

191—42.3(508) Use of gender-blended mortality tables. For any policy of insurance on the life of either a male or female insured delivered or issued for delivery in this state after the operative date of Iowa Code section 508.37, an insurer may:

42.3(1) Substitute a mortality table which is a blend of the 1980 CSO Table (M) and the 1980 CSO Table (F) with or without Ten-Year Select Mortality Factors for the 1980 CSO Table, with or without Ten-Year Select Mortality Factors for use in determining minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture values, and

42.3(2) Substitute a mortality table which is of the same blend as used in subrule 42.3(1) above but applied to form a blend of the 1980 CET Table (M) and the 1980 CET Table (F) for the 1980 CET Table for use in determining minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

42.3(3) The following tables, as developed and revised by the Society of Actuaries and adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners shall be considered as the basis for acceptable gender-blended mortality tables:

a. 100 percent male 0 percent female, for tables to be designated as the “1980 CSO-A” and “1980 CET-A” tables.

b. 80 percent male 20 percent female, for tables to be designated as the “1980 CSO-B” and “1980 CET-B” tables.

c. 60 percent male 40 percent female, for tables to be designated as the “1980 CSO-C” and “1980 CET-C” tables.

d. 50 percent male 50 percent female, for tables to be designated as the “1980 CSO-D” and “1980 CET-D” tables.

e. 40 percent male 60 percent female, for tables to be designated as the “1980 CSO-E” and “1980 CET-E” tables.

f. 20 percent male 80 percent female, for tables to be designated as the “1980 CSO-F” and “1980 CET-F” tables.

g. 0 percent male 100 percent female, for tables to be designated as the “1980 CSO-G” and “1980 CET-G” tables.

Tables 1980 CSO-A, 1980 CET-A, 1980 CSO-G, and 1980 CET-G shall not be used with respect to policies issued on or after January 1, 1985, except where 90 percent or more of persons insured thereunder are anticipated to be of one gender or except for certain policies converted from group insurance. Such group conversions issued on or after January 1, 1986, shall use mortality tables based on the blend of lives by gender expected for such policies if the group conversion policy is considered to be controlled by the decision in *Arizona Governing Committee v. Norris*.