

*New Guideline: Draft: 4/22/21*

*Adopted by the Financial Condition (E) Committee, April 13, 2021*

*Adopted by the Receivership and Insolvency (E) Task Force, March 12, 2021*

## **GUIDELINE FOR DEFINITION OF RECIPROCAL STATE IN RECEIVERSHIP LAWS**

**Drafting Note:** The receivership laws of most states address the coordination of receiverships involving multiple states. Typically, these laws provide that a domiciliary receiver appointed in another state has certain rights and protections, such as the following:

- The domiciliary receiver is vested with the title to the insurer's assets in the state.
- Attachments, garnishments or levies against the insurer or its assets are prohibited.
- Actions against the insurer and its insureds are stayed for a specified period of time.

In many states' laws, these provisions may apply only if the domiciliary state is a "reciprocal state." Frequently, the definition of a reciprocal state is based on NAIC model laws adopted more than 20 years ago. These definitions may be inconsistent with laws in other states, and they may be more prescriptive than the Part A standards of the NAIC Financial Regulation Standards and Accreditation Program for state receivership laws. As a result, the assets of a receivership estate might not be protected outside of the domiciliary state, and the receiver may be forced to defend litigation in multiple forums.

The provisions described above are intended to promote judicial economy, which benefits all participants in the receivership process. This guideline provides a statutory definition that may be used by states with a reciprocity requirement to effectuate the purposes of these provisions. Under this definition, any state meeting the applicable NAIC Part A Accreditation standards for receivership laws will be treated as a reciprocal state. The definition recognizes the diversity of existing state receivership laws and should prevent unnecessary litigation regarding the recognition of a state as a reciprocal state.

### **Definition of Reciprocal State for Receivership**

"Reciprocal state" means a state that has enacted a law that sets forth a scheme for the administration of an insurer in receivership by the state's insurance commissioner or comparable insurance regulatory official.

## PROJECT HISTORY-2021

### GUIDELINE FOR DEFINITION OF RECIPROCAL STATE IN RECEIVERSHIP LAWS

#### 1. Description of the Project, Issues Addressed, etc.

The Receivership and Insolvency (E) Task Force has an active and ongoing charge, which was adopted in each year of this project by the Executive (EX) Committee and Plenary, that reads as follows:

Perform additional work as directed by the Financial Condition (E) Committee and/or received through referral by other groups.

In 2020, the Task Force finalized its Macroprudential Initiative (MPI) study, which began in 2019, and addressed the referral from the Financial Stability (EX) Task Force to evaluate receivership and guaranty fund laws and practices in the context of the MPI. The Task Force surveyed state insurance regulators and interested parties on each of the key provisions of receivership and guaranty fund laws that states should consider adopting into their laws, particularly with respect to receivership of insurers operating in multiple states. While a receivership of a multi-jurisdictional insurer would not likely have a material impact on financial stability or the broader financial markets, this project highlighted areas of the receivership process that may need attention, including laws related to full faith and credit of stays and injunctions.

The Task Force discussed the effect of whether a stay or injunction entered into a receivership court is honored in another state. This has been the subject of a lot of litigation, and receivers have expressed concern about this issue. The receivership laws of most states address the coordination of receiverships involving multiple states. However, in many states' laws, these provisions may apply only if the domiciliary state is a "reciprocal state." Frequently, the definition of a reciprocal state is based on NAIC model laws adopted more than 20 years ago.

The Task Force drafted this Guideline as an alternative to address how states define "reciprocal state." This Guideline provides an optional statutory definition that may be used by states with a reciprocity requirement to effectuate the purposes of provisions regarding the coordination of receiverships involving multiple states.

#### 2. Name of Group Responsible for Drafting the Model and States Participating.

The Receivership and Insolvency (E) Task Force was responsible for drafting the Guideline. The 2020 and 2021 members of the Task Force were:

2020: Texas (Chair); District of Columbia (Vice Chair); Alaska; American Samoa; Arkansas; California; Colorado; Connecticut; Florida; Illinois; Iowa; Kansas; Kentucky; Maine; Massachusetts; Michigan; Missouri; Montana; Nebraska; New Jersey; North Carolina; Oklahoma; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; South Carolina; Tennessee; and Utah.

2021: Texas (Chair); Louisiana (Vice Chair); American Samoa; Arizona; Colorado; Connecticut; Florida; Hawaii; Illinois; Iowa; Kansas; Kentucky; Maine; Massachusetts; Michigan; Missouri; Montana; Nebraska; New Jersey; New Mexico; North Carolina; Northern Mariana Islands; Oklahoma; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; South Carolina; and Utah.

#### 3. Project Authorized by What Charge and Date First Given to the Group.

As described in paragraph 1, on its Oct. 7, 2020, meeting, the Task Force agreed to draft a guideline to address this issue, which was identified through the results of the MPI study and the subsequent survey regarding key provisions of receivership and guaranty fund laws that states should consider adopting into their laws.

#### 4. A General Description of the Drafting Process (e.g., drafted by a subgroup, interested parties, the full group, etc.). Include any parties outside the members that participated.

The Guideline was drafted by Task Force members: Florida; Maine; Texas; and Patrick Cantilo (Cantilo and Bennett LLP), an interested party. This drafting group met Oct. 19, 2020, and considered language contained in both the Florida and Maine laws. Rather than identifying a list of specific key provisions in law that would be required for a state to be defined as "reciprocal," the drafting group agreed to use the same criteria used by the NAIC Financial Regulation Standards and Accreditation Program.

Under this definition, any state meeting the applicable NAIC Part A Accreditation standards for receivership laws, which requires a state to have a “receivership scheme,” will be treated as a reciprocal state. The definition recognizes the diversity of existing state receivership laws, and it should avoid unnecessary litigation regarding the recognition of a state as a reciprocal state.

**5. A General Description of the Due Process (e.g., exposure periods, public hearings, or any other means by which widespread input from industry, consumers and legislators was solicited).**

On Nov. 19, 2020, the Task Force met to release the draft Guideline for a 42-day public comment period ending Dec. 31, 2020. The exposure was distributed by email to members, interested state insurance regulators, and interested parties of the Task Force; and it was posted to the NAIC website.

The Task Force did not receive any comments.

The Task Force adopted the Guideline on March 12, 2021.

The Financial Condition (E) Committee adopted the Guideline on April 13, 2021.

**6. A Discussion of the Significant Issues (items of some controversy raised during the due process and the group’s response).**

There were no issues of significance raised during the exposure periods or during meetings.

**7. List the key provisions of the model (sections considered most essential to state adoption).**

The Guideline provides the following definition, as well as an explanatory drafting note:

“Reciprocal state” means a state that has enacted a law that sets forth a scheme for the administration of an insurer in receivership by the state’s insurance commissioner or comparable insurance regulatory official.

**8. Any Other Important Information (e.g., amending an accreditation standard).**

The Guideline will not be considered for any accreditation standard.