

AGENDA
FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION
Office of Insurance Regulation
Materials Available on the Web at:

<http://www.floir.com/Sections/GovAffairs/FSC.aspx>

June 16, 2011

MEMBERS

Governor Rick Scott
Attorney General Pam Bondi
Chief Financial Officer Jeff Atwater
Commissioner Adam Putnam

Contact: Ashlee Falco
(850-413-5069)

9:00 A.M.
LL-03, The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida

ITEM	SUBJECT	RECOMMENDATION
-------------	----------------	-----------------------

1. Minutes of the Financial Services Commission for March 9, 2011

(ATTACHMENT 1)

FOR APPROVAL

2. Request for Approval for Publication of Amendments to Proposed Rules

69O-138.047; Description of Actuarial Memorandum including an Asset Adequacy Analysis and Regulatory Asset Adequacy Issues Summary

69O-162.203; Adoption of 2001 Commissioners Standard Ordinary (CSO) Preferred Mortality Tables for Determining Reserve Liabilities for Ordinary Life Insurance

69O-164.020; Valuation of Life Insurance Policies

These rule amendments are consistent with changes to move away from rule-based reserve requirements and toward principle-based reserve requirements. Rule-based reserves specify mortality tables, interest rates, and method (formulas) as a one size fits all approach. Principle-based reserves permit greater judgment on the part of a company actuary to use assumptions based, to the extent statistically credible, on a company's own experience. Changing to principle-based reserving is occurring at both the national and international levels.

Until recent technology made expanded underwriting criteria practical, mortality tables were based on standard and substandard (health history and/or dangerous hobby) risks, age, sex, and smoker/non-smoker status. Newly developed tables permit super-preferred, preferred, standard, and substandard risk classifications. These tables were first available for policies issued in 2007. Since company underwriting during 2005 and 2006 was

essentially the same as in 2007, the industry requested that reserves for policies issued in these two years be calculated using the preferred mortality tables. During the economic downturn, this would provide “surplus relief,” that is lowering reserves on the balance sheet would increase capital and surplus.

An initial step toward the use of principle-based reserves in the U.S. was the adoption by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) of changes to two model regulations which are a national standard for life insurance reserve calculations. The purpose of the NAIC models are for each state to adopt them so that the regulation of insurers is consistent among all the states.

At the request of the life insurance industry, the Life and Health Actuarial Task Force of the NAIC developed the changes which ultimately were adopted by the NAIC. An initial draft of the proposed changes to our rules adopting the NAIC amendments was emailed to a senior American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI) actuary last year and minor changes were made based upon his suggestions. (The ACLI represents more than 300 legal reserve life insurer and fraternal benefit society member companies operating in the United States.) Additional changes were made to conform to statutory requirements at the request of the attorney who reviews proposed rules on behalf of the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee of the Florida Legislature. The revised draft was sent to the ACLI actuary who did not object to the changes.

With the adoption of these amended rules, an insurer will have the option to extend the use of preferred mortality tables currently permitted for policies issued on or after 2007 to policies issued in 2005 and 2006. In addition, a company’s appointed actuary will be able to adjust mortality used to calculate additional premium reserves to levels consistent with the experience studies performed by the company and anticipated future mortality. The initial impact of the rule will be to lower reserve requirements, thus increasing capital and surplus. After that initial impact, reserves will increase or decrease according to changes in the number of policies remaining in force (reserves will decrease if the number of policies decreases) and the aging of the insured population (reserves will increase as the ages of the insured population increases).

(ATTACHMENT 2)

APPROVAL FOR PUBLICATION

3. Approval of Appointments to the Workers’ Compensation Joint Underwriting Association Board of Governors

Pursuant to Section 627.311 (5)(b), Florida Statutes, there are nine members of the Florida Workers’ Compensation Joint Underwriting Association (FWCJUA) Board of Governors; eight of the members shall be appointed by the Financial Services Commission. The current Board members’ terms will expire on June 30, 2011.

(ATTACHMENT 3)

FOR APPROVAL

4. Update on the Financial Condition of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation

(For Information)

No Action Required

**Minutes of the Financial Services Commission
March 9, 2011**

<i>Members</i> Rick Scott, Governor Jeff Atwater, Chief Financial Officer Pam Bondi, Attorney General Adam Putnam, Agriculture Commissioner	Presented by: Kevin McCarty Cabinet Meeting Room, Lower Level, The Capitol Tallahassee, Florida 32399
--	--

Item 1: Update on the financial status of Citizens Property Insurance Company, Inc. and the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund by John Forney of Raymond James Financial

Item 2: Request for Approval of the Adoption of the Minutes of the Financial Services Commission for November 9, 2010

Upon motion by Attorney General Pam Bondi and seconded by Chief Financial Officer Jeff Atwater, the item was approved.

Item 3: Request for Approval for Publication of Amendments to Proposed Rule 69O-138.001; NAIC Financial Condition Examiners Handbook Adopted

Upon motion by Chief Financial Officer Jeff Atwater and seconded by Attorney General Pam Bondi, the item was approved.

Item 4: Request for Approval for Publication of Amendments to Proposed Rule 69O-137.001; Annual and Quarterly Reporting Requirements

Upon motion by Chief Financial Officer Jeff Atwater and seconded by Agriculture Commissioner Adam Putnam, the item was approved.

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: April 20, 2011

TO: Kevin M. McCarty, Commissioner, Office of Insurance Regulation

THROUGH: Belinda Miller, General Counsel

FROM: Dennis Threadgill
Bob Prentiss

SUBJECT: Cabinet Agenda for May 17, 2011
Request for Approval to Publish Amendments to
Rules 69O-138.047; Description of Actuarial Memorandum Including an Asset
Adequacy Analysis and Regulatory Asset Adequacy Issues Summary
Assignment #44313

69O-162.203; Adoption of 2001 Commissioners Standard Ordinary (CSO)
Preferred Mortality Tables for Determining Reserve Liabilities for Ordinary Life
Insurance
Assignment #44314

69O-164.020; Valuation of Life Insurance Policies
Assignment #44315

The Office of Insurance Regulation requests that these proposed rule amendments be presented to the Cabinet aides on or before May 11, 2011 and to the Financial Services Commission on May 17, 2011, with a request to approve for publication the proposed rules.

These rule amendments are consistent with changes away from rule-based reserve requirements and toward principle-based reserve requirements. Rule-based reserves specify mortality tables, interest rates, and method (formulas) as a one size fits all approach. Principle-based reserves permit greater judgment on the part of a company actuary to use assumptions based, to the extent statistically credible, on a company's own experience. Changing to principle-based reserving is occurring at both the national and international levels.

Until recent technology made expanded underwriting criteria practical, mortality tables were based on standard and substandard (health history and/or dangerous hobby) risks, age, sex, and smoker/non-smoker status. Newly developed tables permit super-preferred, preferred, standard, and substandard risk classifications. These tables were first available for policies issued in 2007. Since company underwriting during 2005 and 2006 was essentially the same as in 2007, the industry requested that reserves for policies issued in these two years be calculated using the preferred mortality tables. During the economic downturn, this would provide "surplus relief," that is lowering reserves on the balance sheet would increase capital and surplus.

An initial step toward the use of principle-based reserves in the U.S. was the adoption by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) of changes to two model

regulations which are a national standard for life insurance reserve calculations. The purpose of the NAIC models are for each state to adopt them so that the regulation of insurers is consistent among all the states.

At the request of the life insurance industry, the Life and Health Actuarial Task Force of the NAIC developed the changes which ultimately were adopted by the NAIC. An initial draft of the proposed changes to our rules adopting the NAIC amendments was emailed to a senior American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI) actuary last year and minor changes were made based upon his suggestions. (The ACLI represents more than 300 legal reserve life insurer and fraternal benefit society member companies operating in the United States.) Additional changes were made to conform to statutory requirements at the request of the attorney who reviews proposed rules on behalf of the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee of the Florida Legislature. The revised draft was sent to the ACLI actuary who did not object to the changes.

After the rules are adopted, an insurer will have the option to extend the use of preferred mortality tables currently permitted for policies issued on or after 2007 to policies issued in 2005 and 2006. In addition, a company's appointed actuary will be able to adjust mortality used to calculate additional premium reserves to levels consistent with the experience studies performed by the company and anticipated future mortality. The initial impact of the rule will be to lower reserve requirements, thus increasing capital and surplus. After that initial impact, reserves will increase or decrease according to changes in the number of policies remaining in force (reserves will decrease if the number of policies decreases) and the aging of the insured population (reserves will increase as the ages of the insured population increases).

The Office believes adoption of these rule amendments is in the best interest of the insurance industry and those insured.

Sections 624.308(1), 624.307(1), 625.121(5), F.S., provide rulemaking authority and laws implemented for these rules.

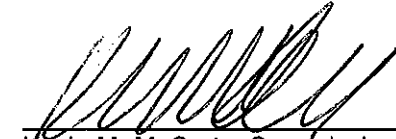
Leean Johns is the attorney handling these rules. Attached are: 1) the proposed rule(s), 2) any incorporated materials, such as forms; and 3) copies of the rulemaking statutory authority and law implemented.

Approved for signature:



Belinda Miller, General Counsel

Approved for submission to Financial Services
Commission:



Kevin M. McCarty, Commissioner
Office of Insurance Regulation

69O-138.047 Description of Actuarial Memorandum Including an Asset Adequacy Analysis and Regulatory Asset Adequacy Issues Summary.

(1) General.

(a)1. In accordance with subsection (3) of the Standard Valuation Law, the appointed actuary shall prepare a memorandum to the company describing the analysis done in support of his or her opinion regarding the reserves.

2. The memorandum shall be made available for examination by the Office upon its request. Any memorandum in support of the opinion, and any other material provided by the company to the Office in connection therewith, is confidential and exempt from the provisions of Section 119.07(1), F.S., as provided in Section 625.121(3)(a)10., Florida Statutes.

(b) In preparing the memorandum, the appointed actuary may include as a part of his or her own memorandum, memoranda prepared and signed by other actuaries who are qualified within the meaning of subsection 69O-138.043(2), F.A.C., with respect to the areas covered in the memoranda, and shall so state in their memoranda.

(c) If the Office requests a memorandum and no such memorandum exists, or if the Office finds that the analysis described in the memorandum fails to meet the standards of the Actuarial Standards Board or the standards and requirements of this part, the Office may designate a qualified actuary to review the opinion and prepare for review the required supporting memorandum. The reasonable and necessary expense of the independent review shall be paid by the company but shall be directed and controlled by the Office.

(d)1. The reviewing actuary shall have the same status as an examiner for purposes of obtaining data from the company.

2. The work papers and documentation of the reviewing actuary shall be retained by the Office.

3. Any information provided by the company to the reviewing actuary and included in the work papers shall be considered as material provided by the company to the Office and kept confidential to the same extent prescribed by law with respect to other material provided by the company to the Office pursuant to the statute governing this part.

4. The reviewing actuary shall not be an employee of a consulting firm involved with the preparation of any prior memorandum or opinion for the insurer pursuant to this part for the current year or any one of the preceding 3 years.

(e) In accordance with Section 625.121(3), Florida Statutes, the appointed actuary shall prepare a regulatory asset adequacy issues summary, the contents of which are specified in subsection 69O-138.047(3), F.A.C.

1. The regulatory asset adequacy issues summary shall be submitted no later than March 15 of the year following the year for which a statement of actuarial opinion based on asset adequacy is required.

2. The regulatory asset adequacy issues summary shall be kept confidential to the same extent and under the same conditions as the actuarial memorandum.

(2) Details of the Memorandum Section Documenting Asset Adequacy Analysis. When an actuarial opinion is provided, the memorandum shall demonstrate that the analysis has been done in accordance with the standards for asset adequacy referred to in subsection 69O-138.043(3), F.A.C., and any additional standards under this part. It

shall specify:

(a) For reserves:

1. Product descriptions, including market description, underwriting, and other aspects of a risk profile, and the specific risks the appointed actuary deems significant;

2. Source of liability in force;

3. Reserve method and basis;

4. Investment reserves;

5. Reinsurance arrangements.

6. Identification of any explicit or implied guarantees made by the general account in support of benefits provided through a separate account or under a separate account policy or contract and the methods used by the appointed actuary to provide for the guarantees in the asset adequacy analysis.

7.a. Documentation of assumptions to test reserves for the following:

(I) Lapse rates (both base and excess);

(II) Interest crediting rate strategy;

(III) Mortality;

(IV) Policyholder dividend strategy;

(V) Competitor or market interest rate;

(VI) Annuitization rates;

(VII) Commissions and expenses; and

(VIII) Morbidity.

b. The documentation of the assumptions shall be such that an actuary reviewing the actuarial memorandum can form a conclusion as to the reasonableness of the

assumptions.

(b) For assets:

1. Portfolio descriptions, including a risk profile disclosing the quality, distribution, and types of assets;

2. Investment and disinvestment assumptions;

3. Source of asset data;

4. Asset valuation bases; and

5.a. Documentation of assumptions made for:

(I) Default costs;

(II) Bond call function;

(III) Mortgage prepayment function;

(IV) Determining market value for assets sold due to disinvestment strategy; and

(V) Determining yield on assets acquired through the investment strategy.

b. The documentation of the assumptions shall be such that an actuary reviewing the actuarial memorandum can form a conclusion as to the reasonableness of the assumptions.

(c) For the analysis basis:

1. Methodology;

2. Rationale for inclusion/exclusion of different blocks of business, and how pertinent risks were analyzed;

3. Rationale for degree of rigor in analyzing different blocks of business (include in the rationale the level of "materiality" that was used in determining how rigorously to analyze different blocks of business);

4. Criteria for determining asset adequacy (include in the criteria the precise basis for determining if assets are adequate to cover reserves under "moderately adverse conditions" or other conditions as specified in relevant actuarial standards of practice); and

5. Whether the impact of federal income taxes was considered and the method of treating reinsurance in the asset adequacy analysis.

(d) Summary of material changes in methods, procedures, or assumptions from prior year's asset adequacy analysis;

(e) Summary of Results; and

(f) Conclusion(s).

(3) Details of the Regulatory Asset Adequacy Issues Summary.

(a) The regulatory asset adequacy issues summary shall include:

1. Descriptions of the scenarios tested (including whether those scenarios are stochastic or deterministic) and the sensitivity testing done relative to those scenarios.

a. If negative ending surplus results under certain tests in the aggregate, the actuary should describe those tests and the amount of additional reserve as of the valuation date which, if held, would eliminate the negative aggregate surplus values.

b. Ending surplus values shall be determined by either extending the projection period until the in force and associated assets and liabilities at the end of the projection period are immaterial or by adjusting the surplus amount at the end of the projection period by an amount that appropriately estimates the value that can reasonably be expected to arise from the assets and liabilities remaining in force.

2. The extent to which the appointed actuary uses assumptions in the asset

adequacy analysis that are materially different than the assumptions used in the previous asset adequacy analysis;

3. The amount of reserves and the identity of the product lines that had been subjected to asset adequacy analysis in the prior opinion but were not subject to analysis for the current opinion;

4. Comments on any interim results that may be of significant concern to the appointed actuary; For example, the impact of the insufficiency of assets to support the payment of benefits and expenses and the establishment of statutory reserves during one or more interim periods;

5. The methods used by the actuary to recognize the impact of reinsurance on the company's cash flows, including both assets and liabilities, under each of the scenarios tested; and

6. Whether the actuary has been satisfied that all options whether explicit or embedded, in any asset or liability (including but not limited to those affecting cash flows embedded in fixed income securities) and equity-like features in any investments have been appropriately considered in the asset adequacy analysis.

(b) The regulatory asset adequacy issues summary shall contain the name of the company for which the regulatory asset adequacy issues summary is being supplied and shall be signed and dated by the appointed actuary rendering the actuarial opinion.

(4) Conformity to Standards of Practice. The memorandum shall include a statement:

"Actuarial methods, considerations, and analyses used in the preparation of this memorandum conform to the appropriate Standards of Practice as promulgated by the

Actuarial Standards Board which form the basis for this memorandum.”

(5) Use of Assets Supporting the Interest Maintenance Reserve and the Asset Valuation Reserve.

(a) An appropriate allocation of assets in the amount of the Interest Maintenance Reserve (IMR), whether positive or negative, shall be used in any asset adequacy analysis.

1. Analysis of risks regarding asset default may include an appropriate allocation of assets supporting the Asset Valuation Reserve (AVR); these AVR assets may not be applied for any other risks with respect to reserve adequacy.

2. Analysis of these and other risks may include assets supporting other mandatory or voluntary reserves available to the extent not used for risk analysis and reserve support.

(b)1. The amount of the assets used for the AVR shall be disclosed in the Table of Reserves and Liabilities of the opinion and in the memorandum.

2. The method used for selecting particular assets or allocated portions of assets shall be disclosed in the memorandum.

(6) Documentation. The appointed actuary shall retain on file for at least seven (7) years sufficient documentation so that it will be possible to determine the procedures followed, the analyses performed, the bases for assumptions and the results obtained.

Rulemaking Specific Authority 625.121(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 625.121(3) FS.

History—New 5-18-93, Amended 1-23-03, Formerly 4-138.047.

69O-162.203 Adoption of 2001 Commissioners Standard Ordinary (CSO) Preferred Mortality Tables for Determining Reserve Liabilities for Ordinary Life Insurance.

(1) Scope. This rule shall govern mortality tables for use in reserves as set forth in Section 625.121, F.S.

(2) Purpose. The purpose of this rule is to recognize, permit and prescribe the use of mortality tables that reflect differences in mortality between Preferred and Standard lives in determining minimum reserve liabilities in accordance with Section 625.121(5)(a)3., F.S., and subsection 69O-164.020(5), F.A.C.

(3) Definitions.

(a) "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 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 below in Subsection (b). 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:

1. "2001 CSO Mortality Table (F)" means that mortality table consisting of the rates of mortality for female lives from the 2001 CSO Mortality Table.

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

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

4. "Smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables" means mortality tables with separate rates of mortality for smokers and nonsmokers.

(b) "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 September 10, 2006, which is available in the NAIC Proceedings (3rd Quarter 2006) which is adopted herein and incorporated by reference. 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.

(c) "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.

(4) 2001 CSO Preferred Class Structure Table.

(a) 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.

1. On valuation dates beginning with December 31, 2010, for policies issued on or after January 1, 2005 for policies not issued in this state, and on or after June 8, 2005, for policies issued in this state, and prior to January 1, 2007 wherever issued, these tables may be substituted at the option of the insurer and subject to the conditions of subsection (5), if the Regulatory Asset Adequacy Issues Summary required by rule chapter 69O-138 includes, if applicable, the impact of the insufficiency of assets to support the payment of benefits and expenses and the establishment of statutory reserves during one or more interim periods.

2. On valuation dates beginning with December 31, 2010, these tables may be substituted by an insurer not domiciled in this state at its option to value the policies identified in (a)(1). if the insurer provides the office with a statement from the commissioner of its state of domicile that the conditions for substituting these tables required by that state have been met.

(b) No such election shall be made until the company demonstrates at least 20% of the business to be valued on this table is in one or more of the preferred classes.

(c) 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 69O-162.201, F.A.C., Adoption of 2001 Commissioners Standard Ordinary (CSO) Mortality Tables.

(5) Conditions.

(a) 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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

(b) 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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

(c) The use of the 2001 CSO Preferred Class Structure Table for the valuation of policies issued prior to January 1, 2007 shall not be permitted in any statutory financial statement in which a company reports, with respect to any policy or portion of a policy coinsured, either of the following:

1. In cases where the mode of payment of the reinsurance premium is less frequent than the mode of payment of the policy premium, a reserve credit that exceeds, by more than the amount specified in this paragraph as Y, the gross reserve calculated before reinsurance. Y is the amount of the gross reinsurance premium that (a) provides coverage for the period from the next policy premium due date to the earlier of the end

of the policy year and the next reinsurance premium due date, and (b) would be refunded to the ceding entity upon the termination of the policy.

2.a. In cases where the mode of payment of the reinsurance premium is more frequent than the mode of payment of the policy premium, a reserve credit that is less than the gross reserve, calculated before reinsurance, by an amount that is less than the amount specified in this paragraph as Z. Z is the amount of the gross reinsurance premium that the ceding entity would need to pay the assuming company to provide reinsurance coverage from the period of the next reinsurance premium due date to the next policy premium due date minus any liability established for the proportionate amount not remitted to the reinsurer.

b. For purposes of this condition, the reserve (i) for the mean reserve method shall be defined as the mean reserve minus the deferred premium asset, and (ii) for the midterminal reserve method shall include the unearned premium reserve. A company may estimate and adjust its accounting on an aggregate basis in order to meet the conditions to use the 2001 CSO Preferred Class Structure Table.

(6) Effective Date. This rule shall be effective for policies issued on or after January 1, 2007, for valuation dates on or after the date this rule becomes effective.

Rulemaking Specific Authority 624.308(1), 625.121 FS. Law Implemented 624.307(1), 625.121 FS. History—New 1-16-08.

69O-164.020 Valuation of Life Insurance Policies.

(1) Purpose.

(a) The purpose of this rule is to provide:

1. Tables of select mortality factors, identified as Appendix to Rule 69O-164.020, F.A.C., included as an Appendix to NAIC model regulation 830 effective January 1, 2000, which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, and rules for their use;
2. Rules concerning a minimum standard for the valuation of plans with nonlevel premiums or benefits; and
3. Rules concerning a minimum standard for the valuation of plans with secondary guarantees.

(b) The method for calculating basic reserves defined in this rule will constitute the Commissioners' Reserve Valuation Method for policies to which this rule is applicable.

(2)(a) This rule is consistent with Appendix A-830 of the NAIC Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual as adopted in Rule 69O-137.001, F.A.C.

(b) This rule applies to policies issued during calendar year 2000 in addition to those issued on or after January 1, 2001.

(3) Applicability. This rule shall apply to all life insurance policies, with or without nonforfeiture values, issued on or after January 1, 2000, subject to the following exceptions and conditions:

(a) Exceptions.

1. This rule shall not apply to any individual life insurance policy issued on or after the effective date of this rule if the policy is issued in accordance with and as a result of

the exercise of a reentry provision contained in the original life insurance policy of the same or greater face amount, issued before January 1, 2000, that guarantees the premium rates of the new policy. This rule also shall not apply to subsequent policies issued as a result of the exercise of such a provision, or a derivation of the provision, in the new policy.

2. This rule shall not apply to any universal life policy that meets all the following requirements:

- a. Secondary guarantee period, if any, is 5 years or less;
- b. Specified premium for the secondary guarantee period is not less than the net level reserve premium for the secondary guarantee period based on the CSO valuation tables as defined in paragraph (4)(f), or the ultimate mortality tables specified in subsection 69O-162.201(6), F.A.C., and the applicable valuation interest rate; and
- c. The initial surrender charge is not less than 100 percent of the first year annualized specified premium for the secondary guarantee period.

3. This rule shall not apply to any variable life insurance policy that provides for life insurance the amount or duration of which varies according to the investment experience of any separate account or accounts.

4. This rule shall not apply to any variable universal life insurance policy that provides for life insurance the amount or duration of which varies according to the investment experience of any separate account or accounts.

5. This rule shall not apply to a group life insurance certificate unless the certificate provides for a stated or implied schedule of maximum gross premiums required in order to continue coverage in force for a period in excess of one year.

(b) Conditions.

1. Calculation of the minimum valuation standard for policies with guaranteed nonlevel gross premiums or guaranteed nonlevel benefits (other than universal life policies), or both, shall be in accordance with the provisions of subsection (6).

2. Calculation of the minimum valuation standard for flexible premium and fixed premium universal life insurance policies that contain provisions resulting in the ability of a policyholder to keep a policy in force over a secondary guarantee period shall be in accordance with the provisions of subsection (7).

(4) Definitions. For purposes of this rule:

(a) "Basic reserves" means reserves calculated in accordance with Section 625.121(7), Florida Statutes.

(b)1. "Contract segmentation method" means the method of dividing the period from issue to mandatory expiration of a policy into successive segments, with the length of each segment being defined as the period from the end of the prior segment (from policy inception for the first segment) to the end of the latest policy year as determined below. All calculations are made using the 1980 CSO valuation tables, as defined in paragraph (f), or the mortality tables specified in subsection 69O-162.201(6), F.A.C., and, if elected, the optional minimum mortality standard for deficiency reserves stipulated in paragraph (5)(b) of this rule.

2. The length of a particular contract segment shall be set equal to the minimum of the value t for which G_t is greater than R_t (if G_t never exceeds R_t the segment length is deemed to be the number of years from the beginning of the segment to the mandatory expiration date of the policy), where G_t and R_t are defined as follows:

$$G_t = \frac{GP_{x+k+t}}{GP_{x+k+t-1}}$$

where:

x = original issue age;

k = the number of years from the date of issue to the beginning of the segment;

$t = 1, 2, \dots$; t is reset to 1 at the beginning of each segment;

$GP_{x+k+t-1}$ = Guaranteed gross premium per thousand of face amount for year t of the segment, ignoring policy fees only if level for the premium paying period of the policy.

q_{x+k+t}

$R_t = \frac{q_{x+k+t}}{q_{x+k+t-1}}$; however, R_t may be increased or decreased by one

$q_{x+k+t-1}$ percent in any policy year, at the company's option, but R_t shall not be less than one;

where:

x , k and t are as defined above, and

$q_{x+k+t-1}$ = valuation mortality rate for deficiency reserves in policy year $k+t$ but using the mortality of Section 5B(2) if Section 5B(3) is elected for deficiency reserves.

However, if GP_{x+k+t} is greater than 0 and $GP_{x+k+t-1}$ is equal to 0, G_t shall be deemed to be 1000. If GP_{x+k+t} and $GP_{x+k+t-1}$ are both equal to 0, G_t shall be deemed to be 0.

(c) "Deficiency reserves" means the excess, if greater than zero, of

1. Minimum reserves calculated in accordance with Section 625.121(11), Florida Statutes, over

2. Basic reserves.

(d) "Guaranteed gross premiums" means the premiums under a policy of life insurance that are guaranteed and determined at issue.

(e) "Maximum valuation interest rates" means the interest rates defined in Section 625.121(6), Florida Statutes, (Computation of Minimum Standard by Calendar Year of Issue) that are to be used in determining the minimum standard for the valuation of life insurance policies.

(f) "1980 CSO valuation tables" means the Commissioners' 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table (1980 CSO Table) without 10-year selection factors, incorporated into the 1980 amendments to the NAIC Standard Valuation Law, and variations of the 1980 CSO Table approved by the NAIC, such as the smoker and nonsmoker versions approved in December 1983.

(g) "Scheduled gross premium" means the smallest illustrated gross premium at issue for other than universal life insurance policies. For universal life insurance policies, scheduled gross premium means the smallest specified premium described in subparagraph (7)(a)3., if any, or else the minimum premium described in subparagraph (7)(a)4.

(h)1. "Segmented reserves" means reserves, calculated using segments produced by the contract segmentation method, equal to the present value of all future guaranteed benefits less the present value of all future net premiums to the mandatory expiration of a policy, where the net premiums within each segment are a uniform percentage of the respective guaranteed gross premiums within the segment. The uniform percentage for each segment is such that, at the beginning of the segment, the present value of the net premiums within the segment equals:

a. The present value of the death benefits within the segment, plus

b. The present value of any unusual guaranteed cash value (see paragraph (6)(d))

occurring at the end of the segment, less

c. Any unusual guaranteed cash value occurring at the start of the segment, plus

d. For the first segment only, the excess of the Item (I) over Item (II), as follows:

(I) A net level annual premium equal to the present value at the date of issue of the benefits provided for in the first segment after the first policy year; divided by the present value at the date of issue of an annuity of 1 per year payable on the first and each subsequent anniversary within the first segment on which a premium falls due. However, the net level annual premium shall not exceed the net level annual premium on the 19 year premium whole life plan of insurance of the same renewal year equivalent level amount at an age one year higher than the age at issue of the policy.

(II) A net 1 year term premium for the benefits provided for in the first policy year.

2. The length of each segment is determined by the "contract segmentation method," as defined in this rule.

3. The interest rates used in the present value calculations for any policy shall not exceed the maximum valuation interest rate, determined with a guarantee duration equal to the sum of the lengths of all segments of the policy.

4. For both basic reserves and deficiency reserves computed by the segmented method, present values shall include future benefits and net premiums in the current segment and in all subsequent segments.

a. The segmentation requirement shall not be limited to plans with no cash surrender values; otherwise companies could avoid segmentation entirely by designing policies with minimal (positive) cash values.

b. Segmentation for plans with cash surrender values shall be based solely upon

gross premium levels.

c. Basing segmentation upon the level of cash surrender values introduces complications because of the inter-relationship between minimum cash surrender values and gross premium patterns.

d. The requirements of this rule relating to reserves for plans with unusual cash values and to reserves if cash values exceed calculated reserves serve to link required reserves and cash surrender values.

e. The calculation of segmented reserves shall not be linked to the occurrence of a positive unitary terminal reserve at the end of a segment.

f. The requirement of this rule to hold the greater of the segmented reserve or the unitary reserve eliminates the need for any linkage.

(i) "Tabular cost of insurance" means the net single premium at the beginning of a policy year for 1 year term insurance in the amount of the guaranteed death benefit in that policy year.

(j) "Ten-year select factors" means the select factors adopted with the 1980 amendments to the NAIC Standard Valuation Law.

(k)1. "Unitary reserves" means the present value of all future guaranteed benefits less the present value of all future modified net premiums, where:

a. Guaranteed benefits and modified net premiums are considered to the mandatory expiration of the policy; and

b. Modified net premiums are a uniform percentage of the respective guaranteed gross premiums, where the uniform percentage is such that at issue the present value of the net premiums equals the present value of all death benefits and pure

endowments, plus the excess of Item (I) over Item (II), as follows:

(I) A net level annual premium equal to the present value at the date of issue of the benefits provided for after the first policy year, divided by the present value, at the date of issue, of an annuity of one per year payable on the first and each subsequent anniversary of the policy on which a premium falls due. However, the net level annual premium shall not exceed the net level annual premium on the 19 year premium whole life plan of insurance of the same renewal year equivalent level amount at an age 1 year higher than the age at issue of the policy.

(II) A net 1 year term premium for the benefits provided for in the first policy year.

2. The interest rates used in the present value calculations for any policy shall not exceed the maximum valuation interest rate, determined with a guarantee duration equal to the length from issue to the mandatory expiration of the policy.

(I) "Universal life insurance policy" means any individual life insurance policy under the provisions of which separately identified interest credits (other than in connection with dividend accumulations, premium deposit funds, or other supplementary accounts) and mortality or expense charges are made to the policy.

(5) General Calculation Requirements for Basic Reserves and Premium Deficiency Reserves.

(a) At the election of the insurer for any one or more specified plans of life insurance, the minimum mortality standard for basic reserves may be calculated using the 1980 CSO valuation tables with select mortality factors or the mortality tables specified in subsection 69O-162.201(6), F.A.C. If select mortality factors are elected for use with the 1980 CSO valuation tables, they may be:

1. The 10 year select mortality factors incorporated into the 1980 amendments to the NAIC Standard Valuation Law; or

2. The select mortality factors in the Appendix.

(b) Deficiency reserves, if any, are calculated for each policy as the excess, if greater than zero, of the quantity A over the basic reserve.

1. The quantity A is obtained by recalculating the basic reserve for the policy using guaranteed gross premiums instead of net premiums when the guaranteed gross premiums are less than the corresponding net premiums.

2. At the election of the insurer for any one or more specified plans of insurance, the quantity A and the corresponding net premiums used in the determination of quantity A may be based upon the 1980 CSO valuation tables with select mortality factors or the mortality tables specified in subsection 69O-162.201(6), F.A.C. If select mortality factors are elected for use with the 1980 CSO valuation tables, they may be:

a. The 10 year select mortality factors incorporated into the 1980 amendments to the NAIC Standard Valuation Law;

b. The select mortality factors in the Appendix of this rule;

c. For durations in the first segment, X percent of the select mortality factors in the Appendix, subject to the following:

(I) X may vary by policy year, policy form, underwriting classification, issue age, or any other policy factor expected to affect mortality experience;

~~(II) X shall not be less than 20 percent;~~

~~(III) X shall not decrease in any successive policy years;~~

(II) ~~(IV)~~ X is such that, when using the valuation interest rate used for basic reserves,

item (A) is greater than or equal to Item (B);

(A) The actuarial present value of future death benefits, calculated using the mortality rates resulting from the application of X;

(B) The actuarial present value of future death benefits calculated using anticipated mortality experience without recognition of mortality improvement beyond the valuation date;

(III) ~~(V)~~ X is such that the mortality rates resulting from the application of X are at least as great as the anticipated mortality experience, without recognition of mortality improvement beyond the valuation date, in each of the first 5 years after the valuation date;

(IV) ~~(VI)~~ The appointed actuary shall increase X at any valuation date where it is necessary to continue to meet all the requirements of subparagraph (b)3.;

(V) ~~(VII)~~ The appointed actuary may decrease X at any valuation date as long as X does not decrease in any successive policy years and as long as it continues to meet all the requirements of subparagraph (b)3.; and

(VI) ~~(VIII)~~ The appointed actuary shall specifically take into account the adverse effect on expected mortality and lapsation of any anticipated or actual increase in gross premiums.

(VII) ~~(IX)~~ If X is less than 100 percent at any duration for any policy, the following requirements shall be met:

(A) The appointed actuary shall annually prepare an actuarial opinion and memorandum for the company in conformance with the requirements of Rule Chapter 69O-138, F.A.C.; and

(B) The appointed actuary shall annually opine for all policies subject to this rule as to whether the mortality rates resulting from the application of X meet the requirements of subparagraph (b)2.c.

I. The opinion shall be supported by an actuarial report, subject to appropriate Actuarial Standards of Practice promulgated by the Actuarial Standards Board of the American Academy of Actuaries.

II. The X factors shall reflect anticipated future mortality without recognition of mortality improvement beyond the valuation date, taking into account relevant emerging experience.

(C) The appointed actuary shall disclose, in the Regulatory Asset Adequacy Issues Summary, the impact of the insufficiency of assets to support the payment of benefits and expenses and the establishment of statutory reserves during one or more interim periods;

(c) This subsection applies to both basic reserves and deficiency reserves. Any set of select mortality factors may be used only for the first segment. However, if the first segment is less than 10 years, the appropriate 10 year select mortality factors incorporated into the 1980 amendments to the NAIC Standard Valuation Law may be used thereafter through the tenth policy year from the date of issue.

(d) In determining basic reserves or deficiency reserves, guaranteed gross premiums without policy fees may be used where the calculation involves the guaranteed gross premium, but only if the policy fee is a level dollar amount after the first policy year. In determining deficiency reserves, policy fees may be included in guaranteed gross premiums even if not included in the actual calculation of basic

reserves.

(e) Reserves for policies that have changes to guaranteed gross premiums, guaranteed benefits, guaranteed charges, or guaranteed credits that are unilaterally made by the insurer after issue and that are effective for more than 1 year after the date of the change shall be the greatest of the following:

1. Reserves calculated ignoring the guarantee;
2. Reserves assuming the guarantee was made at issue; and
3. Reserves assuming that the policy was issued on the date of the guarantee.

(f) The company shall document the extent of the adequacy of reserves for material blocks, including policies issued prior to the effective date of this rule. The documentation shall include:

1. A demonstration of the extent to which aggregation with immaterial blocks of business is relied upon in the formation of the appointed actuary opinion pursuant to and consistent with the requirements of Chapter 69O-138, F.A.C.; and

2. A definition of material.

(6) Calculation of Minimum Valuation Standard for Policies with Guaranteed Nonlevel Gross Premiums or Guaranteed Nonlevel Benefits (Other than Universal Life Policies).

(a) Basic Reserves. Basic reserves shall be calculated as the greater of the segmented reserves and the unitary reserves. Both the segmented reserves and the unitary reserves for any policy shall use the same valuation mortality table and selection factors. At the option of the insurer in calculating segmented reserves and net premiums either of the adjustments described in subparagraph 1. or 2. below may be made:

1. Treat the unitary reserve, if greater than zero, applicable at the end of each segment as a pure endowment and subtract the unitary reserve, if greater than zero, applicable at the beginning of each segment from the present value of guaranteed life insurance and endowment benefits for each segment.

2. Treat the guaranteed cash surrender value, if greater than zero, applicable at the end of each segment as a pure endowment; and subtract the guaranteed cash surrender value, if greater than zero, applicable at the beginning of each segment from the present value of guaranteed life insurance and endowment benefits for each segment.

(b) Deficiency Reserves.

1. The deficiency reserve at any duration shall be calculated:

a. On a unitary basis if the corresponding basic reserve determined by paragraph (a) is unitary;

b. On a segmented basis if the corresponding basic reserve determined by paragraph (a) is segmented; or

c. On the segmented basis if the corresponding basic reserve determined by paragraph (a) is equal to both the segmented reserve and the unitary reserve.

2. This subsection shall apply to any policy for which the guaranteed gross premium at any duration is less than the corresponding modified net premium calculated by the method used in determining the basic reserves, but using the minimum valuation standards in paragraph (5)(b) and rate of interest.

3. Deficiency reserves, if any, shall be calculated for each policy as the excess if greater than zero, for the current and all remaining periods, of the quantity A over the

basic reserve, where A is obtained as indicated in paragraph (5)(b).

4. For deficiency reserves determined on a segmented basis, the quantity A is determined using segment lengths equal to those determined for segmented basic reserves.

(c) Minimum Value.

1. Basic reserves shall not be less than the tabular cost of insurance for the balance of the policy year if mean reserves are used.

2. Basic reserves shall not be less than the tabular cost of insurance for the balance of the current modal period or to the paid-to-date, if later, but not beyond the next policy anniversary, if mid-terminal reserves are used.

3. The tabular cost of insurance shall use the same valuation mortality table and interest rates as that used for the calculation of the segmented reserves.

4. Mortality tables specified in subsection 69O-162.201(6), F.A.C., may be used.

5. However, if select mortality factors are used with the 1980 CSO valuation tables, they shall be the 10 year select factors incorporated into the 1980 amendments of the NAIC Standard Valuation Law.

6. In no case may total reserves (including basic reserves, deficiency reserves and any reserves held for supplemental benefits that would expire upon contract termination) be less than the amount that the policyowner would receive (including the cash surrender value of the supplemental benefits, if any, referred to above), exclusive of any deduction for policy loans, upon termination of the policy.

(d) Unusual Pattern of Guaranteed Cash Surrender Values.

1. For any policy with an unusual pattern of guaranteed cash surrender values, the

reserves actually held prior to the first unusual guaranteed cash surrender value shall not be less than the reserves calculated by treating the first unusual guaranteed cash surrender value as a pure endowment and treating the policy as an n year policy providing term insurance plus a pure endowment equal to the unusual cash surrender value, where n is the number of years from the date of issue to the date the unusual cash surrender value is scheduled.

2. The reserves actually held subsequent to any unusual guaranteed cash surrender value shall not be less than the reserves calculated by treating the policy as an n year policy providing term insurance plus a pure endowment equal to the next unusual guaranteed cash surrender value, and treating any unusual guaranteed cash surrender value at the end of the prior segment as a net single premium, where

a. n is the number of years from the date of the last unusual guaranteed cash surrender value prior to the valuation date to the earlier of:

(I) The date of the next unusual guaranteed cash surrender value, if any, that is scheduled after the valuation date; or

(II) The mandatory expiration date of the policy; and

b. The net premium for a given year during the n year period is equal to the product of the net to gross ratio and the respective gross premium; and

c. The net to gross ratio is equal to Item I divided by Item II as follows:

(I)(A) The present value at the beginning of the n year period of death benefits payable during the n year period, plus

(B) The present value at the beginning of the n year period of the next unusual guaranteed cash surrender value, if any, minus

(C) The amount of the last unusual guaranteed cash surrender value, if any, scheduled at the beginning of the n year period.

(II) The present value at the beginning of the n year period of the scheduled gross premiums payable during the n year period.

3. For purposes of this subsection, a policy is considered to have an unusual pattern of guaranteed cash surrender values if any future guaranteed cash surrender value exceeds the prior year's guaranteed cash surrender value by more than the sum of:

- a. 110 percent of the scheduled gross premium for that year;
- b. 110 percent of one year's accrued interest on the sum of the prior year's guaranteed cash surrender value and the scheduled gross premium using the nonforfeiture interest rate used for calculating policy guaranteed cash surrender values; and
- c. 5 percent of the first policy year surrender charge, if any.

(e) Optional Exemption for Yearly Renewable Term Reinsurance. At the option of the company, the following approach for reserves on YRT reinsurance may be used:

1. Calculate the valuation net premium for each future policy year as the tabular cost of insurance for that future year.

2. Basic reserves shall never be less than the tabular cost of insurance for the appropriate period, as defined in paragraph (c).

3. Deficiency reserves.

a. For each policy year, calculate the excess, if greater than zero, of the valuation net premium over the respective maximum guaranteed gross premium.

b. Deficiency reserves shall never be less than the sum of the present values, at the

date of valuation, of the excesses determined in accordance with paragraph (a) above.

4. For purposes of this subsection, the calculations use the maximum valuation interest rate and the 1980 CSO mortality tables with or without 10 year select mortality factors or the mortality tables specified in subsection 69O-162.201(6), F.A.C.

5. A reinsurance agreement shall be considered YRT reinsurance for purposes of this subsection if only the mortality risk is reinsured.

6. If the assuming company chooses this optional exemption, the ceding company's reinsurance reserve credit shall be limited to the amount of reserve held by the assuming company for the affected policies.

(f) Optional Exemption for Attained-Age-Based Yearly Renewable Term Life Insurance Policies. At the option of the company, the following approach for reserves for attained-age-based YRT life insurance policies may be used:

1. Calculate the valuation net premium for each future policy year as the tabular cost of insurance for that future year.

2. Basic reserves shall never be less than the tabular cost of insurance for the appropriate period, as defined in paragraph (6)(c).

3. Deficiency reserves.

a. For each policy year, calculate the excess, if greater than zero, of the valuation net premium over the respective maximum guaranteed gross premium.

b. Deficiency reserves shall never be less than the sum of the present values at the date of valuation of the excesses determined in accordance with sub-subparagraph a. above.

4. For purposes of this subsection, the calculations use the maximum valuation

interest rate and the 1980 CSO valuation tables with or without 10 year select mortality factors or the mortality tables specified in subsection 69O-162.201(6), F.A.C.

5. A policy shall be considered an attained-age-based YRT life insurance policy for purposes of this subsection if:

a. The premium rates on both the initial current premium scale and the guaranteed maximum premium scale are based upon the attained age of the insured such that the rate for any given policy at a given attained age of the insured is independent of the year the policy was issued; and

b. The premium rates on both the initial current premium scale and the guaranteed maximum premium scale are the same as the premium rates for policies covering all insureds of the same sex, risk class, plan of insurance, and attained age.

6. For policies that become attained-age-based YRT policies after an initial period of coverage, the approach of this subsection may be used after the initial period if:

a. The initial period is constant for all insureds of the same sex, risk class, and plan of insurance; or

b. The initial period runs to a common attained age for all insureds of the same sex, risk class, and plan of insurance; and

c. After the initial period of coverage, the policy meets the conditions of subparagraph 5. above.

7. If this election is made, this approach shall be applied in determining reserves for all attained-age-based YRT life insurance policies issued on or after the effective date of this rule.

(g) Exemption from Unitary Reserves for Certain n-Year Renewable Term Life

Insurance Policies. Unitary basic reserves and unitary deficiency reserves need not be calculated for a policy if the following conditions are met:

1. The policy consists of a series of n-year periods including the first period and all renewal periods where n is the same for each period, except that for the final renewal period, n may be truncated or extended to reach the expiry age, provided that:

- a. This final renewal period is less than 10 years and less than twice the size of the earlier n-year periods, and

- b. For each period, the premium rates on both the initial current premium scale and the guaranteed maximum premium scale are level;

2. The guaranteed gross premiums in all n-year periods are not less than the corresponding net premiums based upon the 1980 CSO Table with or without the 10 year select mortality factors or the mortality tables specified in subsection 69O-162.201(6), F.A.C.; and

3. There are no cash surrender values in any policy year.

(h) Exemption from Unitary Reserves for Certain Juvenile Policies. Unitary basic reserves and unitary deficiency reserves need not be calculated for a policy if the following conditions are met, based upon the initial current premium scale at issue:

1. At issue, the insured is age 24 or younger;

2. Until the insured reaches the end of the juvenile period, which shall occur at or before age 25, the gross premiums and death benefits are level, and there are no cash surrender values; and

3. After the end of the juvenile period, gross premiums are level for the remainder of the premium paying period, and death benefits are level for the remainder of the life of

the policy.

(7) Calculation of Minimum Valuation Standard for Flexible Premium and Fixed Premium Universal Life Insurance Policies that Contain Provisions Resulting in the Ability of a Policyowner to Keep a Policy in Force Over a Secondary Guarantee Period.

(a) General.

1. Policies with a secondary guarantee include:

a. A policy with a guarantee that the policy will remain in force at the original schedule of benefits, subject only to the payment of specified premiums;

b. A policy in which the minimum premium at any duration is less than the corresponding 1 year valuation premium, calculated using the maximum valuation interest rate and the 1980 CSO valuation tables with or without 10 year select mortality factors or the mortality tables specified in subsection 69O-162.201(6), F.A.C.; or

c. A policy with any combination of subparagraph a. and b.

2. A secondary guarantee period is the period for which the policy is guaranteed to remain in force subject only to a secondary guarantee.

a. When a policy contains more than one secondary guarantee, the minimum reserve shall be the greatest of the respective minimum reserves at that valuation date of each unexpired secondary guarantee, ignoring all other secondary guarantees.

b. Secondary guarantees that are unilaterally changed by the insurer after issue shall be considered to have been made at issue.

c. Reserves described in paragraphs (b) and (c) below shall be recalculated from issue to reflect these changes.

3. Specified premiums mean the premiums specified in the policy, the payment of

which guarantees that the policy will remain in force at the original schedule of benefits but which otherwise would be insufficient to keep the policy in force in the absence of the guarantee if maximum mortality and expense charges and minimum interest credits were made and any applicable surrender charges were assessed.

4.a. For purposes of this section, the minimum premium for any policy year is the premium that, when paid into a policy with a zero account value at the beginning of the policy year, produces a zero account value at the end of the policy year.

b. The minimum premium calculation shall use the policy cost factors (including mortality charges, loads, and expense charges) and the interest crediting rate which are all guaranteed at issue.

5.a. The 1 year valuation premium means the net 1 year premium based upon the original schedule of benefits for a given policy year.

b. The 1 year valuation premiums for all policy years are calculated at issue.

c. The select mortality factors defined in subparagraphs (5)(b)2., 3., and 4. shall not be used to calculate the 1 year valuation premiums.

6. The 1 year valuation premium shall reflect the frequency of fund processing, as well as the distribution of deaths assumption employed in the calculation of the monthly mortality charges to the fund.

(b) Basic Reserves for the Secondary Guarantees.

1. Basic reserves for the secondary guarantees shall be the segmented reserves for the secondary guarantee period.

2. In calculating the segments and the segmented reserves, the gross premiums shall be set equal to the specified premiums, if any, or otherwise to the minimum

premiums that keep the policy in force.

3. The segments will be determined according to the contract segmentation method as defined in paragraph (4)(b).

(c) Deficiency Reserves for the Secondary Guarantees. Deficiency reserves, if any, for the secondary guarantees shall be calculated for the secondary guarantee period in the same manner as described in paragraph (6)(b) with gross premiums set equal to the specified premiums, if any, or otherwise to the minimum premiums that keep the policy in force.

(d) Minimum Reserves. The minimum reserves during the secondary guarantee period are the greater of:

1. The basic reserves for the secondary guarantee plus the deficiency reserve, if any, for the secondary guarantees; or

2. The minimum reserves required by Rule 69O-164.010, F.A.C., governing universal life plans.

(9) Effective Date.

(a) This rule shall be effective for policies issued on or after January 1, 2000 for valuation dates on or after the date this rule is adopted.

(b) For valuation dates prior to the effective date of this rule, at the option of the company, the company may report reserves for policies issued in calendar year 2000 based upon this rule.

Rulemaking Specific Authority 624.308(1), 625.121(5) FS. Law Implemented 624.307(1), 625.121(5) FS. History—New 12-24-03, Formerly 4-164.020, Amended 6-8-05.

625.121 Standard Valuation Law; life insurance.--

(3) ACTUARIAL OPINION OF RESERVES.--

- (a)1. Each life insurance company doing business in this state shall annually submit the opinion of a qualified actuary as to whether the reserves and related actuarial items held in support of the policies and contracts specified by the commission by rule are computed appropriately, are based on assumptions which satisfy contractual provisions, are consistent with prior reported amounts, and comply with applicable laws of this state. The commission by rule shall define the specifics of this opinion and add any other items determined to be necessary to its scope.
2. The opinion shall be submitted with the annual statement reflecting the valuation of such reserve liabilities for each year ending on or after December 31, 1992.
3. The opinion shall apply to all business in force, including individual and group health insurance plans, in the form and substance acceptable to the office as specified by rule of the commission.
4. The commission may adopt rules providing the standards of the actuarial opinion consistent with standards adopted by the Actuarial Standards Board on December 31, 2002, and subsequent revisions thereto, provided that the standards remain substantially consistent.
5. In the case of an opinion required to be submitted by a foreign or alien company, the office may accept the opinion filed by that company with the insurance supervisory official of another state if the office determines that the opinion reasonably meets the requirements applicable to a company domiciled in this state.
6. For the purposes of this subsection, "qualified actuary" means a member in good standing of the American Academy of Actuaries who also meets the requirements specified by rule of the commission.
7. Disciplinary action by the office against the company or the qualified actuary shall be in accordance with the insurance code and related rules adopted by the commission.
8. A memorandum in the form and substance specified by rule shall be prepared to support each actuarial opinion.
9. If the insurance company fails to provide a supporting memorandum at the request of the office within a period specified by rule of the commission, or if the office determines that the supporting memorandum provided by the insurance company fails to meet the standards prescribed by rule of the commission, the office may engage a qualified actuary at the expense of the company to review the opinion and the basis for the opinion and prepare such supporting memorandum as is required by the office.
10. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, any memorandum or other material in support of the opinion is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1); however, the memorandum or other material may be released by the office with the written consent of the company, or to the American Academy of Actuaries upon request stating that the memorandum or other material is required for the purpose of professional disciplinary proceedings and setting forth procedures satisfactory to the office for preserving the confidentiality of the memorandum or other material. If any portion of the confidential memorandum is cited by the company in its marketing or is cited before any governmental agency other than a state insurance department or is released by the company to the news media, no portion of the memorandum is confidential.

(b) In addition to the opinion required by subparagraph (a)1., the office may, pursuant to commission rule, require an opinion of the same qualified actuary as to whether the reserves and related actuarial items held in support of the policies and contracts specified by the commission by rule, when considered in light of the assets held by the company with respect to the reserves and related actuarial items, including but not limited to the investment earnings on the assets and considerations anticipated to be received and retained under the policies and contracts, make adequate provision for the company's obligations under the policies and contracts, including, but not limited to, the benefits under, and expenses associated with, the policies and contracts.

(c) The commission may provide by rule for a transition period for establishing any higher reserves which the qualified actuary may deem necessary in order to render the opinion required by this subsection.

624.308 Rules.--

- (1) The department and the commission may each adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement provisions of law conferring duties upon the department or the commission, respectively.

625.121 Standard Valuation Law; life insurance.--

- (1) SHORT TITLE.--This section shall be known as the "Standard Valuation Law."
- (2) ANNUAL VALUATION.--The office shall annually value, or cause to be valued, the reserve liabilities, hereinafter called "reserves," for all outstanding life insurance policies and annuity and pure endowment contracts of every life insurer doing business in this state, and may certify the amount of any such reserves, specifying the mortality table or tables, rate or rates of interest, and methods, net-level premium method or others, used in the calculation of such reserves. In the case of an alien insurer, such valuation shall be limited to its insurance transactions in the United States. In calculating such reserves, the office may use group methods and approximate averages for fractions of a year or otherwise. It may accept in its discretion the insurer's calculation of such reserves. In lieu of the valuation of the reserves herein required of any foreign or alien insurer, it may accept any valuation made or caused to be made by the insurance supervisory official of any state or other jurisdiction when such valuation complies with the minimum standard herein provided and if the official of such state or jurisdiction accepts as sufficient and valid for all legal purposes the certificate of valuation of the office when such certificate states the valuation to have been made in a specified manner according to which the aggregate reserves would be at least as large as if they had been computed in the manner prescribed by the law of that state or jurisdiction. When any such valuation is made by the office, it may use the actuary of the office or employ an actuary for the purpose; and the reasonable compensation of the actuary, at a rate approved by the office, and reimbursement of travel expenses pursuant to s. 624.320 upon demand by the office, supported by an itemized statement of such compensation and expenses, shall be paid by the insurer. When a domestic insurer furnishes the office with a valuation of its outstanding policies as computed by its own actuary or by an actuary deemed satisfactory for the purpose by the office, the valuation shall be verified by the actuary of the office without cost to the insurer.

(3) ACTUARIAL OPINION OF RESERVES.--

- (a)1. Each life insurance company doing business in this state shall annually submit the opinion of a qualified actuary as to whether the reserves and related actuarial items held in support of the policies and contracts specified by the commission by rule are computed appropriately, are based on assumptions which satisfy contractual provisions, are consistent with prior reported amounts, and comply with applicable laws of this state. The commission by rule shall define the specifics of this opinion and add any other items determined to be necessary to its scope.
2. The opinion shall be submitted with the annual statement reflecting the valuation of such reserve liabilities for each year ending on or after December 31, 1992.
3. The opinion shall apply to all business in force, including individual and group health insurance plans, in the form and substance acceptable to the office as specified by rule of the commission.
4. The commission may adopt rules providing the standards of the actuarial opinion consistent with standards adopted by the Actuarial Standards Board on December 31, 2002, and subsequent revisions thereto, provided that the standards remain substantially consistent.
5. In the case of an opinion required to be submitted by a foreign or alien company, the office may accept the opinion filed by that company with the insurance supervisory official of another state if the

office determines that the opinion reasonably meets the requirements applicable to a company domiciled in this state.

6. For the purposes of this subsection, "qualified actuary" means a member in good standing of the American Academy of Actuaries who also meets the requirements specified by rule of the commission.
 7. Disciplinary action by the office against the company or the qualified actuary shall be in accordance with the insurance code and related rules adopted by the commission.
 8. A memorandum in the form and substance specified by rule shall be prepared to support each actuarial opinion.
 9. If the insurance company fails to provide a supporting memorandum at the request of the office within a period specified by rule of the commission, or if the office determines that the supporting memorandum provided by the insurance company fails to meet the standards prescribed by rule of the commission, the office may engage a qualified actuary at the expense of the company to review the opinion and the basis for the opinion and prepare such supporting memorandum as is required by the office.
 10. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, any memorandum or other material in support of the opinion is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1); however, the memorandum or other material may be released by the office with the written consent of the company, or to the American Academy of Actuaries upon request stating that the memorandum or other material is required for the purpose of professional disciplinary proceedings and setting forth procedures satisfactory to the office for preserving the confidentiality of the memorandum or other material. If any portion of the confidential memorandum is cited by the company in its marketing or is cited before any governmental agency other than a state insurance department or is released by the company to the news media, no portion of the memorandum is confidential.
 - (b) In addition to the opinion required by subparagraph (a)1., the office may, pursuant to commission rule, require an opinion of the same qualified actuary as to whether the reserves and related actuarial items held in support of the policies and contracts specified by the commission by rule, when considered in light of the assets held by the company with respect to the reserves and related actuarial items, including but not limited to the investment earnings on the assets and considerations anticipated to be received and retained under the policies and contracts, make adequate provision for the company's obligations under the policies and contracts, including, but not limited to, the benefits under, and expenses associated with, the policies and contracts.
 - (c) The commission may provide by rule for a transition period for establishing any higher reserves which the qualified actuary may deem necessary in order to render the opinion required by this subsection.
- (4) MINIMUM STANDARD FOR VALUATION OF POLICIES AND CONTRACTS ISSUED BEFORE OPERATIVE DATE OF STANDARD NONFORFEITURE LAW.--The minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued prior to the operative date of s. 627.476 (Standard Nonforfeiture Law) shall be any basis satisfactory to the office. Any basis satisfactory to the former Department of Insurance on the effective date of this code shall be deemed to meet such minimum standards.
- (5) MINIMUM STANDARD FOR VALUATION OF POLICIES AND CONTRACTS ISSUED ON OR AFTER OPERATIVE DATE OF STANDARD NONFORFEITURE LAW.--Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (h) and subsections (6), (11), and (14), the minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued on or after the operative date of s. 627.476 (Standard Nonforfeiture Law for Life Insurance) shall be the commissioners' reserve valuation method defined in subsections (7), (11), and

(14); 5 percent interest for group annuity and pure endowment contracts and 3.5 percent interest for all other such policies and contracts, or in the case of life insurance policies and contracts, other than annuity and pure endowment contracts, issued on or after July 1, 1973, 4 percent interest for such policies issued prior to October 1, 1979, and 4.5 percent interest for such policies issued on or after October 1, 1979; and the following tables:

(a) For all ordinary policies of life insurance issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies:

1. For policies issued prior to the operative date of s. 627.476(9), the commissioners' 1958 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table; except that, for any category of such policies issued on female risks, modified net premiums and present values, referred to in subsection (7), may be calculated according to an age not more than 6 years younger than the actual age of the insured.
2. For policies issued on or after the operative date of s. 627.476(9), the commissioners' 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table or, at the election of the insurer for any one or more specified plans of life insurance, the commissioners' 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table with Ten-Year Select Mortality Factors.
3. For policies issued on or after July 1, 2004, ordinary mortality tables, adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies.

(b) For all industrial life insurance policies issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies:

1. For policies issued prior to the first date to which the commissioners' 1961 Standard Industrial Mortality Table is applicable according to s. 627.476, the 1941 Standard Industrial Mortality Table; and
2. For such policies issued on or after that date, the commissioners' 1961 Standard Industrial Mortality Table.

(c) For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the 1937 Standard Annuity Mortality Table or, at the option of the insurer, the Annuity Mortality Table for 1949, Ultimate, or any modification of either of these tables approved by the office.

(d) For group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the Group Annuity Mortality Table for 1951; any modification of such table approved by the office; or, at the option of the insurer, any of the tables or modifications of tables specified for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(e) For total and permanent disability benefits in or supplementary to ordinary policies or contracts:

1. For policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1966, the tables of period 2 disablement rates and the 1930 to 1950 termination rates of the 1952 disability study of the Society of Actuaries, with due regard to the type of benefit;
2. For policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1961, and prior to January 1, 1966, either those tables or, at the option of the insurer, the class three disability table (1926);
3. For policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the class three disability table (1926); and

4. For policies or contracts issued on or after July 1, 2004, tables of disablement rates and termination rates adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for those policies or contracts.

Any such table for active lives shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(f) For accidental death benefits in or supplementary to policies:

1. For policies issued on or after January 1, 1966, the 1959 Accidental Death Benefits Table;
2. For policies issued on or after January 1, 1961, and prior to January 1, 1966, either that table or, at the option of the insurer, the Intercompany Double Indemnity Mortality Table;
3. For policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the Intercompany Double Indemnity Mortality Table; and
4. For policies issued on or after July 1, 2004, tables of accidental death benefits adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for those policies.

Either table shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(g) For group life insurance, life insurance issued on the substandard basis, and other special benefits, such tables as may be approved by the office as being sufficient with relation to the benefits provided by such policies.

(h) Except as provided in subsection (6), the minimum standard for the valuation of all individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after the operative date of this paragraph and for all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after such operative date under group annuity and pure endowment contracts shall be the commissioners' reserve valuation method defined in subsection (7) and the following tables and interest rates:

1. For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued prior to October 1, 1979, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, the 1971 Individual Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 6 percent interest for single-premium immediate annuity contracts and 4 percent interest for all other individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.
2. For individual single-premium immediate annuity contracts issued on or after October 1, 1979, and prior to October 1, 1986, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, the 1971 Individual Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 7.5 percent interest. For such contracts issued on or after October 1, 1986, the 1983 Individual Annual Mortality Table, or any modification of such table approved by the office, and the applicable calendar year statutory valuation interest rate as described in subsection (6).
3. For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after October 1, 1979, and prior to October 1, 1986, other than single-premium immediate annuity contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, the 1971 Individual Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 5.5 percent interest for single-premium deferred annuity and pure endowment contracts and 4.5 percent interest for all other such individual annuity

and pure endowment contracts. For such contracts issued on or after October 1, 1986, the 1983 Individual Annual Mortality Table, or any modification of such table approved by the office, and the applicable calendar year statutory valuation interest rate as described in subsection (6).

4. For all annuities and pure endowments purchased prior to October 1, 1979, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under such contracts, the 1971 Group Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 6 percent interest.
5. For all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after October 1, 1979, and prior to October 1, 1986, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under such contracts, the 1971 Group Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 7.5 percent interest. For such contracts purchased on or after October 1, 1986, the 1983 Group Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of such table approved by the office, and the applicable calendar year statutory valuation interest rate as described in subsection (6).

After July 1, 1973, any insurer may have filed with the former Department of Insurance a written notice of its election to comply with the provisions of this paragraph after a specified date before January 1, 1979, which shall be the operative date of this paragraph for such insurer. However, an insurer may elect a different operative date for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts from that elected for group annuity and pure endowment contracts. If an insurer makes no such election, the operative date of this paragraph for such insurer shall be January 1, 1979.

(i) In lieu of the mortality tables specified in this subsection, and subject to rules previously adopted by the former Department of Insurance, the insurance company may, at its option:

1. Substitute the applicable 1958 CSO or CET Smoker and Nonsmoker Mortality Tables, in lieu of the 1980 CSO or CET mortality table standard, for policies issued on or after the operative date of s. 627.476(9) and before January 1, 1989.
2. Substitute the applicable 1980 CSO or CET Smoker and Nonsmoker Mortality Tables in lieu of the 1980 CSO or CET mortality table standard;
3. Use the Annuity 2000 Mortality Table for determining the minimum standard of valuation for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after January 1, 1998, and before July 1, 1998.
4. Use the 1994 GAR Table for determining the minimum standard of valuation for annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after January 1, 1998, and before July 1, 1998, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(j) The commission may adopt by rule the model regulation for valuation of life insurance policies as approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in March 1999, including tables of select mortality factors, and may make the regulation effective for policies issued on or after January 1, 2000.

(k) For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after July 1, 2004, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under those contracts, individual annuity mortality tables adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for those contracts.

- (l) For all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after July 1, 2004, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under those contracts, group annuity mortality tables adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for those contracts.

(6) MINIMUM STANDARD OF VALUATION.--

(a) The interest rates used in determining the minimum standard for the valuation of:

1. All life insurance policies issued in a particular calendar year on or after the operative date of s. 627.476(9);
2. All individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued in a particular calendar year on or after January 1, 1982;
3. All annuities and pure endowments purchased in a particular calendar year on or after January 1, 1982, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts; and
4. The net increase, if any, in a particular calendar year after January 1, 1982, in amounts held under guaranteed interest contracts,

shall be the calendar year statutory valuation interest rates for the year-of-issue purchase or increase as defined in this subsection.

(b) The calendar year statutory valuation interest rates I shall be determined as follows, and the results rounded to the nearest 0.25 percent:

1. For life insurance:

$$I = 0.03 + W(R1-0.03) + (W/2)(R2-0.09).$$

For purposes of this subparagraph, "R1" is the lesser of R and .09; "R2" is the greater of R and .09; "R" is the reference interest rate defined in this subsection; and "W" is the weighting factor defined in this subsection.

2. For single-premium immediate annuities and for annuity benefits involving life contingencies arising from other annuities with cash settlement options and from guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options:

$$I = 0.03 + W(R-0.03).$$

For purposes of this subparagraph, "R" is the reference interest rate defined in this subsection, and "W" is the weighting factor defined in this subsection.

3. For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on an issue-year basis, except as stated in subparagraph 2., the formula for life insurance stated in subparagraph 1. shall apply to annuities and guaranteed interest contracts with

guarantee durations in excess of 10 years, and the formula for single-premium immediate annuities stated in subparagraph 2. shall apply to annuities and guaranteed interest contracts with guarantee durations of 10 years or less.

4. For other annuities with no cash settlement options and for guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options, the formula for single-premium immediate annuities stated in subparagraph 2. shall apply.

5. For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a change-in-fund basis, the formula for single-premium immediate annuities stated in subparagraph 2. shall apply.

However, if the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for any life insurance policies issued in any calendar year determined without reference to this sentence differs from the corresponding actual rate for similar policies issued in the immediately preceding calendar year by less than 0.5 percent, the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for such life insurance policies shall be equal to the corresponding actual rate for the immediately preceding calendar year. For purposes of applying the immediately preceding sentence, the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for life insurance policies issued in a calendar year shall be determined for 1980, the reference interest rate defined for 1979 being used, and shall be determined for each subsequent calendar year regardless of when s. 627.476(9) becomes operative.

(c) The weighting factors referred to in the formulas stated in paragraph (b) are given in the following tables:

1. Weighting factors for life insurance:

Guarantee Duration	Weighting
(Years)	Factors
10 or less:	0.50
More than 10, but not more than 20:	0.45
More than 20:	0.35

For life insurance, the "guarantee duration" is the maximum number of years the life insurance can remain in force on a basis guaranteed in the policy or under options to convert to plans of life insurance with premium rates or nonforfeiture values or both which are guaranteed in the original policy.

69O-162.203
Rulemaking Authority

2. Weighting factor for single-premium immediate annuities and for annuity benefits involving life contingencies arising from other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options: 0.80.

3. Weighting factors for other annuities and for guaranteed interest contracts, except as stated in subparagraph 2., shall be as specified in sub-subparagraphs a., b., and c., according to the rules and definitions in sub-subparagraphs d., e., and f. and in paragraph (f):

a. For annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on an issue-year basis:

Guarantee Duration

Weighting Factor

(Years)

for Plan Type

5 or less: A--0.80

B--0.60

C--0.50

More than 5, but not more than 10: A--0.75

B--0.60

C--0.50

More than 10, but not more than 20: A--0.65

B--0.50

C--0.45

More than 20: A--0.45

B--0.35

C--0.35

b. For annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on a change-in-fund basis, the factors shown in sub-subparagraph a. increased by: 0.15 for Plan Type A; 0.25 for Plan Type B; 0.05 for Plan Type C.

c. For annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on an issue-year basis, other than those with no cash settlement options, which do not guarantee interest on considerations received more than 1 year after issue or purchase and for annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on a change-in-fund basis which do not guarantee interest rates on considerations received more than 12 months beyond the valuation date, the factors shown in sub-subparagraph a. or derived in sub-subparagraph b. increased by: 0.05 for Plan Type A; 0.05 for Plan Type B; 0.05 for Plan Type C.

d. For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, the "guarantee duration" is the number of years for which the contract guarantees interest rates in excess of the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for life insurance policies with guarantee duration in excess of 20 years. For other annuities with no cash settlement options and for guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options, the guarantee duration is the number of years from the date of issue or date of purchase to the date annuity benefits are scheduled to commence.

e. "Plan type," as used in the tables above, is defined as follows:

(I) Plan Type A: At any time, the policyholder may withdraw funds only with an adjustment to reflect changes in interest rates or asset values since receipt of the funds by the insurer; the policyholder may withdraw funds only without such adjustment but in installments over 5 years or more; the policyholder may withdraw funds only as an immediate life annuity; or no withdrawal is permitted.

(II) Plan Type B: Before expiration of the interest rate guarantee, the policyholder may withdraw funds only with an adjustment to reflect changes in interest rates or asset values since receipt of the funds by the insurer; the policyholder may withdraw funds only without such adjustment but in installments over 5 years or more; or no withdrawal is permitted. At the end of interest rate guarantee, funds may be withdrawn without such adjustment in a single sum or installments over less than 5 years.

(III) Plan Type C: The policyholder may withdraw funds before expiration of interest rate guarantee in a single sum or installments over less than 5 years either without adjustment to reflect changes in interest rates or asset values since receipt of the funds by the insurer or subject only to a fixed surrender charge stipulated in the contract as a percentage of the fund.

f. An insurer may elect to value guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options and annuities with cash settlement options on either an issue-year basis or on a change-in-fund basis.

Guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options and other annuities with no cash settlement options must be valued on an issue-year basis.

(d) The "reference interest rate" referred to in paragraph (b) is defined as follows:

1. For all life insurance, the lesser of the average over a period of 36 months and the average over a period of 12 months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year next preceding the year of issue, of the interest rate index.
2. For single-premium immediate annuities and for annuity benefits involving life contingencies arising from other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, the average over a period of 12 months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of issue or year of purchase, of the interest rate index.
3. For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a year-of-issue basis, except as stated in subparagraph 2., with guarantee duration in excess of 10 years, the lesser of the average over a period of 36 months and the average over a period of 12 months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of issue or purchase, of the interest rate index.
4. For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a year-of-issue basis, except as stated in subparagraph 2., with guarantee duration of 10 years or less, the average over a period of 12 months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of issue or purchase, of the interest rate index.
5. For other annuities with no cash settlement options and for guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options, the average over a period of 12 months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of issue or purchase, of the interest rate index.
6. For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a change-in-fund basis, except as stated in subparagraph 2., the average over a period of 12 months, ending on June 30 of the calendar year of the change in the fund, of the interest rate index.

(e) The interest rate index shall be the Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Average-Monthly Average Corporates as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., as long as this index is calculated by using substantially the same methodology as used by it on January 1, 1981. If Moody's corporate bond yield average ceases to be calculated in this manner, the interest rate index shall be the index approved by rule promulgated by the commission. The methodology used in determining the index approved by rule shall be substantially the same as the methodology employed on January 1, 1981, for determining Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Average-Monthly Average Corporates as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

(f) As used in this subsection, an "issue-year basis" of valuation refers to a valuation basis under which the interest rate used to determine the minimum valuation standard for the entire duration of the annuity or guaranteed interest contract is the calendar year valuation interest rate for the year of purchase of the annuity or guaranteed interest contract; and the "change-in-fund" basis of valuation refers to a valuation basis under which the interest rate used to determine the minimum valuation standard applicable to each change in the fund held under the annuity or guaranteed interest contract is the calendar year valuation interest rate for the year of the change in the fund.

(7) COMMISSIONERS' RESERVE VALUATION METHOD.--

(a)1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subsections (11) and (14), reserves according to the commissioners' reserve valuation method, for the life insurance and endowment benefits of policies providing for a uniform amount of insurance and requiring the payment of uniform premiums, shall be the excess, if any, of the present value, at the date of valuation, of such future guaranteed benefits provided for by such policies, over the then-present value of any future modified net premiums therefor. The modified net premiums for any such policy shall be such uniform percentage of the respective contract premiums for such benefits that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all such modified net premiums shall be equal to the sum of the then-present value of such benefits provided for by the policy and the excess of sub-subparagraph a. over sub-subparagraph b. as follows:

a. A net-level annual premium equal to the present value, at the date of issue, of such benefits provided for after the first policy year, divided by the present value, at the date of issue, of an annuity of one per annum payable on the first and each subsequent anniversary of such policy on which a premium falls due; provided, however, that such net-level annual premium shall not exceed the net-level annual premium on the 19-year premium whole life plan for insurance of the same amount at an age 1 year higher than the age at issue of such policy.

b. A net-1-year-term premium for such benefits provided for in the first policy year.

2. For any life insurance policy which is issued on or after January 1, 1985, for which the contract premium in the first policy year exceeds that of the second year and for which no comparable additional benefit is provided in the first year for such excess, and which provides an endowment benefit, a cash surrender value, or a combination thereof in an amount greater than such excess premium, the reserve according to the commissioners' reserve valuation method as of any policy anniversary occurring on or before the assumed ending date, defined herein as the first policy anniversary on which the sum of any endowment benefit and any cash surrender value then available is greater than such excess premium, shall, except as otherwise provided in subsection (11), be the greater of the reserve as of such policy anniversary calculated as described in subparagraph 1. and the reserve as of such policy anniversary calculated as described in subparagraph 1. but with:

a. The value defined in subparagraph 1. being reduced by 15 percent of the amount of such excess first year premium;

b. All present values of benefits and premiums being determined without reference to premiums or benefits provided for by the policy after the assumed ending date;

c. The policy being assumed to mature on such date as an endowment; and

d. The cash surrender value provided on such date being considered as an endowment benefit.

In making the above comparison, the mortality and interest bases stated in subsections (5) and (6) shall be used.

(b) Reserves according to the commissioners' reserve valuation method for:

1. Life insurance policies providing for a varying amount of insurance or requiring the payment of varying premiums;

2. Group annuity and pure endowment contracts, purchased under a retirement plan or plan of deferred compensation, established or maintained by an employer, including a partnership or sole proprietorship, or by an employee organization, or by both, other than a plan providing individual

retirement accounts or individual retirement annuities under s. 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, as now or hereafter amended;

3. Disability and accidental death benefits in all policies and contracts; and

4. All other benefits, except life insurance and endowment benefits in life insurance policies, and benefits provided by all other annuity and pure endowment contracts,

shall be calculated by a method which is consistent with and yields results consistent with the principles of paragraph (a).

(c) This subsection shall apply to all annuity and pure endowment contracts other than group annuity and pure endowment contracts purchased under a retirement plan or plan of deferred compensation, established or maintained by an employer, including a partnership or sole proprietorship, or by an employee organization, or by both, other than a plan providing individual retirement accounts or individual retirement annuities under s. 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, as now or hereafter amended. Reserves according to the commissioners' annuity reserve method for benefits under annuity or pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, shall be the greatest of the respective excesses of the present values, at the date of valuation, of the future guaranteed benefits, including guaranteed nonforfeiture benefits, provided for by such contracts at the end of each respective contract year, over the present value, at the date of valuation, of any future valuation considerations derived from future gross considerations, required by the terms of such contract, that become payable prior to the end of such respective contract year. The future guaranteed benefits shall be determined by using the mortality table, if any, and the interest rate or rates specified in such contracts for determining guaranteed benefits. The valuation considerations are the portions of the respective gross considerations applied under the terms of such contracts to determine nonforfeiture values.

(8) MINIMUM AGGREGATE RESERVES.--

(a) In no event shall an insurer's aggregate reserves for all life insurance policies, excluding disability and accidental death benefits, issued on or after the operative date of s. 627.476, be less than the aggregate reserves calculated in accordance with the methods set forth in subsections (7), (11), and (12) and the mortality table or tables and rate or rates of interest used in calculating nonforfeiture benefits for such policies.

(b) In no event may the aggregate reserves for all policies, contracts, and benefits be less than the aggregate reserves determined by the qualified actuary to be necessary to render the opinion required by subsection (3).

(9) OPTIONAL RESERVE BASIS.--

(a) Reserves for all policies and contracts issued prior to the operative date of s. 627.476 may be calculated, at the option of the insurer, according to any standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for all such policies and contracts than the minimum reserves required by the laws in effect immediately prior to such date.

(b) For any category of policies, contracts, or benefits specified in subsections (5) and (6), issued on or after the operative date of s. 627.476 (the Standard Nonforfeiture Law for Life Insurance), reserves may be calculated, at the option of the insurer, according to any standard or standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for such category than those calculated according to the minimum standard herein provided; but the rate or rates of interest used for policies and contracts, other than annuity

and pure endowment contracts, shall not be higher than the corresponding rate or rates of interest used in calculating any nonforfeiture benefits provided for therein.

(10) LOWER VALUATIONS.--An insurer which at any time had adopted any standard of valuation producing greater aggregate reserves than those calculated according to the minimum standard herein provided may, with the approval of the office, adopt any lower standard of valuation, but not lower than the minimum herein provided; however, for the purposes of this subsection, the holding of additional reserves previously determined by a qualified actuary to be necessary to render the opinion required by subsection (3) shall not be deemed to be the adoption of a higher standard of valuation.

(11) DEFICIENCY RESERVE.--If in any contract year the gross premium charged by any life insurer on any policy or contract is less than the valuation net premium for the policy or contract calculated by the method used in calculating the reserve thereon but using the minimum valuation standards of mortality and rate of interest, there shall be maintained on such policy or contract a deficiency reserve in addition to the reserve defined by subsections (7) and (12). For each such policy or contract, the deficiency reserve shall be the present value, according to the minimum valuation standards of mortality and rate of interest, of the differences between all such valuation net premiums and the corresponding premiums charged for such policy or contract during the remainder of the premium-paying period. For any category of policies, contracts, or benefits specified in subsections (5) and (6), issued on or after the operative date of s. 627.476 (the Standard Nonforfeiture Law for Life Insurance), the aggregate deficiency reserves may be reduced by the amount, if any, by which the aggregate reserves actually calculated in accordance with subsection (9) exceed the minimum aggregate reserves prescribed by subsection (8). The minimum valuation standards of mortality and rate of interest referred to in this subsection are those standards stated in subsections (5) and (6). However, for any life insurance policy which is issued on or after January 1, 1985, for which the gross premium in the first policy year exceeds that of the second year and for which no comparable additional benefit is provided in the first year for such excess, and which provides an endowment benefit, a cash surrender value, or a combination thereof in an amount greater than such excess premium, the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall be applied as if the method actually used in calculating the reserve for such policy were the method described in subsection (7), the provisions of subparagraph (7)(a)2. being ignored. The amount of the deficiency reserve, if any, at each policy anniversary of such a policy shall be the excess, if any, of the amount determined by the foregoing provisions of this subsection plus the reserve calculated by the method described in subsection (7), the provisions of subparagraph (7)(a)2. being ignored, over the reserve actually calculated by the method described in subsection (7), the provisions of subparagraph (7)(a)2. being taken into account.

(12) ALTERNATE METHOD FOR DETERMINING RESERVES IN CERTAIN CASES.--In the case of any plan of life insurance which provides for future premium determination, the amounts of which are to be determined by the insurer based on then estimates of future experience, or in the case of any plan of life insurance or annuity which is of such a nature that the minimum reserves cannot be determined by the methods described in subsection (7), the reserves which are held under any such plan shall:

- (a) Be appropriate in relation to the benefits and the pattern of premiums for that plan; and
- (b) Be computed by a method which is consistent with the principles of this section, as determined by rules promulgated by the commission.

(13) CREDIT LIFE AND DISABILITY POLICIES.--

(a) For policies issued prior to January 1, 2004:

1. The minimum reserve for single-premium credit disability insurance, monthly premium credit life insurance, and monthly premium credit disability insurance shall be the unearned gross premium.

690-162.203
Rulemaking Authority

2. As to single-premium credit life insurance policies, the insurer shall establish and maintain reserves that are not less than the value, at the valuation date, of the risk for the unexpired portion of the period for which the premium has been paid as computed on the basis of the commissioners' 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table and 3.5 percent interest. At the discretion of the office, the insurer may make a reasonable assumption as to the ages at which net premiums are to be determined. In lieu of the foregoing basis, reserves based upon unearned gross premiums may be used at the option of the insurer.

(b) For policies issued on or after January 1, 2004:

1. The minimum reserve for single-premium credit disability insurance shall be either:

a. The unearned gross premium, or

b. Based upon a morbidity table that is adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and is specified in a rule the commission adopts pursuant to subsection (14).

2. The minimum reserve for monthly premium credit disability insurance shall be the unearned gross premium.

3. The minimum reserve for monthly premium credit life insurance shall be the unearned gross premium.

4. As to single-premium credit life insurance policies, the insurer shall establish and maintain reserves that are not less than the value, at the valuation date, of the risk for the unexpired portion of the period for which the premium has been paid as computed on the basis of the commissioners' 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table or any ordinary mortality table, adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, that is approved by rule adopted by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies; and an interest rate determined in accordance with subsection (6). At the discretion of the office, the insurer may make a reasonable assumption as to the ages at which net premiums are to be determined. In lieu of the foregoing basis, reserves based upon unearned gross premiums may be used at the option of the insurer.

(14) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR HEALTH PLANS.--The commission shall adopt a rule containing the minimum standards applicable to the valuation of health plans in accordance with sound actuarial principles.

624.307 General powers; duties.--

(1) The department and office shall enforce the provisions of this code and shall execute the duties imposed upon them by this code, within the respective jurisdiction of each, as provided by law.

624.308 Rules.--

- (1) The department and the commission may each adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement provisions of law conferring duties upon the department or the commission, respectively.

625.121 Standard Valuation Law; life insurance.--

- (5) MINIMUM STANDARD FOR VALUATION OF POLICIES AND CONTRACTS ISSUED ON OR AFTER OPERATIVE DATE OF STANDARD NONFORFEITURE LAW.--Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (h) and subsections (6), (11), and (14), the minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued on or after the operative date of s. 627.476 (Standard Nonforfeiture Law for Life Insurance) shall be the commissioners' reserve valuation method defined in subsections (7), (11), and (14); 5 percent interest for group annuity and pure endowment contracts and 3.5 percent interest for all other such policies and contracts, or in the case of life insurance policies and contracts, other than annuity and pure endowment contracts, issued on or after July 1, 1973, 4 percent interest for such policies issued prior to October 1, 1979, and 4.5 percent interest for such policies issued on or after October 1, 1979; and the following tables:

- (a) For all ordinary policies of life insurance issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies:

1. For policies issued prior to the operative date of s. 627.476(9), the commissioners' 1958 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table; except that, for any category of such policies issued on female risks, modified net premiums and present values, referred to in subsection (7), may be calculated according to an age not more than 6 years younger than the actual age of the insured.
2. For policies issued on or after the operative date of s. 627.476(9), the commissioners' 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table or, at the election of the insurer for any one or more specified plans of life insurance, the commissioners' 1980 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table with Ten-Year Select Mortality Factors.
3. For policies issued on or after July 1, 2004, ordinary mortality tables, adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies.

- (b) For all industrial life insurance policies issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies:

1. For policies issued prior to the first date to which the commissioners' 1961 Standard Industrial Mortality Table is applicable according to s. 627.476, the 1941 Standard Industrial Mortality Table; and
2. For such policies issued on or after that date, the commissioners' 1961 Standard Industrial Mortality Table.

- (c) For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the 1937 Standard Annuity Mortality Table or, at the option of the insurer, the Annuity Mortality Table for 1949, Ultimate, or any modification of either of these tables approved by the office.

- (d) For group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the Group Annuity Mortality Table for 1951; any modification of such table

approved by the office; or, at the option of the insurer, any of the tables or modifications of tables specified for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(e) For total and permanent disability benefits in or supplementary to ordinary policies or contracts:

1. For policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1966, the tables of period 2 disablement rates and the 1930 to 1950 termination rates of the 1952 disability study of the Society of Actuaries, with due regard to the type of benefit;
2. For policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1961, and prior to January 1, 1966, either those tables or, at the option of the insurer, the class three disability table (1926);
3. For policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the class three disability table (1926); and
4. For policies or contracts issued on or after July 1, 2004, tables of disablement rates and termination rates adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for those policies or contracts.

Any such table for active lives shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(f) For accidental death benefits in or supplementary to policies:

1. For policies issued on or after January 1, 1966, the 1959 Accidental Death Benefits Table;
2. For policies issued on or after January 1, 1961, and prior to January 1, 1966, either that table or, at the option of the insurer, the Intercompany Double Indemnity Mortality Table;
3. For policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the Intercompany Double Indemnity Mortality Table; and
4. For policies issued on or after July 1, 2004, tables of accidental death benefits adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for those policies.

Either table shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(g) For group life insurance, life insurance issued on the substandard basis, and other special benefits, such tables as may be approved by the office as being sufficient with relation to the benefits provided by such policies.

(h) Except as provided in subsection (6), the minimum standard for the valuation of all individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after the operative date of this paragraph and for all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after such operative date under group annuity and pure endowment contracts shall be the commissioners' reserve valuation method defined in subsection (7) and the following tables and interest rates:

1. For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued prior to October 1, 1979, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, the 1971 Individual Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 6 percent interest for single-premium

immediate annuity contracts and 4 percent interest for all other individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

2. For individual single-premium immediate annuity contracts issued on or after October 1, 1979, and prior to October 1, 1986, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, the 1971 Individual Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 7.5 percent interest. For such contracts issued on or after October 1, 1986, the 1983 Individual Annual Mortality Table, or any modification of such table approved by the office, and the applicable calendar year statutory valuation interest rate as described in subsection (6).
3. For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after October 1, 1979, and prior to October 1, 1986, other than single-premium immediate annuity contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, the 1971 Individual Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 5.5 percent interest for single-premium deferred annuity and pure endowment contracts and 4.5 percent interest for all other such individual annuity and pure endowment contracts. For such contracts issued on or after October 1, 1986, the 1983 Individual Annual Mortality Table, or any modification of such table approved by the office, and the applicable calendar year statutory valuation interest rate as described in subsection (6).
4. For all annuities and pure endowments purchased prior to October 1, 1979, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under such contracts, the 1971 Group Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 6 percent interest.
5. For all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after October 1, 1979, and prior to October 1, 1986, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under such contracts, the 1971 Group Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of this table approved by the office, and 7.5 percent interest. For such contracts purchased on or after October 1, 1986, the 1983 Group Annuity Mortality Table, or any modification of such table approved by the office, and the applicable calendar year statutory valuation interest rate as described in subsection (6).

After July 1, 1973, any insurer may have filed with the former Department of Insurance a written notice of its election to comply with the provisions of this paragraph after a specified date before January 1, 1979, which shall be the operative date of this paragraph for such insurer. However, an insurer may elect a different operative date for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts from that elected for group annuity and pure endowment contracts. If an insurer makes no such election, the operative date of this paragraph for such insurer shall be January 1, 1979.

(i) In lieu of the mortality tables specified in this subsection, and subject to rules previously adopted by the former Department of Insurance, the insurance company may, at its option:

1. Substitute the applicable 1958 CSO or CET Smoker and Nonsmoker Mortality Tables, in lieu of the 1980 CSO or CET mortality table standard, for policies issued on or after the operative date of s. 627.476(9) and before January 1, 1989.
2. Substitute the applicable 1980 CSO or CET Smoker and Nonsmoker Mortality Tables in lieu of the 1980 CSO or CET mortality table standard;
3. Use the Annuity 2000 Mortality Table for determining the minimum standard of valuation for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after January 1, 1998, and before July 1, 1998.

4. Use the 1994 GAR Table for determining the minimum standard of valuation for annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after January 1, 1998, and before July 1, 1998, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(j) The commission may adopt by rule the model regulation for valuation of life insurance policies as approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in March 1999, including tables of select mortality factors, and may make the regulation effective for policies issued on or after January 1, 2000.

(k) For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after July 1, 2004, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under those contracts, individual annuity mortality tables adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for those contracts.

(l) For all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after July 1, 2004, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under those contracts, group annuity mortality tables adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, adopted by rule by the commission for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for those contracts.

624.307 General powers; duties.--

(1) The department and office shall enforce the provisions of this code and shall execute the duties imposed upon them by this code, within the respective jurisdiction of each, as provided by law.