



Ohio Administrative Code

Rule 3901-6-12 Permitting the recognition of preferred mortality tables for use in determining minimum reserve liabilities.

Effective: October 29, 2015

(A) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to provide authorized companies an alternative to rule 3901-6-11 of the Administrative Code, by recognizing, permitting and prescribing the use of mortality tables that reflect differences in mortality between preferred and standard lives in determining minimum reserve liabilities in accordance with sections 3903.723 and 3915.071 of the Revised Code and rule 3901-6-10 of the Administrative Code (valuation of insurance policies).

(B) Authority

This rule is promulgated pursuant to the authority vested in the superintendent under sections 3901.041, 3903.723 and 3915.071 of the Revised Code.

(C) Definitions

(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 (NAIC) in December 2002. The 2001 CSO mortality table is included in the "Proceedings of the NAIC" (2nd quarter 2002) and supplemented by the 2001 CSO preferred class structure mortality table defined in paragraph (C)(6) of this rule. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the "2001 CSO mortality table" 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. Mortality tables in the 2001 CSO mortality table include the following:

(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.

(6) "2001 CSO preferred class structure mortality table" means mortality tables with separate rates of mortality for super preferred nonsmokers, preferred nonsmokers, residual standard nonsmokers, preferred smokers, and residual standard smoker splits of the 2001 CSO nonsmoker and smoker tables as adopted by the NAIC at the September 2006 national meeting and published in the NAIC proceedings (3rd quarter 2006). Unless the context indicates otherwise, the "2001 CSO preferred class structure mortality table" includes both the ultimate form of that table and the select and ultimate form of that table. It includes both the smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables. It includes both the male and female mortality tables and the gender composite mortality tables. It also includes both the age-nearest-birthday and age-last-birthday bases of the mortality table.

(7) "Statistical agent" means an entity with proven systems for protecting the confidentiality of individual insured and insurer information; demonstrated resources for and history of ongoing electronic communications and data transfer ensuring data integrity with insurers, which are its members or subscribers; and a history of and means for aggregation of data and accurate promulgation of the experience modifications in a timely manner.

(D) 2001 CSO preferred class structure table

At the election of the company, for each calendar year of issue, for any one or more specified plans of insurance and subject to satisfying the conditions stated in this rule, the 2001 CSO preferred class structure mortality table may be substituted in place of the 2001 CSO smoker or nonsmoker mortality table as the minimum valuation standard for policies issued on or after January 1, 2007, or,



with the consent of the superintendent, on or after September 18, 2003. No such election shall be made until the company demonstrates at least twenty per cent of the business to be valued on this table is in one or more of the preferred classes. A table from the 2001 CSO preferred class structure mortality table used in place of a 2001 CSO mortality table, pursuant to the requirements of this rule, will be treated as part of the 2001 CSO mortality table only for purposes of reserve valuation pursuant to the requirements of rule 3901-6-11 of the Administrative Code, (Recognition of the 2001 CSO mortality table for use in determining minimum reserve liabilities and nonforfeiture benefits).

(E) Conditions

(1) For each plan of insurance with separate rates for preferred and standard nonsmoker lives, an insurer may use the super preferred nonsmoker, preferred nonsmoker, and residual standard nonsmoker tables to substitute for the nonsmoker mortality table found in the 2001 CSO mortality table to determine minimum reserves. At the time of election and annually thereafter, except for business valued under the residual standard nonsmoker table, the appointed actuary shall certify that:

(a) The present value of death benefits over the next ten years after the valuation date, using the anticipated mortality experience without recognition of mortality improvement beyond the valuation date for each class, is less than the present value of death benefits using the valuation basic table corresponding to the valuation table being used for that class.

(b) The present value of death benefits over the future life of the contracts, using anticipated mortality experience without recognition of mortality improvement beyond the valuation date for each class, is less than the present value of death benefits using the valuation basic table corresponding to the valuation table being used for that class.

(2) For each plan of insurance with separate rates for preferred and standard smoker lives, an insurer may use the preferred smoker and residual standard smoker tables to substitute for the Smoker mortality table found in the 2001 CSO mortality table to determine minimum reserves. At the time of election and annually thereafter, for business valued under the preferred smoker table, the appointed actuary shall certify that:

(a) The present value of death benefits over the next ten years after the valuation date, using the



anticipated mortality experience without recognition of mortality improvement beyond the valuation date for each class, is less than the present value of death benefits using the preferred smoker valuation basic table corresponding to the valuation table being used for that class.

(b) The present value of death benefits over the future life of the contracts, using anticipated mortality experience without recognition of mortality improvement beyond the valuation date for each class, is less than the present value of death benefits using the preferred smoker valuation basic table.

(3) Unless exempted by the superintendent, every authorized insurer using the 2001 CSO preferred class structure table shall annually file with the superintendent, with the NAIC, or with a statistical agent designated by the NAIC and acceptable to the superintendent, statistical reports showing mortality and such other information as the superintendent may deem necessary or expedient for the administration of the provisions of this rule. The form of the reports shall be established by the superintendent or the superintendent may require the use of a form established by the NAIC or by a statistical agent designated by the NAIC and acceptable to the superintendent.

(F) Severability

If any paragraph, term or provision of this rule is adjudged invalid for any reason, the judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate any other paragraph, term or provision of this rule, but the remaining paragraphs, terms and provisions shall be and continue in full force and effect.