language and eliminate unnecessary comments.

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Chronological Summary of Actions (cont.)

March 1998: Revised Section 3 and 8 relative to structured settlements.

June 1998: Added drafting note to Section 3 suggesting coverage of unallocated annuities is a decision to be made by each state. Added appendix to show how to revise the model if coverage is not included.

June 1999: Amended Section 5L to exclude charitable gift annuities from guaranty fund coverage.

October 1999: Amended Sections 3 and 8 to address issues related to equity-indexed products.

January 2009: Adopted amendments to clarify and update the model.

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