# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	SECOND R	EGULAR SE	SSSION	
ONE	HUNDRED AN	D TWELFTH	LEGISLATURE	
Legislative Docu	ıment		N	o: 17
H.P. 1245	ŀ	House of Rep	resentatives, December 3	30, 19
pursuant to Joint Received by t	Rule 26. he Clerk of the Business and C	House on De	of the Legislative Counce ecember 30, 1985. Refer 1 1,600 ordered printed EDWIN H. PERT	red to
Presented by Repr Cosponsored	resentative Brani by Senator Clar			
	STAT	E OF MAIN	E	
N	IN THE Y	EAR OF OU DRED AND		
			es in the Sale of Elderly Consumer	
Be it enacted follows:	d by the Pe	ople of t	he State of Main	e a
<b>Sec. 1.</b> 1979, c. 558	24 MRSA § , §1, is fu	2321, sub rther ame	- §1, as amended inded to read:	by F
hospital and with the super and memledicare super contracts, as ery rate, any of the fesuch filing Every such fin advance of the such filing the such filing advance of the such filing the such filing advance of the such filing the such fi	d medical serintendent complement complement complement is defined in the shall state of the state of the state	ervice or, except ntracts, ontracts n Title 2 mula and ich it prite the ef be made d effecti	and nursing home 4-A, chapter 67, every modification	filcrib grou car ev on c Ever reof day suc

- intendent for a period of time not to exceed 30 days.

  In the case of Medicare supplement and nursing home
  care contracts, rates filed prior to October 1, 1985,
  shall be effective until no later than October 1,
  1988. Rates filed on or after October 1, 1985, for
  these types of contracts shall be effective for no
  more than 3 years.

### §2327. Group rates

 No group health care contract shall may be issued by a nonprofit hospital or medical service organization in this State until a copy of the group manual rates to be used in calculating the rates for these contracts have been filed for informational purposes with the superintendent. Notwithstanding this section, rates for group Medicare supplement and group nursing home care contracts must be filed in accordance with section 2321.

- 20 Sec. 3. 24 MRSA §2328, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 21 234, §1, is amended to read:

Every nonprofit hospital or medical service organization or nonprofit health care plan which issues group or individual health care contracts which are designed primarily to provide nursing home care benefits or to supplement coverage provided to residents of this State under the "United States Health Insurance for the Aged Act," Title XVIII of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-97, as amended, shall be subject to the requirements of Title 24-A, chapter 67, and any rules promulgated by the superintendent under that chapter. Any such requirements shall be in addition to any requirements of this Title.

38 Sec. 4. 24-A MRSA §2151, as enacted by PL 1969, 39 c. 132, §1, is amended to read:

#### 1 §2151. Purpose

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The purpose of seetiens 2151 to 2167 this chapter is to regulate trade practices in the business of insurance in accordance with the intent of Congress as expressed in the Act of Congress of March 9, 1945, Public Law 15, 79th Congress, by defining or providing for the determination of all such practices in this State which constitute unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices, by defining or providing for the determination of all such practices in other states by residents of this State which constitute unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices, and by prohibiting the trade practices so defined or determined.

Sec. 5. 24-A MRSA §2151-B is enacted to read:

### §2151-B. Rules

Subject to the applicable requirements and procedures of the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter II, the superintendent may promulgate rules defining, limiting or prescribing acts and practices which are deemed to be in violation of this chapter.

- 24 Sec. 6. 24-A MRSA §2165, sub-§1, as amended by 25 PL 1973, c. 585, §12, is further amended to read:
- 26 1. If, after a hearing thereon of which notice of such hearing and of the charges against him were 27 28 given such person, the superintendent finds that any 29 person in this State has engaged or is engaging 30 or practice defined in or prohibited under any act 31 this chapter or rules promulgated under this chapter, 32 or that a resident of this State has so engaged or is 33 so engaging in another state, the superintendent 34 shall order such person to desist from such acts or 35 practices.
- 36 Sec. 7. 24-A MRSA §2165, sub-§5, as enacted by 37 PL 1969, c. 132, §1, is amended to read:
- 38 5. Violation of any such desist order shall be 39 deemed to be and shall be punishable as a violation

- 1 this Title. The Superior Court shall assess a civil penalty, payable to the Bureau of Insurance 2 3 applied toward the administration of this Title, 4 against any person who violates a cease and desist order issued by the superintendent or an injunction 5 6 issued by a court pursuant to this chapter. 7 amount of the civil penalty shall not exceed \$10,000 8 for each violation.
- - 1. If the superintendent believes that any person engaged in the insurance business is engaging in this State, or that any resident of this State engaged in the insurance business is engaging in another state, in any method of competition or in any act or practice not defined in this chapter or in rules promulgated under this chapter, in the conduct of such business, which is unfair or deceptive and that a proceeding by him in respect thereto would be in the public interest, he shall, after a hearing of which notice of the hearing and of the charges against him are given such person, make a written report of his findings of fact relative to such charges and serve a copy thereof upon such person and any intervenor at the hearing.
    - Sec. 9. 24-A MRSA §2183 is enacted to read:
- 27 §2183. Private remedies

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- A. Recovery of damages;
  - B. Restitution;
- 36 C. Injunctive relief; and
- 37 D. Such other relief as the court may deem proper.

2. Fees and costs. If the court finds, in any action commenced under this section, that there has been a violation of this chapter, the plantiff shall, in addition to other relief provided for by this section and irrespective of the amount in controversy, be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in connection with the action.

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- 3. Notice to Superintendent of Insurance. Upon commencement of any action brought under subsection 1, the plaintiff shall mail a copy of the complaint or other initial pleading to the Superintendent of Insurance and, upon entry of any judgment or decree in the action, shall mail a copy of that judgment or decree to the superintendent.
- - As to Medicare supplement or nursing home F. care policies or contracts, as defined in chapter 67, if the policy cannot be anticipated, as estimated for the entire period for which rates are to be computed to provide coverage, on the basis of incurred claims experience and earned premiums for that period and in accordance with accepted actuarial principles and practices, to return to policyholders in the form of aggregate benefits provided under the policy at least 60% of the aggregate amount of premiums collected in the case of individual policies and at least 75% of the aggregate amount of premiums collected in the case of group policies. The superintendent may permit adjustments to these standards for nursing home care policies or contracts which he deems to have low premium payment levels that are not sufficient to maintain compliance with these standards according to generally accepted principles of insurance rating.
    - Sec. 11. 24-A MRSA §2701, sub-§2, as enacted by
      PL 1969, c. 132, §1, is amended to read:
- 2. Any group or blanket policy, except that sections 2736, 2736-A and 2736-B shall apply to group Medicare supplement policies and group nursing home care policies, as defined in chapter 67;

Sec. 12. 24-A MRSA §2736, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1979, c. 558, §6, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

1. Filing of rate information. Every insurer shall file with the superintendent, except as to group policy rates other than those for group Medicare supplement policies and nursing home care policies, as defined in chapter 67, every rate rating formula, classification of risks and every modification of any formula or classification which it proposes to use. Every such filing must state the effective date of the filing. Every such filing shall be made not less than 60 days in advance of the stated effective date unless the 60-day requirement waived by the superintendent, and the effective date may be suspended by the superintendent for a period of time not to exceed 30 days. In the case of Medicare supplement policies and nursing home care policies, rates filed prior to October 1, 1985, shall be effective until no later than October 1, 1988. Rates filed on or after October 1, 1985, for these types of policies shall be effective for no more than 3 years.

24 Sec. 13. 24-A MRSA §2839, as reallocated by PL 25 1979, c. 663, §149, is amended to read:

#### §2839. Rates filed

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No policy of group accident and sickness health insurance shall may be delivered in this State until a copy of the group manual rates to be used in calculating the premium for these policies have has been filed for informational purposes with the superintendent. Notwithstanding this section, rates for group Medicare supplement and group nursing home care contracts must be filed in accordance with section 2736.

Sec. 14. 24-A MRSA c. 67, first 2 lines are repealed and the following enacted in their place:

#### CHAPTER 67

## MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT AND NURSING HOME CARE INSURANCE POLICIES

- Sec. 15. 24-A MRSA §5001, sub-§§4-A and 4-B are 1 2 enacted to read:
  - 4-A. Nursing home. "Nursing home" means any facility located in this State which is licensed by the Department of Human Services as a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility and any equivalent facility located in another state or country and licensed according to the laws of that jurisdiction.
- 4-B. Nursing home care policy. "Nursing home care policy" means a group or individual policy of health insurance or a subscriber contract of a non-profit hospital or medical service organization or nonprofit health care plan which is advertised, marketed or designed primarily to provide benefits on either an expense-incurred or indemnity basis for confinements or costs associated with such confinements of a covered person in a nursing home. For purposes of this definition, a policy is deemed 18 primarily provide nursing home benefits if 50% or more of benefits payable or anticipated to be payable 19 under the policy are related to nursing home confinements.
- 23 Sec. 16. 24-A MRSA §5002-A is enacted to read:
- 24 §5002-A. Standards for policy provisions; nursing 25 home care policies
- 26 1. Specific standards. The superintendent may promulgate rules to establish specific standards for 27 policy provisions of nursing home care policies. The 28 standards shall be in addition to and in accordance 29 30 with applicable laws of this State, including chap-31 ters 33 and 35, and may include, but are not limited 32 to:
- 33 A. Terms of renewability;

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- 34 B. Initial and subsequent conditions of eligi-35 bility;
- 36 C. Nonduplication of coverage;
- 37 D. Probationary periods;

- E. Benefit limitations, exceptions and reductions;
- 3 F. Elimination periods;
- 4 G. Requirements for replacement;
- 5 H. Recurrent confinements; and
- 6 <u>I. Definition of terms.</u>

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- 2. Prohibited policy provision. The superintendent may promulgate rules that specify prohibited provisions not otherwise specifically authorized by statute which, in the opinion of the superintendent, are unjust, unfair, inequitable or unfairly discriminatory to any person insured or proposed for coverage under a nursing home care policy.
- 16 §5004. Medicare supplement policy rates
  - Any Medicare supplement or nursing home care policy or contract is subject to the minimum loss ratio standards of section 2413, subsection 1, paragraph F, as well as any other laws of this State as apply to rate filings with respect to health insurance and nonprofit hospital and medical service organizations and nonprofit health care plan contracts.
- 24 Sec. 18. 24-A MRSA §5005, sub-§5 is enacted to 25 read:
- 5. Nursing home care policies. The superintendent may promulgate reasonable rules to govern the
  full and fair disclosure of information in connection
  with the sale of nursing home care policies and contracts and the replacement of these policies or contracts.

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In the past years, Medicare health insurance benefits have steadily decreased while at the same time the cost of medical and nursing home care has steadily increased. This has placed increasing pressure on Maine's elderly to purchase affordable health and nursing home insurance. The elderly thus have become easy targets for a well-known range of deceptive trade practices, such as:

- 10 1. The switch. The agent sells the client one 11 policy, but then switches and provides another for 12 signature at the time of closing;
- 2. Pie in the sky or "fine print." The agent misrepresents policy content with words like "no waiting periods" or "this policy will pay for your nursing home;"
- 3. Wolf in sheep's clothing. The agent fails on initial contacts with clients to disclose that he represents a for-profit insurance company. He may say he is from Medicare and wants to help seniors with any problems they may have;
  - 4. Overselling. The agent sells the client more coverage than he needs or can pay for, also known as "stacking." If you have 2 or more policies offering the same benefit, you only get paid once;
- 5. Clean sheeting or "failure to report material conditions." The agent fails to report preexisting health conditions of clients to the company, ultimately leading to a preexisting condition disqualification of coverage when claims are filed; or
- 31 6. Scare tactics. The agent employs scare lan-32 guage in closing the sale, like "buy now because you 33 may not be able to be insured later."

While the State's Medicare supplemental insurance laws do provide some protection from these abuses, it is more and more common to find that the nursing home insurance being sold does not fall within the Medicare rules and therefore is free from the

Medicare disclosure laws. This bill provides 4 approaches to combating this problem.

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- 1. Nursing home care insurance policies offered to the elderly must meet the loss-ratio standards established for Medicare supplemental insurance policies. This assures our elderly consumers that insurance policies offered to them will provide a fair return for their premium dollars.
- 2. In order to insure that Medicare and nursing home insurance policies are meeting the mandated loss-ratio requirements, insurance companies will be required to file new rate information every 3 years. This periodic filing will enable the Bureau of Insurance to judge whether the different insurance policies are generally returning to Maine consumers the required amount.
- 3. Elderly consumers are provided private legal remedies if they have been victims of deceptive sale practices.
- 20 4. The Superintendent of Insurance may issue 21 rules that require sellers of nursing home policies 22 to make the same disclosure currently required to be 23 made by sellers of Medicare policies.