



Individual Fixed and/or Variable Deferred Annuity Product Outline
(Last Updated October 6, 2020)

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Individual Fixed and/or Variable Deferred Annuity Product Outline
(Last Updated October 6, 2020)

This outline is current as of October 6, 2020. Subsequent changes to statutes, regulations, circular letters, etc., may not be reflected in the outline. In case of any doubt, contact the Life Bureau.

D) Scope

This product outline applies to individual deferred annuity contracts and annuity applications delivered or issued for delivery in New York. For purposes of this outline, deferred annuities include all annuities other than immediate annuities. Immediate annuities are annuity contracts in which the first annuity income payment begins in 13 or fewer months after issue and provides for a series of substantially equal periodic payments to be made not less frequently than annually during the annuity period. See IRC Section 72(u)(4). See also Section (III)(G)(3) of this outline. This outline replaces the Individual Fixed and/or Variable Deferred Annuity Outline last updated May 20, 2014.

The outline applies to fixed deferred annuities including excess interest annuities, modified guaranteed annuities, guaranteed paid-up deferred annuities and equity index annuities as well as to variable annuities and fixed and variable annuities, as those terms are defined below. For purposes of this outline only, the terms excess interest annuities, modified guaranteed annuities, equity indexed annuities, guaranteed paid-up deferred annuities, variable annuities and fixed and variable annuities shall be defined as set forth below. In other contexts, different definitions may be appropriate.

Excess Interest Annuities – Fixed deferred annuities in which premiums less expenses are accumulated at a guaranteed minimum interest rate and provide for the possibility of additional amounts (excess interest) above the guaranteed minimum interest rate at the discretion of the insurer.

Market Value Adjusted Annuities (also referred to as MVA annuities or Modified Guaranteed Annuities) – Fixed deferred annuities that guarantee principal and a high rate of interest on amounts deposited for a specified time period up to ten years with an unqualified right to withdraw an unadjusted cash surrender benefit upon the expiration of the specified time period. Withdrawals that are not made at maturity or at the expiration of the specified period may be subject to a market value adjustment.

Equity Index Annuities – Fixed deferred annuities that credit excess interest in accordance with an external equity market index, such as the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index, and provide a guaranteed minimum floor to limit downside risk.

Guaranteed Paid-Up Deferred Annuities – Fixed deferred annuities in which each contribution purchases guaranteed income determined at the time of contribution to commence at a stated date. Guaranteed paid-up deferred annuities do not credit additional amounts (excess interest) and may not provide for cash surrender or death benefits.

Variable Annuities – Deferred separate account annuities in which the account value or amounts payable or credited under the contract during the accumulation phase vary with the investment performance of the assets allocated to the separate account.

Fixed and Variable Annuities – Deferred annuities that combine both fixed and variable accounts in one contract.

II) Filing Process

II.A) General Information

A.1) Prior Approval Requirement

- (a) Section 3201(b)(1) provides that no policy form shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless it has been filed with and approved by the Superintendent as conforming to the requirements of the Insurance Law (standard and generally applicable provisions) and not inconsistent with law (federal and state statutory, regulatory and decisional law).
- (b) Section 3201(a) provides that "policy form" means any policy, contract, certificate, or evidence of insurance and any application therefor, or rider or endorsement thereto, affording benefits of the kinds of insurance specified in section 1113(a)(1), (2), (3), or (24), a group annuity certificate to which section 3219(a) applies and a funding agreement authorized by section 3222. Note that a document that has the effect of amending the terms, provisions or benefits of a policy, contract or certificate constitutes a policy form and must be submitted for approval.
- (c) Section 50.5 of Regulation 47 provides that the filing and approval requirements applicable to individual and group annuity contracts and certificates used in connection with group annuity contracts shall, to the extent appropriate, be applicable to individual and group separate account annuity contracts and certificates used in connection with group separate account annuity contracts, respectively.

A.2) Discretionary Authority For Disapproval

Section 3201(c)(1) and (2) permits the Superintendent to disapprove any policy form that contains provisions that are misleading, deceptive, unfair, unjust, or inequitable or if its issuance would be prejudicial to the interests of contract holders or members. See also Sections 2123, 3209, 4224, 4226, 4228(h), 4231, and 4239. Filings that are incomplete or do not comply with applicable laws and regulations will be rejected. See Circular Letter No. 14 (1997).

A.3) No Filing Fee

A.4) Filings Must be Submitted Through State Electronic Rate and Forms Filing system ("SERFF")

- (a) Effective May 25, 2020, 11 NYCRR 6 (Insurance Regulation 195) will require that policy form, rate, and compensation filings must be submitted through SERFF. As of May 25, 2020, the Department will no longer accept paper filings or filings made in any manner other than SERFF, except where an exemption has been granted for a specific submission pursuant to section 6.3 of Regulation 195.
- (b) For general guidelines regarding SERFF submissions, please see the guidance for SERFF filings available on the Department's website at

https://www.dfs.ny.gov/apps_and_licensing/life_insurers/general_serff_guidelines_f_or_form_filings

(c) Exemption from SERFF Submission Requirement

An insurer that is required to make a submission using SERFF pursuant to Regulation 195 may apply for an exemption from the requirement that a particular filing be made electronically by submitting a written request that complies with the requirements set forth in Section 6.3 of Regulation 195. Guidance on requesting an exemption may be found on the Department's website at

https://www.dfs.ny.gov/apps_and_licensing/life_insurers/reg195_filing_guidance

II.B) Types of Filings

B.1) Prior Approval

Policy forms submitted under Section 3201(b)(1) of the Insurance Law are subject to the submission rules noted herein, especially Circular Letter Nos. 6 (1963) and 14 (1997).

B.2) Alternative Approval Procedure

- (a) Section 3201(b)(6) and Circular Letter No. 2 (1998) provide for an expedited approval procedure designed to prevent delays by deeming forms to be approved or denied if the Department or insurer fail to act in a timely manner.
- (b) Circular Letter No. 2 (1998) provides that the certification of compliance should make reference to any law or regulation that specifically applies or is unique to the type of contract form (and rates as applicable) submitted. An alternative would be to submit a certification of compliance with the applicable laws and regulations cited in this product outline. A statement that the filing is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations is not acceptable.

B.3) Prior Approval with Certification Procedure

- (a) Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) provides for an expedited approval procedure based on an appropriate certification of compliance signed by an officer of the company in the format provided by Circular Letter No. 6 (2004). Certifications that have altered or otherwise modified the language of the certification will not be accepted.
- (b) The original signed certification must be provided. The form number of each form and the memorandum of variable material for each form must be listed in the body of the certification. For long lists, it would be acceptable to begin the list in the body of the certification and include the rest of the list in an attachment to the certification. However, it would be unacceptable to list all of the forms in a separate attachment.
- (c) The SERFF Filing Description must comply with applicable circular letter and product outline guidance.
- (d) Substitution filings/follow-up correspondence with post-approval form changes requested prior to initial issuance of forms will not be permitted for Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) filings.

B.4) Filing of non-English Versions of Forms

- (a) The English version of the form must be approved before the non-English version can be approved. The SERFF Filing Description must identify, by form number, date of approval and Department file number, the previously approved form that is being translated into a non-English version.
- (b) The non-English version must have a different form number to distinguish it from the English version. (For example, the Spanish version of form APP-123 could be APP-123-S.)
- (c) An original certification by a translator must be provided indicating that the text of the form is an accurate and complete translation of the English version of the form. The certification must reference the specific form numbers of both the English and non-English forms and must reference the memorandum of variable material. The certification may not use qualifying language such as “to the best of my knowledge and belief”.
- (d) An original certification by an officer of the company must be provided indicating that the officer has exercised due diligence in choosing a competent translator or translation service. The certification must reference the specific form numbers of both the English and non-English forms. The certification must state that the underlying English language policy form achieves a minimum Flesch score of 45 in accordance with Section 3102(c)(1)(D). Section 3102(b)(3).
- (e) If the approval of the English version of the form was subject to any conditions or limitations, then the non-English language version of the form will be subject to the same conditions or limitations.
- (f) If the non-English version of the form contains variable material, a memorandum of variable material must be provided. The exact language of any non-English alternate text must be set forth.

II.C) Preparation of Forms – Circular Letter No. 6 (1963)

C.1) Form Numbers

Form numbers must appear in the lower left-hand corner of the cover page of the form. Section I.D. of Circular Letter No. 6 (1963). The lower left-hand corner of the subsequent pages of the form should either contain the same form number as appears on the cover page or should be left blank. The subsequent pages should not contain form numbers that differ from the form number on the cover page. However, the data page of the contract may be separately approved as a different form with a different form number.

C.2) Hypothetical Data

All blank spaces for policy forms need to be filled in with hypothetical data, except applications. Section I.E.1 of Circular Letter No. 6 (1963).

C.3) Numbering Variable Material

If variable material within the policy form is numbered to identify the corresponding entry in the memorandum of variability (Department recommends this as a best practice), this numbered version of the policy form should be attached as the policy

form under the Form Schedule in SERFF. The company does not need to submit a separate “clean” copy of the application with the numbers removed. If a company elects to include a “clean” version in the submission, it should be included under the Supporting Documentation tab in SERFF.

C.4) Application

The application to be used with the contract must be an approved form. When submitting a contract form to which a copy of the application will be attached when issued, the form and file number for the previously approved application must be supplied. If the application has not been approved, the application form must be submitted with the contract form for approval. If the application is already pending approval, provide the Department’s file number. Section I.E.4 of Circular Letter No. 6 (1963).

C.5) Final Format

Policy forms submitted for formal approval should be submitted in the form intended for actual issue. Section I.F.1 of Circular Letter No. 6 (1963). Revisions to font style, paper, weight and ink color are permitted provided that the forms continue to comply with all applicable laws, including but not limited to Insurance Law Section 3102. A company may not reserve the right to make additional revisions outside of those specifically listed above.

C.6) Submission Made on Behalf of Company

If the filing is made on behalf of the company by another party, the “SERFF Filing Company” field must identify the name of the company on whose behalf the filing is being made and a letter authorizing the third party to act on behalf of the company must be provided. The letter must be:

- (a) on company letterhead or include the company name in the subject line of the letter;
- (b) specifically addressed to the New York State Department of Financial Services;
- (c) properly executed by an authorized officer of the company;
- (d) dated; and
- (e) either
 - (i) specific to the file submitted for approval by including form number(s); or
 - (ii) generally applicable to all policy forms filed on behalf of the insurer as long as a copy of such authorization is included in each submission.

It is the company’s responsibility to ensure that their authorizations are accurate and reflect their current relationship with the third-party filer.

C.7) Circular Letter No. 8 (1999)

For SERFF submissions, the Form Schedule will replace the “RE” requirement of Circular Letter No. 8 (1999). See Special Forms Schedule Handling of the General SERFF Guidelines for Forms Filings.

II.D) SERFF Filing Description/Requested Filing Mode

All relevant information regarding the submission, including the specified information set forth below, must be included in the SERFF Filing Description.

Note: References in this outline to SERFF Filing Description requirements are also applicable to submission letters for non-SERFF filings made pursuant to an exemption, unless otherwise noted. For non-SERFF filings, any information that would ordinarily be included in the Filing Description must be included in a separate signed cover letter.

D.1) Filing Basis

The first sentence of the SERFF Filing Description should identify the type of filing, such as prior approval, Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) certified filing, etc., (See Filing Basis section of the General SERFF Guidelines for Forms Filings) and must be consistent with the Requested Filing Mode in SERFF.

https://www.dfs.ny.gov/apps_and_licensing/life_insurers/general_serff_guidelines_for_form_filings

D.2) Compliance with Section I.G of Circular Letter No. 6 (1963)

- (a) Identify form number of each form submitted.
- (b) A statement of the type of coverage provided.
- (c) Indicate whether (1) the form is replacing a previously approved form (provide the form number and date of approval); (2) the form will be issued in addition to other similar forms (provide form numbers and dates of approval); or (3) the form is a new form unlike any previously approved form.
- (d) If the form is replacing a previously submitted form and there have not been a substantial number of changes, submit a highlighted copy showing the material differences or changes made to the form. If the changes are too extensive, then a highlighted copy is not required, but the changes must be identified in the submission letter. State whether the previously submitted form was approved, disapproved, withdrawn or otherwise disposed or is still pending approval (under review) with the Department and provide the form number and file number of the form.
- (e) If the form being submitted is other than a contract (i.e. rider, endorsement, or insert page), give the form number of the contract with which it will be used, or, if for more general use, describe the type or group of such forms as well as whether the pending form(s) will be used with new and/or previously issued/delivered contracts.
- (f) When the form is an insert page form, the insurer must submit a statement of the pages that always must be included in the policy form and a list of all optional pages, if any, together with an explanation of the use thereof.
- (g) If an insurer wishes to replace a very recently approved policy form because of an error found after approval, the insurer may request to make a substitution in the original file. A substitution is available if the approved policy form has not been issued and the insurer is only fixing a minor error. To request a substitution, the insurer should submit a Note to Reviewer in SERFF in the original file in which the

form was approved. The request should confirm that the form has not been issued and identify the correction the insurer wishes to make. If the reviewer determines that a substitution is appropriate, the reviewer will reopen the SERFF file and the insurer will need to “amend” the SERFF file to replace the previously approved policy form with the corrected form in the SERFF Form Schedule. The insurer may, under these circumstances, use the same form number on the corrected form.

If a substitution in the original file is not available (e.g., policy form was issued, significant revisions being made, etc.) or the insurer does not wish to do a substitution, then the insurer would need to submit the new version of the policy form, with a new form number, in a new filing.

Note: The substitution process is not available for policy forms approved under the Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) procedure. Any change to a form previously approved under the Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) procedure requires a separate new filing and new form number.

- (h) For contracts with variable accounts, the SERFF Filing Description should indicate whether a contract filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) is required and the current status of such filing.
- (i) If the contract provides commutation benefits the letter must so indicate.
- (j) If partial withdrawals do not result in pro rata reduction in the death benefit provided under the variable annuity contract, the letter must disclose this fact.
- (k) For paper submissions:
 - (i) Submit in duplicate. Section I.E.7 of Circular Letter No. 6 (1963)
 - (ii) The submission letter must be signed by a representative of the insured authorized to submit forms for filing or approval for the insurer.

D.3) Explanation of Unique Features and Market

- (a) The SERFF Filing Description should be as detailed as possible explaining any innovative or unique products or features and any special markets intended. (In general, an innovative or unique product or feature would include one that has not been previously approved by the Department for the insurer or is new to the marketplace in New York.)
- (b) Describe the type of plan, fund or program funded by the policy form, such as IRC Sections 401(a), 401(k), 403(b), 408 IRA, SEP IRA, SIMPLE IRA, ROTH IRA, 457, CRAT, CRUT, and NIMCRUT. If the contract is intended to be a Qualified Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC) the SERFF Filing Description must identify it as such. See section VI.D of this outline for additional QLAC submission requirements.
- (c) Include the name under which the annuity product will be marketed, if known at the time of submission.

D.4) Guaranteed Living Benefits

- (a) These benefits provide for a guaranteed floor on certain elective benefits (e.g., cash surrender value) regardless of the performance of the variable funds. (“VAGLB’s”) The SERFF Filing Description must disclose any guaranteed living benefits (e.g.,

guaranteed minimum account balance [GMAB], guaranteed minimum income benefit [GMIB], or guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit [GMWB]) provided under the contract, including whether the contract owner can discontinue the benefit (and the charge for the benefit) once elected.

- (b) The SERFF Filing Description must include confirmation that the guaranteed living benefit when combined with any other benefits (e.g. death benefits) does not provide for a guaranteed return of considerations accumulated at an interest rate of 3% or more. Section 4240(d)(1).
- (c) The SERFF Filing Description must include a description of any asset allocation models, (e.g., investment allocation restrictions or limitations as well as transfer limitations) associated with the VAGLB. Detailed trading rules associated with the VAGLB, if any are applicable, must be submitted to the Department for filing.

D.5) Availability of Cash Surrender Benefit and Death Benefit

- (a) For fixed annuities, if cash surrender benefits are not provided, the SERFF Filing Description must indicate that no cash surrender benefits are provided and must specify the applicable exception under Section 44.6 of Regulation 127. See Section 4223(h). In the event the insurer believes the discretionary exception of Section 44.6(a)(6) is applicable, the filing must be made under the regular prior approval process, rather than the Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) process, unless approval under Section 44.6(a)(6) of Reg. 127 has already been received. Similarly, for variable annuities, if the insurer believes the Department should exercise discretion to determine that cash values are not appropriate, the filing must be made under the regular prior approval process. See Section 50.7(a)(3) of Regulation 47. See also Sections (III)(F)(10) and (III)(E)(11) of this outline (Cash Surrender Benefits).
- (b) If prior to the commencement of annuity payments no death benefit is provided or the death benefit is not at least equal to the actual accumulation amount (in the case of a fixed account other than an equity index account), or the equity index value (in the case of an equity index account) or the account value, (in the case of a variable account), the SERFF Filing Description must so indicate and, if applicable, must explain why no death benefit is provided prior to the commencement of annuity payments. See Section 4223 (c)(1), (f) and (h) and Section 50.3(a)(8) of Regulation 47. See also Sections (III)(F)(9) and (III)(E)(9) of this outline (Death Benefits).

D.6) Applicability of a Market-Value Adjustment

- (a) The SERFF Filing Description must indicate whether a market value adjustment (MVA) formula is applicable.
- (b) The SERFF Filing Description must indicate whether a withdrawal charge formula (with an embedded MVA pursuant to Section 44.4 of Regulation 127) is applicable.

D.7) Maximum Maturity Date or Maximum Annuitization Age

If the contract provides for a maximum annuitization age or maximum maturity date, the SERFF Filing Description must specify the maximum issue age. See also Section (III)(G)(4) of this outline.

D.8) Noncompliance Explanation

If the annuity does not comply with a specific product outline provision or if the Company has an alternate interpretation of a product outline provision, the SERFF Filing Description must identify the provision and provide a complete explanation of the Company's position on the issue. Such submissions may not be submitted through the Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) certified process unless the Department has given permission.

D.9) Resubmissions

If the annuity has been previously submitted to the Department and the file was closed or withdrawn, any resubmission of the annuity to the Department must be complete by itself, reference the file number of the previously closed file and address all outstanding issues in the new SERFF Filing Description.

D.10) Circular Letter No. 14 (1997)

Filings that are incomplete or do not comply with laws and regulations will be closed. See Circular Letter No. 14 (1997). Note a product that does not comply with a specific product outline requirement or which is considered a substantively noncompliant product will be a factor in determining whether a file will be closed, unless a noncompliance explanation is included in the SERFF Filing Description.

D.11) Informational Filing:

For SERFF submissions of an informational filing, the company should use a SERFF TOI of "Life – Informational", a SERFF Sub-TOI of "Form or Rate Related", a SERFF Filing Type of either "Form" or "Rate" as appropriate, and a SERFF requested Filing Mode of "Informational". All informational filings will be acknowledged by the Department indicating that the information submitted has been placed on file with the Department for informational purposes only. The company should wait for the acknowledgement from the Department that the information has been filed prior to its use

D.12) Sex-Distinct/Unisex

The SERFF Filing Description should advise as to whether the contract is sex-distinct or unisex. If sex-distinct, the letter should confirm that the contract will not be issued in any employer-employee situation subject to the Norris decision and/or Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. If a previously approved unisex endorsement or unisex pages will be used with the contract for Norris or Title VII situations, the SERFF Filing Description should so state.

D.13) Fixed Account Availability Restrictions and Right to Refuse Premium Contributions

(a) Where the forms include a reserved right to restrict availability of the fixed account in a flexible premium fixed and variable deferred annuity or a reserved right to restrict premium payments in a flexible premium fixed deferred annuity, the SERFF Filing Description must include the insurer's (a) confirmation that the reserved right will only be exercised when the yield on investments would not support the contract's guaranteed minimum interest rate or, in the case of a flexible premium fixed annuity, where additional premium would exceed maximum premium limitations set forth in the contract and (b) assurance that the discontinuance or

restriction would not be exercised in an unfairly discriminatory manner pursuant to Section 4224.

- (b) For any flexible premium contract (fixed and variable, fixed or variable only) that includes a reserved right to stop accepting premium payments or any contract that reserves the right to restrict the availability of the fixed account, the SERFF Filing Description must include the insurer's assurance that the discontinuance or restriction would not be exercised in an unfairly discriminatory manner pursuant to Section 4224.

See Sections (III)(A)(9) and (10) and (III)(H) of this Outline for more on fixed account availability restrictions and reservation of right to refuse premium payment.

II.E) Attachments

E.1) Readability Certification

- (a) Provide a Flesch score certification signed by an officer of the company in accordance with Section 3102. The Flesch score must be at least 45. The number of words, sentences, and syllables in the form should be set forth as part of the certification. Refer to the Department's February 18, 1982 letter, available on the Department's website, for a sample certification.
https://www.dfs.ny.gov/apps_and_licensing/life_insurers/guidance_readability_Feb_1982
Note that the Memorandum of Variable Material for each form must be listed separately in the Flesch score certification. The certification should be attached under Supporting Documentation in SERFF.
- (b) The application maybe scored in conjunction with the contract to achieve a score of 45. Section 3102(c)(5).
- (c) Section 3102(b)(1)(A) excludes any insurance policy, as defined in Section 3102(a), which has been determined to be a security subject to federal jurisdiction.

E.2) Actuarial Opinion and Memorandum

An actuarial opinion and memorandum must be included with each submission. In addition, section 3201 (c)(10) and Section 44.7 of Regulation 127 require an actuarial opinion and memorandum for annuity contracts that include a market value adjustment formula.

E.3) Plan of Operation

For an annuity contract that permits amounts to be allocated to one or more separate accounts, the filing must include a copy of the approval letter from the Department for each plan of operation (or amendment thereof) or if approval has not yet been received include a statement advising as to when the plan of operation was filed with the Department or deemed approved by operation of law. Section 4240(e).

E.4) Prospectus/Offering Memorandum

If a prospectus or offering memorandum will be used with the annuity, a copy of the draft or final prospectus/offering memorandum must be made available upon Department request.

E.5) Actuarial Nonforfeiture Certification

A certification must be provided, which is signed and dated by an actuary stating, as applicable, that:

- (a) the actuary signing the certification is a member in good standing of the American Academy of Actuaries or the Society of Actuaries, and
- (b) the fixed account portion of the annuity contract, whether in the general account or separate account, is in compliance with the nonforfeiture requirements of the New York Insurance Law and regulations applicable to individual fixed deferred annuities, and
- (c) the variable account portion of the annuity contract is in compliance with the nonforfeiture requirements of the New York Insurance Law and regulations applicable to the variable account portions of separate account deferred annuities, and
- (d) the actuary has read the forms and supporting material submitted with the file.

Note: The nonforfeiture certification is not required for submissions made pursuant to Circular Letter No. 6 (2004). The general certification required by Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) eliminates the need for this more specific certification.

E.6) Memorandum of Variable Material

The submission must include a separate detailed memorandum of variability for any variable material. The memorandum of variability is subject to approval, must comply with the filing guidance on the Department's website, and should be submitted under the Form Schedule in SERFF.

E.7) Tax Qualified Endorsements and Riders

- (a) All annuities being issued on a tax-qualified basis should be reviewed for compliance with the Internal Revenue Code requirements prior to submission to the Department.
- (b) It is recommended that an insurer's tax counsel review all such tax-qualified endorsements prior to submission to ensure compliance with current requirements.
- (c) A certification of compliance from the tax counsel or other evidence of compliance (i.e. IRS approval) would obviate the need for a detailed review by Department staff. (Note: The general certification required for Circular Letter No. 6 of 2004 filings would eliminate the need for this more specific certification.)

E.8) Statement of Self-Support

Provide a statement of self-support in compliance with Section 4228(h) for each form in the submission except application forms and forms accompanied by a statement signed by the company actuary that the forms provide supplementary benefits which in the opinion of the actuary are de minimis. The self-support statement should state that it is valid for any combination of variable material submitted for approval. In making this determination the actuary may take into consideration the company's documented procedures for the determination of non-guaranteed elements. Each product type must be self-supporting.

E.9) Screen Shots

- (a) If an insurer is seeking an extension of approval in accordance with section VII.A.2 of this outline, provide screen shots of the application process under Supporting Documentation in SERFF. Include any pop-ups, drop downs, FAQs, or linked material that could appear in the application process either within the screen shots or as a supporting document.
- (b) If an insurer is seeking approval of an application not previously approved that will only be available in an electronic format (i.e., will be completed and signed electronically) and there is no corresponding paper application, then screen shots must be submitted for approval as the application form under the Form Schedule in SERFF. In this case, the screen shots must contain a distinct form number in the lower left corner in accordance with Section I.D. of the Department's Circular Letter No. 6 (1963) and must comply with all applicable requirements of this Outline. Reflexive material, including drop down options, must be submitted for approval in a corresponding Memorandum of Variable Material. Include any FAQs, pop-ups, or linked material that could appear in the application process under the Supporting Documentation tab in SERFF.

E.10) Electronic/Telephonic Procedures

If the application is for use electronically (internet or on screen) or telephonically, then the exact use must be described. General descriptions, such as use in "an electronic format," are not sufficient. The insurer's procedure for collecting, transmitting, storing and protecting electronic information must be provided. See Section VIII of this Outline.

II.F) Key References

- (a) Insurance Law.
Sections 1113, 3102, 3105, 3201, 3204, 3206, 3214, 3215, 3219, 3227, 4223, 4228, 4231, 4232, 4240.
- (b) Federal Law.
IRC Sections 72(p) and (s), 401(a), 401(k), 403(b), 408, 412(i), 457. Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Investment Companies Act of 1940, Investment Advisors Act of 1940.
- (c) Regulations.
Regulations: Regulation 34-A (11 NYCRR § 219), Regulation 47 (11 NYCRR § 50), Regulation 60 (11 NYCRR § 51), Regulation 127 (11 NYCRR § 44), Regulation 152 (11 NYCRR § 243), Regulation 187 (11 NYCRR § 224), Regulation 194 (11 NYCRR § 30), Regulation 195 (11 NYCRR § 6), Regulation 210 (11 NYCRR § 48).
- (d) Circular Letters.
CL 4 (1963), CL 6 (1963), CL 14 (1997), CL 2 (1998), CL 33 (1998), CL 8 (1999), CL 33 (1999) CL 13 (2000), CL 21 (2000), CL 6 (2004), CL 8 (2010) and CL 5 (2011).

III) Individual Annuity Contract

Note that separate account annuity contracts provide that amounts paid to the insurer to provide annuities shall be allocated, in whole or part, to one or more separate accounts. See Section 50.1(a)(3) of Regulation 47. For purposes of this outline, separate account annuity contracts that permit allocations to a fixed account is considered a combination fixed and variable annuity contract. Amounts allocated to the insurer's general account under a separate account annuity contract are subject to the provisions of the Insurance Law applicable to individual fixed deferred annuity contracts. In addition, amounts allocated to a guaranteed separate account are subject to the provisions of the Insurance Law applicable to individual fixed deferred annuity contracts to the extent that benefits are guaranteed at any time to be not less than an amount equal to or greater than such allocated amounts accumulated to such time at three percent per annum. See Section 4240(d)(1) and (2) of the Insurance Law and 2-15-02 Office of General Counsel opinion regarding "Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit and N.Y. Ins. Law Section 4223 (McKinney 2000)." The language in Section 4240(d)(1) was added to require that fixed annuities funded through an insurer's separate account comply with the provisions of the Insurance Law applicable to individual fixed deferred annuity contracts. In general, the separate account provisions of this outline apply to amounts allocated to a separate account or accounts that provide for benefits that vary according to the investment experience of such separate account or accounts.

III.A) Cover Page

A.1) Company's Name and Address

- (a) The licensed New York company's name must appear on the cover page of the contract as well as the cover page of each rider and endorsement form.
- (b) The full street address of the company's Home Office must appear on the cover page, front or back, and should be bracketed or underlined to reflect possible future changes. For changes applicable to new business, an informational filing is required. For changes applicable to existing business, an endorsement setting forth the new address must be submitted for approval and sent to all holders of in-force contracts. Refer to the guidance available on the Department's website.
- (c) In addition to the home office address, the full street address of the administrative or service office (if different than the home office address) may be set forth on the front or back cover of each contract. The administrative or service office address, if any, should be bracketed or underlined to reflect possible future changes. (An informational filing is required for such changes.)
- (d) No unlicensed insurer's name may appear anywhere on the form. Section 3201(c)(1).
- (e) If the name of another entity is included on the cover page (insurance group designation, name of the licensed parent company or licensed affiliate, etc.) or if a logo, trademark or other device is included, such name or device shall not be displayed in a manner that would have a tendency to mislead or deceive as to the true identity of the insurer, or create the impression that someone other than the insurer would have any responsibility for the financial obligations under the contract. Section 3201(c)(1). This would apply to applications as well.
 - (i) The name of the issuing insurer must be clearly disclosed, with equal prominence to any other entity mentioned.

- (ii) The contract must be clearly identified as an annuity contract issued by the insurer.
- (iii) See FINRA Rule 2210 (Communications with the Public), which requires that the name of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") member (and nonmember) be disclosed clearly and prominently and that the nature of the relationship, if any, and the products offered by each entity be clearly identified.
- (iv) See also Rules 134, 135a, and 482 of the Securities Act of 1933.

A.2) Free Look Provision

- (a) The contract or a notice attached to the contract must contain a provision to the effect that it may be surrendered to the insurer together with a written request for cancellation during a period specified in the provision or notice. Sections 3219(a)(9) and 4240(a)(13).
- (b) The period specified must not be less than ten days nor more than thirty days from the date the contract was received by the contract holder. A 30-day "free look" period is required for mail order situations. Sections 3219(a)(9) and 4240(a)(13). A 60-day "free look" period is required for replacement contracts. Section 51.6(d) of Regulation 60. Companies are reminded that appropriate policy form filings are needed to change any language in the policy form free look provision that conflicts with required extended free look periods. This is usually accomplished with the use of either approved variable material or an approved policy form endorsement. See Insurance Law Section 3201. See also Section A.1.b of this outline.
- (c) The refund must be no less than the following:
 - (i) For a fixed account without an MVA, the consideration paid for the contract, including any fees or other charges. Section 3219(a)(9);
 - (ii) For a fixed account with an MVA, the amount of the cash surrender benefit plus the amount of all fees and other charges deducted from gross considerations or imposed under the contract. Section 3219(a)(9);
 - (iii) For annuity contracts that include a separate account,
 - (I) premiums paid, including any fees or other charges (whether deducted from considerations received or taken from account values); minus
 - (II) the net amount allocated to the separate account; plus
 - (III) the cash value of any amounts allocated to the separate account (or if the contract does not have a cash value, the reserve for the contract of any amounts allocated to a separate account. Section 4240(a)(13).
- (d) For the variable portion of separate account annuity contracts, we have permitted insurers to refund the entire premium allocated to one or more separate accounts during the free look period on the basis that such provision is at least as favorable as Section 4240(a)(13).

- (e) The “date of surrender” means the date the contract is actually mailed to the company or the date the contract holder actually delivers the contract to the company or to an authorized representative of the company. The contract holder could surrender the contract to either a sales representative or a corporate officer at one of the regional offices. The date of such transfer should be the date used to determine the cash value of the contract.

A.3) Form Identification Number

A form identification number (consisting of numerical digits, letters, or both) must appear in the lower left-hand corner of the cover page in accordance with Section I.(D) of Department Circular Letter No. 6 (1963). The lower left-hand corner of the subsequent pages of the form should either contain the same form number as the cover page or be left blank. The subsequent pages should not contain form numbers that differ from the form number on the cover page. However, the data pages of the contract may be separately approved as a different form with a different form number.

A.4) Brief Description of the Contract

- (a) A brief description of the contract (e.g., “individual separate account flexible premium deferred annuity” or “individual variable single premium deferred annuity”) appears on the cover page. The word “Individual” must appear as part of the contract description. To the extent that general account or fixed account funding is provided in the separate account annuity contract, the description may also indicate the following: “fixed account funding,” “modified guaranteed annuity” (“MGA,” also known as “market-value adjustment annuity” or “MVA annuity”), or “equity-indexed annuity” (“EIA”). No marketing name may appear in the contract including riders. (Note, a marketing name may be used in the application form for the contract, but only if it appears in addition to a generic description of the contract.)
 - (i) *Variable annuity contract* is defined in Section 50.1(a)(4) of Regulation 47 as “a separate account annuity contract which includes provision for deferred or immediate annuity payments the amount of which, after such payments have commenced, varies according to the investment experience of any separate account maintained by the insurer as to such contract, as provided in Section 4240 of the Insurance Law, as amended.” The Department recognizes that the phrase “variable annuity” is often also used to refer to a contract in which the account value varies during the accumulation phase according to the investment experience of the separate account.
 - (ii) *Separate account annuity contract* is defined in Section 50.1(a)(3) of Regulation 47 as “any contract which provides that amounts paid to the insurer to provide for annuities shall be allocated by the insurer, in whole or in part, to one or more separate accounts pursuant to Section 4240 of the Insurance Law, whether such annuities are payable in fixed or variable amounts or both.”
- (b) Include a statement as to whether the contract is participating or non-participating. Section II.F.1. of Circular Letter No. 4 (1963). This requirement generally applies to the portion of the contract funded through the insurer’s general account.

A.5) Separate Account Disclosures

- (a) There must be a statement identifying the elements of the contract (such as benefits or premiums) which are on a variable basis. Section 4240(a)(11)(C).
- (b) There must be a statement that the contract value of the variable sub-accounts (and any other variable contract elements) is based on the value of the separate account assets which are not guaranteed as to fixed dollar amounts and will increase or decrease in value based upon investment results. Section 4240(a)(11).
- (c) Every variable annuity contract that provides for variable annuity payout options must include a statement which (i) discloses the smallest annual rate of investment return which would have to be earned on the assets of the separate account so that the dollar amount of variable annuity payments will not decrease; or (ii) sets forth the conditions under which the dollar amount of variable payments will not decrease. Section 50.6(b) of Regulation 47.
 - (i) Note that the smallest annual rate of return cannot exceed 6.5%, except as noted in item (ii) below. Section 50.6(a)(1) of Regulation 47 provides that the method of computing the dollar amount of variable annuity payments shall be such that, if the annual rate of investment return of the separate account were six and one-half percent at all times from the issue of the contract, such amounts would not decrease. For example, if the assumed interest rate underlying the annuity payments were 5% and the asset-based charges exceeded 1.5%, then the method of computing the variable annuity payments would fail to comply with Section 50.6(a)(1).
 - (ii) Note the First Amendment to Regulation 47 amended Section 50.6(a) and (b) to permit insurers to use other methods or rates in computing the dollar amount of variable annuity payments where such methods or rates are determined by the Superintendent to be fair, equitable, reasonable and not less favorable to participants or annuitants.
- (d) A statement of any explicit charges against the assets of the separate account. Section 50.6(b) of Regulation 47.

A.6) Officer's Signatures

- (a) The signature of at least one officer of the company in order to execute the contract is required as a matter of contract law.
- (b) Signatures are to be underlined or bracketed to denote variable material.

A.7) Disclosure of No Cash Surrender Benefit

If the contract fails to provide cash surrender benefits at any time prior to commencement of annuity payments, a statement to this effect must appear in a prominent place (i.e. the cover page) Section 4223(h) and 3201(c)(1). See also Sections (III)(F)(10) and (III)(E)(11) of this outline (Cash Surrender Benefits).

A.8) Disclosure Regarding Death Benefits Prior to the Commencement of Annuity Payments

If prior to the commencement of annuity payments no death benefit is provided or the death benefit is not at least equal to the actual accumulation amount (in the case of a fixed account other than an equity index account), or the equity index value (in the case

of an equity index account) or the account value, (in the case of a variable account), a statement to this effect must appear in a prominent place (i.e. the cover page) Section 4223(h) and 3201(c)(1). See also Section (III)(F)(9) and (III)(E)(9) of this outline (Death Benefits). See Sections III.F.8(ii) and (iii).

A.9) Disclosure of Restrictions or Reserved Right to Restrict Availability of Fixed Account

- (a) With regard to a separate account annuity contract with a fixed account funded through the insurer's general account or a guaranteed separate account, there must be prominent disclosure on the cover page and specifications page of the contract and in the application stating, if applicable, that
 - (i) the fixed account is not available at issue (e.g., The face page could include the following: "The fixed account (or one or more fixed account guarantee periods) may not be available on the issue date. Check the specification page to determine whether the fixed account (or one or more fixed account guarantee period) is currently available."), or
 - (ii) the insurer reserves the right under the contract to restrict the availability of the fixed account after issue.
- (b) See additional requirements related to reserved rights to restrict the availability of the fixed account in Section III(H) of this outline.

A.10) Disclosure of Reserved Right to Refuse Premium Contributions

- (a) If a flexible premium deferred annuity contract contains a reserved right to refuse premium contributions, there must be prominent disclosure on the cover page and specification page of the contract and certificate and in the application form. Section 3201(c). Without proper disclosure the Department finds it misleading if a consumer is sold a flexible premium contract and then after issue that flexibility is taken away.
- (b) See additional requirements related to reserved rights to refuse premium contributions in Section III(H) of this outline.

A.11) Disclosure of Market-Value Adjustment (MVA)

- (a) A prominent statement that the contract contains a market-value adjustment formula,
- (b) A statement that the operation of the market value adjustment formula may result in both upward and downward adjustments in cash surrender benefits. Section 44.9(a) of Regulation 127, and
- (c) A description of the points in time when cash surrender benefits are available without the application of the market-value adjustment formula. Section 44.9(a) of Regulation 127.

III.B) Specification Page

Note: An application that is attached to and included as part of the entire contract may be used in lieu of the specification pages provided the application form includes the same items as are required for the specification page.

B.1) Hypothetical Data

The specification page must be complete with hypothetical data. Circular Letter No. 6 (1963) I.E.1.

B.2) Current Interest Rate

The current interest rate for the fixed account(s), if any, must be specified. It can be bracketed to denote variable material.

B.3) Guaranteed Minimum Interest Rate

The guaranteed minimum interest rate for the fixed account, which is in compliance with Section 4223(c)(2)(C), must be set forth. Bracketing for variability is recommended. If the minimum annual effective rate of interest is subject to redetermination after issue, the redetermination date(s) basis, calculation and period must be stated in the contract, with related disclosure appearing on the contract cover pages. See "Filing Guidance on the Change to Section 4223(c)(2)(C) of the Insurance Law effective May 15, 2005."

B.4) Guaranteed Maximum Charges/Minimum Credits

The guaranteed maximum expense charges and surrender charges, including the withdrawal charge schedule, market-value adjustment, optional feature/rider charges, contract charges, premium charges, administrative, expense, or other charges, if applicable, must be specified. With respect to the market-value adjustment, the specification page should identify the page of the contract on which the MVA formula or description is provided. Section 3219(a)(3) and 4223(c)(3). The contract and/or rider charges and credits must be specified in a manner that clearly indicates how the charges and/or credits will be allocated among the accounts available under the separate account annuity contract.

B.5) Current Charges/Credits

The rider charges and contract credits other than interest, if any, must be set forth. If the contract includes a reserved right to change the rider charge(s) after issue (i.e. indeterminate charge), the specification page must set forth both the current and maximum rider charge. If the contract includes a reserved right to change the contract credits other than interest after issue, the specification page must set forth both the current and minimum contract credits.

B.6) Sub-accounts of Separate Account

The sub-accounts of the separate account, within the scope of an approved plan of operation, may be set forth in brackets to denote variable material. When sub-accounts of the separate account are added, deleted, or changed, the Company must make an informational filing indicating the updated list of sub-accounts. See Filing Guidance on Changes in the Investment Options Of a Separate Account for Group and Individual Variable Products (dated 11/1/10). A copy of the approval letter from the Department's Life Bureau in New York City for the amended plan of operation, or if such approval has not been received, a copy of the Department's acknowledgement letter for that filing is to be included in the filing. Note that

the new funds cannot be utilized until the Life Bureau in New York City has approved the new/amended plan of operation.

III.C) Table of Contents

A table of contents (or an index of principal sections) is required for contracts with more than 3,000 words or three pages regardless of the number of words in accordance with Section 3102(c)(1)(G), unless the contract is otherwise exempt pursuant to Section 3102(b).

III.D) Standard Provisions

D.1) Entire Contract

- (a) The contract shall state that the contract, together with the application if a copy of such application is attached to the contract when issued, shall constitute the entire contract between the parties. Contract language must comply with Sections 3219(a)(3) and 3204.
- (b) The application must be attached to the contract if it is to be part of the entire contract. [No application is admissible in evidence unless a true copy was attached to such contract when issued.] No insertion in or other alteration of any written application shall be made by any person other than the applicant without his or her written consent, except that insertions may be made by the insurer for administrative purposes only in such manner as to indicate clearly that the insertions are not to be ascribed to the applicant. Section 3204.
- (c) All statements made *by or under the authority of, the applicant* for the issuance, reinstatement or renewal of the contract shall be deemed representations and not warranties. Sections 3105 and 3204(c)
- (d) Incorporation by reference is prohibited. Section 3204(a)(1).
- (e) The contract cannot be modified, nor can any rights or requirements be waived, except in writing signed by a person specified by the insurer in the contract. Section 3204.
- (f) The phrase “In absence of fraud” must not be used – Section II(H)(7) of Circular Letter No. 4 (1963).
- (g) The contract forms must not include a unilateral amendment provision that grants the insurer the right to change terms and conditions of the contract, except where such change or amendment is required to conform to applicable New York and federal law. Any such change or amendment cannot be effective, without prior approval of the Department. Prior written consent of the contract holder is required if such change diminishes the rights and/or benefits under a previously issued contract in any manner.

D.2) Grace Period

- (a) A fixed annuity that requires payments to be made to the insurer after the initial payment must provide for a 31-day grace period within which any required payment to the insurer falling due after the first may be made. During the grace period, the contract shall continue in full force. Section 3219(a)(1).

- (b) A variable annuity that requires payments to be made to the insurer after the initial payment must provide for either a 30-day or one-month grace period within which any required payment to the insurer falling due after the first may be made. During the grace period, the contract shall continue in full force. Section 50.7(a)(1) of Regulation 47.
- (c) A fixed and variable annuity that requires payments to be made to the insurer after the initial payment must provide for a 31-day grace period in order to comply with both Section 3219(a)(1) and Section 50.7(a)(1) of Regulation 47.
- (d) The contract must include a statement of the basis for determining the date as of which any such payment received during the period of grace shall be applied to produce the values arising therefrom under the contract. Section 50.7(a)(1) of Regulation 47.

D.3) Incontestability

- (a) If any statements, other than those related to age, sex, and identity are required as a condition of issuing the annuity contract, the contract must state that it is incontestable after it has been in force during the lifetime of the person or of each of the persons to whom the statements are required for a period of two years from its date of issue. Section 3219(a)(2). A contract may permit an incontestability period of less than two years or may be incontestable from date of issue.
 - (i) A two-year or less contestable period is provided. If the contract is incontestable from date of issue the contract must so state. The contract must be in force during the person's lifetime for such two-year contestable period.
 - (ii) Contests are based only on "material" misrepresentations and the provision includes this language or is not contrary to Section 3105.
- (b) Exceptions to the incontestability provision are permitted for
 - (i) non-payment of required premiums,
 - (ii) violations of conditions, if any, relating to service in the armed forces,
 - (iii) total and permanent disability benefits,
 - (iv) accidental death benefits,
 - (v) statements relating to age, sex or identity. Section 3219(a)(2).
- (c) An exception to the incontestability provision for fraud is NOT authorized under Section 3219(a)(2).

D.4) Misstatement of Age or Sex

- (a) If the age or sex (if applicable) of the person or persons upon whose life or lives the annuity contract has been made is misstated, the amount payable shall be calculated based on the correct age or sex and include interest at a specified rate in the contract not exceeding 6% to be credited to or charged against any underpayments or overpayments. Section 3219(a)(5). The contract must set forth a specific rate of interest. Language indicating that interest will be paid "at a rate not to exceed 6%" does not comply with Section 3219(a)(5).

- (b) Note that the Norris decision limits the use of sex-distinct annuity purchase rates where there is sufficient employer involvement to trigger Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- (c) If an insurer chooses not to charge interest on overpayments, this procedure is acceptable. However, interest must be credited on underpayments. Section 3219(a)(5). The rate of interest charged on overpayments must not exceed the rate of interest credited on underpayments. Section 3201(c)(2).

D.5) Participating Annuities/Dividend Provision

- (a) Annuity contracts that are participating are required to state that the insurer shall annually ascertain and apportion any divisible surplus accruing on the contract. Section 3219(a)(6) and 4231. Annual distributions must comply with Section 4231.
- (b) Annual distributions of dividends must comply with Section 4231. The provisions relevant to all available options for payment of the dividend must be set forth in the contract. The dividend must, at the option of the contract holder, be:
 - (i) Payable in cash, pursuant to Section 4231(b)(1)(A) and 4231(b)(6) and (8), except that cash payment will not be required:
 - (I) for a contract qualified for special tax treatment under IRC Section 403(b) to the extent that such payment would prevent such qualification, or
 - (II) for a contract with respect to which the Superintendent has determined that cash payment of dividends would be inappropriate.
 - (ii) Applicable to the payment of any premium or premiums upon said contract. Section 4231(b)(1)(B) and 4231(b)(6) and (8).
 - (iii) Permitted to accumulate with interest to the credit of the contract if the contract so provides. (Not a required dividend option). Section 4231(b)(1)(D) and 4231(b)(6) and (8);
- (c) Guaranteed Paid-Up Deferred Annuities. In addition to the dividend options specified above, for a participating contract in which each consideration paid into the annuity purchases guaranteed paid-up annuity benefits determined at the time the consideration is paid, the dividend must be applicable, at the option of the contract holder, to the purchase of a paid-up addition thereto. Section 4231(b)(1)(C) and 4231(b)(8).
- (d) The automatic option in the event that an option is not selected by the contract holder must be set forth in the contract. The action required to select or change the option for dividend payments after issue must also be set forth in the contract.
- (e) If dividends are not expected to be paid, the contract should so state.
- (f) The contract specifications page for participating contracts must state that dividends are not guaranteed and the insurer has the right to change the amount of dividend to be credited to the contract which may result in a lower accumulation value and/or lower income payments than were illustrated, or, if applicable, require more premium contributions to be paid than were illustrated. Insurance Law § 3201(c)(1).

Note that pursuant to Section 4240(d)(1) separate account annuity contracts are not subject to the requirements of Section 4231(e). In general, Section 4231(e)(1) requires domestic mutual insurers to secure a special revocable permit to issue nonparticipating contracts. As such, separate account annuity contracts can be issued on a nonparticipating basis without the insurer securing a special revocable permit. The law provides a similar requirement for foreign and alien mutual life insurance companies. See Section 4231(e)(3).

D.6) Reinstatement

- (a) A contract that requires payments to be made to the insurer after the initial payment must provide for a minimum reinstatement period of three years (one year for separate account annuity contracts) from the date of default during the life of the annuitant, unless the cash surrender value has been paid. Section 3219(a)(8) and Section 50.7(a)(2) of Regulation 47. However, since single and flexible premium deferred annuity contracts do not require payments after the first payment, this provision is not required for such contracts.
 - (i) Interest on overdue payments at a specified rate not to exceed 6%. Section 3219(a)(8).
 - (ii) Interest on any indebtedness not to exceed the applicable loan interest rate. Section 3219(a)(8).
 - (iii) Evidence of insurability including good health satisfactory to the insurer may be required by the insurer. Section 3219(a)(8).
 - (iv) A new incontestability period can begin again upon reinstatement based on the application for reinstatement. Section 3210.
- (b) The contract shall include a statement of the basis for determining the date as of which the amount to cover such overdue payments and indebtedness shall be applied to produce the values arising therefrom under the contract. Section 50.7(a)(2) of Regulation 47.

D.7) Termination Options

The options upon cessation of payment of considerations under the contract must be specified. For amounts allocated to a fixed account, the discontinuance options must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 4223(a)(2). Section 3219(a)(7). See also Section (III)(F)(10) of this outline (Cash Surrender Benefits). For amounts allocated to a separate account, the discontinuance options must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 50.7 of Regulation 47. See also Section (III)(E)(11) of this outline (Cash Surrender Benefits).

D.8) Involuntary Cashout - Small Annuities.

- (a) A scheduled premium or flexible premium fixed annuity may provide that the insurer may, at its option, cancel the annuity prior to the annuitization date and pay the actual accumulation amount (i.e. no reduction for surrender charges or MVA) to the contract holder if no premium payments have been made for a period of three full years and either (i) the actual accumulation amount is less than \$5,000 (or the dollar limit established pursuant to Section 411(a)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended) or (ii) the income payments at maturity would be less than

\$20 per month calculated on the basis guaranteed in the contract. Section 4223(a)(2).

- (b) A single premium fixed annuity may provide that the insurer may, at its option, cancel the annuity prior to the annuitization date and pay the actual accumulation amount (i.e. no reduction for surrender charges or MVA) to the contract holder after three full years from the issue date of the contract, and either (i) the actual accumulation amount is less than \$5,000 (or the dollar limit established pursuant to Section 411(a)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended) or (ii) the income payments at maturity would be less than \$20 per month calculated on the basis guaranteed in the contract. Section 4223(a)(2).
- (c) If a fixed annuity permits the insurer to refuse to commence the annuity payments due to minimum size requirements (i.e. the actual accumulation amount is less than \$5,000 or the amount of annuity payments would be less than \$20 per month calculated on the basis guaranteed in the contract) at the annuity date, the contract must provide for payment by the insurer of the actual accumulation amount (i.e. no reduction for surrender charges or MVA).
- (d) A variable annuity may provide that, at the time the annuity becomes payable, the insurer may, at its option, in lieu of commencing annuity payments, cancel the annuity and pay the contract holder its accumulated value (i.e. no reduction for surrender charges or MVA), if such accumulated value is less than \$2000, or would provide an income the initial amount of which is less than \$20 per month or if the amount of the annuity does not meet other minimum requirements as approved in writing by the Superintendent. Section 50.3(a)(8) of Regulation 47.

D.9) Deferral of Payment.

- (a) In connection with the reservation of the right to defer any cash surrender payments (not death benefits, annuity payments, previously scheduled GMWB payments or payments made to comply with the required minimum distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to amounts in the contract), any individual separate account annuity contract shall provide, if and to the extent permitted or required under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and any other applicable federal and state law, either:
 - (i) That the company reserves the right, at its option, to defer the determination and payment of any cash surrender value for a period of six months after the demand therefor with the surrender of the contract, or
 - (ii) That the company reserves the right, at its option, to defer the determination and payment of any cash surrender value for a period of nine months in which installments will be paid, or
 - (iii) That the company reserves the right, at its option, to defer the payment of any cash surrender value in accordance with the deferment provisions of the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and related rules and regulations of the SEC:
 - (1) for any period (A) during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or (B) during which trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted;

- (2) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which (A) disposal by the company of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or (B) it is not reasonably practicable for such company fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or
- (3) for such other periods as the Commission may by order permit for the protection of security holders of the company.

Investment Company Act of 1940 at Section 22(e).

Regulation 47 at Section 50.7(a)(4).

- (b) In connection with the fixed account portion of the contract, the contract must include a provision reserving the right to defer payment of the cash surrender benefit (not death benefits, annuity payments, previously scheduled GMWB payments or payments made to comply with the required minimum distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to amounts in the contract) for a period of six months. Section 4223(a)(1)(B).
- (c) See also Section (III)(G)(20) of this outline with respect to contracts used in the Private Placement market.
- (d) Where the amount of benefits are based on the value of assets in the separate account and an insurer cannot determine the value of assets in the separate account because the New York Stock Exchange is closed, we would not object to a company deferring payment until the exchange reopens.

D.10) Annual Reports

Reference to an annual report is not required in the contract. However, the contract may explicitly reference the annual report.

- (a) An annual report is required to be provided by the insurer to every separate account annuity contract holder, who has accumulation units credited to his or her account, pursuant to Section 50.9 of Regulation 47. The report must include a statement or statements reporting the investments held in the separate account and in the case of contracts under which benefit payments have not yet commenced, a statement reporting as of the date not more than four months prior to the date of mailing, the number of accumulation units, and the dollar value of each such unit or the total value of the contract holder's account, except that such statements need not be mailed with respect to such contracts which have been issued not more than four months prior to the date of the mailing.
- (b) With regard to the fixed account portion of the contract, an annual report is required by Section 4223(k). The annual report must describe any paid-up annuity benefit or the amount available to provide a paid-up annuity benefit, cash surrender benefit, and death benefit available under the contract, including the actual accumulation amount, withdrawal charge, market-value adjustment, if applicable, any loan amounts under the contract, and description of minimum annual effective rate of interest. Section 4223(k) and Section 44.8(b) of Regulation 127.
- (c) If the contract contains a guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, the annual report and withdrawal request forms should include disclosure in accordance with Circular Letter No. 5 (2011).

III.E) Separate Account Provisions for a Variable Annuity or the Variable Portion of a Fixed and Variable Annuity.

E.1) Isolation/Segregation Provision

- (a) Section 4240(a)(1) provides that in accordance with applicable agreements income, gains and losses, whether or not realized, from assets allocated to a separate account shall be credited to or charged against such account without regard to other income, gains or losses of the insurer.
- (b) This provision is essential because it discloses the separate account assets and investment experience is segregated from the insurer's general account and other separate accounts to the extent provided in the contract.

E.2) Permitted Investments

The separate account contract (or the application if the application is part of the entire contract) must identify or describe the permitted investments for such separate account. See Section 4240(a)(2)(A), Section 3204(a)(1) and Section 3219(a)(3).

E.3) Guarantees of Value

- (a) The separate account annuity contract must not provide any guarantee of the value by the insurer of the assets allocated to a separate account, or any interest therein, or investment results thereof, or income thereon, except as permitted under Section 4240(a)(5).
- (b) For non-guaranteed separate account annuity contracts, the liability under any contract guarantees must be limited to the contract holder's interest in assets allocated to the separate account. Otherwise, the separate account and separate account agreement must satisfy items (i), (ii), or (iii) of Section 4240(a)(5) of the Insurance Law.
- (c) Under Section 4240(a)(5)(iii), an annual actuarial opinion and memorandum by a qualified actuary and acceptable to the Superintendent must be submitted. This requirement applies to variable annuities with guaranteed living benefits, including guaranteed minimum account benefits, guaranteed minimum income benefits and guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits.

E.4) Valuation

Pursuant to Section 4240(a)(7) of the Insurance Law, the separate account contract must specify the dates on which the assets of the separate account will be valued and if there is no readily available market for assets in the separate account the agreements must specify how such assets would be valued.

E.5) Asset Maintenance

Pursuant to Section 4240(a)(8) of the Insurance Law, unless otherwise provided in approvals given by the Superintendent and under such conditions as he may prescribe, the separate account contract must state that the insurer will maintain in each separate account assets with a value at least equal to the amounts accumulated in accordance with the applicable agreements with respect to such separate account and the reserves for annuities in the course of payment that vary with the investment experience of such separate account. Section 50.3(a)(1) of Regulation 47 provides; *Except as may be*

permitted in writing by the Superintendent, every company shall maintain in each separate account assets with a value at least equal to the reserves and other contract liabilities with respect to such account.

However, Section 44.11(b)(5) of Regulation 127 provides, in pertinent part:

At all times, the company shall maintain assets in the separate account having an aggregate market value at least equal to the greater of (i) an amount equal to the aggregate cash surrender values of the contracts funded by the account (as adjusted by any market-value adjustment formulae), and (ii) an amount of assets deemed by the qualified actuary to be necessary to make good and sufficient provision for the contract liabilities ... If the aggregate market value of such assets should fall below such amount, the company shall transfer assets into the separate account so that market value of the separate assets is at least equal to such amount.

As such, separate account agreements and plans of operation should not extend insulation to any amounts allocated to the separate account (and any earnings thereon) from the general account to support applicable asset maintenance requirements. The asset maintenance and transfer provisions in the contract and plan of operation should be clarified to prevent the insulation of assets allocated to a separate account by the insurer from its general account solely to support the asset maintenance requirement.

E.6) Disclosures

Any contract providing for benefits, contributions or both, payable on a variable basis, must:

- (a) Contain a statement of the essential features of the procedures used to determine the dollar amount of the variable elements thereunder. Section 4240(a)(11)(A).
- (b) State in clear terms that such amounts may decrease or increase according to such procedure. Section 4240(a)(11)(B).
- (c) Contain on its first page a statement that such elements thereunder are on a variable basis. See II.A.5 above and Section 4240(a)(11)(C).

E.7) Asset Ownership

- (a) Section 4240(a)(12) of the Insurance Law provides that amounts allocated by the insurer to a separate account shall be owned by the insurer, the assets therein shall be the property of the insurer, and no insurer by reason of such accounts shall be or hold itself out to be a trustee.
- (b) The contract should not include any language that would have a tendency to mislead the contract holder as to the ownership of the separate account assets or the status of the insurer as trustee. Historically, the relationship between the insurer and insured has been viewed as that of a debtor-creditor, rather than trustee-beneficiary.

E.8) Insulation Provision

- (a) Section 4240(a)(12) of the Insurance Law provides: ... If and to the extent so provided in the applicable agreements, the assets in a separate account shall not be chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business of the insurer. In addition, Section 50.3(a)(2) of Regulation 47 provides that a separate account annuity contract may provide ... that the portion of the assets of the separate

account not exceeding the reserves and other contract liabilities with respect to such separate account shall not be chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business of the insurer.

- (b) Section 4240(a)(12) of the Insurance Law and Section 50.3(a)(2) of Regulation 47 permit, but do not require, separate account agreements to provide that the assets in a separate account shall not be chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business of the insurer. The Department has determined that separate account asset insulation should be limited to the contract holder's allocations to the separate account and the investment gains or losses attributable thereto.
 - (i) Separate account assets will not be insulated from the liabilities arising out of other business of the insurer, unless insulation language is included in the separate account annuity contract.
 - (ii) Section 7435(c)(1) of the Insurance Law provides that the estate of the life insurance company shall mean the general assets of such company less any assets held in separate accounts that, pursuant to Section 4240, are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business of the insurer.

E.9) Incidental Death Benefit

Section 50.3(a)(7) of Regulation 47 permits a separate account annuity contract to provide, as an incidental benefit, for the payment of a death benefit in the event of death prior to the annuity commencement date. The amount of such death benefit shall not exceed the greater of (i) or (ii):

- (i) The accumulated value of the contract, or
 - (ii) The aggregate amount of stipulated payments or employee contributions, whichever is applicable, made under the contract prior to the time of death (i.e. return of premium).
- (b) In addition to the above, the Department has taken the following actions:
- (i) Approved as an incidental death benefit a "ratchet" or "step-up" death benefit in which the highest accumulation amount on any given anniversary would be the new minimum death benefit if greater than items (i) or (ii) above. Such "step-up" or "ratchet" may be calculated no more frequently than annually. The Department initially allowed this step-up after the surrender charge period expired as a means of preserving business.
 - (ii) Not approved a "roll-up" death benefit that accumulates contributions to separate account annuities at a minimum rate of interest as an incidental death benefit.
 - (iii) Approved incidental death benefits in single premium, flexible premium and stipulated premium contracts.
 - (iv) Note that for the return of premium death benefits there must be a reduction in the amount of the death benefit to reflect any premium that was already returned to the contract holder in the form of withdrawals prior to the death benefit becoming payable.

- (c) The contract must specify the date on which the death benefit will be determined and explain the effect of contributions and withdrawals on the death benefit.
- (d) Section 50.3(a)(8) of Regulation 47 provides that a death benefit that is not an incidental death benefit during the deferred period is subject to the provisions of the Insurance Law applicable to life insurance contracts.
- (e) If the contract offers death benefit payment options in addition to a lump sum, the contract must indicate what the default option will be in the event that the beneficiary does not elect an option. Entire Contract issue - Section 3219(a)(3) and Section 3204(a)(1).
- (f) Withdrawal charges may not be deducted from death benefits, regardless of the manner of payout (i.e. lump sum, installments, etc.) as death benefits are not cash surrender benefits. See also Section (III)(E)(12) of this outline (Withdrawal Charges). See also Section (III)(G)(6) of this outline (Owner and Beneficiary).

E.10) Mortality and Expense Guarantees

If the contract provides for variable annuity payments, the forms must contain a statement that neither expenses actually incurred, other than taxes on the investment return, nor mortality actually experienced, shall adversely affect the dollar amount of variable annuity payments after such payments have commenced. Section 50.6(a)(1) of Regulation 47.

E.11) Cash Surrender Benefits

- (a) With respect to amounts allocated to a separate account, a provision specifying the options available, prior to the annuity commencement date, in the event of default of a stipulated premium payment or of surrender of the contract is required. Section 50.7(a)(3) of Regulation 47. The contract holder must be allowed, at his or her option, to elect:
 - (i) to receive the cash surrender value, or
 - (ii) if the insurer makes a paid-up annuity available, to receive a paid-up annuity to commence at the maturity date provided in the contract, if the contract is not surrendered for cash.
- (b) With respect to amounts allocated to a separate account, the contract must specify the method by which, and the date as of which, the accumulated value of the contract shall be determined and may provide for the deduction therefrom of a reasonable charge for unamortized acquisition expenses in arriving at the cash surrender value payable. Section 50.7(a)(3) of Regulation 47.
- (c) With respect to amounts allocated to a separate account, if the insurer makes a paid-up annuity available and the contract holder elects that option, the accumulated value of the contract in the separate account or accounts of the company at the time of default must, at the option of the contract holder, be transferred to the general account of the company to provide a fixed dollar paid-up annuity. Section 50.7(a)(3) of Regulation 47.
 - (i) The kind and amount of paid-up annuity and the conditions of its payment shall be in accordance with the provisions of the contract and the purchase rates stipulated in the contract.

- (ii) Any amounts so transferred shall be considered cash surrender values for purposes of deferral in Section 50.7(a)(4) of Regulation 47 (and not for purposes of applying a surrender charge). See also Section 50.7 (a)(3) of Regulation 47.

E.12) Withdrawal Charges (Unamortized Acquisition Expenses)

- (a) With regard to amounts allocated to a separate account, the charge deducted in the event of cash surrender may not exceed a reasonable charge for unamortized acquisition expenses. Withdrawal charges may not be deducted from death benefits or upon annuitization as those benefits are not cash surrender benefits. Section 50.7(a)(3) of Regulation 47.
- (b) Free Withdrawal - A contract may provide that an amount may be withdrawn from the contract value each year without the application of a withdrawal charge. For example, the contract may allow the contract holder to withdraw an amount equal to 10% of the prior year's contract value without a withdrawal charge.
 - (i) The provision must state whether or not it is applicable if a full surrender is made or if an amount in excess of the "free" amount is withdrawn.
 - (ii) Any restrictions on the ability to take the free withdrawal must be set forth in the contract. For example, if the contract holder may only exercise the free withdrawal once per contract year, that must be stated in the contract. Also, the contract should explain what happens if the contract holder does not withdraw the full free withdrawal amount. For example, it should be clear whether or not amounts not withdrawn carry over to the next year.
 - (iii) If applicable, the provision must state whether or not a market value adjustment applies to the free withdrawal amount.
 - (iv) If the insurer intends to retroactively apply withdrawal charges to amounts withdrawn under a free withdrawal provision within a specified period of time (e.g. 12 months) prior to a full surrender, that must be prominently disclosed in the contract. If the contract contains such a provision, the company must demonstrate that such retroactive application would not result in charges that exceed a reasonable charge for unamortized acquisition expenses. Section 50.7(a)(3) of Regulation 47. Because the Department would need to exercise discretion in reviewing the demonstration and determining that the charge would be a reasonable charge for unamortized acquisition expenses, a contract including this type of retroactive application of the withdrawal charge could not be submitted under the Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) certified process without permission from the Department. (Note: Such retroactive application is not permitted for fixed accounts. See Section (III)(F)(11)(j) of this outline.)
 - (v) The Department has approved waiver of withdrawal charge provisions. See Section (III)(G)(9) of this outline for more detail.

E.13) Variable Income Payment Computation

For variable income payments, the contract must contain a concise and clear statement of the method used in computing the dollar amount of the variable benefit. Section 50.6(c) of Regulation 47

- (a) The method of computing the dollar amount of variable annuity payments must be such that, if the annual rate of investment return of the separate account were six and one-half percent at all times from the issue of the contract, such amounts would not decrease. Section 50.6(a)(1) of Regulation 47
- (b) The mortality table (including any projection scale and the years of projection) and assumed interest rate must be stated in the contract.

E.14) Illustrations

- (a) Section 50.8 of Regulation 47 provides that illustrations of benefits payable under any separate account annuity contract, which are incorporated in or attached to any such contract or are utilized in advertising or sales material relating to any such contract, shall not include projections of past investment experience into the future or attempted predictions of future experience;
- (b) Section 50.8 permits the use of hypothetical rates of investment return, clearly designated as such, to illustrate possible levels of variable annuity payments, provided that:
 - (i) The use of such hypothetical rates is not in conflict with applicable requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission;
 - (ii) If any hypothetical rate of investment return is used for illustration purposes, a corresponding additional illustration must be included using a hypothetical rate of investment return at least at the same interval below the pivotal rate of investment return. The “pivotal rate of investment return” is the smallest annual rate of investment return that must be earned by the separate account if the dollar amount of variable annuity payments is not to decrease.
 - (iii) Except as approved by the Superintendent, no hypothetical rate of investment return in excess of eight percent may be used in such illustration. Investment Return is defined in Section 50.1 of Regulation 47 as investment income plus capital gains less capital losses, whether realized or unrealized, on the assets of the separate account, less taxes incurred thereon (adjusted for any increase or decrease in reserves for potential taxes).
 - (iv) Variation in the eight percent rate in illustrations (whether it must be a flat rate or whether it can vary from year to year):
 - (v) Gross Rate in excess of 8% may be used in an illustration provided that in any year the accumulation at the gross rates used in the illustration does not exceed the accumulation at an 8% gross rate.

For example, if the gross rate of 5% is used in the first year, a gross rate of 11% may be used in the second year. This is permissible because 1.05 multiplied by 1.11 is 1.1655 and is less than 1.08 multiplied by 1.08 or 1.1664.

After the second year, gross rates other than 8% may be used provided the accumulation does not exceed the accumulation at 8%.

The Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) process may be used for filings with illustrated forms that conform to the above guidance regarding variation in the eight percent rate in illustrations. The SERFF Filing Description should indicate that the forms are illustrated and this Guidance should be cited. Other variations may not be submitted using the Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) process unless the Department has given permission.

III.F) Nonforfeiture Provisions for a Fixed Annuity or the Fixed Account Portion of a Fixed and Variable Annuity.

F.1) Minimum Benefits Statement

There must be a statement that the paid-up annuity benefits, cash surrender benefits, or death benefits provided under the contract are not less than those required by the state where the contract was delivered. Section 4223(a)(1)(D). The contract, or application if made part of the contract, must clearly indicate where the contract was delivered unless the contract indicates that the benefits provided under the contract are not less than those required by New York.

F.2) Guaranteed Benefit Statement

Section 4223(a)(1)(C)

- (a) The contract must describe the guaranteed benefits, with sufficient detail to determine such benefits, including
 - (i) Minimum Paid-Up Annuity Benefit (The mortality and interest basis for guaranteed purchase rates used in the minimum paid-up annuity benefit must be stated in the contract. With regard to annuities where the periodic payments are variable, Section 50.6(c) of Regulation 47 requires a concise and clear statement of the method used in computing the dollar amount.)
 - (ii) Cash Surrender Benefit
 - (iii) Death Benefit
- (b) The contract must specify the times at which guaranteed benefits are payable and provide sufficient information to determine the amounts of such benefits.
- (c) For MVA annuities, the contract must provide sufficient information to determine the amount of guaranteed benefits, including a brief description of the MVA formula, the circumstances in which it is applied and a statement that a detailed description has been filed with the Superintendent. Section 4223(a)(1)(C).
- (d) For Equity Index annuities, the contract must specify the index and all other features/limits (i.e. caps, participation rates, etc.) and any minimums and maximums for such features/limits. See also Section (III)(F)(7)(e) below.

F.3) Alteration of Benefit Explanation

The contract must include an explanation of the manner in which any paid-up annuity benefit, cash surrender benefit or death benefit are altered by the existence of any additional amounts credited, any indebtedness to the company or any prior withdrawals or partial surrenders. Section 4223(a)(1)(D).

F.4) Minimum Values Required by Nonforfeiture Law

- (a) General nonforfeiture requirement for accounts other than an equity index account: Minimum values for any paid-up annuity, cash surrender or death benefit available under the contract shall be based on the actual accumulation amount. Section 4223(c)(1).
- (b) Actual Accumulation Amount (with respect to an account other than an equity index account). Section 4223(c)(2) and Section 44.3(a) of Regulation 127.
 - (i) Net considerations; minus
 - (ii) Premium taxes and premium charges; plus
 - (iii) Additional amounts (See Section 4232(a).), including interest (which with regard to the fixed account portion of the contract shall not be less than the amount specified in Section 4223(c)(2)(C) and (F) applied to the sum of the actual accumulation amount and the amount of indebtedness) and dividends, credited by the Company to the contract; minus
 - (iv) Administrative charges (which with regard to the fixed account portion of the contract shall not to exceed the amount specified in Section 4223(c)(2)(D) per year, capped at \$50), prior withdrawals and partial surrenders, and the amount of any indebtedness including interest due and accrued. (Note that Section 4223(c)(2) does not authorize the deduction of rider charges from the actual accumulation amount for riders providing life, endowment or annuity benefits. However, a contract that does not otherwise have an administrative charge could deduct an amount up to \$50 per year for the benefit.)
- (c) Net Considerations. Section 4223(c)(3)(A) and Section 44.3(m) of Regulation 127.
 - (i) Gross considerations less contract charges.
 - (ii) Net considerations shall not be less than zero for any contract year.
- (d) Contract Charges. Section 4223(c)(3)(B), Section 44.3(d) of Regulation 127. Fixed dollar charges provided for in the contract shall not exceed amount specified in Section 4223(c)(3)(B), capped at \$50. Note that these requirements supersede contract charges in Section 44.3(d) of Regulation 127.
- (e) Premium Charge Percentage.
 - (i) For contracts that do not contain an MVA, a charge provided in the contract not to exceed 10% of net consideration. The withdrawal charge percentage is limited to the extent there is a premium charge. See the Withdrawal Charges section of this Outline.
 - (ii) For contracts that contain an MVA, a charge provided in the contract not to exceed 7.0% of net consideration. The withdrawal charge percentage is limited to the extent there is a premium charge. See the Withdrawal Charges section of this Outline.
 - (iii) Note that these requirements supersede Section 44.3(p) of Regulation 127. Section 4223(c)(3)(C and D).

F.5) Guaranteed Interest Rate and Additional Amounts

- (a) Additional amounts, including interest must be guaranteed to be credited at a rate not less than the amount specified in Section 4223(c)(2)(C) with regard to fixed account allocations. Additional amounts may be credited no less frequently than annually. The minimum interest rate must be credited from the date of deposit to the date of withdrawal. Section 4223(c)(2)(C).
- (b) The minimum interest rate may be set at the time of application as long as the rate at contract issue is based on the constant maturity treasury rates reported by the Federal Reserve within the previous 15 months. Section 4223(c)(2)(F)
- (c) Additional amounts must be credited in a manner that complies with Section 4232(a) of the Insurance Law.
- (d) Additional amounts credited to the contract must be available to the contract holder upon surrender of the contract for its cash surrender benefit, subject to withdrawal charges and/or market value adjustments permitted by Section 4223. See Section 4232(a)(1).
- (e) The annuity contract cannot track (i.e. provide) two account balances one of which credits a higher interest rate on amounts that must be applied to annuitization or credits the higher rate only if the contract is held for long periods of time. Similarly, it would be impermissible to have living benefits on a fixed annuity similar to the variable annuity living benefits described in Section (III)(G)(7) of this outline if those benefits are based on a benefit base separate from the actual accumulation amount. See Sections 3201(c)(1), 4223, and 4232(a)(1). [Two-Tier Annuity Prohibition]
- (f) For market-value adjustment contracts, a guaranteed rate may be declared for each premium. Alternatively, a guaranteed rate may be declared for a series of premiums made during a specified window of time. Such premium payment window may not be longer than two years. The interest rate guarantee on any premium payment must not exceed ten years in duration. See Section 4223(a)(1)(B), Sections 44.3(t), 44.5(c) and 44.6(c) of Regulation 127.
- (g) For market-value adjustment contracts, after age 55 the contract holder must be able to choose a guarantee period that does not exceed five years. Section 44.3(t) of Regulation 127.
- (h) For a market-value adjustment contract, the guaranteed rate credited to the actual accumulation amount under a contract must:
 - (i) be guaranteed for a specified period of time equal to the specified time interval;
 - (ii) be constant or conforms to a schedule of rates provided in, or declared in advance of crediting pursuant to, the contract;
 - (iii) not be based on actual investment experience; and
 - (iv) be a high interest rate such that not more than a minimal increase in the interest rate is likely to be credited not less frequently than annually.

F.6) Paid-Up Annuity Benefit Upon Cessation of Payments

- (a) Present value on commencement date equals or exceeds the actual accumulation amount, with present value computed using the mortality table, if any, and interest rate, if any, specified in the contract for determining any minimum paid-up annuity benefit guaranteed in the contract. Therefore, income payments cannot be less than the full account value applied to the guaranteed purchase rates and the guaranteed purchase rates cannot have expense loadings. Section 4223(d).
 - (i) The mortality and interest basis for guaranteed purchase rates used in the minimum paid-up annuity benefit must be stated in the contract.
 - (ii) An expense loading is not applied to the guaranteed annuity purchase rates for all annuity payout options other than the lump sum option.
- (b) For contracts without cash surrender benefits, the present value of any paid-up annuity benefit prior to maturity (i.e. not later than the anniversary of the contract next following the annuitant's seventieth birthday or the tenth anniversary if later, Section 4223(g)) shall not be less than the present value of that portion of the maturity value of the paid-up annuity benefit arising from considerations paid prior to the change to a deferred paid-up annuity, calculated for the period prior to maturity on the basis of the accumulation interest rate and increased by any existing additional amounts. Section 4223(f).
- (c) For contracts without death benefits prior to the commencement of any annuity payments, present value must be calculated using the interest rate and mortality table specified in the contract for determining the maturity value of a paid-up annuity benefit. Section 4223(f).

F.7) Minimum Nonforfeiture Requirements for Equity Index Accounts:

- (a) Minimum values for any paid-up annuity, cash surrender or death benefit available under an equity index account in the contract shall be based upon the greater of the minimum accumulation value and the equity index value as defined in Section 4223(c)(4) provided that
 - (i) at least once every 10 years the minimum accumulation value and the equity index value will be reset to equal the greater of the two values; and
 - (ii) the value of an equity index account during any contract year may not be less than the value of the equity index account at the start of the contract year plus net considerations credited to the equity index account during the contract year less transfers, withdrawals and surrenders from the equity index account during the contract year.
 - (iii) if an amount is withdrawn from the equity index account, the greater of the minimum accumulation value and the equity index value shall not be reduced by more than the amount withdrawn. The lesser of the two values shall not be reduced by more than the amount withdrawn multiplied by the ratio of the lesser of the two values to the greater of the two values.
- (b) The minimum accumulation value for an equity index account shall equal the actual accumulation amount, as defined in Section 4223(c)(2), with the following adjustments:

- (i) the amounts added pursuant to Section 4223(c)(2)(C) shall not include any additional amounts, but shall include the amounts, if any, credited to the minimum accumulation value when values are reset in accordance with Section 4223(c)(4)(A)(i); and
 - (ii) the reduction in the minimum interest rate described in Section 4223(c)(2)(F)(ii) may be increased by not more than one percent upon demonstration satisfactory to the Superintendent that the present value of the additional reduction does not exceed the market value of the benefit at the contract issue date, and, if applicable, at each date thereafter that the guaranteed interest rate, or equity index formula, can be changed. If this increase is used, the form cannot be submitted for approval under the CL-6 (2004) certified process unless the Department has granted permission after reviewing the demonstration and finding it to be satisfactory.
- (c) The equity index value (for each equity index segment) shall equal the actual accumulation amount as defined in Section 4223(c)(2), with the following adjustments:
- (i) the amounts added pursuant to Section 4223(c)(2)(C) shall not include any minimum interest; but shall include the amounts, if any, credited based on an equity index formula and the amounts, if any, credited to the equity index value when values are reset in accordance with Section 4223(c)(4)(A)(i);
 - (ii) the amounts credited to the equity index value shall be based upon an equity index formula specified in the contract meeting the requirements of Section 4223(c)(4)(D); and
 - (iii) the equity index value at the end of any contract year may not be less than the equity index value at the start of the contract year plus net considerations credited to the equity index account during the contract year less transfers, withdrawals and surrenders from the equity index account during the contract year.

Where there are multiple equity index segments, the equity index value for the contract is equal to the sum of the equity index values for all segments as determined in accordance with Section (III)(F)(7)(c) immediately above.

- (d) The equity index formula shall be based on:
- (i) a percentage change in an equity index;
 - (ii) guaranteed factors, such as participation rates, margins, caps and floors that adjust the percentage change in the equity index or where such factors are not guaranteed but subject to change after contract issue. and:
 - (I) such changes occur not more frequently than annually;
 - (II) such changes are limited by guaranteed factors stated in the contract; and
 - (III) the use of factors other than the guaranteed factors stated in the contract are considered additional amounts within the meaning of Section 4232(a).

- (iii) be applied not more frequently than monthly nor less frequently than annually; and
 - (iv) use the equity index value as the base to which the percentage change in the equity index as modified by factors in the formula is applied.
 - (v) in the absence of withdrawals and net considerations, not result in a percentage change in the equity index value over a contract year of less than the percentage change in the equity index as adjusted and applied by the terms of the contract.
- (e) The contract shall describe:
- (i) the equity index used in the formula, including any alternative index should the equity index no longer be publicly available (An alternative to specifically setting forth the alternative index would be to indicate that it would be such alternative index as approved by the Superintendent);
 - (ii) the period of time over which the percentage change in the index is calculated;
 - (iii) any initial participation rate, margin, cap, floor or other factor used to adjust the percentage change in the equity index, the period or periods of time for which such factor is applicable and if the factor is subject to change after the contract is issued, the maximum or minimum as applicable for such factor over the contract's lifetime and the procedures for determining and disclosing any change in such factor; and
 - (iv) the application of the equity index formula under all possible contingencies.
 - (v) the timing and allocation of considerations and transfers into the equity index account and the establishment of segments within the equity index account.

Note: The submission of Equity Index Annuity forms (whether issued through the company's general account or a separate account) may not be made using the Prior Approval with Certification process outlined in Circular Letter No. 6 of 2004 unless the Department has given permission. However, the submission of an Equity Index Annuity contract that identifies itself as such by including in the "Re" of the submission letter "Equity Index Annuity" for paper submission or starts the Filing Description field with "Equity Index Annuity" for SERFF submissions will be given priority treatment.

For equity index annuities issued out of a separate account, Section 4223 would apply if the contract were to provide benefits with respect to amounts allocated to the separate account that are guaranteed at any time to be not less than an amount equal to or greater than such allocated amounts accumulated to such time at three percent per annum. See Section 4240(d)(1). Where there is no such guarantee, the insurance law gives the Superintendent broad discretion to require appropriate and fair nonforfeiture provisions in products issued through a separate account. See Section 4240(b)(14) and Section 3201. Pursuant to that discretion, we have applied Section 4223 of the Insurance Law to the typical equity index annuity or equity index account regardless of whether it is issued out of the general account or a separate account. The Department will review requests for alternative approaches on a case-by-case basis.

F.8) Minimum Nonforfeiture Requirements for Guaranteed Paid-Up Deferred Annuities.

- (a) Section 4223(a) requires annuity contracts subject to Section 4223 to contain in substance the provisions of Section 4223 or corresponding provisions that in the opinion of the Superintendent are at least as favorable to the contract holder. In addition, for any annuity contract subject to Section 4223, Section 44.6(a) of Regulation 127 requires the annuity contract to have cash surrender values available, unless the contract meets one of the listed exemptions. Pursuant to Section 44.6(a)(6) of Regulation 127, the Superintendent may approve annuity contracts subject to Section 4223 without cash surrender benefits upon a demonstration that cash surrender benefits are not appropriate. Guaranteed paid-up deferred annuities may require approval under the authority granted to the Superintendent in Section 4223(a) and Section 44.6(a)(6) of Regulation 127 for features such as:
 - (i) Limited or no death benefit; for the purpose of this guidance death benefit excludes amounts payable as a result of the annuity form income option selected (e.g., certain payments);
 - (ii) No cash values;
 - (iii) No specification of interest rate or mortality table as specified in Section 4223(a)(1)(C);
 - (iv) A provision for annuity benefits other than as specified in Section 4223(a)(1)(E);
 - (v) No explicit account value or actual accumulation amount as specified in Section 4223(c);
 - (vi) No specification of an interest rate or mortality table as specified in Section 4223(d).
- (b) The Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) process may not be used for contracts with such features when the Superintendent must exercise discretion pursuant to Section 4223(a) or Section 44.6(a)(6) of Regulation 127, unless the Department has given permission.
- (c) A form submission requiring approval based on the authority granted to the Superintendent under Section 4223(a) or Section 44.6(a)(6) must comply with the following items as applicable:
 - (i) The cover page of the contract contains a statement to the effect that the contract does not provide cash surrender benefits prior to the commencement of annuity payments. See Section 4223(h).
 - (ii) If the contract does not provide death benefits prior to the commencement of annuity payments then the cover page of the contract contains a statement to the effect that the contract does not provide death benefits prior to the commencement of annuity payments. See Section 4223(h).
 - (iii) For contracts with a death benefit and without an explicit accumulation amount, the cover page must describe how the death benefit is calculated.

- (iv) The contract must have provisions at least as favorable as the provisions required by Section 4223(a)(1)(C). Section 4223(a)(1)(C) requires a statement of the mortality table, if any, interest rate and sufficient information to determine the amounts and times of any minimum guaranteed paid-up, cash surrender or death benefits.
- (v) For a single premium contract where the amount of benefits are fully defined in the contract and no dividends are applied to purchase paid-up additions after issue, the inclusion of the mortality table, if any, and interest rate is not required because the Department considers the inclusion of the actual benefits to be at least as favorable as the ability to calculate the benefits.
- (vi) For flexible premium contracts and single premium participating contracts with the option to apply dividends to purchase paid-up additions, the contract must provide contact information for the contract holder to quickly obtain information on current purchase rates and the benefits purchased to date (e.g. a telephone number and web address); and a report no less frequently than annually which will state the amount of benefits purchased with the premiums received since the last report, including death benefits, the total amount of benefits purchased to date and the scheduled commencement date(s) of income benefits. The report must include any death benefits as well as the annuity income benefits.
- (vii) The contract must have provisions as determined by the Superintendent that are at least as favorable as the provisions required by Section 4223(a)(1)(E) and Section 4223(d).
 - (I) For single premium contracts where the amount of benefits are fully defined in the contract and no dividends are applied to purchase paid-up additions after issue, the Department considers the use of competitive purchase rates based on current market conditions at the time of purchase for fully guaranteed benefits to be at least as favorable as the requirements of Section 4223(a)(1)(E) and Section 4223(d).
 - (II) For flexible premium contracts and single premium participating contracts with the option to apply dividends to purchase paid-up additions, the Department considers the following to be at least as favorable as the requirements of Section 4223(a)(1)(E) and Section 4223(d):

The contract must include purchase rates guaranteed for the life of the contract using a full table of purchase rate guarantees or by providing a mortality table, interest rate and any additional information from which the purchase rate guarantees can be derived; and

The contract must provide that at the time of premium payment and/or dividend the amount of income benefits purchased will not be less than the greater of the amount that could be purchased by applying the premium payment and/or dividend to the purchase rate guarantees in the contract and the amount that could be purchased by

applying the premium payment and/or dividend under any guaranteed paid-up deferred annuity contract offered by the company at the time to the same class of annuitants.

- (viii) The application and contract must describe any discretion retained by the insurer to limit the frequency or dollar amount of premium. A contract where the insurer retains the discretion to limit premium must provide a statement to the effect that the right to limit premium would not be exercised in an unfairly discriminatory manner.
- (ix) If the contract allows a change in the annuitization start date, annuity income option or annuitant, the contract must describe how such change will affect contract benefits including a description of the method and factors used to determine the income resulting from the change. The contract must provide that the contract holder can request replacement ratios to evaluate specific changes being considered. The replacement ratio is defined below. The contract must also provide that the replacement ratio will be provided to the contract holder for any change made.
- (x) The contract must state any explicit charge for the changes in (ix).
- (xi) There may be an implicit charge through use of an adjusted interest rate in the derivation of the new benefit amount associated with the new start date. The adjusted interest rate is a current rate that is “adjusted” upwards by a specified amount for start date accelerations and downwards for start date deferrals. These adjustments and the related replacement ratios must not be unjust, unfair or inequitable. See Insurance Law § 3201(c)(2).

The Department has objected to interest adjustments that exceed 1.5%. For contracts that permit an annuitization start date change greater than 5 years, the Department has objected to replacement ratios below 95%. For contracts that permit more than one start date change, the 95% floor applies to the cumulative replacement ration. For start date changes of 5 years or less, the Department has not objected to replacement ratios that fall slightly below 95% (i.e. 94%) for certain ages so long as the interest adjustment does not exceed 1.5%.

This analysis would be the same for both single life and joint life contracts. Similar analysis would also apply to adjustments related to a change in income option or annuitant. The parameters set forth above are offered to assist insurers in preparing filings with respect to the range of adjustment that the Department would find acceptable where there is a change in the annuitization start date. The Department may consider other methods on a case by case basis.

- (xii) The replacement ratio is (a)/(b) where (a) and (b) are defined as follows:
 - a. The present value of benefits as applicable after the change; and
 - b. The present value of benefits before the change.

Present values are calculated on the basis of either (i) the current mortality and interest pricing assumptions that would be used to price a guaranteed paid-up deferred annuity with the same income payments and annuitant as

the income payments and annuitant for which the present value is being determined, or (ii) a current interest rate under a readily available public index and, if applicable, a mortality table provided that the index and mortality table with projection if applicable are reasonable and disclosed in the contract. If current pricing assumptions are used and not available, then the present value shall be calculated on the basis of the interest and mortality assumptions used to price any annuity for which the company is determining competitive rates and for which the mortality is available over the appropriate time frame.

- (xiii) If the contract has any commutation or surrender provision, the contract must provide a detailed description of such provision. The contract must include a description of the method and factors used to determine the commutation or surrender value. The contract must provide that the contract holder can request replacement ratios to help evaluate commutation or surrender values.
- (xiv) A contract subject to items (ix) and (xiii) above must describe the replacement ratio with words to the effect that, "The replacement ratio is the value of benefits after they are changed as a percent of their value before they were changed."
- (xv) The submission must be accompanied by an actuarial memorandum which is signed and dated and addresses the following, as applicable:
 - (I) A description of the benefits in the contract.
 - (II) A statement explaining why the annuity benefits purchased with each premium and/or dividend payment will be at least as favorable as the annuity benefits required by Section 4223 including Section 4223(a)(1)(E) and Section 4223(d).
 - (III) If no cash surrender benefit or death benefit is provided, the actuarial memorandum must explain why the omission of such benefit or benefits is appropriate. See the requirements to omit cash values in Section 44.6(a)(6) of Regulation 127.
 - (IV) If the contract has a commutation feature, surrender option, or allows a change in the income start date, annuity option, or annuitant, the actuarial memorandum must explain how such provisions are fair (provide reasonable values) and limit anti-selection risk.
- (xvi) An application or a special disclosure document to be signed and dated by the applicant must provide statements, as applicable, to the effect that:
 - (1) I understand the start date for income payments cannot be changed after issue;
 - (2) I understand the restrictions in the changes to the start date for income payments;
 - (3) I understand the annuity option cannot be changed after issue;
 - (4) I understand the restrictions in the changes in the annuity option;
 - (5) I understand the annuity has no death benefit;

- (6) I understand how the death benefit is calculated;
- (7) I understand the contract has no cash value, loan value or surrender value;
- (8) I understand the annuity income payments are guaranteed at purchase and will neither increase nor decrease in response to changes in interest rates or inflation. [If the income does increase / decrease by the terms of the contract then the increase or decrease should be stated as well as how such increase and decrease varies with interest rates or inflation].

F.9) Death Benefit

- (a) The contract must provide for the payment of a death benefit in the event of death prior to the annuity commencement date, unless the contract is a paid-up deferred annuity and the Superintendent has exercised discretion to find the benefits provided to be at least as favorable as those required by Section 4223.
- (b) The death benefit prior to the maturity date attributable to any account, other than an equity index account, shall not be less than the actual accumulation amount. Section 4223(c)(1). The death benefit attributable to an equity index account shall not be less than the value of the equity index account determined in accordance with Section 4223(c)(4).
- (c) The contract may not apply a surrender charge/withdrawal charge or other charge on death benefit payments, regardless of the manner of payout (i.e. lump sum, installments, etc.). See also Section (III)(G)(6) of this outline (Owner and Beneficiary).
- (d) A market-value adjustment may not be used to reduce death benefits.
- (e) Bonus interest or credits, if any, may not be recaptured from 1) the death benefit proceeds of a fixed deferred annuity or 2) the portion of the death benefit proceeds related to the fixed account portion of an annuity that combines both fixed and variable benefits. Circular Letter No. 8 (2010) and Insurance Law § 4223.
- (f) If the contract offers death benefit payment options in addition to a lump sum, the contract must indicate what the default option will be in the event that the beneficiary does not elect an option. Entire Contract issue - Section 3219(a)(3) and Section 3204(a)(1).

F.10) Cash Surrender Benefit

- (a) Pursuant to Section 44.6 of Regulation 127, all contracts subject to Section 4223 shall make cash surrender values available, except:
 - (i) contracts issued by any life insurance or annuity company organized and operated, without profit to any private shareholder or individual, exclusively for the purpose of aiding educational or scientific institutions which are also organized and operated without profit, and which are issued only to or for the benefit of such institutions or individuals engaged in the service of such institutions;

- (ii) contracts issued to fund any benefits under a *pension plan* within the meaning of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. [Note: since some 403(b) plans are not “pension plans” under ERISA, the statutory change to Section 4223(a)(1)(B) was required for such 403(b) plans.];
 - (iii) contracts issued to employers to fund deferred compensation arrangements;
 - (iv) contracts issued to employers to fund lotteries or other programs of states, municipalities, or agencies or instrumentalities thereof;
 - (v) structured settlements with payment deferred in accordance with a settlement of a lawsuit involving claims such as liability claims or medical malpractice claims; and
 - (vi) such other contracts as specifically approved by the Superintendent upon a demonstration that cash surrender benefits are not appropriate. (Note: Form filings for annuity contracts that do not provide a cash surrender value based on the discretionary exception of Section 44.6(a)(6) of Regulation 127 must be submitted under the regular prior review procedure, rather than the Circular Letter No. 6 of 2004 certification process, unless approval under Section 44.6(a)(6) of Reg. 127 has already been received.
- (b) Cash surrender benefit requirement is not applicable to IRC Section 403(b) annuity to the extent such application would prevent qualification for special tax treatment. Section 4223(a)(1)(B).
- Note that many Section 403(b) plans are not pension plans within the meaning of ERISA.
- (c) A cash surrender benefit is required at least every 10 years in lieu of paid-up annuity benefit, if contract provides for a full or partial lump sum settlement at maturity or at any other time. Section 4223(a)(1)(B).
 - (d) Contracts (or certain plans available within contracts) that provide cash surrender values but do not provide guaranteed rates as defined in Regulation 127 must provide a cash surrender value without any MVA (but subject to any applicable withdrawal charges) at least once each year. Section 44.6(d) of Regulation 127.
 - (e) For contracts not providing “guaranteed rates,” the cash surrender benefit must be greater than or equal to the actual accumulation amount, minus the withdrawal charge percentage times the sum of (i) actual accumulation amount, and (ii) amount of indebtedness.
 - (f) For MVA contracts, an “unadjusted cash surrender benefit” must be available on each “guaranteed benefit date.” See Section 4223(a)(1)(B) and Section 44.6(c) of Regulation 127. (“Unadjusted cash surrender benefit” is an amount equal to the actual accumulation amount less withdrawal charge, but not subject to an MVA.)
 - (g) For MVA contracts that are not “premium-specific”, the cash surrender benefit must not be less than the excess of (i) the actual accumulation amount, as adjusted by a market-value adjustment formula, over (ii) the withdrawal charge percentage times the sum of (I) the actual accumulation amount, as adjusted by such market-value adjustment formula and (II) the amount of any indebtedness under the contract to the company. See Section 4223(e)(2).

- (h) For MVA contracts that are “premium-specific”, the cash surrender benefit must not be less than the excess of (i) the actual accumulation amount, as adjusted by a market-value adjustment formula, over (ii) the aggregate of the withdrawal charge percentage under the contract times the sum of (I) the corresponding portion of the actual accumulation amount, as adjusted by such market-value adjustment formula, and (II) the corresponding portion of the amount of any indebtedness under the contract to the company. See Section 4223(e)(2).
- (i) Cash surrender benefits must be determined in a manner established pursuant to authority granted by board of directors or a committee thereof (including any formula that takes into account changes in interest rates of publicly traded obligations or other investments). Section 4223(e)(1).
- (j) An MVA contract must provide a minimum period of 30 days during which the contract holder may apply for a cash surrender value without adjustment. The unadjusted cash surrender value need be available only on a single date, namely on the guaranteed benefit date in which case the 30-day application period must precede such date. Section 44.5(b)(iii) of Regulation 127.
- (k) If an MVA contract allows for a different procedure or a different specified time interval, or a different index, or a different guaranteed rate for a new guaranteed benefit period, the new data, to the extent available, must be fully disclosed to the contract holder and the contract holder shall have a period of at least 30 days commencing after the date of such disclosures during which he or she may apply for a cash surrender value without a market-value adjustment. Section 44.5(b)(3)(iv) of Regulation 127.
- (l) For partial cash surrenders, the contract must state whether withdrawals will be made from the actual accumulation amount attributable to each premium on (i) a first-in, first-out basis; (ii) a last-in, first-out basis; or (iii) a pro rata basis. The actual accumulation amount attributable to each premium is reduced as of that date by the amount withdrawn from it to provide the cash surrender value. Section 3204 and Section 44.5(d)(1) of Regulation 127.
- (m) For equity indexed accounts, the contract must permit the contract holder to surrender funds without losing any index credits by making a series of withdrawals over no more than one year. Loss of index credits on withdrawal because they are not credited continuously can be approved but only with appropriate disclosure included in the contract.

F.11) Withdrawal Charges

- (a) Notwithstanding Section 44.4(b)(1) of Regulation 127, a withdrawal charge may not be assessed at the annuity commencement date if an annuity benefit is provided or upon a death benefit.
 - (i) For an annuity benefit determined by using the SPIA rate pursuant to the betterment of rates provision, Section 4223(a)(1)(E) limits the charge to the lesser of 5% or the withdrawal charge percentage for these contracts. This benefit must not be less than an annuity benefit determined by using the actual accumulation amount applied to the guaranteed annuity purchase rates in the contract, Section 4223(c)(1) and (d).

- (ii) A death benefit is not a cash surrender benefit. As such, the withdrawal charge is not permissible. Section 4223(c)(1) explicitly provides that the death benefit shall not be less than the actual accumulation amount. This is true regardless of the manner in which the death benefit is paid. For example, if the death benefit is paid to the beneficiary in installments or upon request over a period of time (up to 5 years, see Section 72(s) of the Internal Revenue Code), a withdrawal charge may not be imposed on those payments. We note that if a spouse elects pursuant to Section 72(s) of the Code to continue the contract indefinitely as the new owner in lieu of taking the death benefit, we would not object to applying the existing withdrawal charge schedule to withdrawals made by the spouse.
- (b) The withdrawal charge may be assessed as a flat dollar charge, as a fixed percentage of the premium received or the accumulation value, or, for non-MVA contracts, as a variable amount based upon a formula. Any surrender charge calculated based on a formula must be capped at 10% less the premium charge percentage. Section 4223. Unlike a market value adjustment formula, the formula based surrender charge need not result in credits.
- (c) For withdrawal charge assessed as a variable amount, the contract must contain a description of any withdrawal charge formula (Section 44.4(d) of Regulation 127), including:
 - (i) the provisions of the formula, a description of each element of the formula and identification of source or publication where any data used in the formula may be found;
 - (ii) a statement of frequency with which adjustments made in accordance with the formula will be made;
 - (iii) a statement of points in time when contract values are available without application of the formula, and for how long they are available on an unadjusted basis;
 - (iv) a description of any waivers of the withdrawal charge;
 - (v) a description of application to additional premiums under flexible contracts.
- (d) If any withdrawal charge is applicable, the contract must include:
 - (i) a description of the withdrawal charge or withdrawal charge schedule;
 - (ii) a description of the amounts the withdrawal charge will be applied against, when, and in what order, (e.g., first in, first-out basis);
 - (iii) a description of how withdrawal charge schedule applies to additional deposits under flexible premium contracts; and
 - (iv) the circumstances under which any waiver of the withdrawal/surrender charge will be available.
- (e) For contracts that do not provide cash surrender benefit subject to a MVA, the withdrawal charge percentage must not be greater than 10% of the amount being surrendered less the premium charge percentage, if any, provided for under the contract. Section 4223(e)(3)(A).

- (f) If the contract has an equity index account, the withdrawal charge percentage for such account must not be greater than 10% of the amount being surrendered less the premium charge percentage, if any, provided for under the contract, reduced by one percent for each year beginning after the third year the contract has been in force and further reduced to zero after the tenth year the contract has been in force. Section 4223(e)(3)(B).
- (g) For MVA contracts, the withdrawal charge percentage must not be greater than seven percent of the amount being surrendered reduced by one percent for each year the contract has been in force or, if the contract is premium-specific, for each year after the net consideration associated with such withdrawal charge percentage was credited to the contract and less the premium charge percentage, if any, provided in the contract (but not less than zero). Section 4223(e)(4).
- (h) For MVA contracts, after any period during which interest was credited to the contract at a specified rate and the company, pursuant to the contract, set a new specified rate and a new period during which such rate is to be so credited, the withdrawal charge percentage for such new period must be a percentage not in excess of the greater of (A) any remaining withdrawal charge percentage at the beginning of the new period and (B) the lesser of (i) five percent and (ii) one percent times the number of years in such new period, reduced (but not below zero) by one percent for each year the contract remains in force during such period. Section 4223(e)(4).
- (i) For MVA contracts, the contract must provide for a date, within thirty days of the last day of such new period, on which the contract may be surrendered for a cash surrender benefit determined without the use of a market-value adjustment formula. (Note if the 30-day period is not provided, the withdrawal charge percentage for the subsequent specified period is zero.) Section 4223(e)(4).
- (j) Free Withdrawal - A contract may provide that an amount be withdrawn from the contract value each year without the application of a withdrawal charge. For example, the contract may allow the contract holder to withdraw an amount equal to 10% of the prior year's contract value without a withdrawal charge.
 - (i) The provision must state whether or not it is applicable if a full surrender is made or if an amount in excess of the "free" amount is withdrawn.
 - (ii) Any restrictions on the ability to take the free withdrawal must be set forth in the contract. For example, if the contract holder may only exercise the free withdrawal once per contract year, that must be indicated in the contract. Also, the contract should explain what happens if the contract holder does not withdraw the full free withdrawal amount.
 - (iii) If applicable, the provision must state whether or not a market value adjustment applies to the free withdrawal amount.
 - (iv) A withdrawal charge may not be retroactively applied to an amount previously withdrawn under the free withdrawal provision. For example, language providing for the retroactive application of withdrawal charges to amounts withdrawn under a free withdrawal provision within 12 months prior to a full surrender is not permitted. The cash surrender benefit must be based on the actual accumulation amount being surrendered. Section 4223(e). The

Department also has concerns that such a provision could be misleading. Section 3201.

- (v) The Department has approved waiver of withdrawal charge provisions triggered by terminal illness, total and permanent disability, chronic illness, involuntary unemployment and nursing home confinement of the contract holder or the contract holder's spouse. We would consider other waiver of withdrawal charge provisions on a case-by-case basis. As with the free withdrawal provision, the waiver of withdrawal charge provisions must set forth all terms, conditions and restrictions related to the benefit.

F.12) Market-Value Adjustment

- (a) For MVA contracts, the MVA formula must be described in the contract and must provide for upward and downward adjustments. See Section 44.9(b) of Regulation 127. The description must contain the following:
 - (i) The provisions of the formula and a description of each of the elements used in the formula, along with an identification of the source or publication where the data used in the formula can be found;
 - (ii) If an index of publicly traded obligations is used in the formula, a statement that in the event this index is no longer available, a suitable replacement index, subject to approval of the Superintendent, would then be utilized;
 - (iii) If the new guarantee rate is used in the formula, a statement of the procedure to determine the rate to be used in the event that the new guarantee rate cannot be determined from the company's contracts then being offered (or then in force), and a statement of the procedure to determine the adjustment in the event that the company no longer issues guaranteed rate contracts;
 - (iv) A statement of the frequency with which market-value adjustments will be calculated, including the dates to be used in identifying the interest factors;
 - (v) A statement of the points in time when contract values are available without the application of any market-value adjustment formula, and for how long they are available on an unadjusted basis;
 - (vi) A statement that a notice will be mailed at least 15 but not more than 45 days prior to the beginning of each of the 30-day periods referred to in Section 44.5(b)(3)(iii) and (iv) of Regulation 127 and containing at least the information specified therein (if the periods coincide, a combined notice will suffice); and
 - (vii) In case of flexible premium contracts, a statement as to any separate treatment of premiums as to guaranteed rates, withdrawal charges, specified time intervals and guaranteed benefit dates.
- (b) The same MVA formula must be applied during periods when its application would result in an increase in cash surrender benefits as is applied during periods when its application would result in a decrease in cash surrender benefits. If not, the company must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, that equity to terminating and continuing contract holders and to the company is better served by

use of a different formula in such circumstances. See Section 44.5(a)(2) of Regulation 127.

- (c) If a contract limits the amount by which cash surrender benefits may be increased by application of a MVA formula to a specific percentage of the actual accumulation amount before deduction of any withdrawal charge, the same percentage limit must apply during periods when the application of the formula results in a decrease in cash surrender benefits. If not, the company must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, that equity to terminating and continuing contract holders and to the company is better served by using a different percentage limit in such circumstances. See Section 44.5(a)(3) of Regulation 127.
- (d) The MVA formula must take into account changes in interest rates on publicly traded obligations or other investments or interest rates guaranteed in contracts of the same class as the contract being surrendered. See Section 4223(e)(5), Sections 44.3(l) and 44.5(b) of Regulation 127.
- (e) If the MVA formula is based on the interest rate guaranteed in the contract and the new guarantee rate at the time of surrender, then the new guarantee rate must be the guaranteed rate applicable to new contracts having a guarantee period approximately equal to the remaining amount of time in the current guarantee period. See Section 44.3(n) regarding the definition of the new guarantee rate and Section 44.5(b)(1)(i).
- (f) If the MVA formula is based on changes in interest rates on publicly traded obligations or other investments, the appropriate index for the current guarantee period and the same index for the period remaining in the guarantee period must be used. See Section 44.5(b)(2)(i).
- (g) We have exercised discretion to approve the use of an interest rate based on the original term of the MVA if there is a guarantee that the balance will not be less than the application of the minimum guaranteed rate without a market value adjustment. We would consider other approaches on a case-by-case basis. Note that the Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) certified process may not be used until the Superintendent has reviewed the demonstration and made an affirmative determination on the proposed use of a different formula. See Section 44.5(b)(5).
- (h) The interest rates used in the MVA formula must be determined in a consistent manner. See Section 44.5(b)(3)(i) of Regulation 127.
- (i) For MVA formulas based on the difference between contract guaranteed rates and new guarantee rates, the company may increase the new guarantee rate by not more than 0.25%. Section 44.5(b)(3)(vi).
- (j) The MVA formula must take into account the length of time between the date on which the contract is surrendered and the next date on which the contract would have provided cash surrender benefits determined without the use of any market-value adjustment formula. See Section 4223(e)(5) and Section 44.3(l) of Regulation 127.
- (k) The MVA formula cannot pass any material risk of asset default or deterioration in asset quality from the company to the contract holder. See Section 44.5(b)(4) of Regulation 127.

- (l) The contract may re-impose a market-value adjustment after a guaranteed benefit date based on a new guaranteed benefit period, subject to disclosure requirement if there is a different procedure, specified time interval, index, or guaranteed rate. See Section 44.5(b)(3)(iv) of Regulation 127.

F.13) Betterment of Rates Statement

- (a) There must be a statement that the annuity benefits at the time of their commencement will not be less than those that would be provided by the application of “an amount” to purchase any single consideration immediate annuity contract offered by the company at the time to the same class of annuitants. Section 4223(a)(1)(E). The amount must be defined in the contract as either (i) or (ii) below.
 - (i) For contracts with cash surrender benefits, “the amount” is the greater of the cash surrender benefit or 95% of what the cash surrender benefit would be if there were no withdrawal charge. (For MVA annuities, the phrase “95% of what the cash surrender benefit would be if there were no withdrawal charge” means 95% of the actual accumulation amount after being adjusted by the MVA.)
 - (ii) For contracts without cash surrender benefits, “the amount” is the present value of the paid-up annuity benefit using the mortality table, if any, and interest rate, if any, specified in the contract for determining any guaranteed minimum paid-up annuity benefits (which shall be at least equal to the actual accumulation amount).
- (b) If the insurer does not sell single consideration immediate annuities, the contract should indicate this fact. In such case, the filing materials must include the company’s method and practice for calculating current purchase rates (e.g., reasonable in relation to the market SPIA rates). Section 3201(c)(2).
- (c) The betterment of rates provision applies to all payout options other than the lump sum option (i.e., including certain only options even if short term, e.g., less than five years).
- (d) For a separate account annuity providing for fixed annuity income benefits, the betterment of rates provision must be applied to amounts allocated to the fixed account and separate account investment options under the contract.

III.G) Other Provisions

G.1) Annuity Settlement Options/Annuitization

- (a) For all accumulation type deferred annuities (other than fixed scheduled premium or other paid-up deferred annuities), the guaranteed interest rate and annuity mortality table being utilized for the guaranteed purchase rates must be identified in the contract. Section 4223(a)(1)(C).
 - (i) The description of the mortality table must specify the age basis underlying the table: Age Nearest Birthday (“ANB”) or Age Last Birthday (“ALB”). If the table is an ALB version of a published ANB table, a memorandum describing how the ALB rates were derived from the published ANB rates should be included in the submission.

- (ii) If the mortality assumption incorporates a projection scale, the scale and the years of projection must be stated in the description.
 - (iii) Any percent modification of the mortality table or projection scale must be stated in the description.
 - (iv) Contracts subject to the Norris decision and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 must provide for unisex annuity purchase rates. The description of the unisex mortality must be such that the mortality used is reasonably determined. If a pivot age approach is used, then the pivot age must be specified.
 - (v) The Department has not approved an annuity purchase basis with an interest rate lower than 0.5%. Section 3201(c).
 - (vi) If the form includes a period certain only annuity option, the form must include a table of the guaranteed period certain only purchase rates.
- (b) Mortality tables for annuities can either be “static” (purchase rates are independent of the year of annuitization) or “generational” (rates are dependent on the year.) If a static assumption is used, tables of guaranteed purchase rates should be included in the form. This includes the case where the table is projected to an assumed year of annuitization – with or without age setbacks
- (c) If a generational mortality assumption is used (such as the 2012 Individual Annuity Reserving (“IAR”) Table), providing tables of guaranteed purchase rates in the contract is not practical. The following approach should be substituted:
- (i) The contract describes the guaranteed purchase rates by reference to interest and mortality assumptions;
 - (ii) The contract states how the contract holder can obtain additional information on settlement options, including a purchase rate quote. The contact information should provide more than just the company’s website address (e.g., a telephone number) in view of contract holders who may not have access to the internet; and
 - (iii) The insurer confirms that the annual report will include a statement that the contract owner or beneficiary may contact the insurer to obtain a quote for the purchase rates and the contact information to obtain that quote.
 - (iv) The Actuarial Memorandum accompanying the submission must describe the mortality assumptions used for settlement rates. In order to verify the generational projection methodology, a spreadsheet showing the derivation of projected mortality rates should be provided. Rates for the first 10 years for 2 annuitants, one who annuitized at age 80 and one who annuitized at age 85 should be shown. The year of annuitization and gender of each should be specified
 - (v) We recommend that additional information be provided in the contract and/or annual statement, such as a set of illustrative guaranteed purchase rates or a list of the guaranteed purchase rates for a specified age and year of annuitization in 10-year increments.

- (d) Purchase rates must vary by age. Specifying the same rate for a group of ages (e.g., “95 and above”) is not permissible.
- (e) If any life settlement option with a period certain provides for installment payments of the same amount at some ages for different periods certain, the contract must state that the insurer will deem an election to have been made for the longest period certain which would have been elected for such age and amount.
 - (i) Example: If at age 45 the income settlement option with 10 years certain paid \$50 per month for 10 years certain and the life income option with 20 years certain paid \$50 per month for 20 years certain the life option with 20 years certain would be deemed chosen.
- (f) With respect to the guaranteed annuity purchase rates, expense loading is not permitted. Section 4223(d). This applies to all payout options other than the lump sum option (i.e. including any life contingent options and any period certain only options even if short term, e.g., less than five years).
- (g) For all accumulation type fixed deferred annuities (rather than fixed scheduled premium or other paid-up deferred annuities), the income at annuitization cannot be less than the full account value (i.e. actual accumulation amount and/or equity index value without deduction of surrender charges and without being reduced by a market value adjustment) applied to the guaranteed purchase rates. See Section 4223(d). This applies to all payout options other than the lump sum option (i.e. This includes certain only options even if short term, e.g., less than five years). Similarly, the income at the time of any partial annuitization of the account value cannot be less than the full amount the contract holder elects to annuitize (i.e. without deduction of withdrawal charges and without being reduced by a market value adjustment) applied to the guaranteed purchase rates.
- (h) The contract's annuity payment provision shall describe how annuity benefits are affected by the market-value adjustment formula. If the amount applied to provide annuities is adjusted by a market-value adjustment formula, then such adjusted value must be treated as new funds and current annuity purchase rates must be based on new monies. Section 44.9(c) of Regulation 127.
- (i) The contract must specify the minimum periodic payment amount, if any, for any monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annual or other periodic annuity benefit payment and provide for a lump sum withdrawal equal to the actual accumulation amount if none of the annuity benefit payments calculated under the contract for such periods equals or exceeds the minimum payment amount for such periods. Sections 3201(c)(2) and 3204.
- (j) The automatic/default settlement option must be a life annuity with a minimum of a five-year certain period, unless otherwise required under the IRC.
- (k) If commutation of payments after annuitization is permitted, the commutation provision must fully describe how the commuted value is determined. Section 3204.

- (l) For variable annuity guaranteed purchase rates, the assumed interest rate (AIR) and mortality table must be stated in the contract. Expense loadings are not permitted in guaranteed purchase rates.
 - (i) If the mortality assumption incorporates a projection scale, the scale and the years of projection must be stated in the description.
 - (ii) The full account value must be applied to guaranteed purchase rates.

G.2) Commutation of Payments

- (a) The Superintendent has exercised discretion pursuant to Section 3201 to permit commutation provisions providing for full or partial commutation of future annuity income payments.
- (b) If commutation of payments after annuitization is permitted, the commutation provision must fully describe how the commuted value is determined. Section 3204.
- (c) If the contract includes a commutation provision, the submission materials must explain how the commutation provision is not unjust, unfair, inequitable, or otherwise prejudicial to the interests of contract holders as required by Section 3201(c)(2) of the Insurance Law. In particular, the explanation should address 1) how the difference between the value of the benefits if taken normally and the value of the benefits if commuted is disclosed to the consumer 2) the fairness in the level of commuted benefits and 3) the company's approach to ameliorating anti-selection and expense risks.
- (d) Commutation of the period certain portion of a life and period certain annuity must include resumption of the life contingent payments at the end of the certain period if the annuitant is alive at the end of the certain period.
- (e) The insurer must retain the right to defer a commutation for 6 months from the date of the request and that during any such deferral scheduled payments will continue.
- (f) Approval of a commutation provision requires an exercise of the Superintendent's judgment that the provisions is not unjust, unfair, inequitable or otherwise prejudicial to the interest of contract holders under Section 3201(c)(2) of the Insurance Law. Insurers may not use the Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) submission procedure for forms with commutation provisions unless the department has given permission to do so. Insurers may use the Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) procedure without first obtaining permission to do so if the commutation provision only allows for the commutation of period certain payments (not life contingent payments) and meets one of the following conditions:
 - (i) Payments are commuted based on a rate guaranteed at annuitization. The commuted value is not less than the present value of the commuted certain payments discounted at the Original Interest Rate plus 1.75%. The Original Interest Rate is the annual rate that together with the mortality table guaranteed in the contract equates the amount applied at annuitization with the present value of the annuity payments (i.e., without expense loads).

- (ii) Payments are commuted based on a rate guaranteed at annuitization. The commuted value is not less than the present value of the commuted certain payments discounted at the Original Interest Rate and subject to a charge as a percentage of the commuted value of the following:

Completed years since annuitization						
Years	0	1	2	3	4	
Charge	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	
Years	5	6	7	8	9	>9
Charge	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0

- (iii) Payments are commuted using an Adjusted Rate which is the Original Interest Rate plus an adjustment for changes in the general level of interest rates from the time of annuitization to commutation based on a published index. The commuted value is not less than the present value of the commuted certain payments discounted at the Adjusted Rate plus 1%.
- (iv) Payments are commuted using an Adjusted Rate. The commuted value is not less than the present value of the commuted certain payments discounted at the Adjusted Rate and subject to a charge as a percentage of the commuted value of the following:

Completed years since annuitization								
Years	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6
Charge	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%

G.3) Annuity Commencement Date Waiting Period

- (a) With respect to deferred annuity contracts other than guaranteed paid-up deferred annuity contracts, the contract holder must be allowed to commence annuity payments as early as 13 months from the date of issue.
- (b) Any restriction on the ability to annuitize may not extend beyond the first 13 months after issue and must be fully disclosed in the contract. While not required, the Department encourages insurers to include an exception to any such annuitization restriction for hardship and disability. See IRC Section 72(u)(4) and Insurance Law Section 4231(e)(1). (Note: If a partial annuitization is permitted during the first 13 months after issue, the remaining account balance not annuitized continues to be subject to the nonforfeiture requirements for deferred annuities).
- (c) Except for the 13-month period following issue of the contract, the contract holder must be allowed to commence annuity payments upon request, subject to the insurer's reasonable requirements set forth in the contract for advance notice of such request.

G.4) Maturity Date or Maximum Annuitization Age

- (a) The maximum annuitization age or maximum maturity date, if any, must be stated in the contract. To ensure that the product meets the definition of annuities in Insurance Law section 1113(a)(2) of the Insurance Law the Department would not approve a maximum maturity date or maximum annuitization age that extends

beyond the current mortality table. Insurers may amend in-force contracts to extend the maximum maturity date or maximum annuitization age if done on a non-discriminatory basis and through the issuance of an approved endorsement form.

- (b) If the contract includes a maximum maturity date and also provides for guaranteed living benefits that would extend beyond the scheduled maximum maturity date (e.g. guaranteed lifetime withdrawals), the contract must include an option by which the contract holder can preserve the guarantee. We have approved provisions that allow the contract holder to further defer the annuity payment commencement date. We have also approved provisions under which the amount of the annuity payments will not be less than the amount of the guaranteed withdrawal payments. We would review other options on a case-by-case basis.

G.5) Transfers Between Accounts

- (a) Any restrictions or limitations on transfers between separate accounts or sub-accounts within a separate account and the general account, including market timing restrictions, must be described in the contract with sufficient detail to clearly indicate the circumstances under which such restrictions will be imposed. Section 3204. Restrictions or limitations on transfers in or out of a separate account or subaccount may be imposed in order to meet requirements imposed by a fund or funds held by the separate account.
 - (i) The Department has not approved an unqualified reservation of right to restrict transfers.
 - (ii) The number of transfers permitted on a monthly basis without charge, the minimum transfer amount and the minimum balance requirements, if any, must be specified in the contract.
 - (iii) Restrictions on transfers to prevent “market timing” activity, if any, must be specified in the contract.
- (b) The Department recommends that protection against disintermediation attributable to transfers from the general account should be included in the contract. An equity wash, (i.e. right to delay transfer of funds back into the fixed account for a period of time [e.g., 3-6 months] after the transfer of funds out of the fixed account) or other provision might be prudent.
- (c) In cases where a fund is eliminated or two funds merge the insurer may not assess a fee or charge for the resulting fund transfer. This includes any action by the insurer or a third party that results in a fund no longer being made available and thereby requiring the contract holder to transfer funds.

G.6) Owner and Beneficiary Provisions

- (a) The owner or beneficiary provisions must be in compliance with all the requirements of Section 72(s) of the Internal Revenue Code. The IRC provisions should be reviewed by the Company’s tax counsel prior to submitting the forms to the Department.
- (b) The IRC Section 72(s) distribution upon the death of the owner may not be treated as a surrender (i.e. reduced by surrender charges or MVA) unless the contract

provides for an annuitant driven death benefit amount that is not reduced by surrender charges or MVA.

- (c) Any change in the owner or beneficiary designation should take effect on the date the notice is signed subject to any actions taken by the insurer prior to receipt of the notice by the insurer. (The change should not take effect only when recorded by the insurer because there could be substantial delays beyond the control of the contract holder.) Section 3201(c)(2).

G.7) Variable Annuity Guaranteed Living Benefits (VAGLB)

The requirements herein should be provided in the contract forms. If the benefit is provided by rider form, then such form should include the provisions noted below. Where applicable, reference to application form disclosures are also provided.

(a) General

- (i) Any investment restrictions or required asset allocation programs associated with the guaranteed living benefits, including the following, must be adequately described in the contract and referenced in the application. Section 3219(a)(3).
 - (I) If the investment options available under the contract are limited as the result of election of the VAGLB benefit, the nature of such limitations as well as a description of the circumstances under which such restrictions will be imposed must be described in the contract as well as referenced in the application form. The contract and application must provide that at the point when the VAGLB has been elected, no further change or limitation of the available investment options may be made until reset of the guaranteed benefit initiated by the contract holder or termination of the VAGLB without prior approval of the Department.
 - (II) Any limitations on transfers among the fixed accounts and the variable subaccounts associated with election of the VAGLB feature must be described in the contract and referenced in the application forms. This would include any company-initiated transfers.
 - (III) The contract must include an adequate description of any asset allocation program (a.k.a. trading rules) such that the customer can understand how the program works. The Department finds it especially critical that any asset allocation program rule regarding involuntary transfers among accounts must be adequately described in the contract, including numerical thresholds triggering involuntary transfers. In addition, numerical examples may be called for when the trading rules are complex. The Department has not required that every detail of a program be included in the contract so long as the full description of the program (with all details) is placed on file with the Department and the contract states that such details may be requested from the Company. The contract and application must provide that at the point when the VAGLB has been elected, no changes will be made to any asset allocation program until reset of the guaranteed benefit

initiated by the contract holder or termination of the VAGLB by the contract holder.

- (IV) The contract must indicate what happens if the contract holder attempts to make a restricted trade/transfer while the VAGLB is in effect (e.g., reduction or termination of the VAGLB, a program in effect prevents transfers/allocations to prohibited funds for the duration of the VAGLB feature, etc.).
 - (ii) The guaranteed living benefits when combined with any other benefits (e.g. death benefit) must not provide for a return of considerations accumulated at an interest rate of 3% or more. Otherwise the entire contract will be subject to Section 4223 (fixed deferred annuity nonforfeiture law). Section 4240(d)(1).
 - (iii) Depending on the complexity of the narrative description in the contract, numeric examples may be needed to clearly demonstrate how the benefit formula functions when the VAGLB benefit base exceeds the actual accumulation amount (i.e. the VAGLB is “in the money”) and partial withdrawals are made prior to realizing the benefit.
 - (iv) The contract must specify the charge for the benefit and include a description of whether the charge is calculated based on amounts allocated to the fixed account, if any, as well as the separate accounts. The contract must disclose and the application must reference whether the benefit and its charges may be terminated at any time or whether the charges will remain in effect for the life of the contract, and whether the charges may change upon exercise of any reset option. The calculation of the amount of the charge for the benefit can be based on amounts allocated to both the fixed account and the separate account. However, any portion of the benefit charge deducted from amounts allocated to the fixed account may not result in charges to the fixed account beyond those authorized in Section 4223. In particular, Section 4223 permits an administrative charge in an amount not to exceed fifty dollars per year. If, for example, the contract does not otherwise have an administrative charge, an amount up to fifty dollars per year could be assessed against the fixed account for the benefit charge.
- (b) Guaranteed minimum income benefit (GMIB)
- (i) The opening paragraph must describe the benefit in clear and simple terms, such as, “This benefit provides a minimum income benefit upon annuitization by establishing a benefit base and applying such benefit base to guaranteed purchase rates. The benefit base is established for the sole purpose of determining the minimum *income* benefit and is not used in calculating the cash surrender benefit, death benefit, or other guaranteed paid-up annuity benefits.” (The benefit base should not receive more emphasis than the associated guaranteed annuity purchase rates. Section 3201(c)(1).)
 - (ii) A full description of the benefit must be included in the contract, including how the benefit base and amount of the benefit is calculated as well as any restrictions on allocations/transfers to the fixed account or any separate account (or sub-account within a separate account). Section 3219(a)(3).

- (iii) The application or supplemental application must identify the investment options available or not available with the GMIB.
- (iv) The contract must describe (and application must reference) how the guaranteed benefit is affected by
 - (I) additional contributions;
 - (II) partial withdrawals; (Numerical examples should be used to explain the difference between dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions in the benefit base resulting from withdrawals. See also (a)(iii) above.)
 - (III) amounts allocated to the fixed account, if any;
 - (IV) transfers between or among investment options available under the contract.

If transfers or partial withdrawals result in termination of the guaranteed benefit, then the forms must provide for 30 days prior written notice to such termination with an opportunity to remedy.

- (v) The contract must include a statement explaining how the guaranteed purchase rates used to determine the income benefit in contracts differ, if at all, from the guaranteed purchase rates used in the base contract if the guaranteed minimum income benefit is not elected.
- (vi) For tax-qualified programs, the application form must include a statement similar to the following: “The *benefit* may have limited usefulness in connection with contracts funding tax-qualified programs because partial withdrawals made to satisfy the minimum distribution rules might result in a dollar-for-dollar or proportional reduction in the benefit base or an inability to exercise the benefit altogether. If you plan to exercise the benefit before or after your required minimum distribution beginning date under the specified contract, you should consider whether the *benefit* is appropriate for your circumstances. You should consult your tax advisor.” This disclosure must be included in the schedule page of the contract form in cases where the application forms are not attached to the contract form when delivered.

(c) Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit (GMWB)

- (i) The opening paragraph must describe the benefit in clear and simple terms, such as, “This benefit provides a minimum withdrawal benefit that guarantees, upon election, a series of withdrawals from the contract equal to x% of the benefit base. The benefit base is established for the sole purpose of determining the minimum withdrawal benefit and is not used in calculating the cash surrender benefit or other guaranteed benefits.”
- (ii) A full description of the benefit must be included in the contract, including any restrictions on allocations/transfers to the fixed account or any separate account (or sub-account within a separate account). Section 3219(a)(3).
- (iii) The application or supplemental application must identify the investment options available or not available with the GMWB.

- (iv) The contract must describe (and application must reference) how the guaranteed benefit is affected by
 - (I) additional contributions;
 - (II) partial withdrawals;
 - (III) amounts allocated to the fixed account, if any,
 - (IV) transfers between or among investment options available under the contract.
 - (v) The benefit base should not receive more emphasis than the associated guaranteed annuity purchase rates. Section 3201(c)(1).
 - (vi) Insurers should provide disclosure to contract owners that explains the impact of excess withdrawals on the guaranteed withdrawal amount in accordance with Circular Letter No. 5 (2011).
 - (vii) For tax-qualified programs, the application form must include a statement similar to the following: “The *benefit* may have limited usefulness in connection with contracts funding tax-qualified programs because partial withdrawals made to satisfy the minimum distribution rules might result in a dollar-for-dollar or proportional reduction in the benefit base or an inability to exercise the benefit altogether. If you plan to exercise the benefit before or after your required minimum distribution beginning date under the specified contract, you should consider whether the *benefit* is appropriate for your circumstances. You should consult your tax advisor.” This disclosure must be included in the schedule page of the contract form in cases where the applications are not attached to the contract form when delivered. Such disclosure is not necessary if, under the terms of the contract, withdrawals taken to satisfy minimum distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code will not result in such a reduction to the benefit base and will not terminate any benefit base step-up provided for in the contract.
- (d) Guaranteed minimum account benefit (GMAB)
- (i) The opening paragraph must describe the benefit in clear and simple terms, such as, “This benefit provides a minimum account value so long as the contract is maintained for X years.
 - (ii) A full description of the benefit must be included in the contract, including any restrictions on allocations/transfers to the fixed account or any separate account (or sub-account within a separate account). Section 3219(a)(3).
 - (iii) The application or supplemental application must identify the investment options available or not available with the GMAB.
 - (iv) The contract must describe (and application must reference) how the guaranteed benefit is affected by
 - (I) additional contributions;
 - (II) partial withdrawals; (Numerical examples should be used to explain the difference between dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions in the benefit base resulting from withdrawals. See also (a)(iii) above.)

- (III) amounts allocated to the fixed account, if any,
- (IV) transfers between or among investment options available under the contract, including any funds not permitted for this benefit.

G.8) Loan Provisions

- (a) Loan provisions are not required for annuity contracts but are permissible.
- (b) The Department has applied Section 3203(a)(8) to annuities that provide loans.
 - (i) For fixed interest loans, Section 3203(a)(8)(F), (G) and (H) provide for a maximum loan rate of 7.4% if payable in advance or equivalent effective rate of interest if otherwise payable (i.e. 8.0%), or an adjustable maximum rate.
 - (ii) Contract may provide:
 - (I) interest not paid when due will be added to existing loan if total indebtedness exceeds loan.
 - (II) if total indebtedness exceeds loan value, contract may be cancelled with 30 days prior notice.
- (c) Section 3219(c) permits adjustable maximum interest rates in which adjustments occur at least once every 12 months, but not more frequently than once in any three-month period. Section 3206 applies to annuities subject to Section 3219(c) with adjustable maximum rate of interest on loans.
 - (i) Adjustable maximum loan rate shall not exceed the greater of:
 - (I) Published Monthly Average for calendar month ending two months previous or
 - (II) Cash Surrender Value rate plus 1%
 - (ii) Adjustments made on regular intervals:
 - (I) may be increased when rate increases by ½% or more
 - (II) must be decreased when rate declines by ½% or more.
 - (iii) The published monthly average is the Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Averages – Monthly Average Corporates.
- (d) Loan provision must describe how contract loans and loan accounts are affected by the MVA formula, including the effects of loan repayments on actual accumulation amount. Section 44.9(e) of Regulation 127.
- (e) For MVA contracts, the amount of loan may be treated as a partial cash surrender (but without imposition of withdrawal charge) which is subtracted from the actual accumulation amount prior to such loan and transferred to a separate loan account. Loan repayments would then result in transfers from the loan account to the actual accumulation amount under the contract and could be treated as a current premium remittance for purposes of determining future market-value adjustments, Section 44.5(d)(2) of Regulation 127.
- (f) The Department interprets Section 3203(a)(8) so as to not allow loan origination or loan administration fees.

- (g) The interest rate credited on loaned amounts cannot fall below the minimum guaranteed interest rate in the contract. Section 4223(c)(2)(C).
- (h) For adjustable loan rate contracts, the contract should provide that the loan rate cannot fall below the minimum guaranteed interest rate in the contract. Solvency issue. Section 3201(c)(2).
- (i) We have taken the position that the adjustable interest rate in Section 3206 complies with Internal Revenue Code and ERISA requirements for a reasonable rate of return.
- (j) Other References
 - (i) IRC Section 72(p) - Qualified Employer Plan Loans. Loans intended to qualify under Section 72(p) should set forth all applicable requirements.
 - (ii) U.S. DOL Regulation 2550.408b-1(e).
 - (iii) IRS Notice 93-3.

G.9) Waiver of Surrender Charges or Reduction in Fees

- (a) The Department has approved waiver of withdrawal charge/fee provisions triggered by terminal illness, total and permanent disability, chronic illness, involuntary unemployment, nursing home confinement or provision of long-term care with regard to the contract holder or the contract holder's spouse. We would consider other waiver of withdrawal charge/fee provisions on a case-by-case basis. The waiver of withdrawal charge/fee provisions must set forth all terms, conditions and restrictions related to the benefit.
- (b) If based upon total and permanent disability, the benefit must be drafted in accordance with Section 3215 of the Insurance Law or may include provisions that are more favorable to the contract holder.
- (c) Waivers based upon terminal illness, nursing home confinement or the provision of long-term care either at home or in a nursing home will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. An annuity with this feature cannot be marketed, advertised or sold as long-term care coverage or as an alternative to long-term care insurance.
- (d) Bail-out provision. The contract may provide for the waiver of withdrawal charge for contracts providing guaranteed rates for a short specified time interval such as one year, if the company fails to declare a new rate for a new specified time interval, at least equal to a specified rate which rate shall be at least 0.5 percent lower than the initially declared rate. See Section 44.4(b)(3) of Regulation 127.
- (e) The contract cannot permit a waiver of the withdrawal charge (or market-value adjustment) upon a credit rating downgrade. Solvency issue – Section 3201(c)(2).
- (f) The contract may provide that an insurer will waive a fixed contract fee when the contract reaches thresholds set forth in the contract. For example, some insurers waive certain contract fees when the account value reaches a specified value or when a specified dollar amount of premium has been paid.

G.10) Telephone Transfers

If there are references to telephone transfers in either the contract or in the application, the insurer must confirm in the SERFF Filing Description that its telephone transfer procedures are in compliance with the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (ESIGN), the New York Electronic Signatures and Records Act (ESRA) and any regulations thereunder.

G.11) Persistency Enhancement

Persistency enhancements (i.e., additional interest that is credited for each year of the contract after a specified period of time, e.g., 10 years) are permissible subject to the following:

- (a) Such additional interest shall be described in the contract.
- (b) The contract should indicate whether or not the additional interest will be credited if the crediting rate for considerations received prior to the end of the specified period falls to the contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate. The contract should also be clear as to whether the contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate is impacted by the persistency enhancement (e.g., if the additional interest will be credited in all cases, then the contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate should be shown as increasing at the end of the specified period).
- (c) Such enhancements should not be described as “reward for persistency”. Section 3201(c)(1).
- (d) Any lump sum persistency enhancements (“bonuses”) must be fully guaranteed in the contract. Otherwise, the lump sum payment would violate Section 4232(a) of the Law, which requires that any additional amounts (which are not guaranteed in the contract) must be credited at least annually, i.e., not held back for a later date.

G.12) Interest on Surrenders

If there is contract language regarding deferral of surrenders or loans, such language must comply with Section 3227 (i.e. deferral of 10 days or more are credited with interest from the date the documentation necessary to complete the transaction is received by the insurer at the current interest rate payable on the interest only settlement option).

G.13) Interest on Death Proceeds

If there is contract language regarding interest on death benefit proceeds,

- (a) Such language for fixed annuities must comply with Section 3214.
- (b) Such language for variable annuities must comply with Section 4240(d)(2).
- (c) Note that Section 3214 and Section 4240(d)(2) requirements are not the same. For example, while Section 4240(d)(2) requires interest to be credited only if payment is not made within seven calendar days of receipt of the beneficiary’s election form, Section 3214 requires interest to be credited from the date of death regardless of when payment is made.
- (d) If the company wishes to treat the fixed account portion of the contract and the separate account portion of the contract the same with respect to the crediting of

interest on death benefits, such treatment would need to be in compliance with both Section 3214 and Section 4240(d)(2).

G.14) Claims of Creditors

If there is contract language regarding claims of creditors, the provision must comply with Section 3212.

G.15) Assignments

- (a) Generally, the Department finds restrictions on assignment, including the reduction or termination of benefits upon assignment, as prejudicial to the interests of contract holders and unjust, unfair and inequitable. Section 3201(c)(2). See also Section 3212(e)(4) and New York Uniform Commercial Code Section 9-406(d). The Department has approved restrictions on assignment for tax-qualification purposes. Any other restrictions would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Accordingly, any policy form containing a restriction on assignment other than a restriction for tax-qualification purposes may not be submitted to the Department under the certified process without permission.
- (b) Insurer's procedures on assignments should be described in the annuity contract for disclosure purposes. For example, assignments must be in writing, filed with the company, etc. Section 3204.
- (c) The contract should provide that assignments are effective as of date the written notice of assignment was signed, subject to action taken by the insurer prior to receipt of notice.
- (d) Note that Rule 12h-7(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 includes an exception providing that the restrictions discussed in that rule are not required to the extent they are prohibited by the law of any State or by action of the insurance commissioner, bank commissioner, or any agency or officer performing like functions of any State.

G.16) Enhanced Dollar Cost Averaging

- (a) Any enhanced interest rate credited on amounts allocated to a dollar cost averaging option that is in excess of the gross investment earnings rate (less appropriate expense and risk charges) must be clearly described in the contract.

The contract must identify the maximum enhanced rate (or the maximum enhancement over the net investment earnings rate), the deposits to which such rate applies (i.e., lump sum, first-year, etc.) and the dollar cost averaging accounts available under the contract.

- (b) At the time of sale, the applicant must be provided with appropriate disclosure as required by Circular Letter No. 33 (1998) including disclosure of how the excess rate is recovered (e.g., by fund-based charges in later years).

G.17) Bonus Interest or Bonus Credit Provisions

- (a) Any bonus interest rate or credit on amounts deposited to the contract in excess of the gross investment earnings rate less appropriate expense and risk must be clearly described in the contract. The bonus interest rate or credit is the amount guaranteed above the sum of the minimum interest rate and any additional amounts that would otherwise be guaranteed or credited under the contract.
- (b) Essential terms and conditions relating to bonus feature:
 - (i) Identification of all deposits to which the bonus rate or credit will apply (i.e. single lump sum deposit, first-year deposits only, all deposits, etc.).
 - (ii) Indication of duration and amount of bonus rate or credit, usually on the schedule page (i.e., an additional [X% in interest credited] for the [first year] or an additional [Z%] added to all deposits made during the [first year]).
 - (iii) Indication whether and how unrecouped bonus amount will be recaptured in event of early withdrawals or surrenders.
 - (iv) Description of whether the bonus provision will be offered at all times.
 - (v) The bonus interest or credit must not be recaptured from the death benefit or upon annuitization. Prior to April 30, 2002, the Department's longstanding position held that an annuity contract's death benefit must not be less than the actual accumulation amount. But, since April 30, 2002, the Department permitted insurers to recapture bonus interest rates or credits from a death benefit only when death occurred within the 12 months immediately following the bonus credit. However, in light of the revisions to Insurance Law Section 4223(c)(1) made in Chapter 170 of the Laws of 2008, the law now is explicit that 1) the death benefit proceeds of a fixed deferred annuity contract, or 2) the portion of the death benefit proceeds related to the fixed account portion of an annuity contract that combines both fixed and variable benefits, must not be less than the actual accumulation amount if death occurs before annuity payments commence. See Circular Letter No. 8 (2010).
 - (vi) The contract must clearly describe any adjustments in the credits, charges or settlement option rates necessary to offset the cost to the insurer for providing the bonus. For example:
 - The interest credits will be [x%] less than the rate that would be credited if the contract did not contain a bonus or credit.
 - Alternatively, the interest rate credited to the contract will be reduced by [x%] for [five years] to pay for such bonus interest or credit amount.
 - An additional surrender charge beginning at [z%] and declining to [0%] after [five years] will apply until the credit or bonus amount is fully recovered by the higher charges or interest rate reductions.
 - If an insurer is unable to explicitly identify the difference in charges, interest credits and/or settlement option rates between the contract with the bonus and the contract without the bonus, there should be a general disclosure to the effect that expense charges may be higher,

the interest credits lower and/or settlement option rates lower for an annuity with a bonus than an annuity without a bonus and that the amount of the additional charges, reduction in interest credits and/or lower settlement option rates associated with the bonus may exceed the amount of the bonus.

- (c) The maximum surrender charge, including any recapture of the unamortized credit, cannot exceed 10% pursuant to Section 4223(e)(3) for non-MVA fixed accounts. For MVA fixed accounts, the withdrawal charge is capped at 7.0% with reductions noted above in II.F.9.f and g. For variable accounts, the withdrawal charge is limited to the provision for unamortized acquisition expense. Section 50.7(a)(3) of Regulation 47. Benefits (e.g. Bonus) are not acquisition expenses.
- (d) Disclosure.
 - (i) Disclosure must be in compliance with Circular Letter No. 13 (2000) and Circular Letter No. 21 (2000). This disclosure will be earmarked for later market conduct review.
 - (ii) The actual disclosure must alert the consumer to the true cost of the bonus, including any:
 - (I) Higher surrender charge and longer surrender charge period to recapture unamortized acquisition expenses.
 - (II) Higher fees and charges.

G.18) Long Term Care Riders

- (a) Long term care (LTC) riders to be used with annuity contracts must be submitted to the Health Bureau for the appropriate form and rate approvals.
- (b) A single application form may be used to apply for both the annuity and the LTC rider. Such application must be submitted for approval to both the Life Bureau and the Health Bureau.
- (c) The annuity contract with which the LTC rider will be used must be submitted to the Life Bureau for approval. If the LTC rider submitted to the Health Bureau will be used with a previously approved annuity contract, the company should make an informational filing to the Life Bureau identifying by form number, Department file number and date of approval, the previously approved annuity contract with which the LTC rider will be used.
- (d) Generally, charges from an annuity's actual accumulation amount may not be deducted unless authorized by Section 4223. Section 4223 does not authorize the deduction of rider charges. See Section 4223(c). However, the Department has determined that LTC benefits would be considered "other policy benefits additional to life insurance, endowment and annuity benefits" and would, in accordance with Section 4223(j), be disregarded in ascertaining the actual accumulation amount. Accordingly, we have approved a deduction from the annuity contract to pay for LTC benefits provided in a LTC rider. Any amendment of a previously approved annuity contract to provide for this deduction would have to be submitted to the Life Bureau for approval.

G.19) Arbitration

Arbitration provisions are not permitted.

G.20) Private Placement

The Department has permitted deferral of the payment of cash surrender benefits, annuity payments or loan amounts in situations where funds are not available due to the illiquid nature of the assets to which the contract holder has allocated premium. Payment should be made as expeditiously as possible. We have not approved delays in excess of 15 months from the date the request for payment is received.

The Department has also permitted deferral of the payment of death benefits in situations where funds are not available due to the illiquid nature of the assets to which the contract holder has allocated premium. The payment of death benefits should be made as expeditiously as possible. We have not approved delays in excess of 30 days from the date the request for payment and all necessary documentation is received. Any delay in the payment of a death benefit must comply with the interest crediting requirements of Section 4240(d)(2) of the Insurance Law.

Contracts that provide for deferral periods longer than those noted above would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and therefore may not be submitted under the CL-6 (2004) certified procedure without permission from the Department.

III.H) Fixed Account Availability and Right to Refuse Premium Contributions

If a fixed deferred annuity contract or a separate account annuity contract with a fixed account includes a fixed account availability restriction (either in the base contract or in rider/endorsement forms) in which the insurer reserves the right to (i) not offer the fixed account or specific fixed account guarantee periods for current or future deposits or transfers and/or (ii) for separate account annuity contracts with modified guaranteed annuity options, discontinue the fixed account guarantee period at the expiration of the interest rate guarantee period and/or (iii) for separate account annuity contracts, discontinue/diminish the availability of any other fixed interest account, then such restrictions on availability must be disclosed in the application and on the cover page of the contract and on the specification page. Similar disclosure must also be provided if the insurer reserves the right to refuse future premium contributions to any flexible premium annuity contract (fixed and variable, fixed only, or variable only.) In addition, pursuant to Section 3204 the policy form(s) (i.e., contract, rider, endorsement or application) must include provisions consistent with the following guidelines:

H.1) Insurer-Initiated Transfers

All transfers or withdrawals caused by the insurer's decision to discontinue the fixed account (for any period of time during the accumulation phase) must be in an amount at least equal to the actual accumulation amount, not subject to a negative market value adjustment, transfer charge, or withdrawal charge. Insurer-initiated transfers must be at the higher of book value or market value.

H.2) Money Market Option/Default

The contract must include a money market account or non-market value adjusted guaranteed interest account as an investment option and such account must be the automatic or default destination account option for transfers in the event of insurer-initiated discontinuation of the fixed account.

H.3) Prior Notice of Restriction

The contract must provide for written notice 30 days in advance of the date the insurer will cease to offer the fixed account option or not renew the guarantee period or cease to accept future premium contributions. An advance notice to customers of fixed account availability restrictions to customers similar to the following would be acceptable: “The company will not be accepting new premiums or transfers to the fixed account with an effective date 30 days or more after the date of this letter. Therefore, we must receive your allocation or transfer instructions within the allowable timeframe, regarding which investment options other than the fixed account to which you may wish to allocate premiums and/or transfers. You will be notified in writing as soon as the company’s restriction on such fixed account activity no longer exists.”

H.4) Scope of Reserved Right

If the Company wishes to reserve the right to restrict availability of the fixed account or to refuse future premium contributions, such reserved right must be stated in the contract and must specifically set forth the restrictions that may be imposed and explain the circumstances under which such reserved right would be exercised. An unqualified reserved right to impose restrictions is not permitted. Contracts issued without this right cannot be amended to grant the insurer this right.

The Department has approved provisions that allow the insurer to refuse premium contributions or transfers that do not comply with contribution minimum and maximum amount requirements set forth in the contract or where the yield on investments would not support the minimum interest rate guaranteed under the fixed account. Other reserved rights provisions would be reviewed on a case by case basis.

IV) Separate Account Plan of Operation

IV.A) Prior Approval Requirement

A.1) Filing

Section 4240(e) of Insurance Law requires prior approval of the statement of the separate account’s methods of operation. The statement is customarily referred to as the separate account’s “plan of operation”. All plan of operation filings must be made directly to the Life Bureau’s New York office.

A.2) Form Marketing

An authorized insurer shall not make any separate account agreement in New York providing for the allocation of amounts to a separate account until such insurer has filed the plan of operation with the Superintendent and the Superintendent has approved such plan.

- (a) A contract form cannot be marketed nor issued until the plan of operation has been approved.
- (b) A contract form can be approved contingent on the company’s receipt of the approval of the plan of operation.
- (c) The company should forward a copy of the plan of operation approval letter.

A.3) Fund Changes

When sub-accounts of the separate account are added, deleted, or changed, the company must make an informational filing with the Albany office. See Filing Guidance on Changes in the Investment Options of a Separate Account for Group and Individual Variable Products (dated 11/1/10). Such filing must include a copy of the approval letter from the Department's Life Bureau in New York for the amended plan of operation, or if such approval has not been received, a copy of the Department's acknowledgement letter for that filing and, if applicable, a statement explaining the plan was deemed approved by operation of law under Section 4240(e) of the Insurance Law. (Note: The new funds cannot be utilized until the Life Bureau in New York has approved the new/amended plan of operation.)

IV.B) Qualification Requirements

Regulation 47 (11 NYCRR § 50) sets forth the qualification requirements for insurance companies to issue separate account annuity contracts. Section 50.2 requires an insurer to submit the following information to the Superintendent before it can qualify to deliver or issue for delivery any separate account annuity contract within the State:

B.1) Contract Description

A description of the kinds and characteristics of separate account annuity contracts it intends to deliver or issue for delivery. Section 50.2(a)(1) of Regulation 47.

B.2) Method of Operating

A description of the proposed method of operating the separate account or accounts established with respect to such separate account annuity contracts. Section 50.2(a)(2) of Regulation 47.

B.3) Biographical Data

If requested by the Superintendent, biographical data with respect to the officers and directors of the company and the members of the committee, board or other similar body of the separate account.

B.4) Authorized Foreign Insurer

With respect to an authorized foreign insurer, if requested by the Superintendent, a copy of the statutes and regulations of its State of domicile under which it is authorized to issue such separate account annuity contracts; and

B.5) Other Information

Such further information as the Superintendent may require.

IV.C) Informal Guidelines for Plan of Operation

The Department has prepared informal guidelines concerning the filing requirements for separate account plans of operation. See Guidelines For The Preparation Of Plans Of Operation For Separate Accounts (April, 2014).

V) Specific Requirements for Certain Tax-Qualified Contracts

V.A) IRA Contracts

A.1) SIMPLE IRA

See Section 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code. Also the contract should be on a unisex

basis for the purpose of compliance with the Norris decision and/or Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

A.2) SEP IRA

See Section 408(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Also the contract should be on a unisex basis for the purpose of compliance with the Norris decision and/or Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

V.B) Tax-Sheltered Annuities

See Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. The contract should be on a unisex basis for the purpose of compliance with the Norris decision and/or Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

V.C) Qualified Plans

The minimum distribution rules must be set forth. See Section 401(a)(9). The IRC provisions should be reviewed by the Company's tax counsel prior to submitting the forms to the Department.

V.D) Governmental Deferred Compensation

See Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. Individual annuity contracts cannot generally meet the requirements of the New York State Deferred Compensation Board Rules 9 NYCRR § 9000 et seq.

V.E) Loans

See Section 72 (p) of the Internal Revenue Code.

V.F) CRATs, CRUTs, and NIMCRUTs

The contract must set forth the surrender/withdrawal charge schedule, if any, applicable to the contract issued as a charitable remainder annuity. The forms must indicate the type of charitable annuity the contract is being sold for use with. The IRC Section 664 provisions should be reviewed by the Company's tax counsel prior to submitting the forms to the Department. The Company must not enter into marketing relationships with any charitable annuity societies in connection with charitable remainder trusts. Section 1110(d). With regard to any NIMCRUT, the beneficiaries of the annuity contract must always be revocable and the beneficiaries of the trust must always be revocable.

VI) Qualified Longevity Annuity Contracts (QLAC)

VI.A) Applicability

This section is applicable to any policy form intended to qualify as a QLAC as authorized by 26 CFR Parts 1 and 602 as amended ("QLAC Regulation"). The QLAC Regulation permits the contract owner to defer the required minimum distribution (RMD) start date from age 72 (formerly 70 ½) up to age 85.

VI.B) Additional Guidance

A QLAC is a special kind of Guaranteed Paid-up Deferred Annuity. Therefore, all other Guaranteed Paid-up Deferred Annuity guidance applies including disclosure of restrictions and limitations on cash surrenders, withdrawals or death benefits prior to the commencement to income payments as set forth in Section III.F.8 of this outline, which the Department believes is imperative for all paid-up deferred annuities.

VI.C) Contracts purchased prior to July 2, 2014

Pursuant to the QLAC Regulation, it appears that a contract purchased prior to July 2, 2014 may not become a QLAC merely by rider. The purchase or roll over into a new contract is required. Accordingly, the Department cannot approve riders for use on in force contracts issued prior to July 2, 2014.

VI.D) QLAC Submission Requirements

D.1) Certified Process Unavailable

The Circular Letter No. 6 (2004) approval procedure is not available for QLAC policy forms unless the Department has given prior permission.

D.2) Tax Counsel Certification

A QLAC policy form submission should include a certification from tax counsel that the form(s) are in compliance with 26 CFR Parts 1 and 602.

D.3) Submission Letter Requirements/SERFF Submissions:

- (a) The SERFF Filing Description should identify the market in which the form(s) will be issued. Pursuant to 26 CFR Parts 1 and 602, it would appear that a QLAC may be purchased in connection with plans under IRC sections 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408, governmental 457(b) or an IRA. A QLAC may not be purchased in connection with a Roth IRA, non-governmental 457(b) or a defined benefit plan. Although the QLAC Regulation permits a QLAC to be purchased in connection with a governmental 457(b) plan, the use of a QLAC with a governmental 457 plan in New York appears to be precluded by the New York State Deferred Compensation Board Rules and Regulations (9 NYCRR § 9003.7).
- (b) If the submission includes a QLAC rider include a list, by form number, date of approval and Department file number, of all approved forms with which the rider will be used. Include a statement in the submission that the forms to which the QLAC rider will be attached are not a type of product prohibited and/or do not contain any prohibited features.

D.4) Form Requirements

- (a) The QLAC contract or rider needs to set forth all requirements and restrictions, as applicable, imposed by the QLAC Regulation. At a minimum, the following information, where applicable, must be provided in the rider or contract.
 - (i) The form must clearly state that it is intended to qualify as a Qualified Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC).
 - (ii) Distribution provisions applicable to the contract need to be set forth in the contract or rider. The form must clearly state that income payments must begin no later than the first day of the month next following the owner's attainment of age 85. If the form allows the contract holder to elect to change the income start date or annuity option, the form should fully explain how such a change will impact the income payments.
 - (iii) The premium limitations prescribed by the QLAC Regulation must be set forth in the form.

- (iv) If the QLAC includes a death benefit such benefit should be fully described in the form. The death benefit may not exceed the limitations prescribed by the QLAC Regulation.

VII) Applications

VII.A) SERFF Filing Description/Requested Filing Mode

In addition to the general filing requirements set forth in Section II.D, the following filing requirements must be followed.

A.1) SERFF Filing Description

- (a) Provide the form numbers of the contract form or forms with which the submitted application will be used. Provide the corresponding approval dates, Department file numbers and a brief description of the type of products (e.g., equity index annuity, variable annuity).
- (b) State whether the application will be completed by telephone, on the internet or by other electronic means (e.g. agent's laptop) or will employ telephonic voice signatures or electronic signatures. If so, see Section VIII of this Outline.
- (c) If electronic signatures or telephonic voice signatures will be used, the insurer must confirm compliance with New York's Electronic Signatures and Records Act and the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act as well as Circular Letter No. 33 (1999).
- (d) When applicable, state whether the application will be used in a field issue or instant issue situation.

A.2) Extension of Approval

- (a) If an insurer intends to use an application form in a manner that was not originally approved, the extension of approval must be submitted by the insurer in a new file. An extension of approval is only available when there are no changes to the originally approved form.
- (b) An extension of approval filing does not require a new form number.
- (c) Use of a previously approved application in a non-paper format is considered an extension of approval when there are no changes to the paper application, but an electronic signature, including voice, is obtained or when the application will be used in a different electronic manner (e.g., changing from completion on an agent's laptop computer to use for internet sales). A submission seeking the extension of approval for this purpose must address the information required at Section VIII as applicable.
- (d) If an approved form is simply displayed and completed on a computer screen in an agent's presence, with no changes to the form, and a wet signature is obtained from the applicant, no additional approval or filing is necessary.

VII.B) Application Requirements

B.1) Insurer Name

- (a) The name of the licensed New York insurer must appear on the top portion of the application and be prominently displayed. The insurer's name must be at least as prominent as any marketing name or logo used on the application.
- (b) If the application will be used for two or more affiliated licensed New York insurers, the names of all licensed insurers may appear on the application form with a check box next to each insurer's name to designate the issuing insurer. The check box should appear on each form making up the application. Note: Insurer names may not be variable.
- (c) Marketing names, corporate logos, trademarks or affiliations on an application may not be used if they would have a tendency to mislead or deceive as to the true identity of the insurer or create the impression that someone other than the insurer would have any responsibility for the financial obligations under the contract. A marketing name may be used in the application form only if it appears in addition to a generic description of the contract.
- (d) No unlicensed insurer name can appear anywhere on the form. A form identification number (consisting of numerical digits, letters, or both) must appear in the lower left corner in accordance with Section I.D of the Department's Circular Letter No. 6 (1963).
- (e) A single application may not be used to apply for both individual annuity products and group annuity products.
- (f) The use of bar codes is permitted provided that the bar code does not appear in the body of the form or in the lower left corner of the form.

B.2) Application Statements Regarding the Annuity Product

- (a) Questions and election of features must not be phrased to require the negative consent of the applicant.
- (b) Questions about replacement of existing insurance policies or annuity contracts in accordance with Regulation 60 must inquire about applicant's intent to replace an existing policy or contract.
- (c) Only available riders may appear on the application. A rider is not available if it has not yet been approved. It is permissible to provide a space to write in the rider(s) selected by the applicant; however, all possible choices of riders must appear on the memorandum of variable material.

Note: If a rider is submitted for approval with an application and is approved at the time the application is approved, then the rider is considered an approved rider that may appear on the application.

- (d) Questions pertaining to the use of dividends for participating annuities must set forth all available options for selection by the applicant. Section 4231.

- (e) If an annuity offers a choice between a fixed interest rate and an adjustable loan interest rate, the choice must be provided on the application.
- (f) The application may not make any references to policy forms that have not been approved (including riders).

Note: If a policy form is submitted for approval with an application and is approved at the time the application is approved, then the policy form is considered an approved form that may appear on the application.

VII.C) Riders

C.1) New Issues

If there is no separate premium charge for attachment of a rider to a contract, then the rider must be made available to all new issues of the contract or automatically attached at issue of the contract, if eligibility requirements are met. If the rider is not automatically attached to the contract, the rider must be listed in the application as available for election and there should be disclosure provided to the applicant indicating there is no charge for the rider. The written disclosure may appear on the application form or may be separately provided to the applicant.

C.2) In Force Business

- (a) If there is no separate premium charge for attachment of a rider to a contract, then the rider must be made available to all existing contract owners of that policy form, if eligibility requirements are met. The insurer must either automatically send the rider to all existing contract owners of that policy form or provide written notification of the availability of the rider, including disclosure that there is no charge for the rider, to all existing contract owners of that contract form. Written disclosure of the availability of the rider, including disclosure that there is no charge for the rider, should be sent to all existing annuity owners.
- (b) If there is a separate premium charge for a rider, the rider may be offered to all existing contract owners by written notification, including disclosure of the charge for the rider. Written acceptance by the annuity owner is required for all riders that have a separate charge.

VII.D) Application Disclosures

- (a) Disclosure of Restrictions or Reserved Right to Restrict Availability of Fixed Account. See Sections III.A.9, A.10, Section III.H of this Outline.
- (b) Disclosure of Right to Limit the Frequency or Dollar Amount of Premium. See Section III.F.8(c)(viii) of this Outline.
- (c) Disclosures with Respect to Guaranteed Paid-Up Deferred Annuities. See Section III.F.8(c)(xiv) of this Outline.
- (d) Disclosure of Investment Restrictions or Asset Allocation Requirements
 - (i) Variable Annuity Guaranteed Living Benefits (VAGLB). See Section III.G.7(a) of this Outline.

- (ii) Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit (GMIB). See Section III.G.7(b) of this Outline.
- (iii) Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit (GMWB). See Section III.G.7(c) of this Outline.
- (iv) Guaranteed Minimum Account Benefit (GMAB). See Section III.G.7(d) of this Outline.
- (e) Bonus Interest or Bonus Credit. Circular Letter No. 13 (2000) and No. 21 (2000) require disclosure of the actual cost of a rate bonuses to be provided to an applicant in writing, prior to but no later than the point of sale including any: (I) Higher surrender charge and longer surrender charge period to recapture unamortized acquisition expenses (II) Higher fees and charges. The Department permits such disclosure either in the application itself, or in a distinct bonus disclosure page which accompanies the application. See Section III.G.17 of this Outline.

VII.E) Other Sections

E.1) Investment Options/List of Funds

- (a) The investment options of a separate account initially listed in the application or application supplement are subject to approval. Investment options may be variable. The SERFF Filing Description must state whether or not the plan of operation has been approved or, if awaiting approval, the date filed. If the plan of operation is not yet approved, the SERFF Filing Description must state that the investment options will not be implemented until the plan of operation has been approved by the New York City office of the Life Bureau.
- (b) Any change in the investment options must be filed for informational purposes. This filing must be made no later than 60 days after the amended plan of operation for the separate account. Section 3201(b)(7)(A). A plan of operation must be approved before filing a fund change only submission. See Guidelines for the Preparation of Plans of Operation for Separate Accounts (April 2014) available on the Department's website.

E.2) Agreements

- (a) Reference to the insurer's liability in the event of disagreement is not permitted.
- (b) Any certification with respect to the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and backup withholding must be clearly stated. If there is a separate signature line just for the certification then the requirement that the certification be clearly stated is satisfied. If a single signature line is used for the certification and other provisions in the application, then the certification must be highlighted, boxed, printed in bold-face type, or presented in some other manner that causes the language to stand out from all other information contained on the application. Section 3201(c)(1). See also IRS Instructions for Substitute Form W-9.

E.3) Producer Compensation Disclosure

If the disclosure required to be provided at or prior to the time of application by Section 30.3 of Regulation 194 is included in the application form, the following language is acceptable:

The agent represents Blank Insurance Company in connection with the placement of annuity contracts and services provided on behalf of Blank Insurance Company. For selling annuity contracts, the agent will receive compensation from Blank Insurance Company based in whole or in part on the annuity contract the agent sells. This compensation may vary depending on a number of factors, including the type and amount of the annuity contract and the overall volume of business placed by the agent. The applicant may obtain information about the compensation expected to be received based in whole or in part on the sale of this contract or others shown, by requesting such information from the agent.

E.4) Suitability/Best Interest Attestations

Producer attestations regarding Suitability/Best Interest in connection with Regulation 187 may be included in the producer section of applications. However, the application may not require the consumer to attest to Suitability/Best Interest.

VIII) Non-Paper Applications

VIII.A) Disclosures and Notices

- (a) The disclosure and notice required by Regulation 60 must be provided to all applicants at or prior to the time of application. Insurers must be able to demonstrate how they meet these requirements upon request.
- (b) The insurer must be able to show that the applicant agreed to receive disclosure in the manner chosen or that the applicant acknowledged receipt of the material. All procedures used by the insurer must be auditable.
- (c) If a wet signature is used, then disclosure and notice may be provided in paper format along with the application at the time of signature.
- (d) If an electronic or voice signature is used, this information may be provided as follows:
 - (i) During the interview via email or online; or
 - (ii) Halting the interview while information is provided via regular mail, facsimile or email.
- (e) A completed "Definition of Replacement" form must be signed by the applicant and obtained with or as part of each application. Section 51.5 of Regulation 60. Even if a contract will not be issued in replacement situations, this document is required and must be signed by the applicant. The insurer must advise the New York City office of the Life Bureau when notices are provided in a non-paper format.

VIII.B) Telephone Applications

B.1) Procedures

If a telephone application is used in the application process, the submission must include a detailed description of the process. The description must be attached as a standalone Supporting Document in SERFF. The description must include the following:

- (a) Whether the telephone application will be conducted by a licensed agent. Any questions involving the type and amount of the annuity must be asked by an agent licensed in New York.
- (b) Whether or not a script is used during the telephone interview.
 - (i) When scripts are used to request information of an applicant on the telephone, and the responses to the questions are not signed by the applicant and are not made a part of the application form, the scripts need not be filed with the Department for approval. In this case, information obtained from the applicant pursuant to the telephone script cannot be used to contest coverage. Telephone scripts must be maintained by the insurer along with the policy form identification numbers of each application that will be used in conjunction with the script and must be available upon Department request. Insurers are required to maintain all information necessary for reconstructing the underwriting of the policy pursuant to Section 243.2(b)(1)(iv) of Regulation 152.
 - (ii) If a script is not used, but an applicant is interviewed via telephone, the insurer must nonetheless comply with the record retention requirements of Section 243.2(b)(1)(iv) of Regulation 152.
 - (iii) When scripts are used that elicit information from an applicant which is made a part of the application form, the scripts are subject to the Department's prior approval and should be attached under the Form Schedule in SERFF. The telephone script must have a separate form identification number in the lower left hand corner. Such telephone scripts when submitted for approval must be accompanied by a certification of compliance signed by an officer of the insurer that to the best of the officer's knowledge and belief the telephone script complies with all applicable statutes, regulations and circular letters. The Department will rely entirely on the certification of compliance for the approval of the telephone script.
- (c) Advise how questions asked and responses to the telephone interview are maintained by the insurer (i.e., recorded or otherwise).
- (d) The process by which the applicant is given an opportunity to review and revise answers prior to signature.
- (e) How and when the applicant's signature is obtained on the completed application.

B.2) Other Requirements

- (a) All questions asked of the applicant in a telephone application must be in compliance with all applicable statutes, regulations and circular letters. Questions

that would be prohibited on an application may not be asked in the telephone interview, whether or not the responses become a part of the application.

- (b) If health questions are asked during the application process, for example in the case of a substandard annuity, any health questions, authorizations and testing must comply with the requirements of Individual Life Insurance Application Outline sections III.B, III.E, VI.
- (c) If an annuity application is taken over the telephone, the insurer must comply with the record retention requirements of Section 243.2(b)(1)(iv) of Regulation 152.

VIII.C) Electronic Applications

C.1) Types of Filings

(a) No Filing Required

If an application that has previously been approved in paper format is populated electronically by an agent based on answers being received from an applicant, the application is printed out in the exact form of the approved paper application, and a wet signature is obtained (the applicant is not directly interacting in any way with the electronic system), neither an extension of approval nor policy form filing is needed. However, if an electronic signature will be obtained, an extension of approval is required.

No filing would be required where the application is printed out by the consumer in the exact form of the approved paper application, the application is populated in paper, and a wet signature is applied. The completed and signed paper application could then be returned to the producer by fax, by scan and e-mail or by regular paper mail.

Similarly, no filing would be required where the previously approved paper application is populated either by hand or electronically by the producer based on answers being received from the applicant, then the completed application is converted to PDF and sent to the applicant to be printed out and a wet signature applied. The completed and signed paper application could then be returned to the producer by fax, by scan and e-mail or by regular paper mail.

However, if the consumer interacts with an electronic process (other than just printing the previously approved paper application), or applies electronic signatures, then a filing would be needed.

(b) Extension of Approval Filing

If an insurer intends to use an electronic version of a previously approved or pending paper application form, the insurer must submit a request for extension of approval (see Section VII.A.2 of this Outline) and provide screenshots of the application process as it appears on screen (see Section II.E.9. of this Outline). The screenshots for an extension of approval should be submitted under Supporting Documentation in SERFF. A new form number is not required. Some examples of where an extension of approval would be needed include where the application would be:

- (i) populated electronically by an agent based on answers being received from an applicant, and an electronic signature is obtained; or
 - (ii) completed electronically by the applicant, and either signed electronically or printed out and a wet signature is obtained; or
 - (iii) accessed and printed from the internet by the applicant, and a wet signature is obtained;
- (c) Policy Form Filing

If an insurer is seeking approval of a new electronic application, which does not have a corresponding paper application or differs from any approved paper application and will only be in an electronic format (i.e., will be completed and signed electronically), the insurer must submit the screen shots of the electronic application as the form, with a distinct form number, under the Form Schedule in SERFF. The screen shots, which are the policy form, must comply with all applicable requirements of this Outline. See Section VII.B.2 of this Outline.

C.2) Electronic Process Narrative

- (a) For all electronic application submissions, include a separate document, attached as supporting documentation, which describes the electronic application process in detail. Information that should be included in this document includes the following:
 - (i) Describe in detail how the application is completed (i.e., the agent populates the applicant's answers on a computer; the applicant fills out the application on a computer; the applicant receives an e-mail link to the application or accesses the application over the internet; the applicant communicates with the agent by telephone and the agent fills in the applicant's answers, etc.)
 - (ii) Describe the process by which the applicant is given an opportunity to review and revise the answers prior to signature (i.e., the questions and answers are read back to the applicant by the agent; the applicant has to click through review screens showing all the questions and answers before proceeding to the signature, etc.)
 - (iii) Describe how and when the applicant's signature is obtained on the completed application.
- (b) For applications that are accessed, completed and/or submitted by an applicant to the insurer via the internet, in addition to the information required for all electronic applications, include the following information in the electronic process document:
 - (i) The process whereby the applicant accesses the insurer's website. For example: the webpage for the application is linked to a banner advertisement, the page comes up as a result of a search, or the internet application is only provided to an applicant on request.
 - (ii) Whether assistance is available to the applicant as the application is completed. If so, describe in detail how assistance is accessed and who provides assistance. For example: links to FAQs and explanations of terms, live chat, telephone help line.

- (iii) Whether any information is obtained in the application process that does not become part of the application.
- (iv) Describe any questionnaires or other ancillary material that may be accessed on the application website.
- (v) How the internet application record is stored.
- (vi) Any other process involved in creating and maintaining electronic communications relating to the applicant or application. For example, if the insurer creates a web based 'account' for information or documents pertaining to the application, how is it accessed?