

CHAPTER 208.

FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

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208.01 Fraternal benefit societies defined. (1) Any corporation, society, order or association, without capital stock, organized and carried on solely for the mutual benefit of its members or their beneficiaries and having a lodge system with ritualistic form of work and representative form of government, and which makes provision for the payment of death or disability benefits or for both is hereby declared to be a "Mutual Benefit Society," which shall be held to be synonymous with a "Fraternal Benefit Society." Domestic societies licensed to do business in this state as mutual benefit societies on the first day of May, 1911, shall be considered within this subsection.

(2) Any such society having a supreme governing body and subordinate lodges or branches, into which members shall be elected, initiated and admitted in accordance with its constitution, laws, rules, regulations and prescribed ritualistic ceremonies, which lodges or branches are required by its laws to hold regular meetings, shall be deemed to be operating on the lodge system.

(3) Any such society shall be deemed to have a representative form of government if it provides a supreme governing body composed of representatives elected by the members or by delegates elected by the members, together with such other members as may be prescribed by its constitution and laws: Provided the elective members shall constitute a majority and have not less than two-thirds of the votes nor less than the votes required to amend its constitution and laws; and provided the meeting of the supreme governing body and the election of officers, representatives or delegates shall be held as often as once in four years. [1931 c. 176; 1933 c. 344 s. 1]

Revisor's Note, 1933: The absence of a revisor's note to any section in this bill is to be understood as indicating that the changes are only verbal and that no change of substance is proposed. (Bill No. 51 S, s. 1)

Labor union composed of more than five hundred members not restricted to persons engaged in hazardous occupations, maintaining sick and health benefit plan, is subject to chapter 208. 27 Atty. Gen. 260.

Subsection (1) applies to labor organization which provides for death benefit plan included in monthly dues at no extra cost. Mere fact that there is no enforceable obligation on part of organization to make any payments of death benefits is immaterial. 27 Atty. Gen. 718.

208.02 Proxies, mail voting. No mutual benefit society shall permit voting by proxy, but may provide for voting by mail. [Stats. 1931 s. 208.01 (3) (b), (c); 1933 c. 344 s. 2]

208.03 Laws applicable. Unless express reference is made thereto, no insurance law shall apply to societies which admit to membership only persons engaged in one or more hazardous occupations in the same or similar lines of business and their immediate families and dependents; nor to an association of local lodges of a society doing business in this state on May 27, 1911, which provides death benefits not exceeding three hundred dollars to any one person or disability benefits not exceeding three hundred dollars in any one year to any one person or both; nor to any contracts of reinsurance on such plan; nor to domestic societies which limit their membership to the employes of a particular municipality or one designated employer; nor to domestic lodges, orders or associations of a purely religious, charitable and benevolent description, which do not provide for a death benefit exceeding three hundred dollars or for disability benefits of more than one hundred and fifty dollars to any one person in any one year. But any such order or society,

except societies which admit to membership only persons engaged in one or more hazardous occupations in the same or similar lines of business and their immediate families and dependents, which has more than five hundred members and provides for death or disability benefits or which issues a certificate providing for the payment of benefits shall comply with all the requirements of law relating to mutual benefit societies. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.01 (4), (5); 1933 c. 344 s. 3*]

Note: A mutual benefit association licensed as a fraternal or beneficiary association in 1902 and continually as such since that time, was a mutual benefit society, and its agents were without powers conferred on other insurance agents by 209.05, and consequently were unauthorized to bind the association by an oral contract of life insurance, the by-laws of the association being construed to negative authority of an agent to so bind it. *Neuberger v. Aid Association for Lutherans*, 207 W 133, 240 NW 885.

Provisions in the constitution of a fraternal benefit society, accident insurance certificate issued thereby, and form for application therefor, in relation to statements, representations or warranties by an insured in an application are subordinate to, and are of no effect in so far as conflicting or inconsistent with 209.06. *Spray v. Order of U. C. T.*, 221 W 329, 267 NW 50.

208.04 Members limited to one employer, reports. A domestic mutual benefit society having more than five hundred members, and which limits its membership to employes of a designated employer, shall in lieu of the report required by section 208.31, file, annually, with the commissioner a verified report showing the number and amount of liabilities paid during the year; the total income, from what source derived and the disposition thereof; the salaries paid to officers; the number of members at the beginning and the end of the year; and the amount and character of its assets. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.01 (5a); 1933 c. 344 s. 4*]

208.05 Information to commissioner. The commissioner may require from any society mentioned in section 208.03 such information as will enable him to determine whether such society is exempt from the provisions of the laws relating to insurance or to mutual benefit societies. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.01 (6); 1933 c. 344 s. 5*]

208.06 Old societies. Any mutual benefit society organized prior to May 27, 1911, and providing for benefits in case of death or disability resulting solely from accidents, but which does not obligate itself to pay death or sick benefits, may be licensed under this chapter, and shall have all the privileges and shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations of this chapter, except that the provisions thereof requiring medical examinations, valuations of benefit certificates, and that the certificate shall specify the amount of benefits, shall not apply to such society. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.01 (8); 1933 c. 344 s. 6*]

208.07 What laws apply. Unless express reference is made to this chapter or unless expressly designated, no law shall apply to any mutual benefit society. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.01 (9); 1933 c. 344 s. 7*]

208.08 [*Repeated by 1937 c. 256*]

208.09 Admission to membership; benefits on lives of children; contributions for same, reserves, change of beneficiaries. (1) Any fraternal benefit society may admit to beneficial membership such persons under such conditions and for such benefits as its laws may prescribe, subject to the limitations prescribed under chapter 208 and may in like manner admit general or social members. Any such society may provide in its laws for the payment to its members of benefits for the disability of such members, their minor children and their spouses.

(2) (a) A fraternal benefit society may provide in its laws, in addition to other benefits provided for therein, for the payment of benefits upon the lives of children at any age upon the application of persons as the laws of the society may provide. Any such society may, at its option, organize and operate branches for such children, and membership in local lodges, and initiation therein shall not be required of such children, nor shall they have any voice in the management of the society.

(b) The contributions for such benefits below age sixteen shall be based upon the Standard Industrial Mortality Table or the English Life Table number six or the American Experience Table with Craig's Extension, with a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent, or such mortality table as may be approved by the commissioner of insurance.

(c) Any society granting such benefits shall maintain on all such contracts the reserve required by the standard of mortality and interest adopted by the society within the limitations prescribed in paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(d) Such society shall have power to provide for designation or change of beneficiaries, and for the regulation, government, and control of all matters connected with the granting of such benefits. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.02 (1), (2); 1933 c. 344 s. 9; 1943 c. 162*]

208.10 Beneficiary. Any member may name as his beneficiary any person permitted by the laws of such society, including his estate. Any member may change his beneficiary without the consent of such beneficiary, by complying with the laws of the society. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.02 (5); 1933 c. 344 s. 10*]

208.11 Dividends. No mutual benefit society shall issue any certificate or policy in which the accounting, apportionment and distribution of any profits, savings, earnings or surplus shall be deferred for a longer period than one year. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.02 (5m); 1933 c. 344 s. 11*]

208.12 Investments. Every mutual benefit society shall invest its funds only in securities permitted for the investment of the assets of life insurance companies; but any such foreign society may invest its funds in accordance with the laws of the state in which it is incorporated; provided that not exceeding twenty per cent of its assets may be invested in a building for use by the society as its home office. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.02 (10); 1933 c. 344 s. 12*]

208.13 Disbursements controlled. Every provision in the regulations adopted by any mutual benefit society for payments by its members shall distinctly state the purpose of the same and the proportion thereof which may be used for expenses. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of the money collected for mortuary or disability purposes or to mature the contracts or of the net accretions thereto shall be used for expenses. Every society may use for expenses any surrender charge made pursuant to the provisions of section 208.17 and total payments on all contracts during the first year of membership over the terminal reserves specified in the contracts or by-laws. Mortality savings on contracts which have been in force more than one year and gains on interest disclosed by the annual valuation report as of December 31 in any year may be used in the ensuing year to pay expenses of medical examinations, inspection of risks and investment expenses. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.02 (11); 1933 c. 344 s. 13; 1935 c. 185; 1937 c. 256; 1941 c. 111*]

208.14 Fraternal benefit societies; organization. Mutual benefit societies may be incorporated as provided in chapter 201. Before such society shall be licensed to transact business at least five hundred persons shall have made application in writing for membership therein; and in case of life insurance, each shall have been examined and recommended as insurable by a legally qualified physician and shall have deposited the premium for one year of insurance, out of which there shall be pledged for the payment of death losses a sufficient sum to pay the largest possible single death claim. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (1); 1933 c. 344 s. 14*]

Revisor's Note, 1933: Reputable physician ~~qualified~~ ^{legally qualified} physician, and the language is changed as understood here to mean a legally qualified accordingly. (Bill No. 51 S, s. 14)

208.15 Rates. (1) No mutual benefit society shall be incorporated or permitted to transact business in this state unless its laws require regular payments at rates to provide for mortality and reserves not lower than those derived from the National Fraternal Congress Mortality Table, computed upon an interest assumption of 4 per cent per annum, (except that a foreign society may calculate its reserves as provided in section 208.28 (2)), unless it shall elect to compute its rates and reserves upon the basis of a mortality table and interest assumption permitted under section 206.20 (7), nor unless it shall hold assets sufficient to provide for its other liabilities and its reserve liability, upon its own plan and assumptions within the foregoing limitations.

(2) The payment of any disability benefits promised or rendered by any such society that are not provided for in the rates so deduced from said table of mortality must be amply provided for in addition to the rates as herein required.

(3) On and after January 1, 1940, every domestic mutual benefit society shall provide in its by-laws for and shall have and maintain assets equal to its reserve and other liabilities, and if at any time the assets of any domestic society shall not equal the reserve and other liabilities the difference shall be apportioned upon its contracts, in event of excess mortality in proportion to expected mortality, and otherwise in proportion to the reserves upon its contracts, and such apportionment shall be carried as a loan upon each such contract on the same conditions as other loans. Notice of any such apportionment shall be given the insured within sixty days.

(4) Whenever, on and after January 1, 1940, the assets of any mutual benefit society shall not equal its liabilities and its reserves on the mortality and interest basis prescribed by subsection (1) of this section, except that a foreign society may calculate its reserves as provided in subsection (2) of section 208.28, the society shall, within sixty days, provide assets equal to such liabilities and reserves and, on its failure so to do, the commissioner shall fix a time, of which written notice shall be given to the society, after which no contracts or policies shall be issued in this state by the society until its assets shall equal its liabilities and its reserves. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (2) (a), (c); 1933 c. 344 s. 15; 1937 c. 256; 1943 c. 147*]

Note: Where the member in question upon accepting a new certificate released the society from all liability under the original certificate, he thereby released his rights, if any, with respect to reserve credit, if any, earned under the original certificate. Furthermore, his right to have any reserve credit applied to the purchase of extended insurance in case of suspension was governed wholly by the terms of the new certifi-

cate, which carried such benefit only after the payment of premiums for three years; and hence, where the member was suspended before having paid the premiums for three years and died while so suspended, the beneficiary could not recover upon such certificate. *Boll v. Catholic Knights of Wisconsin*, 220 W 306, 265 NW 67.

208.16 Contents of policies. Every contract or certificate of insurance issued or delivered by any mutual benefit society organized or admitted in this state, after June 30, 1919, shall have attached thereto a copy of any application referred to therein, and shall contain a statement of the table of mortality or other basic table and rate of interest and method upon which the reserve on such contract is to be computed, and shall give in dollars and cents for each age during the possible history of the contract the mortality charge or cost of insurance and the reserve upon the foregoing assumptions. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (2) (d)*; *1933 c. 344 s. 17*]

208.17 Protection against forfeiture. (1) In the case of every society issuing all its contracts, as provided in sections 208.15 to 208.19 such contracts shall also provide that upon any forfeiture or change in the contract, one or more benefits shall be given to the insured or beneficiary, or both, as specified therein, the present value whereof shall equal the reserve less a surrender charge, if any, not exceeding one per centum on the amount of the insurance specified in the contract. One of said benefits shall be either an automatic loan to cover any unpaid premium or assessment, with interest at a specified rate, until the reserve (less the surrender charge and indebtedness, if any) is exhausted, or extended or paid-up insurance to the amount the reserve (less the surrender charge and indebtedness, if any) will purchase as a net single premium on the table and rate specified, the duration or amount of which extended or paid-up insurance shall be specified in such contracts.

(2) Any society electing to compute its rates and reserves upon the basis of the Commissioners 1941 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table and interest assumption permitted under section 206.20 (7) shall compute the value of benefits granted upon forfeiture or change in the contract in accordance with the requirements of section 206.181. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (2)*; *1933 c. 344 s. 18*; *1943 c. 147*]

Note: See note to 208.15, citing *Boll v. Catholic Knights of Wisconsin*, 220 W 306, 265 NW 67.

Where a member of a fraternal benefit society was suspended January 1, and died December 1, the acceptance of delinquent dues by a branch secretary on December 12, without notice of the member's death, did not estop the society from asserting the suspension of such member and denying liability. *Boll v. Catholic Knights of Wisconsin*, 220 W 312, 265 NW 70.

208.18 Nonreserve society. A mutual benefit society may be organized for the transaction of business on a plan set forth in the contract which provides for sufficient contributions by each member in each year to pay his share of the actual death claims of the year through the collection of assessments graded according to the National Fraternal Congress Mortality Table, or to any other mortality table recognized by law, without any reserve, or with such reserve as may accumulate from overpayments of individual members, in which case each member shall each year be informed of his credit and of the charge for his cost of insurance. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (2) (e)*; *1933 c. 344 s. 19*]

208.19 Classes of members. Any domestic mutual benefit society may establish and maintain two or more separate classes of members subject to the conditions and restrictions following and to such as may be prescribed in its articles or by-laws. The proceeds of assessments (other than for expense purposes) and the apportioned funds or reserves maintained for each class shall be kept separate from other funds, and all claims on certificates held by members in any class shall be paid only from funds belonging to such class; provided that transfers of gains from interest or investments, or of savings in mortality, or of gains from forfeitures, may be made between classes of members as authorized in the by-laws; and provided that for the purpose of apportioning death losses to the various classes, the mortality may be merged as authorized in the by-laws. Pursuant to the by-laws any member may be permitted to transfer from a lower to a higher rate class and to have transferred with him to such other class such part of any accumulated funds held for such member. No such classification shall be rescinded or discontinued. The foregoing conditions and restrictions shall not apply to classes established prior to June 27, 1915, nor to accident insurance. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (2) (f)*; *1933 c. 344 s. 20*]

208.20 Old societies, special license. (1) Any mutual benefit society having members residing in this state on the first day of May, 1911, shall, without complying with the requirements of sections 208.15 to 208.19 but upon complying with the other requirements of law be entitled to transact insurance with such members and with members who shall come into this state after having become such members.

(2) If such society shall not comply with the requirements of said sections it shall not solicit, receive or accept new members in this state until it shall have received the license of the commissioner therefor, issued after examination by him, and due proof is filed with

him that such society has incorporated into its charter, articles or by-laws a provision that from such date new members will be solicited, received or accepted within this state only according to the provisions of said sections, and that the amount of funds necessary to meet the reserve liability on each policy or certificate of such new members shall be kept separate from other funds in trust for each such member, and shall be used only for the purpose of maintaining such reserve and maturing such policies or certificates, and that a policy or certificate shall be issued to each member reciting the foregoing conditions and specifying the premium, and that assessments, if any, shall be levied only in the manner and for the specific purposes therein enumerated.

(3) When such society shall in all respects as to all its members have complied with the requirements of said sections it shall no longer be required to keep such funds separate as required by subsection (2). [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (3); 1933 c. 344 s. 21*]

208.23 Amendment of articles. The articles of organization of any mutual benefit society may be amended as prescribed herein. In case of any society having subordinate lodges or other divisions, after the proposed amendment has been filed with the department of insurance and a copy thereof with notice of the manner and the time and place of voting has been mailed to each member at least thirty days prior to the time for voting, the vote on such amendment may be taken at the usual meeting places of such lodges or other divisions, and the results returned and canvassed in such manner as the board of directors or other governing officers may prescribe in such notice. The time and place of voting may be specified by referring to a stated meeting of such subordinate lodge or other division in such manner as to fully inform the members. An amendment may be adopted by a vote of a majority of the members voting thereon. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (7), (8); 1933 c. 344 s. 23*]

Note: An amendment to the by-laws of a fraternal benefit association, providing that insurance should not cover cases of disappearance, substantially changed the contract and was unreasonable and invalid as to a benefit certificate theretofore issued, even though the insured had agreed that the laws of the association thereafter enacted should

become a part of the contract; and hence the beneficiary, notwithstanding such amendment to the by-laws, was entitled to recover on such certificate where death was presumed from seven years' absence. *De Lorenzo v. Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias*, 222 W 141, 268 NW 217.

208.24 License necessary. (1) No mutual benefit society shall transact any business without a license from the commissioner. Such license and any renewal thereof shall terminate on the first day of the succeeding April, provided that the license shall continue in force and effect until the new license is issued or specifically refused.

(2) Such license shall be prima facie evidence that the licensee is a mutual benefit society. No license shall be issued to any society having a name so similar to the name of any society theretofore licensed as to mislead the public.

(3) Any such society may continue all contracts issued or delivered in this state during the time such society was legally authorized to transact business here; provided, such society shall, so long as any contract remains in force, make such annual reports as are required during the year previous to the last year of its being licensed, or at its option as thereafter required by law. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (15); 1933 c. 344 s. 24*]

208.25 Admission of foreign societies. Any foreign mutual benefit society may be licensed to transact business in this state, upon an examination by the commissioner, which shall be made after the filing with him of:

- (1) A duly certified copy of its charter or articles of association;
- (2) A copy of its by-laws and of any other constitution and laws, certified by its secretary or corresponding officer;
- (3) A power of attorney to the commissioner as herein provided;
- (4) A certificate from the proper official in its home state or country that the society is legally organized and licensed to transact business therein;
- (5) Each of its forms of contracts which must each show that benefits are provided for by periodical or other payments by persons holding such contracts;
- (6) A statement of its business under oath of its president and secretary or corresponding officers, in the form required by the commissioner, showing that it complies with all the provisions of law relating to like domestic societies;
- (7) Such other information as he may deem necessary to a proper exhibit of its business and plan of working; and
- (8) A statement signed by its president and secretary, or corresponding officers, including a copy of a resolution of its board of directors or other governing body, authorizing the same; that it will file its annual report as required by section 208.31. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (16); 1933 c. 78; 1933 c. 344 s. 25; 1933 c. 454 s. 10*]

Revisor's Note, 1933: The provision regarding change of venue of actions to the federal courts is struck out because said provision is unconstitutional. *Terral v.*

Bruke Cons. Co., 257 US 529; *Forest Trucking Co. v. R. R. Comm.*, 271 US 583; *Wisconsin v. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.*, 241 US 329. (Bill No. 51 S, s. 25)

208.26 Service on societies. (1) Every society, whether domestic or foreign, not heretofore having done so, shall before being licensed, by an instrument in writing duly authorized and executed, appoint the commissioner of insurance and his successors its true and lawful attorney upon whom all legal process in any action or proceeding against it shall be served, and therein agree that any lawful process against it, which may be served upon such attorney, shall be of the same force and validity as if served upon the society, and that this authority shall continue in force irrevocably so long as any liability of the society remains outstanding in this state.

(2) The service of such process shall be made by leaving the same, in duplicate, in the hands or office of the commissioner.

(3) One of the duplicates of such instruments, certified by the commissioner as having been served upon him, shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof, and service upon such attorney shall be deemed service upon the principal.

(4) When legal process is served upon the commissioner as attorney for any society, he shall forthwith forward one of the duplicate copies of process served on him to its secretary, or corresponding officer, or to such other person as may have been previously designated by the society by written notice filed in the office of the commissioner.

(5) As a condition of valid and effective service and of the duty of the commissioner in the premises, the plaintiff in each such process shall pay to the commissioner, at the time of service thereof, the sum of two dollars, which the said plaintiff shall recover as taxable costs, if he prevails in the suit.

(6) The commissioner shall keep a record of all such processes, which shall show the day and hour of service. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.03 (17); 1933 c. 344 s. 26; Supreme Court Order, effective July 1, 1942*]

208.28 Benefit societies; annual report, valuation. (1) As a part of its annual statement every mutual benefit society shall report a valuation of its certificates in force as of the end of each year. Such valuation shall be certified by a competent accountant or actuary, or at the request and expense of the society, verified by the actuary of the department of insurance of the home state of the society. The time for filing such valuation may be extended by the commissioner not exceeding ninety days.

(2) The legal minimum standard of valuation for all certificates (except for disability benefits) shall be the National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality, or at the option of the society, any higher table or any table authorized by section 206.20, or a table based upon the society's own experience of at least twenty years and covering not less than one hundred thousand lives. The interest assumption shall not be more than four per cent per annum. Each report shall set forth fully the mortality and interest basis and the method of valuation.

(3) Any society providing for disability benefits shall keep the net contributions for such benefits separate and apart from all other funds and the valuation of all other business of the society; provided that where a combined contribution table is used by a society for both death and permanent total disability benefits, the valuation shall be according to tables of experience approved by the commissioner, and in such case a separation of the funds shall not be required.

(4) Each society shall be held to be legally solvent so long as the admitted assets are equal to its reserve and other liabilities.

(5) A report of such valuation and an explanation of the condition of the society thereby disclosed shall be printed and mailed by the society to each beneficiary member not later than the first of July of each year, or, in lieu thereof, such report and explanation may be published in the society's official paper and the issue containing the same mailed to each beneficiary member.

(6) This section shall not apply to any foreign society issuing no certificate in excess of five hundred dollars and licensed before January 1, 1911. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.04 (22); 1933 c. 344 s. 28; 1943 c. 146*]

208.29 Benefit societies, valuations. (1) (a) In lieu of the valuation requirements of section 208.28, any society accepting the provisions of this section may value its certificates on an accumulation basis, by crediting each member with the net amount contributed for each year and with interest at approximately the net rate earned, and by charging him with his share of the losses for each year.

(b) The charge may be according to the actual experience of the society applied to a table of mortality recognized by the law of this state, and shall take into consideration the amount at risk during each year, which shall be the amount payable at death less the credit to the member.

(c) Except as specifically provided in its articles or laws or contracts, no charge shall be carried forward from the first valuation against any member for any past share of losses exceeding the contributions and credit.

(d) If, after the first valuation, any member's share of losses for any year exceeds his credit including the contribution for the year, the contribution shall be increased to cover the excess.

(e) Any such excess chargeable to any member may be paid out of a fund or contributions especially required for such purpose.

(2) Any member may transfer to any plan adopted by the society with net rates on which tabular reserves are maintained, and on such transfer shall be entitled to make such application of his credit as provided in the laws of the society.

(3) Certificates issued, rerated or readjusted on a basis providing for adequate rates with adequate reserves to mature such certificates upon assumptions for mortality and interest recognized by the law of this state shall be valued on such basis, herein designated the "Tabular Basis;" provided that if on the first valuation a deficiency in reserve shall be shown for any such certificate, it shall be valued on the accumulation basis.

(4) Whenever in any society having members upon the tabular basis and upon the accumulation basis the total of all costs of insurance provided for any year shall be insufficient to meet the actual death and disability losses for the year the deficiency shall be met from the available funds after setting aside all credits in the reserve, or from increased contributions or by an increase in the number of assessments, applied to the society as a whole or to classes of members, as may be specified in its laws. Savings from a lower amount of death losses may be returned in like manner as may be specified in its laws.

(5) If the laws of the society so provide the assets representing the reserves of any class of members may be carried separately for such class, and the required reserve accumulation of such class so set apart shall not thereafter be mingled with the assets of other classes.

(6) A table showing the credits to individual members for each age and year of entry, and showing opposite each credit the tabular reserve required on the whole life or other plan of insurance specified in the contract, according to assumptions for mortality and interest recognized by the laws of this state and adopted by the society, shall be filed by the society with each annual report and also be furnished to each member before July first of each year.

(7) In lieu of the statement required by subsection (6) there may be furnished to each member within the same time a statement giving the credit for such member and giving the tabular reserve and level rate required for a transfer carrying out the plan of insurance specified in the contract. No table or statement need be made or furnished where the reserves are maintained on the tabular basis.

(8) Bookkeeping accounts for each member shall not be required and all calculations may be made by actuarial methods.

(9) This section shall not prevent the maintenance of such surplus over and above the credits on the accumulation basis and the reserves on the tabular basis as the society may provide pursuant to its laws; nor give to the individual member any right or claim to any such reserve or credit other than in the manner expressed in the contract and its laws; nor make any such reserve or credits a liability in determining the legal solvency of the society. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.04 (22m); 1933 c. 344 s. 29*]

208.30 Valuation, commissioner to make. Any domestic mutual benefit society may request the commissioner to make a valuation of its outstanding certificates and an apportionment of its surplus. Such society shall pay to the commissioner a fee not to exceed ten dollars per day for the time actually spent by each employe in making such valuation and apportionment. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.04 (22m); 1933 c. 344 s. 30*]

208.31 Annual report. Every mutual benefit society shall, on or before the first day of March of each year, make and file with the commissioner a report of its affairs and its operations during the calendar year preceding. Such report shall be upon forms provided by him, and shall be verified under oath by the proper officers thereof and be published, or the substance thereof, in the report of the commissioner under a separate part, entitled "Mutual Benefit Societies" and shall show:

- (1) Number of certificates issued during the year or members admitted.
- (2) Amount of indemnity effected thereby.
- (3) Number of losses or benefit liabilities.
- (4) Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.
- (5) The amount received from each assessment in each class for the year.
- (6) Total amount paid members, beneficiaries, legal representatives and heirs.
- (7) Number and kind of claims for which assessments have been made.
- (8) Number and kind of claims compromised or resisted, and brief statements of reasons.
- (9) Annual or other periodical dues or admission fees charged.
- (10) Dues on each one thousand dollars annually or per capita.

- (11) Total amount received, from what sources, and disposition thereof.
- (12) Total amount of salaries paid to officers.
- (13) Whether the society guarantees in its certificate fixed amount to be paid, regardless of amount realized from assessments, dues, admission fees and donations.
- (14) If so, state amount guaranteed and the security of such guaranty.
- (15) The society's reserve fund.
- (16) How created, and for what purpose, the amount thereof, and how invested.
- (17) Whether the society has more than one class.
- (18) If so, how many, and the amount of indemnity in each.
- (19) Number of members in each class.
- (20) If organized under the laws of this state, under what law, and at what time.
- (21) If organized under the law of any other state or any foreign country, state such fact and the date of organization, and the chapter and date of passage of the law.
- (22) Number of certificates of membership in force at beginning and end of year; if more than one class, number of each.
- (23) Number of certificates of membership lapsed during the year.
- (24) Number of certificates of membership in force in this state at the beginning and end of year; if more than one class, number of each.
- (25) Number of certificates of membership in this state lapsed during the year.
- (26) Number of deaths in this state during the year.
- (27) Number and amount of claims paid in this state during the year; if more than one class, number and amount paid in each.
- (28) Reason why any claims were not paid in full.
- (29) Approximate maximum and average age of membership in each class.
- (30) Liabilities, assets, contingent liabilities, contingent assets.
- (31) A schedule giving the number of members in groups according to attained ages, the amount of insurance in force, the amount received in premiums or mortuary assessments during the year, the number of deaths and the amount of death losses incurred during the year in each group at attained age; provided, however, that the commissioner may waive the requirements for furnishing the information for this schedule in the case of societies which operate on adequate rates of assessment and maintain adequate reserves; and in the case of adequate rate classes of members for whom adequate reserves are segregated and trusteeed in accordance with law.
- (32) An alphabetical list of representatives in this state and their addresses, together with a schedule showing the basis of compensation of such representatives on a form furnished by the commissioner.
- (33) A certified copy of any amendments to the articles or by-laws not previously filed or in lieu thereof, a certified copy of the articles or by-laws as amended. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.04 (23); 1933 c. 344 s. 31; 1937 c. 86*]

208.32 Visitorial power. (1) The commissioner or any person he may appoint shall have the power of visitation and examination into the affairs of any domestic or foreign mutual benefit society; and shall have free access to all the books, papers and documents that relate to the business of the society, and may summon and swear and examine its officers, agents and employes or other persons in relation to the affairs, transactions and condition of the society. The expense of such examination shall be paid by the society examined, upon statement furnished by the commissioner, and the examination shall be made at least once in three years.

(2) The commissioner may in lieu of examining such foreign society accept the examination of the insurance department of the state or country where such society is organized.

(3) The commissioner shall, at the request of any such society, make an examination thereof and furnish a certificate of the result, showing all its assets, how invested, and such other particulars as may be deemed necessary to show its character and condition; and the necessary expense of the said examination shall be paid by it.

(4) Pending or after an examination or investigation of any such society the commissioner shall not make public nor shall he permit to become public any financial statement, report or finding affecting the status, standing or rights of any such society, until a copy thereof shall have been served upon such society, at its home office, nor until such society shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to answer any such financial statement, report or finding and to make such showing in connection therewith as it may desire. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.04 (24) to (27); 1933 c. 344 s. 32*]

208.33 Revocation of license; review of orders. When the commissioner upon investigation is satisfied that any mutual benefit society has exceeded its powers, or has failed to comply with any provision of law, or is soliciting business by the use or circula-

tion of any matter or advertisement misrepresenting its contracts or conditions, or is otherwise conducting business fraudulently, or in any way hazardous to its members, creditors or the public, or is not carrying out its contracts in good faith, or shall fail to file with him a copy of any form of contract before it shall be issued or delivered in this state, he shall notify the society of his findings relative thereto, and upon reasonable notice, require said society, on a date named, to show cause why its license should not be refused or revoked. If on the date named in said notice such objections have not been removed to the satisfaction of the commissioner, or if the society does not present good and sufficient reasons why its authority to transact business in this state should not at that time be refused or revoked, he may refuse to renew or may revoke the authority of the society to continue business in this state. All decisions and orders of the commissioner relating to mutual benefit societies may be reviewed as provided in chapter 227. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.04 (28); 1933 c. 344 s. 33; 1943 c. 375 s. 86*]

208.34 Revocation of license, costs. The commissioner shall revoke the license of any society which fails to comply with the requirements of law; and all necessary expenses incurred by him and by the attorney-general in enforcing such requirements or in prosecuting violations thereof shall be paid out of the general fund, on being certified to the secretary of state that they were actually and necessarily incurred for the purpose stated. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.04 (29); 1933 c. 344 s. 34*]

208.35 Tax exempt, special assessments, filing fees. Every mutual benefit society shall be exempt from all state, county, district, municipal and school taxes or fees, but shall be required to pay all taxes and special assessments on its real estate and office equipment, except as provided in subsections (4) and (4a) of section 70.11. It shall pay the same fees for filing its articles or amendments and annual report and for certified copies as provided by section 200.13. [*Stats. 1931 s. 208.04 (30); 1933 c. 344 s. 35*]

Note: Act of congress separating fraternal and insurance activities of lodge fraternity and authorizing insurance to be carried on under different corporate entity and in conjunction with legal reserve life insurance does not change character of fraternal insurance. Tax being upon business corporation may be licensed without payment of such tax upon payments made upon old fraternal certificates. 20 Atty. Gen. 1095.