



CENTRAL STATES ACTUARIAL FORUM

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The ABCDs of Counseling and Discipline

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PRECEPT 1:

An Actuary shall act honestly, with integrity and competence, and in a manner to fulfill the profession's responsibility to the public and to uphold the reputation of the actuarial profession.





- Role of ABCD is to
 - Investigate alleged violations of the Code of Professional Conduct by members and <u>recommend</u> discipline
 - Counsel (provide guidance to) members
 - Mediate disputes between members and others.



ABCD Membership



Appointed by Selection Committee (Presidents and Presidents-elect of U.S. organizations)

Member

Curtis Huntington, Chairperson
Julia Philips, Vice Chairperson
Carol Sears, Vice Chairperson
Linda Bell
Paul Fleischacker
Kurt Piper
Bob Rietz
Dick Robertson
Michael Toothman

Area of Practice

Life
Health
Pension
Casualty
Health
Pension
Pension
Life
Casualty



ABCD Process



- Follows Article X of AAA bylaws and ABCD Rules of Procedure
- All ABCD guidance, mediation and inquiries are confidential
 - Actuary may make public or agree to publication



ABCD Inquiry



- Based on complaint from individual, typically
 - Client
 - Regulator
 - Other actuary
- At ABCD's initiative
 - Based on public document that suggests possible violation





- Step 1: Initiation of Inquiry
 - Complaint received
 - Reviewed by staff for completeness
 - Additional information sought as needed
 - Sent to subject actuary for response
 - Information based
 - Chairs review public document and decide to proceed
 - Sent to subject actuary for response





- Step 2: Chairs' review
 - Inquiry documents sent to chairs
 - Chairs evaluate for possible material violation
 - Chairs decide whether to
 - Seek additional information
 - Dismiss complaint
 - Offer mediation
 - Commence investigation





- Step 3: Notification
 - Notify subject actuary and complainant, if any, of Chairs' decision
 - Notify ABCD at next meeting





- Step 4: Investigation
 - Appoint investigator
 - Notify subject actuary for opportunity to object
 - Send direction and documents to investigator
 - Investigator
 - obtains and reviews documents,
 - · interviews individuals involved,
 - prepares report of results, i.e. facts as investigator understands them
 - Report sent to subject actuary for response





- Step 5: ABCD consideration
 - All documents sent to ABCD members
 - Case discussed at ABCD meeting
 - ABCD decides whether to
 - Seek additional information
 - Dismiss (with/without guidance)
 - Counsel the actuary
 - Conduct a hearing





- Step 6: Notification
 - Notify subject actuary, complainant and investigator of decision
 - Schedule hearing, if so decided





- Step 7: Hearing
 - Conduct fact finding hearing attended by
 - Investigator
 - Subject actuary
 - Hearing is recorded by a court reporter
 - Investigator presents results
 - ABCD and SA question investigator
 - SA presents case
 - ABCD questions SA





- Step 8: Deliberations
 - Meet to discuss hearing and documents
 - Decide whether to
 - Dismiss
 - Counsel
 - Recommend discipline
 - Obtain more information, reopen hearing





- Step 9: Notification
 - Notify subject actuary, complainant and investigator of decision
 - If discipline is recommended, transmit to appropriate organization(s)
 - Statement of ABCD findings
 - All documents used by ABCD
 - Transcript of hearing





- Step 10: Member Organization
 - If discipline is recommended
 - Conducts "show cause" hearing according to its rules
 - May decide to
 - Impose discipline recommended
 - Impose greater level of discipline
 - Impose lower level or none



An ABCD Inquiry



- Is a fact-finding effort, not an adversarial forum
- Examines whether or not an actuary materially violated the Code of Professional Conduct
 - not whether the actuary is liable for damages



Challenges/Weaknesses



- Lack of understanding within the profession of the counseling and discipline process and the role of the ABCD (exacerbated by confidentiality issues)
- Reliance on practitioners to selfpolice in many cases
- Timing of the process





Some Examples





Example #1: SITUATION

- Inquiry from Actuary A for a large audit firm
- Inquiry concerns Client Actuary B
- B issued a report saying reserves should be \$X, which company booked
- A has determined that B believes \$X is not correct but that reserves should be \$Y (Y materially different from X) and company intends to correct over several accounting periods.
- A believes B has "crossed the line". What should A do?





Example #2: SITUATION

- Subject Actuary (SA) is actuary for an insurer which is being sold
- Sales agreement calls for a "true-up" of balance sheet within 90 days after effective date of sale
- SA established reserves recorded on the balance sheet at effective date of sale
- Subsequent to effective date, SA became aware of 4 potentially large claims
 - Two were reported just before effective date
 - Third occurred before effective date but was reported afterwards
 - Fourth occurred just after effective date





Example #2: SITUATION (Cont.)

- All were unusual and potentially severe claims that would have a material impact on SA's reserve estimate.
- SA feels a duty to both the seller (his former employer) and the buyer (his new employer).
- What should SA do?





Example #3: SITUATION

- Subject Actuary (SA) has been consultant for privately-held insurer for several years and has issued a Statement of Actuarial Opinion each year.
- Management has at all times wished to be "quite prudent" in its reserving. SA's reports have therefore shown "best estimates" that in truth have been based on "conservative" assumptions.
 Management and Board members have at all times been aware of and indeed desired this "bias".





Example #3: SITUATION (Cont.)

- Majority owner now wishes to buy out the interests of the minority owners. All parties therefore now desire a "true" estimate of the reserves.
- Impact of change from "conservative" assumptions to "realistic" assumptions may be material to the balance sheet and is certainly material to the income statement for the year of the change.
- What should SA do?





Scene 1:

- Young Pricing Actuary is employed by Huge Insurance Group. He is assigned to Workers Insurance Company to set their prices.
- Workers Insurance is 90% Workers Comp and 90% in solid state – it is a leading WC market in that state.
- When he develops his losses to ultimate, he notice that his reserves for the three years he uses for prices are all far larger than the reserves on the statutory Annual Statement of Workers Insurance Company.





Scene 1(continued):

- Young Pricing Actuary has no responsibility whatsoever for loss reserves.
- They are set somewhere in the Corporate Actuarial department of Huge Insurance Group in the Head Office.
- He doesn't even know who is responsible.
- What should Young Pricing Actuary do?





Scene 2:

- It is several years later. Workers Insurance Company is consistently profitable (because Young Pricing Actuary has used his own reserves) but looks outrageously profitable because HQ continues to post severely inadequate reserves in the Annual Statement.
- Huge Insurance Group has decided to sell Workers Insurance Company.
- Healthco is interested in buying it they are 95% health insurance, 85% in solid state – it looks like a good match.





Scene 2 (continued):

- Healthco's health actuaries like the match, but wisely recommend that Healthco Management hire Comp Consulting Actuary to do due diligence on the WC business – it is not Health + disability.
- As soon as Comp Consulting Actuary starts his due diligence he is shocked to find reserves that seem to be low by \$hundreds of millions. More than a year of revenues! More than 70% of Surplus!
- He goes straight to Young Pricing Actuary.
- What should Young Pricing Actuary do?
- What should Comp Consulting Actuary do next?





Scene 3:

- Young Pricing Actuary in practice confirmed Comp Consulting Actuary's findings
- Comp Consulting Actuary in practice requested a meeting between the investment bankers, Healthco Management, Huge Insurance Group, and the consultants.
- The leading representative for Huge Insurance Group happens to be Big Exec Actuary.
- When the situation is described to him, what does Big Exec Actuary do?





Scene 4:

- The worst fears about the reserves were confirmed.
- But the profitability for each of the past five years was also confirmed.
- What does Comp Consulting Actuary do?
- What do Healthco's Health Actuaries recommend to management?





Postlogue:

- In the actual situation that inspired this case study, as far as I know, no actuary ever requested counseling from the ABCD (but these things are confidential) --
- Nor was any actuary reported to the ABCD for any alleged violation.
- Should anyone have sought counseling?
- Should anyone have been disciplined?