### Title of Exposure Draft: Proposed Revision of Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 39

Comment Deadline: June 1, 2025

Instructions: Please review the exposure draft, and give the ASB the benefit or your recommendations by completing this comment template. Please fill out the tables within the section below, adding rows as necessary. Sample for completing the template provided at the following link: http://www.actuarialstandardsboard.org/email/2020/ASB-Comment-Template-Sample.docx

Each completed comment template received by the comment deadline will receive consideration by the drafting committee and the ASB. The ASB accepts comments by email. Please send to <a href="mailto:comments@actuary.org">comments@actuary.org</a> and include the phrase 'ASB COMMENTS' in the subject line. Please note: Any email not containing this exact phrase in the subject line will be deleted by our system's spam filter.

The ASB posts all signed comments received to its website to encourage transparency and dialogue. Comments received after the deadline may not be considered. Anonymous comments will not be considered by the ASB nor posted to the website. Comments will be posted in the order that they are received. The ASB disclaims any responsibility for the content of the comments, which are solely the responsibility of those who submit them.

#### I. Identification:

Name of Commentator / Company

Ken Williams – CAS Professionalism Education Working Group

Bob Miccolis – CAS Professionalism Education Working Group

Rob Smith – CAS Professionalism Education Working Group

Yuanshen Zhu – CAS Professionalism Education Working Group

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

Question No.	Commentator Response
1 (approaches)	No, the exposure draft adequately reflects the majority of approaches currently used by the actuarial community to estimate the impacts of catastrophe and extreme events.
2 (scenario analysis)	No, the guidance on scenario analysis is not clear and sufficient. Scenario analysis is treated similar as Catastrophe Models in the Exposure Draft. However, there is a key difference between the two that requires further elaboration about Scenario Analysis: there are no generally accepted Scenario Analysis methods, while there are generally accepted Catastrophe Modeling methods/vendors. The first sentence definition for Scenario Analysis is too broad. In aggregate, Catastrophe Model appeared a total of 28 times in the document, whereas Scenario Analysis appeared a total of 8 times in the document. Gaining a clearer understanding of how scenario analysis is applied—both within and independently of catastrophe models—would be helpful. Additional guidance on the appropriate use and development of scenario analysis would enhance clarity and consistency.
3 (reasonableness)	There is no need to include guidance on reasonableness, as this is already addressed in ASOP 1. Furthermore, ASOPs 38 and 56 also emphasize evaluating model outputs for reasonableness. As such, this section feels unnecessary and redundant.

### 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)
2.3	Compound and correlated events warrant more attention, as many recent catastrophes and extreme events have been driven by such complex interactions. Expanding the ASOP's guidance in this area would better reflect emerging risk patterns.	Many of the losses from recent catastrophes have resulted from compound events—for example, the damage from Hurricane Helene was exacerbated by record rainfall that occurred just prior to landfall. Addressing these types of interactions more

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	explicitly would enhance the ASOP's relevance to
	current risk dynamics

# IV. General Recommendations (If Any):

for the recommendation)
extreme events and natural catastrophe-related are similarities, the distinct approaches to managing d losses, along with varying model maturity, lead to es that may not be effectively addressable within a DP.
casualty-related events can be challenging to the same ASOP because of potentially long latency or claims, the complexities of litigation and claim ats, and coverage dispute issues.

# V. Signature:

Commentator Signature	Date
Charles Zhu	5/31/25