

CHAPTER 61

LIFE INSURANCE

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NOTE: For definitions, see Section 60.02.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

61.01 BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE. Every corporation or association, domestic or foreign, operating upon any plan involving payment of money or other thing of value to policy or certificate holders, or members, or families, or representatives of either, conditioned upon the continuance or cessation of human life, or for the payment of endowments or annuities (except benevolent, fraternal, cooperative or secret societies or orders for the sole purpose of mutual welfare, protection and relief of their members and the payment of stipulated amounts, or the proceeds of assessments, to the families of deceased members), shall be deemed a life insurance company, and shall make no such insurance, guaranty, contract, or pledge in this state, or to or with any citizen or resident thereof, which does not distinctly specify the amount and manner of payment of benefits and the consideration therefor.

[R. L. s. 1687] (3372)

61.02 PREREQUISITES OF ALL LIFE COMPANIES. No life company shall be qualified to issue any policy until applications for at least \$200,000 of insurance, upon lives of at least 200 separate residents, have been actually and in good faith made, accepted, and entered upon its books and at least one full annual premium thereunder, based upon the authorized table of mortality, received in cash or in absolutely payable and collectible notes. A duplicate receipt for each premium,

conditioned for the return thereof unless the policy be issued within one year thereafter, shall be issued, and one copy delivered to the applicant and the other filed with the commissioner, together with the certificate of a solvent authorized bank in the state, of the deposit therein of such cash and notes, aggregating the amount aforesaid, specifying the maker, payee, date, maturity, and amount of each. Such cash and notes shall be held by it not longer than one year, and at or before the expiration thereof to be by it paid or delivered, upon the written order of the commissioner, to such company or applicants, respectively.

[R. L. s. 1688] (3373)

61.03 FOREIGN COMPANIES MAY BECOME DOMESTIC. Any company organized under the laws of any other state or country, which might have been originally incorporated under the laws of this state, and which has been admitted to do business therein for either or both the purpose of life or accident insurance, upon complying with all the requirements of law relative to the execution, filing, recording and publishing of original certificates and payment of incorporation fees by like domestic corporations, therein designating its principal place of business at a place in this state, may become a domestic corporation, and be entitled to like certificates of its corporate existence and license to transact business in this state, and be subject in all respects to the authority and jurisdiction thereof.

[R. L. s. 1696] (3374)

61.04 DOMESTIC MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES; VOTING RIGHTS OF MEMBERS. Every person insured by a domestic mutual life insurance company, and every participating policyholder of a domestic stock and mutual life insurance company as defined in sections 61.43 to 61.46, shall be a member, entitled to one vote and one vote additional for each \$1,000 of insurance in excess of the first \$1,000; provided, that no member shall be entitled to more than 100 votes; and, provided, further, that in the case of group insurance on employees such group shall be deemed to be a single member and the employer shall be deemed to be such member for the purpose of voting, having not to exceed 100 votes, provided, that in cases where the employees pay all or any part of the premium, either directly or by payroll deductions, the employees shall be allowed to choose their representative, who shall exercise a voting power in proportion to the percentage of premium paid by such employees. Every member shall be notified of its annual meetings by a written notice mailed to his address, or by an imprint on the back of his policy, premium notice, receipt or certificate of renewal, as follows:

"The insured is hereby notified that by virtue of his policy he is a member of the Insurance Company, and that the annual meetings of said company are held at its home office on the day of in each year, at o'clock."

The blanks shall be duly filled in print. Any such member may vote by proxy by filing written proxy appointment with the secretary of the company at its home office at least five days before the first meeting at which it is to be used. Such proxy appointment may be for a specified period of time or may provide that it will be in effect until revoked. A proxy may be revoked by a member at any time by written notice to the secretary of the company or by executing a new proxy appointment and filing it as required herein: provided, however, that any member may always appear personally and exercise his rights as a member at any meeting of the company.

A domestic mutual life insurance company may by its articles of incorporation or bylaws provide for a representative system of voting in any meeting of members. The articles or bylaws may provide for the selection of representatives from districts as therein specified, such representatives to represent approximately equal numbers of members with power to exercise all the voting powers, rights and privileges of the members they represent with the same force and effect as might be exercised by the members themselves. In such a representative system the votes cast by the representative shall be one vote for each member, notwithstanding the amount of insurance carried, and proxy voting shall not be permitted; provided, however, that any member may always appear personally and exercise his rights as a member of the company at any meeting of the membership.

[R L s 1697; 1925 c 53 s 1; 1949 c 291 s 1; 1955 c 455 s 1] (3375)

61.05 DISCRIMINATION IN ACCEPTING RISKS. No company or agent, all other conditions being equal, shall make any discrimination in the acceptance of risks, in rates, premiums, dividends, or benefits of any kind, or by way of rebates, between persons of the same class, or on account of race; and upon request of

any person whose application has been rejected, the company shall furnish him, in writing, the reasons therefor, including a certificate of the examining physician that such rejection was not for any racial cause. Every company violating either of the foregoing provisions shall forfeit not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and every officer, agent, or solicitor violating the same shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor; and the commissioner shall revoke the license of such company and its agents, and grant no new license within one year thereafter.

[R. L. s. 1689] (3376)

61.06 DISCRIMINATION, REBATES. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

[1907 c 277 s 1, 2] (3377, 3378)

61.07 DISBURSEMENTS, HOW TO BE EVIDENCED. No domestic life insurance company shall make any disbursement of \$100 or more unless the same be evidenced by a voucher signed by or on behalf of the person, firm, or corporation receiving the money, and correctly describing the consideration for the payment. If the expenditure be for both services and disbursements, the voucher shall set forth the services rendered and an itemized statement of the disbursements made. If the expenditures be in connection with any matter pending before any legislature or public body, or before any department or officer of any state or government, the voucher shall correctly describe, in addition, the nature of the matter and of the interest of such company therein. When such voucher cannot be obtained the expenditure shall be evidenced by an affidavit describing the character and object of the expenditure and stating the reason for not obtaining such voucher.

[1907 c 40 s 1] (3379)

61.08 SOLICITORS, AGENTS OF COMPANY. Any person who shall solicit an application for insurance upon the life of another shall, in any controversy between the assured or his beneficiary and the company issuing any policy upon such application, be regarded as the agent of the company and not the agent of the assured.

[1907 c 41 s 1] (3380)

61.09 POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROHIBITED. No insurance company or association, including fraternal beneficiary associations, doing business in this state, shall, directly or indirectly, pay or use, or offer, consent or agree to pay or use, any money or property for or in aid of any political party, committee or organization, or for or in aid of any corporation, joint stock or other association organized or maintained for political purposes, or for or in aid of any candidate for political office, or for nomination for such office, or for any political purpose whatsoever, or for reimbursement or indemnification of any person for money or property so used. Any officer, director, stockholder, attorney or agent of any corporation or association which violates any of the provisions of this section, who participates in, aids, abets, or advises or consents to any such violation, and any person who solicits or knowingly receives any money or property in violation of this section, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and any officer aiding or abetting in any contribution made in violation of this section shall be liable to the company or association for the amount so contributed. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or producing any books, papers or other documents before any court or magistrate, upon any investigation, proceeding or trial, for a violation of any of the provisions of this section, upon the ground, or for the reason, that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to

incriminate or degrade him; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be used against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

[1907 c 42 s 1] (3381)

61.10 MISREPRESENTATION. No life insurance company doing business in this state, and no officer, director or agent thereof, shall issue or circulate, or cause or permit to be issued or circulated, any estimate, illustration, circular or statement of any sort misrepresenting the terms of any policy issued by it or the benefits or advantages promised thereby, or the dividends or shares of surplus to be received thereon, or shall use any name or title of any policy or class of policies misrepresenting the true nature thereof.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the license of any company which shall authorize or permit a violation of this section shall be revoked.

[1907 c. 43 ss. 1, 2] (3382, 3383)

61.11 DOMESTIC COMPANIES, INVESTMENTS. Subdivision 1. The capital, surplus and other funds of every domestic life insurance company, whether incorporated by special act or under the general law (in addition to investments in real estate as otherwise permitted by law) may be invested only in one or more of the following kinds of securities or property:

Subd. 2. Bonds or treasury notes or other obligations of the United States; bonds or other obligations of this state or of any state of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof; bonds or other obligations of, or insured or guaranteed by any of the foregoing or by any agency or instrumentality thereof; bonds or other obligations of any county, city, town, village, organized school district, municipality, or civil division of this state, or of any state of the United States or of any province of the Dominion of Canada; debentures issued by the federal housing administrator; obligations of national mortgage associations; or obligations payable in United States dollars issued or fully guaranteed by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not exceeding in aggregate face amount three percent of the total admitted assets of such life insurance company.

Subd. 3. Notes or bonds secured by first mortgage, or trust deed in the nature thereof, on improved real estate in the United States, having a value of at least 50 percent more than the amount of the loan secured thereby, or, when the loan is to be fully amortized by installment payments of principal and interest at least annually over a period of not to exceed 30 years, of at least 33½ percent more than the amount of such loan. In calculating the ratio of the value of property to the loan secured thereby, no part of the amount of any loan is to be included which the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof has insured or guaranteed or made a commitment to insure or guarantee; provided, in no event shall the loan exceed the value of the property. No improvement shall be included in estimating the value of such real estate unless the same shall be insured against fire by policies payable to and held by the security holder or a trustee for its benefit. Also, if approved by the commissioner, notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed upon leasehold estates in improved real property where 40 years or more of the term are unexpired and where unencumbered except by the lien reserved in the lease for the payment of rentals and the observance of the other covenants, terms and conditions of the lease and where the mortgagee, upon default, is entitled to be subrogated to, or to exercise, all the rights and to perform all the covenants of the lessee, provided that no loan on such leasehold estate shall exceed 50 per cent of the fair market value thereof at the time of such loan, and the value thereof shall be shown by the sworn certificate of a competent appraiser. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage, or trust deed in the nature thereof, which the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof has insured or guaranteed or made a commitment to insure or guarantee.

Subd. 4. Bonds or obligations of railway companies, street railway companies, and other public utility corporations incorporated under the laws of this state, the United States or any state thereof, or the Dominion of Canada, or any province thereof, which shall not be in default as to the principal or interest on any outstanding issue of bonds; the debentures of farm mortgage debenture companies organized under the laws of this state, and federal farm loan bonds.

Subd. 5. Certificates of deposit of banks organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof; provided, that not more than five percent of the admitted assets of the company shall be invested in these certificates of deposit; provided, however, that such investment of any company with admitted assets of less than one million dollars may be made to the extent of ten percent of the admitted assets, where the amount invested in such certificates of deposit in any bank does not exceed the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Subd. 6. Stocks, bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness as set forth in this subdivision, provided that no investment may be made which will increase the aggregate investment in all stocks beyond ten percent of admitted assets as of the end of the preceding calendar year; in applying the standards prescribed in clauses (b), (c), and (d) of this subdivision to the stocks, bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness of a corporation which in the qualifying period preceding purchase of such stocks, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness acquired its property or a substantial part thereof through consolidation, merger, or purchase, the earnings of the several predecessors or constituent corporations shall be consolidated.

(a) Stocks of banks, insurance companies, and municipal corporations organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof; but not more than seven percent of the admitted assets of any domestic life insurance company may be invested in stocks of other insurance corporations and banks;

(b) Common stocks of any corporation not designated in clause (a) of this subdivision, organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, which (1) over the five completed fiscal years immediately preceding date of purchase earned an average amount per annum applicable to dividends on its common stock at least equal to six percent of the par value of its common stock (or in case of common stock having no par value, of the issued or stated value of such stock) outstanding at date of purchase, and (2) earned such amount during each of three of said five fiscal years; but the company shall not invest in more than ten percent of the common stock of any one such corporation;

(c) Preferred stock of, or common or preferred stock guaranteed as to dividends by, any corporation not designated in clause (a) of this subdivision, organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, which (1) over the five completed fiscal years immediately preceding date of purchase earned an average amount per annum applicable to dividends at least equal to five percent of the par value of its common and preferred stocks (or, in the case of stocks having no par value, of its issued or stated value) outstanding at date of purchase, and (2) earned such amount during each of three of said five fiscal years; or which (1) over such period earned an average amount per annum at least equal to two times the total of its annual fixed charges and preferred dividends, determined with reference to the date of purchase and (2) earned such amount during each of three of said five fiscal years. No investment shall be made under this clause (c) in a stock upon which any dividend is in arrears or has been in arrears for an aggregate of 90 days within the immediately preceding three-year period; but the company shall not invest in more than 20 percent of the preferred stock of any one such corporation and the total investment in the preferred and common stocks of any one such corporation shall not exceed ten percent of the aggregate par or stated value of the preferred and common stocks of such corporation;

(d) Bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness; issued or guaranteed by a corporation (other than a corporation designated in subdivision 4) organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof, which, (1) over the five completed fiscal years immediately preceding date of purchase, earned an average amount per annum applicable to dividends at least equal to four percent upon the par value (or in case of stock having no par value, then upon its issued or stated value) of all its capital stock outstanding in each of such five years and (2) earned such amount during each of three of said five fiscal years. No investment shall be made under this clause (d) upon which any interest obligation is in default or which has been in default for an aggregate of 90 days within the immediately preceding three-year period.

Subd. 7. Railroad equipment obligations, comprising bonds, notes, certificates, conditional sales contracts or other adequately secured instruments, not exceeding the cost or fair value of such railroad equipment whichever is less, which when issued are secured by standard gauge rolling stock purchased or leased by any railroad incorporated in the United States or in Canada, or by the receiver or trustee of any such railroad, or by any corporation engaged in the business of leasing or

furnishing railroad rolling stock, provided, that the entire issue of such obligations is required to be paid within 15 years from date of issue in approximately equal installments payable annually or at more frequent intervals and commencing not later than three years after the date of issue.

Subd. 8. Promissory notes maturing within six months, secured by the pledge of registered terminal warehouse receipts issued against grain deposited in terminal warehouses, as defined in section 233.01. At the time of investing in these notes, the market value of the grain shall exceed the indebtedness secured thereby, and the note or pledge agreement shall provide that the holder may call for additional like security or sell the grain, without notice upon depreciation of the security; the insurance company may accept, in lieu of the deposit with it of the warehouse receipts, a trustee certificate issued by any national or state bank at a terminal point, certifying that the warehouse receipts have been deposited with it and are held as security for the notes; and the amount invested in the securities mentioned in this subdivision shall not, at any time, exceed 25 percent of the unassigned surplus and capital of the company.

Subd. 9. Certificates, notes, or other obligations issued by trustees or receivers of any institution created or existing under the laws of the United States or of any state, district, or territory thereof, which, or the assets of which, are being administered under the direction of any court having jurisdiction if such obligation is adequately secured as to principal and interest; the amount invested in the securities mentioned in this subdivision shall not, at any time, exceed 25 percent of the unassigned surplus and capital of the company.

Subd. 10. Real estate sales contracts to which the company is not an original party, involving unencumbered real property situated in the United States, having a value of at least 50 percent more than the amount of the unpaid balance of the contract, same to be assigned or otherwise transferred to the company or to a trustee or nominee of its choosing. No improvement shall be included in estimating the value unless the same shall be insured against fire by policies payable to and held by the company or a trustee or nominee for its benefit. The foregoing provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to real estate sales contracts to which the company is an original party, and shall not prohibit the company from holding such contracts as an investment.

Subd. 11. Loans on the security of insurance policies issued by itself to an amount not exceeding the loan value thereof; and loans on the pledge of any of the securities eligible for investment under the provisions of subdivisions 2 to 10 above, but not exceeding 95 percent of the value of securities enumerated in subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 above and 80 percent of the value of stocks and other securities; in case of securities enumerated in subdivisions 3, 5 and 10 "value" means principal amount unpaid thereon and in case of other securities market value thereof; in case of securities enumerated in subdivisions 3 and 10 the pledge agreement shall require principal payments by the pledgor at least equal to and concurrent with principal payments on the pledged security; in loans authorized by this subdivision, except as otherwise provided by law in regard to policy loans, the company shall reserve the right at any time to declare the indebtedness due and payable when in excess of such proportions of value or, in case of pledge of securities other than those enumerated in subdivisions 3 and 10, upon depreciation of security.

Subd. 12. Investments of any kind, without regard to the categories, conditions, standards, or other limitations set forth in the foregoing subdivisions may be made by a domestic life insurance company in an amount not to exceed the lesser of the following:

(1) Five percent of the company's total admitted assets as of the end of the preceding calendar year, or

(2) Fifty percent of the amount by which its capital and surplus as of the end of the preceding calendar year exceeds \$350,000. Provided, however, that a company's total investment in the common stock of any corporation, other than the stock of the types of corporations specified in subdivision 6(a), shall not exceed ten percent of the common stock of the corporation. Provided, further, that no investment may be made under the authority of this clause (2) or clause (1) by a company that has not completed five years of actual operation since the date of its first certificate of authority.

If, subsequent to being made under the provisions of this subdivision, an investment is determined to have become qualified or eligible under any of the fore-

going subdivisions, the company may consider such investment as being held under the applicable provisions of such foregoing subdivision and such investment need no longer be considered as having been made under the provisions of this subdivision.

No investment or loan, except policy loans, shall be made by any such life insurance company unless the same shall have been authorized by the board of directors or by a committee charged with the duty of supervising the investment or loan, and in either case accurate records of all authorizations shall be maintained. Any company doing business in a foreign country may invest the funds required to meet its obligations incurred in such foreign country in conformity to the laws thereof in the kind of securities of such foreign country in which the company is authorized to invest in this state. No such company shall subscribe to or participate in any underwriting of the purchase or sale of securities or property, or enter into any transactions for such purchase or sale on account of the company jointly with any other person, firm, or corporation; nor shall any such company enter into any agreement to withhold from sale any of its property, but the disposition of its property shall be, at all times, within the control of its board of directors. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to invalidate or prohibit an agreement by two or more investors to join and share in the purchase of investments for bona fide investment purposes, provided that, in such investments secured by mortgage or deed of trust, provisions be made for a method of resolving any matters relating thereto as to which the investors are not in agreement.

[1929 c 111 s 1; 1935 c 365 s 1, 2; 1937 c 87 s 1, 2; 1941 c 140 s 1; 1945 c 557 s 1; 1947 c 439 s 1; 1953 c 135 s 1; 1955 c 444 s 1; 1957 c 605 s 1; 1961 c 178 s 1; 1965 c 308 s 1] (3384-1)

61.12 REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS. Subdivision 1. **Purposes.** Except as provided in subdivisions 2 and 3, every such life insurance company may acquire, hold and convey real property only for the following purposes and in the following manner:

- (1) Such as shall be requisite for convenient accommodation in the transaction of its business;
- (2) Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted, or for moneys due;
- (3) Such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings;
- (4) Such as shall have been purchased at sales on judgments, decrees or mortgages obtained or made for such debts.

All the real property specified in clauses (2), (3), and (4), which shall not be necessary for its accommodation in the convenient transaction of its business, shall be sold and disposed of within five years after the company shall have acquired title to the same, or within five years after the same shall have ceased to be necessary for the accommodation of its business, and it shall not hold this property for a longer period unless it shall procure a certificate from the commissioner of insurance that its interest will suffer materially by the forced sale thereof, in which event the time for the sale may be extended to such time as the commissioner shall direct the certificate.

Subd. 2. Building projects. In order to promote and supplement public and private efforts to provide an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low and moderate income; to relieve unemployment; to alleviate the shortage of rental residences; and to assist in relieving the emergency in the housing situation in cities and their environs in this country through investment of funds, any domestic life insurance company, prior to December 1, 1951, may purchase or lease from any owner or owners (including states and political subdivisions thereof), real property in, or within ten miles from, any city having a population of 25,000 or more in any state in which such company is licensed to transact the business of life insurance; and on any real property so acquired, or on real property so located and acquired otherwise in the conduct of its business, such company may erect apartment, tenement, or other dwelling houses, not including hotels, but including accommodations for retail stores, shops, offices, and other community services reasonably incident to such projects; or, to provide such housing or accommodations, may construct, reconstruct, improve, or remove any buildings or other improvements thereon. Such company may there-

after own, improve, maintain, manage, collect or receive income from, sell, lease, or convey any such real property and the improvements thereon. The aggregate investment by any such domestic life insurance company in all such projects, including the cost of all real property so purchased or leased and the cost of all improvements to be made upon such real property and upon real property otherwise acquired, shall not, at the date of purchase or other acquisition of such real property, exceed ten percent of the total admitted assets of such company on the last day of the previous calendar year. The purchase or lease of, or investment in, any such housing projects shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner of insurance.

Subd. 3. Acquisition of property. Any domestic life insurance company may acquire real property other than property to be used primarily for agricultural, horticultural, ranch, mining, recreational, amusement, hotel, club, or church purposes, as an investment for the production of income, and improve or otherwise develop, and lease, sell, and convey the same, subject to the following conditions and limitations: (1) The cost of each parcel of real property acquired pursuant to this subdivision, including the estimated cost to the company of the improvement or development thereof, when added to the book value of all other real property then held by it pursuant to this subdivision, shall not exceed five percent of its admitted assets as of the end of the preceding calendar year, and (2) the cost of each parcel of real property acquired pursuant to this subdivision, including the estimated costs to the company of the improvement or development thereof, shall not exceed one-half of one percent of its admitted assets as of the end of the preceding calendar year. Each parcel of real property held by the company under this subdivision shall be valued on its books as of the end of each calendar year at an amount that will include a write-down of the cost of such property, including all improvement or development costs, at a rate that will average not less than two percent per annum of such cost for each year or part thereof that the property has been so held, and (3) if, as of the end of any calendar year, the aggregate net income before depreciation from all the properties held by the company under this subdivision, less the sum of all previous write-downs applied with respect to such properties, shall exceed five and one-half percent per annum on the total book value of all such properties for the entire period during which such properties have been so held, the amount of such excess shall be applied, in such amounts as to such properties as the company shall determine, as a further write-down of such total book value. In order to enable the commissioner to obtain comparable information from all companies with respect to their operations under this subdivision and to determine compliance therewith, he may, by regulation, prescribe a uniform classification of all items of investment, income and expense, and a uniform method of reporting such operations.

[1907 c 163 s 2; 1945 c 558 s 1; 1947 c 227 s 1; 1947 c 439 s 2; 1955 c 442 s 1; 1957 c 703 s 1; 1961 c 178 s 2] (§385)

61.13 REINSURANCE. No domestic life insurance company, without permission of the commissioner, shall reinsure any portion of any individual risk in a company not authorized to do business in this state.

[R L s 1690; 1927 c 52; 1947 c 202 s 1] (§386)

61.14 PROCEEDS OF LIFE POLICY, WHO ENTITLED TO. When any insurance is effected in favor of another, the beneficiary shall be entitled to its proceeds against the creditors and representatives of the person effecting the same. All premiums paid for insurance in fraud of creditors, with interest thereon, shall inure to their benefit from the proceeds of the policy, if the company be specifically notified thereof, in writing, before payment.

[R. L. s. 1691] (§387)

61.141 CERTAIN MINORS MAY RECEIVE PAYMENTS OF INSURANCE BENEFITS. Any minor domiciled in the state for whose estate there is no qualified guardianship established and who has attained the age of 18 years, determined by his nearest birthday, shall be deemed competent to receive and to give full release and discharge for a payment or payments not exceeding \$100 in any one month, made by an insurer either (a) as death benefits payable to that minor as beneficiary under one or more policies of life insurance, or (b) as proceeds of a policy on the life of that minor payable to him upon maturity of the policy as an endowment or upon surrender of the policy for its cash value. No such minor shall

be deemed competent to alienate his right to, or to anticipate, such payments.

[1957 c 211 s 1]

61.15 EXEMPTION IN FAVOR OF FAMILY; CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY.

Every policy made payable to, or for the benefit of, the wife of the insured, or after its issue assigned to or in trust for her, shall inure to her separate use and that of her children, subject to the provisions of section 61.14. The person applying for and procuring the policy may change the beneficiary or beneficiaries, if the consent of the beneficiary or beneficiaries named in the policy is obtained, or if a power so to do is reserved in the contract of insurance, or in case of the death or divorcement of a married woman named as beneficiary.

[R. L. s. 1692] (3388)

61.16 ANNUAL APPORTIONMENT AND ACCOUNTING OF SURPLUS ON POLICIES. Every life insurance company doing business in this state conducted on the mutual plan or in which policyholders are entitled to share in the profits or surplus shall make an annual apportionment and accounting of divisible surplus to each policyholder, beginning not later than the end of the third policy year, on all participating policies hereafter issued; and each such policyholder shall be entitled to and be credited with or paid, in the manner hereinafter provided, such a portion of the entire divisible surplus as has been contributed thereto by his policy.

[1907 c. 198 s. 1] (3389)

61.17 CONTINGENCY RESERVE. Any life insurance company doing business in this state may accumulate and maintain, in addition to the capital and surplus contributed by its stockholders, and in addition to an amount equal to the net values of its policies, computed according to the laws of the jurisdiction under which it is organized, a contingency reserve not exceeding the following respective percentages of these net values: When the net values are less than \$100,000, 20 percent thereof, or the sum of \$10,000, whichever is the greater; when the net values are greater than \$100,000, the percentage thereof measuring the contingency reserve shall decrease one-half of one percent for each \$100,000 of the net values up to \$1,000,000; when the net values are greater than \$1,000,000, but do not exceed \$25,000,000, the contingency reserve shall not exceed 15 percent thereof; when the net values are greater than \$25,000,000, but do not exceed \$150,000,000, the contingency reserve shall not exceed 12½ percent thereof; when the net values are greater than \$150,000,000, the contingency reserve shall not exceed ten percent thereof; provided, that as the net values of these policies increase and the maximum percentage measuring the contingency reserve decreases, the corporation may maintain the contingency reserve already accumulated hereunder, although for the time being it may exceed the maximum percentage herein prescribed, but may not add to the contingency reserve when the addition will bring it beyond the maximum percentage. For cause shown, the commissioner may, at any time and from time to time, permit any corporation to accumulate and maintain a contingency reserve in excess of the limit above mentioned for a prescribed period, not exceeding one year under any one permission, by filing in his office a decision stating his reasons therefor and causing the same to be published in his next annual report. This section shall not apply to any company doing exclusively a non-participating business.

[1907 c 198 s 2; 1925 c 37 s 1] (3390)

61.18 POLICYHOLDER TO CHOOSE METHOD OF APPLYING SURPLUS.

Every policyholder shall, on all participating policies hereafter issued, be permitted, after his policy has been in force five years, annually, to select the manner and method of the application of the surplus to be annually apportioned to his policy from among those set forth in the policy. All apportioned surplus not actually paid over to the insured, or applied in the reduction of current or future premiums or in the purchase of paid-up insurance of pure endowment additions, shall be credited to the insured and carried as an actual liability and be paid at the maturity of the policy.

[1907 c. 198 s. 3] (3391)

61.19 [Repealed, 1947 c 182 s 16]

61.20 NO WAIVER OF PROVISIONS. No agreement between the company and the policyholder or applicant for insurance shall be held to waive any of the provisions of sections 61.16 to 61.18.

[1907 c. 198 s. 5] (3393)

61.21 EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. Parties to any policy of life insurance now or hereafter issued shall have the right at any time to

mutually agree, in writing, for an extension of time in which to pay a second or subsequent premium on the policy, upon condition that the failure to pay the amount agreed upon at the time agreed, shall lapse the policy as of the date mutually agreed upon in the writing; provided, no such agreement shall impair any right to extended or paid-up insurance which the insured may have under the policy, nor any right to have the premiums, any part thereof, or the amount payable for the extension charged against the policy under the terms of the policy. No such agreement need be attached to or made a part of the insurance policy so affected.

[1925 c. 343 s. 1] (3393-1)

61.22 ANNUAL APPORTIONMENT OF SURPLUS ON EXISTING POLICIES.

Every life insurance company doing business in this state conducted on the mutual plan, or in which policyholders are entitled to share in the profits or surplus, shall, on all policies of life insurance heretofore issued, under the conditions of which the distribution of surplus is deferred to a fixed or specified time, and contingent upon the policy being in force and the insured living at that time, annually ascertain the amount of surplus to which all such policies as a separate class are entitled, and shall annually apportion to such policies as a class the amount of surplus so ascertained, and carry the amount of such apportioned surplus, plus the actual interest earnings and accretions of such fund, as a distinct and separate liability to such class of policies on and for which the same was accumulated, and no company or any of its officers shall be permitted to use any part of such apportioned surplus fund for any purpose other than the express purpose for which the same was accumulated.

[1907 c. 201 s. 1] (3394)

61.23 EXCEPTIONS FROM PROVISIONS OF PREVIOUS SECTION. Section 61.22 shall not apply to industrial policies, or to any policy until the same has been in force three years.

[1907 c. 201 s. 2] (3395)

61.24 MISSTATEMENT, WHEN NOT TO INVALIDATE POLICY. In any claim upon a policy issued in this state without previous medical examination, or without the knowledge or consent of the insured, or, in case of a minor, without the consent of his parent, guardian, or other person having his legal custody, the statements made in the application as to the age, physical condition, and family history of the insured shall be valid and binding upon the company, unless wilfully false or intentionally misleading. Every policy which contains a reference to the application, either as a part of the policy or as having any bearing thereon, shall have a copy of such application attached thereto or set out therein.

[R. L. s. 1693] (3396)

61.25 DESCRIPTION OF POLICY ON ITS FACE. No company shall issue any policy to a resident of this state which does not bear, in bold letters upon its face, a brief description thereof, so specifying its general character, dividend periods, and other particulars, that the holder will not be able to mistake the nature and scope of the contract.

[R. L. s. 1694] (3397)

61.26 [Repealed, 1947 c 182 s 16]

STANDARD VALUATION LAW

61.261 CITATION, STANDARD VALUATION LAW. Sections 61.261 to 61.267 shall be known as the standard valuation law.

[1947 c 182 s 1]

61.262 VALUATION OF RESERVES. The commissioner shall cause to be valued annually the reserve liabilities, hereinafter called reserves, for all outstanding life insurance policies and annuity and pure endowment contracts of every life insurance company doing business in this state, except that in the case of a foreign or alien insurer such valuation shall be limited to its insurance transactions in the United States, and may certify the amount of any such reserves, specifying the mortality table or tables, rate or rates of interest and methods (net level premium method or other) used in the calculation of such reserves. In calculating such reserves, he may use group methods and approximate averages for fractions of a year or otherwise. In lieu of the valuation of the reserves herein required of any foreign or alien company, he may accept any valuation made, or caused to be made, by the insurance supervisory official of any state or other jurisdiction when such valuation complies with the minimum standard herein provided and if the official of such state or jurisdiction accepts as sufficient and

valid for all legal purposes the certificate of valuation of the commissioner when such certificate states the valuation to have been made in a specified manner according to which the aggregate reserves would be at least as large as if they had been computed in the manner prescribed by the law of that state or jurisdiction. In the case of insurance issued by a domestic insurer upon the lives of residents of a foreign country, the commissioner may vary the mortality standard to a standard applicable to that country.

[1947 c 182 s 2; 1957 c 474 s 1]

61.263 MINIMUM STANDARDS OF VALUATION. The minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued prior to the operative date of Laws 1947, Chapter 182, shall be that provided by the laws in effect immediately prior to such date. The minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued on or after the operative date of Laws 1947, Chapter 182, shall be the commissioner's reserve valuation method described in section 61.264, three and one-half percent interest, and the following tables:

(a) For all ordinary policies of life insurance issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the commissioner's 1941 standard ordinary mortality table for such policies issued prior to the operative date of subdivision 4 of section 61.285, as amended, and the commissioner's 1958 standard ordinary mortality table for such policies issued on or after such operative date; provided that for any category of such policies issued on female risks all modified net premiums and present values referred to in this act may be calculated according to an age not more than three years younger than the actual age of the insured.

(b) For all industrial life insurance policies issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the 1941 standard industrial mortality table for such policies issued prior to the operative date of subdivision 6 of section 61.285, as amended, and the commissioner's 1961 standard industrial mortality table for such policies issued on or after such operative date.

(c) For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the 1937 standard annuity mortality table or, at the option of the company, the annuity mortality table for 1949, ultimate, or any modification of either of these tables approved by the commissioner.

(d) For group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the group annuity mortality table for 1951, any modification of such table approved by the commissioner, or at the option of the company, any of the tables or modifications of tables specified for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(e) For total and permanent disability benefits in or supplemental to ordinary policies or contracts, for policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1966, the tables of period 2 disablement rates and the 1930 to 1950 termination rates of the 1952 disability study of the Society of Actuaries, with due regard to the type of benefit; for policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1963, and prior to January 1, 1966, either such tables or, at the option of the company, the class (3) disability table (1926); and for policies issued prior to January 1, 1963, the class (3) disability table (1926). Any such table shall, for active lives, be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(f) For accidental death benefits in or supplementary to policies, for policies issued on or after January 1, 1966, the 1959 accidental death benefits table; for policies issued on or after January 1, 1963, and prior to January 1, 1966, either such table or, at the option of the company, the inter-company double indemnity mortality table; and for policies issued prior to January 1, 1963, the inter-company double indemnity mortality table. Either table shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(g) For group life insurance, life insurance issued on the substandard basis and other special benefits, such tables as may be approved by the commissioner.

[1947 c 182 c s 3; 1959 c 26 s 1; 1963 c 200 s 1]

61.264 RESERVE VALUATION OF LIFE INSURANCE AND ENDOWMENT BENEFITS; MODIFIED PREMIUMS. Reserves according to the commissioner's reserve valuation method, for the life insurance and endowment bene-

fits of policies providing for a uniform amount of insurance and requiring the payment of uniform premiums shall be the excess, if any, of the present value at the date of valuation of such future guaranteed benefits provided for by such policies over the then present value of any future modified net premiums therefor. The modified net premiums for any such policy shall be such uniform percentage of the respective contract premiums for such benefits that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all such modified net premiums shall be equal to the sum of the then present value of such benefits provided for by the policy and the excess of (a) over (b) as follows:

(a) A net level annual premium equal to the present value, at the date of issue, of such benefits provided for after the first policy year, divided by the present value at the date of issue of an annuity of one per annum payable on the first and each subsequent anniversary of such policy on which a premium falls due; provided, however, that such net level annual premium shall not exceed the net level annual premium on the nineteen year premium whole life plan for insurance of the same amount at an age one year higher than the age at issue of such policy.

(b) A net one year term premium for such benefits provided for in the first policy year.

Reserves according to the commissioners reserve valuation method for (1) life insurance policies providing for a varying amount of insurance or requiring the payment of varying premiums, (2) annuity and pure endowment contracts (3) disability and accidental death benefits in all policies and contracts, and (4) all other benefits, except life insurance and endowment benefits in life insurance policies, shall be calculated by a method consistent with the principles of the preceding paragraph, except that any extra premiums charged because of impairments or special hazards shall be disregarded in the determination of modified net premiums.

[1947 c 182 s 4; 1963 c 200 s 2]

61.265 MINIMUM AGGREGATE RESERVES. In no event shall a company's aggregate reserves for all life insurance policies, excluding disability and accidental death benefits, issued on or after the operative date of this act, be less than the aggregate reserves calculated in accordance with the method set forth in section 61.264 and the mortality table or tables and rate or rates of interest used in calculating non-forfeiture benefits for such policies.

[1947 c 182 s 5]

61.266 CALCULATION OF RESERVES. Subdivision 1. Reserves for all policies and contracts issued prior to the operative date of Laws 1947, Chapter 182, may be calculated, at the option of the company, according to any standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for all such policies and contracts than the minimum reserves required by the laws in effect immediately prior to such date.

Subd. 2. Reserves for any category of policies, contracts or benefits as established by the commissioner, issued on or after the operative date of Laws 1947, Chapter 182, may be calculated, at the option of the company, according to any standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for such category than those calculated according to the minimum standard herein provided, but the rate or rates of interest used shall not be higher than the corresponding rate or rates of interest used in calculating any non-forfeiture benefits provided for therein. Reserves for participating life insurance policies issued on or after the operative date of Laws 1947, Chapter 182, may, with the consent of the commissioner, be calculated according to a rate of interest lower than the rate of interest used in calculating the non-forfeiture benefits in such policies, with the further proviso that if such lower rate differs from the rate used in the calculation of the non-forfeiture benefits by more than one-half percent the company issuing such policies shall file with the commissioner a plan providing for such equitable increases, if any, in the cash surrender values and non-forfeiture benefits in such policies as the commissioner shall approve.

Subd. 3. Any such company which at any time shall have adopted any standard of valuation producing greater aggregate reserves than those calculated according to the minimum standard herein provided may, with the approval of the commissioner, adopt any lower standard of valuation, but not lower than the minimum herein provided.

[1947 c 182 s 6]

61.267 DEFICIENCY RESERVES. If the gross premium charged by any life insurance company on any policy or contract is less than the net premium for the policy or contract according to the mortality table, rate of interest and method used in calculating the reserve thereon, there shall be maintained on such policy or contract a deficiency reserve in addition to all other reserves required by law. For each such policy or contract the deficiency reserve shall be the present value, according to such standard, of an annuity of the difference between such net premium and the premium charged for such policy or contract, running for the remainder of the premium paying period.

[1947 c 182 s 7]

61.27 [Repealed, 1947 c 182 s 16]

61.28 [Repealed, 1947 c 182 s 16]

STANDARD NONFORFEITURE LAW

61.281 CITATION, STANDARD NONFORFEITURE LAW. Sections 61.281 to 61.288 shall be known as the standard nonforfeiture law.

[1947 c 182 s 8]

61.282 PROVISIONS IN POLICIES. Subdivision 1. On and after the operative date of Laws 1947, Chapter 182, no policy of life insurance, except as stated in section 61.287, shall be issued or delivered in this state unless it shall contain in substance the following provisions, or corresponding provisions which in the opinion of the commissioner are at least as favorable to the defaulting or surrendering policyholder:

(a) That, in the event of default in any premium payment, the company will grant, upon proper request not later than 60 days after the date of the premium in default, a paid-up non-forfeiture benefit on a plan stipulated in the policy, effective as of such due date, of such value as may be hereinafter specified.

(b) That, upon surrender of the policy within 60 days after the due date of any premium payment in default after premiums have been paid for at least three full years in the case of ordinary insurance or five full years in the case of industrial insurance, the company will pay, in lieu of any paid-up non-forfeiture benefit, a cash surrender value of such amount as may be hereinafter specified.

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

(d) That, if the policy shall have become paid-up by completion of all premium payments or if it is continued under any paid-up non-forfeiture benefit which became effective on or after the third policy anniversary in the case of Ordinary insurance or the fifth policy anniversary in the case of Industrial insurance, the company will pay, upon surrender of the policy within 30 days after any policy anniversary, a cash surrender value of such amount as may be hereinafter specified.

(e) A statement of the mortality table and interest rate used in calculating the cash surrender values and the paid-up non-forfeiture benefits available under the policy, together with a table showing the cash surrender value, if any, and paid-up non-forfeiture benefit, if any, available under the policy on each policy anniversary either during the first 20 policy years or during the term of the policy, whichever is shorter, such values and benefits to be calculated upon the assumption that there are no dividends or paid-up additions credited to the policy and that there is no indebtedness to the company on the policy.

(f) A brief and general statement of the method to be used in calculating the cash surrender value and the paid-up non-forfeiture benefit available under the policy on any policy anniversary beyond the last anniversary for which such values are consecutively shown in the policy with an explanation of the manner in which the cash surrender values and the paid-up non-forfeiture benefits are altered by the existence of any paid-up additions credited to the policy or any indebtedness to the company on the policy.

Subd. 2. Any provision or portion of subdivision 1 not applicable by reason of the plan of insurance may be omitted from the policy.

Subd. 3. The company shall reserve the right to defer the payment of any cash surrender value for a period of six months after demand therefor with surrender of the policy.

[1947 c 182 s 9]

61.283 CASH SURRENDER VALUE. Any cash surrender value available under the policy in the event of default in a premium payment due on any policy anniversary, whether or not required by section 61.282, shall be an amount not less than the excess of the present value on such anniversary of the future guaranteed benefits which would have been provided for by the policy, including any existing paid-up additions, if there had been no default, over the sum of (a) the then present value of the adjusted premiums as prescribed in section 61.285, corresponding to premiums which would have fallen due on and after such anniversary, and (b) the amount of any indebtedness to the company on the policy. Any cash surrender value available within 30 days after any policy anniversary under any policy paid-up by completion of all premium payments or any policy continued under any paid-up non-forfeiture benefit, whether or not required by section 61.282, shall be an amount not less than the present value on such anniversary of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy, including any existing paid-up additions, decreased by any indebtedness to the company on the policy.

[1947 c 182 s 10]

61.284 PAID-UP NON-FORFEITURE BENEFIT. Any paid-up non-forfeiture benefit available under the policy in the event of default in a premium payment due on any policy anniversary shall be such that its present value as of such anniversary shall be at least equal to the cash surrender value then provided for by the policy or, if none is provided for, that cash surrender value which would have been required by Laws 1947, Chapter 182, in the absence of the condition that premiums shall have been paid for at least a specified period.

[1947 c 182 s 11]

61.285 CALCULATION OF ADJUSTED PREMIUMS. Subdivision 1. Except as provided in the second paragraph of subdivision 2, the adjusted premiums for any policy shall be calculated on an annual basis and shall be such uniform percentage of the respective premiums specified in the policy for each policy year (excluding extra premiums on a substandard policy) that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all such adjusted premiums shall be equal to the sum of (1) the then present value of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy; (2) two percent of the amount of insurance, if the insurance be uniform in amount, or of the equivalent uniform amount, as hereinafter defined, if the amount of insurance varies with duration of the policy; (3) 40 percent of the adjusted premium for the first policy year; (4) 25 percent of either the adjusted premium for the first policy year or the adjusted premium for a whole life policy of the same uniform or equivalent uniform amount with uniform premiums for the whole of life issued at the same age for the same amount of insurance, whichever is less. In applying the percentages specified in (3) and (4), no adjusted premiums shall be deemed to exceed four percent of the amount of insurance or uniform amount equivalent thereto. The date of issue of a policy for the purpose of this section shall be the date as of which the rated age of the insured is determined.

Subd. 2. In the case of a policy providing an amount of insurance varying with duration of the policy, the equivalent uniform amount thereof for the purpose of this section is the uniform amount of insurance provided by an otherwise similar policy containing the same endowment benefit or benefits issued at the same age and for the same term, the amount of which does not vary with duration and the benefits under which have the same present value at the date of issue as the benefits under the policy; provided, however, that in case of a policy providing a varying amount of insurance issued on the life of a child under age ten, the equivalent uniform amount may be computed as though the amount of insurance provided by the policy prior to the attainment of age ten were the amount provided by such policy at age ten.

The adjusted premiums for any policy providing term insurance benefits by rider or supplemental policy provision shall be equal to (a) the adjusted premiums for an otherwise similar policy issued at the same age without such term insurance benefits, increased, during the period for which premiums for such term insurance benefits are payable, by (b) the adjusted premiums for such term insurance, the foregoing items (a) and (b) being calculated separately and as specified in the first two paragraphs of this section except that, for the purposes of (2), (3) and (4) of the first such paragraph, the amount of insurance or equivalent uniform amount of insurance used in the calculation of the

adjusted premiums referred to in (b) shall be equal to the excess of the corresponding amount determined for the entire policy over the amount used in the calculation of the adjusted premiums in (a).

Subd. 3. Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions 4 and 6, all adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this act shall for all policies of ordinary insurance be calculated on the basis of the commissioners 1941 standard ordinary mortality table, provided that for any category of ordinary insurance issued on female risks, adjusted premiums and present values may be calculated according to an age not more than three years younger than the actual age of the insured and such calculations for all policies of industrial insurance shall be made on the basis of the 1941 standard industrial mortality table. All calculations shall be made on the basis of the rate of interest, not exceeding three and one-half per cent per annum, specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits. In calculating the present value of any paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture benefit, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than 130 per cent of the rates of mortality according to such applicable table. For insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculation of any such adjusted premiums and present values may be based on such other table of mortality as may be specified by the company and approved by the commissioner.

Subd. 4. In the case of ordinary policies issued on or after the operative date of this subdivision as defined herein, all adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this act shall be calculated on the basis of the commissioners 1958 standard ordinary mortality table and the rate of interest, not exceeding three and one-half percent per annum, specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, provided that for any category of ordinary insurance issued on female risks, adjusted premiums and present values may be calculated according to an age not more than three years younger than the actual age of the insured. Provided, however, that in calculating the present value of any paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture benefit, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than those shown in the commissioners 1958 extended term insurance table. Provided, further, that for insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculation of any such adjusted premiums and present values may be based on such other table of mortality as may be specified by the company and approved by the commissioner.

Subd. 5. After the effective date of subdivision 4, any company may file with the commissioner a written notice of its election to comply with the provisions of subdivision 4 after a specified date before January 1, 1966. After the filing of such notice, then upon such specified date (which shall be the operative date of subdivision 4 for such company), subdivision 4 shall become operative with respect to the ordinary policies thereafter issued by such company. If a company makes no such election, the operative date of subdivision 4 for such company shall be January 1, 1966.

Subd. 6. In the case of industrial policies issued on or after the operative date of this subdivision as defined herein, all adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this act shall be calculated on the basis of the commissioners 1961 standard industrial mortality table and the rate of interest, not exceeding three and one-half percent per annum, specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits. Provided, however, that in calculating the present value of any paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture benefit, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than those shown in the commissioners 1961 industrial extended term insurance table. Provided, further, that for insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculations of any such adjusted premiums and present values may be based on such other table of mortality as may be specified by the company and approved by the commissioner.

Subd. 7. After the effective date of subdivision 6, any company may file with the commissioner a written notice of its election to comply with the provisions of subdivision 6 after a specified date before January 1, 1968. After the filing of such notice, then upon such specified date (which shall be the operative date of subdivision 6 for such company), subdivision 6 shall become operative with respect to the industrial policies thereafter issued by such company. If a

company makes no such election, the operative date of subdivision 6 for such company shall be January 1, 1968.

[1947 c 182 s 12; 1959 c 26 s 2; 1963 c 200 s 3]

61.286 DEFAULT IN PREMIUM PAYMENT. Any cash surrender value and any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, available under the policy in the event of default in a premium payment due at any time other than on the policy anniversary, shall be calculated with allowance for the lapse of time and the payment of fractional premiums beyond the last preceding policy anniversary. All values referred to in sections 61.283, 61.284, and 61.285 may be calculated upon the assumption that any death benefit is payable at the end of the policy year of death. The net value of any paid-up additions, other than paid-up term additions, shall be not less than the dividends used to provide such additions. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 61.283, additional benefits payable (a) in the event of death or dismemberment by accident or accidental means, (b) in the event of total and permanent disability, (c) as reversionary annuity or deferred reversionary annuity benefits, (d) as term insurance benefits provided by a rider or supplemental policy provisions to which, if issued as a separate policy, Laws 1947, Chapter 182, would not apply, (e) as term insurance on the life of a child or on the lives of children provided in a policy on the life of a parent of the child, if such term insurance expires before the child's age is 26, is uniform in amount after the child's age is one, and has not become paid-up by reason of the death of a parent of the child, and (f) as other policy benefits additional to life insurance and endowment benefits, and premiums for all such additional benefits, shall be disregarded in ascertaining cash surrender values and nonforfeiture benefits required by Laws 1947, Chapter 182, and no such additional benefits shall be required to be included in any paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

[1947 c 182 s 13; 1963 c 200 s 4]

61.287 APPLICATION. Sections 61.282 to 61.286 shall not apply to any reinsurance, group insurance, pure endowment, annuity or reversionary annuity contract nor to any term policy of uniform amount, or renewal thereof, of 15 years or less expiring before age 66, for which uniform premiums are payable during the entire term of the policy, nor to any term policy of decreasing amount on which each adjusted premium, calculated as specified in section 61.285, is less than the adjusted premium so calculated, on such 15-year term policy issued at the same age and for the same initial amount of insurance, nor to any policy which shall be delivered outside this state through an agent or other representative of the company issuing the policy.

[1947 c 182 s 14]

61.288 ELECTION TO COMPLY. After the effective date of Laws 1947, Chapter 182, any company may file with the commissioner a written notice of its election to comply with the provisions of the act after a specified date before January 1, 1948. After the filing of such notice, then upon this specified date Laws 1947, Chapter 182, becomes operative with respect to the policies thereafter issued by the company. If a company makes no such election, the operative date of Laws 1947, Chapter 182, for such company is January 1, 1948.

[1947 c 182 s 17]

61.29 [Repealed, 1947 c 182 s 16]

PROVISIONS OF POLICIES

61.30 NECESSARY PROVISIONS. No policy of life insurance shall be issued in this state or be issued by a life insurance company organized under the laws of this state unless the same contains the following provisions:

(1) A provision that all premiums shall be payable in advance either at the home office of the company, or to an agent of the company, upon delivery of a receipt signed by one or more officers named in the policy and countersigned by the agent, but any policy may contain a provision that the policy itself shall be a receipt for the first premium;

(2) A provision for a grace of one month for the payment of every premium after the first, which may be subject to an interest charge, during which month the insurance shall continue in force, which provision may contain a stipulation that if the insured dies during the month of grace the overdue premium will be deducted in any settlement under the policy;

(3) A provision that the policy constitutes the entire contract between the parties and is incontestable after it is in force during the lifetime of the insured for two years from its date, except for non-payment of premiums and except for violations of the conditions of the policy relating to naval and military services in time of war and, at the option of the company, provisions relative to benefits in the event of total and permanent disability and provisions which grant additional insurance specifically against death by accident, may be excepted, a special form of policy may be issued on the life of a person employed in an occupation classed by the company as extra hazardous or as leading to hazardous employment, which provides that service in certain designated occupations may reduce the company's liability under the policy to a certain designated amount not less than the full policy reserve;

(4) A provision that, in the absence of fraud, all statements made by the insured shall be deemed representations and not warranties, and that no such statement shall avoid the policy unless it is contained in a written application, and a copy of the application is endorsed upon or attached to the policy when issued;

(5) A provision that if the age of the insured is understated, the amount payable under the policy shall be such as the premium would have purchased at the correct age;

(6) A provision that the policy shall participate in the surplus of the company and that, beginning not later than the end of the third policy year, the company will, annually, determine and account for the portion of the divisible surplus accruing on the policy, and that the owner of the policy shall have the right, each year after the fifth to have the current dividend arising from such participation paid in cash, and if the policy shall provide other dividend options, it shall specify which option shall be effective if the owner of the policy shall not elect any option, which provision may stipulate that any dividends payable during the first five years of such policy shall be conditioned upon the payment of the next ensuing annual premium; this provision shall not be required in non-participating policies, nor in policies issued on under-average lives, nor in insurance in exchange for lapsed or surrendered policies;

(7) A provision that after three full years premiums have been paid, the company at any time while the policy is in force, will advance, on proper assignment of the policy, and on the sole security thereof, at a specified rate of interest, a sum equal to, or, at the option of the owner of the policy, less than the loan value thereof. In case of policies issued prior to the operative date of the Standard Non-forfeiture Law such loan value shall be the reserve at the end of the current policy year on the policy, and on any dividend additions thereto, specifying the mortality table and rate of interest adopted for computing such reserve, less a sum of not more than two and one-half percent of the amount insured by the policy, and of any dividend additions thereto; the policy shall provide that such loan may be deferred for not exceeding 60 days after the application therefor is made and may further provide that such loan may be deferred for not exceeding six months after the application therefor is made; in case of policies issued on or after the operative date of the Standard Non-forfeiture Law such loan value shall be the cash surrender value thereof at the end of the current policy year, and the policy shall provide that such loan, except when made to pay premiums, may be deferred for not exceeding six months after the application therefor is made; in either case it shall be further stipulated in the policy that the company will deduct from such loan value any existing indebtedness on the policy and any unpaid balance of the premium for current policy year, and may collect interest in advance on the loan to the end of the current policy year, and that the failure to repay any such advance or to pay interest shall not void the policy unless the total indebtedness thereon to the company shall equal or exceed such loan value at the time of such failure, nor until one month after notice shall have been mailed by the company to the last known address of the insured and of the assignee of record at the home office of the company; no condition other than as herein provided shall be exacted as a prerequisite to any such advance; but this provision shall not be required in term insurance.

(8) A provision which, in event of default in premium payments, after premiums shall have been paid for three years, shall secure to the owner of the policy a stipulated form of insurance, the net value of which shall be at least equal to the reserve at the date of default on the policy and on any dividend additions thereto,

specifying the mortality table and the rate of interest adopted for computing such reserves, less a sum not more than two and one-half per cent of the amount insured by the policy, and of any existing dividend additions thereto, and less any existing indebtedness to the company on the policy; this provision shall stipulate that the policy may be surrendered to the company at its home office within one month from date of default for a specified cash value at least equal to the sum which would otherwise be available for the purchase of insurance as aforesaid, and shall stipulate that the company may defer payment for not more than 60 days after the application therefor is made, and may stipulate that the company may defer payment for not more than six months after the application therefor is made; but this provision shall not be required in term insurance of 20 years or less or in any policy issued on or after the operative date of the Standard Non-forfeiture Law;

(9) A table showing in figures the loan values and the options available under the policies each year upon default in premium payments, during at least the first 20 years of the policy, beginning with the year in which such values and options become available;

(10) A provision that if, in event of default in premium payments, the non-forfeiture value of the policy shall be applied to the purchase of other insurance, and if such insurance shall be in force and the original policy shall not have been surrendered to the company and canceled, the policy may be reinstated within three years from such default, upon evidence of insurability satisfactory to the company, and payment of arrears of premiums, with interest;

(11) A provision that, when a policy becomes a claim by the death of the insured, settlement shall be made upon receipt of due proof of death, or not later than two months after receipt of such proof;

(12) A table showing the amount of installments in which the policy may provide its proceeds may be payable;

(13) A title on the face and on the back of the policy correctly describing the same.

Any of the foregoing provisions or portions thereof relating to premiums not applicable to single premium policies shall not be incorporated therein.

[1907 c 220 s 5; 1913 c 152 s 1; 1925 c 247 s 1; 1947 c 182 s 15; 1951 c 280 s 1] (3402)

61.31 ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS. In addition to the terms and conditions now required by law to be in the standard form of life insurance policies issued or delivered in this state, there shall be, when such policy provides for the payment to the beneficiary the proceeds thereof, in either monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual instalments, to continue during the lifetime of the beneficiary, or for a stipulated number of years, whenever requested by the insured under the policy, a condition, term and agreement, as follows:

All rights of the beneficiary to commute, change time of payment or amount of instalments, surrender for cash, borrow against or assign for any purpose, are hereby withdrawn and those parts of this policy giving the beneficiary such rights are hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the intent hereof that the beneficiary shall have no right under this contract except to receive the instalments at such times and in such amounts as stated in this policy, and all the provisions of this policy in conflict herewith are hereby declared to be inoperative.

[1913 c 426 s 1] (3403)

61.32 RIDERS ATTACHED TO POLICIES. The foregoing may be attached to the policy in the form of a rider thereon, and, when so attached, shall become a part of and form a part of the contract of insurance, evidenced by the policy to all intents and purposes as if set forth at length therein.

[1913 c. 426 s. 2] (3404)

61.33 RIDERS ATTACHED TO EXISTING POLICIES. Any life insurance company that has heretofore issued any policy of life insurance may, at the request of the insured, attach to any such policy heretofore issued which, by its terms, is payable to a beneficiary or beneficiaries in instalments, a rider containing the terms and conditions set forth in section 61.31 and, when so attached, the same shall become a part of the contract of insurance to all intents and purposes as if so attached when the policy was originally issued. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company to attach any rider, of any kind or description, to any policy except

upon the approval of the commissioner, with whom it shall be discretionary whether any rider shall be attached to any policy.

[1913 c. 426 s. 3] (3405)

61.335 POLICIES MAY CONTAIN CERTAIN PROVISIONS. Policies of life insurance may be delivered or issued for delivery in this state which limit the amount to be paid in the event of death occurring as a result of travel or flight in, or descent from or with, any kind of aircraft if the insured (1) is a pilot, officer or member of the crew of such aircraft, or is participating in aeronautic or aviation training during such flight, or (2) is in the military, naval or air forces of any country and is being transported in a military, naval or air force aircraft. Such amount shall not be less than the reserve on the policy plus any dividends standing to the credit of the policy and the reserve for any paid-up additions, less any indebtedness to the company on the policy. Such limitation may be made by a provision in the policy or by a rider made a part thereof provided, that no such limitation shall be effective unless and until the insured or applicant shall agree in writing thereto; and provided, further, that except in case of policies issued on the lives of persons who have received aeronautic or aviation training or whose occupation entails duty aboard aircraft in flight, such limitation shall apply only in event death occurs within five years after date of issue of the policy. This section shall not affect the validity of provisions which limit the amount to be paid in the event of death of the insured while in the military, naval or air forces of any country at war, or of provisions relative to benefits in the event of total and permanent disability, or of provisions which grant additional insurance specifically against death by accident. Policies issued by life insurance companies organized under the laws of this state for delivery in any other state, territory, district, or country may contain any provisions limiting the amount to be paid in the event of death which are permitted by the laws of such other state, territory, district, or country.

[1943 c. 156 s. 1; 1945 c. 346 s. 1]

61.34 PROVISIONS WHICH NO POLICY MAY INCLUDE. No policy of life insurance shall be issued or delivered in this state, or be issued by a life insurance company organized under the laws of this state, if it contains a provision:

(1) for forfeiture of the policy for failure to repay any loan on the policy or to pay interest on such loan while the total indebtedness on the policy is less than the loan value thereof; or for forfeiture for failure to repay any such loan or to pay interest thereon, unless such provision contain a stipulation that no such forfeiture shall occur until at least one month after notice shall have been mailed by the company to the last known address of the insured and of the assignee, if any, notice of whose address and contract of the assignment has been filed with the company, at its home office; or

(2) limiting the time within which any action at law or in equity may be commenced to less than five years after the cause of action shall accrue; or

(3) by which the policy shall purport to be issued or to take effect more than six months before the original application for the insurance was made; or

(4) for any mode of settlement at maturity of less value than the amount insured on the face of the policy plus any dividend additions, less any indebtedness to the company on the policy, and less any premium that may be deducted by the terms of the policy.

[1907 c. 220 s. 6; 1957 c. 243 s. 1] (3406)

61.35 [Repealed, 1947 c. 182 s. 16]

61.36 FORMS OF POLICY, APPROVAL. No policy of life insurance shall be issued or delivered in this state, or be issued by a life insurance company organized under the laws of this state, until the form of the same has been filed with the commissioner; and after he shall have notified any company of his disapproval of any form, it shall be unlawful for the company to issue any policy in the form so disapproved. The commissioner's action shall be subject to review by any court of competent jurisdiction.

[1907 c. 220 s. 8] (3408)

61.37 RECIPROCAL PROVISIONS IN POLICIES. The policies of a life insurance company, not organized under the laws of this state, may contain any provision which the laws of the state, territory, district, or country under which the company is organized, prescribe shall be in such policies, and the policies of a life

insurance company organized under the laws of this state may, when issued or delivered in any other state, territory, district, or country, contain any provision required by the laws of the state, territory, district, or country in which the same are issued, anything in sections 61.262 to 61.267, 61.30, 61.34 and 61.36 to 61.39 to the contrary notwithstanding.

[1907 c 220 s 9] (3409)

61.38 EXCEPTIONS. Subdivision 1. Sections 61.262 to 61.267, 61.30, 61.34, and 61.36 to 61.39 shall not apply to annuities, industrial or group term policies, or to corporations or associations operating on the assessment or fraternal plan, and in every case where a contract provides for both insurance and annuities, sections 61.30, 61.34, 61.36 to 61.39 shall apply only to that part of the contract which provides for insurance, but every contract containing a provision for a deferred annuity on the life of the insured only, unless paid for by a single premium, shall provide that, in event of the non-payment of any premium after three full years' premium shall have been paid, the annuity shall automatically become converted into a paid-up annuity for that proportion of the original annuity as the number of completed years' premiums paid bears to the total number of premiums required under the contract.

Subd. 2. No group life insurance policy shall be issued for delivery in this state until the form thereof and the form of any certificates issued thereunder have been filed in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1941, Section 61.36. Each person insured under such a group life insurance policy (excepting policies which insure the lives of debtors of a creditor or vendor to secure payment of indebtedness) shall be furnished a certificate of insurance issued by the insurer and containing the following:

- (a) Name and location of the insurance company;
- (b) A statement as to the insurance protection to which the certificate holder is entitled, including any changes in such protection depending on the age of the person whose life is insured;
- (c) Any and all provisions regarding the termination or reduction of the certificate holder's insurance protection;
- (d) A statement that the master group policy may be examined at a reasonably accessible place;
- (e) The maximum rate of contribution to be paid by the certificate holder;
- (f) Beneficiary and method required to change such beneficiary;
- (g) In the case of a group term insurance policy if the policy provides that insurance of the certificate holder will terminate, in case of a policy issued to an employer, by reason of termination of the certificate holder's employment, or in case of a policy issued to an organization of which the certificate holder is a member, by reason of termination of his membership, a provision to the effect that in case of termination of employment or membership the certificate holder shall be entitled to have issued to him by the insurer, without evidence of insurability, upon application made to the insurer within 31 days after termination of employment or membership, and upon payment of the premium applicable to the class of risk to which he belongs and to the form and amount of the policy at his then attained age, a policy of life insurance only, in any one of the forms customarily issued by the insurer except term insurance, in an amount equal to the amount of his life insurance protection under such group insurance policy at the time of such termination; and shall contain a further provision to the effect that upon the death of the certificate holder during such 31-day period and before any such individual policy has become effective, the amount of insurance for which the certificate holder was entitled to make application shall be payable as a death benefit by the insurer.

[1907 c 220 s 10; 1909 c 295 s 1; 1945 c 602 s 1; 1961 c 560 s 6] (3410)

61.39 COMPANY DEFINED. When the word "company" is used in sections 61.262 to 61.267, 61.30, 61.34, and 61.36 to 61.39, it shall be held to include corporations and associations.

[1907 c. 220 s. 11] (3411)

61.40 LIFE POLICIES TO CONTAIN ENTIRE CONTRACT. Every policy of insurance issued or delivered within this state on or after the first day of January, 1908, by any life insurance corporation doing business within the state, shall contain the entire contract between the parties.

[1907 c. 44 s. 1] (3412)

61.41 COUPON POLICIES FORBIDDEN. So-called coupon policies shall not be issued or delivered by any company to any residents of this state.

[1913 c. 443 s. 1] (3413)

61.42 [Repealed, 1949 c 287 s 2]

STOCK AND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

61.43 STOCK AND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Insurance corporations for the transaction of the kinds of business authorized and permitted by section 60.29, subdivision 1, clause (4), and subject to these provisions and limitations, may be formed having a capital stock, but which shall be controlled by the votes of both stockholders and participating policyholders. All such companies shall be known as stock and mutual companies. Corporations so formed shall have the right to make any contracts which insurance companies formed to transact the same kinds of business upon the stock plan or upon the mutual plan are authorized by law to make.

[1927 c. 54 s. 1] (3414-1)

61.44 APPLICATION. All provisions of law relating to stock companies and all such provisions relating to mutual companies shall, so far as applicable, relate to and govern such stock and mutual companies and the rights of stockholders and members thereof.

[1927 c. 54 s. 2] (3414-2)

61.45 VOTING RIGHTS. Unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation or an amendment thereto adopted as provided by section 300.45 or by section 61.46, each stockholder of a stock and mutual life insurance company shall, at all meetings, be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by him and, except as otherwise provided by law, each holder of a policy entitled to participate in profits or savings shall be a member and, as such, shall be entitled to the number of votes to which he would be entitled in a mutual company.

[1927 c 54 s 3; 1963 c 80 s 1] (3414-3)

61.46 CONVERSION OF EXISTING COMPANIES; AMENDMENT OF CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION. Any existing stock or mutual insurance company authorized to do the kinds of business referred to in section 61.43 may amend its certificate of incorporation so as to become a stock and mutual company; provided, that no such amendment shall deprive any stockholder or member or policyholder of the right, at any and all meetings of stockholders and members or policyholders held thereafter, to cast as many votes for directors as are provided by the certificate of incorporation in force at the time of the adoption of such amendment, or by the law in force at such time. No such amendment shall be construed to change the identity of the corporation and it shall thereafter continue to be governed by the laws applicable thereto at the time of such amendment and as amended hereafter and not inconsistent with sections 61.43 to 61.46, as well as those relating to the added characteristic of capital stock or mutuality which it shall have acquired by such amendment.

The certificate of incorporation of a stock and mutual life insurance company may be amended in any respect therein provided by section 300.45, in the manner therein provided. The certificate of incorporation of a stock and mutual life insurance company may also be amended in respect to any matter which an original certificate of incorporation of a stock and mutual life insurance company might lawfully have contained, or so as to vest in its board of directors authority to make and alter by-laws subject to the power of the stockholders and members to change or repeal such by-laws, by the affirmative vote, at a regular meeting of stockholders and members or at a special meeting of stockholders and members called for that expressly stated purpose by the board of directors which shall first have proposed the amendment and declared it to be advisable, of (1) a majority of the total number of votes to which all stockholders are entitled, and (2) at least one-fifth of the total number of votes to which all participating policyholder members are entitled, provided the proposed amendment does not receive the negative vote of more than five percent of the total number of votes to which all participating policyholder members are entitled. The certificate of incorporation of a stock and mutual life insurance company may also be amended so as to increase or decrease its capital stock, or so as to

change the number and par value of the shares of its capital stock, or so as to limit or deny to stockholders the pre-emptive right to subscribe to any or all shares of stock which may be authorized to be thereafter issued, by a majority vote of all its shares but without the vote of its members, at a regular meeting or at a special meeting of stockholders called for that expressly stated purpose by the board of directors which shall first have proposed the amendment and declared it to be advisable and not adverse to or in conflict with the rights and interests of the members, provided that if the proposed amendment is to increase or decrease the capital stock or to change the number of the shares of the capital stock, the resolution specifying the proposed amendment and the certificate of amendment shall expressly provide (1) that the stockholders holding all its shares shall, at all meetings, be entitled to the same number of total votes after the amendment is adopted as they were entitled to before the amendment, and (2) that each stockholder shall, at all meetings, be entitled to a fraction of one vote for each share of stock held by him, the numerator of which fraction shall be the number of shares outstanding before the first such amendment is adopted and the denominator of which fraction shall be the number of shares outstanding. The resolution specifying the amendment shall be embraced in a certificate duly executed by its president and secretary, or other presiding and recording officers, under its corporate seal, and approved, filed, recorded, and published in the manner prescribed for the execution, approval, filing, recording, and publishing of an original certificate of incorporation.

[1927 c 54 s 4; 1963 c 80 s 2; 1965 c 236 s 1] (3414-4)

61.461 DOMESTIC INSURANCE CORPORATIONS MAY BECOME MUTUAL CORPORATIONS. Any domestic insurance corporation heretofore or hereafter incorporated for the transaction of the kinds of business authorized and permitted by section 60.29, subdivision 1, clause (4), and having capital stock may become a mutual corporation and to that end may formulate and carry out a plan for the acquisition by it of its outstanding capital stock, and for the mutualization of such corporation, as follows:

(a) Such plan shall have been adopted by vote of a majority of the directors of such company.

(b) Such plan shall have been submitted to the commissioner of insurance and shall have been approved by him as conforming to the requirements of sections 61.461 and 61.462 and as not prejudicial to the policyholders of such company or to the insuring public.

(c) Such plan shall have been approved by a vote of stockholders representing a majority of the outstanding capital stock at a meeting of stockholders called for that purpose. Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy filed with the company at least five days before the meeting at which it is to be used. Notice of such meeting shall be given by mailing such notice from the home office of such company at least 30 days prior to such meeting in a sealed envelope, postage prepaid, directed to each stockholder at his address as shown on the stock records of the company.

(d) Such plan shall have been approved by a majority of the votes cast by policyholders (whether or not members) who vote at a meeting called for that purpose. Eligibility of policyholders, whether or not members of the company, and the number of votes to which each is entitled, shall be determined by the laws of Minnesota relating to the rights of members of domestic mutual life insurance companies to vote at company meetings. Policyholders may vote in person or by proxy filed with the company at least five days before the meeting at which it is to be used. Notice of such meeting shall be given by mailing such notice from the home office of such company at least 30 days prior to such meeting in a sealed envelope, postage prepaid, directed to each policyholder at his address as shown on the policy records of the company. Such meeting shall be conducted in such manner as may be provided for in such plan, with the approval of the commissioner. The commissioner shall supervise and direct the methods and procedure of said meeting and appoint an adequate number of inspectors to conduct the voting at said meeting, who shall have power to determine all questions concerning the verification of the ballots, the ascertaining of the validity thereof, the qualifications of the voters and the canvass of the vote. Such inspectors, or any one thereof designated by the commissioner, shall certify to the commissioner and to such company the result of such vote, and with respect thereto shall act under

such rules as shall be prescribed by the commissioner. All necessary expenses incurred by the commissioner, or incurred with his approval by the inspectors appointed by him, shall be paid by such company upon the certificate of the commissioner.

(e) Approval of the plan by stockholders and policyholders as above provided may be given at a joint meeting thereof.

(f) Such plan may specify the purchase price to be paid by such company for shares of its capital stock, and in such case the price so specified shall be adhered to. If such plan does not specify the price to be paid for such shares, such company shall first obtain the approval of the commissioner for every payment made for the acquisition of any shares of its capital stock.

(g) Such plan may authorize the board of directors of the company to provide for participation in the surplus of the company by holders of policies which do not by their terms provide for such participation or which provide for a limited participation only, and may include appropriate proceedings to confer upon policyholders the right to vote at meetings of the company. Policyholders upon whom the right to vote is so conferred shall have the same voting rights and shall be entitled to the same notice of annual meeting as members of domestic mutual life insurance companies.

(h) Before approving any such plan or any such payment, the commissioner shall be satisfied, by such investigation as he may make or such evidence as he may require, that such company, after deducting the aggregate sum appropriated by such plan for the acquisition of any part or all of its capital stock, and in the case of any payment not fixed by such plan and subject to approval as aforesaid, after deducting also the amount of such payment, will be possessed of admitted assets in an amount equal to the sum of (1) and (2) as follows:

(1) Its entire liabilities, including the net value of its outstanding contracts computed as provided by law, and (2) the contingency reserve deemed by the commissioner necessary to protect its policyholders and the insuring public, in view of the past experience of such company, the character of its assets, its present management and its probable future earnings.

The commissioner's action in refusing to give any approval required by this section shall be subject to review by any court of competent jurisdiction.

Such plan may be amended by vote of stockholders representing a majority of the outstanding capital stock and by a majority of the votes cast by policyholders who vote at the meeting, but in such case the plan shall not become effective until approved, as amended, by vote of a majority of the directors of such company and by the commissioner.

[1943 c. 231 s. 1]

61.462 MAY ACQUIRE CAPITAL STOCK. In pursuance of any plan such company shall have power, and shall be privileged, to acquire any shares of its capital stock by gift, bequest, or purchase. Until all of the shares of its outstanding capital stock are acquired, any shares so acquired shall be taken and held in trust for all the policyholders of such company, as hereinafter provided, and shall be assigned and transferred on the books of the company to three trustees, who shall be named in such plan and shall be approved by the commissioner. All shares held by such trustees shall be deemed admitted assets of such company at their par value. Such trustees, who may be directors of the company, shall vote all shares so acquired and held by them at all corporate meetings in accordance with the majority vote of policyholders voting on any question before the meeting. When all of the outstanding capital stock of any such corporation shall have been acquired, the entire capital stock of such corporation shall be retired and canceled and thereupon such corporation shall be and become a mutual life insurance company without capital stock. The plan of conversion formulated pursuant to section 61.461 shall provide for the method of filling vacancies among such trustees. Before undertaking any of the duties of his appointment each trustee shall file with the company a verified acceptance of his appointment and a declaration that he will faithfully discharge his duties as such trustee. All dividends and other sums received by such trustees on the shares of stock so acquired by them shall, after paying the necessary expenses of executing the trust, be immediately repaid to such company for the benefit of all who are or may become policyholders of such company and entitled to participate in the profits or savings thereof.

[1943 c. 231 s. 2]

COOPERATIVE LIFE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE

61.47 COOPERATIVE LIFE AND CASUALTY COMPANIES. Every corporation, society, or association which issues a certificate or policy or makes an agreement with its members by which, upon the decease of a member, any money is to be paid to, or benefit conferred upon, the legal representatives or designated beneficiaries of such member, or reaching a certain age, to pay any money or benefit to him, such money or benefit to be derived from voluntary donations, admission fees, dues, or assessments to be collected from its members or any class thereof, and which reserves the right to make any additional assessments, or without the consent of the certificate or policyholder to increase the premium named therein, shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of life insurance upon the cooperative or assessment plan. Every corporation which likewise agrees, in case of accident, sickness, or other physical disability, or reaching a certain age, to pay money or confer benefits likewise derived and issuing certificates or policies with similar conditions with reference to the payment of dues or assessments, shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of casualty insurance upon the cooperative or assessment plan, and shall, except as herein otherwise specified, be subject to the provisions of sections 61.47 to 61.50 and 61.52 to 61.58.

[1907 c. 318 s. 1] (3428)

61.48 QUALIFICATIONS FOR LICENSE; NUMBER OF MEMBERS. No corporation not now authorized to transact business in this state shall be licensed to transact the business of life or casualty insurance, or both, upon the cooperative or assessment plan, until at least 300 persons eligible to membership therein have made individual applications, in writing, therefor; containing warranties of age, health, and other required conditions of membership, and shall have on deposit with the commissioner, as security for all its policyholders, stocks or bonds of this state or of the United States, or bonds of any of the municipalities of this state, or personal obligations secured by first mortgage on real estate within this state, worth, exclusive of buildings, the amount of the lien, and bearing interest of not less than three per cent per annum, to an amount the actual market value of which, exclusive of interest, shall never be less than \$10,000; provided, that any such corporation which has heretofore procured and filed with the commissioner a part of the total number of applications required by law shall only be required to deposit securities of the market value of \$5,000; provided, such a corporation that confines its membership exclusively to the members of volunteer fire departments shall be required to have not less than 100 individual applications, in writing, from persons eligible to membership and the sum of at least \$1,000, which amount shall be liable only for death or indemnity claims made under its policy or membership certificate contracts.

[1907 c. 318 s. 2; 1927 c. 238; 1931 c. 287] (3429)

61.49 RESERVE FUND; RECIPROCAL PROVISIONS. Every domestic cooperative life or casualty corporation, society or association, except fraternal beneficiary association, which issues a certificate or policy, or makes an agreement with its members, by which, upon the decease of a member, more than \$200 is to be paid to, or benefit conferred upon, the legal representatives or designated beneficiary of such member, shall set aside ten per cent of its gross premium receipts or assessments each year, as a reserve, until the same, together with any reserve already accumulated, shall amount to the sum of \$25,000.

Every domestic cooperative or assessment company transacting the business of life and health and accident insurance, which does not issue health and accident policies providing indemnity for disability from accident or disease in excess of \$750 on account of any one accident or illness, nor issues policies providing indemnity for disability from accident or illness in excess of \$750 on account of any one accident or illness and death indemnity of more than \$200, shall set aside as a reserve ten per cent of its gross premium receipts or assessments each year until the same, together with any reserve already accumulated, shall amount to \$2,000, and shall thereafter set aside as a reserve five per cent of its gross premium receipts or assessments each year until the same, together with any reserve already accumulated, shall amount to \$25,000.

Every domestic cooperative or assessment life insurance corporation, society or association, which issues a certificate or policy, or makes an agreement with its members, by which, upon the decease of a member, a funeral benefit is to be paid or funeral service is to be furnished, not exceeding \$200 in amount or value, shall

set aside ten per cent of its gross premium receipts or assessments each year as a reserve, until the same, together with any reserve already accumulated, shall amount to the sum of \$5,000, which reserve fund, accumulated as herein provided, shall be deposited with the commissioner for the benefit of all its policyholders.

This deposit may consist of securities of the class in which insurance companies are authorized to invest under the laws of this state, and the company depositing the same shall be entitled to the income derived from the securities. No foreign insurance company upon the cooperative or assessment plan shall be permitted to transact business in this state unless it makes the deposit hereinbefore required of domestic companies, except that where, by the laws of the state under which the foreign company is organized, it is permitted to, and actually does, maintain for the benefit of all its policyholders a deposit with some proper officer of that state of an amount equal to the deposit required by sections 61.47 to 61.50 and 61.52 to 61.58; the deposit with the other state shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section. No deposit of securities, other than that herein provided for, shall be required of any such cooperative or assessment company. Any company transacting the business of life insurance upon the cooperative or assessment plan, and creating and maintaining a greater reserve than herein provided for, may elect, by written stipulation, filed with the commissioner, to keep on deposit with the commissioner its entire reserve and special benefit funds, other than mortuary funds; and thereafter the entire reserve and special benefit funds shall be deposited with the commissioner in securities of like character and upon the same terms as provided herein for the deposit of the reserve required by this section.

[1907 c. 318 s. 3; 1911 c. 211 s. 1; 1915 c. 365 s. 1] (3430)

61.50 PAYMENTS; LIENS; ASSESSMENTS; POLICIES TO BE LABELED.

No cooperative or assessment life insurance company shall hereafter issue any policy in this state which does not provide for the payment of a fixed minimum sum, which may be increased each year the insurance remains in force, in the amounts to be provided in the policy. Any agreement or bylaw providing for the placing of a lien upon such policy, except for non-payment of premium or assessment, and any agreement or by-law providing for the payment of a less sum than the minimum sum specified in the contract, because of the failure of the corporation to receive or collect the amount in the contract by assessment upon the surviving members, shall be void. Nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to render any member liable for more than one assessment for each death occurring during his period of membership, unless otherwise specified in the policy. All policies issued by the company shall contain a title including the word "assessment" on the face and on the back of the policy correctly describing the same.

This section shall not apply to any existing domestic company until it has been in existence for four years.

[1907 c. 318 s. 4] (3431)

61.51 ACCUMULATIONS; AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OR BYLAWS.

Any insurance company transacting the business of life or casualty insurance upon the cooperative or assessment plan under any law of this state may, upon so providing in its articles or bylaws, elect to ascertain and apportion to its outstanding policies or certificates the respective accumulations upon each such policy or certificate, and to carry to the credit of each such policy or certificate the future net premiums or assessments and the accretions thereto, less its equitable contribution to the death claims and other benefits, and that the premiums or assessments upon any such policy or certificate may, upon such credit becoming exhausted, be increased as may be necessary to meet its share of death claims and other benefits, and that the holder of any such policy or certificate may be granted extended or paid-up insurance or the right to convert into any other form of policy or insurance then being issued by such company and to have the credit on such former policy or certificate applied to such new policy or insurance. When making the ascertainment and apportionment, account shall be taken of the premiums or assessments theretofore paid and of the death claims and other benefits which should be borne by the policy or certificate, of the interest earnings and other accretions to the accumulated funds, and of other matters which should equitably be taken into consideration for the purposes of the apportionment. Subject to such adjustment as shall be equitable, the experience of the company, or any table of mortality recognized for the purpose of insurance in any law of this state, may be used as a basis for the ascertainment and apportionment herein authorized;

provided, that any company availing itself of the provisions of this section shall, in its articles or bylaws, specify the table of mortality and rate of interest which are to be the basis for the charges thereafter to be made to the policies or certificates aforesaid; and, provided, further, that when any table of mortality is specified in any policy that table shall be followed.

[1919 c 371 s 1; 1961 c 220 s 1] (3432)

61.52 LIMITATION ON EXPENSES; LIFE INSURANCE. Every corporation, as described in section 61.47, now or hereafter organized or admitted to transact the business of life insurance in this state, shall set aside and appropriate exclusively to its mortuary or benefit funds, including reserve or special benefit funds, not less than 65 percent of all premium receipts and all interest earnings thereon upon such life insurance policies that shall have been in force one year or more, and the entire amount of receipts upon post-mortem assessment certificates, except the expense dues and charges therein provided. No such funds heretofore or hereafter so appropriated to such mortuary or benefit fund, including reserve or special benefit funds, shall ever be used for the expense of conducting such business; provided, that every such corporation which issues a certificate or policy or makes an agreement with its members, by which, upon the decease of a member, a funeral benefit is to be paid, or funeral service is to be furnished, not exceeding \$200 in amount or value, and which pays no accident, disability, or other benefits, shall set aside and appropriate exclusively to its mortuary or benefit funds, including reserve or special benefit funds, not less than 60 percent of all premium receipts upon such insurance policies that shall have been in force one year or more, and the entire amount of receipts upon post-mortem assessment certificates, except the expense dues and charges therein provided. No such funds heretofore or hereafter so appropriated to such mortuary or benefit funds, including reserve or special benefit funds, shall ever be used for the expense of conducting such business.

The net accretions to the funds enumerated in this section derived from interest, rents, or other sources shall also be set aside and appropriated exclusively to the fund producing the net accretions.

[1907 c. 318 s. 5; 1913 c. 377 s. 1] (3433)

61.53 LIMITATION ON EXPENSES; COMPANIES WITH RESERVE DEPOSITS. No company, as described in section 61.47, transacting the business of casualty or health insurance in this state shall incur, lay out, or expend, in any one calendar year, as and for the expenses of conducting such business, more than its application or membership fees and 40 percent of its total premiums or assessments. When any such company shall have on deposit with the commissioner a reserve of \$25,000, as provided by law, then and thereafter the company may expend, in addition to the 40 percent, the interest earnings on the reserve fund and the interest on any additional surplus funds it may accumulate.

Any officer of any corporation violating, or consenting to the violation of, this section or section 61.52 shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1907 c. 318 s. 6; 1927 c. 336] (3434)

61.54 NET RATES; RESERVE FUND; LIMITATION OF EXPENSES. No corporation organized to transact the business of life insurance upon the cooperative or assessment plan, and no such corporation not already admitted to transact business in this state, shall be licensed to transact such life insurance business in this state unless it shall, by its charter, bylaws and policy or certificate contracts, provide for and actually charge and collect from its members, for and on account of the insurance furnished to them, net rates which are at least equal to the rates known as the national fraternal congress rates, with four percent interest. When any such corporation has adopted the use of a net rate not less than the national fraternal congress table of mortality and interest at the rate of four percent, on the full preliminary term plan, and shall set aside the net premium to its mortuary or benefit funds, including reserve or special benefits, for the use and benefit of its members, such corporation shall, on all premiums or assessments collected from and after January 1, 1927, be exempt from the provisions of sections 61.49 and 61.52; but it shall keep on deposit, for the use and benefit of all its policyholders, an amount equal to the value of its individual policies, as shown by its annual statement each year, with the commissioner, until the same shall amount to the sum of \$25,000. The accretions to the various funds derived from interest, rents, or other sources, less expense incidental to investment

supervision, shall also be set aside and appropriated to the fund producing the accretions. Gain from lapses, savings in mortality, surrenders, and changes shall revert to the expense fund. Policies issued by such corporation may contain a provision that in event of default in premium payments, after premiums shall have been paid for three years, shall secure to the owner of the policy a stipulated form of insurance, the net value of which shall be at least equal to the reserve at the date of default on the policy and on any dividend additions thereto, specifying the mortality table and the rate of interest adopted for computing such reserve, less a sum not more than two and one-half percent of the amount insured by the policy, and of any existing dividend additions thereto, and less any existing indebtedness to the company on the policy; and that the policy may be surrendered to the company, at its home office, within one month from date of default for a specified cash value at least equal to the sum which would otherwise be available for the purchase of insurance, and shall stipulate that the company may defer payment for not more than six months after the application therefor is made. This provision shall not be required in term insurance of 20 years or less. Such corporation shall value its policies at the end of each calendar year and show in its annual statement as a reserve liability the amount of such valuation. If infantile insurance is written, it may be valued on the table known as Craig's extension below age ten. If any corporation, society or association operating the business of life or casualty insurance on the assessment plan under any law of this state shall reincorporate under section 61.47 and in connection with such reincorporation shall provide in its articles or bylaws that this section shall not apply to any class or group of assessment policies in force at the time that such reincorporation becomes effective, then this section shall not apply to such policies; provided that such corporation, society or association shall, in all other operations and as to all other policies, be subject to the provisions of sections 61.47 to 61.50 and sections 61.52 to 61.58.

[1907 c 318 s 7; 1927 c 41 s 1; 1933 c 216 s 1; 1961 c 220 s 2] (3435)

61.55 REINSURANCE OR CONSOLIDATION. Any corporation, association, or society organized or authorized to transact business under the provisions of sections 61.47 to 61.50 and 61.52 to 61.58 may, by contract of reinsurance, assume the risks of any other similar corporation, association, or society engaged in the business of life or casualty insurance, or both, only on the following conditions:

(1) That both the corporations, associations, or societies which propose to enter into the reinsurance contract, shall be, upon the date of reinsurance, duly authorized under the provisions of sections 61.47 to 61.50 and 61.52 to 61.58 to transact business in this state;

(2) That the contract of reinsurance shall have previously been submitted to the commissioner and the attorney general and received the approval of the commissioner duly endorsed thereon;

(3) That the corporation, association, or society, which proposes to reinsure and retire, shall have been thoroughly examined by the commissioner within six months of the date of the proposed consolidation or reinsurance; provided, that, in the judgment of the commissioner, the consolidation or reinsurance can in no way impair the solvency of the corporation, association, or society which proposes to reinsure and assume the business and affairs of the corporation, association, or society contemplating reinsurance and retirement;

(4) That the contract of reinsurance shall have been approved by a majority vote of all the members of the corporation, association, or society, which proposes to reinsure and retire, present in person or by proxy, at any regular meeting thereof, or at any special meeting thereof called to consider the same; and, that a written or printed notice of the purpose of the corporation, association, or society to reinsure shall have been mailed to each of its members at least 30 days prior to the date fixed for the meeting.

When the members of any such corporation, association, or society shall have so voted to reinsure and retire, its officers and the officers of the corporation, association, or society which proposes to assume the risks and other obligations are hereby authorized to enter into and consummate the contract of reinsurance as submitted and approved and to do and perform all other acts necessary to the final and complete consolidation or reinsurance. The retiring corporation, association, or society shall turn over all its property, securities, moneys, and other assets to the corporation, association, or society reinsuring and assuming its obligations,

to become the sole and absolute property thereof. The actual and reasonable expenses and costs incident to proceedings under the provisions of this section may be paid by the companies so consolidating or reinsuring, and an itemized and verified statement of these expenses, together with proper vouchers for each of the same, shall be filed with the commissioner. No officer of any such company, nor any employee of the state, shall receive any compensation, gratuity, employment, or other promise or thing of value, directly or indirectly, for in any manner aiding, promoting, or assisting in the consolidation or reinsurance. Any officer or director of any company which is a party to the agreement of reinsurance herein provided for, who shall receive any compensation or gratuity for aiding or promoting or consenting to the contract, shall be guilty of theft; and any other person guilty of wilfully violating, or consenting to the wilful violation of, the provisions of sections 61.47 to 61.50 and 61.52 to 61.58, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1907 c 318 s 8; 1965 c 35 s 4] (3436)

61.56 MAY CHANGE TO LEGAL RESERVE OR LEVEL PREMIUM COMPANIES. Any corporation, association, or society, as described in section 61.47, may, with the written consent of the commissioner, upon a majority vote of its governing body, amend its articles of incorporation and bylaws in such manner as to transform itself into a legal reserve or level premium insurance company and, upon so doing and upon procuring from the commissioner a certificate of authority, as provided by law, to transact business in this state as a legal reserve or level premium company, shall incur the obligations and enjoy the benefits thereof, the same as though originally thus incorporated, and this corporation, under its charter, as amended, shall be a continuation of the original corporation, and the officers thereof shall serve through their respective terms, as provided in the original charter, but their successors shall be elected and serve as in the amended articles provided; but the amendment or reincorporation shall not affect existing suits, rights, or contracts. Any corporation, association, or society so reincorporated to transact the business of life insurance, shall, unless a higher method of valuation be provided for in its policy, or certificates of membership previously written, value its assessment policies or certificates of membership previously written as yearly renewable term policies, according to the standard of valuation of life insurance policies prescribed by the laws of this state.

[1907 c. 318 s. 9] (3437)

61.57 EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION. Section 60.63 shall not apply to any corporation, association, or society engaged in the business of life insurance upon the cooperative or assessment plan, or to any such corporation, society, or association engaged in the business of casualty insurance upon the cooperative or assessment plan, as defined in section 61.47.

[1907 c. 318 s. 10] (3438)

61.58 APPLICATION. Sections 60.53 and 60.55 to 60.58, and all other laws and parts of laws, in so far as they may be inconsistent with sections 61.47 to 61.50 and 61.52 to 61.58, shall not apply to corporations transacting the business of life or casualty insurance solely upon the cooperative or assessment plan, as defined in sections 61.47 to 61.50 and 61.52 to 61.58.

[1907 c. 318 s. 11] (3439)

61.59 INSOLVENCY. In case any cooperative or assessment life, endowment, or casualty insurance association or society is adjudged insolvent, the balance of its reserve fund, if any, after payment of claims and other indebtedness, shall be paid to the commissioner and by him paid into the state treasury.

[1885 c 184 s 19; 1899 c 344 s 1; R L s 1704] (3441)

61.60 RESERVE REQUIRED. No casualty company or association organized under the cooperative or assessment laws of this state not having a reserve of at least \$25,000 on deposit with the commissioner shall issue policies or contracts providing for the payment of endowments of any kind.

[1915 c. 318 s. 1] (3442)

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER INSURANCE

61.61 COMMERCIAL TRAVELER INSURANCE COMPANIES. Any domestic assessment, health or accident association now licensed to do business in this state, which confines its membership to commercial travelers, professional men, and others whose occupation is of such character as to be ordinarily classified as no

more hazardous than commercial travelers, and which does not pay any other commissions or compensations, other than prizes to members of nominal value in proportion to the membership fees charged for securing new members, may issue certificates of membership, which, with the application of the member and the by-laws of the association, shall constitute the contract between the association and the member. A printed copy of the bylaws and a copy of the application shall be attached to the membership certificate when issued, and a copy of any amendment to the bylaws shall be mailed to the members following their adoption. Certified copies of certificate, bylaws and amendments shall be filed with the commissioner of insurance and subject to his approval. The bylaws shall conform to the requirements of chapter 62, so far as applicable, and wherever the word "policy" appears in chapter 62, it shall, for the purpose of this section, be construed to mean the contract as herein defined.

[1913 c. 410 s. 1; 1917 c. 183 s. 1; 1939 c. 216] (3443)

VARIABLE BASIS CONTRACTS

61.62 DEFINITIONS. Subdivision 1. When used in sections 61.62 to 61.71, "contract on a variable basis" means any contract on either a group or an individual basis issued by a life insurance company providing for the dollar amount of benefits or other contractual payments or values thereunder to vary so as to reflect investment results of a separate account in which amounts received in connection with any such contracts have been placed.

Subd. 2. "Commissioner" means commissioner of insurance and "commission" means the commerce commission of the state of Minnesota.

[1963 c 548 s 1]

61.63 COMPANIES ENTITLED TO ISSUE CONTRACTS; ACCOUNTS; INVESTMENTS. Subdivision 1. Any domestic life insurance company which has satisfied the commission that its financial condition and methods of operation will not be prejudicial to residents of this state shall have authority to establish and operate one or more separate accounts and to issue contracts on a variable basis, subject to the provisions of sections 61.62 to 61.71 and (except as to the contracts referred to in section 61.70) to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 80, as amended.

Subd. 2. Except as may be otherwise specifically provided by the contract concerned, all amounts received by a life insurance company in connection with any contract on a variable basis shall be allocated to the appropriate separate account. The income, if any, and gains or losses, realized or unrealized, on each such account may be credited to or charged against the amount allocated to such account in accordance with such contract, without regard to the other income, gains, or losses of the company.

Subd. 3. All amounts allocated to such accounts, and accumulations thereon, may be invested and reinvested in any class or classes of loans and investments authorized for domestic life insurance companies; provided that investments in corporate stocks, bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness as authorized by Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 61.11, Subdivision 6, shall not be subject to (1) the limitations or requirements specified in subdivision 6 of said section 61.11, or (2) the percentage limitations specified in subdivision 12 of said section 61.11. No sale, transfer, exchange, or substitution of investments may be made between a separate account and any other investment account of a company.

[1963 c 548 s 2]

61.64 CONTRACT PROVISIONS. All contracts on a variable basis issued in this state shall stipulate the expense, mortality, and investment-increment factors to be used in computing (1) in the case of individual contracts, the dollar amount of variable benefits or other contractual payments or values, and (2) in the case of group contracts, the dollar amount payable with respect to a unit of variable benefits purchased thereunder. All such contracts shall guarantee that expense and mortality results shall not affect such dollar amounts adversely. The mortality and investment-increment factors used in computing the dollar amount of variable benefits or other contractual payments or values under an individual contract on a variable basis shall not produce a larger initial payment than would be produced by use of the 1937 Standard Annuity Mortality Table and an annual investment-increment assumption of three percent,

or such other mortality table and investment-increment assumption as the commissioner may designate.

[1963 c 548 s 3]

61.65 CONTRACT PROVISIONS. No contract on a variable basis, nor certificate evidencing variable benefits issued pursuant to any such contract on a group basis, shall be issued in this state unless it contains (1) a statement of the essential features of the procedure to be followed by the insurance company in determining the dollar amount of variable benefits or other contractual payments or values thereunder and (2) a statement that such amounts may decrease or increase according to such procedure and (3) a statement in a prominent position on its first page that the benefits or other contractual payments or values thereunder are on a variable basis.

[1963 c 548 s 4]

61.66 FILING AND REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTS. No contract on a variable basis shall be issued in this state until a copy of the form thereof (and, in the case of a group contract, the form of any certificate evidencing variable benefits issued pursuant thereto) and any form of application for such contract shall have been filed with the commissioner and (except as to contracts referred to in section 61.70) with the commission, as part of the application for the registration of contracts pursuant to the requirements of said chapter 80. After registration of contracts, annual reports shall be furnished each contract holder, giving complete information pertaining to his interests in the contract.

[1963 c 548 s 5]

61.67 DISAPPROVAL OF CONTRACTS. The commissioner shall have the power to disapprove any contract form, application, or certificate (1) if it does not comply with the foregoing provisions of sections 61.62 to 61.71; or (2) if it contains provisions which are unjust, unfair, inequitable, ambiguous, or misleading; or (3) if sales of such contract are being solicited by any means of advertising, communication, or dissemination of information which involves misleading or inadequate description of the provisions of the contract. After the commissioner shall have notified a company of his disapproval, it shall be unlawful for that company to issue or use the contract, application or certificate in the form so disapproved.

[1963 c 548 s 6]

61.68 FOREIGN COMPANIES. Subject to the provisions of sections 61.62 to 61.71 and to the provisions of said chapter 80, any foreign life insurance company which has a certificate of authority to do business in this state and which has been authorized by the laws of its state of domicile to issue contracts on a variable basis may issue such contracts in this state on the same basis permitted domestic companies provided that it has satisfied the commissioner that its financial condition and methods of operation will not be prejudicial to residents of this state.

[1963 c 548 s 7]

61.69 AMOUNT OF BENEFITS. That portion of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 61.01, which requires that certain contracts distinctly specify the amount of benefits shall not apply to contracts on a variable basis.

[1963 c 548 s 8]

61.70 GROUP CONTRACTS. A group contract on a variable basis (1) which meets the requirements of the Federal Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, for qualification of a pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plan and (2) which does not permit the allocation to a separate account of any payment or contribution made by an employee and (3) which covers at least 25 employees at the time of its execution and (4) under which the promised payments are in fixed-dollar amounts shall be exempt from the requirement of registration pursuant to the provisions of said chapter 80, and the sale thereof shall be exempt from the licensing requirements of said chapter 80.

[1963 c 548 s 9]

61.71 RULES AND REGULATIONS. The commissioner and the commission may issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of sections 61.62 to 61.71.

[1963 c 548 s 10]