

Critical Illness Insurance Disclaimers

Coverage is guaranteed provided (1) the employee is actively at work and (2) dependents are not Hospitalized or under a Medical Restriction. Hospitalization and/or Medical Restriction means a person is (1) confined at home under a physician's care, (2) receiving or applying for disability benefits from any source, (3) an inpatient at a hospital, (4) receiving care in a hospice, intermediate care, or long term care facility, (5) receiving chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or dialysis. Some states require the insured to have medical coverage.

METLIFE CRITICAL ILLNESS INSURANCE (CII) IS A LIMITED BENEFIT GROUP INSURANCE POLICY. Like most group accident and health insurance policies, MetLife's CII policies contain certain exclusions, limitations and terms for keeping them in force. Product features and availability vary by state. There is a preexisting condition exclusion. There is a Benefit Suspension Period between Recurrences. A more detailed description of the benefits, limitations, and exclusions applicable to you can be found in the Disclosure Statement or Outline of Coverage/Disclosure Document available at time of enrollment. Please contact MetLife for more information.

Coverage for domestic partners, civil union partners and reciprocal beneficiaries varies by state. Please contact MetLife for more information.

MetLife's Critical Illness Insurance is not intended to be a substitute for Medical Coverage providing benefits for medical treatment, including hospital, surgical and medical expenses. MetLife's Critical Illness Insurance does not provide reimbursement for such expenses.



Delaware American Life Insurance Company
MetLife Health Plans, Inc.
MetLife Legal Plans, Inc.
MetLife Legal Plans of Florida, Inc.
Metropolitan General Insurance Company

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Metropolitan Tower Life Insurance Company
SafeGuard Health Plans, Inc.
SafeHealth Life Insurance Company

Our Privacy Notice

We know that you buy our products and services because you trust us. This notice explains how we protect your privacy and treat your personal information. It applies to current and former customers. "Personal information" as used here means anything we know about you personally.

SECTION 1: Plan Sponsors and Group Insurance Contract Holders

This privacy notice is for individuals who apply for or obtain our products and services under an employee benefit plan, group insurance or annuity contract, as an executive benefit, or as otherwise made available at your work or through an association to which you belong.

SECTION 2: Protecting Your Information

We take important steps to protect your personal information. We treat it as confidential. We tell our employees to take care in handling it. We limit access to those who need it to perform their jobs. Our outside service providers must also protect it, and use it only to meet our business needs. We also take steps to protect our systems from unauthorized access. We comply with all laws that apply to us.

SECTION 3: Collecting Your Information

We typically collect your name, address, age, and other relevant information. We may also collect information about any business you have with us, our affiliates, or other companies. Our affiliates include life insurers, a legal plans company and a securities broker-dealer. In the future, we may also have affiliates in other businesses.

SECTION 4: How We Get Your Information

We get your personal information mostly from you. We may also use outside sources to help ensure our records are correct and complete. These sources may include consumer reporting agencies, employers, other financial institutions, adult relatives, and others. These sources may give us reports or share what they know with others. We don't control the accuracy of information outside sources give us. If you want to make any changes to information we receive from others about you, you must contact those sources.

We may ask for medical information. The Authorization that you sign when you request insurance permits these sources to tell us about you. We may also, at our expense:

- Ask for a medical exam
- Ask for blood and urine tests
- Ask health care providers to give us health data, including information about alcohol or drug abuse

We may also ask a consumer reporting agency for a "consumer report" about you (or anyone else to be insured). Consumer reports may tell us about a lot of things, including information about:

- Reputation
- Driving record
- Finances
- Work and work history
- Hobbies and dangerous activities

The information may be kept by the consumer reporting agency and later given to others as permitted by law. The agency will give you a copy of the report it provides to us, if you ask the agency and can provide adequate identification. If you write to us and we have asked for a consumer report about you, we will tell you so and give you the name, address and phone number of the consumer reporting agency.

Another source of information is MIB, LLC ("MIB"). It is a not-for-profit membership organization of insurance companies which operates an information exchange on behalf of its Members. We, or our reinsurers, may make a brief report to MIB. If you apply to another MIB Member company for life or health insurance coverage, or a claim for benefits is submitted, MIB, upon request, will supply such company with the information in its file. Upon receipt of a request from you MIB will arrange disclosure of any information it may have in your file. Please contact MIB at 866-692-6901. If you question the accuracy of information in MIB's file, you may contact MIB and seek a correction in accordance with the procedures set forth in the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act. You may do so by writing to MIB LLC, 50 Braintree Hill, Suite 400, Braintree, MA 02184-8734 or go to MIB website at www.mib.com.

SECTION 5: Using Your Information

We collect your personal information to help us decide if you're eligible for our products or services. We may also need it to verify identities to help deter fraud, money laundering, or other crimes. How we use this information depends on what products and services you have or want from us. It also depends on what laws apply to those products and services. For example, we may also use your information to:

- administer your products and services
- perform business research
- market new products to you
- comply with applicable laws
- process claims and other transactions
- confirm or correct your information
- help us run our business

SECTION 6: Sharing Your Information With Others

We may share your personal information with others with your consent, by agreement, or as permitted or required by law. We may share your personal information without your consent if permitted or required by law. For example, we may share your information with businesses hired to carry out services for us. We may also share it with our affiliated or unaffiliated business partners through joint marketing agreements. In those situations, we share your information to jointly offer you products and services or have others offer you products and services we endorse or sponsor. Before sharing your information with any affiliate or joint marketing partner for their own marketing purposes, however, we will first notify you and give you an opportunity to opt out.

Other reasons we may share your information include:

- doing what a court, law enforcement, or government agency requires us to do (for example, complying with search warrants or subpoenas)
- telling another company what we know about you if we are selling or merging any part of our business
- giving information to a governmental agency so it can decide if you are eligible for public benefits
- giving your information to someone with a legal interest in your assets (for example, a creditor with a lien on your account)
- giving your information to your health care provider
- having a peer review organization evaluate your information, if you have health coverage with us
- those listed in our "Using Your Information" section above

SECTION 7: HIPAA

We will not share your health information with any other company – even one of our affiliates – for their own marketing purposes. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA") protects your information if you request or purchase dental, vision, long-term care and/or medical insurance from us. HIPAA limits our ability to use and disclose the information that we obtain as a result of your request or purchase of insurance. Information about your rights under HIPAA will be provided to you with any dental, vision, long-term care or medical coverage issued to you.

You may obtain a copy of our HIPAA Privacy Notice by visiting our website at www.MetLife.com. For additional information about your rights under HIPAA; or to have a HIPAA Privacy Notice mailed to you, contact us at HIPAAprivacyAmericasUS@metlife.com, or call us at telephone number (212) 578-0299.

SECTION 8: Accessing and Correcting Your Information

You may ask us for a copy of the personal information we have about you. We will provide it as long as it is reasonably locatable and retrievable. You must make your request in writing listing the account or policy numbers with the information you want to access. For legal reasons, we may not show you privileged information relating to a claim or lawsuit, unless required by law.

If you tell us that what we know about you is incorrect, we will review it. If we agree, we will update our records. Otherwise, you may dispute our findings in writing, and we will include your statement whenever we give your disputed information to anyone outside MetLife.

SECTION 9: Questions

We want you to understand how we protect your privacy. If you have any questions or want more information about this notice, please contact us. A detailed notice shall be furnished to you upon request. When you write, include your name, address, and policy or account number.

Send privacy questions to: MetLife Privacy Office
P. O. Box 489
Warwick, RI 02887-9954
privacy@metlife.com

We may revise this privacy notice. If we make any material changes, we will notify you as required by law. We provide this privacy notice to you on behalf of the MetLife companies listed at the top of the first page.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERSONS ON MEDICARE
THIS IS NOT MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT INSURANCE
THIS INSURANCE DUPLICATES SOME MEDICARE BENEFITS**

Some health care services paid for by Medicare may also trigger the payment of benefits from this certificate.

This insurance pays a fixed amount, regardless of your expenses, if you meet the certificate conditions, for one of the specific diseases or health conditions named in the certificate. It does not pay your Medicare deductibles or coinsurance and is not a substitute for Medicare Supplement insurance.

Medicare pays extensive benefits for medically necessary services regardless of the reason you need them. These include:

- hospitalization
- physician services
- hospice
- Outpatient prescription drugs if you are enrolled in Medicare Part D
other approved items and services

This certificate must pay benefits without regard to other health benefit coverage to which you may be entitled under Medicare or other insurance.

BEFORE YOU BUY THIS INSURANCE

- ✓ Check the coverage in all health insurance policies you already have.
- ✓ For more information about Medicare and Medicare Supplement insurance, review the Guide to Health Insurance for People with Medicare, available from the insurance company.
- ✓ For help in understanding your health insurance, contact your state insurance department or state health insurance assistance program (SHIP).



A Shopper's Guide to
**Cancer
Insurance**

ABOUT THE NAIC

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) is the oldest association of state government officials. Its members consist of the chief insurance regulators in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and five U.S. territories. The primary responsibility of the state regulators is to protect the interests of insurance consumers, and the NAIC helps regulators fulfill that obligation in a number of different ways. This guide is one example of work done by the NAIC to assist states in educating and protecting consumers.

Another way the NAIC lends support to state regulators is by providing a forum for the development of uniform public policy when uniformity is appropriate. It does this through a series of model laws, regulations and guidelines, developed for the states' use. States that choose to do so may adopt the models intact or modify them to meet the needs of their marketplace and consumers.

The NAIC's mission is to assist state insurance regulators, individually and collectively, in serving the public interest and achieving the following fundamental insurance regulatory goals in a responsive, efficient and cost effective manner, consistent with the wishes of its members:

- Protect the public interest;
- Promote competitive markets;
- Facilitate the fair and equitable treatment of insurance consumers;
- Promote the reliability, solvency and financial solidity of insurance institutions; and
- Support and improve state regulation of insurance.

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A SHOPPER'S GUIDE TO CANCER INSURANCE

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INTRODUCTION

Cancer insurance provides benefits only if you get cancer. No policy will cover you for cancer diagnosed before you applied for the policy. Examples of other specified-disease policies are heart attack or stroke policies. The information in this booklet applies to cancer insurance, but could very well apply to other specified-disease policies.

CANCER INSURANCE IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE

Cancer treatment accounts for about 10 percent of all U.S. health expenses. In fact, no single disease accounts for more than a small proportion of the American public's health care bill. This is why it is essential to have insurance coverage for all conditions, not just cancer.

If you and your family are not protected against catastrophic medical costs, you should consider a major medical policy. These policies pay a large percentage of your covered costs after a deductible is paid, either by you or your basic insurance. They often have very high maximums, such as \$100,000 to \$1 million. Major medical policies will cover any accident or sickness, including cancer. They cost more than cancer policies because they cover more, but they are generally considered a better buy.

SHOULD YOU BUY CANCER INSURANCE? MANY PEOPLE DO NOT NEED IT

If you are considering cancer insurance, ask yourself three questions:

- Is my current coverage adequate for these costs?
- How much will treatment cost if I do get cancer?
- How likely am I to contract the disease?

If you have Medicare and want more insurance, a comprehensive Medicare supplement policy is what you need. Low-income people who are Medicaid recipients do not need any more insurance. If you think you might qualify, contact your local social service agency.

- **Duplicate Coverage is Expensive and Unnecessary.**
Buy basic coverage first, such as a major medical policy. Make sure any cancer policy will meet any needs not met by your basic insurance. You cannot assume that double coverage will result in double benefits. Many cancer policies advertise that they will pay benefits no matter what your other insurance pays. However, your basic policy might contain a coordination of benefits clause. That means it will not pay duplicate benefits. To find out if you can get benefits from both policies, check your major medical insurance, as well as the cancer policy.
- **Some Cancer Expenses Might Not be Covered, Even by a Cancer Policy.**
Medical costs of cancer treatment vary. On average, hospitalization accounts for 78 percent of such costs and physician services account for about 13 percent. The remainder goes for other professional services, drugs and nursing home care. Cancer patients often face large, non-medical expenses that are not usually covered by cancer insurance. Examples include home care, transportation and rehabilitation costs.
- **Do Not be Misled by Emotions.**
While three in 10 Americans will get cancer over a lifetime, seven in 10 will not. In any one year, only one

American in 250 will get cancer. The odds are against you receiving any benefits from a cancer policy. Be sure you know what conditions must be met before the policy will start to pay your bills.

CAUTION: LIMITATIONS OF CANCER INSURANCE

Cancer policies sold today vary widely in cost and coverage. If you decide to purchase a cancer policy, contact different companies and agents, and compare the policies before you buy. The following are some common limitations:

- **Some policies pay only for hospital care.**
Today cancer treatment, including radiation, chemotherapy and some surgery, is often given on an outpatient basis. Because the average stay in the hospital for a cancer patient is only 13 days, a policy that pays only when you are hospitalized has limited value.
- **Many policies promise to increase benefits after a patient has been in the hospital for 90 consecutive days.**
However, because the average stay in a hospital for a cancer patient is 13 days, large dollar amounts for extended benefits have very little value for most patients.
- **Many cancer insurance policies have fixed dollar limits.**
For example, a policy might pay only up to \$1,500 for surgery costs or \$1,000 for radiation therapy, or it might have fixed payments, such as \$50 or \$100 for each day in the hospital. Others limit total benefits to a fixed amount, such as \$5,000 or \$10,000.
- **No policy will cover cancer diagnosed before you applied for the policy.**
Some policies will deny coverage if you are later found to have had cancer at the time of purchase, even if you did not know it.
- **Most cancer insurance does not cover cancer-related illnesses.**
Cancer or its treatment might lead to other physical problems, such as infection, diabetes or pneumonia.
- **Many policies contain time limits.**
Some policies require waiting periods of 30 days or even several months before you are covered. Others stop paying benefits after a fixed period of two or three years.

The NAIC is the U.S. standard-setting and regulatory support organization created and governed by the chief insurance regulators from the 50 states, the District of Columbia and five U.S. territories. Through the NAIC, state insurance regulators establish standards and best practices, conduct peer review, and coordinate their regulatory oversight. NAIC staff supports these efforts and represents the collective views of state regulators domestically and internationally. NAIC members, together with the central resources of the NAIC, form the national system of state-based insurance regulation in the U.S.

For more information, visit [naic.org](https://www.naic.org).

FRAUD WARNINGS

Before signing this enrollment form, please read the warning for the state where you reside and for the state where the contract under which you are applying for coverage was issued.

Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island and West Virginia: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

Colorado: It is unlawful to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading facts or information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines, denial of insurance and civil damages. Any insurance company or agent of an insurance company who knowingly provides false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to a policyholder or claimant for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the policyholder or claimant with regard to a settlement or award payable from insurance proceeds shall be reported to the Colorado Division of Insurance within the Department of Regulatory Agencies.

Florida: Any person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurance company files a statement of claim or an application containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

Kansas and Oregon: Any person who knowingly presents a materially false statement in an application for insurance may be guilty of a criminal offense and may be subject to penalties under state law.

Kentucky: Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime.

Maine, Tennessee and Washington: It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines or a denial of insurance benefits.

Maryland: Any person who knowingly or willfully presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly or willfully presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

New Jersey: Any person who files an application containing any false or misleading information is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

New York (only applies to Accident and Health Benefits): Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime, and shall also be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars and the stated value of the claim for each such violation.

Oklahoma: WARNING: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, makes any claim for the proceeds of an insurance policy containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Puerto Rico: Any person who knowingly and with the intention to defraud includes false information in an application for insurance or files, assists or abets in the filing of a fraudulent claim to obtain payment of a loss or other benefit, or files more than one claim for the same loss or damage, commits a felony and if found guilty shall be punished for each violation with a fine of no less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000); or imprisoned for a fixed term of three (3) years, or both. If aggravating circumstances exist, the fixed jail term may be increased to a maximum of five (5) years; and if mitigating circumstances are present, the jail term may be reduced to a minimum of two (2) years.

Vermont: Any person who knowingly presents a false statement in an application for insurance may be guilty of a criminal offense and subject to penalties under state law.

Virginia: Any person who, with the intent to defraud or knowing that he is facilitating a fraud against an insurer, submits an application or files a claim containing a false or deceptive statement may have violated the state law.

Pennsylvania and all other states: Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and subjects such person to criminal and civil penalties.