



Addendum: for use with Idaho Life and Health online ExamFX courses and study guides version #24378en/24379en, per exam content outline updates effective 11/1/2022.

The following are **content additions** to supplement your existing text unless otherwise indicated:

LIFE:

Introduction

F. Exam Breakdown – The total number of questions and percentages per chapter for the General Knowledge portion of the exam are updated as follows:

**Idaho Life Insurance Examination
95 Questions (70 questions on General Knowledge and 25 questions on State Law)**

Chapter	Percentage of the Exam
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:	
General Insurance Concepts	8%
Life Insurance Basics	14%
Types of Life Policies	15%
Life Policy Provisions, Riders, and Options	21%
Annuities	8%
Federal Tax Considerations for Life and Health Insurance	4%
STATE LAW:	
Idaho Statutes, Rules, and Regulations Common to All Lines	16%
Idaho Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for Life & Health/Disability Only	3%
Idaho Statutes, Rules, and Regulations Pertinent to Life Only	11%



Types of Life Policies

C. Flexible Premium Policies

Indexed Universal Life

Indexed universal life is a universal life policy with an equity index as its investment feature. It has many of the same characteristics as the variable universal life (flexible premiums, an adjustable death benefit, the policyowner decides where the cash value will be invested) with the primary difference being the investment feature. Under a variable universal life policy, the policy's cash value is dependent upon the performance of one or more investment funds. Under the equity index universal policy, the policy's **cash value is dependent upon the performance of the equity index**. Cash values and death benefit are not guaranteed. Sale of the equity indexed universal life product does not require a securities license (whereas the sale of variable universal life does require a securities and life license).

HEALTH:

Introduction

F. Exam Breakdown — *The total number of questions and percentages per chapter for the General Knowledge portion are updated as follows:*

**Idaho Accident and Health Insurance Examination
95 Questions (70 questions on General Knowledge and 25 questions on
State Law)**

Chapter	Percentage of the Exam
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:	
General Insurance Concepts	7%
Accident and Health Insurance Basics	14%
Individual Health Insurance Provisions	13%
Disability Income and Related Insurance	7%
Medical Plans	16%
Group Health Insurance	4%
Specialized Health Insurance for Qualified Individuals	6%
Federal Tax Considerations for Health Insurance	3%



STATE LAW:	
Idaho Statutes, Rules, and Regulations Common to All Lines	16%
Idaho Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for Life & Health Only	3%
Idaho Statutes, Rules, and Regulations Pertinent to Health/Disability Insurance Only	11%

Disability Income and Related Insurance

D. Group Disability Income Insurance

Occupational vs. Nonoccupational Coverage

Health insurance, including disability insurance, can be written on an **occupational** or a **nonoccupational** basis. *Occupational* coverage provides benefits for illness, injury or disability resulting from accidents or sicknesses that occur *on or off* the job. *Nonoccupational* coverage, on the other hand, only covers claims that result from accidents or sicknesses occurring *off* the job. While many individual health policies are written on an occupational or nonoccupational basis, most group plans are nonoccupational only. It is assumed that accidents or injuries occurring on the job will be covered by Workers Compensation coverage.

Federal Tax Considerations for Accident and Health Insurance

D. Consumer Driven Health Plans

High-Deductible Health Plans (HDHPs)

High-deductible health plans (HDHPs) are often used in coordination with Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs), Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), or Health Reimbursement Accounts (HRAs). The high-deductible health plan features higher annual deductibles and out-of-pocket limits than traditional health plans, which means lower premiums. Except for preventive care, the annual deductible must be met before the plan will pay benefits. Preventive care services are usually first dollar coverage or paid after copayment. The HDHP credits a portion of the health plan premium into the coordinating MSA, HSA, or HRA on a monthly basis. The deductible of the HDHP may be paid with funds from the coordinating account plan. High-deductible health plans (HDHPs) are taxed in the same manner as other traditional health plans.



Idaho Statutes, Rules, and Regulations Common to All Lines

G. Federal Regulations

CAN-SPAM Act

CAN-SPAM legislation was established to set the rules for commercial e-mail, and to give recipients the right to reject commercial messages. CAN-SPAM covers all commercial electronic messages, including business-to-business messages, the purpose of which is the commercial advertisement or promotion of a product or service.

CAN-SPAM requires that any commercial email must contain an opt-out mechanism; all opt-out requests must be honored **within 10 business days**. To be in compliance with this legislation, the entity that sends out e-mails must do the following:

- Make sure that the advertiser is identified in the *from* line;
- Not use misleading subject lines;
- Include an opt-out mechanism and honor all opt-out requests within 10 days;
- Include the advertiser's valid physical postal address; and
- If the message is unsolicited, it must be identified as an *advertisement* somewhere in the e-mail.

Each violation of the above provisions is subject to fines of up to \$16,000. On top of that is a penalty of \$250 per each noncompliant e-mail, with a cap of \$2 million dollars.