

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 1575-06
Bill No.: SCS for HCS for HB 577
Subject: Insurance - General; Insurance Dept.; Attorney General, State; Insurance - Medical; Insurance - Life
Type: Original
Date: May 4, 2009

Bill Summary: Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of insurance.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
General Revenue	(At least \$11,821)	(At least \$11,821)	(At least \$11,821)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue Fund	(At least \$11,821)	(At least \$11,821)	(At least \$11,821)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Insurance Dedicated	At least \$11,821	At least \$11,821	At least \$11,821
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	At least \$11,821	At least \$11,821	At least \$11,821

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.
This fiscal note contains 6 pages.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	0	0

- Estimated Total Net Effect on All funds expected to exceed \$100,000 savings or (cost).
- Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue Fund expected to exceed \$100,000 (cost).

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator, Department of Revenue, and Office of Prosecution Services** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations.

Officials from the **Office of Attorney General** assume any potential costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state the DOC cannot predict the number of new commitments which may result from the creation of the offense(s) outlined in this proposal. An increase in commitments depends on the utilization by prosecutors and the actual sentences imposed by the court. If additional persons are sentenced to the custody of the DOC due to the provisions of this legislation, the DOC will incur a corresponding increase in direct offender costs either through incarceration (FY 08 average annual cost of \$5,709 per inmate) or through supervision provided by the Board of Probation and Parole (FY 08 average annual cost of \$902 per offender).

The DOC assumes the narrow scope of the crime will not encompass a large number of offenders, the low felony status of the crime enhances the possibility of plea-bargaining or imposition of a probation sentence, and the probability exists that offenders would be charged with a similar but more serious offense and that sentences may run concurrent to one another. Therefore, supervision through probation or incarceration would result in some additional costs, but the DOC assumes the impact would be \$0 or a minimal amount that could be absorbed within existing resources.

Officials from the **Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration (DIFP)** state in May 2008, Special Purpose Life Reinsurance Captive (SPLRC) insurance companies paid \$39,600 in premium tax for calendar year 2007. None was paid by other captive types.

In May 2009, the DIFP anticipates that SPLRC captives will pay \$85,417 for calendar year 2008 and all other types of captives will pay \$32,791; total of \$118,208.

The DIFP assumes in May 2010, May 2011, and May 2012 at least the same amount of premium tax will be paid as May 2009. The department does anticipate growth in the number of captive insurance companies in Missouri, so this estimate is the minimum amount of premium tax expected to be collected.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

The premium taxes collected under this legislation are deposited 90% into General Revenue and 10% into the Insurance Dedicated Fund for department oversight of the captive insurance program.

The other provisions of the proposal have no fiscal impact on the DIFP.

Oversight assumes the annual premium taxes on captive insurance companies will be at least \$118,208. Because this amount is less than the \$200,000 currently in statute for DIFP to receive 20% of to help cover the costs of the oversight of these companies, no funds will be received by the DIFP. This legislation changes the distribution of premium taxes paid by SPLRCs so DIFP receives 10% of all premium taxes collected from captive insurance companies. As a result of this reallocation, **Oversight** is presenting the 10% allocation of premium taxes paid by captive insurance companies to the Insurance Dedicated Fund as a loss to the General Revenue Fund.

In response to similar legislation, officials from the **Office of Secretary of State (SOS)** stated the fiscal impact for this proposal is less than \$2,500. The SOS realizes this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. The SOS recognizes that many such bills may be passed by the General Assembly in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of that the office can sustain within its core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the governor.

In response to similar legislation, officials from the **Office of State Treasurer (STO)** assumed the Department of Revenue will appropriately post the receipt of taxes collected under sections 379.1326 and 379.1412 as 90% to General Revenue and 10% to the Insurance Dedicated Fund. The proposal has no fiscal impact on the STO.

In response to similar legislation, officials at the **Office of State Public Defender (SPD)** stated for the purpose of this proposed legislation, they could not assume that existing staff will provide competent, effective representation for any new cases arising where indigent persons are charged with the proposed new crimes of selling or possessing fraudulent insurance cards. Selling would become a class D felony and possessing the same would become a class B misdemeanor.

Passage of bills increasing penalties on existing crimes, or creating new crimes, requires the SPD system to further extend resources. While the number of new cases (or cases with increased penalties) may be too few or uncertain to request additional funding for this specific bill, the SPD will continue to request sufficient appropriations to provide competent and effective representation in all its cases.

Oversight assumes the SPD can absorb the additional caseload that may result from this proposal.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2010 (10 Mo.)	FY 2011	FY 2012
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Loss - DIFP</u>			
Reduction in premium taxes from captive insurance companies	<u>(At least \$11,821)</u>	<u>(At least \$11,821)</u>	<u>(At least \$11,821)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>(At least \$11,821)</u>	<u>(At least \$11,821)</u>	<u>(At least \$11,821)</u>
INSURANCE DEDICATED FUND			
<u>Income - DIFP</u>			
Premium taxes from captive insurance companies	<u>At least \$11,821</u>	<u>At least \$11,821</u>	<u>At least \$11,821</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON INSURANCE DEDICATED FUND	<u>At least \$11,821</u>	<u>At least \$11,821</u>	<u>At least \$11,821</u>
<u>FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government</u>	FY 2010 (10 Mo.)	FY 2011	FY 2012
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

The proposal may impact small business insurance producers or companies that provide continuing education courses for insurance producers.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This proposal modifies various provisions of Missouri's captive insurance company law. Under this proposal, the definition of "association" is amended to include captive insurance companies formed as reciprocal insurers. The proposal amends multiple sections of the captive insurance law to permit reciprocal insurers to be used to form an association captive.

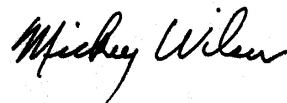
FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Under the terms of the proposal, the premium taxes imposed on captive insurance companies are redirected. Under the proposal, 90% of the taxes are deposited into the general revenue fund, while the remaining 10% are credited to the Insurance Dedicated Fund (Sections 379.1326 and 379.1332). The proposal contains a similar provision for the disposition of premium taxes assessed on special purpose life insurance captive companies (Section 379.1412).

This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of Attorney General
Office of State Courts Administrator
Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration
Department of Corrections
Department of Revenue
Office of Prosecution Services
Office of Secretary of State
Office of State Public Defender
Office of State Treasurer



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Director
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