

Revised: 11/22/17

*2017 Fall National Meeting  
Honolulu, Hawaii*

**ANNUITY SUITABILITY (A) WORKING GROUP**

**Sunday, December 3, 2017**

**7:00 – 8:00 a.m.**

**Hawaii Convention Center—Room 313C—Level 3**

**ROLL CALL**

Dean L. Cameron, Chair	Idaho	Matt Holman	Nebraska
Doug Ommen, Vice Chair	Iowa	Keith Nyhan	New Hampshire
Jodi Lerner	California	James Regalbuto	New York
Franklin T. Pyle	Delaware	Frank Stone	Oklahoma
Tate Flott/Stacy Rinehart	Kansas	Elizabeth Kelleher Dwyer	Rhode Island
Devin L. Rhoad Sr.	Maryland	Michael Humphreys/Lorrie Brouse	Tennessee
Catherine Kirby	Michigan	Richard Wicka	Wisconsin

NAIC Support Staff: Jolie H. Matthews

**AGENDA**

1. Consider Adoption of its Summer National Meeting Minutes—*Director Dean L. Cameron (ID)*
2. Discuss the Working Group Chair’s Draft of Proposed Revisions to the *Suitability in Annuity Transactions Model Regulation (#275)*—*Director Dean L. Cameron (ID)*
3. Discuss Any Other Matters Brought Before the Working Group—*Director Dean L. Cameron (ID)*
4. Adjournment

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**Agenda Item #1**

**Consider Adoption of its Summer National Meeting Minutes**  
*—Director Dean L. Cameron (ID)*

## Draft Pending Adoption

Attachment Three  
Life Insurance and Annuities (A) Committee  
8/9/17

Draft: 8/14/17

Annuity Suitability (A) Working Group  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
August 6, 2017

The Annuity Suitability (A) Working Group of the Life Insurance and Annuities (A) Committee met in Philadelphia, PA, Aug. 6, 2017. The following Working Group members participated: Dean L. Cameron, Chair (ID); Doug Ommen, Vice Chair (IA); Jodi Lerner (CA); Tate Flott (KS); Devin L. Rhoad Sr. (MD); Catherine Kirby (MI); Rhonda Ahrens, Martin Swanson and Christy Neighbors (NE); James Regalbutto (NY); Cuc Nguyen (OK); Elizabeth Kelleher Dwyer and Matt Gendron (RI); and Michael Humphreys and Brian Hoffmeister (TN). Also participating were: Stephen C. Taylor (DC); Mary Mealer (MO); Terry Seaton and Barbara Seaton (NM); Jan Graeber (TX); and Don Beatty (VA).

### 1. Adopted its July 26 and Spring National Meeting Minutes

The Working Group met July 26 and took the following action: 1) heard an overview from the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) on the provisions of its final fiduciary rule as related to state-based insurance regulation; 2) heard an overview of the American Council of Life Insurers' (ACLI) "Uniform Standard of Care" proposal; and 3) received an update on a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) meeting regarding the current status of the DOL fiduciary rule and the NAIC's work related to potentially revising the *Suitability in Annuity Transactions Model Regulation* (#275). Mr. Regalbutto made a motion, seconded by Mr. Gendron, to adopt the Working Group's July 26 (Attachment Three-A) and April 8 (*see NAIC Proceedings – Spring 2017, Life Insurance and Annuities (A) Committee, Attachment Three*) minutes. The motion passed unanimously.

### 2. Heard Update on the DOL Fiduciary Rule and Related Activities

Heather Eilers-Bowser (NAIC) updated the Working Group on the DOL's fiduciary rule's current status and related activities. She said that since the DOL finalized the rule in April 2016, there have been numerous efforts to revise or repeal the final rule in the U.S. Congress and in the courts. Ms. Eilers-Bowser explained that one main provision of the rule is the expansion of the definition of "fiduciary" to include any professional making a recommendation or solicitation, but not simply giving ongoing advice. Previously, only advisers subject to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, who were charging a fee for service (either hourly or as a percentage of account holdings) on retirement plans, were considered fiduciaries.

Ms. Eilers-Bowser noted that in response to the NAIC's initial comments on the proposed rule, the DOL included language acknowledging the savings clause in the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) for state insurance, banking or securities laws. She said that despite this, the rule's regulatory impact study makes note of the criticism in the Federal Insurance Office (FIO) report that all of the states have not adopted Model #275 and specifically states that communications that trigger the application of the suitability standards under state insurance or securities laws, trigger the application of the fiduciary standard under the DOL rule.

Ms. Eilers-Bowser explained that the applicable date of the DOL rule was April 10, with full implementation set for Jan. 1, 2018. However, on Feb. 3, President Donald Trump issued a memorandum that resulted in a 60-day delay in the rule's implementation. This action included instructions for the DOL to carry out an "economic and legal analysis" on the rule's potential impact. She said the memorandum also directed the DOL to move forward with "rescinding or revising the Rule" after undergoing the proper reviews and rule-making procedures. Ms. Eilers-Bowser said that ultimately, the DOL extended the new "fiduciary" definition's applicability date and the Best Interest Contract (BIC) Exemption from April 10 to June 9. She explained that the BIC Exemption requires advisors, among other requirements, to adhere to impartial conduct standards to give advice in the best interest of the client, receive no more than reasonable compensation and make appropriate disclosures. Ms. Eilers-Bowser said most insurance and annuity product sales involving ERISA plans fall under the rule's Prohibited Transaction Exemption (PTE 84-24). Under the rule, PTE 84-24 applies to advisors selling non-annuity insurance contracts and annuities that satisfy the DOL's definition of a "Fixed Rate Annuity Contract." She explained, however, that the DOL will not implement the rule's revisions to PTE 84-24 until Jan. 1, 2018. After Jan. 1, 2018, advisors selling variable annuities and fixed indexed annuities will need to satisfy the conditions of the BIC Exemption rather than PTE 84-24.

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Ms. Eilers-Bowser said the DOL published in the *Federal Register* July 6 a request for information (RFI), with an Aug. 7 comment deadline. She said most of the RFI's 18 questions involved issues of concern to industry. Ms. Eilers-Bowser said the NAIC submitted a comment letter Aug. 3 strongly encouraging the DOL to coordinate closely with state insurance regulators as it considers possible changes to the rule. Ms. Eilers-Bowser said the letter also highlighted Model #275's current suitability provisions and the Working Group's work to consider revising Model #275 to possibly enhance the suitability standard to ensure consumers are protected while at the same time achieving regulatory consistency to reduce burdens on the regulated industry. She said the NAIC is considering submitting comments to the SEC. Ms. Eilers-Bowser said NAIC staff anticipate continuing an open dialogue with both the DOL and the SEC on this issue and will keep the Working Group informed as the process moves forward.

### 3. Continued Stakeholder Discussion of Possible Revisions to Model #275

#### a. Consumers

Birny Birnbaum (Center for Economic Justice—CEJ) said the CEJ submitted a joint comment letter with other consumer and worker advocates outlining their principles regarding “best interest” revisions the Working Group should consider in revising Model #275. He discussed some of the key principles, including: 1) the standard of care for consumers should be a fiduciary standard that obliges the insurer or producer to act in the best interest of the consumer; 2) the best interest standard must include substantive prohibitions on conflicts of interest as opposed to “managing” or “disclosing” conflicts of interest; 3) the application of the enhanced model should be broadened to investment-type life insurance products, such as indexed universal life products; and 4) the model should be amended to require good consumer outcomes and not simply specify a set of procedures that are untethered from actual consumer outcomes.

Mr. Gendron asked Mr. Birnbaum about his suggestion to expand Model #275 to include life insurance. Mr. Birnbaum said the CEJ and other stakeholders believe that Model #275 should be revised to include life insurance investment-type products because a uniform standard of care across all types of investment products means both consistent consumer protection and a level regulatory framework. He noted, however, that he has no specific recommendation on how to revise Model #275 to include life insurance products. Director Cameron asked Mr. Birnbaum about his comments regarding restricting practices that create conflicts of interest that are inconsistent with a best interest standard of care. Mr. Birnbaum said there are a range of potential conflicts of interest and in revising Model #275, the Working Group needs to recognize the role of the producer compensation structure in aligning or misaligning insurer and producer interest with the best interest of consumers. He said a revised Model #275 should prohibit or, if not prohibit, minimize the impact on recommendations, of producer compensation practices that create conflicts of interest that are inconsistent with a best interest standard of care. Mr. Birnbaum also said the Working Group should recognize the opportunities and limits of consumer disclosures in addressing conflicts of interest.

Director Cameron asked Mr. Birnbaum to elaborate on his comments concerning producer compensation and whether a commission-fee producer compensation structure inherently creates conflicts of interest. Mr. Birnbaum said there have been problems with sales to seniors over the past 20 years that seem to have been driven by the type of producer compensation structure that pays upfront commissions. He said there does not seem to be the same issues with producer compensation structures where the producer is compensated over time or at renewal.

Mr. Regalbuto said he has long advocated for revising Model #275 to include life insurance products. He noted that the DOL rule applies to such products. Mr. Regalbuto suggested that the Working Group survey the states on how these investment-type life insurance products are marketed to consumers.

#### b. Industry

Bruce Ferguson (ACLI) noted the ACLI's “Uniform Standard of Care” proposal, which was discussed during the Working Group's July 26 conference call. He said the proposal's provisions reflect some of the issues the ACLI believes are relevant to the Working Group's work. Mr. Ferguson said there needs to be a uniform standard of care across all of the regulated community. The SEC, the DOL, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and state insurance regulators need to work together to ensure such uniformity because it should be the same standard of care imposed no matter where a consumer goes to purchase an investment product to meet their needs. Mr. Ferguson also said the ACLI believes the DOL rule is

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harming consumers. Consumers with small or moderate investment portfolios are losing access to advice due to the rule's provisions. He also said the ACLI does not simply want to repeal the DOL rule and maintain the status quo. The ACLI believes there needs to be an enhanced standard and that Model #275 is the appropriate vehicle for including such a standard as well as adding new conflicts of interest provisions. Mr. Ferguson acknowledged Mr. Birnbaum's comments that investment-type life insurance products be added to Model #275. He said the ACLI does not think simply adding these products to Model #275 would work because the model's provisions are focused on annuity products. Mr. Ferguson said there are other NAIC models focused on life insurance products that address some of the issues with life insurance product suitability. With respect to commission-based versus fee-based producer compensation structures, Mr. Ferguson suggested that the DOL has a bias against the commission-based compensation structure. He said the ACLI believes that revisions to the *Producer Licensing Model Act* (#218) address some issues with a commission-based producer compensation structure. Mr. Ferguson said the ACLI has some suggestions for addressing other issues.

Mr. Regalbuto asked Mr. Ferguson about the ACLI's view of the DOL rule's definition of "acting in the best interest." Mr. Ferguson said the ACLI thinks the DOL definition is unworkable and is harming consumers. He said the ACLI is hoping that the current discussions at the DOL regarding the rule will lead to a more workable definition and rule.

Jason Berkowitz (Insured Retirement Institute—IRI) expressed support for Mr. Ferguson's comments regarding the harm the DOL is causing for consumers with small- or medium-size investment portfolios. He provided statistics from a survey of IRI members reflecting this reduced access. Mr. Berkowitz said the IRI will be providing this data to the DOL as part of its comments on the DOL's RFI.

### c. Agents and Brokers

Gary Sanders (National Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors—NAIFA) noted that NAIFA members have relationships with consumers and, as such, annuity sales are driven by that relationship and not the type of producer compensation structure. He said fee-based producer compensation structures also have conflicts. Mr. Sanders urged the Working Group to work deliberatively as it considers possible revisions to Model #275.

Wes Bissett (Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers of America—IIABA) said the IIABA has no stated position regarding the Working Group's charge. He suggested that the Working Group should identify the issues involved in considering revisions to Model #275. Mr. Bissett noted that not all states have adopted Model #275's 2010 suitability revisions. He also said an IIABA survey of its members showed the DOL rule's adverse impact on consumers.

Having no further business, the Annuity Suitability (A) Working Group adjourned.

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**Agenda Item #2**

**Discuss the Working Group Chair's Draft of Proposed Revisions to the *Suitability in Annuity Transactions Model Regulation* (#275)—*Director Dean L. Cameron (ID)***

Comments are being requested on this draft. The revisions to this draft reflect changes made from the existing model. Comments should be sent only by email to Jolie Matthews at [jmatthews@naic.org](mailto:jmatthews@naic.org).

**SUITABILITY AND BEST INTEREST STANDARD OF CONDUCT IN ANNUITY TRANSACTIONS  
MODEL REGULATION**

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**Section 1. Purpose**

- A. The purpose of this regulation is to require insurers to establish a system to supervise recommendations and to set forth standards and procedures for recommendations to consumers that are suitable, in their best interest and result in transactions involving annuity products so that the insurance needs and financial objectives of consumers at the time of the transaction are appropriately addressed.
- B. Nothing herein shall be construed to create or imply a private cause of action for a violation of this regulation.

**Drafting Note:** The language of subsection B comes from the NAIC Unfair Trade Practices Act. If a State has adopted different language, it should be substituted for subsection B.

**Section 2. Scope**

This regulation shall apply to any solicitation, negotiation, recommendation or sale of an annuity~~to purchase, exchange or replace an annuity made to a consumer by an insurance producer, or an insurer where no producer is involved, that results in the purchase, exchange or replacement recommended.~~

**Section 3. Authority**

This regulation is issued under the authority of [insert reference to enabling legislation].

**Drafting Note:** States may wish to use the Unfair Trade Practices Act as enabling legislation or may pass a law with specific authority to adopt this regulation.

**Section 4. Exemptions**

Unless otherwise specifically included, this regulation shall not apply to transactions involving:

- A. Direct response solicitations where there is no recommendation based on information collected from the consumer pursuant to this regulation;
- B. Contracts used to fund:

- (1) An employee pension or welfare benefit plan that is covered by the Employee Retirement and Income Security Act (ERISA);
- (2) A plan described by sections 401(a), 401(k), 403(b), 408(k) or 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), as amended, if established or maintained by an employer;
- (3) A government or church plan defined in section 414 of the IRC, a government or church welfare benefit plan, or a deferred compensation plan of a state or local government or tax exempt organization under section 457 of the IRC;
- (4) A nonqualified deferred compensation arrangement established or maintained by an employer or plan sponsor;
- (5) Settlements of or assumptions of liabilities associated with personal injury litigation or any dispute or claim resolution process; or
- (6) Formal prepaid funeral contracts.

## Section 5. Definitions

- A. “Annuity” means an annuity that is an insurance product under State law that is individually solicited, whether the product is classified as an individual or group annuity.
- ~~B.~~ (1) “Best interest” means, at the time the annuity is issued, acting with reasonable diligence, care, skill and prudence in a manner that puts the interest of the consumer first and foremost.
- (2) “Best interest” does not mean a resulting recommendation is the least expensive annuity product, or the annuity product with the highest stated interest rate or income payout rate, available in the marketplace at the time of the annuity transaction. “Best interest” also does not mean the recommendation is the single “best” annuity product available in the marketplace at the time of the annuity transaction, but based on the insurance producer’s judgment acting with reasonable diligence, care, skill and prudence, the producer believes the recommendation is in the best interest of the consumer
- ~~C.~~ “Cash compensation” means any discount, concession, fee, service fee, commission, sales charge, loan, override or cash benefit received in connection with the solicitation, negotiation, recommendation or sale of an annuity.
- ~~BD.~~ “Continuing education credit” or “CE credit” means one continuing education credit as defined in [insert reference in State law or regulations governing producer continuing education course approval].
- ~~CE.~~ “Continuing education provider” or “CE provider” means an individual or entity that is approved to offer continuing education courses pursuant to [insert reference in State law or regulations governing producer continuing education course approval].
- ~~DF.~~ “FINRA” means the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or a succeeding agency.
- ~~EG.~~ “Insurer” means a company required to be licensed under the laws of this state to provide insurance products, including annuities.
- ~~FH.~~ “Insurance producer” or “producer” means a person or entity required to be licensed under the laws of this state to sell, solicit or negotiate insurance, including annuities.
- ~~I.~~ “Intermediary” means an entity contracted with the insurance company to facilitate the sale of an annuity.
- ~~J.~~ (1) “Material conflict of interest” means a financial interest of an insurance producer, or the insurer where no producer is involved, that a reasonable person would expect to affect the impartiality of the recommendation.

(2) “Material conflict of interest” includes financial incentives or rewards offered to or received by an insurance producer, or a direct interest or ownership in an insurer by an insurance producer or an immediate family member of an insurance producer.

K. “Negotiate” has the meaning stated in [insert reference to state law equivalent to Section 2K of the Producer Licensing Model Act (#218)].

L. “Non-cash compensation” means any form of compensation that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to, merchandise, gifts and prizes, travel expenses or meals and lodging.

M. “Reasonable cash compensation” means cash compensation that reflects the time and complexity of the product and the transaction involved and is not connected to volume of production.

GN. “Recommendation” means advice provided by an insurance producer, or an insurer where no producer is involved, to an individual consumer that results in a purchase, exchange or replacement of an annuity in accordance with that advice.

HO. “Replacement” means a transaction in which a new policy or contract is to be purchased, and it is known or should be known to the proposing producer, or to the proposing insurer if there is no producer, that by reason of the transaction, an existing policy or contract has been or is to be:

- (1) Lapsed, forfeited, surrendered or partially surrendered, assigned to the replacing insurer or otherwise terminated;
- (2) Converted to reduced paid-up insurance, continued as extended term insurance, or otherwise reduced in value by the use of nonforfeiture benefits or other policy values;
- (3) Amended so as to effect either a reduction in benefits or in the term for which coverage would otherwise remain in force or for which benefits would be paid;
- (4) Reissued with any reduction in cash value; or
- (5) Used in a financed purchase.

**Drafting Note:** The definition of “replacement” above is derived from the NAIC Life Insurance and Annuities Replacement Model Regulation. If a State has a different definition for “replacement,” the State should either insert the text of that definition in place of the definition above or modify the definition above to provide a cross-reference to the definition of “replacement” that is in State law or regulation.

IP. “Suitability information” means information that is reasonably appropriate to determine the ~~suitability of a recommendation~~ is suitable and in the best interest of the consumer, including the following:

- (1) Age;
- (2) Annual income;
- (3) Financial situation and needs, ~~including the financial resources used for the funding of the annuity;~~
- (4) Financial experience;
- (5) Financial objectives;
- (6) Intended use of the annuity;
- (7) Financial time horizon;
- (8) Existing assets or financial products, including investment and life insurance holdings;

- (9) Liquidity needs;
- (10) Liquid net worth;
- (11) Risk tolerance, including changes in nonguaranteed elements in an annuity contract; and
- (12) Financial resources used to fund the annuity; and
- (12)(13) Tax status.

**Section 6. Duties of Insurers and of Insurance Producers**

- A. In recommending to a consumer the purchase of an annuity or the exchange of an annuity that results in another insurance transaction or series of insurance transactions, the insurance producer, or the insurer where no producer is involved, shall ~~have reasonable grounds for believing that the recommendation is suitable for only~~ make a recommendation that is suitable and in the best interest of the consumer at the time it is made based on the ~~basis of the~~ facts disclosed by the consumer as to his or her investments and other insurance products and as to his or her financial situation and needs, including the consumer's suitability information, ~~and that there is a reasonable basis to believe all of the following:~~
- B. Prior to the recommendation of an annuity, an insurance producer, or an insurer where no producer is involved, shall do all of the following:
  - (1) Make reasonable efforts to obtain the consumer's suitability information;
  - (2) Evaluate the types of financial products which correspond to the consumer's disclosed suitability information and address the consumer's financial objectives; and
  - (3) Disclose to the consumer any limitations the producer or the insurer has in regard to the following:
    - (a) The type of financial products that can be provided;
    - (b) Whether only specific insurer company products or a limited range of annuity products can be offered;
    - (c) The scope of services provided; and
    - (d) The scope of the producer's licenses.
- C. In making a recommendation, the insurance producer, or insurer where no producer is involved, shall disclose to the consumer:
  - (1) Any and all material conflicts of interest;
  - (2) The percentage or amount of cash compensation above three (3) percent, whether by commission or fee, the insurance producer would receive as a result of a contract for services for advice or for the sale of a recommended annuity; and
  - (3) The basis or bases of the recommendation.
- D. In making a recommendation, the insurance producer, or insurer where no producer is involved, shall have a reasonable basis to believe all of the following:
  - (1) The consumer has been reasonably informed of various features of the annuity, such as the potential surrender period and surrender charge, potential tax penalty if the consumer sells, exchanges, surrenders or annuitizes the annuity, mortality and expense fees, investment advisory fees, potential charges for and features of riders, limitations on interest returns, insurance and investment components and market risk;

**Drafting Note:** If a State has adopted the NAIC Annuity Disclosure Model Regulation, the State should insert an additional phrase in paragraph (1) above to explain that the requirements of this section are intended to supplement and not replace the disclosure requirements of the NAIC Annuity Disclosure Model Regulation.

- (2) The consumer would benefit from certain features of the annuity, such as tax-deferred growth, annuitization or death or living benefit;
- (3) The particular annuity as a whole, the underlying subaccounts to which funds are allocated at the time of purchase or exchange of the annuity, and riders and similar product enhancements, if any, are suitable and in the best interest of the consumer (and in the case of an exchange or replacement, the transaction as a whole is suitable and in the best interest of the consumer) for the particular consumer based on his or her suitability information; and
- (4) In the case of an exchange or replacement of an annuity, the exchange or replacement is suitable and in the best interest of the consumer including taking into consideration whether:
  - (a) The consumer will incur a surrender charge, be subject to the commencement of a new surrender period, lose existing benefits (such as death, living or other contractual benefits), or be subject to increased fees, investment advisory fees or charges for riders and similar product enhancements;
  - (b) The consumer would benefit from product enhancements and improvements and the replacing product would provide a substantial financial benefit to the consumer over the life of the product; and
  - (c) The consumer has had another annuity exchange or replacement and, in particular, an exchange or replacement within the preceding 3660 months.

~~B. Prior to the execution of a purchase, exchange or replacement of an annuity resulting from a recommendation, an insurance producer, or an insurer where no producer is involved, shall make reasonable efforts to obtain the consumer's suitability information.~~

~~EE.~~ Except as permitted under subsection ~~DE~~, an insurer shall not issue an annuity recommended to a consumer unless there is a reasonable basis to believe the annuity is suitable based on the consumer's suitability information.

~~DE.~~ ~~(1) Except as provided under paragraph (2) of this subsection, neither an insurance producer, nor an insurer, shall have any obligation to a consumer under subsection A or C related to any annuity transaction if An insurer is not obligated to determine an annuity is suitable, but instead, shall determine the annuity is reasonable prior to issuance based on the circumstances actually known to the insurer at the time the annuity is issued if any of the following situations occur:~~

~~(a)(1) No~~The producer makes no recommendation ~~is made~~;

~~(b)(2)~~ A recommendation was made and was later found to have been prepared based on materially inaccurate information provided by the consumer;

~~(c)(3)~~ A consumer refuses to provide relevant suitability information and the annuity transaction is not recommended; or

~~(d)(4)~~ A consumer decides to enter into an annuity transaction that is not based on a recommendation of the insurer or the insurance producer.

~~(2) An insurer's issuance of an annuity subject to paragraph (1) shall be reasonable under all the circumstances actually known to the insurer at the time the annuity is issued.~~

- EG.** An insurance producer or, where no insurance producer is involved, the responsible insurer representative, shall at the time of sale:
- (1) Make a record of any recommendation and the basis or bases of the recommendation subject to ~~section 6A of~~ this regulation;
  - (2) Obtain a customer signed statement documenting a customer's refusal to provide suitability information, if any; and
  - (3) Obtain a customer signed statement acknowledging that an annuity transaction is not recommended if a customer decides to enter into an annuity transaction that is not based on the insurance producer's or insurer's recommendation.
- FH.**
- (1) An insurer shall establish a supervision system that is reasonably designed to achieve the insurer's and its insurance producers' compliance with this regulation, including, but not limited to, the following:
    - (a) The insurer shall maintain reasonable procedures to inform its insurance producers of the requirements of this regulation and shall incorporate the requirements of this regulation into relevant insurance producer training manuals;
    - (b) The insurer shall establish standards for insurance producer product training and shall maintain reasonable procedures to require its insurance producers to comply with the requirements of section 79 of this regulation;
    - (c) The insurer shall provide product-specific training and training materials which explain all material features of its annuity products to its insurance producers;
    - (d) The insurer shall maintain procedures for review of each recommendation prior to issuance of an annuity that are designed to ensure that there is a reasonable basis to determine that a recommendation is suitable and in the best interest of a consumer. Such review procedures may apply a screening system for the purpose of identifying selected transactions for additional review and may be accomplished electronically or through other means including, but not limited to, physical review. Such an electronic or other system may be designed to require additional review only of those transactions identified for additional review by the selection criteria;
    - (e) The insurer shall maintain reasonable procedures to detect recommendations that are not suitable and are not in the best interest of the consumer. This may include, but is not limited to, confirmation of consumer suitability information, systematic customer surveys, interviews, confirmation letters and programs of internal monitoring. Nothing in this subparagraph prevents an insurer from complying with this subparagraph by applying sampling procedures, or by confirming suitability information after issuance or delivery of the annuity; and
    - (f) The insurer shall annually provide a report to senior management, including to the senior manager responsible for audit functions, which details a review, with appropriate testing, reasonably designed to determine the effectiveness of the supervision system, the exceptions found, and corrective action taken or recommended, if any.
  - (2)
    - (a) Nothing in this subsection restricts an insurer from contracting for performance of a function (including maintenance of procedures) required under paragraph (1). An insurer is responsible for taking appropriate corrective action and may be subject to sanctions and penalties pursuant to section 810 of this regulation regardless of whether the insurer contracts for performance of a function and regardless of the insurer's compliance with subparagraph (b) of this paragraph.

- (b) An insurer's supervision system under paragraph (1) shall include supervision of contractual performance under this subsection. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:
  - (i) Monitoring and, as appropriate, conducting audits to assure that the contracted function is properly performed; and
  - (ii) Annually obtaining a certification from a senior manager who has responsibility for the contracted function that the manager has a reasonable basis to represent, and does represent, that the function is properly performed.
- (3) An insurer is not required to include in its system of supervision an insurance producer's recommendations to consumers of products other than the annuities offered by the insurer.

**GI.** An insurance producer shall not dissuade, or attempt to dissuade, a consumer from:

- (1) Truthfully responding to an insurer's request for confirmation of suitability information;
- (2) Filing a complaint; or
- (3) Cooperating with the investigation of a complaint.

**HJ.** (1) Sales made in compliance with FINRA requirements pertaining to ~~suitability~~best interest standards and supervision of annuity transactions shall satisfy the requirements under this regulation. This subsection applies to FINRA broker-dealer sales of annuities if the ~~suitability~~best interest standard and supervision is similar to those applied to variable annuity sales. However, nothing in this subsection shall limit the insurance commissioner's ability to enforce (including investigate) the provisions of this regulation.

**Drafting Note:** Non-compliance with FINRA requirements means that the broker-dealer transaction is subject to compliance with the suitability requirements of this regulation.

- (2) For paragraph (1) to apply, an insurer shall:
  - (a) Monitor the FINRA member broker-dealer using information collected in the normal course of an insurer's business; and
  - (b) Provide to the FINRA member broker-dealer information and reports that are reasonably appropriate to assist the FINRA member broker-dealer to maintain its supervision system.

### **Section 7. Non-Cash Compensation Disclosure Requirement**

In addition to the disclosures required under Section 6 of this regulation, an insurance producer or an insurer, where no producer is involved, shall disclose to the consumer information regarding the non-cash compensation that exceeds \$100 per producer per year the producer receives from an insurer or intermediary that is tied to the sale of annuities including, but not limited to, gifts, meals, trips, entertainment, prizes, marketing, and advertising.

### **Section 8. Prohibited Practices**

An insurance producer or an insurer where no producer is involved:

- (1) Shall receive no more than reasonable cash compensation in making a recommendation;
- (2) Shall not make any materially misleading statements regarding the annuity transaction; and
- (3) Shall not base a recommendation on the producer's or insurer's own financial interest.

**Section 79. Insurance Producer Training**

- A. An insurance producer shall not solicit the sale or replacement of an annuity product unless the insurance producer has adequate knowledge of the product to recommend the annuity and the insurance producer is in compliance with the insurer's standards for product training. An insurance producer may rely on insurer-provided product-specific training standards and materials to comply with this subsection.
- B. (1) (a) An insurance producer who engages in the sale of annuity products shall complete a one-time four (4) credit training course approved by the department of insurance and provided by the department of insurance-approved education provider.
- (b) Insurance producers who hold a life insurance line of authority on the effective date of this regulation and who desire to sell annuities shall complete the requirements of this subsection within six (6) months after the effective date of this regulation. Individuals who obtain a life insurance line of authority on or after the effective date of this regulation may not engage in the sale of annuities until the annuity training course required under this subsection has been completed.
- (2) The minimum length of the training required under this subsection shall be sufficient to qualify for at least four (4) CE credits, but may be longer.
- (3) The training required under this subsection shall include information on the following topics:
- (a) The types of annuities and various classifications of annuities;
- (b) Identification of the parties to an annuity;
- (c) How product specific annuity contract features affect consumers;
- (d) The application of income taxation of qualified and non-qualified annuities;
- (e) The primary uses of annuities;
- (f) Financial exploitation of seniors and other vulnerable adults; and
- ~~(f)(g)~~ Appropriate sales practices, replacement and disclosure requirements, including the requirements under this regulation.
- (4) ~~(a)~~ Providers of courses intended to comply with this subsection shall cover all topics listed in the prescribed outline and shall not present any marketing information or provide training on sales techniques or provide specific information about a particular insurer's annuity products. Additional topics may be offered in conjunction with and in addition to the required outline.
- (b) A training course that complies with the requirements of FINRA Rule 1250 meets the requirements of Paragraph (3).
- (5) A provider of an annuity training course intended to comply with this subsection shall register as a CE provider in this State and comply with the rules and guidelines applicable to insurance producer continuing education courses as set forth in [insert reference to State law or regulations governing producer continuing education course approval].
- (6) Annuity training courses may be conducted and completed by classroom or self-study methods in accordance with [insert reference to State law or regulations governing producer continuing education course approval].
- (7) Providers of annuity training shall comply with the reporting requirements and shall issue certificates of completion in accordance with [insert reference to State law or regulations governing to producer continuing education course approval].

- (8) The satisfaction of the training requirements of another State that are substantially similar to the provisions of this subsection shall be deemed to satisfy the training requirements of this subsection in this State.
- (9) An insurer shall verify that an insurance producer has completed the annuity training course required under this subsection before allowing the producer to sell an annuity product for that insurer. An insurer may satisfy its responsibility under this subsection by obtaining certificates of completion of the training course or obtaining reports provided by commissioner-sponsored database systems or vendors or from a reasonably reliable commercial database vendor that has a reporting arrangement with approved insurance education providers.

**Section 810. Compliance Mitigation; Penalties**

- A. An insurer is responsible for compliance with this regulation. If a violation occurs, either because of the action or inaction of the insurer or its insurance producer, the commissioner may order:
  - (1) An insurer to take reasonably appropriate corrective action for any consumer harmed by the insurer's, or by its insurance producer's, violation of this regulation;
  - (2) A general agency, independent agency or the insurance producer to take reasonably appropriate corrective action for any consumer harmed by the insurance producer's violation of this regulation; and
  - (3) Appropriate penalties and sanctions.
- B. Any applicable penalty under [insert statutory citation] for a violation ~~of this~~ of this regulation may be reduced or eliminated [, according to a schedule adopted by the commissioner,] if corrective action for the consumer was taken promptly after a violation was discovered or the violation was not part of a pattern or practice.

**Drafting Note:** Subsection B above is intended to be consistent with the commissioner's discretionary authority to determine the appropriate penalty for a violation of this regulation. The language of subsection B is not intended to require that a commissioner impose a penalty on an insurer for a single violation of this regulation if the commissioner has determined that such a penalty is not appropriate.

**Drafting Note:** A State that has authority to adopt a schedule of penalties may wish to include the words in brackets. In that case, "shall" should be substituted for "may" in the same sentence. States should consider inserting a reference to the NAIC Unfair Trade Practices Act or the State's statute that authorizes the commissioner to impose penalties and fines.

**Section 911. ~~{Optional}~~ Recordkeeping**

- A. Insurers, general agents, independent agencies and insurance producers shall maintain or be able to make available to the commissioner records of the information collected from the consumer, disclosures made to the consumer and other information used in making the recommendations that were the basis for insurance transactions for ~~[insert number]~~ six (6) years after the insurance transaction is completed by the insurer. An insurer is permitted, but shall not be required, to maintain documentation on behalf of an insurance producer.

**Drafting Note:** States should review their current record retention laws ~~and specify a time period that is consistent with those laws. For some States this time period may be five (5) years for consistency with Subsection A above.~~

- B. Records required to be maintained by this regulation may be maintained in paper, photographic, micro-process, magnetic, mechanical or electronic media or by any process that accurately reproduces the actual document.

**Drafting Note:** This section may be unnecessary in States that have a comprehensive recordkeeping law or regulation.

**Section ~~10~~12. Effective Date**

The amendments to this regulation shall take effect six (6) months after the date the regulation is adopted or on [insert date], whichever is later.

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**Agenda Item #3**

**Discuss Any Other Matters Brought Before the Working Group**  
*—Director Dean L. Cameron (ID)*