

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE SERVICES
INLAND MARINE GUIDE
MISCELLANEOUS FLOATERS**

RATING

**Exhibition Floater
Sales Representative Floater
Miscellaneous Bailee Floater
Patterns And Dies Floater
Scheduled Property Floater
Mobile Equipment Floater**

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PREMIUM BASE

The limit of insurance.

Unless otherwise indicated, all loads are expressed as annual loads per \$100 of the limit of insurance.

EXHIBITION FLOATER -- PREMIUM DETERMINATION

Step 1.A

Basic Load -- Determine the basic load based on the following risk features:

- a. Custody/storage of property
 - 1) property stored at a secured location
 - 2) property left overnight at site of exhibition
- b. Security at site of exhibition
 - 1) high level of security at exhibition hall
 - 2) lax security at exhibition hall, area subject to frequent thefts
- c. Transit exposure
 - 1) property shipped via common carrier, use of full bill of lading
 - 2) property shipped in owner's vehicle, vehicle parked overnight in unsecured lot

**Commodity --
(potential for theft)**

	<u>Load</u>
Low	.06 - .14
Moderate	.15 - .24
High	.25 - .375

Step 2.A

Load For Additional Days -- If exhibitions are over six days, determine the load for each additional day.

Load: .05 each additional exhibition day over six days.

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Step 3.A

Add the loads together that were developed in Steps 1.A and 2.A, and multiply the result by the limit of insurance for each exhibition.

Example

Load: .20

Exhibitions:

<u>Duration</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Load</u>
3 days	\$20,0(00)	40 (.2 X 200)
6 days	\$30,0(00)	60 (.2 X 300)
7 days	\$45,0(00)	<u>113</u> ([.2 + .05] X 450)
		213

Step 4.A

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 3.A.

Step 5.A

Deductible -- Modify the premium by any applicable deductible modification.

<u>Deductible Amount</u>	<u>Factor</u>
\$250	1.00
\$500	.95
\$1,000	.90

Step 6.A

IRPM -- Modify the premium by any applicable Individual Risk Premium Modification.

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SALES REPRESENTATIVE FLOATER -- PREMIUM DETERMINATION

Step 1.B

Basic Load -- Determine the basic load based on the following risk features:

- a. Area of operation
 - 1) Representative operates in area subject to low/moderate crime rate
 - 2) Representative operates in area subject to high crime rate
- b. Transit exposure
 - 1) property shipped via common carrier, use of full bill of lading
 - 2) property shipped in owner's vehicle, vehicle parked overnight in unsecured lot

Commodity --
(potential for theft)

	<u>Load</u>
Low	1.50 - 2.49
Moderate	2.50 - 3.49
High	3.50 - 4.50

Step 2.B

Multiply the basic load by the limit of insurance for each sales representative.

EXAMPLE

Load: 2.0

Sales Representatives: 3

Limit: \$15,0(00)

$2.0 \times 150 = 300 \times 3 = 900$

Step 3.B

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 2.B.

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Step 4.B

Deductible -- Modify the premium by any applicable deductible modification.

<u>Deductible Amount</u>	<u>Factor</u>
\$250	1.00
\$500	.95
\$1,000	.90

Step 5.B

IRPM -- Modify the premium by any applicable Individual Risk Premium Modification.

MISCELLANEOUS BAILEE FLOATER -- PREMIUM DETERMINATION

Step 1.C

Basic Load

- a. Obtain the 100% coinsurance business personal property Group I (fire) rate and Group II (extended coverage) rate.
- b. Add the Group I (fire) rate to the Group II (extended coverage) rate.
- c. If coverage involves several locations, determine an average rate. Use the average rate to determine the load for all locations.

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Step 2.C

Special Perils Load -- Determine a special causes of loss (perils) load. The following risk features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. Theft exposure
 - 1) covered property not considered target commodity for theft
 - 2) covered property considered potential target commodity for theft
- b. Transit exposure
 - 1) property shipped via common carrier, use of full bill of lading
 - 2) property shipped in owner's vehicle, vehicle parked overnight in unsecured lot
- c. Off-premises exposures
 - 1) property infrequently moved, property used/stored in secured building
 - 2) property frequently moved, property not used/stored in secured building

Load: .05 - .20

Step 3.C

Earthquake Load -- Determine the load for earthquake, if applicable. MMI - Refers to the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale which is a measurement of the intensity of an earthquake. The following construction features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. wood frame, steel frame, reinforced concrete, combined concrete & steel
- b. concrete, brick or block

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<u>MMI</u>	<u>US Quick Quake Score</u>
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11 - 12	High (6)
10	Moderate to High (5)

Load: Refer to Company for earthquake load filed with the Department of Insurance

<u>MMI</u>	<u>US Quick Quake Score</u>
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9	Moderate (4)
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Load: .06 - .065

<u>MMI</u>	<u>US Quick Quake Score</u>
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7 - 8	Low to Moderate (3)
5 - 6	Low (2)
1 - 4	Very Low (1)

Load: .005 - .05

Step 4.C

Flood Load -- Determine the load for flood including sewer backup, if applicable. The following risk features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. The potential for sewer backup and seepage
- b. Mix of flood zones
- c. Risk features designed to mitigate flood exposure and water damage

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA - The 100-year flood plain.)

Load: Refer to Company for flood load filed with the Department of Insurance

All Other Flood Zones

Load: .01 - .15

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Step 5.C

Add the loads together that were developed in Steps 1.C thru 4.C.
Multiply the sum by the limit of insurance for each location.

Step 6.C

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 5.C.

Step 7.C

Deductible -- Modify the premium by any applicable deductible modification.

<u>Deductible Amount</u>	<u>Factor</u>
\$250	1.00
\$500	.95
\$1,000	.90

Step 8.C

IRPM -- Modify the premium by any applicable Individual Risk Premium Modification.

PATTERNS AND DIES FLOATER -- PREMIUM DETERMINATION

Step 1.D

Basic Load

- a. Obtain the 100% coinsurance business personal property Group I (fire) rate and Group II (extended coverage) rate.
- b. Add the Group I (fire) rate to the Group II (extended coverage) rate.
- c. If coverage involves several locations, determine an average rate. Use the average rate to determine the load for all locations.

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Step 2.D

Special Perils Load -- Determine a special causes of loss (perils) load. The following risk features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. Theft exposure
 - 1) covered property not considered target commodity for theft
 - 2) covered property considered potential target commodity for theft
- b. Transit exposure
 - 1) property shipped via common carrier, use of full bill of lading
 - 2) property shipped in owner's vehicle, vehicle parked overnight in unsecured lot
- c. Off-premises exposures
 - 1) property infrequently moved, property used/stored in secured building
 - 2) property frequently moved, property not used/stored in secured building

Load: .05 - .35

Step 3.D

Add the loads together that were developed in Steps 1.D and 2.D. Multiply the sum by the limit of insurance for each location.

Step 4.D

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 3.D.

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Step 5.D

Deductible -- Modify the premium by any applicable deductible modification.

<u>Deductible Amount</u>	<u>Factor</u>
\$250	1.00
\$500	.95
\$1,000	.90

Step 6.D

IRPM -- Modify the premium by any applicable Individual Risk Premium Modification.

SCHEDULED PROPERTY FLOATER -- PREMIUM DETERMINATION

Scheduled Premises

If coverage is written for property at a specifically scheduled premises, the following method should be used:

Step 1.E

Basic Load

- a. Obtain the 100% coinsurance business personal property Group I (fire) rate and Group II (extended coverage) rate.
- b. Add the Group I (fire) rate to the Group II (extended coverage) rate.
- c. If coverage involves several locations, determine an average rate. Use the average rate to determine the load for all locations.

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Step 2.E

Special Perils Load -- Determine a special causes of loss (perils) load. The following risk features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. Theft exposure
 - 1) covered property not considered target commodity for theft
 - 2) covered property considered potential target commodity for theft
- b. Transit exposure
 - 1) property shipped via common carrier, use of full bill of lading
 - 2) property shipped in owner's vehicle, vehicle parked overnight in unsecured lot
- c. Off-premises exposures
 - 1) property infrequently moved, property used/stored in secured building
 - 2) property frequently moved, property not used/stored in secured building

Load: .05 - .20

Step 3.E

Earthquake Load -- Determine the load for earthquake, if applicable. MMI - Refers to the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale which is a measurement of the intensity of an earthquake. The following construction features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. wood frame, steel frame, reinforced concrete, combined concrete & steel
- b. concrete, brick or block

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<u>MMI</u>	<u>US Quick Quake Score</u>
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11 - 12	High (6)
10	Moderate to High (5)

Load: Refer to Company for earthquake load filed with the Department of Insurance

<u>MMI</u>	<u>US Quick Quake Score</u>
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9	Moderate (4)
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Load: .06 - .065

<u>MMI</u>	<u>US Quick Quake Score</u>
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7 - 8	Low to Moderate (3)
5 - 6	Low (2)
1 - 4	Very Low (1)

Load: .005 - .05

Step 4.E

Flood Load -- Determine the load for flood including sewer backup, if applicable. The following risk features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. The potential for sewer backup and seepage
- b. Mix of flood zones
- c. Risk features designed to mitigate flood exposure and water damage

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA - The 100-year flood plain.)

Load: Refer to Company for flood load filed with the Department of Insurance

All Other Flood Zones

Load: .01 - .15

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Step 5.E

Add the loads together that were developed in Steps 1.E thru 4.E.
Multiply the sum by the limit of insurance for each location.

Step 6.E

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 5.E.

Step 7.E

Deductible -- Modify the premium by any applicable deductible modification.

<u>Deductible Amount</u>	<u>Factor</u>
\$250	1.00
\$500	.95
\$1,000	.90

Step 8.E

IRPM -- Modify the premium by any applicable Individual Risk Premium Modification.

SCHEDULED PROPERTY FLOATER -- PREMIUM DETERMINATION

Unscheduled Location

If coverage is not written for property at a specifically scheduled location, the following rating method should be used.

Step 1.F

Basic Load -- Determine the basic load based on the following risk features:

- a. Theft exposure
 - 1) covered property not considered target commodity for theft
 - 2) covered property considered potential target commodity for theft

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- b. Transit exposure
 - 1) property shipped via common carrier, use of full bill of lading
 - 2) property shipped in owner's vehicle, vehicle parked overnight in unsecured lot
- c. Off-premises exposures
 - 1) property infrequently moved, property used/stored in secured building
 - 2) property frequently moved, property not used/stored in secured building

Commodity --
(potential for theft)

	<u>Load</u>
Low	.20 - .49
Moderate	.50 - .79
High	.80 - 1.25

Step 2.F

Earthquake Load -- Determine the load for earthquake, if applicable. MMI - Refers to the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale which is a measurement of the intensity of an earthquake. The following construction features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. wood frame, steel frame, reinforced concrete, combined concrete & steel
- b. concrete, brick or block

<u>MMI</u>	<u>US Quick Quake Score</u>
11 - 12	High (6)
10	Moderate to High (5)

Load: Refer to Company for earthquake load filed with the Department of Insurance

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<u>MMI</u>	<u>US Quick Quake Score</u>
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9	Moderate (4)
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Load: .06 - .065

<u>MMI</u>	<u>US Quick Quake Score</u>
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7 - 8	Low to Moderate (3)
5 - 6	Low (2)
1 - 4	Very Low (1)

Load: .005 - .05

Step 3.F

Flood Load -- Determine the load for flood including sewer backup, if applicable. The following risk features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. The potential for sewer backup and seepage
- b. Mix of flood zones
- c. Risk features designed to mitigate flood exposure and water damage

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA - The 100-year flood plain.)

Load: Refer to Company for flood load filed with the Department of Insurance

All Other Flood Zones

Load: .01 - .15

Step 4.F

Add the loads together that were developed in Steps 1.F thru 3.F. Multiply the sum by the total limit of insurance for covered property.

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Step 5.F

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 4.F.

Step 6.F

Deductible -- Modify the premium by any applicable deductible modification.

<u>Deductible Amount</u>	<u>Factor</u>
\$250	1.00
\$500	.95
\$1,000	.90

Step 7.F

IRPM -- Modify the premium by any applicable Individual Risk Premium Modification.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT FLOATER -- PREMIUM DETERMINATION

Coverage Restricted To Described Premises

If coverage is written for equipment at a specifically scheduled premises, the following method should be used:

Step 1.G

Basic Load

- a. Obtain the 100% coinsurance business personal property Group I (fire) rate and Group II (extended coverage) rate.
- b. Add the Group I (fire) rate to the Group II (extended coverage) rate.
- c. If coverage involves several locations, determine an average rate. Use the average rate to determine the load for all locations.

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Step 2.G

Special Perils Load -- Determine a special causes of loss (perils) load. The following risk features should be considered when determining a load:

- a. Theft exposure
 - 1) equipment secured in building overnight
 - 2) equipment not secured in building overnight
- b. Transit
 - 1) little or no transportation of equipment
 - 2) equipment regularly transported from location to location
- c. Collision and overturn
 - 1) equipment well maintained, formal/written training for operators
 - 2) equipment indifferently maintained, no formal/written training for operators

Load: .05 - .35

Step 3.G

Add the loads together that were developed in Steps 1.G and 2.G. Multiply the sum by the limit of insurance for mobile equipment.

Step 4.G

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 3.G.

Step 5.G

Deductible -- Modify the premium by any applicable deductible modification.

<u>Deductible Amount</u>	<u>Factor</u>
\$250	1.00
\$500	.95
\$1,000	.90

Step 6.G

IRPM -- Modify the premium by any applicable Individual Risk Premium Modification.

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MOBILE EQUIPMENT FLOATER -- PREMIUM DETERMINATION

Coverage Not Restricted To Described Premises

If coverage is not written for equipment at a specifically scheduled location, the following rating method should be used.

Step 1.H

Basic Load -- Determine the basic load based on the following risk features:

- a. Theft exposure
 - 1) equipment secured in building overnight
 - 2) equipment not secured in building overnight
- b. Transit
 - 1) little or no transportation of equipment
 - 2) equipment regularly transported from location to location
- c. Collision and overturn
 - 1) equipment well maintained, formal/written training for operators
 - 2) equipment indifferently maintained, no formal/written training for operators

<u>Amount of Scheduled Equipment</u>	<u>Load</u>
Up to \$500,00075 - 1.50
\$500,001 to \$2,000,00050 - .74
Over \$2,000,00025 - .49

Step 2.H

Multiply the basic load by the total limit of insurance for covered Equipment.

Step 3.H

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 2.H.

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Step 4.H

Deductible -- Modify the premium by any applicable deductible modification.

<u>Deductible Amount</u>	<u>Factor</u>
\$250	1.00
\$500	.95
\$1,000	.90

Step 5.H

IRPM -- Modify the premium by any applicable Individual Risk Premium Modification.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT FLOATER -- PREMIUM DETERMINATION

Additional Premium Determination Procedures (if applicable)

Tools Coverage

This method should be used for mobile equipment when coverage for Tools is provided.

Step 1.I

Determine a charge for the insured's tools and employee tools. The following risk features should be considered when determining a charge:

Theft exposure

- 1) tools secured in building overnight, little or no off premises exposure
- 2) tools not secured in building overnight, regular off premises exposure

Load: 1.00 - 2.50

Multiply the load by the limit of insurance for tools.

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Step 2.I

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 1.I.

Step 3.I

Deductible -- Modify the premium by any applicable deductible modification.

<u>Deductible Amount</u>	<u>Factor</u>
\$100	1.05
\$250	1.00
\$500	.95
\$1,000	.90

Step 4.I

IRPM -- Modify the premium by any applicable Individual Risk Premium Modification.

Rental Reimbursement

This method should be used for mobile equipment when Rental Reimbursement coverage is provided.

Step 1.J

This step is based on the total limit of insurance for rental reimbursement. Determine the load based on the following risk characteristics:

- a. Type of covered equipment
 - 1) equipment used in hazardous operations
 - 2) equipment sometimes used in hazardous operations
 - 3) equipment not used in hazardous operations
- b. Duration for the replacement or repair of equipment
 - 1) equipment cannot be replaced/repared within a week
 - 2) equipment can be replaced/repared within a week

<u>Limit</u>	<u>Load</u>
under \$3,000	--
\$3,000 - \$15,000	\$100 to \$500
over \$15,000	refer to company

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Step 2.J

Multiply the Miscellaneous Floaters rating information shown in Loss Cost Rating Information by the applicable company loss cost multiplier, and then multiply the result by the result of Step 1.J.

Equipment Leased Or Rented From Others

This method should be used for mobile equipment when Equipment Leased Or Rented From Others coverage is provided.

Step 1.K

Obtain the mobile equipment rate by dividing the mobile equipment premium developed in one of the Mobile Equipment Premium Determination sections (Steps 1.G - 6.G or Steps 1.H - 5.H) by the total limit of insurance (per \$100).

Step 2.K

Determine the leased or rented equipment rate by multiplying the mobile equipment rate from Step 1.K by the factor for leased or rented equipment. The following risk features should be considered when determining a factor:

- a. Type of equipment being leased/rented
 - 1) equipment requires extensive experience and training to operate safely
 - 2) equipment requires limited experience and training to operate safely
- b. Leasing/renting equipment with or without operators
 - 1) equipment leased/rented without operators
 - 2) equipment leased/rented with operators
- c. Liability stipulated in lease/rental agreement
 - 1) liability not stipulated in lease/rental agreement
 - 2) liability stipulated in lease/rental agreement

Factor: 1.50 to 2.00

Step 3.K

Apply the leased or rented equipment rate to the rental expenditures (per \$100).