

- 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.

Chronological Summary of Action (all references are to the Proceedings of the NAIC).

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