

**191—91.4(508) Conditions.**

**91.4(1)** For each plan of insurance with separate rates for smokers and nonsmokers, an insurer may use:

*a.* Composite mortality tables to determine minimum reserve liabilities and minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits;

*b.* Smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables to determine the valuation net premiums and additional minimum reserves, if any, required by Iowa Code section 508.36(10), and use composite mortality tables to determine the basic minimum reserves, minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits; or

*c.* Smoker and nonsmoker mortality tables to determine minimum reserve liabilities and minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

**91.4(2)** For plans of insurance without separate rates for smokers and nonsmokers, the composite mortality tables shall be used.

**91.4(3)** For the purpose of determining minimum reserve liabilities and minimum cash surrender values and amounts of paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, the 2001 CSO Mortality Table may, at the option of the company for each plan of insurance, be used in its ultimate or select and ultimate form, subject to the restrictions of rule 91.5(508) relative to use of the select and ultimate form.

**91.4(4)** 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 191—subrule 5.34(6). The commissioner may exempt a company from this requirement if it does business only in this state and no other state.