AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 3, 2013 AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 1, 2013 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 1, 2013

SENATE BILL

No. 281

Introduced by Senator Calderon

February 14, 2013

An act to amend Sections 10110.5, 10271.1 and 10292 of, to add Article 2.1 (commencing with Section 10295) to Chapter 4 of Part 2 of Division 2 of, and to repeal and add Section 10271 of, the Insurance Code, relating to life insurance.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 281, as amended, Calderon. Life insurance: accelerated death benefits.

Existing law governs the business of insurance, and defines various types of insurance for these purposes, including life insurance and disability insurance. Existing law-generally, except as provided, makes the requirements imposed on disability insurance contracts inapplicable to life insurance, endowment, and annuity contracts, or supplemental contracts thereto, that provide additional benefits in case of death or dismemberment or loss of sight by accident, or that operate to safeguard contracts against lapse, or give a special surrender benefit, or a special benefit, as specified. Existing law also provides the language required as part of a provision or supplemental contract governed by these provisions.

This bill would specify that the term "special benefit" for purposes of those provisions means an accelerated death benefit that is added to a life insurance contract to provide for the advance payment of any part

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of the death proceeds to the insured upon the occurrence of certain qualifying events, including if the insured requires continuous confinement in an eligible institution and is expected to remain there for the rest of his or her life. The bill would require that any life insurance provision or supplemental contract that provides for a special benefit comply with specified requirements, including, but not limited to, that the provision or supplemental contract specify that the accelerated death benefit is fixed at the time the insurer approves the request for the benefit, and that the provision or supplemental contract is prohibited from restricting the use of the proceeds of the accelerated death benefit.

Existing law requires supplemental contracts or, if a supplemental contract is an integral part of a life insurance contract, life insurance contracts to be submitted for approval by the Insurance Commissioner before the contracts are delivered or issued for delivery in this state.

This bill would require a life insurance contract or supplemental contract that includes an accelerated death benefit and that is submitted for approval by the Insurance Commissioner to be submitted for approval with specified additional information, including a statement of the types of policy forms with which the benefit will be offered.

This bill would delete the term "special benefit" and replace it with the defined term "accelerated death benefit." The bill would generally revise the phrase "provision or supplemental contract" and replace it with the term "supplemental benefit." The bill would also revise and recast the required language of the provision or supplemental contract, as prescribed.

Existing law authorizes the Insurance Commissioner to adopt reasonable rules and regulations necessary to administer and carry out the purposes of certain provisions relating to the required language in a provision or supplemental contract.

This bill would extend that authorization for the commissioner to adopt reasonable rules and regulations to those provisions relating to supplemental benefits that operate to safeguard life insurance contracts against lapse when the insured becomes totally disabled and those life insurance contracts with an accelerated death benefit.

Existing law authorizes provisions or supplemental contracts that operate to safeguard life insurance contracts against lapse, in which the insurer waives the premium or monthly deduction for a life insurance contract when the insured becomes totally disabled, and where the

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waiver continues until the end of the insured's disability, or until the attainment of an age established by the insurer.

This bill would delete the provision regarding attainment of age and would instead authorize the waiver of premiums to continue for a period of time specified in the supplemental benefit. The bill would define "accelerated death benefit" as a policy added to a life insurance policy to provide for the advance payment of any part of the death proceeds, payable upon the occurrence of a single qualifying event, as defined. The bill would require a life insurance policy with an accelerated death benefit provision to comply with specified requirements, including payment of benefits, commissioner approval of forms and disclosures, and a free look period, and would place limits on advertising and marketing. The bill would prohibit an insurer, broker, agent, or other person from causing a policyholder to unnecessarily replace a long-term care policy with an accelerated death benefit policy, and provide certain notices when a life insurance policy or long-term care insurance policy would be replaced. The bill would also provide that an insurer that fails to conform to the requirements of the above provisions would be subject to the provisions of existing law that provide for the imposition of a civil penalty against any person who engages in any unfair method of competition or any unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance, as provided.

This bill would delete obsolete provisions and make conforming changes.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 10110.5 of the Insurance Code is amended 2 to read:
- 10110.5. (a) A policy or endorsement issued by an admitted life and disability insurer may contain a provision for a waiver of premium payments in the event of involuntary unemployment of the insured. Insurers issuing policies or endorsements—which containing that provision shall establish any additional
- 8 reserves and file any additional financial reports that the
- 9 commissioner may require.
- 10 (b) A contract or supplemental contract issued by an admitted life and disability insurer may contain a provision for a waiver of

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special surrender *charge* benefit for a life insurance or annuity contract in the event of voluntary or involuntary unemployment of the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable. Insurers issuing contracts or supplemental contracts which contain containing that provision shall establish any additional reserves and file any additional financial reports that the commissioner may require.

SEC. 2. Section 10271 of the Insurance Code is repealed.

10271. (a) Except as set forth in this section, this chapter shall not apply to, or in any way affect, provisions in life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, or contracts supplemental thereto, that provide additional benefits in case of death or dismemberment or loss of sight by accident, or that operate to safeguard those contracts against lapse, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10271.1, or give a special surrender benefit, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 10271.1, or a special benefit, in the event that the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable, meets the benefit triggers specified in the life insurance or annuity contract or supplemental contract.

- (b) (1) A provision or supplemental contract described in subdivision (a) shall contain all of the provisions set forth in paragraph (2). However, an insurer, at its option, may substitute for one or more of the provisions a corresponding provision of different wording approved by the commissioner that is not less favorable in any respect to the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable. The provisions required by paragraph (2) shall be preceded individually by the appropriate caption, or, at the option of the insurer, by the appropriate individual or group captions or subcaptions as the commissioner may approve.
- (2) With respect to the benefit standards described in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 10271.1, the following requirements apply to the supplemental contracts with these benefits:
- (A) Either the contract or supplemental contract shall provide that the contract and the supplemental contract constitute the entire insurance or annuity contract consistent with paragraph (7) of subdivision (c) of Section 2534.3 of Title 10 of the California Code of Regulations, and shall also provide that no agent has the authority to change the contract or to waive any of its provisions. This requirement applies without regard to whether the contract is a variable or nonvariable contract, or a group or individual

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contract. This provision shall be preceded individually by a caption stating "ENTIRE CONTRACT; CHANGES:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.

- (B) Either the contract or supplemental contract shall provide for reinstatement consistent with paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 2534.3 of Title 10 of the California Code of Regulations. This requirement applies without regard to whether the contract is a variable or nonvariable contract, or a group or individual contract. This provision shall be preceded individually by a caption stating "REINSTATEMENT:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.
- (C) Supplemental contracts subject to underwriting shall include an incontestability statement that provides that the insurer shall not contest the supplemental contract after it has been in force during the lifetime of the insured for two years from its date of issue, and may only be contested based on a statement made in the application for the supplemental contract, if the statement is attached to the contract. The statement upon which the contest is made shall be material to the risk accepted or the hazard assumed by the insurer. This provision shall be preceded individually by a caption stating "INCONTESTABLE:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.
- (D) A provision or supplemental contract described in subdivision (a) shall also include:
- (i) NOTICE OF CLAIM: The insurer may require written notice of claim no less than 20 days after an occurrence covered by the provision or supplemental contract, or commencement of any loss covered by the provision or supplemental contract. Notice given by or on behalf of the insured or the beneficiary, as applicable to the insurer at the insurer's address or telephone number, or to any authorized agent of the insurer, with information sufficient to identify the insured, shall be deemed notice to the insurer.
- (ii) CLAIM FORMS: The insurer, upon receipt of a notice of claim, shall furnish to the claimant such forms as are usually furnished by it for filing a proof of occurrence or a proof of loss. If the forms are not furnished within 15 days after giving notice, the claimant shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of the provision or supplemental contract as to proof of occurrence or proof of loss upon submitting, within the time fixed in the provision or supplemental contract for filing proof of

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occurrence or proof of loss, written proof covering the character and the extent of the occurrence or loss.

- (iii) PROOF OF LOSS: The insurer may require that the insured provide written proof of occurrence or proof of loss no less than 90 days after the termination of the period for which the insurer is liable, and, in the case of claim for any other occurrence or loss, within 90 days after the date of the occurrence or loss. Failure to furnish proof within the time required shall not invalidate or reduce the claim if it was not reasonably possible to give proof within the time, provided proof is furnished as soon as reasonably possible and, except in the absence of legal capacity, no later than one year from the time proof is otherwise required.
- (iv) PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS: The insurer, at its own expense, shall have the right and opportunity to examine the person of the insured when and as often as the insurer may reasonably require during the pendency of a claim.
- (c) The commissioner shall review contracts and supplemental contracts to ensure that the language can be readily understood and interpreted, and shall not approve any contract or supplemental contract for insurance or delivery in this state if the commissioner finds that the contract or supplemental contract does any of the following:
- (1) Contains any provision, label, description of its contents, title, heading, backing, or other indication of its provisions that is unintelligible, uncertain, ambiguous, or abstruse, or likely to mislead a person to whom the contract or supplemental contract is offered, delivered, or issued.
- (2) Constitutes fraud, unfair trade practices, and insurance economically unsound to the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable.
- (d) A provision or supplemental contract described in subdivision (a) shall not contain any title, description, or any other indication that would describe or imply that the policy or supplemental contract provides long-term care coverage.
- (e) Commencing two years from the date of the issuance of the provision or supplemental contract, no claim for loss incurred or disability, as defined in the provision or supplemental contract, may be reduced or denied on the grounds that a disease or physical condition not excluded from coverage by name or specific description effective on the date of loss had existed prior to the

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effective date on the coverage of the provision or supplemental contract.

- (f) With regard to benefits set forth in Section 10271.1, the provisions and supplemental contracts shall specify any applicable exclusions, which shall be limited to the following:
- (1) Total disability caused or substantially contributed to by any attempt at suicide or intentionally self-inflicted injury, while sane or insane.
- (2) Total disability caused or substantially contributed to by war or an act of war, as defined in the exclusion provisions of the contract.
- (3) Total disability caused or substantially contributed to by active participation in a riot, insurrection, or terrorist activity.
- (4) Total disability caused or substantially contributed to by committing or attempting to commit a felony.
- (5) Total disability caused or substantially contributed to by voluntary intake of either:
- (A) Any drug, unless prescribed or administered by a physician and taken in accordance with the physician's instructions.
- (B) Poison, gas, or fumes, unless they are the direct result of an occupational accident.
- (6) Total disability occurring after the policy anniversary or supplemental contract anniversary, as applicable and as defined in the policy or supplemental contract, on which the insured attains a specified age of no less than 65.
- (7) Total disability in consequence of the insured being intoxicated, as defined by the jurisdiction where the total disability occurred.
- (8) Total disability caused or materially contributed to by engaging in an illegal occupation.
- (g) If the commissioner notifies the insurer, in writing, that the filed form does not comply with the requirements of law and specifies the reasons for his or her opinion, it is unlawful for an insurer to issue any policy in that form.
- SEC. 3. Section 10271 is added to the Insurance Code, to read: 10271. (a) Except as set forth in this section, this chapter shall not apply to, or in any way affect, provisions in life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, or contracts supplemental thereto, that provide additional benefits in case of death or dismemberment or loss of sight by accident, or that operate to

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safeguard those contracts against lapse, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10271.1, or give a special surrender benefit, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 10271.1, or an accelerated death benefit as defined in Article 2.1 (commencing with Section 10295), in the event that the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable, meets the benefit triggers specified in the life insurance or annuity contract or supplemental contract.

- (b) A supplemental benefit described in subdivision (a) shall contain all of the following provisions. However, an insurer, at its option, may substitute for one or more of the provisions a corresponding provision of different wording approved by the commissioner that is not less favorable in any respect to the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable. The required provisions shall be preceded individually by the appropriate caption, or, at the option of the insurer, by the appropriate individual or group captions or subcaptions as the commissioner may approve.
- (1) The supplemental benefit shall provide that the contract, supplemental contract, and any papers attached thereto by the insurer, including the application if attached, constitute the entire insurance or annuity contract and shall also provide that no agent has the authority to change the contract or to waive any of its provisions. This provision shall be preceded individually by a caption stating "ENTIRE CONTRACT; CHANGES:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.
- (2) The supplemental benefit shall provide for reinstatement consistent with paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 2534.3 of Title 10 of the California Code of Regulations. This requirement applies without regard to whether the contract is a variable or nonvariable contract, or a group or individual contract. This provision shall be preceded individually by a caption stating "REINSTATEMENT:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.
- (3) A supplemental benefit subject to underwriting shall include an incontestability statement that provides that the insurer shall not contest the supplemental benefit after it has been in force during the lifetime of the insured for two years from its date of issue, and that the supplemental benefit may only be contested based on a statement made in the application for the supplemental contract, if the statement is attached to the contract and if the statement was material to the risk accepted or the hazard assumed

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by the insurer. This provision shall be preceded individually by a caption stating "INCONTESTABILITY:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.

- (4) The supplemental benefit shall provide either that the insurer may accept written notice of claim at any time or that the insurer may require that written notice of claim be submitted by a due date that is no less than 20 days after an occurrence covered by the supplemental benefit, or commencement of any loss covered by the supplemental benefit, or as soon after the due date as is reasonably possible. Notice given by or on behalf of the insured or the beneficiary, as applicable to the insurer at the insurer's address or telephone number, or to any authorized agent of the insurer, with information sufficient to identify the insured, shall be deemed notice to the insurer. This provision shall be preceded individually by a caption stating "NOTICE OF CLAIM:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.
- (5) The supplemental benefit shall provide that the insurer, upon receipt of a notice of claim, shall furnish to the claimant those forms as are usually furnished by it for filing a proof of occurrence or a proof of loss. If the forms are not furnished within 15 days after giving notice, the claimant shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of the supplemental benefit as to proof of occurrence or proof of loss upon submitting, within the time fixed by the supplemental benefit for filing proof of occurrence or proof of loss, written proof covering the character and the extent of the occurrence or loss. This provision shall be preceded individually by a caption stating "CLAIM FORMS:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.
- (6) The supplemental benefit shall provide that the insurer may require that the insured provide written proof of occurrence or proof of loss no less than 90 days after the termination of the period for which the insurer is liable, and, in the case of claim for any other occurrence or loss, within 90 days after the date of the occurrence or loss. Failure to furnish proof within the time required shall not invalidate or reduce the claim if it was not reasonably possible to give proof within the time, provided proof is furnished as soon as reasonably possible and, except in the absence of legal capacity, no later than one year from the time proof is otherwise required. This provision shall be preceded

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individually by a caption stating "PROOF OF LOSS:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.

- (7) The supplemental benefit shall provide that the insurer, at its own expense, shall have the right and opportunity to examine the person of the insured when and as often as the insurer may reasonably require during the pendency of a claim and to make an autopsy in case of death where it is not forbidden by law. This provision shall be preceded individually by a caption stating "PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS:" or other appropriate caption as the commissioner may approve.
- (c) The commissioner shall not approve any contract or supplemental contract for insurance or delivery in this state if the commissioner finds that the contract or supplemental contract does any of the following:
- (1) Contains any provision, label, description of its contents, title, heading, backing, or other indication of its provisions that is unintelligible, uncertain, ambiguous, or abstruse, or likely to mislead a person to whom the supplemental benefit is offered, delivered, or issued.
- (2) Constitutes fraud, unfair trade practices, or insurance economically unsound to the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable.
- (d) A provision or supplemental contract described in subdivision (a) shall not contain any title, description, or any other indication that would describe or imply that the supplemental benefit provides long-term care coverage.
- (e) Commencing two years from the date of the issuance of the supplemental benefit, no claim for loss incurred or disability, as defined by the supplemental benefit, may be reduced or denied on the grounds that a disease or physical condition not excluded from coverage by name or specific description effective on the date of loss had existed prior to the effective date on the coverage of the supplemental benefit.
- (f) With regard to supplemental benefits set forth in Section 10271.1, the supplemental benefit shall specify any applicable exclusions, which shall be limited to the following:
- (1) Condition or loss caused or substantially contributed to by any attempt at suicide or intentionally self-inflicted injury, while sane or insane.

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(2) Condition or loss caused or substantially contributed to by war or an act of war, as defined in the exclusion provisions of the contract.

- (3) Condition or loss caused or substantially contributed to by active participation in a riot, insurrection, or terrorist activity.
- (4) Condition or loss caused or substantially contributed to by committing or attempting to commit a felony.
- (5) Condition or loss caused or substantially contributed to by voluntary intake of either:
- (A) Any drug, unless prescribed or administered by a physician and taken in accordance with the physician's instructions.
- (B) Poison, gas, or fumes, unless they are the direct result of an occupational accident.
- (6) Condition or loss occurring after the policy anniversary or supplemental contract anniversary, as applicable and as defined by the supplemental benefit, on which the insured attains a specified age of no less than 65 years.
- (7) Condition or loss in consequence of the insured being intoxicated, as defined by the jurisdiction where the condition or loss occurred.
- (8) Condition or loss caused or materially contributed to by engaging in an illegal occupation.
- (g) If the commissioner notifies the insurer, in writing, that the filed form does not comply with the requirements of law and specifies the reasons for his or her opinion, it is unlawful for an insurer to issue any policy in that form.

SECTION 1.

- SEC. 4. Section 10271.1 of the Insurance Code is amended to read:
- 10271.1. (a) (1) Provisions or supplemental contracts Supplemental benefits that operate to safeguard life insurance contracts against lapse are defined as a waiver of premium benefit or a waiver of monthly deduction benefit, as applicable, in which the insurer waives the premium or monthly deduction for a life insurance contract when the insured becomes totally disabled, as defined in the contract or supplemental contract by the supplemental benefit, and where the waiver continues until the end of the insured's disability, or until the attainment of an age established by the insurer for the period specified by the supplemental benefit, consistent with paragraph (5).

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(2) For purposes of this subdivision, total disability shall not be less favorable to the insured than the following:

- (A) During the first 24 months of total disability, the insured is unable to perform with reasonable continuity the substantial and material duties of his or her job due to sickness or bodily injury.
- (B) After the first 24 months of total disability, the insured, due to sickness or bodily injury, is unable to engage with reasonable continuity in any other job in which he or she could reasonably be expected to perform satisfactorily in light of his or her age, education, training, experience, station in life, or physical and mental capacity.
- (3) The definition of total disability may also include presumptive total disability, such as the insured's total and permanent loss of sight of both eyes, hearing of both ears, speech, the use of both hands, both feet, or one hand and one foot.
- (4) The insurer may require total disability to continue for an uninterrupted period of time specified in the contract or supplemental contract by the supplemental benefit, or the insurer may allow separate periods of disability to be combined.
- (5) The waiver of premium or monthly deduction benefit shall continue for the period specified-in the contract or supplemental contract by the supplemental benefit, but shall not be less favorable to the insured than the following:
- (A) If the insured's total disability begins before the insured attains 60 years of age, the insurer shall waive all premiums or monthly deductions due for the period of the total disability, and if the total disability extends to the insured's attainment of 65 years of age, the insurer shall waive all further premiums or monthly deductions due.
- (B) If the insured's total disability begins after the age specified in subparagraph (A), the insurer shall waive all premiums or monthly deductions due for the period that the insured continues to be totally disabled up to 65 years of age.
- (b) "Special surrender benefit" is defined as a "waiver of surrender charge benefit" wherein the insurer waives the surrender charge usually charged for a withdrawal of funds from the cash value of a life insurance contract or the account value of an annuity contract if the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable, meets any of the following criteria:

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(1) Develops any medical condition where the owner's, insured's, or annuitant's life expectancy is expected to be less than or equal to a limited period of time that shall not be restricted to a period of less than 12 months or greater than 24 months.

- (2) Is receiving, as prescribed by a physician, registered nurse, or licensed social worker, home care or community-based services, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 10232.9, or is confined in a skilled nursing facility, convalescent nursing home, or extended care facility, which shall not be defined more restrictively than as in the Medicare program, or is confined in a residential care facility or residential care facility for the elderly, as defined in the Health and Safety Code. Out-of-state providers of services shall be defined as comparable in licensure and staffing requirements to California providers.
- (3) Has any medical condition that would, in the absence of treatment, result in death within a limited period of time, as defined in the provision or supplemental contract, by the supplemental benefit, but that shall not be restricted to a period of less than six months.
 - (4) Is totally disabled, as follows:

- (A) During the first 24 months of total disability, the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable, is unable to perform with reasonable continuity the substantial and material duties of his or her job due to sickness or bodily injury.
- (B) After the first 24 months of total disability, the owner, insured, or annuitant, as applicable, due to sickness or bodily injury, is unable to engage with reasonable continuity in any other job in which he or she could reasonably be expected to perform satisfactorily in light of his or her age, education, training, experience, station in life, or physical and mental capacity.
- (C) The definition of total disability may also include presumptive total disability, such as the insured's total and permanent loss of sight of both eyes, hearing of both ears, speech, the use of both hands, both feet, or one hand and one foot.
- (D) The insurer may require the total disability to continue for an uninterrupted period of time specified in the contract or supplemental contract by the supplemental benefit, or the insurer may allow separate periods of disability to be combined.
- 39 (5) Has a chronic illness as defined pursuant to either 40 subparagraph (A) or (B):

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(A) Either of the following:

- (i) Impairment in performing two out of seven activities of daily living, as set forth in subdivisions (a) and (g) of Section 10232.8, meaning the insured needs human assistance, or needs continual substantial supervision.
- (ii) The insured has an impairment of cognitive ability, meaning a deterioration or loss of intellectual capacity due to mental illness or disease, including Alzheimer's disease or related illnesses, that requires continual supervision to protect oneself or others.
 - (B) Either of the following:
- (i) Impairment in performing two out of six activities of daily living as described in subdivisions (b), (d), (e), and (f) of Section 10232.8 due to a loss of functional capacity to perform the activity.
- (ii) Impairment of cognitive ability, meaning the insured needs substantial supervision due to severe cognitive impairment, as described in subdivisions (b) and (e) of Section 10232.8.
 - (6) Has become involuntarily or voluntarily unemployed.
- (c) (1) "Special benefit," as used in this chapter, means an accelerated death benefit that is added to a life insurance policy to provide for the advance payment of any part of the death proceeds payable upon the occurrence of a qualifying event.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, "qualifying event" means any one of the following:
- (A) A medical condition that is reasonably expected to result in a drastically limited life span for the insured.
- (B) A medical condition that requires extraordinary medical intervention, such as major organ transplant or continuous artificial life support, without which the insured would die.
- (C) A condition that usually requires continuous confinement in a qualified institution and the insured is expected to remain there for the rest of his or her life.
- (D) A specified medical condition that, in the absence of extensive or extraordinary medical treatment, would result in a drastically limited life.
 - (E) A chronic illness, defined as either of the following:
- (i) Impairment in performing two out of six activities of daily living as described in subdivisions (b), (d), (e), and (f) of Section 10232.8 due to a loss of functional capacity to perform the activity.

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(ii) Impairment of cognitive ability, meaning the insured needs substantial supervision due to severe cognitive impairment, as described in subdivisions (b) and (e) of Section 10232.8.

- (3) Any life insurance provision or supplemental contract that provides a special benefit as defined in paragraph (1) shall comply with all of the following:
- (A) The provision or supplemental contract shall specify that the accelerated death benefit is fixed at the time the insurer approves the request for the accelerated death benefit.
- (B) The provision or supplemental contract shall specify that the payment of the accelerated death benefit is not conditioned on the receipt of long-term care or medical services.
- (C) The provision or supplemental contract shall include the option to take the accelerated death benefit in a lump sum on the occurrence of a single qualifying event and may include an option to receive the benefit in periodic payments for a certain period only. Periodic payments shall not be based on the continued survival or institutional confinement of the insured.
- (D) The provision or supplemental contract shall not restrict the use of the proceeds of the accelerated death benefit.
- (E) The provision or supplemental contract shall specify that the payment of the accelerated death benefit is due immediately upon receipt of the due written proof of eligibility.
- (4) A life insurance contract or supplemental contract submitted for the approval of the commissioner pursuant to Section 10292 shall be submitted with the following additional information if the contract includes an accelerated death benefit:
- (A) A statement of the types of policy forms with which this benefit will be offered, any underwriting restrictions involving face amount or age, and whether the benefit is intended for use with new issues or in force business.
- (B) A specimen issue of the statement regarding the effect of the accelerated death benefit payment on other benefit provisions, to be provided to the owner prior to, or concurrent with, the election of the accelerated death benefit option, and an explanation of how and when the statement will be provided. The statement shall demonstrate the effect of the acceleration of the death benefit on the policy cash value, death benefit, premium, cost of insurance charges, and loans and liens, as applicable. The statement shall be based only on guaranteed values. The statement shall also include

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a disclosure that receipt of an accelerated death benefit may affect eligibility for Medicaid or other governmental benefits or entitlements and may have tax consequences.

- (C) An actuarial memorandum prepared, dated, and signed by a member of the American Academy of Actuaries that includes the following information:
- (i) A description of the accelerated death benefit, including the effects of payment of the accelerated death benefit on all policy benefits, premium payments, cost of insurance rates, and values, including any outstanding loan, if applicable, for all types of forms with which the accelerated death benefit will be used.
- (ii) A description of, and justification for, expense charges associated with the accelerated death benefit and the maximum expense charges.
- (iii) A description of the interest rate or interest rate methodology used in any present value calculation or in accruing interest on the amount of the accelerated death benefit, which shall not exceed the greater of: (I) the current yield on 90-day Treasury bills, or (II) a variable rate determined in accordance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) Model Policy Loan Interest Rate Bill No. 590.
- (iv) A description of the mortality basis and methodology, including the period of time applicable to any mortality discount, used in any present value calculation of the accelerated death benefit.
- (v) A description of the mortality and morbidity basis and methodology used in the determination of any separate premium or costs of insurance for the accelerated death benefit.
- (vi) The formula used to determine the accelerated death benefit, including any limitations on the amount of the benefit, and the formula used to determine the postacceleration premium.
- (vii) A sample calculation of the accelerated death benefit. If the policy contains a loan provision, the example shall assume that there is an outstanding loan on the date of acceleration. All policy benefits, premium payments, cost of insurance charges and values, including the outstanding loan, if applicable, immediately before and immediately after acceleration shall be shown in the example.
- (viii) If an accelerated death benefit may be paid in installments, the basis used in the calculation of the minimum periodic payment for the payment period and a sample calculation of a minimum

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periodic payment, and the basis used and a sample calculation of the lump sum payable if the insured dies before all periodic payments for the payment period are made.

(ix) For any accelerated death benefit of the type other than a terminal illness, a certification that the value and premium of the accelerated death benefit is incidental to the life coverage.

SEC. 2.

- SEC. 5. Section 10292 of the Insurance Code is amended to read:
- 10292. (a) A supplemental contract described in Section 10271 shall not be delivered or issued for delivery to any person in this state until a copy of the form thereof is submitted to, and approved by, the commissioner. If the supplemental contract is an integral part of a contract of life insurance or annuity, the entire contract shall be submitted to the commissioner, but his or her power of approval or disapproval, *unless it is otherwise authorized*, is limited to the supplemental portion and any other portions that relate to the supplemental portion.
- (b) A supplemental contract described in Section 10271.1 and Article 2.1 (commencing with Section 10295) shall be considered an integral part of a contract for purposes of this section. To facilitate the review of a supplemental contract, the insurer shall submit, for informational purposes, a sample copy of the life insurance or annuity contract with which the supplemental contract will be used. To facilitate the location of the required provisions as stated in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 10271, the insurer shall provide the sample copy page reference for the provisions that appear in the contract.
- (c) The commissioner may adopt reasonable rules and regulations as are necessary to administer and carry out the purposes of Sections 10271 and 10271.1, *Article 2.1 (commencing with Section 10295)*, and this section.
- SEC. 6. Article 2.1 (commencing with Section 10295) is added to Chapter 4 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Insurance Code, to read:

Article 2.1. Accelerated Death Benefits

10295. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that an accelerated death benefit, as described in this section, shall not be offered,

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1 sold, issued, or marketed as health, accident, or long-term care 2 insurance. It is further the intent of the Legislature that an 3 accelerated death benefit not reimburse or provide specific 4 coverage for any health, accident, or long-term care insurance 5 benefits.

- (b) For the purposes of this article, an "accelerated death benefit" means a policy added to a life insurance policy to provide for the advance payment of any part of the death proceeds, payable upon the occurrence of a single qualifying event.
- (1) For the purposes of this article, "qualifying event" means any of the following:
- (A) Developing any medical condition where the insured's life expectancy is expected to be less than, or equal to, a limited period of time that shall not be restricted to a period of less than 12 months or greater than 24 months. If an insurer wishes to add additional qualifying events, it may do so as long as the events are one or more of the following:
- (i) A medical condition that would, in the absence of treatment, result in death within a limited period of time, as defined by the supplemental benefit, but that shall not be restricted to a period of less than six months.
- (ii) A chronic illness as defined in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 10271.1.
- (B) Other qualifying events that the commissioner shall approve for a particular filing.
- (C) For accelerated death benefits intended to be tax qualified under Section 101(g) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. Sec. 101(g)), the insurer may also require that a licensed health care practitioner, independent of the insurer, certifies that the insured meets the definition of "chronically ill individual" as defined under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (Public Law 104-191).
- (2) For the purposes of this article, "policy" means any policy, provision, contract, rider, supplemental contract, or endorsement for accelerated death benefits delivered or issued for delivery in this state by an insurer, fraternal benefit society, or any similar organization regulated by the commissioner.
- (3) For the purposes of this article, "applicant" means any of the following:

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(A) In the case of an individual accelerated death benefit policy, the person who seeks to contract for benefits.

- (B) (i) In the case of a group accelerated death benefit policy, the proposed certificate holder.
- (ii) "Certificate" means any certificate issued under a group life insurance policy that includes an accelerated death benefit or supplemental benefit.
- (c) Accelerated death benefit policies are primarily mortality risks rather than morbidity risks. The benefits are life insurance benefits subject to provisions of this code relating to life insurance products.
- (d) A life insurance policy that accelerates death benefits to cover long-term care benefits and services, under Section 10231.2, shall not be considered an accelerated death benefit for the purposes of this article.
- 10295.1. A life insurance policy or certificate that provides an accelerated death benefit as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 10295 shall comply with all of the following:
- (a) The policy or certificate shall specify that the accelerated death benefit is fixed at the time the insurer approves the request for the accelerated death benefit.
- (b) The policy or certificate shall specify that the payment of the accelerated death benefit is not conditioned on the receipt of long-term care or medical services.
- (c) The policy or certificate shall include the option to take the accelerated death benefit in a lump sum on the occurrence of a single qualifying event and may include an option to receive the benefit in periodic payments for a certain period only. Periodic payments shall not be based on the continued survival or institutional confinement of the insured.
- 31 (d) The policy or certificate shall not restrict the use of the 32 proceeds of the accelerated death benefit.
 - (e) The policy or certificate shall specify that the payment of the accelerated death benefit is due immediately upon receipt of the due written proof of eligibility.
 - (f) Prior to the payment of the accelerated death benefit, the insurer is required to obtain from an assignee or irrevocable beneficiary, if any, a signed acknowledgment of concurrence for payout. If the insurer making the accelerated death benefit is itself the assignee under the policy, the acknowledgment is not required.

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(g) If any death benefit remains after payment of an accelerated death benefit, the accidental death benefit provision, if any, in the policy shall not be affected by the payment of the accelerated death benefit.

- (h) The policy or certificate shall provide for a maximum amount that may be accelerated.
- (i) The policy or certificate may pay a daily per diem benefit without regard to the amount of expenses the insured incurs for qualified long-term care services. The insurer shall advise the policyholder or certificate holder that there may be tax consequences of accepting an amount above the amount that would be tax-qualified under the Internal Revenue Code.
- (j) The policy or certificate shall not have long-term care benefit or service-related features, such as the use of preexisting condition limitations, or the requirement that benefits be conditioned on a prior hospitalization or institutionalization.
- 10295.2. A life insurance contract or supplemental contract submitted for the approval of the commissioner pursuant to Section 10292 shall be submitted with the following additional information if the contract includes an accelerated death benefit:
- (a) The term "accelerated death benefit" shall be included in the descriptive title.
- (b) A statement of the types of policy forms with which this benefit will be offered, any underwriting restrictions involving face amount or age, and whether the benefit is intended for use with new issues or in force business.
- (c) Information consistent with the filing requirements in subdivision (b) of Section 10292.
- (d) A written disclosure, including, but not necessarily limited to, a brief description of the accelerated death benefit and definitions of the conditions or occurrences triggering payment of the benefits, shall be given to the applicant. The description shall include an explanation of any effect of the payment of a benefit on the policy's cash value, accumulation account, death benefit, premium, policy loans, and policy liens.
- (1) The written disclosure shall also include a statement that accelerated death benefits are not intended to replace long-term care benefits, and that the receipt of an accelerated death benefit may affect eligibility for Medicaid or other governmental benefits or entitlements and may have tax consequences.

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(2) The required notice shall be provided in the following form:

"IMPORTANT NOTICE TO APPLICANT/BUYER REGARDING ACCELERATED DEATH BENEFITS

The benefits provided by this (provision/supplemental contract) are not intended to provide, and will never provide, long-term care insurance, nursing home insurance, or home care insurance. If an applicant/buyer wants that insurance, the applicant/buyer should consult with an insurance agent licensed to sell that insurance, inquire with the insurance company offering the accelerated death benefits, or visit the California Department of Insurance Internet Web site (www.insurance.ca.gov) that provides information regarding long-term care insurance.

Receipt of accelerated death benefits may be taxable. Prior to electing to buy the accelerated death benefit, policyholders or certificate holders should seek assistance from a qualified tax adviser.

Receipt of accelerated death benefits may affect eligibility for public assistance programs, such as Medi-Cal or Medicaid. Prior to electing to buy the accelerated death benefit, the applicant/buyer should consult with the appropriate social services agency concerning how receipt of accelerated death benefits may affect that eligibility."

- (3) In the case of agent-solicited life insurance, the agent shall provide the disclosure form to the applicant prior to, or concurrently with, the application. Acknowledgment of the disclosure shall be signed by the applicant and the writing agent.
- (4) In the case of a solicitation by direct response methods, the insurer shall provide the disclosure form to the applicant at the time the policy is delivered, with a notice that a full premium refund shall be provided to the insured if the policy is returned to the company within the free look period, pursuant to Section 10295.6.
- (5) In the case of group insurance policies, the disclosure form shall be contained as part of the certificate of coverage or any related document furnished by the insurer for the certificate holder.
- (e) If there is a premium or cost of insurance charge, the insurer shall give the applicant a generic illustration numerically demonstrating any effect of the payment of a benefit on the policy's

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1 cash value, accumulation account, death benefit, premium, policy
2 loans, and policy liens.

- (1) In the case of agent-solicited life insurance, the agent shall provide the illustration to the applicant prior to, or concurrently with, the application.
- (2) In the case of a solicitation by direct response methods, the insurer shall provide the illustration to the applicant at the time the policy is delivered.
- (3) In the case of group life insurance policies, the disclosure form shall be contained as part of the certificate of coverage or any related document furnished by the insurer for the certificate holder.
- (f) An insurer with financing options other than through present value or a lien approach shall disclose to the policyholder any premium or cost of insurance charge for the accelerated death benefit. If the certificate is required to pay any additional premium or cost of insurance charge, that charge shall be shown on the specifications page.
- (g) The insurer shall disclose to the policyholder any administrative expense charge.
- (h) An insurer shall file with the commissioner an actuarial memorandum prepared, dated, and signed by a member of the American Academy of Actuaries that includes all of the following information:
- (1) A description of the accelerated death benefit, including the effects of payment of the accelerated death benefit on all policy benefits, premium payments, cost of insurance rates, and values, including any outstanding loan, if applicable, for all types of forms with which the accelerated death benefit will be used.
- (2) A description of, and justification for, expense charges associated with the accelerated death benefit and the maximum expense charges.
- (3) A description of the interest rate or interest rate methodology used in any present value calculation or in accruing interest on the amount of the accelerated death benefit, which shall not exceed the greater of the current yield on 90-day treasury bills, or a variable rate determined in accordance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) Model Policy

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(4) A description of the mortality basis and methodology, including the period of time applicable to any mortality discount, used in any present value calculation of the accelerated death benefit.

- (5) A description of the mortality and morbidity basis and methodology used in the determination of any separate premium or costs of insurance for the accelerated death benefit.
- (6) The formula used to determine the accelerated death benefit, including any limitations on the amount of the benefit, and the formula used to determine the postacceleration premium.
- (7) A sample calculation of the accelerated death benefit. If the policy contains a loan provision, the example shall assume that there is an outstanding loan on the date of acceleration. All policy benefits, premium payments, cost of insurance charges and values, including the outstanding loan, if applicable, immediately before and immediately after acceleration shall be shown in the example.
- (8) If an accelerated death benefit may be paid in installments, the basis used in the calculation of the minimum periodic payment for the payment period and a sample calculation of a minimum periodic payment, and the basis used, and a sample calculation of the lump sum payable if the insured dies before all periodic payments for the payment period are made.
- (9) For any accelerated death benefit of the type other than a terminal illness, a certification that the value and premium of the accelerated death benefit is 10 percent or less of the total value of the benefits over the life of the policy. These values shall be measured as of the date of issue.
- 10295.3. (a) All applications for accelerated death benefit provisions or supplemental contracts shall contain clear, unambiguous, short, and simple questions designed to ascertain the health condition of the applicant. Each question shall contain only one health status inquiry and shall require only a "yes" or "no" answer, except that the application may include a request for the name of any prescribed medication and the name of the prescribing physician. If the application requests the name of any prescribed medication or the prescribing physician, then any mistake or omission shall not be used as a basis for the denial of a claim or the rescission of a policy or certificate.
- (b) The following warning shall be printed conspicuously and in close conjunction with the applicant's signature block:

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"Caution: If your answers on this application are misstated or untrue, the insurer may have the right to deny benefits or rescind your coverage."

- (c) If an insurer does not complete medical underwriting and resolve all reasonable questions arising from information submitted on or with an application before issuing the policy or certificate, then the insurer may only rescind the policy or certificate or deny an otherwise valid claim upon clear and convincing evidence of fraud or material misrepresentation of the risk by the applicant. The evidence shall do all of the following:
 - (1) Pertain to the condition for which benefits are sought.
- (2) Involve a chronic condition or involve dates of treatment before the date of application.
 - (3) Be material to the acceptance for coverage.
- (d) The contestability period for an individual policy or certificate shall comply with subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 10271.
- (e) A copy of the completed application shall be delivered to the insured at the time of delivery of the policy or certificate.
- 10295.4. (a) When a policyholder or certificate holder requests an acceleration of death benefits, the insurer shall send a statement to the policyholder or certificate holder and irrevocable beneficiary showing any effect that the payment of the accelerated death benefit would have on the policy's cash value, accumulation account, death benefit, premium, policy loans, and policy liens. The statement shall disclose that receipt of accelerated death benefit payments may adversely affect the recipient's eligibility for Medicaid or other government benefits or entitlements. In addition, receipt of an accelerated death benefit payment may be taxable and assistance should be sought from a personal tax adviser. When a previous disclosure statement becomes invalid as a result of an acceleration of the death benefit, the insurer shall send a revised disclosure statement to the policyholder or certificate holder and irrevocable beneficiary.
- (b) The accelerated death benefit provision shall be effective for terminal illness on the effective date of the policy or supplemental contract. The accelerated death benefit provision

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shall be effective for other qualifying events not more than 30 days following the effective date of the policy or supplemental contract.

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- (c) The insurer may offer a waiver of premium for the accelerated death benefit provision in the absence of a regular waiver of premium provision being in effect. At the time the benefit is claimed, the insurer shall explain any continuing premium requirement to keep the policy in force.
- (d) An insurer shall not unfairly discriminate among insureds with differing qualifying events covered under the policy or among insureds with similar qualifying events covered under the policy. An insurer shall not apply further conditions on the payment of the accelerated death benefits other than those conditions specified in the policy or supplemental contract.
- (e) The insurer shall provide the policyholder or certificate holder with a report, at least monthly, of any benefits paid out during the prior month, an explanation of any changes to the policy or certificate, death benefits, and cash values on account of the benefits being paid out, and the amount of the remaining benefits that can be accelerated at the end of the prior month. A calendar month or policy or certificate month may be utilized.
- (f) The policy or certificate may provide that any option otherwise available to the insured to accelerate less than all of the remaining death benefit on account of a terminal illness diagnosis shall be suspended while the death benefit is being so accelerated in accordance with the requirements of this article.
- (g) The conversion benefit available to group certificate holders on termination of employment pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 10209 shall include a benefit comparable to the accelerated death benefit. This requirement may be satisfied by a separate policy or certificate. This requirement, subject to the approval of the commissioner, may be satisfied by arrangement with another insurer to provide the required coverage.
- (h) When payment of an accelerated death benefit results in a pro rata reduction in cash value, the payment may be applied toward repaying a portion of loan equal to a pro rata portion of any outstanding policy loans if disclosure of the effect of acceleration upon any remaining death benefit, cash value or accumulation account, policy loan, and premium payments, including a statement of the possibility of termination of any remaining death benefit, is provided to the policyholder or

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certificate holder. The policyholder or certificate holder shall provide written consent authorizing any other arrangement for the repayment of outstanding policy loans.

- 10295.5. (a) The insurer may require a premium charge or cost of insurance charge for the accelerated death benefit. This charge shall be based on sound actuarial principles. In the case of group insurance, the additional cost may also be reflected in the experience rating.
- (b) (1) The insurer may pay a present value of the face amount. The calculation shall be based on any applicable actuarial discount appropriate to the policy design. The interest rate or interest rate methodology used in the calculation shall be based on sound actuarial principles and disclosed in the contract or actuarial memorandum. The maximum interest rate used shall be no greater than the greater of one of the following:
 - (A) The current yield on 90-day treasury bills.
- (B) The current maximum statutory adjustable policy loan interest rate.
- (2) The interest rate accrued on the portion of the lien that is equal in amount to the cash value of the contract at the time of the benefit acceleration shall be not more than the policy loan interest rate stated in the contract.
- (c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), when an accelerated death benefit is payable, there shall not be more than a pro rata reduction in the cash value based on the percentage of death benefits accelerated to produce the accelerated death benefit payment.
- (2) Alternatively, the payment of accelerated death benefits, any administrative expense charges, any future premiums, and any accrued interest can be considered a lien against the death benefit of the policy or supplemental contract and the access to the cash value may be restricted to any excess of the cash value over the sum of any other outstanding loans and the lien. Future access to additional policy loans may also be limited to any excess of the cash value over the sum of the lien and any other outstanding policy loans.
- (d) When payment of an accelerated death benefit results in a pro rata reduction in the cash value, the payment shall not be applied toward repaying an amount greater than a pro rata portion of any outstanding policy loans.

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10295.6. (a) If an accelerated death benefit is incorporated into the terms of the policy or certificate, an applicant for a policy or a certificate shall have the right to return the policy or certificate by first-class United States mail within 30 days of its delivery and to have the premium refunded if, after examination of the policy or certificate, the applicant is not satisfied for any reason. If the benefit is purchased as a supplemental contract at the same time as the base policy, then the supplemental contract may be returned within 30 days. The underlying life insurance policy shall be otherwise subject to this code.

- (b) The return of a policy or certificate shall void the policy or certificate from the beginning and the parties shall be in the same position as if no policy, certificate, or contract had been issued. All premiums paid and any policy fee paid for the policy shall be fully refunded directly to the applicant by the insurer within 30 days after the policy or certificate is returned.
- (c) Policies or certificates to which this section applies shall have a notice prominently printed on the first page of the policy or certificate, or attached thereto, stating in substance the conditions described in subdivisions (a) and (b).
- 10295.7. (a) (1) Application forms shall include a question designed to elicit information as to whether the proposed insurance policy is intended to replace any long-term care insurance presently in force. A supplementary application or other form to be signed by the applicant containing that question may be used.
- (2) An insurer that determines that the policy is intended to replace a similar life policy without a benefit subject to this section shall follow the procedures in Article 8 (commencing with Section 10509) of Chapter 5.
- (b) An insurer, broker, agent, or other person shall not cause a policyholder to replace a long-term care insurance policy unnecessarily. This section shall not be construed to allow an insurer, broker, agent, or other person to cause a policyholder to replace a long-term care insurance policy or life insurance policy subject to this section that will result in a decrease in benefits and an increase in premium.
- (1) For the purposes of this section, "benefits" includes any term of a life insurance policy, including the availability of obtaining the benefit in a lump sum, the potential for a remaining

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death benefit, or any other favorable characteristic not otherwise available in a long-term care policy.

- (2) It shall be presumed that any third or greater policy sold to a policyholder in any 12-month period is unnecessary within the meaning of this section. This section shall not apply to those instances in which a policy is replaced solely for the purpose of consolidating policies with a single insurer.
- (c) Upon determining that a sale does involve replacement of a life insurance policy subject to this section or of a long-term care policy, an insurer, other than an insurer using direct response solicitation methods, or its agent shall furnish the applicant, prior to issuance or delivery of a policy or certificate, a notice regarding replacement of life insurance or long-term care insurance coverage with a life insurance policy with an accelerated death benefit, health insurance, or long-term care insurance coverage. One copy of this notice shall be retained by the applicant and an additional copy signed by the applicant shall be retained by the insurer. The required notice shall be provided in the following form:

"NOTICE TO APPLICANT REGARDING REPLACEMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE OR LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

According to (your application) (information you have furnished), you intend to lapse or otherwise terminate existing life insurance or long-term care insurance and replace it with a life insurance policy with an accelerated death benefit to be issued by (company name) Insurance Company. Your new coverage provides thirty (30) days within which you may decide, without cost, whether you desire to keep the coverage. For your own information and protection, you should be aware of, and seriously consider, certain factors that may affect the insurance protection available to you under the new coverage.

This Accelerated Death Benefit is NOT Nursing Home, Home Care, or Long-Term Care Insurance, and it is not intended or designed to eliminate your need for that coverage. There are no restrictions or limitations on the use of the Accelerated Death Benefit proceeds.

If you want that kind of insurance, you should consult with an insurance agent licensed to sell that insurance, inquire with the insurance company offering the accelerated death benefits, or visit the California Department of Insurance Internet Web site

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(www.insurance.ca.gov) that provides information regarding long-term care insurance.

Receipt of accelerated death benefits may be taxable. Prior to electing to buy the accelerated death benefit, policy owners or certificate holders should seek assistance from a qualified tax adviser.

Receipt of accelerated death benefits may affect eligibility for public assistance programs, such as Medi-Cal or Medicaid. Prior to electing to buy the accelerated death benefit, the applicant/buyer should consult with the appropriate social services agency concerning how receipt of accelerated death benefits may affect that eligibility.

- (1) You may wish to secure the advice of your present insurer or its agent regarding the proposed replacement of your present coverage. This is not only your right, but it is also in your best interest to make sure you understand all the relevant factors involved in replacing your present coverage.
- (2) If, after due consideration, you still wish to terminate your present coverage and replace it with new coverage, be certain to truthfully and completely answer all questions on the application concerning your medical health history. Failure to include all material medical information on an application may provide a basis for the company to deny any future claims and to refund your premium as though your coverage had never been in force. After the application has been completed and before you sign it, reread it carefully to be certain that all the information has been properly recorded.

The above "Notice to Applicant" was delivered to me on: (Date)

(Applicant's Signature)"

- (d) For group coverage not subject to the 30-day return provision of Section 10295.6, the notice shall be modified to reflect the appropriate time period in which the policy may be returned and premium refunded.
- (e) The replacement notice shall include the following statement except when the replacement coverage is group insurance:

COMPARISON TO YOUR CURRENT COVERAGE: I have reviewed your current coverage for the purposes of estate planning

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1	for the need for terminal illness/chronic illness coverage. To the
2	best of my knowledge, the replacement of insurance involved in
3	this transaction materially improves your position for the following
4	reasons:
5	Additional or different benefits
6	(please specify)
7	No change in benefits, but lower premiums.
8	Fewer benefits and lower premiums.
9	Life insurance feature not available in long-term care
10	insurance (please specify)
11	Other (please specify)
12	(Signature of Agent and Name of Insurer)
13	(Signature of Applicant)
14	(Date)
15	

(f) Insurers using direct response solicitation methods shall deliver a notice regarding replacement of life or long-term care coverage to the applicant upon issuance of the policy or certificate. The required notice shall be provided in the following form:

"NOTICE TO APPLICANT REGARDING REPLACEMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE OR LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

According to (your application) (information you have furnished), you intend to lapse or otherwise terminate existing life insurance or long-term care insurance and replace it with a life insurance policy with an accelerated death benefit to be issued by (company name) Insurance Company. Your new coverage provides thirty (30) days within which you may decide, without cost, whether you desire to keep the coverage. For your own information and protection, you should be aware of and seriously consider certain factors that may affect the insurance protection available to you under the new coverage.

This Accelerated Death Benefit is NOT Nursing Home, Home Care, or Long-Term Care Insurance, and it is not intended or designed to eliminate your need for that coverage. There are no restrictions or limitations on the use of the Accelerated Death Benefit proceeds.

If you want that kind of insurance, you should consult with an insurance agent licensed to sell that insurance, inquire with the insurance company offering the accelerated death benefits, or visit

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the California Department of Insurance Internet Web site (www.insurance.ca.gov) that provides information regarding long-term care insurance.

Receipt of accelerated death benefits may be taxable. Prior to electing to buy the accelerated death benefit, policy owners or certificate holders should seek assistance from a qualified tax adviser.

Receipt of accelerated death benefits may affect eligibility for public assistance programs, such as Medi-Cal or Medicaid. Prior to electing to buy the accelerated death benefit, the applicant/buyer should consult with the appropriate social services agency concerning how receipt of accelerated death benefits may affect that eligibility.

- (1) You may wish to secure the advice of your present insurer or its agent regarding the proposed replacement of your present coverage. This is not only your right, but it is also in your best interest to make sure you understand all the relevant factors involved in replacing your present coverage.
- (2) (To be included only if the application is attached to the policy or certificate.) If, after due consideration, you still wish to terminate your present coverage and replace it with new coverage, read the copy of the application attached to your new coverage and be sure that all questions are answered fully and correctly. Omissions or misstatements in the application may cause an otherwise valid claim to be denied. Carefully check the application and write to (company name and address) within thirty (30) days if any information is not correct and complete, or if any past medical history has been left out of the application.

(Company Name)"

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- (g) For group coverage not subject to the 30-day return provision of Section 10295.6, the notice shall be modified to reflect the appropriate time period in which the policy may be returned and premium refunded.
- (h) If a group policy is replaced by another group policy issued to the same policyholder, the succeeding insurer shall offer coverage consistent with subdivision (g) of Section 10295.4.
- (i) In recommending the purchase or replacement of any policy or certificate issued under this section, an agent shall make

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 reasonable efforts to determine the appropriateness of a recommended purchase or replacement.

- (j) The replacing policy or certificate shall not contain a provision establishing a new waiting period in the event existing coverage is converted to, or replaced by, a new or other form within the same insurer, except with respect to an increase in benefits voluntarily selected by the insured individual or group policyholder.
- 10295.8. (a) An accelerated death benefit policy shall not be advertised or marketed as long-term care insurance, nursing home insurance, or home care insurance. Any advertisement, description, comparison, marketing material, or illustration shall state in bold that: "This product is a life insurance policy that accelerates the death benefit for qualified chronic illness or other qualified events and is not insurance providing long-term care insurance subject to the minimum requirements of California Law, does not qualify for the California Partnership for Long-Term Care program, and is not a Medicare supplement (policy or certificate)." An insurer shall include in any advertisement or marketing materials for these insurance policies all of the following:
- (1) A statement that the policy or certificate is intended to be a tax-qualified insurance contract under Section 7702(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 7702(b)), if applicable.
- (2) A description of the benefits provided by the policy, including a description of the acceleration of the death benefit to pay an unrestricted cash benefit when the insured has become chronically ill or otherwise eligible for benefits from a qualified event.
- (3) A comparison between the benefits provided by these policies and the benefits provided by long-term care insurance.
- (b) The statement in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) may only appear in an advertisement, description comparison, illustration, or marketing material for policies or certificates that accelerate death benefits pursuant to Section 10295 if the policy or certificate is a tax-qualified insurance contract under Section 7702(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 7702(b)).
- 10295.9. The following acts and practices in the sale of insurance under this article are prohibited:
- (a) Twisting. Knowingly making any misleading representation or incomplete or fraudulent comparison of any insurance policies or insurers for the purpose of inducing, or tending to induce, any

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person to lapse, forfeit, surrender, terminate, retain, pledge, assign, borrow on or convert any insurance policy, or to take out a policy of insurance with another insurer.

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- (b) High pressure tactics. Employing any method of marketing having the effect of, or tending to, induce the purchase of insurance through force, fright, threat, whether explicit or implied, or undue pressure to purchase or recommend the purchase of insurance.
- (c) Cold lead advertising. Making use directly or indirectly of any method of marketing that fails to disclose in a conspicuous manner that a purpose of the method of marketing is solicitation of insurance and that contact will be made by an insurance agent or insurance company.
- 10295.10. An individual accelerated death benefit policy or certificate shall not be issued unless it meets the requirements of Section 10113.72 regarding unintentional lapse.
- 10295.11. (a) Except at the request of the policyholder or contract holder, all accelerated death benefit provisions or supplemental contracts shall be renewable for the life of the underlying life insurance policy.
- (b) Term life insurance policies shall also include a statement that the accelerated death benefit terminates with the policy.
- 10295.12. Termination of the accelerated death benefit provision shall be without prejudice to any benefits payable for any claim if the claim began while the accelerated death benefit provision was in force and continues without interruption after termination. An extension of benefits beyond the period the insurance was in force may be limited to the duration of the benefit period, if any, or to payment of the maximum benefits and may be subject to any policy waiting period, and all other applicable provisions of the insurance policy.
- 10295.13. (a) Except as described in subdivision (b), an insurer that fails to conform to the requirements provided under this article shall be subject to Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 790) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 1.
- (b) A violation of this article is not subject to subdivision (d) of Section 790.036.