

Section 4(H) of NAIC Model Unfair Trade Practices Act

Any of the following practices, if committed in violation of Section 3, are hereby defined as unfair trade practices in the business of insurance:

H. Rebates.

(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, knowingly permitting or offering to make or making any life insurance policy or annuity, or accident and health insurance or other insurance, or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, or paying or allowing, or giving or offering to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to such policy, any rebate of premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy; or giving, or selling, or purchasing or offering to give, sell, or purchase as inducement to such policy or annuity or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any ~~insurance~~-company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits accrued thereon, or anything of value whatsoever not specified in the policy.

(2) Nothing in Subsection G, or Paragraph (1) of Subsection H shall be construed as including within the definition of discrimination or rebates any of the following practices:

(a) In the case of life insurance policies or annuities, paying bonuses to policyholders or otherwise abating their premiums in whole or in part out of surplus accumulated from nonparticipating insurance, provided that any such bonuses or abatement of premiums shall be fair and equitable to policyholders and for the best interests of the company and its policyholders;

(b) In the case of life insurance policies issued on the industrial debit plan, making allowance to policyholders who have continuously for a specified period made premium payments directly to an office of the insurer in an amount that fairly represents the saving in collection expenses;

(c) Readjusting the rate of premium for a group insurance policy based on the loss or expense thereunder, at the end of the first or any subsequent policy year of insurance thereunder, which may be made retroactive only for such policy year; or

(d) Engaging in an arrangement that would not violate Section 106 of the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1972 (12 U.S.C. 1972), as interpreted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or Section 5(q) of the Home Owners' Loan Act, 12 U.S.C. 1464(q).

(e) (1) The offer or provision by insurers or producers, by or through employees, affiliates or third party representatives, of value-added products or services at no or reduced costs when such products or services are not specified in the policy of insurance if the product or service:

(a) Relates to the insurance coverage and

(b) Is primarily intended to satisfy one or more of the following:

(1) Provide loss control;

(2) Reduce claims costs or claim settlement costs;

(3) Educate about risk of loss to persons or property;

(4) Monitor or assess risk, identify sources of risk, or develop strategies for eliminating or reducing risk;

- (5) Enhance health or financial wellness;
- (6) Provide post-loss services.
- (7) Incent behavioral changes that improve the health or reduce the risk of death of the insured; or
- (8) Assists in the administration of employee or retiree benefit policies.

(2) The Commissioner may adopt regulations when implementing the permitted practices set forth in (2)(e)(1) to ensure consumer protection. Issues include, but are not limited to, consumer data protections, especially instances where third party vendors require policyholder data as a condition of receiving the value added product or service, consumer disclosure, unfair discrimination consistent with applicable law.

(3) If the product or service is not made available to all policyholders or applicants its availability must be based on written objective criteria and offered in a fair and nondiscriminatory manner. If an insurer does not have sufficient evidence that the product or service is cost effective or has a material correlation to risk, but has a good-faith belief that the product or service may mitigate, assess or identify sources of risk of loss or claims, the insurer or producer may provide the product or service as part of a pilot or testing program for a reasonable period of time upon approval of the Commissioner.

(4) The cost to the insurer or producer of providing the product or service to any given policyholder should be reasonable in comparison to the average policy premiums or the insurance coverage.

(5) Gifts or offers of gifts in connection with marketing for the sale or retention of contracts of insurance is considered *de minimus* and not in violation of this statute as long as the cost does not exceed [two hundred and fifty dollars] per person per year;

Drafting Note: States may wish to alter the financial limitations set forth in this section depending upon each state's economic environment.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision, an insurer or a producer may:

(1) offer or give promotional or advertising items or meals or charitable donations on behalf of to a personal lines policyholder or potential policyholder, as long as the total fair market value of the promotion or advertising items and/or meals does not exceed an amount set in regulation by the Commissioner per calendar year per person and no purchase or renewal of an insurance policy is either expressly or impliedly required;

(2) offer or give gifts or value added services to commercial or institutional insureds in connection with marketing for the sale or retention of contracts of insurance, as long as the cost is reasonable in light of the relationship between the parties; or

(3) conduct raffles or drawings to the extent permitted by state law, as long as there is no participation cost to entrants, the drawing or raffle does not expressly or impliedly obligate participants to purchase insurance and the prizes are not valued in excess of five hundred dollars.

Drafting Note: States may wish to alter the financial limitations set forth in this section depending upon each state's economic environment.

Drafting Note: Section 104 (d)(2)(B)(viii) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act provides that any state restrictions on anti-tying may not prevent a depository institution or affiliate from engaging in any activity that would not violate Section 106 of the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970, as interpreted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has stated that nothing in its interpretation on combined-balance discount arrangements is intended to override any other applicable state and federal law. FRB SR 95-32 (SUP). Section 5(q) of the Home Owners' Loan Act is the analogous provision to Section 106 for thrift institutions. The Office of Thrift Supervision has a regulation 12 C.F.R. 563.36 that allows combined-balance discounts if certain requirements are met.

Drafting Note: Each state may wish to examine its rating laws to assure that they contain sufficient provision against rebating. If they do not, this section might be expanded to cover all lines of insurance.