

**WAC 284-16-410 Definitions.** For the purpose of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Annual-claim cost" means the net annual cost per unit of benefit before the addition of expense including claim settlement expenses, and a margin for profit or contingencies. For example, the annual claim cost for a one hundred dollar monthly disability benefit, for a maximum disability benefit period of one year, with an elimination period of one week, with respect to a male at age thirty-five, in a certain occupation might be twelve dollars, while the gross premium for this benefit might be eighteen dollars. The additional six dollars would cover expense and profit or contingencies.

(2) "Claims accrued" means that portion of claims incurred on or prior to the valuation date which result in liability of the insurer for the payment of benefits for medical services which have been rendered on or prior to the valuation date, and for the payment of benefits for days of hospitalization and days of disability which have occurred on or prior to the valuation date, which the insurer has not paid as of the valuation date, but for which it is liable, and will have to pay after the valuation date. This liability is sometimes referred to as a liability for accrued benefits. A claim reserve, which represents an estimate of this accrued claim liability, must be established.

(3) "Claims incurred" means that portion of a claim for which the insurer has become obligated to make payment, on or prior to the valuation date.

(4) "Claims reported" means those claims that have been incurred on or prior to the valuation date of which the insurer has been informed, on or prior to the valuation date. These claims are considered as reported claims for annual statement purposes.

(5) "Claims unaccrued" means that portion of claims incurred on or prior to the valuation date which result in liability of the insurer for the payment of benefits for medical services expected to be rendered after the valuation date, and for benefits expected to be payable for days of hospitalization and days of disability occurring after the valuation date. This liability is sometimes referred to as a liability for unaccrued benefits. A claim reserve, which represents an estimate of the unaccrued claim payments expected to be made, which may or may not be discounted with interest, must be established.

(6) "Claims unreported" means those claims that have been incurred on or prior to the valuation date of which the insurer has not been informed, on or prior to the valuation date. These claims are considered as unreported claims for annual statement purposes.

(7) "Date of disablement" means the earliest date the insured is considered as being disabled under the definition of disability in the contract, based on a doctor's evaluation or other evidence. Normally this date will coincide with the start of any elimination period.

(8) "Elimination period" means a specified number of days, weeks, or months starting at the beginning of each period of loss, during which no benefits are payable.

(9) "Gross premium" is the amount of premium charged by the insurer. It includes the net premium, based on claim-cost, for the risk, together with any loading for expenses, profit, or contingencies.

(10) "Group insurance" includes blanket disability insurance.

(11) "Level premium" means a premium calculated to remain unchanged throughout either the lifetime of the policy, or for some shorter projected period of years. The premium need not be guaranteed; in which case, although it is calculated to remain level, it may be

changed if any of the assumptions on which it was based are revised at a later time. Generally, the annual claim costs are expected to increase each year and the insurer, instead of charging premiums that correspondingly increase each year, charges a premium calculated to remain level for a period of years or for the lifetime of the contract. In this case the benefit portion of the premium is more than needed to provide for the cost of benefits during the earlier years of the policy and less than the actual cost in the later years. The building of a prospective contract reserve is a natural result of level premiums.

(12) "Long-term care insurance" means any insurance policy or benefit contract primarily advertised, marketed, offered, or designed to provide coverage or services over a prolonged period of time for either institutional or community-based convalescent, custodial, chronic, or terminally ill care. Long-term care insurance may be issued by insurers; fraternal benefit societies; health care service contractors; health maintenance organizations or any similar organization to the extent they are authorized. Long-term care insurance shall not include any insurance policy which is offered primarily to provide basic medicare supplement coverage, nor shall it include a contract between a continuing care retirement community and its residents.

(13) "Modal premium" means the premium paid on a contract based on a premium term which could be annual, semi-annual, quarterly, monthly, or weekly. Thus if the annual premium is one hundred dollars and if, instead, monthly premiums of nine dollars are paid then the modal premium is nine dollars.

(14) "Negative reserve" means a negative terminal reserve value. Negative reserves occur when the present value of future benefits is less than the present value of future valuation net premiums.

(15) "Preliminary term reserve method" means the method of valuation for which the valuation net premium for each year falling within the preliminary term period is exactly sufficient to cover the expected incurred claims of that year, so that the terminal reserves will be zero at the end of the year. As of the end of the preliminary term period, a new constant valuation net premium, or stream of changing valuation premiums, becomes applicable such that the present value of all such premiums is equal to the present value of all claims expected to be incurred following the end of the preliminary term period.

(16) "Present value of amounts not yet due on claims" means the reserve for claims unaccrued which may be discounted at interest.

(17) "Reserve" includes all items of benefit liability, whether in the nature of incurred claim liability or in the nature of contract liability relating to future periods of coverage, and whether the liability is accrued or unaccrued. An insurer under its contracts promises benefits which result in:

(a) Claims which have been incurred, that is, for which the insurer has become obligated to make payment, on or prior to the valuation date. On these claims, payments expected to be made after the valuation date for accrued and unaccrued benefits are liabilities of the insurer which should be provided for by establishing claim reserves; or

(b) Claims which are expected to be incurred after the valuation date. Any present liability of the insurer for these future claims should be provided for by the establishment of contract reserves and unearned premium reserves.

(18) "Terminal reserve" means the reserve at the end of a contract year, which is the present value of benefits expected to be in-

curred after that contract year minus the present value of future valuation net premiums.

(19) "Unearned premium reserve" means that portion of the premium paid or due to the insurer which is applicable to the period of coverage extending beyond the valuation date. Thus if an annual premium of one hundred twenty dollars was paid on November 1, twenty dollars would be earned as of December 31 and the remaining one hundred dollars would be unearned. The unearned premium reserve could be on a gross basis as in this example, or on a valuation net premium basis.

(20) "Valuation net modal premium" means the modal fraction of the valuation net annual premium that corresponds to the gross modal premium in effect on any contract to which contract reserves apply. Thus if the mode of payment in effect is quarterly, the valuation net modal premium is the quarterly equivalent of the valuation net annual premium.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 48.02.060. WSR 92-19-038 (Order R 92-8), § 284-16-410, filed 9/9/92, effective 10/10/92.]