



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INSURANCE
500 JAMES ROBERTSON PARKWAY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-5065
615-741-6007

PHIL BREDESEN
GOVERNOR

LESLIE A. NEWMAN
COMMISSIONER

BULLETIN

TO: All Property and Casualty Insurers Writing Commercial Lines Insurance Products and all Insurers on the NAIC Quarterly Listing of Alien Insurers

FR: Leslie A. Newman, Commissioner *Leslie Newman*
Department of Commerce and Insurance

RE: Filing Procedures for Compliance with the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007

DT: December 28, 2007

Background

The Department has previously issued two (2) bulletins regarding the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (the "Act" or "TRIA"). The first bulletin, issued April 9, 2003, notified property and casualty insurers writing commercial lines insurance products of the Act. The second bulletin, issued January 17, 2006, notified property and casualty insurers writing commercial lines insurance products that the Act had been extended through December 31, 2007 with the enactment of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005. The Act has now been extended for an additional seven (7) years through December 31, 2014 with the enactment of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007.

Several provisions of the initial Act have changed in the 2007 extension. Those changes include:

- Revising the definition of a certified act of terrorism to eliminate the requirement that the individual(s) are acting on behalf of any foreign person or foreign interest.
- Extending the program through December 31, 2014.
- Requiring clear and conspicuous notice to policyholders of the existence of the \$100,000,000,000 cap.

- Fixing the Insurer Deductible at 20% of an insurer's direct earned premium, and the federal share of compensation at 85% of insured losses that exceed insurer deductibles.
- Fixing the program trigger at \$100,000,000 for all additional program years.
- Requiring the U.S. Treasury to promulgate regulations for determining pro-rata shares of insured losses under the program when insured losses exceed \$100,000,000,000.
- Requiring the Comptroller General to study the availability and affordability of insurance coverage for losses caused by terrorist attacks involving nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological materials and issue a report not later than one year after the enactment of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007.
- Requiring the Comptroller General to determine whether there are specific markets in the United States where there are unique capacity constraints on the amount of terrorism insurance available and issue a report not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the enactment of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007.
- Requiring the President's Working Group on Financial Markets to continue an ongoing study of the long-term availability and affordability of terrorism risk insurance.
- Accelerating the timing of the mandatory recoupment of the federal share through policyholder surcharges.

Other terms of the Act, as amended by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005, remain unchanged.

The intent of this bulletin is to advise you of certain provisions of the Act, as extended, that may require insurers to submit a filing to the Department of the disclosure notices, policy language and the applicable rates as a result of the Act.

Definition of Act of Terrorism

One of the changes made to TRIA with the enactment of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 was a revision to the definition of an act of terrorism that eliminated the requirement that an individual or individuals that carry out an act of terrorism be acting on behalf of a foreign person or foreign interest. In short, this means that acts formerly referred to as "domestic" terrorism may now be certified as an act of terrorism under TRIA.

Section 102(1) defines an *act of terrorism* for purposes of the Act. Please note that the unmodified reference to "the Secretary" refers to the Secretary of the Treasury. The revised Section 102(1)(A) states, "The term 'act of terrorism' means any act that is certified by the Secretary, in concurrence with the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General of the United States—(i) to be an act of terrorism; (ii) to be a violent act or an act that is dangerous to—(I) human life; (II) property; or (III) infrastructure; (iii) to have resulted in damage within the United States, or outside the United States in the case of—(I) an air carrier or vessel described in paragraph (5)(B); or (II) the premises of a United States mission; and (iv) to have been committed by an individual or individuals, as part of an effort to coerce the civilian population of the United States or to influence the policy or affect the conduct of the United States Government by coercion." Section 102(1)(B) states, "No act shall be certified by the Secretary as an act of terrorism if—(i) the act is

committed as part of the course of a war declared by the Congress, except that this clause shall not apply with respect to any coverage for workers' compensation; or (ii) property and casualty insurance losses resulting from the act, in the aggregate, do not exceed \$5,000,000." Section 102(1)(C) and (D) specify that the determinations are final and not subject to judicial review and that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot delegate the determination to anyone.

The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, as amended, contains in Section 103(1)(B) a program trigger of \$100 million in aggregate industry insured losses resulting from a certified act of terrorism before federal reimbursement is triggered.

The Department will not allow exclusions of coverage for acts of terrorism that fail to be *certified losses* solely because they fall below the \$5,000,000 threshold in Section 102(1)(B) on any policy that provides coverage for acts of terrorism that fail to be *certified*. Insurers required to file policy forms may submit language containing coverage limitations for *certified losses* that exceed \$100 billion in the aggregate.

Submission of Rates, Policy Form Language and Disclosure Notices

If an insurer relies on an advisory organization to file loss costs and related rating systems on its behalf, no rate filing is required unless an insurer plans to use a different loss cost multiplier than is currently on file for coverage for *certified losses*. Insurers that develop and file rates independently may choose to maintain their currently filed rates or submit a new filing. The rate filing should provide sufficient information for the reviewer to determine what price would be charged to a business seeking to cover *certified losses*. The Department will accept filings that contain a specified percentage of premium to provide for coverage for *certified losses*. Insurers (except workers' compensation) may also choose to use rating plans that take into account other factors such as geography, building profile, proximity to target risks and other reasonable rating factors. The insurer should state in the filing the basis that it has for selection of the rates and rating systems that it chooses to apply. The supporting documentation should be sufficient for the reviewer to determine if the rates are excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory.

Insurers subject to policy form regulation must submit the policy language that they intend to use in Tennessee. The policy should define *acts of terrorism* in ways that are consistent with the Act, as amended, Tennessee law and the guidance provided in this bulletin. The definitions, terms and conditions should be complete and accurately describe the coverage that will be provided in the policy. Insurers may conclude that current filings are in compliance with the Act, as amended, Tennessee law and the requirements of this bulletin. However, if policy forms make a distinction between acts of a foreign person or foreign interest and a domestic person or domestic interest, it is likely that a filing is required.

Another change introduced in the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 is a new disclosure requirement for any policy issued after the enactment of the Act. Specifically, in addition to other disclosure requirements previously contained in TRIA, insurers must now also provide clear and conspicuous disclosure to the policyholder of the existence of the \$100,000,000,000 cap under Section 103(e)(2), at the time of offer, purchase and renewal of the policy.

The Commissioner requests that the disclosure notices be filed for informational purposes, along with the policy forms, rates and rating systems as they are an integral part of the process for notification of policyholders in Tennessee and should be clear and not misleading to business owners in Tennessee. The disclosures should comply with the requirements of the Act, as amended, and should be consistent with the policy language and rates filed by the insurer.

Given that many of the provisions of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 are effective January 1, 2008, insurers and advisory organizations must accelerate filing activity in order to achieve compliance with the revised provisions of TRIA.

Effective Date

This bulletin shall take immediate effect and shall expire on December 31, 2014, unless Congress extends the duration of the Act.