

[Retirees Stung by ‘Universal Life’ Cost](#)

Wall Street Journal

By LESLIE SCISM, The Wall Street Journal Updated Aug. 9, 2015 10:02 p.m. Retired high-school teacher Nicholas Vertullo long felt confident that his wife, Grace, wouldn't have to pinch pennies after he died. Nearly three decades ago, he bought a \$238,000 life-insurance policy, and later bought three more policies, pushing the death benefit to about \$500,000. But he didn't anticipate the policies' annual costs would rise as much as they did, jumping to about \$30,000 combined. "Laying out this kind of money is a hell of a thing for a fellow living on a pension and Social Security," says the 82-year-old Airmont, N.Y., resident, who aims to keep the policies in force. It is one of the most damaging but least-understood ramifications of years of low interest rates: Mr. Vertullo is among millions stung by the intricacies of a type of life insurance that combines tax-deferred savings with a death benefit. Known as "universal life," these policies accounted for more than 25% of all individual life-insurance sales for much of the 1980s, when the 10-year Treasury yield peaked at 15%. While the 10-year Treasury is off its mid-2012 low of 1.404%, any big increase will come too late for many who bought policies in the 1980s, financial advisers say. Universal life works like this: The buyer deposits money into the policy. The insurer deducts for expenses, including the cost of the death benefit, and the rest of the money stays in the policy earning interest to help pay some, or all, of the future costs. The annual cost of the death benefit typically rises as the holder ages, to reflect higher chances of death. During the sales process, agents typically work up "illustrations" to show how the savings build. But the 8%-10% rates highlighted by many agents in years past weren't guaranteed—which buyers like Mr. Vertullo say they didn't fully understand. The prevalence of so many contracts among badly informed consumers is "the insurance industry's dirty, not-so-little secret," says Henry Montag, a principal with TOLI Center East in Long Island, N.Y., which advises trusts on insurance issues. Insurers say they had to reduce interest payments when yields in their own investment portfolios fell. They say their sales materials clearly disclosed that only a minimum rate—4% or 4.5% in many 1980s-era policies—would be guaranteed. ENLARGE Mr. Vertullo's problems have been exacerbated because at times he deposited insufficient money into the policies for savings buildup, according to his records of payments and charges. Advisers say many buyers weren't adequately alerted that they would need to make bigger payments if rates fell. "I should have been wiser, but sadly I wasn't," Mr. Vertullo

The information presented in this publication is for general informational purposes and is not a substitute for legal advice. If you have a specific legal issue or problem, United Policyholders recommends that you consult with an attorney. Guidance on hiring professional help can be found in the "Find Help" section of www.uphelp.org. United Policyholders does not sell insurance or certify, endorse or warrant any of the insurance products, vendors, or professionals identified on our website.

Source: <https://uphelp.org/retirees-stung-by-universal-life-cost/> Date: November 23, 2024

says of the policies in general. Middle-class problem The middle class bears the brunt of the problem, some advisers say. The rich often have institutional trustees managing their affairs, and many dealt with the developing interest shortfalls early on, including by swapping into sometimes-cheaper policies. (See chart for what to do if you own an older universal-life policy.) “I just couldn’t afford it,” says James Woods Sr., 71, a former New York City social worker, of the jump in 2013 to \$6,000 a year for a \$100,000 policy. He had been paying about \$700 a year since the 1980s. He canceled the policy and took a job to supplement his Social Security and small pension, hoping he’ll have something to leave to his children. Some advisers fault insurers for not having searched their records years ago to identify underperforming policies. “The problem of lapsing contracts is huge, and carriers generally do not have a financial interest in seeing policies persist,” says Lawrence Rybka, president of Valmark Securities, an Akron, Ohio, insurance and brokerage firm that helps advisers monitor policies for clients. Whit Cornman, a spokesman for the American Council of Life Insurers trade group, says: “Life-insurance policies are long-term commitments, and life insurers underwrite them with this in mind.... Companies make a commitment to pay that claim the day the policy is signed.” More increases on way? Aegon NV’s Transamerica unit this summer told about 26,000 customers with policies dating to 1987-98 that it is increasing certain charges. It is acting “based on our expectations as to what it will cost us in the future to provide the coverage” given low interest rates, spokesman Gregory Tucker said in an email. The issues with older UL policies aren’t “specific to our customers,” Mr. Tucker said, adding that the higher charges “will still be below the maximum rates allowable” under these contracts. At least one other insurer also has raised rates, citing similar concerns. Michael Brohawn of ITM/TwentyFirst, a provider of policy-management services to institutions, says more increases may be on the way. “We’re aware of other universal-life products that are being reviewed with the expectation that pricing will increase,” he says. Ms. Scism is a news editor for The Wall Street Journal in New York. Email her atleslie.scism@wsj.com.