

Make sure that you fully understand any policy you're considering and that you're comfortable with the company, agent, and product. Most states require insurers to provide a buyer's guide to explain life insurance terms, benefits, and costs. Ask your agent for a copy of your company's guide and follow the tips below:

- Ask for outlines of coverage so you can compare the features of several policies.
- Check with your state insurance department to make sure the company and agent are licensed in your state.
- Look for a company that is reputable and financially strong. A number of insurance rating services rate the financial strength of companies. You can get such information from your agent, public or business libraries, or on the Internet. Rating agencies include A.M. Best Company, Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investor Services Inc., Standard & Poor's Insurance Rating Services, and Weiss Ratings.
- Beware of offers for "free" life insurance. Investors may approach some seniors to offer them money to buy life insurance and then sell the policy to the investors. The investors expect to profit by receiving the death benefit when the senior dies. Often called stranger-originated life insurance, legislators and regulators are concerned about these transactions because they violate public policies against wagering on human life. Also, there may be hidden pitfalls, such as unexpected taxes, fees, and loss of privacy.
- Always answer questions on your life insurance application truthfully.
- Be sure your application has been filled out accurately. Promptly notify your agent or company of errors or missing information.
- When you buy a policy, make your check payable to the insurance company, not the agent. Be sure to get a receipt.
- Contact the company or agent if you don't get your policy within 60 days.
- After you've bought an insurance policy, you may have a "free-look" period—usually 10 days after you receive the policy—when you can change your mind. During that period, read your policy carefully. If you decide not to keep it, the company will cancel the policy and give you an appropriate refund. Information about the free-look period is in your contract.
- Always check the date the insurance becomes effective.
- Keep your life insurance policy with your other financial records or legal papers, or anywhere your survivors are likely to look for it. However, don't keep your policy in your safe deposit box. In most states, boxes are sealed temporarily on the death of the owner, delaying a settlement when funds may be needed most.
- Contact your original company, agent, or financial adviser before canceling your current policy to buy a new one. If your health has declined, you may no longer be insurable at affordable rates. If you replace one cash value policy with another, the cash value of the new policy may be relatively small for several years.
- If you have a complaint about your insurance agent or company, contact the customer service division of your insurance company. If you're still dissatisfied, contact your state insurance department. A state insurance department directory is available on [www.acli.com](http://www.acli.com).
- Review your policy periodically or when a major event occurs in your life—such as a birth, divorce, remarriage, or retirement—to be sure your coverage is adequate and your beneficiaries are correctly named.

Circular 230 disclosure: This document was not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, to: (1) avoid tax penalties, or (2) promote, market or recommend any tax plan or arrangement.

© 2007 American Council of Life Insurers

**AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LIFE INSURERS**

101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Suite 700

Washington, DC 20001-2133

[www.acli.com](http://www.acli.com)