

218 - PRODUCER LICENSING MODEL ACT

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Section 1. Purpose and Scope

This Act governs the qualifications and procedures for the licensing of insurance producers. It simplifies and organizes some statutory language to improve efficiency, permits the use of new technology and reduces costs associated with issuing and renewing insurance licenses.

This Act does not apply to excess and surplus lines agents and brokers licensed pursuant to Section [refer to state excess and surplus lines statutes] except as provided in Section 8 and Section 16B of this Act.

Drafting Note: It is recommended that any statute or regulation inconsistent with this Act be

repealed or amended.

Drafting Note: This Act also requires a report to the insurance commissioner of the termination of a producer by an insurer, whether with or without cause.

Section 2. Definitions

- A. "Business entity" means a corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other legal entity.
- B. "Home state" means the District of Columbia and any state or territory of the United States in which an insurance producer maintains his or her principal place of residence or principal place of business and is licensed to act as an insurance producer.
- C. "Insurance" means any of the lines of authority in [insert reference to appropriate section of state law].
- D. "Insurance producer" means a person required to be licensed under the laws of this state to sell, solicit or negotiate insurance.
- E. "Insurer" means [insert reference to appropriate section of state law].
- F. "License" means a document issued by this state's insurance commissioner authorizing a person to act as an insurance producer for the lines of authority specified in the document. The license itself does not create any authority, actual, apparent or inherent, in the holder to represent or commit an insurance carrier.
- G. "Limited line credit insurance" includes credit life, credit disability, credit property, credit unemployment, involuntary unemployment, mortgage life, mortgage guaranty, mortgage disability, guaranteed automobile protection (gap) insurance, and any other form of insurance offered in connection with an extension of credit that is limited to partially or wholly extinguishing that credit obligation that the insurance commissioner determines should be designated a form of limited line credit insurance.
- H. "Limited line credit insurance producer" means a person who sells, solicits or negotiates one or more forms of limited line credit insurance coverage to individuals through a master, corporate, group or individual policy.
- I. "Limited lines insurance" means those lines of insurance defined in [insert reference to state specific limited line statute] or any other line of insurance that the insurance commissioner deems necessary to recognize for the purposes of complying with Section 8E.
- J. "Limited lines producer" means a person authorized by the insurance commissioner to sell, solicit or negotiate limited lines insurance.
- K. "Negotiate" means the act of conferring directly with or offering advice directly to a purchaser or prospective purchaser of a particular contract of insurance concerning any of the substantive benefits, terms or conditions of the contract, provided that the person engaged in that act either sells insurance or obtains

insurance from insurers for purchasers.

- L. "Person" means an individual or a business entity.
- M. "Sell" means to exchange a contract of insurance by any means, for money or its equivalent, on behalf of an insurance company.
- N. "Solicit" means attempting to sell insurance or asking or urging a person to apply for a particular kind of insurance from a particular company.
- O. "Terminate" means the cancellation of the relationship between an insurance producer and the insurer or the termination of a producer's authority to transact insurance.
- P. "Uniform Business Entity Application" means the current version of the NAIC Uniform Business Entity Application for resident and nonresident business entities.
- Q. "Uniform Application" means the current version of the NAIC Uniform Application for resident and nonresident producer licensing.

Section 3. License Required

A person shall not sell, solicit or negotiate insurance in this state for any class or classes of insurance unless the person is licensed for that line of authority in accordance with this Act.

Section 4. Exceptions to Licensing

- A. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an insurer to obtain an insurance producer license. In this section, the term "insurer" does not include an insurer's officers, directors, employees, subsidiaries or affiliates.
- B. A license as an insurance producer shall not be required of the following:
 - (1) An officer, director or employee of an insurer or of an insurance producer, provided that the officer, director or employee does not receive any commission on policies written or sold to insure risks residing, located or to be performed in this state and:
 - (a) The officer, director or employee's activities are executive, administrative, managerial, clerical or a combination of these, and are only indirectly related to the sale, solicitation or negotiation of insurance; or
 - (b) The officer, director or employee's function relates to underwriting, loss control, inspection or the processing, adjusting, investigating or settling of a claim on a contract of insurance; or
 - (c) The officer, director or employee is acting in the capacity of a special agent or agency supervisor assisting insurance producers where the person's activities are limited to providing technical advice and assistance to licensed insurance producers and do not include the sale, solicitation or negotiation of insurance;

- (2) A person who secures and furnishes information for the purpose of group life insurance, group property and casualty insurance, group annuities, group or blanket accident and health insurance; or for the purpose of enrolling individuals under plans; issuing certificates under plans or otherwise assisting in administering plans; or performs administrative services related to mass marketed property and casualty insurance; where no commission is paid to the person for the service;
- (3) An employer or association or its officers, directors, employees, or the trustees of an employee trust plan, to the extent that the employers, officers, employees, director or trustees are engaged in the administration or operation of a program of employee benefits for the employer's or association's own employees or the employees of its subsidiaries or affiliates, which program involves the use of insurance issued by an insurer, as long as the employers, associations, officers, directors, employees or trustees are not in any manner compensated, directly or indirectly, by the company issuing the contracts;
- (4) Employees of insurers or organizations employed by insurers who are engaging in the inspection, rating or classification of risks, or in the supervision of the training of insurance producers and who are not individually engaged in the sale, solicitation or negotiation of insurance;
- (5) A person whose activities in this state are limited to advertising without the intent to solicit insurance in this state through communications in printed publications or other forms of electronic mass media whose distribution is not limited to residents of the state, provided that the person does not sell, solicit or negotiate insurance that would insure risks residing, located or to be performed in this state;
- (6) A person who is not a resident of this state who sells, solicits or negotiates a contract of insurance for commercial property and casualty risks to an insured with risks located in more than one state insured under that contract, provided that that person is otherwise licensed as an insurance producer to sell, solicit or negotiate that insurance in the state where the insured maintains its principal place of business and the contract of insurance insures risks located in that state; or
- (7) A salaried full-time employee who counsels or advises his or her employer relative to the insurance interests of the employer or of the subsidiaries or business affiliates of the employer provided that the employee does not sell or solicit insurance or receive a commission.

Drafting Note: Persons who provide general insurance advice in connection with providing other professional services such as legal services, trust services, tax and accounting services, financial planning and investment advisory services are not deemed to be soliciting the sale of insurance under this Act. Sections 3 and 4 of this Act are intended to address all persons meeting the definition of "insurance producer" as defined in Title III, Section 336, of Public Law No. 106-102 (the "Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act").

Section 5. Application for Examination

- A. A resident individual applying for an insurance producer license shall pass a written examination unless exempt pursuant to Section 9. The examination shall test the knowledge of the individual concerning the lines of authority for which application is made, the duties and responsibilities of an insurance producer and the insurance laws and regulations of this state. Examinations required by this section shall be developed and conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by the insurance commissioner.
- B. The insurance commissioner may make arrangements, including contracting with an outside testing service, for administering examinations and collecting the nonrefundable fee set forth in [insert appropriate reference to state law or regulation].
- C. Each individual applying for an examination shall remit a nonrefundable fee as prescribed by the insurance commissioner as set forth in [insert appropriate reference to state law or regulation].
- D. An individual who fails to appear for the examination as scheduled or fails to pass the examination, shall reapply for an examination and remit all required fees and forms before being rescheduled for another examination.

Drafting Note: A state may wish to prescribe by regulation limitations on the frequency of application for examination in addition to other prelicensing requirements.

Section 6. Application for License

- A. A person applying for a resident insurance producer license shall make application to the insurance commissioner on the Uniform Application and declare under penalty of refusal, suspension or revocation of the license that the statements made in the application are true, correct and complete to the best of the individual's knowledge and belief. Before approving the application, the insurance commissioner shall find that the individual:
 - (1) Is at least eighteen (18) years of age;
 - (2) Has not committed any act that is a ground for denial, suspension or revocation set forth in Section 12;
 - (3) Where required by the insurance commissioner, has completed a prelicensing course of study for the lines of authority for which the person has applied;

Drafting Note: Paragraph (3) would apply only to those states that have prelicensing education requirements.

- (4) Has paid the fees set forth in [insert appropriate reference to state law or regulation]; and
- (5) Has successfully passed the examinations for the lines of authority for which the person has applied.

- B. A business entity acting as an insurance producer is required to obtain an insurance producer license. Application shall be made using the Uniform Business Entity Application. Before approving the application, the insurance commissioner shall find that:
- (1) The business entity has paid the fees set forth in [insert appropriate reference to state law or regulation]; and
 - (2) The business entity has designated a licensed producer responsible for the business entity's compliance with the insurance laws, rules and regulations of this state.

Drafting Note: Subsection B is optional and would apply only to those states that have a business entity license requirement.

- C. The insurance commissioner may require any documents reasonably necessary to verify the information contained in an application.
- D. Each insurer that sells, solicits or negotiates any form of limited line credit insurance shall provide to each individual whose duties will include selling, soliciting or negotiating limited line credit insurance a program of instruction that may be approved by the insurance commissioner.

Section 7. License

- A. Unless denied licensure pursuant to Section 12, persons who have met the requirements of Sections 5 and 6 shall be issued an insurance producer license. An insurance producer may receive qualification for a license in one or more of the following lines of authority:
- (1) Life-insurance coverage on human lives including benefits of endowment and annuities, and may include benefits in the event of death or dismemberment by accident and benefits for disability income.
 - (2) Accident and health or sickness-insurance coverage for sickness, bodily injury or accidental death and may include benefits for disability income.
 - (3) Property-insurance coverage for the direct or consequential loss or damage to property of every kind.
 - (4) Casualty-insurance coverage against legal liability, including that for death, injury or disability or damage to real or personal property.
 - (5) Variable life and variable annuity products-insurance coverage provided under variable life insurance contracts and variable annuities.
 - (6) Personal lines-property and casualty insurance coverage sold to individuals and families for primarily noncommercial purposes.
 - (7) Credit-limited line credit insurance.
 - (8) Any other line of insurance permitted under state laws or regulations.

- B. An insurance producer license shall remain in effect unless revoked or suspended as long as the fee set forth in [insert appropriate reference to state law or regulation] is paid and education requirements for resident individual producers are met by the due date.
- C. An individual insurance producer who allows his or her license to lapse may, within twelve (12) months from the due date of the renewal fee, reinstate the same license without the necessity of passing a written examination. However, a penalty in the amount of double the unpaid renewal fee shall be required for any renewal fee received after the due date.
- D. A licensed insurance producer who is unable to comply with license renewal procedures due to military service or some other extenuating circumstance (e.g., a long-term medical disability) may request a waiver of those procedures. The producer may also request a waiver of any examination requirement or any other fine or sanction imposed for failure to comply with renewal procedures.

Drafting Note: References to license "renewal" should be deleted in those states that do not require license renewal.

- E. The license shall contain the licensee's name, address, personal identification number, and the date of issuance, the lines of authority, the expiration date and any other information the insurance commissioner deems necessary.
- F. Licensees shall inform the insurance commissioner by any means acceptable to the insurance commissioner of a change of address within thirty (30) days of the change. Failure to timely inform the insurance commissioner of a change in legal name or address shall result in a penalty pursuant to [insert appropriate reference to state law].
- G. In order to assist in the performance of the insurance commissioner's duties, the insurance commissioner may contract with non-governmental entities, including the National Association of Insurance Commissioner (NAIC) or any affiliates or subsidiaries that the NAIC oversees, to perform any ministerial functions, including the collection of fees, related to producer licensing that the insurance commissioner and the non-governmental entity may deem appropriate.

Section 8. Nonresident Licensing

- A. Unless denied licensure pursuant to Section 12, a nonresident person shall receive a nonresident producer license if:
 - (1) The person is currently licensed as a resident and in good standing in his or her home state;
 - (2) The person has submitted the proper request for licensure and has paid the fees required by [insert appropriate reference to state law or regulation];
 - (3) The person has submitted or transmitted to the insurance commissioner the application for licensure that the person submitted to his or her home state, or in lieu of the same, a completed Uniform Application; and

- (4) The person's home state awards non-resident producer licenses to residents of this state on the same basis.

Drafting Note: In accordance with Public Law No. 106-102 (the "Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act") states should not require any additional attachments to the Uniform Application or impose any other conditions on applicants that exceed the information requested within the Uniform Application.

- B. The insurance commissioner may verify the producer's licensing status through the Producer Database maintained by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, its affiliates or subsidiaries.
- C. A nonresident producer who moves from one state to another state or a resident producer who moves from this state to another state shall file a change of address and provide certification from the new resident state within thirty (30) days of the change of legal residence. No fee or license application is required.
- D. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a person licensed as a surplus lines producer in his or her home state shall receive a nonresident surplus lines producer license pursuant to Subsection A of this section. Except as to Subsection A, nothing in this section otherwise amends or supercedes any provision of [refer to state excess and surplus lines statutes].
- E. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a person licensed as a limited line credit insurance or other type of limited lines producer in his or her home state shall receive a nonresident limited lines producer license, pursuant to Subsection A of this section, granting the same scope of authority as granted under the license issued by the producer's home state. For the purposes of Section 8E, limited line insurance is any authority granted by the home state which restricts the authority of the license to less than the total authority prescribed in the associated major lines pursuant to Section 7A(1) through (6).

Section 9. Exemption from Examination

- A. An individual who applies for an insurance producer license in this state who was previously licensed for the same lines of authority in another state shall not be required to complete any prelicensing education or examination. This exemption is only available if the person is currently licensed in that state or if the application is received within ninety (90) days of the cancellation of the applicant's previous license and if the prior state issues a certification that, at the time of cancellation, the applicant was in good standing in that state or the state's Producer Database records, maintained by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, its affiliates or subsidiaries, indicate that the producer is or was licensed in good standing for the line of authority requested.
- B. A person licensed as an insurance producer in another state who moves to this state shall make application within ninety (90) days of establishing legal residence to become a resident licensee pursuant to Section 6. No prelicensing education or examination shall be required of that person to obtain any line of authority previously held in the prior state except where the insurance commissioner

determines otherwise by regulation.

Section 10. Assumed Names

An insurance producer doing business under any name other than the producer's legal name is required to notify the insurance commissioner prior to using the assumed name.

Section 11. Temporary Licensing

- A. The insurance commissioner may issue a temporary insurance producer license for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days without requiring an examination if the insurance commissioner deems that the temporary license is necessary for the servicing of an insurance business in the following cases:
- (1) To the surviving spouse or court-appointed personal representative of a licensed insurance producer who dies or becomes mentally or physically disabled to allow adequate time for the sale of the insurance business owned by the producer or for the recovery or return of the producer to the business or to provide for the training and licensing of new personnel to operate the producer's business;
 - (2) To a member or employee of a business entity licensed as an insurance producer, upon the death or disability of an individual designated in the business entity application or the license;
 - (3) To the designee of a licensed insurance producer entering active service in the armed forces of the United States of America; or
 - (4) In any other circumstance where the insurance commissioner deems that the public interest will best be served by the issuance of this license.
- B. The insurance commissioner may by order limit the authority of any temporary licensee in any way deemed necessary to protect insureds and the public. The insurance commissioner may require the temporary licensee to have a suitable sponsor who is a licensed producer or insurer and who assumes responsibility for all acts of the temporary licensee and may impose other similar requirements designed to protect insureds and the public. The insurance commissioner may by order revoke a temporary license if the interest of insureds or the public are endangered. A temporary license may not continue after the owner or the personal representative disposes of the business.

Section 12. License Denial, Nonrenewal or Revocation

- A. The insurance commissioner may place on probation, suspend, revoke or refuse to issue or renew an insurance producer's license or may levy a civil penalty in accordance with [insert appropriate reference to state law] or any combination of actions, for any one or more of the following causes:
- (1) Providing incorrect, misleading, incomplete or materially untrue information in the license application;
 - (2) Violating any insurance laws, or violating any regulation, subpoena or order

- of the insurance commissioner or of another state's insurance commissioner;
- (3) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a license through misrepresentation or fraud;
 - (4) Improperly withholding, misappropriating or converting any monies or properties received in the course of doing insurance business;
 - (5) Intentionally misrepresenting the terms of an actual or proposed insurance contract or application for insurance;
 - (6) Having been convicted of a felony;
 - (7) Having admitted or been found to have committed any insurance unfair trade practice or fraud;
 - (8) Using fraudulent, coercive, or dishonest practices, or demonstrating incompetence, untrustworthiness or financial irresponsibility in the conduct of business in this state or elsewhere;
 - (9) Having an insurance producer license, or its equivalent, denied, suspended or revoked in any other state, province, district or territory;
 - (10) Forging another's name to an application for insurance or to any document related to an insurance transaction;
 - (11) Improperly using notes or any other reference material to complete an examination for an insurance license;
 - (12) Knowingly accepting insurance business from an individual who is not licensed;
 - (13) Failing to comply with an administrative or court order imposing a child support obligation; or
 - (14) Failing to pay state income tax or comply with any administrative or court order directing payment of state income tax.

Drafting Note: Paragraph (14) is for those states that have a state income tax.

- B. In the event that the action by the insurance commissioner is to nonrenew or to deny an application for a license, the insurance commissioner shall notify the applicant or licensee and advise, in writing, the applicant or licensee of the reason for the denial or nonrenewal of the applicant's or licensee's license. The applicant or licensee may make written demand upon the insurance commissioner within [insert appropriate time period from state's administrative procedure act] for a hearing before the insurance commissioner to determine the reasonableness of the insurance commissioner's action. The hearing shall be held within [insert time period from state law] and shall be held pursuant to [insert appropriate reference to state law].

- C. The license of a business entity may be suspended, revoked or refused if the insurance commissioner finds, after hearing, that an individual licensee's violation was known or should have been known by one or more of the partners, officers or managers acting on behalf of the partnership or corporation and the violation was neither reported to the insurance commissioner nor corrective action taken.
- D. In addition to or in lieu of any applicable denial, suspension or revocation of a license, a person may, after hearing, be subject to a civil fine according to [insert appropriate reference to state law].
- E. The insurance commissioner shall retain the authority to enforce the provisions of and impose any penalty or remedy authorized by this Act and Title [insert appropriate reference to state law] against any person who is under investigation for or charged with a violation of this Act or Title [insert appropriate reference to state law] even if the person's license or registration has been surrendered or has lapsed by operation of law.

Section 13. Commissions

- A. An insurance company or insurance producer shall not pay a commission, service fee, brokerage or other valuable consideration to a person for selling, soliciting or negotiating insurance in this state if that person is required to be licensed under this Act and is not so licensed.
- B. A person shall not accept a commission, service fee, brokerage or other valuable consideration for selling, soliciting or negotiating insurance in this state if that person is required to be licensed under this Act and is not so licensed.
- C. Renewal or other deferred commissions may be paid to a person for selling, soliciting or negotiating insurance in this state if the person was required to be licensed under this Act at the time of the sale, solicitation or negotiation and was so licensed at that time.
- D. An insurer or insurance producer may pay or assign commissions, service fees, brokerages or other valuable consideration to an insurance agency or to persons who do not sell, solicit or negotiate insurance in this state, unless the payment would violate [insert appropriate reference to state law, i.e. citation to anti-rebating statute, if applicable].

Section 14. Appointments [Optional]

- A. An insurance producer shall not act as an agent of an insurer unless the insurance producer becomes an appointed agent of that insurer. An insurance producer who is not acting as an agent of an insurer is not required to become appointed.
- B. To appoint a producer as its agent, the appointing insurer shall file, in a format approved by the insurance commissioner, a notice of appointment within fifteen (15) days from the date the agency contract is executed or the first insurance application is submitted. An insurer may also elect to appoint a producer to all or some insurers within the insurer's holding company system or group by the filing of

a single appointment request.

Drafting Note: The group appointment provision of Subsection B is only applicable in jurisdictions that have implemented an electronic appointment process.

- C. [Optional] Upon receipt of the notice of appointment, the insurance commissioner shall verify within a reasonable time not to exceed thirty (30) days that the insurance producer is eligible for appointment. If the insurance producer is determined to be ineligible for appointment, the insurance commissioner shall notify the insurer within five (5) days of its determination.
- D. An insurer shall pay an appointment fee, in the amount and method of payment set forth in [insert appropriate reference to state law or regulation], for each insurance producer appointed by the insurer.
- E. [Optional] An insurer shall remit, in a manner prescribed by the insurance commissioner, a renewal appointment fee in the amount set forth in [insert appropriate reference to state law or regulation].

Drafting Note: This act designates as optional the section on appointments of producers by insurers. That designation recognizes that some states do not require the formal appointment of a producer before business can be conducted with an insurer or multiple insurers.

Section 15. Notification to Insurance Commissioner of Termination

- A. Termination for Cause. An insurer or authorized representative of the insurer that terminates the appointment, employment, contract or other insurance business relationship with a producer shall notify the insurance commissioner within thirty (30) days following the effective date of the termination, using a format prescribed by the insurance commissioner, if the reason for termination is one of the reasons set forth in Section 12 or the insurer has knowledge the producer was found by a court, government body, or self-regulatory organization authorized by law to have engaged in any of the activities in Section 12. Upon the written request of the insurance commissioner, the insurer shall provide additional information, documents, records or other data pertaining to the termination or activity of the producer.
- B. Termination Without Cause. An insurer or authorized representative of the insurer that terminates the appointment, employment, or contract with a producer for any reason not set forth in Section 12, shall notify the insurance commissioner within thirty (30) days following the effective date of the termination, using a format prescribed by the insurance commissioner. Upon written request of the insurance commissioner, the insurer shall provide additional information, documents, records or other data pertaining to the termination.

Drafting Note: Those states that do not require formal appointments may delete any reference to appointments in Subsections A and B above.

- C. Ongoing Notification Requirement. The insurer or the authorized representative of the insurer shall promptly notify the insurance commissioner in a format acceptable to the insurance commissioner if, upon further review or investigation, the insurer discovers additional information that would have been reportable to the insurance

commissioner in accordance with Subsection A had the insurer then known of its existence.

D. Copy of Notification to be Provided to Producer.

- (1) Within fifteen (15) days after making the notification required by Subsections A, B and C, the insurer shall mail a copy of the notification to the producer at his or her last known address. If the producer is terminated for cause for any of the reasons listed in Section 12, the insurer shall provide a copy of the notification to the producer at his or her last known address by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid or by overnight delivery using a nationally recognized carrier.
- (2) Within thirty (30) days after the producer has received the original or additional notification, the producer may file written comments concerning the substance of the notification with the insurance commissioner. The producer shall, by the same means, simultaneously send a copy of the comments to the reporting insurer, and the comments shall become a part of the insurance commissioner's file and accompany every copy of a report distributed or disclosed for any reason about the producer as permitted under Subsection F.

E. Immunities

- (1) In the absence of actual malice, an insurer, the authorized representative of the insurer, a producer, the insurance commissioner, or an organization of which the insurance commissioner is a member and that compiles the information and makes it available to other insurance commissioners or regulatory or law enforcement agencies shall not be subject to civil liability, and a civil cause of action of any nature shall not arise against these entities or their respective agents or employees, as a result of any statement or information required by or provided pursuant to this section or any information relating to any statement that may be requested in writing by the insurance commissioner, from an insurer or producer; or a statement by a terminating insurer or producer to an insurer or producer limited solely and exclusively to whether a termination for cause under Subsection A was reported to the insurance commissioner, provided that the propriety of any termination for cause under Subsection A is certified in writing by an officer or authorized representative of the insurer or producer terminating the relationship.
- (2) In any action brought against a person that may have immunity under Paragraph (1) for making any statement required by this section or providing any information relating to any statement that may be requested by the insurance commissioner, the party bringing the action shall plead specifically in any allegation that Paragraph (1) does not apply because the person making the statement or providing the information did so with actual malice.

- (3) Paragraph (1) or (2) shall not abrogate or modify any existing statutory or common law privileges or immunities.

F. Confidentiality

- (1) Any documents, materials or other information in the control or possession of the department of insurance that is furnished by an insurer, producer or an employee or agent thereof acting on behalf of the insurer or producer, or obtained by the insurance commissioner in an investigation pursuant to this section shall be confidential by law and privileged, shall not be subject to [insert open records, freedom of information, sunshine or other appropriate phrase], shall not be subject to subpoena, and shall not be subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in any private civil action. However, the insurance commissioner is authorized to use the documents, materials or other information in the furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as a part of the insurance commissioner's duties.
- (2) Neither the insurance commissioner nor any person who received documents, materials or other information while acting under the authority of the insurance commissioner shall be permitted or required to testify in any private civil action concerning any confidential documents, materials, or information subject to Paragraph (1).
- (3) In order to assist in the performance of the insurance commissioner's duties under this Act, the insurance commissioner:
 - (a) May share documents, materials or other information, including the confidential and privileged documents, materials or information subject to Paragraph (1), with other state, federal, and international regulatory agencies, with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, its affiliates or subsidiaries, and with state, federal, and international law enforcement authorities, provided that the recipient agrees to maintain the confidentiality and privileged status of the document, material or other information;
 - (b) May receive documents, materials or information, including otherwise confidential and privileged documents, materials or information, from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, its affiliates or subsidiaries and from regulatory and law enforcement officials of other foreign or domestic jurisdictions, and shall maintain as confidential or privileged any document, material or information received with notice or the understanding that it is confidential or privileged under the laws of the jurisdiction that is the source of the document, material or information; and
 - (c) **[OPTIONAL]** May enter into agreements governing sharing and use of information consistent with this subsection.

Drafting Note: The language in Paragraph 3(a) assumes the recipient has the authority to protect the applicable confidentiality or privilege, but does not address the verification of that authority, which would presumably occur in the context of a broader information sharing agreement.

- (4) No waiver of any applicable privilege or claim of confidentiality in the documents, materials, or information shall occur as a result of disclosure to the commissioner under this section or as a result of sharing as authorized in Paragraph (3).
 - (5) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the insurance commissioner from releasing final, adjudicated actions including for cause terminations that are open to public inspection pursuant to [insert appropriate reference to state law] to a database or other clearinghouse service maintained by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, its affiliates or subsidiaries of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- G. Penalties for Failing to Report. An insurer, the authorized representative of the insurer, or producer that fails to report as required under the provisions of this section or that is found to have reported with actual malice by a court of competent jurisdiction may, after notice and hearing, have its license or certificate of authority suspended or revoked and may be fined in accordance with [insert appropriate reference to state law].

Section 16. Reciprocity

- A. The insurance commissioner shall waive any requirements for a nonresident license applicant with a valid license from his or her home state, except the requirements imposed by Section 8 of this Act, if the applicant's home state awards nonresident licenses to residents of this state on the same basis.
- B. A nonresident producer's satisfaction of his or her home state's continuing education requirements for licensed insurance producers shall constitute satisfaction of this state's continuing education requirements if the non-resident producer's home state recognizes the satisfaction of its continuing education requirements imposed upon producers from this state on the same basis.

Drafting Note: States are encouraged to eliminate any licensing and appointment retaliatory fees. In accordance with Public Law No. 106-102 (the "Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act") states should not require non-resident fees that are so disparate from the resident fees that they impose a barrier to entry. Such fees would be prohibited under Public Law 106-102.

Section 17. Reporting of Actions

- A. A producer shall report to the insurance commissioner any administrative action taken against the producer in another jurisdiction or by another governmental agency in this state within thirty (30) days of the final disposition of the matter. This report shall include a copy of the order, consent to order or other relevant legal documents.
- B. Within thirty (30) days of the initial pretrial hearing date, a producer shall report to the insurance commissioner any criminal prosecution of the producer taken in any

jurisdiction. The report shall include a copy of the initial complaint filed, the order resulting from the hearing and any other relevant legal documents.

Section 18. Regulations

The insurance commissioner may, in accordance with [insert appropriate reference to state law], promulgate reasonable regulations as are necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Section 19. Severability

If any provisions of this Act, or the application of a provision to any person or circumstances, shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of the provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected.

Section 20. Effective Date

This Act shall take effect [insert date].

Note: A minimum of six months to one year implementation time for proper notice of changes, fees and procedures is recommended.

Legislative History (all references are to the Proceedings of the NAIC).

1988 Proc. I 9, 18, 91, 101-102, 106-109 (adopted).

1989 Proc. I 9, 21, 125, 129, 135-142 (amended and reprinted).

1989 Proc. II 13, 22-23, 161, 166-167, 178-184, 189-190 (amended and reprinted).

1990 Proc. II 7, 13-14, 159-160, 192, 195 (amended).

1997 Proc. 3rd Quarter 25, 26, 1148, 1166-1168 (amended).

2000 Proc. 1st Quarter (amended and reprinted).

2000 Proc. 3rd Quarter (amended and reprinted).