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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- TERRORISM INSURANCE -- TERRORISM INSURANCE -- CONTENTS -- PREFACE -- Chapter 1 TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN 2007: ISSUE SUMMARY AND SIDE-BY-SIDE -- SUMMARY -- INTRODUCTION -- LEGISLATIVE ACTION -- Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision and Extension Act of 2007 (TRIREA, H.R. 2761) -- Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 (TRIPRA, S. 2285) -- Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 (H.R. 4299) -- Final Passage and Enactment of TRIA-Extension Legislation -- END NOTES -- Chapter 2 TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE: ISSUE ANALYSIS AND LEGISLATION -- SUMMARY -- BACKGROUND -- Insurability of Terrorism Risk -- International Experience with Terrorism Risk Insurance -- Previous U.S. Experience with "Uninsurable" Risks -- The Terrorism Insurance Market and the Economy: Post-9/11 and Pre-TRIA -- INITIAL CONGRESSIONAL ACTION -- TRIA's Original Goals and Substance -- POST-TRIA ACTIVITY -- Executive Branch -- Terrorism Insurance Market after TRIA -- Congressional Action in the 108th and 109th Congresses -- CURRENT CONGRESSIONAL ACTION -- Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision and Extension Act of 2007 (TRIREA) -- Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 (TRIPRA) -- END NOTES -- Chapter 3 TERRORISM INSURANCE: STATUS OF COVERAGE AVAILABILITY FOR ATTACKS INVOLVING NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL, OR RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS -- WHY GAO DID THIS STUDY -- WHAT GAO FOUND -- RESULTS IN BRIEF -- BACKGROUND -- Variation in Potential

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Sommario/riassunto

This book looks at the issues involved with terrorism insurance and includes a side-by-side comparison of the previous law, the two House TRIA-extension bills, and the Senate bill that was ultimately signed by the President. Prior to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, insurance covering terrorism losses was normally included in general insurance policies without additional cost to the policyholders. Following the attacks, both primary insurers and reinsurers pulled back from offering terrorism coverage. Congress responded to the disruption in the insurance market by passing the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) of 2002. TRIA created a temporary program to calm the insurance markets through a government backstop for terrorism losses. In addition to the continuing debate about TRIA, this book also discusses commonly accepted principles of insurability and whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological (NBCR) risks are measurable and predictable and whether private insurers currently are exposed to NBCR risks and the challenges they face in pricing