

Insurance Department

2001 CSO Mortality Table

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Sec. 38a-78-26. Purpose

The purpose of sections 38a-78-26 to 38a-78-30, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is to recognize, permit and prescribe the use of the 2001 Commissioners Standard Ordinary (CSO) Mortality Table for use in determining minimum reserve liabilities in accordance with the Standard Valuation Law, subsection (d) of section 38a-78 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(Adopted effective March 30, 2005)

Sec. 38a-78-27. Definitions

As used in sections 38a-78-26 to 38a-78-30, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies:

(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, proposed to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Life and Health Actuarial Task Force at its June 2002 meeting and adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in December 2002. The 2001 CSO Mortality Table is included in the Proceedings of the NAIC (2nd Quarter 2002). 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.

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

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

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

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

(f) "Commissioner" means the Insurance Commissioner.

(Adopted effective March 30, 2005)

Sec. 38a-78-28. 2001 CSO mortality table

(a) At the election of the company for any one or more specified plans of insurance and subject to the conditions stated in Section 38a-78-29 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, the 2001 CSO Mortality Table may be used as the minimum standard for policies issued after April 1, 2005 and before the date specified in subsection (b) of this section to which subsection (d) of section 38a-78 of the Connecticut General Statutes and subsection (e)(8)(C)(vi) of section 38a-439 of the Connecticut General Statutes are applicable. If the company elects to use the 2001 CSO Mortality Table, it shall do so for both valuation and nonforfeiture purposes. With respect to domestic life insurers only, written notice of election to comply with the provisions of this subsection on or after a specified date shall be filed with the commissioner.

(b) Subject to the conditions stated in Section 38a-78-29 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, the 2001 CSO Mortality Table shall be used in determining minimum standards for policies issued on and after January 1, 2009 to which subsection (d) of section 38a-78 of the Standard Valuation Law and subsection (e)(8)(C)(vi) of section 38a-439 of the Standard Nonforfeiture Law are applicable.

(Adopted effective March 30, 2005)

Sec. 38a-78-29. Conditions

(a) For each plan of insurance with separate rates for smokers and nonsmokers an insurer may use:

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

(2) Smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables to determine the valuation net premiums and additional minimum reserves, if any, required by subsection (j) of section 38a-78 of the Connecticut General Statutes and use composite mortality tables to determine the basic minimum reserves, minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits; or

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

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

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

(d) When the 2001 CSO Mortality Table is the minimum reserve standard for any plan for a company, the actuarial opinion in the annual statement filed with the commissioner shall be based on an asset adequacy analysis as specified in section 38a-78-5 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

(Adopted effective March 30, 2005)

Sec. 38a-78-30. Separability

If any provision of sections 38a-78-26 to 38a-78-29, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or its application to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of said sections and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

(Adopted effective March 30, 2005)