

**State of Utah**  
**Administrative Rule Analysis**  
Revised June 2022

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE		
TYPE OF RULE: New <input type="checkbox"/> ; Amendment <input type="checkbox"/> ; Repeal <input type="checkbox"/> ; Repeal and Reenact <input type="checkbox"/>		
Title No. - Rule No. - Section No.		
Rule or Section Number:	R590-289	Filing ID: Office Use Only

**Agency Information**

<b>1. Department:</b>	Insurance	
<b>Agency:</b>	Administration	
<b>Room number:</b>	Suite 2300	
<b>Building:</b>	Taylorsville State Office Building	
<b>Street address:</b>	4315 S. 2700 W.	
<b>City, state and zip:</b>	Taylorsville, UT 84129	
<b>Mailing address:</b>	PO Box 146901	
<b>City, state and zip:</b>	Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6901	
<b>Contact persons:</b>		
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Phone:</b>	<b>Email:</b>
Steve Gooch	801-957-9322	sgooch@utah.gov
<b>Please address questions regarding information on this notice to the agency.</b>		

**General Information**

<b>2. Rule or section catchline:</b>
R590-289. Term and Universal Life Insurance Reserve Financing
<b>3. Purpose of the new rule or reason for the change</b> (Why is the agency submitting this filing?):
This rule is required to maintain the department's accreditation with the NAIC. The rule enhances company solvency and prevents reserve financing arrangements that could result in inadequate assets supporting ceded liabilities.
<b>4. Summary of the new rule or change</b> (What does this filing do? If this is a repeal and reenact, explain the substantive differences between the repealed rule and the reenacted rule):
The rule sets standards for granting credit for reinsurance under reserve financing arrangements pertaining to life insurance policies that contain guaranteed nonlevel gross premiums, guaranteed nonlevel benefits, and universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees.

**Fiscal Information**

<b>5. Provide an estimate and written explanation of the aggregate anticipated cost or savings to:</b>
<b>A) State budget:</b>
There is no anticipated cost or savings to the state budget. The rule only applies to a life insurance company domiciled in Utah that cedes liabilities under certain reinsurance treaties. There are no Utah domiciled companies with policies or reinsurance treaties that are subject to this rule. The rule is being filed because it is necessary for Utah to maintain its accreditation with the NAIC, which is critical to the department's function.
<b>B) Local governments:</b>
There is no anticipated cost or savings to local governments. The rule only applies to a life insurance company domiciled in Utah that cedes liabilities under certain reinsurance treaties. It has no bearing on local governments.
<b>C) Small businesses</b> ("small business" means a business employing 1-49 persons):
There is no anticipated cost or savings to small businesses. The rule only applies to a life insurance company domiciled in Utah that cedes liabilities under certain reinsurance treaties. There are no Utah domiciled companies with policies or reinsurance treaties that are subject to this rule.
<b>D) Non-small businesses</b> ("non-small business" means a business employing 50 or more persons):

There is no anticipated cost or savings to non-small businesses. The rule only applies to a life insurance company domiciled in Utah that cedes liabilities under certain reinsurance treaties. There are no Utah domiciled companies with policies or reinsurance treaties that are subject to this rule.

**E) Persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities** ("person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or public or private organization of any character other than an **agency**):

There is no anticipated cost or savings to any other persons. The rule only applies to a life insurance company domiciled in Utah that cedes liabilities under certain reinsurance treaties. There are no Utah domiciled companies with policies or reinsurance treaties that are subject to this rule.

**F) Compliance costs for affected persons** (How much will it cost an impacted entity to adhere to this rule or its changes?):

There are no compliance costs for any affected persons. There are no Utah domiciled companies with policies or reinsurance treaties that are subject to this rule, and hence nobody to comply with it. The rule is being filed because it is necessary for Utah to maintain its accreditation with the NAIC, which is critical to the department's function.

**G) Regulatory Impact Summary Table** (This table only includes fiscal impacts that could be measured. If there are inestimable fiscal impacts, they will not be included in this table. Inestimable impacts will be included in narratives above.)

<b>Regulatory Impact Table</b>			
<b>Fiscal Cost</b>	<b>FY2023</b>	<b>FY2024</b>	<b>FY2025</b>
State Government	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Fiscal Cost</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Fiscal Benefits</b>	<b>FY2023</b>	<b>FY2024</b>	<b>FY2025</b>
State Government	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Fiscal Benefits</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Net Fiscal Benefits</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**H) Department head comments on fiscal impact and approval of regulatory impact analysis:**

The Commissioner of Insurance, Jonathan T. Pike, has reviewed and approved this regulatory impact analysis.

**Citation Information**

**6. Provide citations to the statutory authority for the rule. If there is also a federal requirement for the rule, provide a citation to that requirement:**

Section 31A-2-201	Section 31A-17-404.3	

**Incorporations by Reference Information**

**7. Incorporations by Reference** (if this rule incorporates more than two items by reference, please include additional tables):

**A) This rule adds, updates, or removes the following title of materials incorporated by references** (a copy of materials incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules; *if none, leave blank*):

<b>Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	
<b>Issue Date</b>	
<b>Issue or Version</b>	

**B) This rule adds, updates, or removes the following title of materials incorporated by references** (a copy of materials incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules; *if none, leave blank*):

<b>Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	
<b>Issue Date</b>	
<b>Issue or Version</b>	

**Public Notice Information**

**8. The public may submit written or oral comments to the agency identified in box 1.** (The public may also request a hearing by submitting a written request to the agency. See Section 63G-3-302 and Rule R15-1 for more information.)

**A) Comments will be accepted until:** 11/14/2022

**B) A public hearing (optional) will be held:**

<b>On (mm/dd/yyyy):</b>	<b>At (hh:mm AM/PM):</b>	<b>At (place):</b>

**9. This rule change MAY become effective on:** 11/21/2022

NOTE: The date above is the date the agency anticipates making the rule or its changes effective. It is NOT the effective date.

**Agency Authorization Information**

**To the agency:** Information requested on this form is required by Sections 63G-3-301, 302, 303, and 402. Incomplete forms will be returned to the agency for completion, possibly delaying publication in the *Utah State Bulletin* and delaying the first possible effective date.

<b>Agency head or designee and title:</b>	Steve Gooch, Public Information Officer	<b>Date:</b>	09/30/2022
---	---	--------------	------------

**R590. Insurance, Administration.**

**R590-289. Term and Universal Life Insurance Reserve Financing.**

**R590-289-1. Authority.**

This rule is promulgated by the commissioner pursuant to Sections 31A-2-201 and 31A-17-404.3.

**R590-289-2. Purpose and Scope.**

(1) The purpose of this rule is to:

(a) establish among NAIC members uniform standards governing reserve financing arrangements that pertain to:

(i) a life insurance policy containing guaranteed nonlevel gross premiums;

(ii) a life insurance policy containing guaranteed nonlevel benefits; and

(iii) a universal life insurance policy with secondary guarantees; and

(b) ensure that, with respect to each such financing arrangement, funds consisting of primary security and other security, as defined in this rule, are held by or on behalf of each ceding insurer in the forms and amounts required in this rule.

(2) This rule applies to a reinsurance treaty that cedes liabilities pertaining to a covered policy, as that term is defined in this rule, issued by any life insurance company domiciled in this state.

(3) In the event of a conflict between this rule and Rule R590-173, this rule applies to the extent of the conflict.

(4) This rule does not apply to a transaction described in this subsection.

(a) Reinsurance of:

(i) a policy that satisfies the criteria for exemption set forth in Sections R590-198-6.F and R590-198-6.G and is issued before the later of:

(A) the effective date of this rule; or

(B) the date on which the ceding insurer begins to apply the provisions of VM-20 to establish the ceded policies' statutory reserves, but in no event later than January 1, 2020;

(ii) a portion of a policy that satisfies the criteria for exemption set forth in Section R590-198-6.E and is issued before the

later of:

(A) the effective date of this rule; or

(B) the date on which the ceding insurer begins to apply the provisions of VM-20 to establish the ceded policies' statutory reserves, but in no event later than January 1, 2020;

(iii) a universal life policy that meets the following requirements:  
(A) the secondary guarantee period, if any, is five years or less;  
(B) the specified premium for the secondary guarantee period is not less than the net level reserve premium for the secondary guarantee period based on the Commissioners Standard Ordinary (CSO) valuation tables and valuation interest rate applicable to the issue year of the policy; and  
(C) the initial surrender charge is not less than 100% of the first year annualized specified premium for the secondary guarantee period;  
(iv) a credit life insurance policy;  
(v) a variable life insurance policy where the amount of insurance or duration of coverage varies according to the investment experience of a separate account; or  
(vi) a group life insurance certificate, unless the certificate provides for a stated or implied schedule of maximum gross premiums required to continue coverage in force for a period in excess of one year.  
(b) Reinsurance ceded to an assuming insurer that meets the applicable requirements of Subsection 31A-17-404(6).  
(c) Reinsurance ceded to an assuming insurer that:  
(i) meets the applicable requirements of Subsections 31A-17-404(3), 31A-17-404(4), and 31A-17-404(5);  
(ii) prepares statutory financial statements in compliance with the NAIC Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual, without any departures from NAIC statutory accounting practices and procedures pertaining to the admissibility or valuation of assets or liabilities that increase the assuming insurer's reported surplus and are material enough that they need to be disclosed in the financial statement of the assuming insurer pursuant to Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles No. 1 ("SSAP 1"); and  
(iii) is not in a Company Action Level Event, Regulatory Action Level Event, Authorized Control Level Event, or Mandatory Control Level Event as those terms are defined in Title 31A, Chapter 17, Part 6, Risk-Based Capital, when its risk-based capital, (RBC) is calculated in accordance with the life risk-based capital report including overview and instructions for companies, which may be amended by the NAIC from time to time, without deviation.  
(d) Reinsurance ceded to an assuming insurer that:  
(i) meets the applicable requirements of Section 31A-17-404;  
(ii) is not an affiliate, as that term is defined in Section 31A-1-301, of:  
(A) the insurer ceding the business to the assuming insurer; or  
(B) an insurer that directly or indirectly ceded the business to that ceding insurer;  
(iii) prepares statutory financial statements in compliance with the NAIC Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual;  
(iv) is both:  
(A) licensed or accredited in at least ten states including its state of domicile; and  
(B) not licensed in any state as a captive, special purpose vehicle, special purpose financial captive, special purpose life reinsurance company, limited purpose subsidiary, or any other similar licensing regime; and  
(v) is not, or would not be, below 500% of the Authorized Control Level RBC as that term is defined in Title 31A, Chapter 17, Part 6, Risk-Based Capital, when its RBC is calculated in accordance with the life risk-based capital report including overview and instructions for companies, which may be amended by the NAIC from time to time, without deviation, and without recognition of any departures from NAIC statutory accounting practices and procedures pertaining to the admission or valuation of assets or liabilities that increase the assuming insurer's reported surplus.  
(e) Reinsurance ceded to an assuming insurer that meets the requirements of Subsection 31A-17-404.3(5).  
(f) Reinsurance not otherwise exempt under Subsections (4)(a) through (4)(e) if the commissioner, after consulting with the NAIC Financial Analysis Working Group or other group of regulators designated by the NAIC, as applicable, determines under all the facts and circumstances that the following apply:  
(i) the risks are clearly outside of the intent and purpose of this rule;  
(ii) the risks are included within the scope of this rule only as a technicality; and  
(iii) the application of this rule to those risks is not necessary to provide appropriate protection to policyholders.  
(5) A decision to exempt a reinsurance treaty under Subsection (4)(f) shall be written and shall include the general basis for the decision and a summary description of the treaty.

### **R590-289-3. Definitions.**

Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 31A-1-301. Additional terms are defined as follows:  
(1) "Actuarial method" means the methodology used to determine the required level of primary security.  
(2) "Covered policy" means a policy, other than a grandfathered policy, that is:  
(a) a life insurance policy with guaranteed nonlevel gross premiums or guaranteed nonlevel benefits, except for flexible premium universal a life insurance policy; or  
(b) a flexible premium universal life insurance policy with provisions resulting in the ability of a policyholder to keep a policy in force over a secondary guarantee period.  
(3) "Grandfathered policy" means a covered policy that was:  
(a) issued before January 1, 2015; and  
(b) ceded, as of December 31, 2014, as part of a reinsurance treaty that would not have met one of the exemptions set forth in Subsection R590-289-2(4) had that section then been in effect.  
(4) "Non-covered policy" means a policy that does not meet the definition of a covered policy, including a grandfathered policy.

(5) "Other security" means security acceptable to the commissioner other than security meeting the definition of primary security.

(6) "Primary security" means:

(a) cash;

(b) security meeting the requirements of Subsection 31A-17-404.1(2)(b), but excluding:

(i) a synthetic letter of credit, contingent note, credit-linked note, or other similar security that operates in a manner similar to a letter of credit; and

(ii) security issued by the ceding insurer or its affiliate; and

(c) in the case of a security held in connection with funds-withheld and modified coinsurance reinsurance treaties:

(i) a commercial loan in good standing of CM3 quality or higher;

(ii) a policy loan; or

(iii) a derivative acquired in the normal course and used to support and hedge liabilities pertaining to the actual risks in the policy ceded pursuant to the reinsurance treaty.

(7) "Required level of primary security" means the dollar amount determined by applying the actuarial method to the risks ceded with respect to a covered policy, but not more than the total reserve ceded.

(8) "Valuation manual" means the valuation manual adopted by the NAIC as described in Subsection 31A-17-514(2)(a).

(9) "VM-20" means "Requirements for Principle-Based Reserves for Life Products," including all relevant definitions, from the Valuation Manual.

#### **R590-289-4. The Actuarial Method.**

(1) The actuarial method to establish the required level of primary security for each reinsurance treaty subject to this rule shall be VM-20, applied on a treaty-by-treaty basis, including all relevant definitions, from the valuation manual as then in effect, applied as follows:

(a)(i) For a covered policy described in Subsection R590-289-3(2)(a), the actuarial method is the greater of the deterministic reserve or the net premium reserve (NPR) regardless of whether the criteria for exemption testing can be met.

(ii) If a covered policy does not meet the requirements of the stochastic reserve exclusion test in the valuation manual, then the actuarial method is the greatest of the deterministic reserve, the stochastic reserve, or the NPR.

(iii) If a covered policy is reinsured in a reinsurance treaty that also contains a covered policy described in Subsection R590-289-4(2)(b), the ceding insurer may elect to instead use Subsection (1)(b) as the actuarial method for the entire reinsurance agreement.

(iv) Regardless of whether the actuarial method described in Subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) is used, the actuarial method must comply with any requirement or restriction that the valuation manual imposes when aggregating these policy types for purposes of principle-based reserve calculations.

(b) For a covered policy described in Subsection R590-289-3(2)(b), the actuarial method is the greatest of the deterministic reserve, the stochastic reserve, or the NPR regardless of whether the criteria for exemption testing can be met.

(c) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(d), the actuarial method is to be applied on a gross basis to all risks with respect to the covered policy as originally issued or assumed by the ceding insurer.

(d) If the reinsurance treaty cedes less than 100% of the risk with respect to a covered policy, then the required level of primary security may be reduced as follows:

(i) if a reinsurance treaty cedes only a quota share of some or all of the risks pertaining to a covered policy, the required level of primary security, as well as any adjustment under Subsection (1)(d)(iii), may be reduced to a pro rata portion in accordance with the percentage of the risk ceded;

(ii) if the reinsurance treaty in a non-exempt arrangement cedes only the risks pertaining to a secondary guarantee, the required level of primary security may be reduced by an amount determined by applying the actuarial method on a gross basis to all risks, other than risks related to the secondary guarantee, pertaining to the covered policies, except that for covered policies for which the ceding insurer did not elect to apply the provisions of VM-20 to establish statutory reserves, the required level of primary security may be reduced by the statutory reserve retained by the ceding insurer on those covered policies, where the retained reserve of those covered policies should be reflective of any reduction pursuant to the cession of mortality risk on a yearly renewable term basis in an exempt arrangement;

(iii) if a portion of the covered policy risk is ceded to another reinsurer on a yearly renewable term basis in an exempt arrangement, the required level of primary security may be reduced by the amount resulting by applying the actuarial method including the reinsurance section of VM-20 to the portion of the covered policy risks ceded in the exempt arrangement, except that for a covered policy issued before January 1, 2017, this adjustment is not to exceed the formula:

(A)  $cx / (2 * \text{number of reinsurance premiums per year})$

(B) where cx is:

(I) the cost of life insurance for one year for an individual aged x; and

(II) calculated using the same mortality table used in calculating the net premium reserve; and

(iv) for any other treaty ceding a portion of risk to a different reinsurer, including but not limited to stop loss, excess of loss, and other non-proportional reinsurance treaties, there will be no reduction in the required level of primary security.

(v) It is possible for any combination of Subsections (1)(d)(i) through (1)(d)(iv) to apply. Adjustments to the required level of primary security will be done in the sequence that accurately reflects the portion of the risk ceded via the treaty. The ceding insurer should document the rationale and steps taken to accomplish the adjustments to the required level of primary security due to the cession of less than 100% of the risk. The adjustments for other reinsurance will be made only with respect to reinsurance treaties

entered into directly by the ceding insurer. The ceding insurer will make no adjustment as a result of a retrocession treaty entered into by the assuming insurers.

(e) In no event will the required level of primary security resulting from application of the actuarial method exceed the amount of statutory reserves ceded.

(f) If the ceding insurer cedes risks with respect to a covered policy, including any riders, in more than one reinsurance treaty subject to this rule, in no event will the aggregate required level of primary security for those reinsurance treaties be less than the required level of primary security calculated using the actuarial method as if all risks ceded in those treaties were ceded in a single treaty subject to this rule.

(g) If a reinsurance treaty subject to this rule cedes risk on both covered and non-covered policies, credit for the ceded reserves shall be determined as follows:

(A)(I) the actuarial method shall be used to determine the required level of primary security for the covered policies; and

(II) Section R590-289-5 shall be used to determine the reinsurance credit for the covered policy reserves; and

(B) credit for the non-covered policy reserves shall be granted only to the extent that security, in addition to the security held to satisfy the requirements of Subsection (1)(a), is held by or on behalf of the ceding insurer in accordance with Sections 31A-17-404 and 31A-17-404.1. Any primary security used to meet the requirements of this subsection may not be used to satisfy the required level of primary security for a covered policy.

(2) In calculating the required level of primary security pursuant to the actuarial method, and in determining the amount of primary security and other security, as applicable, held by or on behalf of the ceding insurer, the following shall apply:

(a) for assets, including assets held in trust that would be admitted under the NAIC Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual if they were held by the ceding insurer, the valuations are to be determined:

(i) according to statutory accounting procedures as if the assets were held in the ceding insurer's general account; and

(ii) without taking into consideration the effect of any prescribed or permitted practices;

(b) for all other assets, the valuations are those assigned to the assets for the purpose of determining the amount of reserve credit taken; and

(c) the asset spread tables and asset default cost tables required by VM-20 shall be included in the actuarial method if adopted by the NAIC's Life Actuarial (A) Task Force no later than the December 31 on or immediately preceding the valuation date for which the required level of primary security is being calculated.

(3) The tables of asset spreads and asset default costs shall be incorporated into the actuarial method in the manner specified in VM-20.

#### **R590-289-5. Requirements Applicable to a Covered Policy to Obtain Credit for Reinsurance; Opportunity for Remediation.**

(1) Except as provided in Subsections R590-289-2(4) and R590-289-5(2), credit for reinsurance is allowed with respect to ceded liabilities pertaining to a covered policy if, in addition to all other requirements imposed by law, the following requirements are met on a treaty-by-treaty basis:

(a)(i) the ceding insurer's statutory policy reserves with respect to the covered policy are established in full and in accordance with the applicable requirements of Title 31A, Chapter 17, Part 5, Standard Valuation Law, and related rules and actuarial guidelines; and

(ii) credit claimed for any reinsurance treaty subject to this rule does not exceed the proportionate share of those reserves ceded under the contract;

(b) the ceding insurer determines the required level of primary security with respect to each reinsurance treaty subject to this rule and provides support for its calculation as determined to be acceptable to the commissioner;

(c) funds consisting of primary security, in an amount at least equal to the required level of primary security, are held by or on behalf of the ceding insurer, as security under the reinsurance treaty within the meaning of Section 31A-17-404.1 on a funds withheld, trust, or modified coinsurance basis;

(d) funds consisting of other security, in an amount at least equal to any portion of the statutory reserves as to which primary security is not held pursuant to Subsection (1)(c) are held by or on behalf of the ceding insurer as security under the reinsurance treaty within the meaning of Section 31A-17-404.1;

(e) any trust used to satisfy the requirements of this rule shall comply with all conditions and qualifications of Section R590-173-12, except that:

(i) funds consisting of primary security or other security held in trust will be valued according to the valuation rules set forth in Subsection R590-289-4(2), as applicable;

(ii) there are no affiliate investment limitations with respect to any security held in the trust if the security is not needed to satisfy the requirements of Subsection (1)(c); and

(iii) the reinsurance treaty must prohibit withdrawals or substitutions of trust assets that would leave the fair market value of the primary security within the trust, when aggregated with primary security outside the trust that is held by or on behalf of the ceding insurer in the manner required by Subsection (1)(c), below 102% of the level required by Subsection (1)(c) at the time of the withdrawal or substitution;

(f) the determination of reserve credit under Subsection R590-173-12(4) shall be determined according to the valuation rules set forth in Subsection R590-289-5(2), as applicable; and

(g) the reinsurance treaty has been approved by the commissioner.

(2)(a) The requirements of Subsection (1) must be satisfied as of the date that risks under a covered policy are ceded if such date is on or after the effective date of this rule and on an ongoing basis thereafter.

(b) Under no circumstances will a ceding insurer take or consent to any action or series of actions that would result in a deficiency under Subsection (1)(c) or (1)(d) with respect to any reinsurance treaty under which a covered policy has been ceded, and if a ceding insurer becomes aware at any time that a deficiency exists, it shall use its best efforts to arrange for the deficiency to be eliminated as expeditiously as possible.

(c) Before the due date of each quarterly or annual statement, each life insurance company that has ceded reinsurance within the scope of this rule shall perform an analysis, on a treaty-by-treaty basis, to determine, as to each reinsurance treaty under which a covered policy has been ceded, whether as of the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, or valuation date, the requirements of Subsections (1)(c) and (1)(d) were satisfied.

(d) The ceding insurer shall establish a liability equal to the excess of the credit for reinsurance taken over the amount of primary security actually held pursuant to Subsection (1)(c) unless:

(i) the requirements of Subsections (1)(c) and (1)(d) were satisfied as of the valuation date as to such reinsurance treaty; or

(ii) the deficiency has been eliminated before the due date of the quarterly or annual statement to which the valuation date relates through the addition of primary security or other security, as the case may be, in the amount and in the form as would have caused the requirements of Subsections (1)(c) and (1)(d) to be fully satisfied as of the valuation date.

(e) Nothing in Subsection (1)(b) may be construed to allow a ceding company to maintain any deficiency under Subsection (1)(c) or (1)(d) for any period of time longer than is reasonably necessary to eliminate it.

#### **R590-289-6. Prohibition Against Avoidance.**

No insurer that has a covered policy to which this rule applies may take any action or series of actions, or enter into any transaction or arrangement, or series of transactions or arrangements, if the purpose of the action, transaction, or arrangement or series is to avoid the requirements or circumvent the intent of this rule.

#### **R590-289-7. Severability.**

If any provision of this rule, Rule R590-289, or its application to any person or situation is held invalid, such invalidity does not affect any other provision or application of this rule that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. The remainder of this rule shall be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

**KEY: life insurance, solvency, credit for reinsurance**

**Date of Last Change: 2022**

**Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 31A-2-201; 31A-17-404.3**

!--dar--