

EXECUTIVE (EX) COMMITTEE

Executive (EX) Committee, March 24, 2026, Minutes

Executive (EX) Committee Interim Meeting Report (Attachment One)

Executive (EX) Committee Task Force Reports (Attachment Two)

Approved the establishment of a DOI-Based Mitigation Program (Attachment Three)

NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings and Comments (Attachment Four)

Report of Model Law Development Requests (Attachment Five)

Draft Pending Adoption

Draft: 4/8/26

Executive (EX) Committee
San Diego, California
March 24, 2026

The Executive (EX) Committee met in San Diego, CA, March 24, 2026. The following Committee members participated: Scott A. White, Chair (VA); Elizabeth Kelleher Dwyer, Vice Chair (RI); Jon Pike, Vice President (UT); Jon Godfread, Most Recent Past President (ND); Michael Yaworsky (FL); Ann Gillespie (IL); Michael T. Caljouw (MA); Marie Grant (MD); Mike Chaney (MS); Eric Dunning (NE); D.J. Bettencourt (NH); Ned Gaines (NV); Larry D. Deiter (SD); and Patty Kuderer (WA). Also participating was: Mike Peterson (CA).

1. Adopted the March 22 Report of the Executive (EX) Committee and Internal Administration (EX1) Subcommittee

Commissioner White reported that the Executive (EX) Committee and Internal Administration (EX1) Subcommittee met March 22 in regulator-to-regulator session, pursuant to paragraph 4 (internal or administrative matters of the NAIC) and paragraph 6 (consultations with NAIC staff members) of the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings.

The Committee and Subcommittee adopted its 2025 Fall National Meeting joint minutes of the Executive (EX) Committee and Internal Administration (EX1) Subcommittee.

The Committee and Subcommittee adopted the Feb. 12, 2026, joint minutes of the Executive (EX) Committee and Internal Administration (EX1) Subcommittee. During this meeting, the Committee and Subcommittee took the following action: 1) received an update on the NAIC governance initiative; 2) selected the 2030 national meeting site locations: a) Spring—Atlanta, GA; b) Summer—Salt Lake City, UT; and c) Fall—Hollywood, FL; 3) heard a report on the 2026 Center for Insurance Policy and Research (CIPR) research agenda; 4) discussed the NAIC conflict of interest policy; and 5) received the interim chief executive officer (CEO) report.

The Committee and Subcommittee adopted the report of the Audit Committee, which met March 17. During this meeting, the Committee took the following action: 1) received an update on the upcoming Service Organization Control (SOC) 1 and SOC 2 reviews and 2) received the 2025 Financial Audit Report.

The Committee and Subcommittee adopted the report of the Internal Administration (EX1) Subcommittee, including its March 3 minutes. During this meeting, the Subcommittee took the following action: 1) received the Dec. 31, 2025, long-term investment (LTI) portfolio report; 2) approved the 2026 LTI portfolio target allocation recommendation; 3) received the 2025 financial results; 4) approved negotiations to begin on the NAIC New York City office lease; and 5) heard an update on the chief financial officer (CFO) search.

The Committee and Subcommittee also: 1) received an update on the NAIC governance initiative; 2) approved an extension for the Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Commission (Compact) to delay its next loan repayment date to the NAIC from March 30, 2026, to June 30, 2026, to allow time for the necessary parties to discuss a proposal for forgiving its debt; and 3) received the interim CEO report.

Commissioner Godfread made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Yaworsky, to adopt the March 24 report of the Executive (EX) Committee and the Internal Administration (EX1) Subcommittee. The motion passed unanimously.

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2. Adopted its Jan. 10 Meeting Report

Commissioner Chaney made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Godfread, to adopt the Executive (EX) Committee's Jan. 10 meeting report (Attachment One). The motion passed unanimously.

3. Adopted the Report of its Task Forces

Director Gillespie made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Kuderer, to adopt the reports of the: 1) Natural Catastrophe Risk and Resilience (EX) Task Force, including its 2026 charges; 2) Government Relations (EX) Leadership Council; and 3) Risk-Based Capital Model Governance (EX) Task Force (Attachment Two). The motion passed unanimously.

4. Approved to Establish a DOI-Based Mitigation Program

Mike Peterson (CA) reported that the Natural Catastrophe Risk and Resilience (EX) Task Force adopted a charge to consider a request to develop an NAIC model law to establish a department of insurance (DOI)-based mitigation program. The model law would provide clear definitions of standards, outline eligibility and prioritization parameters, and guide data-gathering efforts. Additionally, it would address consumer engagement strategies and help coordinate performance metrics.

There is a growing interest among states in risk mitigation programs that not only reduce losses but also help stabilize insurance markets. The development of this model law could have a significant positive impact as states look for effective strategies to manage natural catastrophe risks.

Commissioner Chaney made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Pike, to approve the establishment of a DOI-Based Mitigation Program (Attachment Three). The motion passed unanimously.

5. Conducted a Public Hearing on the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings

Commissioner White reported that the public hearing on the NAIC Policy Statement on Opening Meetings is to gather input on the existing policy and potential reforms. This is just one opportunity for industry and consumer representatives to provide input. There will be additional chances to engage in the process as we consider the need for any changes.

Commissioner Pike reported that the Executive (EX) Committee is in the process of reviewing the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings. The purpose of this review is to explore potential revisions to the open meetings policy and to develop supporting materials or training to aid its implementation.

To launch this effort, a survey was conducted of more than 100 respondents—Members and their staff who chair or serve as vice chairs of task forces, working groups, and subgroups—as well as members of the NAIC committee support team. Respondents offered valuable insights into the policy's effectiveness and areas of concern.

Commissioner Pike emphasized the NAIC's commitment to providing both interested parties and NAIC consumer representatives the chance to offer feedback on the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings and its current implementation. After reviewing the written comments (Attachment Four), he said it is clear that there is an expectation that the NAIC enhance its transparency, and the NAIC is dedicated to advancing efforts to modernize the policy. Additionally, the NAIC is focused on providing training to its Members, chairs, and vice chairs to help ensure the policy is applied appropriately and consistently.

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A. APCIA

David Snyder (American Property Casualty Insurance Association—APCIA) acknowledged the NAIC’s longstanding open meeting policy has substantially contributed to a more transparent and inclusive deliberation process, especially when compared to many other financial services standards organizations.

Despite these strengths, Mr. Snyder said there is a growing perception that more deliberations are taking place in sessions closed to interested parties, and that open meetings often serve as confirmations of decisions already made behind closed doors. While recognizing the need for executive or closed sessions in certain circumstances, there are opportunities to further enhance transparency.

Drawing on open meeting laws and Mr. Snyder’s perspective as an elected city council member accustomed to strict closed meeting standards, he made a few recommendations. He suggested revising the statement by deleting paragraphs six and eight, which pertain to staff discussions and strategic talks held in closed session. These provisions appear most inconsistent with state open meeting laws.

Mr. Snyder acknowledged that closed meetings are sometimes necessary for personnel matters, legal negotiations, investigations, enforcement actions, and protection of trade secrets. Mr. Snyder recommended that all drafting group sessions be accessible to interested parties. Recent sessions, such as the six-hour open discussion on the artificial intelligence (AI) systems evaluation tool and the session on third-party vendors, provide excellent examples of how open drafting group meetings allow stakeholders to hear firsthand about regulators’ concerns and questions, enabling more effective responses.

For any closed meetings, Mr. Snyder proposed that the NAIC list them publicly, including the participating regulators and a summary of the issues discussed (while still protecting confidential information). Mr. Snyder requested that materials be provided at least two weeks in advance for open meetings to ensure that supervisors and the public have sufficient time to review and respond.

Director Dwyer noted that in the written comments, Mr. Snyder noted there was a perception that decisions were made before the open meetings took place. She asked for a few examples to illustrate this point.

Mr. Snyder mentioned that there is a growing sense that open meetings are increasingly serving as platforms for presentations and votes on issues that have already been discussed and resolved by drafting groups in closed sessions. This highlights the inconsistency in how drafting groups operate. There seems to be variation in their processes—how they meet, what they do, and how they share their discussions and conclusions with the public. Sometimes their work is transparent and openly discussed, while at other times information becomes available only after key decisions have already been made.

Director Fox noted the balance between transparency and collaboration within the NAIC. She appreciated the candid reflections on the differences between the restrictive nature of Open Meetings laws, which governs public bodies, and the more flexible approach that has shaped the NAIC’s hallmark of openness. However, the NAIC is not a public body and should not be subject to those constraints. She stated that in her experience, now in her seventh year, she has noted the surprising lack of time available for collaboration. She agreed that the NAIC and Mr. Snyder’s constituents and industry customers share a common goal: to have insurance products priced attractively with clear value and understanding. She emphasized the importance of sitting with colleagues to discuss priorities and perspectives before entering broader forums, as those collaborative moments help shape the most impactful ideas.

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Director Fox was concerned that too many restrictions could diminish the value of the NAIC, particularly for state members. The pandemic underscored how critical it is to collaborate freely with colleagues, and she recognized that these opportunities can sometimes feel limited in the current meetings. While presentations and formal exchanges are important, progress happens in open discussions and strategic conversations—sometimes outside the main room.

Director Fox asked Mr. Snyder if he saw significant importance in creating spaces to discuss strategy, goals, and broader priorities, not just personnel matters. Her intention would not be to exclude anyone, but rather to ensure the regulators are thoroughly prepared and have considered a range of perspectives, including the industry, before coming together. This approach would strengthen the NAIC's effectiveness and enrich the outcomes of our collaborations.

Mr. Snyder acknowledged the points raised. He said it is clear that the complexity of this matter only deepens the more it is examined. As the NAIC continues to assume more quasi-governmental responsibilities and does so effectively, it is increasingly important to explore ways to tighten up the policy. He said it is time to clarify and narrow some of the existing exceptions, and to take a closer look at which sessions could reasonably be made open. Greater transparency in these areas will yield significant benefits. He agreed it is essential for regulators to coordinate critical matters, but discussions around strategy and public policy should be accessible and open whenever possible.

Director Fox followed up on the comment regarding the NAIC being "increasingly quasi-legislative." She said in her understanding, nothing the NAIC does, whether it is setting standards or anything else, immediately becomes law in any state. Everything must go through the legislative process, and that process also offers everyone another opportunity to have their voice heard.

Mr. Snyder reiterated that discussions around public policy strategy should be open and accessible to all stakeholders. As the NAIC continues to undertake activities increasingly similar to governmental functions, it is essential that transparency and inclusivity guide its work.

Commissioner Ommen noted that Iowa has been actively involved in both the evaluation tool process and the third-party models. He asked whether Mr. Snyder suggested decisions regarding these tools and models were made during a closed session.

Mr. Snyder replied that those were two excellent examples of the kind of transparency necessary.

Commissioner Ommen followed up on the question regarding examples of decisions made during closed sessions. Mr. Snyder referred to the national meeting schedule, where there is a noticeable increase in the number of regulator-to-regulator sessions being held.

B. NAMIC

Erica Weyhenmeyer (National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies—NAMIC) emphasized NAMIC's strong support for the state-based system and the importance of transparency within NAIC's processes. NAMIC's primary request is that NAIC consistently adhere to its own policy statement on open meetings, maintaining the presumption of openness and only applying narrowly drawn exceptions.

As a former regulator, Ms. Weyhenmeyer said she understood the instinct to close meetings. However, in hindsight, some closed sessions may not have produced the best outcomes. There have been numerous instances in which open discussion would have led to more well-rounded, durable, and practical solutions.

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Ms. Weyhenmeyer said that, given reliance on NAIC staff for guidance, especially regarding meeting structure and openness, it is even more important that default expectations for transparency are clear and consistently applied.

The NAIC policy statement on open meetings is based on a presumption of openness, with limited, well-defined exceptions. NAMIC's recommendations aim to operationalize this framework in a practical, predictable way, aligned with many state open meetings laws. She suggested clearly stating the reason for entering a closed session, citing the specific policy provision, recording the decision in the minutes, limiting closed sessions to topics requiring confidentiality, and returning to open session promptly.

She noted it is important to recognize where much of the substantive work occurs—task forces, working groups, drafting groups, and informal subgroups, often referred to as book clubs. These forums are valuable and necessary, but they are also where key decisions are made. According to Ms. Weyhenmeyer, once a proposal passes these stages, few substantive changes are made. She said if transparency does not occur in early discussions, public engagement can begin to look more like ratification than meaningful participation.

Ms. Weyhemeyer said transparency is a shared responsibility and the industry must provide constructive, specific, and timely input, offering solutions, not just concerns, to contribute to stronger, more consistent regulatory outcomes.

Ms. Weyhenmeyer acknowledged that the NAIC has grown in size and scope, and its work plays an increasingly central role in shaping regulatory outcomes across jurisdictions. As the NAIC's role evolves, expectations for transparency and accountability grow alongside it. NAMIC appreciates the steps already taken and the openness to the recommendations and is committed to continuing this conversation in the spirit of partnership.

Commissioner White asked Ms. Weyhenmeyer to share any specific examples from her time as a regulator that could help clarify the distinctions she mentioned. Ms. Weyhenmeyer noted one of the most widely agreed-upon examples of improvement is how the Property/Casualty Market Intelligence (PCMI) data call was originally handled. Ms. Weyhenmeyer also acknowledged the time constraints under which the NAIC was working during the original process. The approach Commissioner Yaworsky has taken over the past year is truly striking; it is like night and day, she said. The approach's transparency, willingness to accept comments, and collaborative spirit have had a significant impact.

C. AHIP

Miranda Motter stated that America's Health Insurance Plans (AHIP) values the NAIC's willingness to engage stakeholders on such an important issue.

Last fall, AHIP joined four other trade associations—including NAMIC, APCIA, the Reinsurance Association of America (RAA), and the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association (BCBSA)—in an informal request to the NAIC to review its current practices and reaffirm its longstanding commitment to open public meetings. Transparency, public discourse, and meaningful stakeholder engagement are foundational to the NAIC's governance framework. These principles set the NAIC apart from other organizations and are central to its credibility and mission.

Ms. Motter noted an increased use of regulator-only discussions, the application of company-specific exemptions within the open meeting policy, and the use of smaller drafting groups to develop standards through white papers and guidance documents. Ms. Motter advocated for renewed emphasis on education, a recommitment to the policy, and stronger enforcement. She made the following suggestions for the committee:

- Clarify that the open meeting policy applies not only to committees, task forces, and working groups, but also to the development of models, guidance documents, white papers, and other NAIC products.

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- Revisit language that currently excludes certain meetings, such as roundtables, zone meetings, and commissioner conferences, from the open meeting policy. Greater transparency around the rationale for closing these sessions would be incredibly helpful.
- Consider establishing a neutral mechanism through which stakeholders can raise concerns about how meetings are being handled.
- Publicly identify drafting groups in the same way that the NAIC website discloses committees, task forces, and working group members.

Director Fox commented that while she agreed that early stakeholder engagement is critical, especially to avoid rework and to ensure all perspectives are considered, she questioned the practicality of drafting groups being open, as it could be quite challenging to manage and might slow down the process.

Director Fox asked if, sometimes, focused groups need to roll up their sleeves and collaborate in smaller settings to actually get work done. As projects grow in complexity and volume, it seems even more important to strike a balance between inclusive engagement and efficient workflow. She also asked a clarifying question about closed sessions: whether Ms. Motter suggested that the NAIC limit closed sessions strictly to personnel and litigation matters, and that everything else should be open.

Ms. Motter replied that a balance is needed. There are times when regulators must have discussions behind closed doors, and those instances are already outlined in the current NAIC open meeting policy. She said the policy should ensure that everyone can participate, offer insights, and be helpful to the work underway. Open engagement helps prevent misunderstandings. The goal is to keep the work moving forward efficiently and ensure industry contributions are constructive.

Director Fox said that Ms. Motter mentioned the round table and that zone meetings should not be permitted, which would go beyond the policy and its intended spirit, and seems to restrict communication.

Ms. Motter noted that there is indeed an exemption in place for roundtable discussions, commissioner meetings, and zone meetings. She suggested that when stakeholders are invited into these processes, especially when it seems policy discussions or policy model guidance development is occurring, it would be helpful to ensure transparency.

D. Peter Gould

Mr. Gould discussed the videotaping policy, which was implemented after the June 1998 NAIC meeting in Boston, MA. In August 2025, he submitted a proposed amendment calling for both live streams and recordings of all public sessions, including committee calls, task force calls, in-person meetings, and any other public events, to be made available free of charge and easily accessible to all stakeholders. He said the policy should address retention and accessibility, providing access for at least 12 months, preferably longer. He echoed the points of the comment letter of Michael DeLong (Consumer Federation of America—CFA).

He commended the comprehensive approach that considered the open meeting policy, ADA accessibility, and the videotaping policy. While the existing open meetings policy appears to promote transparency, the numerous exceptions and discretionary clauses often result in meetings being closed more frequently than open. For example, in the spring 2026 meeting matrix, 30 of 76 sessions are closed, regulator-only meetings—nearly 40%. Mr. Gould made a few recommendations.

First, he said that it would be helpful to clearly state that journalists are permitted to quote and summarize documents from NAIC's committees, working groups, and task forces, as well as videos, in their articles without violating NAIC copyright. Second, regarding exceptions to open meetings, he recommended clear, objective criteria

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for each exemption. For discussions involving companies or individuals, instead of closing meetings entirely, consider requiring redaction or anonymization when feasible. Once confidentiality concerns, such as active exams, are resolved, provide public summaries of outcomes affecting market conduct or enforcement trends.

He said there are legitimate reasons for confidentiality in litigation and investigations, but closures can be overused or prolonged. Limiting closure to strictly active, sensitive phases, requiring periodic review to reopen discussions when risks diminish, and publishing post hoc summaries after cases conclude would enhance transparency. Finally, he strongly advocated for retroactive transparency: once confidentiality constraints expire, release materials and require periodic policy review and public feedback.

E. LICAC

Richard Weber (Life Insurance Consumer Advocacy Center—LICAC) noted that, in the interest of time, he supports the comments made by Michael DeLong (Consumer Federation of America—CFA), and Mr. Gould.

F. Blood Cancer United

Lucy Culp (Blood Cancer United) agreed with the need to occasionally close meetings to the public. She recognized that this practice is sometimes necessary, but it can also create challenges for consumer representatives in fully engaging. She noted that open meetings allow a deeper understanding of the regulator's reasoning and the perspectives of other stakeholders, while closed meetings limit the ability to share consumers' experiences and viewpoints, which are vital to the ongoing dialogue.

She said she supported these discussions and a longer-term approach that would allow for more exposure, feedback, and opportunities for detailed input. She said two aspects of the current policy could be refined. First, in part one, the use of the word "potential" in reference to legal proceedings seems overly broad. Using pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) as an example, the potential for legal action is always present, which could inadvertently encompass almost anything under the current policy. It might be more effective to limit this to actual legal actions or situations where privileged information must be shared.

In part three, the exemption for discussions about specific companies might benefit from further limitation. Market conduct and trade secrets deserve protection, but simply mentioning a company's name or discussing activities that are already matters of public record should not automatically lead to a meeting being closed. When meetings do need to be closed, a high-level summary should be provided afterward to capture the main topics discussed and to support preparation for upcoming public engagement opportunities.

She encouraged all meetings to allow sufficient time for interested parties to engage meaningfully by providing space for questions, comments, and discussions to inform the work and contribute essential consumer perspectives.

G. BCBSA

Tyler Hoblitzell (Blue Cross Blue Shield Association—BCBSA) expressed appreciation for the NAIC's dedication to collaborative public engagement, as demonstrated by the open meeting policy and the thoughtful discussion taking place today. NAIC's intentional approach to collaboration truly distinguishes it from other organizations.

Mr. Hoblitzell acknowledged that there are situations when meetings must be held privately, but requested that the NAIC and this committee continue to ensure all committees and subgroups adhere to the policy statement and uphold NAIC's longstanding commitment to transparency and open dialogue.

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Commissioner White thanked everyone for their participation and thoughtful contributions. He said the comments and feedback were insightful and will certainly be taken into consideration as the Committee continues to collaborate and make meaningful progress together.

Commissioner Pike noted the significance of this issue and the NAIC's commitment to open meetings. He said it is clear there is a need to occasionally hold regulator-only meetings, and the NAIC strives to find the right balance and work through some of the margins to ensure it is being thoughtful and inclusive in its approach.

Commissioner Pike expressed his gratitude to everyone who responded to the survey and provided comments. The NAIC will spend more time reviewing these contributions to make sure the perspectives are fully considered. He said the intention throughout these exchanges is to seek understanding, not to be defensive. The Executive (EX) Committee values the feedback and will continue to listen and learn from your experiences. He said if anyone has additional thoughts or examples, especially regarding instances where the handling of matters raised concerns, to submit them later. The ongoing input will be invaluable as the Committee moves forward.

6. Received a Status Report on Model Law Development Efforts

Commissioner White presented a written report on the progress of ongoing model law development efforts (Attachment Five). These efforts included amendments to the *Privacy of Consumer Financial and Health Information Regulation* (#672).

7. Received a Report from the NIPR Board of Directors

The National Insurance Producer Registry (NIPR) Board of Directors met March 22 and 1) heard a report from the Audit Committee; 2) received the 2025 audited financial report from RubinBrown, NIPR's independent financial auditor; and 3) approved RubinBrown's report and accepted the clean financial audit.

The Board held its Strategic Planning Committee kickoff meeting in February, formally launching the next three-year planning cycle. Since kickoff, NIPR has collected nearly 100 survey responses from the Board, committee members, and NIPR team members, providing a strong foundation as NIPR defines its critical challenges and opportunities. NIPR's new strategic plan will be ready for launch in January 2027.

NIPR is pleased to report that the technical implementation of the revised NAIC Uniform Licensing Application, approved by the Producer Licensing (D) Task Force and Executive (EX) Committee and Plenary in 2024, will go live in April 2026. The updates include: 1) clarified attestation language; 2) clarified background question language; 3) addition of a citizenship question to individual renewal applications; 4) inclusion of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) Central Registration Depository (CRD) number on renewal applications; and 5) updated terminology and clearer instructions throughout the applications.

NIPR was asked to make minor technical edits to ensure consistency across all application types.

Over the past five months, NIPR has worked closely with regulators and industry to support a smooth, coordinated rollout. Notifications regarding required technical data adjustments for state back office systems were distributed in November 2025, January 2026, and March 2026. State webinars were held in December 2025 and March 2026 to ensure regulator awareness and readiness.

This summer, NIPR will launch a new, modernized version of its licensing website, LicenseHub™, an online platform where insurance professionals can complete licensing-related tasks. LicenseHub™ aligns with the updated NIPR.com website introduced last year, bringing a more consistent, easier-to-use experience to licensing activities.

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The redesigned site simplifies tasks and reduces friction for users who rely on it every day. To support a smooth transition, NIPR will conduct a coordinated outreach and training effort for state insurance departments, industry users, and support teams.

NIPR will continue its producer licensing zone training program in 2026, with in-person trainings scheduled in the Northeast and Southeast Zones. These sessions provide licensing-specific education and an opportunity for regulators to engage with peers on industry issues, best practices, recent regulatory changes, and emerging trends in insurance licensing. The Northeast Zone training is scheduled for May 19–21, 2026, in Boston, MA, and the Southeast Zone training is scheduled for June 16–18, 2026, in Louisville, KY.

NIPR continues to strongly support state insurance regulators through expanded licensing capabilities and targeted assistance. Since the 2025 Fall National Meeting, NIPR has supported states and jurisdictions by implementing new license classes, including PBMs, appointment renewals, preneed and adjuster licensing, and streamlined licensing processes. NIPR also continues to assist states in investigative efforts to combat fraudulent activity. Appointment renewals through NIPR for South Dakota will open next month.

In February, NIPR assisted Iowa with implementing new preneed licensing requirements and provided training and outreach to both licensees and licensing staff. In April, NIPR will travel to Arkansas to assist with reviewing and modernizing licensing processes, and is actively scheduling additional state visits and outreach efforts throughout the spring.

8. Received a Report from the Compact

The Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Commission (Compact) met March 24 and took the following action: 1) adopted the report of its Rulemaking Committee to publish for notice and comment a new procedure for an intermediate review process allowing companies to challenge Compact decisions during review of a product filing; 2) adopted the report of its Product Standards Committee to publish for notice and comment amendments to its Additional Standards for Accidental Death Benefits and Additional Standards for Accidental Death and Dismemberment to set a ratio for the amount of accidental death benefit not to exceed three times the all-cause death benefit, as well as a recommendation that no amendments be made to the Additional Standards for Waiver of Surrender charges to expand benefit triggers for financial hardship, home displacement, or natural catastrophe; 3) adopted the report of its Audit Committee, including that it received an unqualified opinion from its independent audit firm for 2025 and announced the release of the 2025 annual report, which includes the independent auditor's report; 4) adopted the report of its Governance Committee on its governance duty to review and approve the 2026 charters for the Compact's committees; 5) heard a request from Colorado to amend the individual long-term care (LTC) uniform standards to accommodate its state-specific statute requiring the use of gender-neutral rates for LTC and received comments on that request; 6) approved a motion to request that the Product Standards Committee provide technical recommendations on proposed language to amend the individual LTC uniform standards to address Colorado's request; and 7) heard a report from the executive director and acknowledged the 20th anniversary of the Compact's operational implementation.

Having no further business, the Executive (EX) Committee adjourned.

SharePoint/NAIC Support Staff Hub/Committees/EX/2026 Spring/Minutes – Executive (EX) Committee

Virtual Meeting

EXECUTIVE (EX) COMMITTEE

January 10, 2026

Summary Report

The Executive (EX) Committee met Jan. 10, 2026, in regulator-to-regulator session, pursuant to paragraph 4 (internal or administrative matters of the NAIC or any NAIC member) of the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meeting. During this meeting, the Committee:

1. Received an update on the National Insurance Producer Registry (NIPR) Board of Directors.
2. Approved the appointments to the 2026 Audit Committee.
3. Approved the 2026 NAIC Consumer Participation Board of Trustees.
4. Approved the Center for Insurance Policy and Research (CIPR) Advisory Council Steering Committee.
5. Approved the appointment of Director Anita G. Fox (MI) to the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) Executive Committee.
6. Approved the reappointment of Director Elizabeth Kelleher Dwyer (RI) to the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC).

Draft: 3/17/26

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE (EX) COMMITTEE TASK FORCES

Natural Catastrophe Risk and Resilience (EX) Task Force—The Natural Catastrophe Risk and Resilience (EX) Task Force will meet March 24 and anticipates the following action: 1) adopting its Feb. 24 minutes; 2) adopting revisions to the Natural Catastrophe Risk Dashboard report; 3) discussing 2026 priorities, including ones for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Risk Modeling (EX) Working Group and the Severe Perils (EX) Working Group; 4) hearing a presentation on the future of insurability regarding catastrophic risks; 5) hearing a presentation on building regulator-university partnerships; 6) receiving an update from the Catastrophe Risk Management Center of Excellence (COE); and 7) receiving an update on the NAIC disaster preparedness guide.

Government Relations (EX) Leadership Council—The Government Relations (EX) Leadership Council will not meet at the Spring National Meeting. The Leadership Council meets weekly in regulator-to-regulator session, pursuant to paragraph 8 (consideration of strategic planning issues) of the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings, to discuss federal legislative and regulatory developments affecting insurance regulation.

Risk-Based Capital Model Governance (EX) Task Force—The Task Force will meet March 24 to receive a recap of its work completed in 2025 and comments on a gap analysis request for input. More discussion on whether there are any clear issues or themes in the gap analysis that need to be addressed is expected in the future. More importantly, the Task Force will discuss a draft risk-based capital (RBC) adjustment process flowchart and the its plan for 2026. Both of these will include discussion on how the Task Force should serve a role related to determining whether policy questions are clearly addressed, while the technical groups reporting to the Financial Condition (E) Committee are focused on determining how to address such questions, assuming the Task Force believes there is justification to do so.

NAICSupportStaffHub/Member Meetings/Spring 2026/EXCmte/Att 2 - TF CombinedRpt.docx

Draft: 2/20/26

To be considered by the Executive (EX) Committee, March 24, 2026

Adopted by the Climate and Resiliency (EX) Task Force, Feb. 24, 2026

2026 Proposed Charges

NATURAL CATASTROPHE RISK AND RESILIENCE (EX) TASK FORCE

The mission of the Natural Catastrophe Risk and Resilience (EX) Task Force is to serve as the primary coordinating body for regulatory actions, engagement, communication, and discussions related to natural catastrophe risk and resilience. This includes facilitating dialogue among state insurance regulators, industry representatives, and other stakeholders. The Task Force will address a wide range of catastrophe risks, including, atmospheric rivers, wind, water, wildfires, severe convective storms, hail, hurricanes, landslides, and earthquakes.

1. The **Natural Catastrophe Risk and Resilience (EX) Task Force** will:
 - A. Implement the deliverables outlined in the NAIC *National Climate Resilience Strategy for Insurance*, and efficiently coordinate its operationalization, implementation, and communication initiatives.
 - B. Serve as the coordinating body for discussions and engagement on natural catastrophe risk and resilience.
 - C. Assess existing and proposed financial regulatory strategies aimed at addressing natural catastrophe risk and enhancing resilience.
 - D. Coordinate communications regarding catastrophe risk and resilience, solvency strategies and tools, and mitigation programs and discounts.
 - E. Act as a catalyst and repository for innovative ideas and vision development for the Catastrophe Risk Management Center of Excellence (COE), focusing on future resources and services for members.

2. The **Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Risk Modeling (EX) Working Group** will:
 - A. Create and coordinate resilience tools to assist state insurance regulators in developing, enhancing, and maintaining state-based mitigation grant programs, ensuring consistency while allowing for state-specific adaptations to local priorities. Review status of current state programs and consider development of a model law related to mitigation programs.
 - B. Analyze how natural catastrophe models assess risks to identify priority areas for community risk mitigation, and advocate for additional funding.
 - C. Collaborate with the COE to establish research priorities in risk and mitigation, analyze long-term scenarios and strategies regarding insurer solvency, provide specific training on catastrophe modeling and reinsurance strategies, and enhance communication regarding risk reduction.
 - D. Develop formal coordination protocols between state departments of insurance (DOIs) and their respective state emergency management agencies (SEMAs), recognizing SEMAs as primary applicants for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pre-disaster mitigation grant programs (e.g., the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities [BRIC] program). This includes jointly identifying insurance-relevant mitigation priorities, aligning project proposals with insurance market objectives, and coordinating participation in FEMA grant application processes.
 - E. Build partnerships with stakeholders involved in implementing and supporting risk mitigation actions.
 - F. Create communication materials addressing adaptation, resilience, and mitigation issues and solutions.

NATURAL CATASTROPHE RISK AND RESILIENCE (EX) TASK FORCE (Continued)

3. The **Severe Peril (EX) Working Group** will:
 - A. Examine, analyze, and monitor insurance protection gaps by peril, including hurricanes, wildfires, atmospheric rivers, and severe convective storms, as well as overall market conditions in current and potential future scenarios.
 - B. Track the emergence of innovative insurance policy solutions, such as inclusive and parametric insurance products, that enhance resilience to natural catastrophes and address identified protection gaps and insurance market issues.
 - C. Leverage the experiences of state insurance regulators regarding specific perils to share knowledge with fellow state insurance regulators and future insurance commissioners.
 - D. Launch a national initiative to raise awareness of flood risk and risk mitigation strategies, incorporating the latest scientific research, technology, and mitigation efforts, along with available flood insurance options.
 - E. Establish partnerships with national and international non-governmental organizations and universities to create innovative recovery and rebuilding programs targeting underinsured or uninsured communities.

NAIC Committee Support: Butch Kinerney/Aaron Brandenburg/Libby Crews

REQUEST FOR NAIC MODEL LAW DEVELOPMENT

This form is intended to gather information to support the development of a new model law or amendment to an existing model law. Prior to development of a new or amended model law, approval of the respective Parent Committee and the NAIC's Executive Committee is required. The NAIC's Executive Committee will consider whether the request fits the criteria for model law development. Please complete all questions and provide as much detail as necessary to help in this determination.

Please check whether this is: New Model Law or Amendment to Existing Model

1. Name of group to be responsible for drafting the model:

Natural Catastrophe Risk & Resilience (EX) Task Force

2. NAIC staff support contact information:

Butch Kinerney – bkinerney@naic.org 816-783-8277

Aaron Brandenburg – abrandenburg@naic.org 816-783-8271

3. Please provide a brief description of the proposed new model or the amendment(s) to the existing model. If you are proposing a new model, please also provide a proposed title. If an existing model law, please provide the title, attach a current version to this form and reference the section(s) proposed to be amended.

Strengthen Homes Act

Perils such as wind, wildfire, and severe convective storms repeatedly threaten homes, public safety, housing affordability, and property insurance stability. Proven, code-based mitigation measures significantly reduce damage, save lives, and lower long-term recovery costs. State-administered mitigation grant programs have shown measurable results by helping homeowners retrofit existing homes to stronger resilience standards. Coordinated action among state agencies, insurers, mitigation professionals, and homeowners strengthens market confidence and supports insurance availability and affordability.

This Act would establish a statewide mitigation grant program to reduce vulnerability in existing residential properties, promote voluntary adoption of recognized mitigation standards, enhance housing resilience while preserving homeowner choice, and support stable, competitive, and affordable property insurance markets.

An NAIC model law provides consistent guidance for states developing mitigation programs by standardizing processes and metrics, premium discount calculations, certification and data-gathering strategies and documentation requirements. It builds on established frameworks (e.g., IBHS-aligned practices), enables NAIC to provide supporting tools and resources, and ensures uniform program administration. This consistency helps insurers and stakeholders better plan, budget, and support long-term risk-reduction efforts.

4. Does the model law meet the Model Law Criteria? Yes or No (Check one)

(If answering no to any of these questions, please reevaluate charge and proceed accordingly to address issues).

a. Does the subject of the model law necessitate a national standard and require uniformity amongst all states? Yes or No (Check one)

If yes, please explain why

An NAIC model law provides states with a consistent framework for developing and administering mitigation programs. It builds on established standards, promotes uniform methods for calculating and documenting premium discounts, and supports efficient, proven administrative practices. By enabling NAIC to offer shared tools and resources, the model law helps commissioners advance risk reduction efforts while providing a clear, standardized structure for insurers and regulators alike.

b. Does Committee believe NAIC members should devote significant regulator and Association resources to educate, communicate and support this model law?

Yes or No (Check one)

5. What is the likelihood that your Committee will be able to draft and adopt the model law within one year from the date of Executive Committee approval?

1 2 3 4 5 (Check one)

High Likelihood

Low Likelihood

Explanation, if necessary:

6. What is the likelihood that a minimum two-thirds majority of NAIC members would ultimately vote to adopt the proposed model law?

1 2 3 4 5 (Check one)

High Likelihood

Low Likelihood

Explanation, if necessary:

7. What is the likelihood that state legislatures will adopt the model law in a uniform manner within three years of adoption by the NAIC?

1 2 3 4 5 **(Check one)**

High Likelihood

Low Likelihood

Explanation, if necessary:

Some states have already developed or are already pursuing similar legislation. This model allows other states a realistic and reasonable starting point to build their own programs within their current economic scenarios and policy-making objectives.

8. Is this model law referenced in the NAIC Accreditation Standards? If so, does the standard require the model law to be adopted in a substantially similar manner?

N/A

9. Is this model law in response to or impacted by federal laws or regulations? If yes, please explain.

Recognizing a move to make states accept more responsibility for natural catastrophe mitigation, response and recovery, this model law supports states as they transition from a Federal-driven and led disaster mitigation effort to more state-driven mitigation efforts.

NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings
Revised: 4/01/2014

The NAIC is the U.S. standard-setting and regulatory support organization created and governed by the chief insurance regulators of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and five U.S. territories. NAIC members are the elected and appointed state government officials who, along with their departments and staff, regulate the conduct of insurance companies and agents in their respective state or territory. The NAIC is committed to conducting its business openly. This policy statement applies to meetings of NAIC committees, subcommittees, task forces and working groups. It does not apply to Roundtable discussions, zone meetings, commissioners' conferences, and other like meetings of the members. Applicable meetings will be open unless the discussion or action contemplated will include:

1. Potential or pending litigation or administrative proceedings which may involve the NAIC, any NAIC member, or their staffs, in any capacity involving their official or prescribed duties, requests for briefs of amicus curiae, or legal advice;
2. Pending investigations which may involve either the NAIC or any member in any capacity;
3. Specific companies, entities or individuals, including, but not limited to, collaborative financial and market conduct examinations and analysis;
4. Internal or administrative matters of the NAIC or any NAIC member, including budget, personnel and contractual matters, and including consideration of internal administration of the NAIC, including, but not limited to, by the Internal Administration (EX1) Subcommittee or any subgroup appointed thereunder;
5. Voting on the election of officers of the NAIC;
6. Consultations with NAIC staff members related to NAIC technical guidance, including, but not limited to, Annual and Quarterly Statement Blanks and Instructions, the Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual, and similar materials;
7. Consideration of individual state insurance department's compliance with NAIC financial regulation standards by the Financial Regulation Standards and Accreditation (F) Committee or any subgroup appointed thereunder;
8. Consideration of strategic planning issues relating to federal legislative and regulatory matters or international regulatory matters; or
9. Any other subject required to be kept confidential under any Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement, state or federal law or under any judicial or administrative order.

Because not all situations requiring a regulator to regulator discussion can be anticipated at the time a meeting is scheduled, a meeting convened in open session can move into regulator to regulator session on motion by the chair or other member approved by a majority of the members present. Public notice will be provided of all applicable meetings. The reason for holding a meeting in regulator only session will be announced when the meeting notice is published, at the beginning of any regulator only session, and when an open meeting goes into regulator only session.

This revised policy statement shall take effect upon adoption by the membership.

[NOTE: (Effective Jan. 1, 1996, conference call meetings are included in the application of the policy statement, by action of the NAIC on June 4, 1995). This policy statement was originally adopted by the NAIC membership during the 1994 Fall National Meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Sept. 18-20, 1994.]

Revisions Adopted by the NAIC Membership, April 2014

Short Remarks from Michael DeLong In Support of Greater Transparency at NAIC Meetings

My name is Michael DeLong from the Consumer Federation of America, and I am one of the funded Consumer Representatives. I'd like to talk briefly about the need for greater transparency—specifically the improvement of stakeholder access to live NAIC public meetings and recordings of those meetings.

I think there should be free public access to livestreams and recordings of NAIC Executive Committee meetings, plenary sessions, task forces, working groups, in-person meetings and all other meetings designated as public.

Recordings of all public committee calls and in-person meetings should be available to all stakeholders online via the NAIC website. And there should be free live Webex access to all public in-person meeting sessions, as well as recordings.

Right now, the NAIC meetings are public meetings, but the only ways stakeholders can access them are to attend in-person or virtually at a substantial cost. If someone wanted to attend the public sessions at this (summer) conference virtually, it would cost them \$875. That's a considerable sum, and in-person travel to and attendance at the conference is a lot more expensive. When decisions are being made that shape insurance markets and consumer protections nationwide, the public should be able to observe those discussions without financial barriers.

Insurance regulation affects virtually every household and business in America, and the NAIC plays a central role in coordinating state insurance regulation and developing model laws and regulatory standards. While many of its meetings are designated as public, access to livestreams and recordings may require payment or be limited in availability. Eliminating these paywalls would:

1. Increase transparency in regulatory deliberations
2. Strengthen public trust in insurance oversight
3. Expand access for consumer groups, academics, journalists, and smaller insurers
4. Promote more equitable participation in policymaking

Transparency should not depend on the size of someone's budget or their income. Free access to public meetings is a basic expectation in modern governance. And federal agencies, state legislatures, and public commissions across the country routinely provide free livestreams and archived recordings of public proceedings. Advocates say the NAIC has an opportunity to demonstrate national leadership by adopting similar practices.

I urge the following recommendations:

1. All public NAIC meetings should be livestreamed at no cost
2. Recordings should be archived online and accessible without charge
3. Meeting materials should be posted in a timely manner
4. Reasonable registration controls should be maintained for security, but not payment requirements

I'd like to urge all NAIC committees, especially the Executive Committee, to direct staff to evaluate implementation logistics and present a plan within 60 days.

Please reach out to me at mdelong@consumerfed.org with any questions. Thank you!

Michael DeLong
925-708-1135
mdelong@consumerfed.org
Consumer Federation of America

March 20, 2026

Commissioner Scott White (VA), Chair
Executive Committee

Re: Public Hearing on the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings

Dear Chair White and Member of the Executive Committee:

On behalf of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies (NAMIC)¹ and its member companies, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings (Revised: 4/01/2014). NAMIC and its members have long been strong supporters of the state-based system of insurance regulation. We believe that system is at its best when transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement are upheld as core principles. The NAIC's longstanding commitment to openness has historically distinguished it as a credible and effective standard-setting body, both domestically and internationally.

I. Transparency as a Foundation of State-Based Regulation

Transparency is fundamental to the continued strength and legitimacy of the NAIC and the broader state-based regulatory system. As noted in prior stakeholder communications, the NAIC's collaborative model has successfully fostered open dialogue, strengthened regulatory outcomes, and enhanced public confidence in the system. The NAIC's work is increasingly relied upon by state legislatures, federal policymakers, and international bodies, and in many cases is incorporated by reference into state law. In this context, maintaining robust and consistent transparency practices under the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings (Revised: 4/01/2014) is essential to ensuring both the effectiveness and credibility of the organization's work.

II. Observations Regarding Current Practice

NAMIC members have observed that, in recent years, the application of the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings (Revised: 4/01/2014) has appeared inconsistent. Specifically:

- There has been an increased reliance on regulator-to-regulator sessions
- Meeting notices and agendas do not always clearly identify the basis for closure
- Broad exemptions are sometimes cited without an apparent connection to the subject matter under discussion
- Regulator to Regulator meetings are often not noticed on the NAIC calendar.

¹ *The National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies (NAMIC) is the foremost trade association representing the property/casualty insurance industry. Serving more than 1,300 member companies—including local and regional insurers as well as some of the nation's largest carriers—NAMIC members collectively write \$467 billion in annual premiums, representing 61% of the homeowners and 53% of the automobile insurance markets. For more than 130 years, NAMIC has been the leading voice advancing public policy solutions and regulatory frameworks that promote a strong, competitive market and protect our members and their policyholders.*



These developments have reduced visibility into important policy discussions and risk undermining the collaborative framework that has historically benefited regulators, industry, and consumers alike. NAMIC also notes that much of the substantive drafting and development of NAIC policy occurs within task forces, working groups, drafting groups, and informal subgroup settings (including “book clubs”). While these forums are essential to efficiently developing complex and technical policy, they are also the stage at which key decisions are made, and foundational policy direction is established. In practice, once proposals advance beyond these early drafting stages, relatively few substantive changes are often made prior to adoption. As a result, limited transparency or stakeholder engagement during these phases can significantly constrain the ability of interested parties to provide meaningful input. While it may be perceived that these smaller or more technical groups benefit from a more informal or regulator-only setting, early engagement with stakeholders—including both industry and consumer representatives—can materially improve outcomes. Incorporating diverse perspectives at the outset helps identify potential issues sooner, reduces the likelihood of unintended consequences, and can prevent the need for significant revisions after adoption.

III. Recommended Enhancements to the Policy

In addition to recommending a loose alignment with state open meetings laws, several of the following recommendations are also consistent with widely accepted parliamentary principles reflected in Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised (RONR).

1. Establish a Clear Presumption of Openness

The Policy should explicitly provide that:

- Open meetings are the default for all NAIC committees, task forces, and working groups
- Closed sessions are limited to circumstances where confidentiality is clearly necessary
- In cases of uncertainty, meetings remain open unless a specific and justified exception applies

2. Clarify the Appropriate Scope of Closed Sessions

Closed sessions should not be used for:

- General policy deliberations
- Model law development
- Broad regulatory strategy discussions
- Stakeholder policy disagreements
- Administrative convenience

3. Strengthen Procedures for Entering Closed Session

The Policy should require:

- A formal motion to enter closed session (not full closed meetings)
- A clear statement by the Chair of the specific reason for closure
- Citation to the applicable Policy provision
- Approval by a supermajority (e.g., two-thirds)
- Documentation in meeting minutes as to the reason for closure and the vote to close

These procedures align with Robert’s Rules, which require a motion, second, vote, and record when entering executive session.



4. Limit Scope and Duration of Closed Sessions

Closed sessions should:

- Be limited to the specific topic requiring confidentiality
- Last only as long as necessary, rather than full meetings
- Be followed by prompt return to open session

5. Enhance Post-Meeting Transparency

A public summary should include:

- General subject matter
- Policy provision relied upon
- Whether decisions were made

6. Improve Notice, Documentation, and Accountability

- Public notice of meetings
- Identification of speakers
- Documentation of exemption use
- Mechanism to review exemption decisions
- Transparency for collaboration platforms

7. Establish Ongoing Reporting and Oversight

Annual transparency reporting should include:

- Number of meetings
- Number/duration of closed sessions
- Exemptions cited

8. Ensure Transparency in Early-Stage Drafting Activities

Transparency expectations should apply to:

- Task forces
- Working groups
- Drafting groups
- Informal subgroups
- Book Clubs

IV. The Evolving Role of the NAIC and the Need for Enhanced Transparency

NAMIC believes it is important to recognize how the role of the NAIC has evolved. As reflected in recent budgets and operational expansion, the NAIC has grown significantly in both size and scope, driven by increasing complexity in insurance markets and resource constraints at the state level. As a result, the NAIC now performs a range of functions that, in practice, extend beyond coordination and standard-setting and increasingly resemble elements of regulatory activity.

This includes:

- Data calls and data validation processes
- Analytical review of filings and models
- Development of standards and expectations relied upon by regulators

These activities can have a determinative impact on regulatory outcomes across jurisdictions. NAMIC raises these points to emphasize that as the NAIC's role and influence have grown, the importance of transparency has increased proportionally. To the extent the NAIC performs functions that are



regulatory in nature—or materially influence regulatory outcomes—it is essential that its processes reflect core regulatory principles, including:

- Preservation of state regulatory function
- Presumption of openness
- Procedural accountability
- Stakeholder engagement
- Transparency in decision-making

V. Conclusion

NAMIC appreciates the NAIC’s continued leadership and its willingness to consider constructive recommendations.

These revisions are intended to:

- Preserve necessary regulator-only discussions
- Promote consistency and clarity
- Align NAIC practices with Robert’s Rules of Order
- Improve stakeholder engagement
- Strengthen confidence in the state-based system
- Recognize the evolving role of the NAIC and align its processes with the expectations applied to regulatory bodies

We look forward to continued collaboration.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Erica Weyhenmeyer".

Erica Weyhenmeyer, CPCU, MCM, AIE, WCP
Policy Vice President- Market Regulation & Workers’ Compensation
NAMIC

PETER GOULD

March 20, 2026

Director Scott White, Chair
Executive (EX) Committee
NAIC

Re: Comments on Open Meeting and Videotaping Policies

Dear Members of the Executive Committee:

I am a retiree and am writing to comment as a consumer and annuity contract owner with skin in the game. I depend on annuities for a considerable portion of my retirement income. I purchased annuities as a source of retirement income I would not outlive - not as speculative investments. I appreciate the opportunity to participate in the deliberations on the Open Meeting and Videotaping Policies.

I submitted a proposed amendment to the Videotaping Policy on 8/7/2025 for presentation at the 8/12/2025 Executive Committee session (attached). At that time, I addressed only the Videotaping Policy. Ironically, when I reviewed the minutes of the 8/12/2025 meeting, I could find no mention of the proposal being discussed or even mentioned at that meeting. Of course, I had no access to either the livestream or recording of that session, so it was impossible for me determine what transpired - a perfect example of the need for the policy amendments that I proposed.

I had a telephone conversation earlier this week with Kay Noonan who explained that you have expanded the scope of this discussion to also include the Open Meeting Policy, as well as address any ADA accessibility issues, along with the Videotaping Policy. I commend you for taking a comprehensive approach to updating NAIC's meeting transparency.

Until my conversation with Kay, I was unaware of the Open Meeting Policy document. After our call, I took the time to review the 3/24/2025 Meeting Materials which included the current iteration (dated 4/1/2014) of the Open Meeting Policy.

I'll start with my proposed amendment to the Videotaping Policy. I stand by the proposal I submitted on 8/7/2025. Access to **BOTH LIVESTREAMS** and **RECORDINGS** of **ALL PUBLIC SESSIONS** - whether committee call, task force calls, in-person meetings or any other public meeting should be available to all stakeholders **AT NO CHARGE** and **BE EASILY ACCESSIBLE**. Current policies present practical barriers to stakeholder access (including fees, lack of recordings and limited availability) and serve to restrict participation to well-resourced entities and industry-paid lobbyists. Since writing my proposal, I realized that the amended policy should also provide for a reasonable retention/accessibility period (certainly no less than 12 months - preferably longer).

Executive (EX) Committee
March 20, 2026
Page 2

Since submitting the proposed amendment, I've had conversations with other stakeholders, including NAIC Consumer Reps, researchers, academics, journalists and consumer advocacy organizations. Without exception, they confirmed the need for the proposed improvements. Of particular interest were my discussions with the Consumer Reps, who bemoaned the lack of recordings - especially when they are following or advocating on an issue under consideration and must miss a call or meeting due to a scheduling conflict.

Moving on to the Open Meeting Policy, I believe that the current policy favors opacity over transparency. The numbered list of exceptions from open meetings is unnecessarily broad. Each of these numbered items should be reviewed and narrowed as much as possible to promote transparency and serve stakeholders - especially consumers. In the case of #7 (state department compliance with NAIC standards) and #8 (planning related to Federal and International regulation), I see no reason why these should be exempted from being open meetings. In addition, the Open Meeting Policy should clearly state that journalists can quote from and summarize documents on the NAIC's committee, working group and task force websites in articles without violating the NAIC's copyright.

Finally, as to ADA access compliance, I am unfamiliar with these requirements. I recommend that in addition to meeting the legal ADA requirements, you reach out stakeholders with accommodation needs to better understand how to best facilitate their participation.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments and for the work that you do to protect consumers.

Yours truly,

Peter Gould

Executive (EX) Committee

Amendment Proposal Form

(Submitted to NAIC on 8/7/2025 for consideration at the 8/12/2025 Executive Committee meeting)

1. Identify yourself, your affiliation, and a very brief description (title) of the issue.

Identification:

Peter Gould - consumer and annuity & life insurance policy owner

I am a retiree and annuity contract owner. I depend on annuities for a considerable portion of my retirement income. I purchased annuities as a source of retirement income I would not outlive - not as speculative investments.

As an annuity owner, the insurer's obligations to me are spelled out in my contracts. However, there are no provisions in my contracts that protect me or provide me with rights to prevent my insurer from becoming insolvent or unable to meet their contractual obligations to me. Like all other US consumers, I rely entirely on state regulators to adopt and enforce regulations that proactively and effectively prevent: failures of insurers, impairment of insurers' solvency and inability of insurers to honor their contractual obligations to policyowners.

Title of the Issue:

Improvement of stakeholder access to live NAIC public meetings and recordings of those meetings.

2. Identify the document, including the date if the document is "released for comment," and the location in the document where the amendment is proposed:

NAIC POLICY STATEMENT ON VIDEOTAPING - Revised April, 2010 -

https://content.naic.org/sites/default/files/meetings_videotaping.pdf

Note: this policy (originally adopted in 1998) is outdated and doesn't address the fact that all regular public committee meeting calls, as well as in-person meeting public sessions are broadcast virtually on Webex.

3. Show what changes are needed by providing a red-line version of the original verbiage with deletions and identify the verbiage to be deleted, inserted, or changed by providing a red-line (turn on "track changes" in Word®) version of the verbiage. (You may do this through an attachment.)

See attached

4. State the reason for the proposed amendment. (You may do this through an attachment.)

I'm relatively new to NAIC committee calls and meetings. These are important to me - especially since I have skin-in-the-game. There are 2 parts to this proposed amendment:

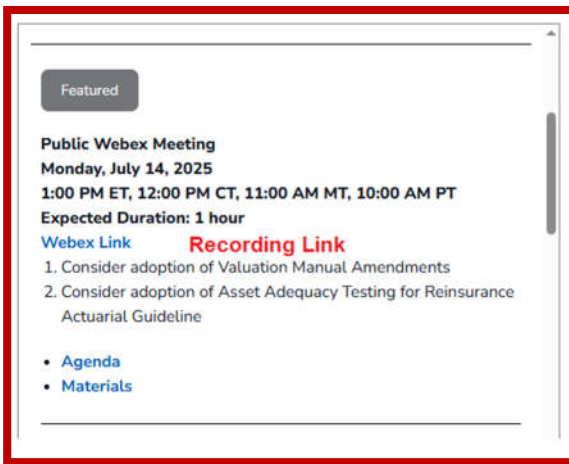
- A. Make recordings of all public committee calls and in-person meetings available to all stakeholders online via the NAIC website.

This is important to all stakeholders. I've noticed that on some calls not all regulators are able to attend. Also, there have been times when I've got a doctor's appointment or

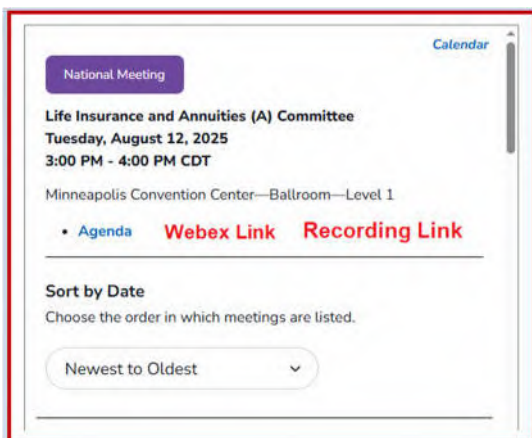
some other commitment that prevents me from attending. Other stakeholders (journalists, academics, etc.) often have conflicts that prevent them from attending a live session.

Some issues that I've been following span multiple committee calls and in-person meetings. When you miss a meeting, you can't catch up on what you missed. I understand that there are minutes for every meeting, but they are a summation rather than a complete transcript, thus reading the minutes doesn't provide the reader with all the nuanced discussion and points raised on a call or at a meeting. I have compared the minutes to sessions I've attended and can attest to their shortcomings.

Webex's technology makes it very easy to add a link to a document or website to access a Webex recording. I recommend putting the recording link into the meeting description on the committee page. Here's a marked-up example (Recording Link added) from the LIAC page:



B. Provide free live Webex access to all public in-person meeting sessions, as well as recordings. Although these are public meetings, the only ways for stakeholders to access them are to attend in-person or virtually at a substantial cost. If I wanted to attend the public sessions at this (summer) conference virtually, it would cost me \$875. That's more than my annual allowance for diesel fuel and beer. To attend in-person - add travel, hotel and meals and it would be even more financially prohibitive. As a result, stakeholders with limited resources are unable to attend or participate in the "public" sessions - they're on the wrong side of the velvet rope. Here's a marked-up example (Webex Link and Recording Link added) from the LIAC page:



NAIC POLICY STATEMENT ON ~~VIDEOTAPING~~ LIVESTREAMING AND RECORDINGS

The term ~~livestreaming~~ in this policy means the live broadcast of meetings via the internet or any similar technology.

The term ~~recording~~ in this policy means the capture of moving images and/or sound, by use of computer, digital camera, conventional video tape, film, the recording of livestreamed meetings or any similar technology.

The term ~~videotaping~~ in this policy means the capture of moving images, with or without the addition of sound, by use of computer, digital camera, conventional video tape, film, or any similar technology.

The term ~~audio taping~~ in this policy means the capture of sound by use of computer, digital recording, conventional tape, video, film, or any similar technology.

The NAIC will livestream and also record all public meetings, including but not limited to regular public committee meetings and public meeting sessions at events and in-person conferences. The information on how to access the livestreams and the recordings will be displayed with the information for each meeting on NAIC's website.

Also, tThe NAIC permits the ~~audio and videotaping recording~~ of its public meetings, including any meetings or events occurring at the meeting site, under the following guidelines:

- ~~Videotaping-Recording~~ of members and proceedings by broadcast journalists and news organizations is permitted;
- ~~Audio taping of members and proceedings by print or broadcast news organizations is permitted;~~
- ~~Audio and videotaping-Recording~~ for educational purposes by a member or by the NAIC staff is permitted.

All other ~~video and audio taping recording~~ is prohibited, unless express permission has been granted by the Chief Executive Officer of the NAIC. All permitted ~~taping recording~~ must comply with the following criteria:

- All persons present must clearly be informed that ~~taping recording~~ is occurring;
- ~~Taping Recording~~ may not interfere with the view of registered meeting attendees;
- ~~Taping Recording~~ may not distract from the conduct of the meetings;
- ~~Taping Recording~~ may not create a safety hazard;
- Failure to follow these criteria automatically will rescind ~~taping recording~~ privileges of violators.

Draft: 3/5/26

Model Law Development Report

Amendments to the *Privacy of Consumer Financial and Health Information Regulation (#672)*—During the 2022 Summer National Meeting, the Executive (EX) Committee approved a Request for NAIC Model Law Development for a new model that would replace existing ones. The change aimed to enhance consumer protections and corresponding obligations of entities licensed by insurance departments to reflect the extensive innovations made in communications and technology. The Privacy Protections (H) Working Group approved this request on Aug. 2, 2022. However, after working on a draft of a new privacy model, the Working Group determined that the better path forward would be to amend the existing NAIC privacy model, Model #672.

Steady progress is being made on amendments to Model #672. Most recently, the Privacy Protections (H) Working Group met Nov. 7, 2025, to discuss comments received on Article VI, Exceptions to Limits on Disclosures of Nonpublic Personal Information, of Model #672. The Working Group has requested comments on Article VII, Rules for Health Information, which are due March 11, 2026. The Working Group will continue to receive comments on additional sections until it is ready to expose a full draft of the amended Model #672.