

THE INSURANCE CODE OF 1956 (EXCERPT)
Act 218 of 1956

500.4060 Standard nonforfeiture law for life insurance.

Sec. 4060. (1) This section shall be known as the standard nonforfeiture law for life insurance and applies to life insurance contracts except as otherwise provided in section 4061 for universal life insurance contracts.

(2) Subject to subdivisions (g) and (h), for policies issued on and after the operative date of this section, as defined in subsection (10), a policy of life insurance, except as provided in subsection (9), may not be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless it contains in substance all of the following provisions, or corresponding provisions that in the opinion of the director are at least as favorable to the defaulting or surrendering policyholder as are the minimum requirements specified in this subsection and are essentially in compliance with subsection (8):

(a) If there is a default in a premium payment, the company will grant, on proper request not later than 60 days after the due date of the premium in default, a paid-up nonforfeiture benefit on a plan stipulated in the policy, effective as of that due date, of an amount as specified in this section. Instead of the stipulated paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, the company may substitute, on proper request not later than 60 days after the due date of the premium in default, an actuarially equivalent alternative paid-up nonforfeiture benefit that provides a greater amount or longer period of death benefits or, if applicable, a greater amount or earlier payment of endowment benefits.

(b) On surrender of the policy within 60 days after the due date of a premium payment in default, after premiums have been paid for not less than 3 full years for ordinary insurance or 5 full years for industrial insurance, the company will pay, in place of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, a cash surrender value of an amount specified in this section.

(c) The specified paid-up nonforfeiture benefit will become effective as specified in the policy unless the person entitled to make the election elects another available option not later than 60 days after the due date of the premium in default.

(d) If the policy has become paid up by completion of all premium payments or if it is continued under any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit that became effective on or after the third policy anniversary for ordinary insurance or the fifth policy anniversary for industrial insurance, the company will pay, upon surrender of the policy within 30 days after any policy anniversary, a cash surrender value of an amount specified in this section.

(e) For policies that cause on a basis guaranteed in the policy unscheduled changes in benefits or premiums, or that provide an option for changes in benefits or premiums other than a change to a new policy, a statement of the mortality table, interest rate, and method used in calculating cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy.

For all other policies, a statement of the mortality table and interest rate used in calculating the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy, together with a table showing the cash surrender value, if any, and paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, if any, available under the policy on each policy anniversary either during the first 20 policy years or during the term of the policy, whichever is shorter. The values and benefits must be calculated on the assumption that there are no dividends or paid-up additions credited to the policy and that there is no indebtedness to the company on the policy.

(f) A statement that the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy are not less than the minimum values and benefits required by or under the insurance law of the state in which the policy is delivered; an explanation of the manner in which the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits are altered by the existence of any paid-up additions credited to the policy or any indebtedness to the company on the policy; if a detailed statement of the method of computation of the values and benefits shown in the policy is not stated in the policy, a statement that the method of computation has been filed with the insurance supervisory official of the state in which the policy is delivered; and a statement of the method to calculate the cash surrender value and paid-up nonforfeiture benefit available under the policy on any policy anniversary beyond the last anniversary for which the values and benefits are consecutively shown in the policy.

(g) Subdivisions (a) to (f) or portions of those subdivisions not applicable by reason of the plan of insurance, to the extent inapplicable, may be omitted from the policy.

(h) The company shall reserve the right to defer the payment of any cash surrender value for a period of 6 months after demand for the payment with surrender of the policy.

(3) A cash surrender value available under a policy if there is a default in a premium payment due on any policy anniversary, whether or not required by subsection (2), must be an amount not less than the excess, if any, of the present value, on the anniversary, of the future guaranteed benefits that would have been provided

for by the policy, including any existing paid-up additions, if there had been no default, over the sum of the then present value of the adjusted premiums as defined in subsection (5), corresponding to premiums that would have fallen due on and after the anniversary, and the amount of any indebtedness to the company on the policy. However, for a policy issued on or after the operative date of paragraphs 9 to 18 of subsection (5) that provides supplemental life insurance or annuity benefits at the option of the insured and for an identifiable additional premium by rider or supplemental policy provision, the cash surrender value must be an amount not less than the sum of the cash surrender value for an otherwise similar policy issued at the same age without the rider or supplemental policy provision and the cash surrender value for a policy that provides only the benefits otherwise provided by the rider or supplemental policy provision.

For a family policy issued on or after the operative date of paragraphs 9 to 18 of subsection (5) that defines a primary insured and provides term insurance on the life of the spouse of the primary insured expiring before the spouse's age 71, the cash surrender value must be an amount not less than the sum of the cash surrender value for an otherwise similar policy issued at the same age without the term insurance on the life of the spouse and the cash surrender value for a policy that provides only the benefits otherwise provided by the term insurance on the life of the spouse.

A cash surrender value available within 30 days after a policy anniversary under a policy paid up by completion of all premium payments or a policy continued under a paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, whether or not required by subsection (2), must be an amount not less than the present value, on the anniversary, of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy, including any existing paid-up additions, decreased by any indebtedness to the company on the policy.

(4) A paid-up nonforfeiture benefit available under a policy if there is a default in a premium payment due on a policy anniversary must be such that its present value as of the anniversary must at least equal the cash surrender value then provided for by the policy or, if the policy does not provide for a cash surrender value, that cash surrender value that would have been required by this section in the absence of the condition that premiums must have been paid for at least a specified period.

(5) Paragraphs 1 to 8 of this subsection do not apply to policies issued on or after the operative date of paragraphs 9 to 18 as defined in paragraph 18. Except as provided in paragraph 3 of this subsection, the adjusted premiums for a policy must be calculated on an annual basis and must be a uniform percentage of the respective premiums specified in the policy for each policy year, excluding any extra premiums charged because of impairments or special hazards, so that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all the adjusted premiums equals the sum of (i) the then present value of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy; (ii) 2% of the amount of insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or of the equivalent uniform amount, as hereinafter defined, if the amount of insurance varies with duration of the policy; (iii) 40% of the adjusted premium for the first policy year; (iv) 25% of either the adjusted premium for the first policy year or the adjusted premium for a whole life policy of the same uniform or equivalent uniform amount with uniform premiums for the whole of life issued at the same age for the same amount of insurance, whichever is less. In applying the percentages specified in items (iii) and (iv) above, an adjusted premium must not be considered to exceed 4% of the amount of insurance or uniform amount equivalent to the amount of insurance. The date of issue of a policy for the purpose of this subsection is the date that the rated age of the insured is determined.

For a policy providing an amount of insurance varying with duration of the policy, the equivalent uniform amount of the policy for the purpose of this subsection is considered to be the uniform amount of insurance provided by an otherwise similar policy, containing the same endowment benefit or benefits, if any, issued at the same age and for the same term, the amount of which does not vary with duration and the benefits under which have the same present value at the date of issue as the benefits under the policy. However, for a policy providing a varying amount of insurance issued on the life of a child under age 10, the equivalent uniform amount may be computed as though the amount of insurance provided by the policy before the attainment of age 10 were the amount provided by the policy at age 10.

The adjusted premiums for a policy providing term insurance benefits by rider or supplemental policy provision must be equal to (a) the adjusted premiums for an otherwise similar policy issued at the same age without the term insurance benefits, increased, during the period for which premiums for the term insurance benefits are payable, by (b) the adjusted premiums for that term insurance. Items (a) and (b) must be calculated separately and as specified in the first 2 paragraphs of this subsection. However, for the purposes of items (ii), (iii), and (iv) of the first paragraph of this subsection, the amount of insurance or equivalent uniform amount of insurance used in the calculation of the adjusted premiums referred to in (b) must be equal to the excess of the corresponding amount determined for the entire policy over the amount used in the calculation of the adjusted premiums in (a).

Except as otherwise provided in paragraph 5 of this subsection, for all policies of ordinary insurance, all

adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this section must be calculated on the basis of the commissioners 1941 standard ordinary mortality table. For a category of ordinary insurance issued on female risks, adjusted premiums and present values may be calculated according to an age not more than 3 years younger than the actual age of the insured. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph 7 of this subsection, the calculations for all policies of industrial insurance must be made on the basis of the 1941 standard industrial mortality table. All calculations must be made on the basis of the rate of interest, not exceeding 3-1/2% per annum, specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits. In calculating the present value of any paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture benefit, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than 130% of the rates of mortality according to the applicable table. For insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculation of adjusted premiums and present values may be based on another table of mortality as specified by the company and approved by the director.

For ordinary policies issued on or after the operative date of this paragraph, as defined in paragraph 6, all adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this section must be calculated on the basis of the commissioners 1958 standard ordinary mortality table and the rate of interest specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits. However, the rate of interest may not exceed 3-1/2% per annum, except that a rate of interest not exceeding 4% per annum may be used for policies issued on or after October 21, 1974, and before October 1, 1980, and a rate of interest not exceeding 5-1/2% per annum may be used for policies issued on or after October 1, 1980. For a category of ordinary insurance issued on female risks, adjusted premiums and present values may be calculated according to an age not more than 6 years younger than the actual age of the insured. In calculating the present value of a paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture benefit, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than those shown in the commissioners 1958 extended term insurance table. For insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculation of adjusted premiums and present values may be based on another table of mortality as specified by the company and approved by the director.

After May 23, 1960, a company may file with the director a written notice of its election to invoke paragraph 5 after a specified date before January 1, 1966. After the filing of the notice, then on the specified date, that is the operative date for the company, paragraph 5 is operative with respect to the ordinary policies issued by the company and bearing a date of issue that is the same as or later than the specified date. If a company does not make an election, the operative date of paragraph 5 for the company is January 1, 1966.

For industrial policies issued on or after the operative date of this paragraph, as defined in paragraph 8, all adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this section must be calculated on the basis of the commissioners 1961 standard industrial mortality table and the rate of interest specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits. However, the rate of interest may not exceed 3-1/2% per annum, except that a rate of interest not exceeding 4% per annum may be used for policies issued after October 20, 1974, and before October 1, 1980, and a rate of interest not exceeding 5-1/2% per annum may be used for policies issued after September 30, 1980. In calculating the present value of paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture benefit, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than those shown in the commissioners 1961 industrial extended term insurance table. For insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculation of adjusted premiums and present values may be based on another table of mortality as specified by the company and approved by the director.

After May 23, 1969, a company may file with the director a written notice of its election to invoke paragraph 7 after a specified date before January 1, 1968. After the filing of the notice, then on the specified date, which is the operative date for the company, paragraph 7 is operative with respect to the industrial policies issued by the company and that bear a date of issue the same as or later than the specified date. If a company does not make an election, the operative date of paragraph 7 for the company is January 1, 1968.

Paragraphs 9 to 18 apply to all policies issued on or after the operative date of those paragraphs as defined in paragraph 18. Except as provided in paragraph 15, the adjusted premiums for any policy must be calculated on an annual basis and must be a uniform percentage of the respective premiums specified in the policy for each policy year, excluding amounts payable as extra premiums to cover impairments or special hazards and also excluding any uniform annual contract charge or policy fee specified in the policy in a statement of the method that is used to calculate the cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, so that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all adjusted premiums is equal to the sum of (i) the then present value of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy; (ii) 1% of either the amount of insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first 10 policy years; and (iii) 125% of the nonforfeiture net level premium as defined in this subsection. However, in applying the percentage specified in (iii), the nonforfeiture net level premium shall not be considered to exceed 4% of either the amount of insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or

the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first 10 policy years. The date of issue of a policy for the purpose of this subsection is the date on which the rated age of the insured is determined.

The nonforfeiture net level premium must be equal to the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of the guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy divided by the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of an annuity of 1 per annum payable on the date of issue of the policy and on each anniversary of the policy on which a premium falls due.

For policies that cause on a basis guaranteed in the policy unscheduled changes in benefits or premiums, or that provide an option for changes in benefits or premiums other than a change to a new policy, the adjusted premiums and present values initially must be calculated on the assumption that future benefits and premiums will not change from those stipulated at the date of issue of the policy. At the time of a change in the benefits or premiums, the future adjusted premiums, nonforfeiture net level premiums, and present values must be recalculated on the assumption that future benefits and premiums will not change from those stipulated by the policy immediately after the change.

Except as otherwise provided in paragraph 15 of this subsection, the recalculated future adjusted premiums is a uniform percentage of the respective future premiums specified in the policy for each policy year, excluding amounts payable as extra premiums to cover impairments and special hazards and excluding any uniform annual contract charge or policy fee specified in the policy in a statement of the method to calculate the cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, so that the present value, at the time of change to the newly defined benefits or premiums, of all the future adjusted premiums is equal to the excess of the sum of the then present value of the then future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy and the additional expense allowance, if any, over the then cash surrender value, if any, or present value of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit under the policy.

The additional expense allowance, at the time of the change to the newly defined benefits or premiums, is the sum of 1% of the excess, if positive, of the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first 10 policy years after the change over the average amount of insurance before the change at the beginning of each of the first 10 policy years after the time of the most recent previous change, or, if there has been no previous change, the date of issue of the policy; and 125% of the increase, if positive, in the nonforfeiture net level premium.

The recalculated nonforfeiture net level premium is equal to the result obtained by dividing (a) by (b) where (a) equals the sum of (i) the nonforfeiture net level premium applicable before the change times the present value of an annuity of 1 per annum payable on each anniversary of the policy on or after the date of the change on which a premium would have fallen due had the change not occurred; and (ii) the present value of the increase in future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy, and (b) equals the present value of an annuity of 1 per annum payable on each anniversary of the policy on or after the date of change on which a premium falls due.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection to the contrary, for a policy issued on a substandard basis that provides reduced graded amounts of insurance so that, in each policy year, the policy has the same tabular mortality cost as an otherwise similar policy issued on the standard basis that provides higher uniform amounts of insurance, adjusted premiums and present values for the substandard policy may be calculated as if it were issued to provide the higher uniform amounts of insurance on the standard basis.

All adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this section for all policies of ordinary insurance must be calculated on the basis of the commissioners 1980 standard ordinary mortality table or, at the election of the company for any 1 or more specified plans of life insurance, the commissioners 1980 standard ordinary mortality table with 10-year select mortality factors. All adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this section for all policies of industrial insurance must be calculated on the basis of the commissioners 1961 standard industrial mortality table. All adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this section for all policies issued in a particular calendar year must be calculated on the basis of a rate of interest not exceeding the nonforfeiture interest rate as defined in this subsection for policies issued in that calendar year. However:

(a) At the option of the company, calculations for all policies issued in a particular calendar year may be made on the basis of a rate of interest not exceeding the nonforfeiture interest rate, as defined in this subsection, for policies issued in the immediately preceding calendar year.

(b) Under any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, including any paid-up dividend additions, any cash surrender value available, whether or not required by subsection (2), must be calculated on the basis of the mortality table and rate of interest used in determining the amount of that paid-up nonforfeiture benefit and paid-up dividend additions, if any.

(c) A company may calculate the amount of any guaranteed paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, including any paid-up additions, under the policy on the basis of an interest rate no lower than that specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values.

(d) In calculating the present value of any paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture benefit, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than those shown in the commissioners 1980 extended term insurance table for policies of ordinary insurance and not more than the commissioners 1961 industrial extended term insurance table for policies of industrial insurance.

(e) For insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculation of adjusted premiums and present values may be based on appropriate modifications of the tables provided in subdivision (d).

(f) For a policy issued before the operative date of the valuation manual, any commissioners standard ordinary mortality tables, adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners, that are approved by a rule promulgated by the director for use in determining the minimum nonforfeiture standard or as provided under section 838 may be substituted for the commissioners 1980 standard ordinary mortality table with or without 10-year select mortality factors or for the commissioners 1980 extended term insurance table.

(g) For policies issued on or after the operative date of the valuation manual, the valuation manual must provide the commissioners standard mortality table for use in determining the minimum nonforfeiture standard that may be substituted for the commissioners 1980 standard ordinary mortality table with or without 10-year select mortality factors or for the commissioners 1980 extended term insurance table. If the director approves by regulation any commissioners standard ordinary mortality table adopted by the national association of insurance commissioners for use in determining the minimum nonforfeiture standard for policies issued on or after the operative date of the valuation manual, the minimum nonforfeiture standard supersedes the minimum nonforfeiture standard provided by the valuation manual.

(h) For a policy issued before the operative date of the valuation manual, any commissioners standard industrial mortality tables, adopted after 1980 by the national association of insurance commissioners, that are approved by a rule promulgated by the director for use in determining the minimum nonforfeiture standard may be substituted for the commissioners 1961 standard industrial mortality table or the commissioners 1961 industrial extended term insurance table.

(i) For policies issued on or after the operative date of the valuation manual, the valuation manual must provide the commissioners standard mortality table for use in determining the minimum nonforfeiture standard that may be substituted for the commissioners 1961 standard industrial mortality table or the commissioners 1961 industrial extended term insurance table. If the director approves by regulation any commissioners standard industrial mortality table adopted by the national association of insurance commissioners for use in determining the minimum nonforfeiture standard for policies issued on or after the operative date of the valuation manual, the minimum nonforfeiture standard supersedes the minimum nonforfeiture standard provided by the valuation manual. The following applies to the nonforfeiture interest rate:

(i) Subject to this subparagraph, for a policy issued before the operative date of the valuation manual, the nonforfeiture interest rate per annum for a policy issued in a particular calendar year is equal to 125% of the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for the policy as defined in the standard valuation law, rounded to the nearest 0.25%. The nonforfeiture interest rate under this subparagraph may not be less than 4%.

(ii) For policies issued on and after the operative date of the valuation manual, the nonforfeiture interest rate per annum for any policy issued in a particular calendar year is provided by the valuation manual.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this act to the contrary, any refiling of nonforfeiture values or their methods of computation for any previously approved policy form that involves only a change in the interest rate or mortality table used to compute nonforfeiture values may not require refiling of any other provisions of that policy form.

After July 10, 1982, a company may file with the director a written notice of its election to comply with paragraphs 9 to 18 of this subsection at a specified date before January 1, 1989, that is the operative date of those paragraphs for that company. If a company does not make an election, the operative date of paragraphs 9 to 18 of this subsection for the company is January 1, 1989.

(6) For a plan of life insurance that provides for future premium determination, the amounts of which are to be determined by the insurance company based on then estimates of future experience, or for a plan of life insurance as to which the minimum values cannot be determined by the methods described in subsections (2) to (5), all of the following apply:

(a) The director must be satisfied that the benefits provided under the plan are substantially as favorable to policyholders and insureds as the minimum benefits otherwise required by subsections (2) to (5).

(b) The director must be satisfied that the benefits and the pattern of premiums of that plan are not misleading to prospective policyholders or insureds.

(c) The cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits provided by the plan must not be less than the minimum values and benefits required for the plan computed by a method consistent with the principles of

this section, as determined by rules promulgated by the director.

(7) A cash surrender value and paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, available under the policy if there is a default in a premium payment due at a time other than on the policy anniversary, must be calculated with allowance for the lapse of time and the payment of fractional premiums beyond the last preceding policy anniversary. All values referred to in subsections (3), (4), and (5) may be calculated on the assumption that a death benefit is payable at the end of the policy year of death. The net value of any paid-up additions, other than paid-up term additions, must be not less than the amounts used to provide the additions. Notwithstanding subsection (3), additional benefits payable in any of the following ways, and premiums for all these additional benefits, must be disregarded in ascertaining cash surrender values and nonforfeiture benefits required by this section, and the additional benefits are not required to be included in any paid-up nonforfeiture benefits:

(a) In the event of death or dismemberment by accident or accidental means.

(b) In the event of total and permanent disability.

(c) As reversionary annuity or deferred reversionary annuity benefits.

(d) As term insurance benefits provided by a rider or supplemental policy provision to which, if issued as a separate policy, this section would not apply.

(e) As term insurance on the life of a child or on the lives of children provided in a policy on the life of a parent of the child, if the term insurance expires before the child's age is 26, is uniform in amount after the child's age is 1, and has not become paid-up by reason of the death of a parent of the child.

(f) As other policy benefits additional to life insurance and endowment benefits.

(8) This subsection applies to all policies issued after December 31, 1985. Any cash surrender value available under the policy if there is a default in a premium payment due on any policy anniversary must be in an amount that does not differ by more than 0.2% of either the amount of insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first 10 policy years from the sum of (a) the greater of zero and the basic cash value as specified in this subsection and (b) the present value of any existing paid-up additions less the amount of any indebtedness to the company under the policy.

The basic cash value must be equal to the present value on the anniversary of the future guaranteed benefits that would have been provided for by the policy, excluding any existing paid-up additions and before deduction of any indebtedness to the company, if there had been no default, less the then present value of the nonforfeiture factors, as defined in this subsection, corresponding to premiums that would have fallen due on and after the anniversary. However, the effects on the basic cash value of supplemental life insurance or annuity benefits or of family coverage must be the same as are the effects specified in subsection (3) or (5), whichever is applicable, on the cash surrender values.

The nonforfeiture factor for each policy year must be an amount equal to a percentage of the adjusted premium for the policy year, as defined in paragraphs 1 to 4 of subsection (5) or paragraphs 9 to 18 of subsection (5), whichever is applicable. The nonforfeiture factor:

(a) Must be the same percentage for each policy year between the second policy anniversary and the later of the fifth policy anniversary and the first policy anniversary at which there is available under the policy a cash surrender value in an amount, before including any paid-up additions and before deducting any indebtedness, of at least 0.2% of either the amount of insurance, if the insurance is uniform in amount, or the average amount of insurance at the beginning of each of the first 10 policy years.

(b) Must be such that no percentage after the later of the 2 policy anniversaries specified in subdivision (a) may apply to fewer than 5 consecutive policy years.

However, the basic cash value may not be less than the value that would be obtained if the adjusted premiums for the policy, as defined in paragraphs 1 to 4 or paragraphs 9 to 18 of subsection (5), whichever is applicable, were substituted for the nonforfeiture factors in the calculation of the basic cash value.

All adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this subsection must be calculated for a particular policy on the same mortality and interest bases as are used in demonstrating the policy's compliance with the other subsections of this section. The cash surrender values referred to in this subsection must include any endowment benefits provided for by the policy.

Any cash surrender value available other than if there is a default in a premium payment due on a policy anniversary and the amount of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit available under the policy if there is a default in a premium payment must be determined in manners consistent with the manners specified for determining the analogous minimum amounts in subsections (2), (3), (4), and (7) and paragraphs 9 to 18 of subsection (5). The amounts of any cash surrender values and of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefits granted in connection with additional benefits such as those listed in subsection (7) must conform with the principles of this subsection.

(9) This section does not apply to any of the following:

- (a) Reinsurance.
- (b) Group insurance.
- (c) Pure endowment.
- (d) Annuity or reversionary annuity contract.

(e) A term policy of uniform amount that does not provide guaranteed nonforfeiture or endowment benefits, or renewal of guaranteed nonforfeiture or endowment benefits, of 20 years or less expiring before age 71, for which uniform premiums are payable during the entire term of the policy.

(f) A term policy of decreasing amount that does not provide guaranteed nonforfeiture or endowment benefits and on which each adjusted premium, calculated as specified in subsection (5), is less than the adjusted premium calculated under subsection (5), on a term policy of uniform amount, or the renewal of a term policy that does not provide guaranteed nonforfeiture or endowment benefits, issued at the same age and for the same initial amount of insurance and for a term of 20 years or less expiring before age 71, for which uniform premiums are payable during the entire term of the policy.

(g) A policy that does not provide guaranteed nonforfeiture or endowment benefits, for which no cash surrender value, if any, or present value of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, at the beginning of any policy year, calculated as specified in subsections (3) to (5), exceeds 2.5% of the amount of insurance at the beginning of the same policy year.

(h) A policy that is delivered outside this state through an agent or other representative of the company issuing the policy.

For purposes of determining the applicability of this section, the age at expiry for a joint term life insurance policy is the age at expiry of the oldest life.

(10) After July 30, 1943, a company may file with the director a written notice of its election to comply with this section after a specified date before January 1, 1948. After the filing of the notice, then on the specified date, that is the operative date for the company, this section is operative with respect to the policies thereafter issued by the company. If a company does not make an election, the operative date of this section for the company is January 1, 1948.

(11) As used in this section, "operative date of the valuation manual" means January 1 of the first calendar year that the valuation manual as that term is defined in section 836b is effective.

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