

(2) *Premium to reflect definition of act of terrorism.* If an insurer makes an initial offer of coverage, or offers to renew an existing policy on or after December 26, 2007, the disclosure provided to the policyholder must reflect the premium charged for insured losses covered by the Act, consistent with the definition of an act of terrorism as amended by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007, Public Law 110-160, 121 Stat. 1839.

(c) *Method of disclosure.* An insurer may provide disclosures using normal business practices, including forms and methods of communication used to communicate similar policyholder information to policyholders.

(d) *Use of producer.* If an insurer normally communicates with a policyholder through an insurance producer or other intermediary, an insurer may provide disclosures through such producer or other intermediary. If an insurer elects to make the disclosures through an insurance producer or other intermediary, the insurer remains responsible for ensuring that the disclosures are provided by the insurance producer or other intermediary to policyholders in accordance with the Act.

(e) *Demonstration of compliance.* (1) An insurer may demonstrate that it has satisfied the requirement to provide clear and conspicuous disclosure as described in § 50.10 through use of appropriate systems and normal business practices that demonstrate a practice of compliance.

(2) If an insurer made available coverage for insured losses in a new policy or policy renewal in Program Year 3 for coverage becoming effective in Program Year 4, but did not provide a disclosure at the time of offer, purchase or renewal, then the insurer must be able to demonstrate to Treasury's satisfaction that it has provided a disclosure as soon as possible following January 1, 2006.

(3) If an insurer made available coverage for insured losses in a new policy or policy renewal in 2007 or in the first three months of 2008 for coverage becoming effective in 2008, but did not provide a disclosure at the time of offer, purchase or renewal of the policy, then the insurer must be able to demonstrate to Treasury's satisfaction

that it has provided a disclosure as soon as possible following January 1, 2008.

(f) *Certification of compliance.* An insurer must certify that it has complied with the requirement to provide disclosure to the policyholder on all policies that form the basis for any claim that is submitted by an insurer for federal payment under the Program.

[68 FR 19306, Apr. 18, 2003, as amended at 68 FR 59727, Oct. 17, 2003; 71 FR 27570, May 11, 2006; 73 FR 53364, Sept. 16, 2008]

§ 50.13 Offer, purchase, and renewal.

An insurer is deemed to be in compliance with the requirement of providing disclosure "at the time of offer, purchase, and renewal of the policy" under § 50.10(c) and (d) if the insurer:

(a) Makes the disclosure no later than the time the insurer first formally offers to provide insurance coverage or renew a policy for a current policyholder; and

(b) Makes clear and conspicuous reference back to that disclosure, as well as the final terms of terrorism insurance coverage, at the time the transaction is completed.

§ 50.14 Separate line item.

An insurer is deemed to be in compliance with the requirement of providing disclosure on a "separate line item in the policy" under § 50.10(d) if the insurer makes the disclosure:

(a) On the declarations page of the policy;

(b) Elsewhere within the policy itself; or

(c) In any rider or endorsement, or other document that is made a part of the policy.

[68 FR 59727, Oct. 17, 2003]

§ 50.15 Cap disclosure.

(a) *General.* Under section 103(e)(2) of the Act, if the aggregate insured losses exceed \$100,000,000,000 during any Program Year, the Secretary shall not make any payment for any portion of the amount of such losses that exceeds \$100,000,000,000, and no insurer that has met its insurer deductible shall be liable for the payment of any portion of the amount of such losses that exceeds \$100,000,000,000.

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(b) *Other requirements.* As a condition for federal payments under section 103(b) of the Act, in the case of any policy that is issued after December 26, 2007, an insurer must provide clear and conspicuous disclosure to the policyholder of the existence of the \$100,000,000,000 cap under section 103(e)(2). The cap disclosure must be made at the time of offer, purchase, and renewal of the policy.

(c) *Demonstration of compliance.* For policies issued after December 26, 2007, if an insurer does not provide a cap disclosure by the time of the first offer, purchase or renewal of the policy after December 26, 2007, then the insurer must be able to demonstrate to Treasury's satisfaction that it has provided the disclosure as soon as possible following December 26, 2007.

(d) *Other applicable rules.* The rules in § 50.12(a), (c), (d), (e)(1), and (f) (relating to clear and conspicuous disclosure) and in § 50.13 (relating to offer, purchase, and renewal) apply to the cap disclosure.

[73 FR 53364, Sept. 16, 2008]

§ 50.17 Use of model forms.

(a) *Policies in force on the date of enactment.* (1) An insurer that is required to make the disclosure under § 50.10(b) and that makes no change in the existing premium, is deemed to be in compliance with the disclosure requirement if it uses NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 2.

(2) An insurer that is required to make the disclosure under § 50.10(b) and that makes a change in the existing premium, is deemed to be in compliance with the disclosure requirement if it uses NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 1. Such an insurer may also use the same NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 1 to comply with the notice requirement of section 105(c) of the Act. *See* § 50.18.

(b) *Policies issued within 90 days of the date of enactment.* An insurer that is required to make the disclosure under § 50.10(c) is deemed to be in compliance with the disclosure requirement if it uses either NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 1 or NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 2, as long as the form used is modified as appropriate for the particular policy.

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(c) *Policies issued more than 90 days after the date of enactment.* An insurer that is required to make the disclosure under § 50.10(d) may continue to use NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 1 or NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 2 if appropriate, or other disclosures that meet the requirements of §§ 50.10(a) and 50.14 may be developed.

(d) *Not exclusive means of compliance.* An insurer is not required to use NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 1 or NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 2 to satisfy the disclosure requirement. An insurer may use other means to comply with the disclosure requirement, as long as the disclosure comports with the requirements of the Act.

(e) *Cap disclosure.* An insurer may use NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 1 or NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 2 dated December 19, 2007, or as subsequently modified in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, to satisfy the cap disclosure requirement, or another disclosure that meets the requirements of § 50.15 may be developed.

(f) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, references to NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 1 and NAIC Model Disclosure Form No. 2 refer to such forms as were in existence on April 18, 2003, or as subsequently modified by the NAIC, provided Treasury has stated that usage by insurers of the subsequently modified forms is deemed to satisfy the disclosure requirements of the Act and the insurer uses the most current forms that are available at the time of disclosure. These forms may be found on the Treasury Web site at <http://www.treasury.gov/trip>.

[68 FR 19306, Apr. 18, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 27570, May 11, 2006; 73 FR 53364, Sept. 16, 2008]

§ 50.18 Notice required by reinstatement provision.

(a) *Nullification of terrorism exclusion.* Any terrorism exclusion in a contract for property and casualty insurance that was in force on November 26, 2002, is void to the extent it excludes losses that would otherwise be insured losses.

(b) *Reinstatement of terrorism exclusion.* Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, an insurer may reinstate a preexisting provision in a contract for property and casualty insurance that