Title of Exposure Draft: ASOP No. 38 - Catastrophe Modeling (for all practice areas)

Comment Deadline: January 15, 2021

I. Identification:

Name of Commentator / Company

Gennady Stolyarov II, FSA, ACAS, MAAA, CPCU, ARe, ARC, API, AIS, AIE, AIAF / Lead Actuary, Nevada Division of Insurance

II. ASB Questions (If Any). Responses to any transmittal memorandum questions should be entered below.

Question No.	Commentator Response
N/A	N/A

III. Specific Recommendations:

Section # (e.g. 3.2.a)	Commentator Recommendation (Please provide recommended wording for any suggested changes)	Commentator Rationale (Support for the recommendation)
1.2 – Scope	Either remove "review or evaluation" or clarify	The same reasons apply to both suggested changes.
	that the standard does not apply to an actuary	
	performing a regulatory review.	1. Regulatory review of catastrophe models is subject to
		the criteria of applicable state law. When a regulator seeks
	Option 1: Remove "review or evaluation".	to ascertain whether criteria pursuant to state law have
		been satisfied, this either already presupposes that the
	"1.2 – <u>Scope</u> This ASOP applies to actuaries in any	substantive actions described in this ASOP would be taken
	practice area when performing actuarial services	as part of the basic review process (rendering the ASOP
	with respect to selecting or using catastrophe	redundant and a needless amplifier of documentation) or
	models to assess risk, including but not limited to	else may entail specific steps or criteria not mentioned in
	models of hurricanes, earthquakes, severe	the ASOP (in which case the state-required steps or criteria
	convective storms, terrorist acts, and pandemics.	would supersede the ASOP in any event).
	This standard applies to the selection or use of	
	catastrophe models, whether or not they are	2. ASOPs pertaining to model reviews should apply to
	proprietary in nature."	those actuarial practitioners in the private sector who
		might <i>only</i> have the ASOP to provide guidance to them.
	Option 2: Add sentence to clarify non-	Binding a regulatory reviewer to an ASOP creates the risk
	applicability to a regulatory review.	of a situation where an industry practitioner who is
		submitting a predictive model may argue that the
	"1.2 – <u>Scope</u> This ASOP applies to actuaries in any	requirements of the ASOP have been satisfied and that the
	practice area when performing actuarial services	regulator is therefore obligated to accept the model on
	with respect to selecting, using, reviewing, or	that basis, even if the regulator has remaining questions or
	evaluating catastrophe models to assess risk,	concerns. While regulators have legitimate
	including but not limited to models of hurricanes,	counterarguments to provide in such a situation, the time
	earthquakes, severe convective storms, terrorist	occupied by the back-and-forth exchanges (industry
	acts, and pandemics. This standard applies to the	arguments and regulator counterarguments) can be saved
	selection, use, review, or evaluation of	if industry representatives are unable to use the ASOP to
	catastrophe models, whether or not they are proprietary in nature. This standard does not	pressure a regulator to accept a model that the industry representatives believe to comply with the ASOP.
	apply to an actuary performing a regulatory	representatives believe to comply with the ASOP.
	review subject to the applicable statutes,	3. Another concern is that, if this standard applied to
	regulations, and precedents of the jurisdiction in	regulatory actuaries, then a regulatory actuary who is
	which the review is being performed, as well as to	always required to follow applicable law would always
	the professional judgment of the reviewing	need to include the additional disclosures described in
	regulatory actuary."	Section 4.2 for every model review. This would appear to
	1.505	result in a needless proliferation of "boilerplate"

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3.1 - Preface

Either remove "reviewing or evaluating" or clarify that the standard does not apply to an actuary performing a regulatory review.

Option 1: Remove "reviewing or evaluating".

"3.1 Introduction—In performing actuarial services, an actuary may find it appropriate to select or use catastrophe models. When selecting or using a catastrophe model, the actuary should do the following:"

Option 2: Clarify non-applicability to a regulatory review.

"3.1 Introduction—In performing actuarial services, an actuary may find it appropriate to select, use, review, or evaluate catastrophe models. When selecting, using, reviewing, or evaluating a catastrophe model, the actuary should do the following — unless the actuary is performing a regulatory review of the catastrophe model subject to the applicable statutes, regulations, and precedents of the jurisdiction in which the review is being performed, as well as to the professional judgment of the reviewing regulatory actuary:"

disclosures that are time-consuming for the regulator and could slow down the pace of model reviews – an outcome that would satisfy no one. Everyone is aware that regulators will apply the criteria of applicable law where the provisions thereof prescribe certain assumptions, methods, or approaches. It is understandable for an industry actuary to be required to disclose a difference between that actuary's professional judgment and the applicable law, but this will not occur for a regulatory actuary conducting a model review, since the applicable law is what establishes the default criteria for that review.

4. The NAIC has already developed extensive guidance for regulators for reviewing predictive models. The NAIC CASTF White Paper on Regulatory Review of Predictive Models provides various principles and informational elements that could be relevant in the review of a catastrophe model (if that catastrophe model is based on generalized linear modeling techniques and is applied to personal automobile or home insurance). Moreover, the aforementioned White Paper is more detailed in the guidance it provides than ASOP No. 38. While the two documents do not inherently conflict in their substance in my view, there is a concern that subjecting regulatory actuaries to both sets of guidance could lead to unnecessary confusion and questions about which document's guidance should take priority (since, unlike applicable law, the NAIC White Paper does not have legally binding status). Therefore, it is preferable for regulatory actuaries not to be bound by ASOP No. 38 and instead to refer to the guidance in the NAIC White Paper when encountering a catastrophe model that is within the White Paper's scope (or to which enough principles from the White Paper could be applied because of essential similarities to models within the paper's scope).

IV. General Recommendations (If Any):

Commentator Recommendation (Identify relevant sections when possible)	Commentator Rationale (Support for the recommendation)
N/A	N/A

V. Signature:

Commentator Signature	Date
Gernaly Stolyaror II	January 14, 2021