

TITLE 760 DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

LSA Document #03-8(F)

DIGEST

Adds 760 IAC 1-69 to recognize, permit, and prescribe the use of the 2001 Commissioners Standard Ordinary Mortality Table for use in determining minimum reserve liabilities and nonforfeiture benefits. Effective January 1, 2004.

760 IAC 1-69

SECTION 1. 760 IAC 1-69 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Rule 69. Recognition of the 2001 CSO Mortality Table for Use in Determining Minimum Reserve Liabilities and Nonforfeiture Benefits

760 IAC 1-69-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 27-1-3-7; IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Affected: IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Sec. 1. The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "2001 CSO Mortality Table" means that mortality table, consisting of separate rates of mortality for male and female lives, developed by the American Academy of Actuaries CSO Task Force from the Valuation Basic Mortality Table developed by the Society of Actuaries Individual Life Insurance Valuation Mortality Task Force, and adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in December 2002. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the term includes both the ultimate form of that table and the select and ultimate form of that table and includes both the smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables and the composite mortality tables. It also includes both the age-nearest-birthday and age-last-birthday bases of the mortality tables.

(2) "2001 CSO Mortality Table (F)" means that mortality table consisting of the rates of mortality for female lives from the 2001 CSO Mortality Table.

(3) "2001 CSO Mortality Table (M)" means that mortality table consisting of the rates of mortality for male lives from the 2001 CSO Mortality Table.

(4) "Composite mortality tables" means mortality tables with rates of mortality that do not distinguish between smokers and nonsmokers.

(5) "Smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables" means mortality tables with separate rates of mortality for smokers and nonsmokers.

(Department of Insurance; 760 IAC 1-69-1; filed Oct 29, 2003, 2:30 p.m.: 27 IR 872, eff Jan 1, 2004)

760 IAC 1-69-2 2001 CSO Mortality Table

Authority: IC 27-1-3-7; IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Affected: IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Sec. 2. (a) At the election of the company for any one (1) or more specified plans of insurance and subject to the conditions stated in this rule, the 2001 CSO Mortality Table may be used as the minimum standard for policies issued on or after January 1, 2004, and before the date specified in subsection (b) to which IC 27-1-12-10(2), IC 27-1-12-7(dd), 760 IAC 1-64-3(a), and 760 IAC 1-64-3(b) are applicable. If the company elects to use the 2001 CSO Mortality Table, it shall do so for both valuation and nonforfeiture purposes.

(b) Subject to the conditions stated in this rule, the 2001 CSO Mortality Table shall be used in determining minimum standards for policies issued on and after January 1, 2009, to which IC 27-1-12-10(2), IC 27-1-12-7(dd), 760 IAC 1-64-3(a),

and 760 IAC 1-64-3(b) are applicable. (Department of Insurance; 760 IAC 1-69-2; filed Oct 29, 2003, 2:30 p.m.: 27 IR 872, eff Jan 1, 2004)

760 IAC 1-69-3 Conditions

Authority: IC 27-1-3-7; IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Affected: IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Sec. 3. (a) For each plan of insurance with separate rates for smokers and nonsmokers, an insurer may use any of the following:

(1) Composite mortality tables to determine minimum reserve liabilities and minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

(2) Smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables to determine the valuation net premiums and additional minimum reserves, if any, required by IC 27-1-12-10(6) and use composite mortality tables to determine the basic minimum reserves, minimum cash surrender values, and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

(3) Smoker and nonsmoker mortality to determine minimum reserve liabilities and minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

(b) For plans of insurance without separate rates for smokers and nonsmokers, the composite mortality tables shall be used.

(c) For the purpose of determining minimum reserve liabilities and minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, the 2001 CSO Mortality Table may, at the option of the company for each plan of insurance, be used in its ultimate or select and ultimate form, subject to the restrictions of 760 IAC 1-64 relative to use of the select and ultimate form.

(d) When the 2001 CSO Mortality Table is the minimum reserve standard for any plan for a company, the actuarial opinion in the annual statement filed with the commissioner shall be based on an asset adequacy analysis as specified in 760 IAC 1-57-8. (Department of Insurance; 760 IAC 1-69-3; filed Oct 29, 2003, 2:30 p.m.: 27 IR 872, eff Jan 1, 2004)

760 IAC 1-69-4 Applicability of the 2001 CSO Mortality Table to 760 IAC 1-64

Authority: IC 27-1-3-7; IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Affected: IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Sec. 4. (a) The 2001 CSO Mortality Table may be used in applying 760 IAC 1-64 in the following manner, subject to the transition dates for use of the 2001 CSO Mortality Table in section 2 of this rule:

(1) 760 IAC 1-64-1(c)(3)(B): The net level reserve premium is based on the ultimate mortality rates in the 2001 CSO Mortality Table.

(2) 760 IAC 1-64-2(d): All calculations are made using the 2001 CSO Mortality Rate and, if elected, the optional minimum mortality standard for deficiency reserves stipulated in subdivision (4). The value of q_{x+k-1} is the valuation mortality rate for deficiency reserves in policy year $k+t$, but using the unmodified select mortality rates if modified select mortality rates are used in the computation of deficiency reserves.

(3) 760 IAC 1-64-3(a): The 2001 CSO Mortality Table is the minimum standard for basic reserves.

(4) 760 IAC 1-64-3(b): The 2001 CSO Mortality Table is the minimum standard for deficiency reserves. If select mortality rates are used, they may be multiplied by X percent for durations in the first segment, subject to the conditions specified in 760 IAC 1-64-3(b)(3)(A) through 760 IAC 1-64-3(b)(3)(I). In demonstrating compliance with those conditions, the demonstrations may not combine the results of tests that utilize the 1980 CSO Mortality Table with those tests that utilize the 2001 CSO Mortality Table unless the combination is explicitly required by rule or necessary to be in compliance with relevant Actuarial Standards of Practice.

(5) 760 IAC 1-64-4(c): The valuation mortality table used in determining the tabular cost of insurance shall be the ultimate mortality rates in the 2001 CSO Mortality Table.

(6) 760 IAC 1-64-4(e)(4): The calculations specified in 760 IAC 1-64-4(e) shall use the ultimate mortality rates in the 2001 CSO Mortality Table.

(7) 760 IAC 1-64-4(f)(4): The calculations specified in 760 IAC 1-64-4(f) shall use the ultimate mortality rates in the 2001 CSO Mortality Table.

(8) 760 IAC 1-64-4(g)(2): The calculations specified in 760 IAC 1-64-4(g) shall use the ultimate mortality rates in the 2001 CSO Mortality Table.

(9) 760 IAC 1-64-5(a)(1)(B): The one (1) year valuation premium shall be calculated using the ultimate mortality rates in the 2001 CSO Mortality Table.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to expand the applicability of 760 IAC 1-64 to include life insurance policies exempted under 760 IAC 1-64-1(c). *(Department of Insurance; 760 IAC 1-69-4; filed Oct 29, 2003, 2:30 p.m.: 27 IR 872, eff Jan 1, 2004)*

760 IAC 1-69-5 Gender-blended tables

Authority: IC 27-1-3-7; IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Affected: IC 27-4-1-4

Sec. 5. (a) For any ordinary life insurance policy delivered or issued for delivery in this state on and after January 1, 2004, that utilizes the same premium rates and charges for male and female lives or is issued in circumstances where applicable law does not permit distinctions on the basis of gender, a mortality table that is a blend of the 2001 CSO Mortality Table (M) and the 2001 CSO Mortality Table (F) may, at the option of the company for each plan of insurance, be substituted for the 2001 CSO Mortality Table for use in determining minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits. No change in minimum valuation standards is implied by this provision.

(b) The company may choose from among the blended tables developed by the American Academy of Actuaries CSO Task Force and adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in December 2002.

(c) It shall not, in and of itself, be a violation of IC 27-4-1-4 for an insurer to issue the same kind of policy of life insurance on both a sex-distinct and sex-neutral basis. *(Department of Insurance; 760 IAC 1-69-5; filed Oct 29, 2003, 2:30 p.m.: 27 IR 873, eff Jan 1, 2004)*

760 IAC 1-69-6 Incorporation by reference

Authority: IC 27-1-3-7; IC 27-1-12-7; IC 27-1-12-10; IC 27-1-12-10.5

Affected: IC 27-4-1-4

Sec. 6. The 2001 Commissioner's Standard Ordinary Mortality Tables are incorporated by reference as a part of this rule. These documents are available for public review at the department. *(Department of Insurance; 760 IAC 1-69-6; filed Oct 29, 2003, 2:30 p.m.: 27 IR 873, eff Jan 1, 2004)*

LSA Document #03-8(F)

Notice of Intent Published: 26 IR 1596

Proposed Rule Published: September 1, 2003; 26 IR 3945

Hearing Held: September 24, 2003

Approved by Attorney General: October 22, 2003

Approved by Governor: October 24, 2003

Filed with Secretary of State: October 29, 2003, 2:30 p.m.

Incorporated Documents Filed with Secretary of State: None