

LOSS COSTS – IMPLEMENTATION

AUGUST 16, 2024

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

LI-CF-2024-098

## NEW HAMPSHIRE COMMERCIAL FIRE AND ALLIED LINES ADVISORY PROSPECTIVE LOSS COST REVISION TO BE IMPLEMENTED

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### KEY MESSAGE

Revised advisory prospective loss costs reflecting a statewide loss cost level change of -0.6% to be implemented.

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### BACKGROUND

In circular [LI-CF-2024-067](#), we provided you with information about the Commercial Fire and Allied Lines loss cost level experience review.

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### ISO ACTION

We are implementing [CF-2024-RLA1](#), which presents a review of Commercial Fire and Allied Lines loss cost experience.

Refer to the attachment(s) for complete details.

*For more information on the status of filings in a particular state, including filed and approved documents, associated circulars and links to Print Ready Manuals and Commercial Lines Manual, please feel free to access our [Filings](#) feature within the ISOnet Circulars product.*

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### CONSIDERATION OF COVID-19

ISO has considered whether any adjustments need to be made to prospective loss costs, which are based partially on historical experience (pre-COVID-19), to reflect the conditions in which these loss costs will be effective (post-COVID-19). While there will almost certainly be long-term behavioral, social and economic changes as a result of COVID-19, we expect, that those changes will have negligible and/or offsetting effects on prospective loss costs. Considering the nature of the perils covered by Basic Group I (fire) and the weather driven perils covered by Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss, ISO is not making any explicit adjustments to our Commercial Property prospective loss costs due to COVID-19.

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### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

We are including the following supplementary information:

- PCS Catastrophe List - A list of events that have been identified as catastrophes in the state by ISO's Property Claims Services, Inc.
- Section S, which provides Basic Group I experience on a Rating Group basis.

NOTE: This supplementary information is **not** part of the experience review document and, in states where we are making a filing, is **not** part of the filing.

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## EFFECTIVE DATE

The ISO revision is subject to the following rule of application:

These changes are applicable to all policies written on or after March 1, 2025.

The effective date applies only to those insurers who have filed their Commercial Fire and Allied Lines loss cost adjustments to be automatically applicable to future ISO loss cost revisions.

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## IMPACT ON THE STATISTICAL REPORTING OF LOSS COST MULTIPLIER

For the purpose of reporting your company Loss Cost Multiplier under the CSP, as of March 1, 2025, the multiplier must be based on the relationship between your gross rates and the ISO advisory prospective loss costs contained in this circular.

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## COMPANY ACTION

You must independently determine the final rates you will use. The action, if any, you must take in response to this filing is dependent upon how you filed to have your loss cost adjustments apply to subsequent revisions of ISO loss costs. Any submission you make with respect to this revision must comply with applicable regulatory filing requirements.

For guidance on submission requirements, consult the ISO State Filing Handbook.

WE WILL SUBMIT OUR REFERENCE FILING TO THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT ON FEBRUARY 3, 2025. ANY SUBMISSION YOU MAY MAKE WITH THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT WITH RESPECT TO THIS FILING SHOULD NOT BE SUBMITTED PRIOR TO THIS DATE.

In all correspondence with the Insurance Department on this revision, you should refer to ISO Filing Number CF-2024-RLA1 and SERFF Tracking Number ISOF-G134204931, NOT this circular number.

CAUTION: This reference filing revises only certain advisory prospective loss costs for Commercial Property in this state. In determining whether or not to revise your rates, you should consider the application of your loss cost adjustments to any loss costs not included in this revision.

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## RATING SOFTWARE IMPACT

No new attributes are being introduced with this revision.

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## POLICYHOLDER NOTIFICATION

If you decide to implement this revision, you should check all applicable laws for the state(s) to which this revision applies, to determine whether or not a specific policyholder notice requirement may apply. Please note that circular [LI-CL-2024-016](#) contains the ISO Guide To Renewals With Changed Conditions For Commercial Lines, which is available only as a guide to assist participating companies in complying with various conditional renewal statutes or regulations, for the major commercial lines of insurance serviced by ISO. The information in the Guide does not necessarily reflect all requirements or exceptions that may apply, and it is not intended as a substitute for your review of all applicable statutes and regulations concerning policyholder notification.

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## REVISION DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION

- **Manual And ISO Suite**

We will issue a Notice to Manualholders with an edition date of 3-25 (or the earliest possible subsequent date), along with any new and/or revised manual pages.

- **ProMetrix**

Revised loss costs for specifically rated and class-rated properties contained in ProMetrix will be displayed as "Pending" beginning on September 16, 2024. On March 1, 2025, these loss costs will move to "Current" status. The previous "Current" becomes the most recent "Prior" and joins all previously displayed "Priors". With each subsequent loss cost revision, we will make an additional "Prior" available. Information in ProMetrix will distinguish between loss costs which reflect the effect of limit of insurance (LOI) relativities and pre-LOI loss costs.

- **Toll-free Telephone Service**

Revised loss costs for specifically rated and class-rated properties will be available by calling toll-free 1-800-444-4554 and requesting "Pending" from September 16, 2024, to March 1, 2025. On March 1, 2025, these loss costs will move to "Current" status. The previous "Current" becomes the most recent "Prior" and joins all previously displayed "Priors".

**NOTE:** Specific property information is provided for Basic Group I and Basic Group II in this state. However, the eligibility criteria for Basic Group I and Basic Group II are independent and, therefore, an individual property may be eligible for Basic Group I and/or Basic Group II specific rating.

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## RELATED RULES REVISION

We are announcing in separate circulars the implementation of corresponding rules revisions. Please refer to the Reference(s) block for identification of those circulars.

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## REFERENCE(S)

- [LI-CF-2024-097](#) (08/16/2024) New Hampshire Revision And Expansion Of Deductible Insurance Plan – Rule 81. And Windstorm Or Hail Percentage Deductible – Rule 82. To Be Implemented
- [LI-CF-2024-067](#) (06/26/2024) Commercial Fire And Allied Lines Experience Level Indications Reviewed By ISO Staff
- [LI-CL-2024-016](#) (03/12/2024) Commercial Lines Revised Lead Time Requirements Listing

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## ATTACHMENT(S)

- CF-2024-RLA1
- PCS Catastrophe List
- Supplement containing Basic Group I experience on a Rating Group basis

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## FILES AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD

To download all files associated with this circular, including attachments in the full circular PDF and/or any additional files not included in the PDF, search for the circular number on [ISOnet Circulars](#). Then click the Word/Excel link under the Full Circular column on the Search Results screen.

Please note that in some instances, not all files listed in the Attachment(s) block (if applicable) are included in the PDF.

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## DATA QUALITY

Statistical plan data reported to ISO is first processed through a system of rigorous automated data verification procedures so that only valid data would be used for ratemaking. Subsequent to this initial data submission review, additional analyses on the statistical plan data involving an even more customized data review for this line were performed by staff. During these processes, various data records were excluded from the review. The ISO staff responsible for this circular also reviewed the data for reasonableness.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ACTUARIAL QUALIFICATIONS

The American Academy of Actuaries' "Qualifications Standards for Actuaries Issuing Statements of Actuarial Opinion in the United States" requires that an actuary issuing a Statement of Actuarial Opinion should include an acknowledgment with the opinion that he/she has met the qualification standards of the AAA. ISO considers the loss cost level indications shown in this document a Statement of Actuarial Opinion; therefore, we are including the following acknowledgment:

I, Rimma Maasbach, am an Actuarial Consultant in Actuarial Operations for ISO, and I, Brian Klaif, am an Associate Actuarial Consultant for Commercial Property for ISO. We are jointly responsible for the content of this Statement of Actuarial Opinion. We are both members of the American Academy of Actuaries and we meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

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## VERISK EXTREME EVENT SOLUTIONS

This filing incorporates the use of Verisk Extreme Event Solutions' (EES) tropical cyclone model to produce hurricane modeled loss costs as part of the Basic Group II ratemaking procedure. Verisk Extreme Event Solutions serves the insurance industry, the public sector and its over 400 clients by providing realistic and objective models that enable all stakeholders to better understand and effectively manage risk from extreme events. More than 70 percent of the FORTUNE 100 relies on Verisk's advanced technologies to manage risks, make better decisions, and improve operating efficiency. The company's analytic solutions address insurance underwriting and claims, fraud, regulatory compliance, natural resources, catastrophes, economic forecasting, geopolitical risks, as well as environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. In the United States and around the world, our products help customers protect people, property, and financial assets. Verisk operates through units that offer risk-assessment services and decision analytics to professionals in many disciplines throughout the insurance industry. For over 50 years, Verisk has developed innovative solutions including advanced tools and analytics to support a healthy insurance market. As a company, we constantly strive to improve our innovative solutions to help insurers understand risk and achieve cost-based pricing.

For more information concerning Verisk Extreme Event Solutions, please see the Contact Information block.

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## XACTWARE SOLUTIONS, INC.

This filing incorporates the use of pricing data from Xactware Solutions, Inc., to estimate trends in building costs for commercial properties. Xactware provides computer software solutions for professionals involved in estimating all phases of building construction and repair. The company has been providing building cost data, estimate tracking and data trending to the insurance repair market since 1986. Insurance carriers using Xactware data are responsible for settlement of the majority of property claims in the USA and Canada.

For more information concerning Xactware Solutions, Inc., please see the Contact Information block.

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We provide participating insurers with information concerning the jurisdictions for which our products and services are distributed. Even in those jurisdictions, each insurer must determine what filing requirements, if any, apply and whether those requirements have been satisfied.

Now, as in the past, all of our products and services are advisory, and are made available for optional use by participating insurers as a matter of individual choice. Your company must decide for itself which, if any, ISO products or services are needed or useful to its operation and how those selected for use should be applied. We urge that you be guided by the advice of your attorneys on the legal requirements.

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## CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions concerning

- The actuarial content of this circular, please contact:

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Callers outside the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean may contact us using our global toll-free number (International Access Code + 800 48977489). For information on all ISO products, visit us at [www.verisk.com/iso](http://www.verisk.com/iso). To keep abreast of the latest Insurance Lines Services updates, view [www.verisk.com/ils](http://www.verisk.com/ils).

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### COMMERCIAL FIRE AND ALLIED LINES INSURANCE PROSPECTIVE LOSS COST LEVEL REVISION EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### PURPOSE

This document:

- revises advisory prospective loss costs. These loss costs represent a -0.6% statewide change from the current ISO loss costs.
- provides the analyses used to derive the prospective loss costs based on experience through calendar/accident year ending 3/31/2023, evaluated as of 6/30/2023.
- incorporates hurricane modeled loss costs based on Touchstone Version 9.0 of Verisk Extreme Event Solutions' (formerly known as AIR Worldwide Corporation) tropical cyclone model.
- reflects the impact of the revised deductible factors found in related rule filing CF-2024-RDED1. The revised Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss loss costs are being balanced so that the revised deductible factors are being implemented on a revenue neutral basis.
- revises the Basic Group I Substandard Condition Charges to reflect the effect of balancing for the revised deductible factors.

#### CONSIDERATION OF COVID-19

ISO has considered whether any adjustments need to be made to prospective loss costs, which are based partially on historical experience (pre-COVID-19), to reflect the conditions in which these loss costs will be effective (post-COVID-19). While there will almost certainly be long-term behavioral, social and economic changes as a result of COVID-19, we expect, that those changes will have negligible and/or offsetting effects on prospective loss costs. Considering the nature of the perils coverage by Basic Group I (fire) and the weather driven perils covered by Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss, ISO is not making any explicit adjustments to our Commercial Property prospective loss costs due to COVID-19.

#### DEFINITION OF THE ISO PROSPECTIVE LOSS COST

Advisory prospective loss costs in this document are the expected value of that portion of a rate that does not include provisions for expenses (other than loss adjustment expenses) or profit, and are based on historical aggregate losses and loss adjustment expenses adjusted and projected through trending to a future point in time.

CHANGE TO  
METHODOLOGY

Basic Group II Territory Relativity Analysis

This filing introduces Basic Group II non-hurricane indications by territory. In the past, the statewide non-hurricane loss cost change was applied to the non-hurricane portion of the Basic Group II loss costs. The non-hurricane loss cost change is now being calculated on a territory basis to better reflect differences in non-hurricane loss experience by territory. See Exhibit B9 and the related explanatory notes for more information.

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LOSS COST  
LEVEL  
CHANGES

The statewide monoline prospective loss cost level changes are:

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Indicated</u>
Basic Group I	-3.5%
Basic Group II	0.9%
Special Causes of Loss	3.2%
Total	-0.6%

Indicated loss cost level changes are changes from the current loss cost level.

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DEDUCTIBLE  
OFF-BALANCE  
FACTORS

Off-balance factors are being applied to the revised Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss loss costs so that the revised deductible factors found in related rule filing CF-2024-RDED1 are being implemented on a revenue neutral basis.

The off-balance factors were calculated by dividing the Aggregate Loss Costs at Current Level (ALCCL) reflecting the current deductible factors by the ALCCL reflecting the revised deductible factors based on experience for New Hampshire.

The off-balance factors applicable to New Hampshire are:

Basic Group I	Basic Group II	Special Causes of Loss
0.978	0.918	0.935

The multistate off-balance factor applied to the Basic Group I Substandard Condition Charges is 0.975.

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## PRIOR ISO REVISIONS

The latest revisions in this state are:

<u>Reference Document or Filing</u>	CF-2023-RLA1	CF-2021-RLA1
<u>Rates/ Loss Costs</u>	Loss Costs	Loss Costs
<u>Dates Implemented</u>	05/01/2024	07/01/2022
<u>Changes</u>		
Basic Group I	+0.7%	-5.2%
Basic Group II	+5.6%	-5.1%
Special Causes of Loss	+1.8%	-7.3%
Total	+1.9%	-5.9%

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## HISTORICAL SOURCE DATA

The data used in this revision is:

- Voluntary experience for ISO reporting companies.
- Five calendar/accident years ending 3/31/2023 for Basic Group I and Special Causes of Loss.
- Ten calendar/accident years ending 3/31/2023 for Basic Group II.

## DISTRIBUTION OF STATEWIDE MONOLINE LOSS COST CHANGES

ISO has distributed the statewide monoline prospective loss cost changes as follows:

- by territory (where applicable) for Basic Group I.
- by territory, coverage and symbol (where applicable) for Basic Group II.
- by category (building coverage and occupancy type) for Special Causes of Loss.

This has been done based on the experience of each territory (where applicable) for Basic Group I or category for Special Causes of Loss. Therefore, the resulting changes will vary by territory (where applicable) for Basic Group I and by category for Special Causes of Loss.

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TREND AND  
OTHER  
ADJUSTMENTS

Loss Trend

For trend purposes, the period of use for this revision is assumed to begin on 03/01/2025. To adjust the loss experience to the levels expected to prevail while the revised loss costs are in effect, trend factors have been applied to the historical incurred losses. These trend factors are based on:

- external cost indices published by the U.S. Government and information provided by Xactware Solutions, Inc.
- changes in multistate average claim costs through fourth quarter 2022.

The "historic" trend factors based on the external indices, i.e. the factors based on historic changes in the indices, vary by year. The latest annual rates of change based on these indices are:

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Annual Rate of Change</u>
Buildings	6.2%
Contents	5.8%
Time Element	4.5%

Incurred losses are also multiplied by loss trend adjustment factors (LTA's) to reflect trends in claim frequency and claim costs that are different from those exhibited by the external indices. The annual loss trend adjustments are:

<u>Line of Business</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Time Element</u>
Basic Group I	-1.0%	-2.4%	1.4%
Basic Group II	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%
Special Causes of Loss	1.8%	-0.7%	1.4%

This produces a total annual loss trend of:

<u>Line of Business</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Time Element</u>
Basic Group I	5.1%	3.3%	6.0%
Basic Group II	6.2%	8.3%	7.1%
Special Causes of Loss	8.1%	5.1%	6.0%

Premium Trend

Over time, insureds tend to purchase increased amounts of insurance in order to compensate for inflation, which results in increased premium revenue.

In order to reflect this increase in revenue, ISO uses a premium trend procedure. The premium trend factors are based on observed changes in the annual amount of insurance written for BG I renewal policies for a group of selected companies. For property damage coverages, these amount of insurance, or exposure, trend factors are adjusted for the decrease in limit of insurance factors associated with the increase in amount of insurance to calculate premium trend factors. The selected annual trends in the amount of insurance are:

TREND AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS (cont'd)	<u>Line of Business</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Time Element</u>
	Basic Group I	5.9%	3.7%	2.6%
	Basic Group II	5.4%	3.3%	2.6%
	Special Causes of Loss	5.6%	2.9%	2.6%

#### Other Adjustments

Standard actuarial procedures have been used in calculating the loss costs including loss development and the reflection of all loss adjustment expense. In addition, smoothing procedures have been applied to stabilize the effects of large or excess losses.

#### TEN LARGEST COMPANY GROUPS IN ISO DATA BASE

#### COMMERCIAL MULTIPERIL - NON-LIABILITY (ASLOB 51)

1. Vermont Mutual Insurance Company
2. Liberty Mutual Insurance Company
3. Travelers Indemnity Company
4. Patrons Cooperative Fire Insurance
5. Tokio Marine Companies
6. Concord General Mutual Insurance Company
7. Cincinnati Insurance Company
8. Central Mutual Insurance Company
9. Frankenmuth Mutual Insurance Company
10. Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Insurers are listed in descending order based on the percent of statewide written premium volume from Annual Statement Page 15 for year ending 12/31/2022 for Annual Statement Line of Business (ASLOB) 51, Commercial Multiperil - Non-liability.

Although ASLOB 51 includes coverages in addition to commercial fire and allied lines, e.g., crime, inland marine, fidelity, the largest percentage of premium volume is due to fire and allied lines (Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss coverages). ASLOB 51 does not include data reported under monoline fire and allied lines (ASLOBs 10 and 21), which includes both commercial and personal property experience.

#### SIZE OF ISO DATA BASE

The market share of all insurers reporting to ISO in this state and included in the ratemaking experience underlying this review as measured by Annual Statement Page 15 written premium for year ending 12/31/2022 is:

Commercial Multi-peril - Non-liability (ASLOB 51) – 46.6%

COMPANY  
DECISION

We encourage each insurer to decide independently whether the judgments made and the procedures or data used by ISO in developing the loss costs contained herein are appropriate for its use. We have included within this document the information upon which ISO relied in order to enable companies to make such independent judgments.

The data underlying the enclosed material comes from companies reporting to Insurance Services Office, Inc. Therefore, the ISO experience permits the establishment of a much broader statistical ratemaking base than could be employed by using any individual company's data. A broader data base enhances the validity of ratemaking analysis derived therefrom. At the same time, however, an individual company may benefit from comparison of its own experience to the aggregate ISO experience, and may reach valid conclusions with respect to the manner in which its own costs can be expected to differ from ISO's projections based on the aggregate data.

Some calculations included in this document involve areas of ISO staff judgment. Each company should carefully review and evaluate its own experience in order to determine whether the ISO selected loss costs are appropriate for its use.

This material has been developed exclusively by the staff of Insurance Services Office, Inc.

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## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Explanatory Pages</u>	<u>Corresponding Exhibits</u>
<u>SECTION A – SCOPE OF REVISION</u>		
Summary of Monoline Prospective Loss Cost Changes	---	Exhibit A1
Basic Group II Prospective Loss Cost Changes by Territory, Coverage and Symbol	---	Exhibit A2
Special Causes of Loss Prospective Loss Cost Changes by Category	---	Exhibit A3
Potential Impact of BG I, BG II and SCL Monoline Revisions on Commercial Package Policy	---	Exhibit A4
<u>SECTION B – CALCULATION OF PROPOSED CHANGES</u>		
Overview of Actuarial Procedures - Commercial Property	Page 8	---
Calculation of Statewide Prospective Loss Cost Level Changes	Pages 9-15	Exhibits B1-B3
Distribution of Prospective Loss Cost Level Changes	Pages 16-31	Exhibits B4-B9
<u>SECTION C- SUPPORTING MATERIAL</u>		
Overview	Pages 32-33	---
Loss Cost/Rate Level Histories	Pages 34-38	Exhibits C1-C6
Commercial Package Policy Implicit Package Modification Factors (IPMF's) and IPMF Caps	Pages 39-40	Exhibits C7-C9
Trend Procedure	Pages 41-50	Exhibits C10-C16
Loss Development Procedure	Pages 51-52	Exhibit C17
Excess Loss Procedure	Pages 53-58	Exhibits C18-C21
Credibility	Pages 59-61	Exhibits C22-C24
Hurricane Procedures	Pages 62-65	---
Calculation of BG II Loss Cost Changes	Pages 66-69	Exhibit C25
<u>SECTION D- ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING MATERIAL</u>		
Basic Group I Rating Group Definitions	---	Exhibit D1
Special Causes of Loss Category Definitions	---	Exhibit D2
Unadjusted Loss Costs, Incurred Losses, Experience Ratios	---	Exhibits D3-D5
Loss Adjustment Expense Factors	Page 70	Exhibit D6
<u>SECTION E - REVISED LOSS COST PAGES</u>		
Basic Group II Loss Costs	E2	---
Special Causes of Loss Loss Costs	E3	---
Basic Group I Loss Costs	E4-E15	---
Basic Group I Sub-Standard Condition Charges	E16	---

## OVERVIEW OF ISO ACTUARIAL PROCEDURES - COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

### INTRODUCTION

Commercial Property prospective loss costs are determined by evaluating the adequacy of the current ISO loss costs to pay for our best estimate of losses and all loss adjustment expenses that will be incurred in the prospective (or future) period. This evaluation is done separately for Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss.

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### STEP 1: DETERMINATION OF INDICATED STATEWIDE LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGE

The first step in this process is the determination of the indicated statewide loss cost level change. This indicated statewide loss cost level change is the average percentage change which must be made to the current ISO loss costs in order to achieve adequacy for the prospective conditions. The percentage changes are presented on the exhibits labeled "Statewide Coverage Loss Cost Level Evaluation".

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### STEP 2: DISTRIBUTION OF CHANGES

Based on the experience, ISO then distributes the indicated statewide loss cost level change by territory (where applicable) and type of policy for Basic Group I; by type of policy for Basic Group II; and by type of policy and category for Special Causes of Loss.

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### STEP 3: CALCULATION OF REVISED LOSS COSTS

The last step is the calculation of the prospective ISO loss costs. This is achieved by applying the indicated monoline changes to the current ISO loss costs. For Basic Group I, for those states without BG I rating territories, the statewide loss cost changes are applied to the current manual loss costs. For those states with rating territories, the Balance of State loss cost changes are applied to the current manual loss costs. The revised territory multipliers are calculated by multiplying the current territory multipliers by the indicated territory changes. For specifically-rated properties, the appropriate changes are applied to the current experience level adjustment factors and territory multipliers. For Basic Group II, revised loss costs are calculated by applying the indicated statewide monoline change to the current ISO loss costs, and where applicable, adding the hurricane modeled loss costs. For Special Causes of Loss, revised loss costs are calculated by applying the indicated monoline changes by category to the current ISO loss costs.

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COMMERCIAL PROPERTY INSURANCE  
CALCULATION OF STATEWIDE ADVISORY LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES IN EXHIBITS B1-B3

OBJECTIVE	<p>The objective of this procedure is to determine the indicated statewide advisory loss cost level change. This procedure answers the question: What average percentage change must be made to the current ISO loss costs in order for them to be adequate to cover indemnity losses and all loss adjustment expenses incurred in the prospective period in which the revised loss costs are assumed to be in effect?</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>This procedure compares the trended and developed incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses with the trended aggregate loss costs at current ISO level. The aggregate loss costs at current level are the amounts that would have been collected for losses and all loss adjustment expenses if the current ISO loss costs had been in effect during the experience period.</p> <p>Experience ratios (losses and all loss adjustment expenses divided by aggregate loss costs, both trended to the prospective experience period) are calculated by year, and a weighted average of the yearly experience ratios is calculated. For Basic Group I (BG I) and Special Causes of Loss (SCL), the five year weights vary by year, giving greater weight to the more recent experience. For Basic Group II (BG II), because of the more volatile nature of the data, the ten individual years are given equal weight.</p> <p>The average experience ratio is then credibility-weighted with the expected experience ratio in order to minimize the impact of random variation in the observed losses. The resulting credibility-weighted experience ratio is the indicated statewide advisory loss cost level change in decimal form.</p>
EXPERIENCE BASE	<p>The experience used in this review is the latest available data reported under the ISO Commercial Statistical Plan for BG I, BG II and SCL. The data are aggregated on an accident year basis.</p>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS B1-B3

### STATEWIDE BASIC GROUP I, BASIC GROUP II AND SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS COVERAGE LOSS COST LEVEL EVALUATION

#### COLUMN (1)

##### EXPERIENCE PERIOD

Experience for the five most recent accident years is used for BG I and SCL.  
Experience for the ten most recent accident years is used for BG II.

#### COLUMN (2)

##### AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS

Since the objective of the ratemaking procedure is to test the adequacy of the current ISO loss costs, premium data for each year in the experience period are adjusted to the loss cost level which would have been earned had the current loss costs been in effect. This is accomplished by using either an extension-of-exposures (PPR or premium at present rates/loss costs) approach or an on-level approach. Where appropriate, certain reported data elements have been adjusted prior to being used in the calculations.

##### Extension of Exposures Approach

Where feasible, aggregate loss costs at current level (ALCCL) are developed using an extension-of-exposures approach. That is, the exposure (amount of insurance per \$100) for each policy is multiplied by the current manual loss cost for that state, territory, subline, coverage, construction, occupancy and by any other applicable rating factors, such as limit of insurance factors and deductible relativities.

##### On-level Approach

The on-level approach is applied on an individual policy basis. The first step in the process is to multiply the reported premiums by the product of all loss cost level changes that have become effective subsequent to the inception date of the policy. The premiums are divided by the reported Rating Modification Factors and Loss Cost Multipliers to bring them to current ISO monoline manual loss cost level.

For premium records with inception dates prior to the effective date of the implementation of Limit of Insurance (LOI ) curves, premiums are multiplied by off-balance factors and limit of insurance factors to bring them to a post-LOI loss cost level.

The on-level approach is used to adjust those premium records which cannot be adjusted using the extension-of-exposures techniques, for example, premium records for Basic Group I specifically-rated properties, for which manual loss costs do not exist. In addition, records failing an exposure edit which checks for a reasonable relationship between reported premium and exposure amount have also been on-leveled.

STATEWIDE BASIC GROUP I, BASIC GROUP II AND  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS COVERAGE LOSS COST LEVEL EVALUATION (cont'd)

COLUMN (2)  
(cont'd)

Current IPMF and Prospective Amount of Insurance Levels

Premiums are also adjusted to prospective amount of insurance levels by exposure trend factors to reflect the impact of inflation on the average amount of insurance written (Exhibit C13). After multiline premiums are brought to current ISO monoline manual level, they are further adjusted to implicit package modification factor (IPMF) level by the application of Commercial Package Policy (CPP) IPMF's which vary by the eight CPP types of policy. (Both the adjustments to prospective amount of insurance level and to current IPMF level are done on an aggregate basis.) For a more complete description of the IPMF's and the other premium adjustments, refer to Exhibits C7 through C9 in the supporting material.

COLUMN (3) - BG II

NON-HURRICANE AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS - BASIC GROUP II ONLY

The non-hurricane aggregate loss costs reflect that portion of the BG II loss cost volume due to perils other than hurricane. These loss costs are calculated by multiplying the total aggregate loss costs for each rating territory, coverage, and symbol by the ratio of the current non-hurricane to current total loss costs found on Exhibit C25.

COLUMN (3) -  
BG I, SCL  
COLUMN (4) - BG II

ADJUSTED INCURRED LOSSES

In order to assure the adequacy of the proposed loss cost level, incurred losses are adjusted to reflect the effect of inflation and other trends on loss costs. The adjustment of past losses to prospective levels is accomplished on an individual loss basis by application of current cost factors, loss projection factors and loss trend adjustments (Exhibits C10 through C12). In addition to adjusting losses to prospective cost level, the effect of inflation on the deductible portion of the loss incurred is reflected. For Basic Group II, losses due to hurricanes reflected in the modeled hurricane loss costs have been removed from the experience and replaced with average non-hurricane losses for each rating territory and loss month.

For each subline, incurred losses are further adjusted by an excess loss procedure which smoothes fluctuations due to large loss occurrences. The procedure removes any losses determined to be excess from the total incurred losses, resulting in normal incurred losses. These normal incurred losses (total - excess) are then multiplied by excess loss factors to calculate adjusted incurred losses (Exhibits C18 through C21). The resulting adjusted incurred losses are then developed to their ultimate settlement value and loaded by a factor to include all loss adjustment expenses. Loss development factors can be found on Exhibit C17, and loss adjustment expense factors on Exhibit D6. Where appropriate, certain reported data elements have been adjusted prior to being used in the calculations.

STATEWIDE BASIC GROUP I, BASIC GROUP II AND  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS COVERAGE LOSS COST LEVEL EVALUATION (cont'd)

COLUMN (4) - BG I, SCL    EXPERIENCE RATIO  
COLUMN (5) - BG II

The experience ratio is the ratio of adjusted incurred losses to aggregate loss costs for each year. For BG II, the experience ratio is a measure of non-hurricane experience only. It is the ratio of the adjusted non-hurricane incurred losses to the non-hurricane aggregate loss costs.

COLUMN (5) - BG I, SCL    WEIGHTS

For Basic Group I and Special Causes of Loss, the yearly experience ratios are weighted using weights of 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, and 30% with the greatest weight assigned to the most recent year. These weights recognize the need to balance stability and responsiveness. The ten Basic Group II experience ratios are equally weighted, each given 10% weight.

LINE (6)                      WEIGHTED EXPERIENCE RATIO

For Basic Group I and Special Causes of Loss, the weights are applied to the experience ratios to yield the weighted experience ratio. For Basic Group II, the experience ratios are equally weighted. These weighted experience ratios represent a projection of the experience which would result if future policies were written without a loss cost level revision.

LINE (7)                      CREDIBILITY

The standards for 100% credibility are discussed in detail in Exhibits C22, C23, and C24 for Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss, respectively.

LINE (8)                      EXPECTED EXPERIENCE RATIO

The expected experience ratio is ISO's best prediction of the experience ratio if the actual incurred experience were not available. For this review, we have assumed that the current loss costs were adequate when implemented and will be inadequate for the prospective period only to the extent of the net trend. The expected experience ratio is represented by the net (loss / amount of insurance) trend factor.

STATEWIDE BASIC GROUP I, BASIC GROUP II AND  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS COVERAGE LOSS COST LEVEL EVALUATION (cont'd)

LINE (9)                      CREDIBILITY WEIGHTED EXPERIENCE RATIO

The credibility weighted experience ratio is a weighted average of the weighted experience ratio (line (6)) and the expected experience ratio (line (8)) using the credibility factor and its complement as respective weights. For more detailed information regarding the development of the credibility factors, refer to Exhibits C22, C23, and C24.

LINE (10)                    INDICATED COVERAGE LOSS COST CHANGE

The credibility weighted experience ratio yields the overall coverage loss cost level change for Basic Group I (see Exhibit B1), Basic Group II (see Exhibit B2), and Special Causes of Loss (see Exhibit B3).

## COMPOSITION OF THE RATEMAKING DATA BASE

### DATA INCLUDED

#### BASIC GROUP I

- . CSP Subline 010 (Commercial Fire)
- . CSP Subline 015 (Basic Group I, i.e., Fire, Lightning, Explosion, Vandalism, Sprinkler Leakage)
- . CSP Subline 016 (BG I excluding Vandalism)
- . CSP Subline 017 (BG I excluding Sprinkler Leakage)
- . CSP Subline 018 (BG I excluding Vandalism and Sprinkler Leakage)

#### BASIC GROUP II

- . CSP Subline 020 (Extended Coverage)
- . CSP Subline 025 (Basic Group II, i.e., Windstorm or Hail, Smoke, Aircraft or Vehicles, Riot or Civil Commotion, Sinkhole Collapse and Volcanic Action)
- . CSP Subline 027 (Basic Group II Causes of Loss, i.e., Windstorm or Hail, Smoke, Aircraft or Vehicles, Riot or Civil Commotion, Sinkhole Collapse and Volcanic Action)
- . CSP Subline 029 (Basic Group II Causes of Loss excluding Windstorm or Hail)

#### SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS

- . CSP Subline 028 (All Other Perils Special Coverage Forms & Endorsements)
- . CSP Subline 035 (Causes of Loss Special Form Including Theft)
- . CSP Subline 045 (Causes of Loss Special Form Excluding Theft)

### NOTES ON DATA INCLUDED

All CSP data are reviewed for CSP Types of Policy 10 (monoline), 3X, 70, and 7X (multiline).

For BG I, BG II and SCL, the reviewed experience is for property damage and time element coverages (coverage codes 1-7, as well as coverage code 9 reported under pre-simplification sublines 010, 020, and 028).

COMPOSITION OF THE RATEMAKING DATA BASE (cont'd)

<u>DATA EXCLUDED</u>	<u>TYPE OF DATA</u>	<u>BG I</u>	<u>BG II</u>	<u>SCL</u>
	• Non-voluntary experience (e.g. FAIR Plans)	X	X	NA
	• Dwelling experience	X	X	X
	• Farm experience	X	X	NA
	• Countrywide rated risks	X	X	X
	• Highly protected risks	X	X	X
	• Experience for policies with large deductibles	X	X	X

X indicates that experience is excluded.

For BG II, losses due to hurricanes with wind speeds of 40 miles per hour or greater have been excluded and replaced with average non-hurricane losses for each BG II rating territory and loss month.

Separately identifiable terrorism premium and loss records have been excluded from the ratemaking experience.

## OVERVIEW OF ISO ACTUARIAL PROCEDURES - COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

### STEP 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES

OBJECTIVE	<p>The objective of this procedure is to distribute the indicated statewide loss cost level change for Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss among the various rating variables used in each subline. These procedures are used to answer the question: What percentage change for each rating variable must be made to the current ISO loss costs in order to achieve adequacy for the prospective conditions?</p> <hr/>
BASIC GROUP I	<p>For Basic Group I, a consolidated simultaneous iterative procedure is used to calculate the type of policy and territory relativities. More detail on this procedure is given in Exhibit B4. The type of policy relativities serve to price Commercial Package policies relative to monoline policies, via the Package Modification Factors (PMF), while the territory relativities serve to price the various territories relative to one another.</p> <p>The overall loss cost level change is distributed across type of policy and territory. The indicated monoline change is the product of the monoline type of policy relativity, the territory relativity and the statewide loss cost level change.</p> <hr/>
BASIC GROUP II	<p>The purpose of the Basic Group II relativity analysis is to determine monoline loss cost level needs, to obtain marginal relativities displayed on Exhibit B8 and to price CPP policies relative to monoline policies via the PMFs. Unlike the BG I and SCL relativity analyses, the BG II relativity analysis does not employ a simultaneous review procedure because the overall loss cost change is distributed across type of policy only.</p> <p>The statewide monoline non-hurricane loss cost change is the product of the monoline normalized formula relativity, shown on Exhibit B8 and the indicated statewide loss cost level change. This change is applied to the non-hurricane portion of the BG II loss costs to produce indicated non-hurricane loss costs. The indicated loss costs by territory, coverage, and symbol are equal to the sum of the indicated non-hurricane loss costs plus the hurricane modeled loss costs.</p> <hr/>

## OVERVIEW OF ISO ACTUARIAL PROCEDURES - COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

### STEP 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES (cont'd)

#### BASIC GROUP II (cont'd)

The overall monoline loss cost level change is the weighted average of the loss cost changes by territory, coverage and symbol. In calculating this weighted average, the latest year aggregate monoline and multiline combined loss costs at current level are used as weights.

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#### SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS

For Special Causes of Loss, a simultaneous iterative procedure is used as for BG I to arrive at a set of type of policy and category relativities (as displayed on Exhibit B5) that best represent the experience within each state. The type of policy relativities serve to price CPP policies relative to monoline policies via the PMFs, while the category relativities serve to price the various categories relative to one another.

The indicated monoline loss cost level changes are calculated for each category by taking the product of the monoline type of policy relativity, the category relativity and the statewide loss cost change. See Exhibit B5 for the monoline loss cost indications.

The overall monoline loss cost level change is a weighted average of the 14 monoline category changes. In calculating this weighted average, the latest year monoline and multiline combined loss costs at current level are used as weights.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS B4 AND B5

### BASIC GROUP I AND SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS RELATIVITY ANALYSIS

#### INTRODUCTION

The explanations which follow clarify Exhibits B4 and B5, the Basic Group I relativity analysis and the Special Causes of Loss relativity analysis, respectively. The purpose of these analyses is to:

- (1) determine monoline territorial loss cost level needs for Basic Group I;
- (2) determine monoline category loss cost level needs for Special Causes of Loss;
- (3) determine indicated changes to the eight CPP package modification factors (PMFs) based on Basic Group I/Special Causes of Loss experience.

#### COLUMN (1)

##### LEAST SQUARES FORMULA RELATIVITIES

The least squares formula relativities are the marginal relativities which result from the application of the simultaneous review procedure to the raw experience (where marginal refers to the relativities for a given rating variable, e.g. type of policy, across all subsets of any other rating variables, i.e. territory for Basic Group I, and category for Special Causes of Loss).

The purpose of such a simultaneous review procedure is to arrive at a set of type of policy relativities (which will serve to price CPP policies relative to monoline policies via the PMFs); a set of territory relativities for Basic Group I; and a set of category relativities for Special Causes of Loss that best represent the experience. This procedure is in contrast to a review of each rating variable's experience separately. Such one-way types of review do not take into account differing percentages of monoline and multiline experience in each rating variable, nor differing percentages of a particular rating variable's experience in the monoline and multiline types of policy. The simultaneous relativity procedure accounts for these different distributions in generating relativities for the various rating variables.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS B4 AND B5 (cont'd)

COLUMN (1)  
(Cont'd)

The procedure follows an iterative technique to determine a set of marginal relativities by rating variable that is a best fit to the individual cell relativities, with each cell being defined as the cross-section of specific values of each rating variable. The process uses the relativity of the five year experience ratios by rating cell to the overall statewide experience ratio and the latest year aggregate loss costs for each rating cell. (This experience is shown in Exhibits B6 for Basic Group I and Exhibits B7 for Special Causes of Loss.) Specifically, the iteration procedure uses the following formulas:

BASIC GROUP I:

$$TOP_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^t W_{ik}^2 R_{ik} TER_k}{\sum_{k=1}^t W_{ik}^2 TER_k^2}, \text{ where } 1 \leq i \leq m;$$

$$TER_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m W_{ik}^2 R_{ik} TOP_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m W_{ik}^2 TOP_i^2}, \text{ where } 1 \leq k \leq t;$$

SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS:

$$TOP_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n W_{ij}^2 R_{ij} CAT_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n W_{ij}^2 CAT_j^2}, \text{ where } 1 \leq i \leq m;$$

$$CAT_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m W_{ij}^2 R_{ij} TOP_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m W_{ij}^2 TOP_i^2}, \text{ where } 1 \leq j \leq n;$$

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS B4 AND B5 (cont'd)

COLUMN (1)  
(cont'd)

- $TOP_i$  is the relativity for the  $i$ th type of policy;
- $CAT_j$  is the relativity for the  $j$ th category;
- $TER_k$  is the relativity for the  $k$ th territory;
- $W_{ik}$  is the loss cost volume at current level for the  $i$ th type of policy and  $k$ th territory;
- $R_{ij}$  is the experience ratio relativity for the  $i$ th type of policy and  $j$ th category (Special Causes of Loss);
- $R_{ik}$  is the experience ratio relativity for the  $i$ th type of policy and  $k$ th territory (Basic Group I);
- $m$  is the number of types of policy in the analysis;
- $n$  is the number of categories in the analysis;
- $t$  is the number of territories in the analysis.

The procedure determines  $m$  type of policy relativities using the above formulas. Then, using those results, a set of  $t$  territory relativities (BG1) or a set of  $n$  category relativities (SCL) are determined. These steps form an iterative process which continues until there is no appreciable difference in results from one iteration to the next.

COLUMN (2)

CREDIBILITY

The credibility of the experience for each rating variable is determined from the formula:

$$Z = \frac{P}{P + K} ,$$

where  $P$  represents the five-year aggregate adjusted loss costs for a given rating variable, and  $K$  is a constant value. For Basic Group I,  $K$  equals an aggregate loss cost volume of \$55,000,000 for territory and \$100,000,000 for type of policy. For Special Causes of Loss,  $K$  equals an aggregate loss cost volume of \$15,000,000 for category and \$40,000,000 for type of policy.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS B4 AND B5 (cont'd)

COLUMN (3)

CREDIBILITY-WEIGHTED RELATIVITIES

Credibility-weighted relativities are calculated based on the formula

$$W = R^Z,$$

where Z is the credibility, R is the least squares formula relativity and W is the credibility weighted relativity for a given rating variable.

This formula implicitly assigns the complement of credibility to a relativity of unity.

COLUMN (4)

BALANCED RELATIVITIES

The credibility-weighted relativities are balanced to assure that the average relativity across all rating variables remains at unity.

COLUMN (5)

INDICATED MONOLINE LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGE

For Basic Group I, the indicated monoline loss cost changes are calculated for each territory by taking the product of the monoline type of policy (TOP 10) relativity, the territory relativity and the statewide loss cost level change. (An example of such a calculation appears on Exhibit B4.)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS B4 AND B5 (cont'd)

### COLUMN (5) (cont'd)

The indicated overall statewide monoline loss cost level change shown at the bottom of the first page of Exhibit B4 is the aggregate loss cost-weighted average of the individual territory changes.

For Special Causes of Loss, the indicated monoline loss cost changes are calculated for each category by taking the product of the monoline type of policy (TOP 10) relativity, the category relativity, and the statewide loss cost level change. (An example of such a calculation is included in Exhibits B5.) The indicated overall statewide loss cost level change shown at the bottom of Exhibits B5 is the aggregate loss cost-weighted average of the individual category changes.

In all cases, the loss costs used in these calculations are the latest year's monoline and multiline combined adjusted loss costs.

### MULTILINE CONSIDERATIONS

The type of policy (TOP) relativities are used to generate multiline indications which apply to the current implicit package modification factors (IPMF's). The indicated IPMF's are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{TOP y indicated IPMF}}{\text{IPMF}} = \frac{(\text{TOP y current IPMF})(\text{TOP y relativity})}{\text{monoline relativity}}$$

For each CPP type of policy, the indicated IPMF is subject to a minimum value of 0.50 and a maximum value of 1.50. If an indicated IPMF falls outside one of those limits, it is capped at that amount, the loss costs for that type of policy are adjusted to the capped IPMF level, and the entire relativity review as described above is re-performed to take this into account. If an IPMF has been capped, it is so noted at the bottom of Exhibits B4 and Exhibits B5.

It should be noted that although this procedure generates multiline indications, this filing only addresses monoline loss cost levels. That is, upon implementation of this filing only the monoline loss costs will be revised. The multiline indications developed here will be combined with those of the other component coverages, e.g. GL Premises and Operations in the CPP review for the purpose of revising the package modification factors.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS B6

### BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

INTRODUCTION	<p>The experience used in the relativity analysis and displayed on Exhibit B6 is the latest five accident years of data reported under the Commercial Statistical Plan. As in the overall review, loss costs have been adjusted to current ISO loss cost and prospective amount of insurance levels (with multiline aggregate loss costs adjusted additionally by the current implicit package modification factors). Incurred losses are adjusted to prospective cost levels, and are further adjusted by the Basic Group I large loss procedure and the Special Causes of Loss excess procedure. Losses have also been developed to their ultimate settlement value by application of loss development factors.</p>
COLUMN (1)	<p><u>2023 AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS</u></p> <p>The latest accident year aggregate loss costs (adjusted as described above) are used as weights both in the calculation of any totals shown in this table and in the iterative formulas used in the simultaneous review procedure.</p>
COLUMN (2)	<p><u>2019 - 2023 AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS</u></p> <p>The combined five-year adjusted aggregate loss costs (adjusted as described above) are used to calculate the experience ratios in column (3).</p>
COLUMN (3)	<p><u>FIVE-YEAR EXPERIENCE RATIOS</u></p> <p>These are the ratios of the combined five-year adjusted incurred losses (adjusted as described above) to the combined five-year adjusted aggregate loss costs as shown in column (2). Any totals which are shown are weighted averages using the adjusted aggregate loss costs in column (1).</p>
COLUMN (4)	<p><u>RELATIVITIES</u></p> <p>The relativities are the ratios of the five-year experience ratios shown in column (3) to the average five-year experience ratio for all TOP's and territories (where applicable) combined. These relativities represent how much better or worse than average the experience for a given cell is. They are used along with the aggregate loss costs in column (1) as input for the simultaneous review procedure.</p>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS B7

### SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS RELATIVITY ANALYSIS SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

INTRODUCTION	<p>The experience used in the relativity analysis and displayed on Exhibit B7 is the latest five accident years of data reported under the Commercial Statistical Plan. As in the overall review, loss costs have been adjusted to current ISO loss cost and prospective amount of insurance levels (with multiline aggregate loss costs adjusted additionally by the current implicit package modification factors). Incurred losses are adjusted to prospective cost levels, and are further adjusted by the Basic Group I large loss procedure and the Special Causes of Loss excess procedure. Losses have also been developed to their ultimate settlement value by application of loss development factors.</p>
COLUMN (1)	<p><u>2023 AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS</u></p> <p>The latest accident year aggregate loss costs (adjusted as described above) are used as weights both in the calculation of any totals shown in this table and in the iterative formulas used in the simultaneous review procedure.</p>
COLUMN (2)	<p><u>2019 - 2023 AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS</u></p> <p>The combined five-year adjusted aggregate loss costs (adjusted as described above) are used to calculate the experience ratios in column (3).</p>
COLUMN (3)	<p><u>FIVE-YEAR EXPERIENCE RATIOS</u></p> <p>These are the ratios of the combined five-year adjusted incurred losses (adjusted as described above) to the combined five-year adjusted aggregate loss costs as shown in column (2). Any totals which are shown are weighted averages using the adjusted aggregate loss costs in column (1).</p>
COLUMN (4)	<p><u>CREDIBILITY (Z) WEIGHTED EXPERIENCE RATIO</u></p> <p>A credibility procedure is applied to the initial experience ratios in column (3) on a cell-by-cell basis prior to the simultaneous review procedure. The credibility values are calculated using an empirical Bayesian credibility procedure. In the following discussion, cell refers to an individual combination of TOP and category.</p>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS B7 (cont'd)

COLUMN (4)  
(cont'd)

The important concept underlying empirical Bayesian credibility is that credibility should depend both on the overall variation of the group of which the cell is a member and the variation of the yearly experience ratios for the cell. Therefore, if a cell's data is very stable then a relatively high credibility value is assigned, and vice versa.

The empirical Bayesian credibility formula for individual cell credibility is  $Z = ((C-3)/C) (P/(P+K)) + (3/C)$ . P equals the cell's five-year adjusted aggregate loss costs and C equals the number of unique combinations of rating variables (TOP and Category) within a class group. The K value is estimated from the underlying data using the empirical Bayes method and varies by TOP group. The three TOP groups used in this analysis are: Monoline (TOP 10), Premises (TOP's 31-35), and Operations (TOP's 36-38). The 3/C term corrects for the statistical bias associated with the credibility process. The minimum credibility that is possible is 3/C.

COLUMN (5)

### Z-WEIGHTED RELATIVITIES

The relativities are the ratios of the five-year credibility-weighted experience ratios shown in column (4) to the average five-year credibility-weighted experience ratio for all TOP's and categories combined. These relativities represent how much better or worse than average the experience for a given cell is. They are used along with the aggregate loss costs in column (1) as input for the simultaneous review procedure.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT B8

### BASIC GROUP II RELATIVITY ANALYSIS

#### INTRODUCTION

The explanations which follow clarify Exhibit B8, the Basic Group II (BG II) relativity analysis. The purpose of this analysis is to:

- (1) determine the monoline loss cost level need;
- (2) determine indicated changes to the eight CPP package modification factors (PMFs) based on Basic Group II experience.

The BG II relativity analysis is based on non-hurricane loss experience only, as it is assumed that type of policy relativities are the same for both non-hurricane and hurricane perils. The resulting relativities apply to the total (hurricane plus non-hurricane) BG II loss costs.

#### COLUMN (1)

##### 2023 AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS

The latest accident year adjusted aggregate loss costs (adjusted in the same manner as in the overall review, i.e. to current manual loss cost and prospective amount of insurance levels, with multiline aggregate loss costs further adjusted to current IPMF level) are used as weights in the calculation of any totals shown in this table.

#### COLUMN (2)

##### 2014 - 2023 EXPERIENCE RATIO

These experience ratios are the ratios of the combined ten-year CSP adjusted incurred non-hurricane losses (adjusted to current deductible and prospective cost levels including loss development, and smoothed by the BG II excess loss procedure) to the combined ten year CSP adjusted aggregate loss costs. Any totals which are shown are weighted averages using the aggregate loss costs in column (1). When a dash is displayed in the column, it indicates that the indicated IPMF which resulted from this procedure was capped. The procedure which follows when capping occurs is described below.

#### COLUMN (3)

##### FORMULA RELATIVITY

The formula relativities are the ratios of the ten year non-hurricane experience ratios for the type of policy (either monoline vs. multiline or individual multiline programs) to the average ten year experience ratio for monoline and multiline combined. These relativities represent how much better or worse than average the experience for a given type of policy is. Again, any totals which are shown are weighted averages and the display of a dash indicates that the resulting IPMF was capped. Unlike the BG I and SCL relativity analyses, the BG II analysis does not employ a simultaneous review procedure since a one way review is involved. That is, the overall loss cost change is only distributed across type of policy; no other rating variables are considered.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT B8 (cont'd)

COLUMN (4)

### CREDIBILITY

The credibility of the experience for each type of policy is determined from the formula:

$$Z = \frac{P}{P + K}$$

where P is the ten year aggregate adjusted loss costs for a given type of policy, and K is a constant loss cost volume of \$45,000,000.

COLUMN (5)

### Z - WEIGHTED RELATIVITY

The weighted relativity is a weighted average of the individual TOP formula relativity and the overall (coverage) formula relativity using credibility and its complement as the respective weights. Therefore, to the extent that the indication for a type of policy is not fully credible, the complement of credibility is assigned to the statewide coverage level change.

COLUMN (6)

### BALANCED FORMULA RELATIVITY

The individual multiline weighted relativities are balanced to the multiline weighted relativity level by applying a factor equal to the overall multiline relativity (i.e. the weighted relativity for all multiline combined which is shown on the top of the exhibit directly under the corresponding monoline relativity) divided by the average multiline relativity (i.e. the weighted average of the individual multiline weighted relativities which is shown on the bottom of the exhibit). When the indicated IPMF for a type of policy is capped, the balanced relativity is set equal to the product of the capped IPMF in column (9) and the monoline balanced formula relativity in column (6), divided by the current IPMF in column (8).

COLUMN (7)

### NORMALIZED FORMULA RELATIVITY

The normalized relativity is equal to the balanced formula relativity divided by the average monoline/multiline combined relativity. This balances the average monoline/multiline relativity to unity.

COLUMN (8)

### CURRENT IMPLICIT PMF

This is the current IPMF for each multiline type of policy.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT B8 (cont'd)

COLUMN (9)

INDICATED IMPLICIT PMF

The indicated IPMF is calculated from the normalized relativities as follows:

$$\text{TOP y indicated IPMF} = \frac{(\text{TOP y current IPMF}) \times (\text{TOP y relativity})}{(\text{monoline relativity})}$$

For each CPP type of policy the indicated IPMF is subject to a minimum value of 0.50 and a maximum value of 1.50. If an indicated IPMF falls outside one of those limits, it is capped at that amount, the aggregate loss costs for that type of policy are adjusted to the capped IPMF level, and the entire relativity review as described above is redone to take this into account. If an IPMF has been capped it is so noted in footnote A.

COLUMN (10)

INDICATED LOSS COST CHANGES

The indicated monoline change is the statewide BG II total (hurricane and non-hurricane combined) monoline loss cost change found on Exhibit C25. The multiline change for each TOP is the product of the statewide monoline loss cost change times the ratio of the TOP y relativity divided by the monoline relativity found in column (7).

The overall multiline loss cost level change is a weighted average of the individual multiline TOP changes based on the aggregate loss cost volume shown in column (1). The coverage change is a weighted average of the monoline and average multiline TOP changes based on the aggregate loss cost volume shown in column (1).

MULTILINE  
CONSIDERATIONS

It should be noted that although this procedure generates multiline indications, this filing only addresses monoline loss cost levels. That is, upon implementation of this filing only the monoline loss costs will be revised. The multiline indications developed here will be combined with those of the other component coverages, e.g. GL Premises and Operations in the CPP review for the purpose of revising the package modification factors.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT B9

### DETERMINATION OF BASIC GROUP II ADVISORY LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES BY TERRITORY

OBJECTIVE	The purpose of this procedure is to distribute the statewide advisory Basic Group II loss cost level change to each territory.
DESCRIPTION	<p>This procedure compares the trended and developed non-hurricane losses and loss adjustment expenses by territory with the trended aggregate non-hurricane loss costs at current ISO level. The aggregate loss costs at current level are the amounts that would have been collected for non-hurricane losses and all loss adjustment expenses if the current ISO loss costs had been in effect during the experience period. This results in projected territory and statewide non-hurricane experience ratios.</p> <p>The projected territory non-hurricane experience ratio is then credibility-weighted with the statewide non-hurricane experience ratio to produce a credibility-weighted non-hurricane experience ratio for each territory. This credibility-weighted non-hurricane experience ratio is then normalized (divided by the overall state non-hurricane experience ratio). Finally, the territory credibility-weighted non-hurricane experience ratio is generally capped at 1.25 and 0.75, and buildback is applied (if applicable) to bring the overall territory relativity back to 1.00. The final result is capped indicated relative changes by territory, which then are included in the territory loss cost change calculation.</p>
COLUMN (1)	<p><u>TERRITORIES</u></p> <p>These are the current Basic Group II territories in the state.</p>
COLUMN (2)	<p><u>10-YEAR (NON-HURRICANE) AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS</u></p> <p>These are the same aggregate loss costs used in the statewide loss cost level evaluation, but on a territory basis instead of a statewide basis.</p>
COLUMN (3)	<p><u>10-YEAR (NON-HURRICANE) ADJUSTED INCURRED LOSSES</u></p> <p>These are the same adjusted incurred losses used in the statewide loss cost level evaluation, but on a territory basis instead of a statewide basis. An excess procedure that mirrors the statewide excess procedure is used to allocate excess losses to each territory.</p>
COLUMN (4)	<p><u>10-YEAR (NON-HURRICANE) EXPERIENCE RATIO</u></p> <p>The experience ratio is a measure of non-hurricane experience. It is the ratio of the adjusted non-hurricane incurred losses to the non-hurricane aggregate loss costs.</p>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT B9

### DETERMINATION OF BASIC GROUP II ADVISORY LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES BY TERRITORY (Cont'd)

COLUMN (5)

#### EXPERIENCE RATIO CREDIBILITY

The credibility values are calculated using Bühlmann-Straub credibility procedure:

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = E(\text{Var}(y|\alpha)) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} (X_{ij} - X_i)^2$$
$$\hat{\tau}^2 = \text{Var}(E(y|\alpha)) = \max \left( 0, \frac{1}{U} \left( \left[ \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{w_i}{W} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \right] - \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{W} \right) \right) \quad \text{where} \quad U = \frac{1}{(M-1)} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{w_i}{W} \left( 1 - \frac{w_i}{W} \right)$$

Experience Ratio = Adjusted Incurred Loss / (Non-Hurricane) Aggregate Loss Cost

$w_{ij}$  = (Non-Hurricane) Aggregate Loss Cost territory i, year j

$w_i$  = (Non-Hurricane) Aggregate Loss Cost territory i

$W$  = State (Non-Hurricane) Aggregate Loss Cost

$X_{ij}$  = Experience Ratio territory i, year j

$X_i$  = Experience Ratio territory i

$\bar{X}$  = State Experience Ratio

$n, M$  = Number of years, territories

$$k = \frac{EVPV}{VHM} = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\hat{\tau}^2}$$

$$Z = \frac{w_i}{w_i + k}$$

As shown, the calculated credibility partially depends on two components: differences between the overall experience ratio and each territory's mean experience ratio as well as the variability of each territory's yearly experience ratios to the territory's 10 year mean experience ratio. All else being equal, if the differences between the overall experience ratio and the territory mean experience ratios increase, then the credibility will increase. All else being equal, if the variability of each territory's experience ratios increases, then the credibility will decrease.

The shown calculation of credibility also allows exposure (volume) and weight given to experience to change from year to year and territory to territory.

A zero Variance of the Hypothetical Means (VHM) implies that the credibility for this territory is zero.

COLUMN (6)

#### CREDIBILITY WEIGHTED EXPERIENCE RATIO

The credibility weighted territory non-hurricane experience ratio is a weighted average of the territory non-hurricane experience ratio and the statewide non-hurricane experience ratio.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT B9

DETERMINATION OF BASIC GROUP II ADVISORY LOSS COST LEVEL  
CHANGES BY TERRITORY (Cont'd)

COLUMN (7) CREDIBILITY WEIGHTED LIMITED TERRITORY RELATIVITY

The normalized territory relativity is calculated as the ratio of the territory credibility-weighted experience ratio to the statewide credibility-weighted experience ratio.

This relativity is then capped at -25%/+25% (0.75, 1.25) to prevent large swings in premiums between territories.

The limited statewide overall relativity is calculated as the weighted average of the normalized limited territory relativities and the non-hurricane aggregate loss costs.

COLUMN (8) CREDIBILITY WEIGHTED BALANCED LIMITED TERRITORY RELATIVITY

To ensure the capping of the normalized territory relativities results in a revenue neutral change for the state, i.e. that the final limited relativity for the state is 1.00, the limited territory relativities are again normalized by dividing the limited territory relativities by the limited relativity for the state, and the normalized limited territory relativities are again capped at +25% (1.25), with the capped portion redistributed to other non-capped territories.

This process is repeated until all territory relativities are capped at +25% and the resulting limited relativity for the state is 1.00.

COLUMN (9) STATEWIDE MONOLINE LOSS COST CHANGE

This is the statewide monoline loss cost change from Exhibit B8 - Basic Group II Relativity Analysis.

COLUMN (10) TERRITORY MONOLINE LOSS COST CHANGE

This is calculated as the statewide monoline loss cost change from Column (9) times the credibility weighted balanced limited territory relativity in Column (8).

## OVERVIEW

### AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS AT CURRENT LEVEL

Exhibits C1, C2 and C3 provide the overall loss cost/rate level histories for Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss respectively. These tables, along with Exhibits C4, C5 and C6, provide information on the on-level factors needed to bring collected aggregate loss costs to current loss cost level.

Exhibit C4 provides rate level/loss cost level histories by rating id (class vs. specific), rating group, and territory (where applicable) for Basic Group I, Exhibit C5 provides rate level/loss cost level histories by territory, coverage, and symbol (where applicable) for Basic Group II, and Exhibit C6 provides rate level/loss cost level histories by category for Special Causes of Loss. These tables can be used to develop on-level factors appropriate to bring collected aggregate loss costs up to current loss cost level. Factors based on these tables are more appropriate for company use than the overall factors shown on Exhibits C1, C2 and C3 if the company's mix of business differs substantially from the industrywide average. For example, if a company's business is very heavily concentrated in a single class or territory, it is more appropriate to use the rate level/loss cost history for that class rather than the overall average to develop on-level factors.

Exhibits C7, C8 and C9 provide the current implicit package modification factors (IPMFs) and IPMF caps for Basic Group I, Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss.

### ADJUSTMENTS TO LOSSES

The loss projection factors, current cost factors, and loss trend adjustments shown on Exhibit C10, C11 and C12 reflect the combined impact of all economic influences on Commercial Property underwriting results and are used to project past underwriting results to future loss levels. They are intended to reflect the impact of inflation on loss payments, the impact of higher costs due to repairs done on an “emergency” basis, the impact of coinsurance and relative insurance to value on loss payments, and any other economic influences which can affect underwriting losses but for which specific provisions are not made. Losses have also been developed to their ultimate settlement value using factors shown on Exhibit C17.

### CREDIBILITY

Credibility,  $Z$ , is a weight given to the most recent body of data. The complement of credibility,  $1-Z$ , is the weight assigned to net trend. The final estimate is a weighted average obtained by using the formula  $C = Z \times R + (1-Z) \times N$ , where

$Z$  = credibility

$C$  = final estimate

$R$  = estimate based on the most recent data

$N$  = net trend

## OVERVIEW (cont'd)

### CREDIBILITY (cont'd)

Credibility may range from 0 to 1, where  $Z=1$  is full credibility and  $Z=0$  is no credibility. The actual numerical value of  $Z$  is calculated by considering how the state's volume of experience compares with the full credibility standard. Credibility is capped at 25% if the credibility calculated is less than 25%. See Exhibit C22, C23 and C24 for a complete explanation of the credibility standards for Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss.

### LOSS COST/RATE LEVEL HISTORY

Loss cost/rate level histories are provided for Basic Group I, Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss. The loss cost/rate level changes are then further split out by rating territory, rating group or category since a company's business may be more heavily concentrated in a single class. These histories can be used to develop on-level factors appropriate to bring collected aggregate loss costs up to current loss cost levels.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS C1, C2 AND C3

### LOSS COST/RATE LEVEL HISTORIES

COLUMN (1) EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective dates of the latest loss cost/rate level changes are shown.

COLUMN (2) LOSS COST/RATE LEVEL CHANGE

The overall loss cost/rate level change is shown in percent form.

COLUMN (3) LOSS COST/RATE LEVEL INDEX

The product of all loss cost/rate level changes up to and including the loss cost/rate change for that effective date is used to calculate on level factors.

COLUMN (4) WRITTEN ADJUSTMENT (ON LEVEL) FACTORS

These factors are used to bring individual policies with inception dates prior to the effective date up to current loss cost level. The actual loss cost/rate changes vary by rating id, rating group, and territory (where applicable) for Basic Group I, by territory, coverage, and symbol (where applicable) for Basic Group II, and by category for Special Causes of Loss. Consequently, these on-level factors represent average factors and are not the factors actually used to adjust the aggregate loss costs on an individual policy basis. For complete loss cost/rate level histories in detail, refer to Exhibits C4, C5 and C6.

COLUMN (5) WEIGHT

The weight indicates the portion of the effective year for which the on level factors apply. These can be used to calculate average yearly factors.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C4

HISTORY OF BASIC GROUP I LOSS COST/RATE CHANGES  
BY TERRITORY, RATING ID AND RATING GROUP

TERRITORY

The loss cost/rate level changes shown apply to the rating territory shown here.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective dates of the latest loss cost/rate level changes are shown.

LOSS COST/RATE LEVEL CHANGES

Loss cost/rate level changes are shown in percent form for each rating group.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C5

HISTORY OF BASIC GROUP II LOSS COST CHANGES BY TERRITORY

COLUMN (1)	<u>TERRITORY</u>  The loss cost level changes shown apply to the rating territory shown here.
COLUMN (2)	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>  The effective dates of the latest loss cost level changes are shown.
COLUMN (3)	<u>SYMBOL</u>  The construction group symbol is shown here. Refer to the explanatory notes to Exhibit C25 for the symbol definitions.
COLUMN (4)	<u>BUILDING</u>  Building loss cost changes are shown in percent form.
COLUMN (5)	<u>CONTENTS</u>  Contents loss cost changes are shown in percent form.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C6

HISTORY OF SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS  
LOSS COST/RATE LEVEL CHANGES BY CATEGORY

COLUMN (1)

EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective dates of the latest loss cost/rate level changes are shown.

COLUMN (2)

LOSS COST/RATE LEVEL CHANGES BY CATEGORY

Loss cost/rate changes are shown in percent form for each category. Refer to Exhibit D2 for definitions of the current 14 categories.

The prior category definitions (before implementation of the revised rating for Special Causes of Loss) are:

- 01 - Buildings
- 02 - Apartments Contents
- 03 - Office Contents
- 04 - Mercantile, Motel/Hotel and Institutional Contents
- 05 - Service, Industrial/Processing, and Contractors Contents

COMMERCIAL PACKAGE POLICY IMPLICIT PACKAGE MODIFICATION FACTORS (IPMF's)  
AND IPMF CAPS

IMPLICIT PACKAGE  
MODIFICATION  
FACTORS

Since multiline experience is included in the loss cost level evaluations, an additional adjustment is made to multiline aggregate loss costs after they have been brought to current ISO loss cost level. This adjustment is the application of implicit CPP package modification factors which vary for each of the eight CPP types of policy.

The loss costs used to price a Commercial Package Policy (CPP) are the monoline loss costs multiplied by the PMF to reflect the package policy discount for the particular type of CPP policy relative to the individual monoline policies. However, these PMF's measure the amount of multiline discount for all property coverages combined. A more accurate measure of the amount of multiline discount for each subline (e.g., Basic Group I, Basic Group II, or Special Causes of Loss) is the implicit package modification factor that was used to calculate the overall PMF for all property coverages combined.

For example, the published PMF for Apartments (all property coverages combined) may be .85, but the implicit PMF for Apartments, Commercial Basic Group I coverage only, may be .80. The average of the implicit PMF's for the various coverages is equal to the published PMF for each type of policy.

The current IPMF's by coverage for each CPP type of policy are applied to multiline aggregate loss costs at current level for Basic Group I, Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss.

IPMF CAPS

For Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss, the IPMF's lower caps are set at 0.50 and the upper caps are set at 1.50 for all TOP's.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS C7, C8 AND C9

IMPLICIT PACKAGE MODIFICATION  
FACTORS (IPMF's) AND IPMF CAPS

EXHIBITS C7, C8  
AND C9

These tables provide the current IPMF's and IPMF caps for Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss. The IPMF's shown here are those which resulted from the most recent CPP revision. The IPMF lower caps are set at .50 and the upper caps are set at 1.50 for all TOP's.

## TREND PROCEDURE

### INTRODUCTION

The prospective loss cost levels established in this document reflect the anticipated claim cost and claim frequency levels and changes in revenue due to increased amounts of insurance purchased for the period when the new loss costs are assumed to be in effect.

### LOSS TREND

#### EXTERNAL LOSS DATA

For Commercial Property, the loss trend factors are referred to as current cost factors (CCF's) and loss projection factors (LPF's). These CCF's and LPF's are based on the following accepted economic indices:

1. Xactware Commercial Index (XCI) for buildings loss projection factors and current cost factors
2. Producer Price Index (PPI) published by the US Department of Labor (Finished Goods Less Energy, Not Seasonally Adjusted) for contents factors
3. Index for Manufacturers' Sales Exposure (IMSEP) developed by ISO using indices published by the Department of Commerce and Chain-Type Price Index for Retail Sales (RSALES) produced by the Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis for time element factors

The CCF's adjust losses for actual inflationary changes which have taken place between the accident date and the midpoint of the latest period of external trend information, i.e., 02/15/2024 for property damage and time element. The LPF's adjust losses for projected inflationary changes from the midpoint of the latest period of external trend information to the anticipated average date of accident for policies written under the proposed loss costs (assumed to be 12 months after the assumed revision date based on all one-year policies).

The CCF's and LPF's are calculated separately for buildings, contents, and time element coverages. For coverage 3 (buildings and contents on a combined basis), combined trend factors are calculated using the following weights for buildings and contents: 70%/30% for Basic Group I, 75%/25% for Basic Group II, and 50%/50% for Special Causes of Loss. For time element (coverages 4-9) the combined trend factors are calculated using 70%/30% weights for RSALES/IMSEP. The factors are applied by coverage to the losses reported under CSP and CMSP on an individual occurrence basis.

## TREND PROCEDURE (cont'd)

### LOSS TREND (cont'd)

#### LOSS TREND ADJUSTMENT - SEVERITY

An evaluation of the latest Commercial Property insurance data shows that the cost levels inherent in the property damage coverages are increasing at a different rate than those measured by the external indices. Therefore, to insure adequate prospective loss cost levels during the period for which loss costs are to be determined, loss trend adjustments (LTA's) have been applied. These factors were developed by comparing the annual rate of change in average claim costs to the annual rate of change in the external indices. (Refer to Exhibit C12 for the calculations.)

#### LOSS TREND ADJUSTMENT - FREQUENCY

In order to reflect total trend more precisely, a frequency component is included in the loss trend adjustment factors (LTA's) separately for buildings and contents for Basic Group I and contents only for Special Causes of Loss. No frequency component is used for Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss buildings due to the extremely volatile nature of the coverages.

### AMOUNT-OF- INSURANCE TREND

Cost changes over time to both real and personal property result in insureds purchasing increased amounts of insurance. To reflect the impact of this phenomenon, amount of insurance trend factors are applied to collected loss costs to bring them to prospective amount of insurance levels. These factors are developed by measuring amount of insurance trends on a sample of renewal policies.

The application and development of these factors parallels loss trend factors in that separate factors are developed for buildings, contents, and time element, and the adjustment to prospective amount of insurance levels is done in two steps. The current written factors adjust loss costs to the amount of insurance level for the midpoint of the latest period of renewal information, i.e., July 1, 2023. Total amount of insurance trend factors are then calculated by projecting these current factors to the average date of writing (i.e. to the amount of insurance level six months beyond the assumed effective date).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C10

### PART A: XACTWARE, PRODUCER PRICE, IMSEP, RSALES INDICES AND COMBINED TIME ELEMENT

QUARTER	The quarter for which the indices shown apply.
XACTWARE COMMERCIAL INDEX (XCI)	The Xactware Commercial Index measures the costs of building material and repairs for commercial properties. The index, which is available since 1st Quarter 2005, is based on regular surveys of over 42,000 material and equipment suppliers and over 9,500 contractors, in addition to claims settlement data. The index values are created by estimating the cost to rebuild a sample set of different structures ranging in size, style, and quality in each economic market. The Xactware index is used in this filing to adjust for current cost from 1/1/05 to the midpoint of the latest index point and for determining the loss projection factor.
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)	The Producer Price Index is a time series which measures the price level for a predetermined group of goods produced relative to the price level for an earlier point in time (2009). The PPI Finished Goods Less Energy is published by the U.S. Department of Labor.
PRICE DEFLATOR INDEX FOR MANUFACTURERS' SALES EXPOSURE (IMSEP)	<p>The price deflator index for manufacturers' sales exposure is a quarter's model of Manufacturers' Sales Exposure Proxy (MSEP) for the period in question relative to MSEP measured in chained 2012 dollars. The price deflator is defined as the GNP (Gross National Product) price deflator with government expenditures, investment in intellectual property products, inventory changes, and all services except food services removed.</p> <p><math display="block">\text{MSEP} = (\text{CD} + \text{CN} + \text{FS}) + (\text{EXD\&amp;N} - \text{IMD\&amp;N}) + (\text{IFIX} - \text{IPP}), \text{ where}</math></p> <p>CD and CN represent consumption of durables and nondurables, respectively; EXD&amp;N and IMD&amp;N represent exports and imports of merchandise, respectively; FS represents food services and IFIX represents gross private domestic fixed investment (including residential fixed investment as well as nonresidential fixed investment in structures, equipment, and intellectual property products); and IPP represents nonresidential fixed investment in intellectual property products.</p>
CHAIN-TYPE PRICE INDEX FOR RETAIL SALES (RSALES)	The Chain-Type Price Index for Retail Sales measures changes in losses due solely to inflation.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C10 (cont'd)

### PART B: COMPUTATION OF THE LOSS PROJECTION FACTORS

#### LOSS PROJECTION FACTOR

The loss projection factor is calculated by fitting a least squares exponential curve to the appropriate number of points (where the appropriate number of points is determined based on judgment and an examination of the goodness of fit as determined by the R-squared values subject to a maximum of 12 quarterly points for property damage and time element).

The table displays the indices for those points used in fitting the curve. The relevant equations are shown and the annual rate of change in the indices based on the exponential fit is developed. This annual rate of change is projected over the period which extends from the latest period of cost information to the average accident date of the projection period.

### PART C: CALCULATION OF CURRENT COST FACTORS (CCF'S)

#### CALENDAR YEAR AVERAGES

The calendar year averages are the averages of the Xactware, PPI and Time Element indices for the given year. These average indices measure the average cost level of each year relative to the base.

#### CURRENT COST FACTORS

The current cost factors are the ratios of the indices for the latest period of cost information divided by the average indices for each calendar year. These factors measure the changes in cost levels which have occurred from the midpoint of the given year to the latest point of cost information. In this regard, they represent average factors which would result if each year's losses were distributed evenly throughout the year.

For buildings, the index for the latest point is based on the latest available Xactware point.

Since losses are trended on a record by record basis, these calendar year factors are not actually used in ISO's trend calculations. Instead, factors are calculated from the bi-monthly or quarterly indices and applied to the unit losses based on the date of occurrence.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C11

### SUMMARY OF LOSS TREND ADJUSTMENTS (LTA'S)

#### COVERAGE

The LTA's vary by coverage (buildings, contents, and time element) and line of business (BG I, BG II, and SCL).

#### FIVE-YEAR INCURRED LOSSES

The five-year multistate incurred losses are used as weights to determine the annual LTA for all lines of business and coverages combined.

#### ANNUAL LTA's

The LTA's are the factors which are applied to losses to supplement the external indices in order to correctly reflect cost level and claim frequency changes. These are shown here as annual factors. However, they are applied over the entire length of the trend period, i.e. from the date of loss occurrence to the anticipated average accident date under the revised loss costs. The severity portion of the LTA is applied on an individual record basis in the same manner as the CCF's and LPF's. The frequency portion of the LTA is applied to the aggregate losses.

## OVERVIEW

### DEVELOPMENT OF LOSS TREND ADJUSTMENTS

#### INTRODUCTION

In order to supplement the external indices reflected in CCF's and LPF's, loss trend adjustments (LTA's) have been developed based on internal loss data. This is necessary because the external indices alone have been insufficient in reflecting cost level and claim frequency changes in Commercial Property Insurance. The following tables show the calculations used to develop these LTA's. Please note the development of the LTA's for the 2024 COMFAL reviews is based on internal commercial property experience through 12/31/2022 and external cost indices through 12/31/2022. Therefore, the CCF's and LPF's shown on Exhibit C12 will not necessarily match those shown on Exhibit C10. ISO has determined that the selected LTAs are appropriate to be used with the latest external indices shown on Exhibit C10.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C12

### DEVELOPMENT OF LOSS TREND ADJUSTMENTS (LTA'S)

#### I. EXTERNAL RATE OF CHANGE

COLUMN (1), (2)  
AND (3)

##### CURRENT COST FACTORS

The CCF's underlying the LTA analysis are based on external cost indices through 12/31/2022 for buildings, contents and time element.

COLUMNS (4)  
AND (5)

##### WEIGHTS

The standard review weights are shown for each line of business.

LINES (6)

##### AVERAGE CURRENT COST FACTORS

The average CCF's for the experience period are calculated based on the weights shown in columns (4) and (5).

LINE (7)

##### LOSS PROJECTION FACTORS

The LPF's underlying the LTA analysis are shown here.

LINE (8)

##### TOTAL TREND

The total trend is the product of the average CCF and the LPF.

LINE (9)

##### EXTERNAL ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE

The total trend is converted to an annual basis by raising it to the reciprocal of the number of years between the weighted midpoint of the experience period and the anticipated average accident date. For BG I and SCL the weighted midpoint of the experience period is 01/01/2021, for BG II it is 01/01/2018. Accordingly, there are 54 and 90 months, respectively, to the anticipated average accident date of 07/01/2025.

#### II. INTERNAL ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGES

LINE (10)

##### SELECTED COMFAL

The displayed annual rates of change in the average claim costs for BG I, BG II, and SCL were selected based on several least squares exponential fits of the annual claim costs for each subline. This was done to the most recent ten years of Commercial Property data using all companies in the ratemaking data base.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C12 (cont'd)

### III. LTA CALCULATION

COLUMN (11)

#### ANNUAL EXTERNAL

The annual external rates of change from column (9) are shown here.

COLUMN (12)

#### ANNUAL INTERNAL

The adjusted annual internal rates of change in average loss from line (10) are shown here.

COLUMN (13)

#### INDICATED SEVERITY LTA

The indicated severity LTA's are calculated by dividing the annual internal rates of change by the annual external rates of change.

COLUMN (14)

#### FORMULA SEVERITY LTA

The severity LTA's in column (13) are then selected to temper the full effect of internal trend data. Without such tempering, full weight would in effect be given to the internal data without any consideration of the external cost indices.

COLUMN (15)

#### FREQUENCY EFFECT

The displayed annual rates of change in claim frequency for BG I and SCL were selected based on several least squares exponential fits of the claim frequency by subline. No frequency trend was selected for BG II and SCL buildings due to the extremely volatile nature of the coverage.

COLUMN (16)

#### FINAL LTA

The final LTA is the combination of the severity and frequency trend adjustments, calculated as column (14) times column (15), in factor form.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C13  
EXPOSURE AND PREMIUM TREND FACTORS

Exhibit C13 contains Exposure trend factors, Premium trend factors for Basic Group I, Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss respectively, building and contents. As annual written exposures increase (decrease), the resulting limit of insurance factors used for rating decrease (increase) and the combined effect should be reflected when trending premiums to future level. There are separate premium trend factor tables for Basic Group I, Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss since there are separate limit of insurance curves for BG I, BG II and SCL.

For Time Element, exposure trend factors are also used to trend premiums, i.e., there are not separate Time Element premium trend factors because Time Element does not use limit of insurance factors for rating.

COLUMNS (1)  
AND (5)

ANNUAL WRITTEN INCREASE

The annual written increases for buildings, contents, and time element are calculated from the actual changes in amount of insurance from one year to the next for a sample of renewal policies (based on BG I experience). The change in amount of insurance for each policy in the sample was weighted with its prior year's premiums to obtain a weighted average change for each year. The Annual Written Increase in Premiums (Exhibit C13) are calculated as the Annual Written Increase in Exposure tempered by the change in Limit of Insurance factor.

COLUMNS (2)  
AND (6)

07/01/2023 WRITTEN FACTORS

The written factors for a given year are the product of the written annual changes for all years subsequent to that year. Although the 2023 written changes are based on two quarters of data, the consistency of this experience allows for the assumption that written changes for the first half of 2023 are applicable for the entire year.

COLUMNS (3)  
AND (7)

09/01/2025 PROJECTED FACTORS

The 09/01/2025 factors are calculated by applying a factor to adjust the 07/01/2023 written factors to the amount of insurance level at the average date of writing, 09/01/2025. This is done using the selected annual changes in exposure or premium.

COLUMNS (4)  
AND (8)

09/01/2025 EARNED EXPOSURES/PREMIUM FACTORS

The projected earned factors at the 09/01/2025 level (where 09/01/2025 is the average date of writing in the effective period) are calculated by earning the written factors assuming all one-year policies. The earning factors are shown in footnote (c).

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS C14, C15 AND C16

BG I, BG II, AND SCL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TREND ADJUSTMENTS

COLUMN (1) UNADJUSTED INCURRED LOSSES

The unadjusted incurred losses are the reported losses prior to any adjustment.

COLUMN (2) TRENDED INCURRED LOSSES

The trended incurred losses are the aggregate of the individual losses trended on a unit record basis.

COLUMN (3) AVERAGE TREND FACTOR

The average trend factors are the trended incurred losses in column (2) divided by the unadjusted incurred losses in column (1). Although average factors could be calculated from the information contained in Exhibits C10 through C12, they would differ from the factors shown in this table for the following reasons:

- (1) In calculating such averages, the usual assumption is that the losses are spread evenly throughout the year, yielding the midpoint of each year as the average date of loss. A predominance of losses at a certain time of the year could shift the average accident date away from the midpoint.
- (2) The average trend factors will be slightly higher due to the impact of trend on the deductible.

COLUMN (4) PERCENTAGE SPLIT BETWEEN BUILDINGS, CONTENTS, AND TIME ELEMENT

The current cost factors and loss projection factors are different for buildings, contents, and time element. Therefore, in addition to the reasons cited above, the average trend factors will differ from state to state depending on the buildings/contents/time element split. Companies with splits substantially different from the industrywide averages shown here may find it appropriate to develop trend factors which reflect their own coverage mix.

## LOSS DEVELOPMENT

### INTRODUCTION

For Commercial Property, losses are evaluated as of June 30, 2023, three months after the end of the latest experience year used in the review. In order to account for development of losses beyond fifteen months and to reflect overall loss development patterns, loss development was incorporated into the adjustment process of incurred losses to their ultimate settlement value.

### LOSS DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

The application of loss development factors recognizes the fact that not all of the Commercial Property losses for a particular accident year have been finally determined at the time the experience is compiled.

The incurred losses underlying the statewide loss cost level indications were evaluated as of June 30, 2023.

Accident year ended March 31, 2023 includes all losses paid on accidents from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023 and all losses outstanding on those accidents as of June 30, 2023, fifteen months after the inception of the accident year. Similarly, accident years ended 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019 include all losses paid and outstanding as of 27, 39, 51 and 63 months, respectively, after the inception of the accident year.

Thus, the immature experience reported as of 15, 27, 39 or 51 months must be adjusted to an ultimate settlement basis. This adjustment is accomplished through the use of loss development factors based on the historic multistate Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss incurred losses as shown in Exhibit C17.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C17

### LOSS DEVELOPMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

Exhibit C17 shows multistate incurred loss development exhibits for Basic Group I, Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss. The exhibits on Exhibit C17 are arranged identically for each subline and can be summarized as listing the following information: incurred losses by accident year and age, age-to-age factors by accident year, and age-to-ultimate factors.

#### INCURRED LOSSES

The multistate incurred losses are shown by accident year and age at the top of Exhibit C17. The multistate incurred losses are evaluated as of 15, 27, 39, 51 and 63 months. For Basic Group II, losses due to hurricanes reflected in the modeled hurricane loss costs have been removed from the experience for each rating territory and loss month.

#### AGE-TO-AGE DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

Age-to-age development factors or link ratios are calculated for each accident year. These age-to-age factors are calculated by dividing the incurred losses evaluated at each age by the incurred losses evaluated at the immediately preceding age. For example, 27:15 month age-to-age factors are calculated by taking the losses evaluated as of 27 months and dividing them by the losses evaluated as of 15 months, for each accident year. Age-to-age development factors are also calculated for 39:27 months, 51:39 months and 63:51 months. Latest five-year averages are then determined for each age-to-age interval.

#### AGE-TO-ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

Age-to-ultimate factors are then calculated for the latest four years by multiplying the five-year average age-to-age development factors. These age-to-ultimate factors are then used in the adjustment of incurred losses to develop losses to their ultimate settlement value.

## EXCESS LOSS PROCEDURES

### INTRODUCTION

If not addressed, the presence or absence of large losses during the review period can produce significant fluctuations in loss cost levels. In order to develop a more stable body of experience, large losses have been smoothed. This procedure removes any excess losses from the experience and applies excess loss factors to the resultant state normal losses to generate the adjusted incurred losses. The adjusted losses developed in this manner replace the incurred losses in the loss cost level evaluation.

### BASIC GROUP I

First, the excess portion of each large loss is removed from the trended loss experience.

Individual claim amounts that result from the same occurrence are grouped together, and if the total loss for one occurrence exceeds the normal loss cutoff (at 2005 cost levels), the total loss is identified as a large loss. Each large loss is then split into its normal and excess portions based on the normal loss cutoff.

The Basic Group I normal loss cutoff begins at \$250,000 and varies with the size of loss up to a maximum normal amount (approached asymptotically) of \$1,250,000. (The formula and a graph are shown on Exhibit C18.) The portion of each large loss exceeding the cutoff is considered excess and the portion of any loss up to the cutoff is considered normal.

As noted above, the excess loss procedure is performed on trended loss experience (i.e. loss experience adjusted to prospective cost levels by the current cost factors, loss projection factors, and loss trend adjustment factors (for claim cost only) shown in Exhibits C10 through C11). The loss trend adjustment for frequency trend is not reflected at this step in the process. The normal breakpoint of \$250,000 for BG I and the parameters in the normal loss formula are at 2005 cost levels and therefore have been similarly adjusted to prospective cost levels.

Both the normal and total incurred losses are aggregated over all states and years in the experience period by construction, protection, and amount of insurance intervals. Excess loss factors by construction, protection and amount of insurance are then calculated as the ratios of the ten-year multistate incurred losses to the ten-year multistate normal losses.

These factors are then smoothed by fitting curves (by amount of insurance intervals) to the indicated factors. The resulting factors are then balanced so that the original ten-year multistate incurred loss level is maintained.

The excess factors are then applied to the state normal losses, which are maintained in the same detail (construction, protection and amount of insurance) as well as by year, territory, rating group and TOP. The state normal losses used in this calculation have also been trended for frequency.

The excess loss factors vary by construction, protection and the amount of insurance because these are the most significant severity-related rating variables.

## EXCESS LOSS PROCEDURES (cont'd)

### BASIC GROUP II

Since wind caused by non-hurricane events can cause large and unexpected losses, a long-term excess procedure is used for Basic Group II. The purpose of this procedure is to avoid the shifts in loss costs which would result from reflecting large, unexpected losses only in the year in which they occur.

The Basic Group II excess procedure identifies periods of overall adverse experience, rather than individual large losses, since catastrophic non-hurricane wind losses affect both the frequency and the severity of losses. Also, due to the extreme volatility of these losses, a long-term review period (1950 - present) is used. Losses reflected in the hurricane model are not included in this procedure. For those years reported under the Commercial Statistical Plan (CSP), 1982 and later, hurricane losses have been replaced with average non-hurricane losses. For years prior to CSP reporting, any year in which a hurricane occurred has been excluded.

A loss ratio cutoff is used to determine normal and excess losses in the excess procedure. The application of this cutoff is described in the explanatory notes to Exhibit C20. The excess losses are used to determine the excess multiplier. The excess multiplier is derived in such a manner as to provide an estimate of the expected excess non-hurricane loss dollars per normal non-hurricane loss dollar.

The excess multiplier is applied to the normal non-hurricane losses for each accident year in the ten-year experience period used in the review. In this way, a review database is created reflecting both the current normal non-hurricane loss experience and the average excess non-hurricane loss experience based on the long-term review. This allows a concurrent evaluation of both the normal and the excess components of the BG II non-hurricane loss cost level.

### SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS

Similar to Basic Group II, the Special Causes of Loss (SCL) smoothing procedure uses a loss ratio approach to reflect both the frequency and severity of unusual loss events which may produce significant fluctuations in loss cost levels. The excess procedure uses longer term statewide SCL experience (1986 - present) to account for the volatile nature of weather related losses (water damage from bursting pipes, or the weight of ice, sleet, or snow) which are the predominant cause of large SCL losses in a given experience period. A monthly normal loss ratio cutoff of 2.0 is used to define normal and excess losses. The resulting ratio of excess to normal losses over the long-term experience period is then applied to the normal losses used in the loss cost level review. The calculations underlying the smoothing procedure are described in the Explanatory Notes to Exhibit C21.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C18

### COUNTRYWIDE BASIC GROUP I EXCESS LOSS FACTORS

#### EXCESS LOSS FACTORS

The multistate excess loss factors are the ratios of the ten-year multistate adjusted incurred losses to the ten-year multistate adjusted normal losses (both adjusted for severity trend). They are determined separately by construction, protection and amount of insurance range. Due to credibility considerations, both constructions and protections have been consolidated as shown. The amount of insurance ranges are also shown.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C19

### BASIC GROUP I ADDITIONAL EXCESS LOSS INFORMATION

#### COLUMN (1) TRENDED INCURRED LOSSES

The trended incurred losses are the aggregate of all individually-trended loss records prior to any adjustment for large losses. They are shown here fully trended for severity.

#### COLUMN (2) TRENDED NORMAL LOSSES

The normal losses are the aggregate of the normal portions of each loss occurrence. These are also fully trended.

#### COLUMN (3) STATE NORMAL PERCENTAGE

The state normal percentages are the statewide normal losses divided by the statewide trended incurred losses. These percentages can be used in conjunction with the multistate percentages and actual dollar amounts of normal losses to assess the state loss experience. For example, consistently lower state normal percentages relative to multistate normal percentages could indicate that the state has a greater propensity for large losses.

#### COLUMN (4) MULTISTATE NORMAL PERCENTAGES

The multistate normal percentages are the multistate normal losses divided by the multistate trended incurred losses. As noted above these can be used as a yardstick against which the statewide experience can be measured.

#### COLUMN (5) SMOOTHED LOSSES

The smoothed losses are the totals across all constructions, protections and exposures of the fully trended normal losses multiplied by the excess loss factors.

#### COLUMN (6) STATE AVERAGE EXCESS FACTOR

The state average excess factors are the smoothed losses in column (5) divided by the normal losses in column (2). These factors represent the annual averages of the factors calculated separately by construction, protection and amount of insurance. The average excess factor reflects the normal loss mix by construction, protection and exposure. Heavy concentration in those subsets of the data with high excess factors will result in large average factors.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C20

BASIC GROUP II EXCESS MULTIPLIER

COLUMN (1) EARNED PREMIUMS

The unadjusted earned premiums are shown for each year.

COLUMN (2) INCURRED NON-HURRICANE LOSSES

The unadjusted non-hurricane incurred losses are shown for each year. Note that any year prior to 1982 (pre-CSP) in which a hurricane occurred has been excluded from the excess review period. The incurred losses have been adjusted to reflect loss development.

COLUMN (3) NORMAL INCURRED NON-HURRICANE LOSSES

The normal incurred losses for each year are those non-hurricane losses which do not exceed 0.500 times the earned premium for that year.

COLUMN (4) NORMAL LOSS RATIO

For each year in the excess review period, the normal loss ratio is the ratio of the normal incurred losses to the earned premium for the same year.

COLUMN (5) STATE EXCESS LOSS RATIO

The state excess loss ratio for each year is the ratio of the excess losses to the earned premium for the year. The excess losses are calculated as the incurred losses minus the normal incurred losses for each year.

LINE (6) STATE EXCESS COMPONENT

The state excess component is determined by dividing the sum of the state excess loss ratios by the sum of all normal loss ratios (where each sum is taken across all non-hurricane accident years in the excess review period).

LINE (7) STATE EXCESS MULTIPLIER

The state excess multiplier is derived by adding unity to the state excess component.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C21

SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS ADDITIONAL EXCESS LOSS FACTOR

COLUMN (1)                      EARNED PREMIUMS

These are the unadjusted earned premiums for each year.

COLUMN (2)                      INCURRED LOSSES

These are the unadjusted incurred losses for each year.

COLUMN (3)                      NORMAL INCURRED LOSSES

The normal incurred losses are shown for each year. The normal incurred losses are defined to be that portion of each month's losses which does not exceed 2.0 times the monthly earned premiums.

COLUMN (4)                      NORMAL LOSS RATIO

The normal loss ratio for each year is the ratio of the normal incurred losses for each year divided by the earned premiums for the year.

Column (4) = Column (3) ÷ Column (1)

COLUMN (5)                      EXCESS LOSS RATIO

The excess loss ratio for each year is the ratio of the excess losses to the earned premium for the year. The excess losses are calculated as the incurred losses minus the normal incurred losses for each year.

LINE (6)                          EXCESS COMPONENT

The excess component is determined by dividing the sum of the excess loss ratios by the sum of the normal loss ratios, where the sums are taken across all years in the excess review period.

LINE (7)                          EXCESS MULTIPLIER

The excess multiplier is derived by adding unity to the excess component.

## OVERVIEW

### APPLICATION OF CREDIBILITY

#### INTRODUCTION

Credibility,  $Z$ , is a weight given to the most recent body of data. The complement of credibility,  $1-Z$ , is the weight assigned to net trend. The final estimate is a weighted average obtained by using the formula  $C = Z \times R + (1-Z) \times N$ , where:

$Z$  = credibility

$C$  = final estimate

$R$  = estimate based on the most recent data

$N$  = net trend

Credibility may range from 0 to 1, where  $Z=1$  is full credibility and  $Z=0$  is no credibility. The actual numerical value of  $Z$  is calculated by considering how the state's volume of experience compares with an established full credibility standard. Credibility is capped at 25% if the credibility calculated is below 25%. See Exhibits C22, C23, and C24 for a complete explanation of the credibility standards for Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS C22, C23 AND C24

BASIC GROUP I, BASIC GROUP II, AND SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS  
STATEWIDE CREDIBILITY CALCULATION

LINE (1a)  
(BGI only)

Full Credibility Claims Standard of Frequency

Based on a Poisson distribution, the minimum sample size of claims is determined such that the probability that the actual number of claims will be within 5% of the expected number of claims is greater than 95%.

LINE (1b)  
(BGI only)

Severity Modification Factor

This factor, defined as  $(1 + S^2 / M^2)$ , is used to modify the claims standard to reflect variance due to severity, where S is the standard deviation and M is the mean of the loss severity distribution (on a normal loss basis).

LINE (1c) - BGI  
LINE (1) - BGII, SCL

Full Credibility Claims Standard

For Basic Group I, this standard is the product of the frequency standard in line (1a) and the severity modification factor in line (1b). For Basic Group II and Special Causes of Loss, standards for full credibility of 30,000 claims for BGII and 25,000 claims for SCL were selected to balance stability and responsiveness.

LINE (2)

Multistate Experience Period Ratio of Earned Risks to Claims

This ratio was determined based on Commercial Statistical Plan data for the latest experience period (Five years for Basic Group I and Special Causes of Loss; Ten years for Basic Group II).

LINE (3)

Full Credibility Earned Risks Standard

To translate the claims standard to an equivalent standard based on earned risks, the claims standard (line (1c) for BGI, (1) for BGII and SCL) is multiplied by the multistate experience period ratio of earned risks to claims (line (2)).

LINE (4)

Experience Period Statewide Earned Risks

This is the number of earned risks in the state for the experience period.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBITS C22, C23 AND C24 (cont'd)

LINE (5) Experience Period Aggregate Loss Costs

These are the state's experience period adjusted aggregate loss costs.

LINE (6) Statewide Experience Period Ratio of Aggregate Loss Costs to Earned Risks

This ratio is determined by dividing the state's experience period adjusted aggregate loss costs by its experience period earned risks.

LINE (7) Full Credibility Aggregate Loss Costs Standard

To translate the risk standard into an aggregate loss cost standard on a state by state basis, the ratio (line (6)) is multiplied by the full credibility earned risks standard (line (3)).

LINE (8) Credibility

The state's credibility is calculated by using the square root credibility formula:

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{P}{C}}$$

where Z = credibility,  
P = statewide five-year adjusted aggregate loss costs (line (5)), and  
C = full credibility aggregate loss costs standard (line (7)).

When the indicated credibility is below 25%, a minimum cap of 25% is assigned to the state credibility in order to reasonably reflect the state's experience in the coverage change calculation.

## BASIC GROUP II

### HURRICANE PROCEDURES

#### INTRODUCTION

The Basic Group II ratemaking procedures in hurricane-prone states incorporate the use of a computerized hurricane model which can estimate hurricane losses more accurately and with greater geographic specificity than traditional experience-based techniques. The model uses a meteorological database of both landfalling and nonlandfalling tropical cyclones since 1900, a sophisticated wind field model, and engineering and insurance-based damage relationships to develop reliable estimates of expected hurricane losses. The model evaluates the probability of a hurricane at a specific location, the duration of the wind speeds at that location and the relative damageability by type of structure for the current distribution of exposures.

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#### OVERVIEW OF THE USE OF HURRICANE MODELS IN RATEMAKING

The model provides hurricane loss costs (expected hurricane losses per \$100 of replacement cost value) by ZIP code, construction class, and coverage (building vs. contents). These loss costs are weighted together using the latest year Basic Group II premium distribution to calculate expected hurricane loss costs by BG II rating territory, symbol (construction grouping) and coverage (building vs. contents). The hurricane loss costs are then adjusted to an 80% coinsurance, base deductible, and base limit of insurance level, and a factor is applied to reflect all loss adjustment expenses.

The non-hurricane portion of the prospective loss costs is calculated by applying the statewide non-hurricane monoline change, based on the latest ten years of non-hurricane experience, to the non-hurricane portion of the current BG II loss costs.

The revised BG II loss costs are then equal to the sum of the modeled hurricane loss costs and the non-hurricane portion of the prospective loss costs.

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## BASIC GROUP II

### DESCRIPTION OF THE HURRICANE MODEL

#### HURRICANE DEFINED

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone technically defined as a non-frontal, low pressure synoptic-scale system in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed is at least 74 miles per hour.

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#### HURRICANE MODEL

The model consists of several components or modules - an event generation module, local intensity module, and damage module.

The event generation module is used to create the stochastic storm catalog. Over 100 years of historical data on the frequency of hurricanes and their meteorological characteristics were used to fit statistical distributions for each parameter used. These parameters include storm track, landfall location and track angle at landfall, and the intensity variables of central pressure, radius of maximum winds, and forward speed. By stochastically drawing from these statistical distributions, the fundamental characteristics of each simulated storm are generated. The result is a large, representative catalog of potential events.

Once the model generates the characteristics of a simulated event, it propagates the event along its track. Peak gust wind speeds and wind duration are estimated for each geographical location affected by the storm, and the local intensity is estimated as a function of the magnitude of the event, distance from the source of the event, and a variety of local conditions.

Damageability functions are then used to determine the relationship between the local intensity and the resulting damage to buildings and contents. Expected hurricane losses are calculated by applying the appropriate damage functions to the replacement value of the insured properties.

Following is a discussion of those elements reflected in the Verisk Extreme Event Solutions' tropical cyclone model for the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts of the continental United States.

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## EVENT GENERATION MODULE

The following storm characteristics are modeled as part of the event generation module:

**Frequency of Occurrence** - The model estimates frequency of occurrence based on tropical cyclones occurring since 1900.

**Landfall Location** - The model estimates the probability of a hurricane occurring at points along the smoothed coastline from Texas to Maine.

**Central Pressure** - Central pressure is the primary determinant of hurricane wind speed and therefore of intensity. All else being equal, as central pressure decreases, wind speeds increase or, more precisely, wind speed is an increasing function of the difference between the central and peripheral pressure.

**Radius of Maximum Winds (Rmax)** - The radius of maximum winds is the distance from the storm's center, or eye, to where the strongest winds are found. On average, the radius of maximum winds tends to be larger at higher latitudes. Similarly, the radius will be smaller, on average, for more intense storms. These relationships are explicitly accounted for in the model. While a smaller radius of maximum winds corresponds to greater storm intensity, it does not necessarily follow that losses will be greater. This is because a smaller radius usually results in a smaller affected area.

**Forward Speed** - Forward, or translational, speed is the rate at which a hurricane moves from point to point along its track. In general, the higher the latitude, the faster the hurricane's translational speed. Faster moving storms result in higher losses further inland. On the other hand, the faster a storm travels, the shorter the duration that a building is subjected to high wind speeds. In some areas, particularly along the coast, this can lead to lower losses than would otherwise be the case.

**Track Angle at Landfall** - Separate distributions for track angle at landfall are estimated for segments of coastline that are variable in length, depending upon the coastal orientation of that segment.

**Storm Track** - Once landfall location and the track angle at landfall are identified, the simulated storm track is generated using conditional probability matrices which resemble the curving and recurving tracks actually observed from the stochastic storm database.

**Multiple-Landfalling Storms** - In order to model multiple landfalling events as single storms, simulated storm tracks are joined statistically based on consistency of certain storm parameters.

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LOCAL  
INTENSITY  
MODULE

Once the model probabilistically generates the hurricane's meteorological characteristics, it simulates the storm's movement along its track. Calculations of local intensity begin with the maximum over-water windspeed, and then adjustments are made for the asymmetric nature of the hurricane windfield, storm filling over land, surface friction, and relative wind speed profiles.

**Asymmetry Effect** - In the Northern Hemisphere, hurricane winds rotate in a counter-clockwise direction. The combined effects of hurricane winds and forward motion produce higher wind speeds on the right side of the storm, as viewed facing the storm's forward direction. The model accounts for the dynamic interaction of the forward (translational) and rotational speeds, as well as the inflow angle.

**Filling Effect** - As the storm moves inland its intensity begins to dissipate. Central pressure rises and the eye of the hurricane begins to "fill" as it moves away from its energy source, i.e., warm ocean water. The model filling equations are a function of the geographic location (particularly distance from coastline) and the time elapsed since landfall. Rates of filling vary by region, consistent with historical observations.

**Surface Friction Effect** - Differences in surface terrain (or land use/land cover) also affect windspeeds. Wind velocity profiles typically show higher wind speeds at higher elevations. Winds travel more slowly at ground-level because of the horizontal drag force of the earth's surface, or surface friction. The addition of obstacles such as buildings will further degrade wind speed. In general, the rougher the terrain, due to both natural and man-made obstacles, the more quickly wind speeds dissipate.

**Relative Wind Speeds** - The wind speed at any particular location is dependent on the radial distance between the eye of the storm and the location of interest.

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DAMAGE  
ESTIMATION  
MODULE

The tropical cyclone model develops a complete time profile of wind speeds for each location affected by the storm, thus capturing the effect of wind duration on structures as well as the effect of peak wind speed. Damage estimation for hurricanes begins at sustained wind speeds of 40 mph and is calculated cumulatively until sustained winds are once again below 40 mph.

Separate damageability estimates exist by construction type (e.g., frame, joisted masonry, masonry non-combustible) and coverage (buildings vs. contents). Estimated hurricane damage is measured as the ratio of repair cost (i.e., expected hurricane losses) to the replacement cost of the property, capped at 80% of the replacement cost. 80% replacement cost is the exposure base, or limit of insurance, used in ISO's commercial property program.

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## BASIC GROUP II

### RATEMAKING PROCEDURES AND LOSS COST CALCULATIONS

The following is an overview of the Basic Group II ratemaking procedures incorporating computer modeled hurricane loss costs in the hurricane-prone states.

#### REMOVAL OF HURRICANE LOSSES

Losses due to hurricanes reflected in the modeled hurricane loss costs are excluded from the Basic Group II loss database. Storm track data from several meteorological sources are analyzed to determine the date, location, and wind speed of each hurricane during the BG II experience period, and those losses incurred during the month of a hurricane reflected in the model are replaced with the average monthly non-hurricane losses for each rating territory. The resulting non-hurricane losses are used in the calculation of the statewide non-hurricane coverage change, the excess procedure (for CSP years, 1982 and later), and the type of policy relativities.

#### EXCESS PROCEDURE

The excess procedure smoothes catastrophic BG II losses due to perils other than hurricane. The procedure is based on long-term (1950 to present) statewide BG II non-hurricane experience. For those years prior to 1982 (pre-CSP), any year in which a hurricane occurred has been excluded from the excess procedure. For 1982 and later, losses incurred during the month of a hurricane have been replaced by average non-hurricane losses as described above. The normal loss ratio cutoff for each year included in the excess procedure is 0.500. From this follows the following definitions:

The Normal incurred losses for each year are those losses which do not exceed 0.500 times the earned premium for the year. The Excess incurred losses for each year are equal to the Incurred losses minus the Normal losses for the year.

$$\text{Normal Loss Ratio (NLR)} = \frac{\text{Normal Losses}}{\text{Earned Premium}}, \text{ for each year}$$

$$\text{Excess Loss Ratio (ELR)} = \frac{\text{Excess Losses}}{\text{Earned Premium}}, \text{ for each year}$$

$$\text{Excess Component} = \frac{\text{Sum of ELR's}}{\text{Sum of NLR's}}, \text{ over the long-term non-hurricane experience period}$$

The Excess Multiplier is equal to the excess component plus 1.000, and is applied to the normal non-hurricane losses used in the statewide experience review.

STATEWIDE EXPERIENCE LEVEL REVIEW	<p>The statewide experience review (Exhibit B2) is based on the latest ten years of non-hurricane loss experience. The losses are normal non-hurricane losses (i.e., hurricane losses reflected by the model have been replaced by average non-hurricane losses and the resulting losses have been capped at 0.500 times the earned premium for each year), multiplied by the excess multiplier, loss adjustment expense factor, trend factors, and loss development factors. The non-hurricane aggregate loss costs are at current manual level and have been trended to the average date of writing in the assumed effective period.</p>
TERRITORY EXPERIENCE LEVEL REVIEW	<p>The territory relativity review (Exhibit B9) uses the same adjusted non-hurricane loss experience as the statewide experience review. The resulting territory relativity to statewide reflects the capped territory relativity on a revenue neutral basis.</p>
NON-HURRICANE LOSS COST PROVISION	<p>The non-hurricane portion of the revised BG II loss costs for each territory (where applicable), coverage, and symbol is calculated as:</p> $\text{Current Non-Hurricane Loss Cost} \times \text{Statewide Monoline Non-Hurricane Change} \times \text{Territory Relativity to Statewide}$ <p>where the statewide monoline non-hurricane change is the product of the statewide non-hurricane coverage change (Exhibit B2) and the indicated monoline relativity found on Exhibit B8, Column (7). The territory relativity to statewide is found on Exhibit B9, Column (8).</p>
MODELED HURRICANE LOSS COSTS	<p>The model produces hurricane loss costs (expected hurricane losses per \$100 of replacement cost) including demand surge and truncated at 80% of value in ZIP code, coverage, and construction detail. These loss costs are weighted together to derive expected hurricane loss costs for each rating territory, coverage, and symbol, using the latest BG II premium distribution. The hurricane loss costs are then adjusted to an 80% coinsurance, base deductible, and base limit of insurance level, and a factor is applied to reflect all loss adjustment expenses.</p>
REVISED BASIC GROUP II LOSS COSTS	<p>The revised BG II loss costs are the sum of the non-hurricane portion of the revised loss costs plus the modeled hurricane loss costs.</p> <p>The statewide BG II monoline change shown on Exhibit A1 is calculated as a weighted average of the individual loss cost changes for each territory (where applicable), coverage, and symbol. This monoline change (based on hurricane plus non-hurricane experience combined) is then used to determine the indicated loss cost adjustments by type of policy as described on Exhibit B8.</p>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C25

### CALCULATION OF REVISED BASIC GROUP II LOSS COSTS

#### SYMBOL DEFINITIONS

The Basic Group II (BG II) symbol definitions are:

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
AA	Superior Wind Resistive
A	Wind Resistive
AB	Semi-Wind Resistive
B	Ordinary

#### COLUMN (1) Latest Year Aggregate Loss Costs

The latest accident year statewide aggregate loss costs for each symbol.

#### COLUMN (2) Current Loss Costs

The current manual loss costs are shown here.

#### COLUMN (3) Current Non-Hurricane Loss Costs

These are the current manual loss costs minus their hurricane component.

#### COLUMN (4) Statewide Monoline Non-Hurricane Loss Cost Change

The statewide monoline non-hurricane loss cost change is the product of the indicated statewide coverage change shown on Exhibit B2, line (10), times the monoline normalized formula relativity shown on Exhibit B8, column (7).

#### COLUMN (5) Territory Relativity to Statewide

The territory relativity to statewide is shown on Exhibit B9, Column (8).

#### COLUMN (6) Indicated Non-Hurricane Loss Costs

The indicated non-hurricane loss costs are calculated as the current non-hurricane loss costs times the statewide non-hurricane monoline change and the territory relativity to statewide, and reflect that portion of the indicated BG II loss costs due to non-hurricane perils.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO EXHIBIT C25

### CALCULATION OF REVISED BASIC GROUP II LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)

COLUMN (7)

#### Hurricane Modeled Loss Costs

These are the expected hurricane loss costs based on the computer simulation model. The model produces hurricane loss costs (expected hurricane loss per \$100 of replacement cost) by ZIP code, coverage (building vs. contents) and construction. These loss costs are weighted together using the latest year written premium to calculate expected hurricane loss costs by territory, coverage and symbol. The loss costs are then adjusted to reflect the 80% coinsurance clause, \$500 base deductible level, base limit of insurance (\$250,000 for buildings and \$50,000 for contents), and all loss adjustment expenses.

COLUMN (8)

#### Indicated Total Loss Costs

The indicated total loss costs are equal to the sum of the revised non-hurricane loss costs plus the hurricane modeled loss costs.

COLUMN (9)

#### Percent Change

The percentage change is the ratio of the indicated loss cost to current loss cost, minus one. The overall statewide change is a weighted average of the percent changes for each symbol based on the aggregate loss costs shown in column (1).

## OVERVIEW

### LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSE FACTORS

OBJECTIVE	The reported indemnity losses must be loaded for any loss adjustment expenses (LAE) that are not reported in statistical detail to ISO.
PROPERTY COVERAGES	For the property coverages, only the incurred indemnity losses are reported to ISO under the Commercial Statistical Plan. All loss adjustment expenses must be loaded in. A factor representing the ratio of incurred losses plus all LAE to incurred losses was selected based on multistate financial data (see Exhibit D6 for the underlying data).
EXPERIENCE INCLUDED	Fire and Allied Lines incurred loss and loss adjustment expense experience for 2018-2022 is displayed on Exhibit D6. The experience is based on Insurance Expense Exhibit information compiled by A.M. Best. For Allied Lines, the loss adjustment expense ratios [Exhibit D6, line (3)(b)] for a few years are distorted by unusual catastrophe-related losses and loss adjustment expenses. The selected Allied Lines loss adjustment expense factor used for this review was selected after consideration of this distortion and based on a review of average loss adjustment expense ratios over a longer time period.
SELECTED FACTORS	The following factors have been used in this review to load incurred losses for all loss adjustment expenses:

Basic Group I	1.090
Basic Group II	1.105
Special Causes of Loss	1.105

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

SUMMARY OF MONOLINE PROSPECTIVE LOSS COST CHANGES (A)

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Indications</u>	<u>Selections</u>	Aggregate Loss Costs At Current <u>Level</u>
Basic Group I	-3.5%	-3.5%	9,345,940
Basic Group II	+0.9%	+0.9%	3,108,524
Territory I	0.0%	0.0%	
Territory II	+8.1%	+8.1%	
Special Causes of Loss	+3.2%	+3.2%	5,830,821
All Coverages Combined	-0.6%	-0.6%	18,285,285

(A) For trend purposes, the period of use for this revision is assumed to begin on 03/01/2025.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Basic Group II Prospective Loss Cost Changes  
By Territory, Coverage, and Symbol

		<u>Territory</u>	
<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Territory I</u>	<u>Territory II</u>
Buildings	AA	0.0%	11.8%
	A	5.3%	10.8%
	AB	0.0%	10.6%
	B	0.0%	7.8%
Contents	AA	0.0%	13.2%
	A	0.0%	11.9%
	AB	0.0%	14.3%
	B	0.0%	8.5%
	Total	0.0%	8.1%

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS PROSPECTIVE LOSS COST CHANGES BY CATEGORY

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Entire State</u>
01	Buildings	+0.7%
02	Res. Apts. And Condos	+11.8%
03	Offices	+6.9%
04	Mercantile - High	+10.2%
05	Mercantile - Medium	+8.8%
06	Mercantile - Low	+7.7%
07	Motels And Hotels	+7.6%
08	Institutional - High	+7.1%
09	Institutional - Low	+6.0%
10	Indust-Proc - High	+9.0%
11	Indust-Proc - Low	+12.1%
12	Service - High	+2.1%
13	Service - Low	+4.6%
14	Contractors	+7.0%
	Statewide Total	+3.2%

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF BG I, BG II, AND SCL MONOLINE REVISIONS  
ON COMMERCIAL PACKAGE POLICY

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Type of Policy</u>		<u>Basic Group I</u>	<u>Basic Group II</u>	<u>Special Causes of Loss</u>
31	Motel/Hotel	-3.5%	1.2%	2.5%
32	Apartment	-3.5%	0.9%	4.6%
33	Office	-3.5%	1.0%	2.2%
34	Mercantile	-3.5%	1.3%	3.1%
35	Institutional	-3.5%	0.7%	2.2%
36	Services	-3.5%	0.8%	1.5%
37	Indust/Processing	-3.5%	0.9%	5.2%
38	Contractors	-3.5%	0.5%	3.6%

Basic Group I, Basic Group II, and Special Causes of Loss monoline changes by type of policy (TOP) are displayed. They are calculated by taking a weighted average of the loss cost changes by territory (where applicable) for BGI, or by category for SCL, using the latest year multiline aggregate loss costs as weights. Basic Group II monoline changes are calculated by taking a weighted average of the loss cost changes by territory, coverage and symbol, using the latest year aggregate loss costs as weights.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATEWIDE BASIC GROUP I  
COVERAGE LOSS COST LEVEL EVALUATION

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Aggregate*	Adjusted**	Experience	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Loss Costs</u>	<u>Incurred Losses</u>	<u>Ratio</u> <u>(3)/(2)</u>	<u>Weights</u>
2019	10,384,472	7,452,171	0.718	0.10
2020	9,834,645	4,298,343	0.437	0.15
2021	9,495,294	7,661,711	0.807	0.20
2022	9,528,899	10,437,132	1.095	0.25
2023	9,345,940	10,227,835	1.094	0.30
(6) Weighted Experience Ratio				= 0.901
(7) Credibility				= 0.250
(8) Expected Experience Ratio				= 0.998
(9) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio				= 0.974
(0.250 X 0.901 ) + (0.750 X 0.998)				
(10) Indicated Coverage Loss Cost Change				= 0.974
				OR -2.6%

\* Aggregate Loss Costs are adjusted to current ISO Loss Cost Level and 09/01/2025 Amount of Insurance levels.

\*\* Incurred Losses are adjusted to 03/01/2026 cost levels including Loss Development and all Loss Adjustment Expenses.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATEWIDE BASIC GROUP II  
COVERAGE LOSS COST LEVEL EVALUATION

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	Aggregate*	Non-Hurricane	Non-Hurricane	Experience	
	Loss Costs	Aggregate*	Adjusted**	Ratio	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Loss Costs</u>	<u>Loss Costs</u>	<u>Incurred Losses</u>	<u>(3)/(2)</u>	<u>Weights</u>
2014	2,658,482	1,566,544	497,762	0.318	0.10
2015	2,891,452	1,706,044	1,312,536	0.769	0.10
2016	2,835,429	1,671,571	1,385,271	0.829	0.10
2017	2,849,025	1,682,592	1,665,768	0.990	0.10
2018	2,899,463	1,720,816	3,435,798	1.997	0.10
2019	3,140,852	1,864,574	1,751,024	0.939	0.10
2020	3,186,259	1,901,985	1,264,084	0.665	0.10
2021	3,037,264	1,818,043	1,487,100	0.818	0.10
2022	3,083,446	1,844,434	1,361,200	0.738	0.10
2023	3,108,524	1,867,875	3,981,951	2.132	0.10
(6) Weighted Experience Ratio				=	1.020
(7) Credibility				=	0.250
(8) Expected Experience Ratio				=	1.020
(9) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio					
(0.250 X 1.020 ) + (0.750 X 1.020)				=	1.020
(10) Indicated Coverage Loss Cost Change				=	1.020
				OR	2.0%

\* Aggregate Loss Costs are adjusted to current ISO Loss Cost Level and 09/01/2025 Amount of Insurance levels.

\*\* Incurred Losses are adjusted to 03/01/2026 cost levels including Loss Development and all Loss Adjustment Expenses.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATEWIDE SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS  
COVERAGE LOSS COST LEVEL EVALUATION

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Aggregate*	Adjusted**	Experience	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Loss Costs</u>	<u>Incurred Losses</u>	<u>Ratio</u> <u>(3)/(2)</u>	<u>Weights</u>
2019	6,320,510	7,181,983	1.136	0.10
2020	6,126,960	4,701,630	0.767	0.15
2021	5,855,950	5,348,273	0.913	0.20
2022	5,851,138	7,913,191	1.352	0.25
2023	5,830,821	8,395,855	1.440	0.30
(6) Weighted Experience Ratio				= 1.181
(7) Credibility				= 0.250
(8) Expected Experience Ratio				= 1.023
(9) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio				= 1.063
(0.250 X 1.181 ) + (0.750 X 1.023)				
(10) Indicated Coverage Loss Cost Change				= 1.063
				OR 6.3%

\* Aggregate Loss Costs are adjusted to current ISO Loss Cost Level and 09/01/2025 Amount of Insurance levels.

\*\* Incurred Losses are adjusted to 03/01/2026 cost levels including Loss Development and all Loss Adjustment Expenses.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Statewide Coverage Loss Cost Change Of	0.974 -2.6%
<u>TOP</u>	<u>\$ Lst Sq Formula Relativity</u>	<u>Credibility Z</u>	<u>Credibility Weighted Relativity</u>	<u>Balanced Relativity</u>	<u>Or</u>	
10	0.385	0.033	0.969	0.991		
31	1.161	0.013	1.002	1.025		
32	0.319	0.102	0.890	0.910		
33	1.259	0.019	1.004	1.027		
34	1.413	0.085	1.030	1.054		
35	0.216	0.055	0.919	0.940		
36	2.481	0.057	1.053	1.077		
37	0.962	0.070	0.997	1.020		
38	0.998	0.018	1.000	1.023		

Statewide Monoline Loss Cost Level Change: -3.5%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS

Loss Cost Change calculation for Entire State:

Statewide Coverage Loss Cost Change	=	0.974
Territorial Relativity	=	1.000
Monoline (TOP 10) Relativity	=	0.991

Indicated Monoline Loss Cost Level Change		
= 0.974 X 1.000 X 0.991	=	0.965
	or	-3.5%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS RELATIVITY ANALYSIS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Statewide Coverage Loss Cost Change Of	1.063 6.3%
TOP	\$ Lst Sq Formula Relativity	Credibility Z	Credibility Weighted Relativity	Balanced Relativity	or	
10	0.596	0.059	0.970	0.971		
31	1.005	0.015	1.000	1.001		
32	0.884	0.127	0.984	0.985		
33	1.787	0.037	1.022	1.023		
34	0.985	0.125	0.998	0.999		
35	1.195	0.093	1.017	1.018		
36	1.310	0.120	1.033	1.034		
37	0.539	0.066	0.960	0.961		
38	0.451	0.036	0.972	0.973		

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Category	\$ Lst Sq Formula Relativity	Credibility Z	Credibility Weighted Relativity	Balanced Relativity	Indicated Monoline Loss Cost Level Change
01	0.895	0.574	0.938	0.976	0.7%
02	1.492	0.100	1.041	1.083	11.8%
03	0.899	0.033	0.996	1.036	6.9%
04	1.849	0.043	1.027	1.068	10.2%
05	1.329	0.044	1.013	1.054	8.8%
06	1.155	0.020	1.003	1.043	7.7%
07	1.201	0.010	1.002	1.042	7.6%
08	0.958	0.056	0.998	1.038	7.1%
09	0.841	0.077	0.987	1.027	6.0%
10	2.244	0.018	1.015	1.056	9.0%
11	2.033	0.061	1.044	1.086	12.1%
12	0.431	0.060	0.951	0.989	2.1%
13	0.532	0.041	0.974	1.013	4.6%
14	0.944	0.048	0.997	1.037	7.0%

Statewide Monoline Loss Cost Level Change: 3.2%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS RELATIVITY ANALYSIS

Sample Loss Cost Level Change Calculation:

Statewide Coverage Loss Cost Change	=	1.063
Monoline (TOP 10) Relativity	=	0.971
Category 1 Relativity	=	0.976
Indicated Monoline Loss Cost Level Change for Category 1	=	1.007
	OR	0.7%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Accident Year			
	Ending 03/31/2023	5 - Year	5 - Year	5 - Year
	Aggregate Loss	Aggregate	Experience	Exp. Ratio
Type Of Policy	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Loss Costs</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Relativity</u>
Entire State (New Hampshire)				
10 Monoline	710,326	3,395,945	0.326	0.385
31 Multiline Motel/Hotel	184,680	1,288,051	0.982	1.161
32 Multiline Apartment	1,810,789	11,410,898	0.270	0.319
33 Multiline Office	365,921	1,918,755	1.065	1.259
34 Multiline Mercantile	1,844,329	9,337,423	1.195	1.413
35 Multiline Institutional	1,346,879	5,831,990	0.183	0.216
36 Multiline Services	1,278,664	6,057,427	2.098	2.480
37 Multiline Indust/Process	1,439,430	7,532,697	0.814	0.962
38 Multiline Contractors	364,922	1,816,064	0.844	0.998
Total All Tops*	9,345,940	48,589,250	0.846	1.000

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

<u>Type Of Policy</u>	<u>Category</u>	(1) Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023 Aggregate Loss Costs	(2) 5 - Year Aggregate Loss Costs	(3) 5 - Year Experience Ratio	(4) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio	(5) Credibility Weighted Relativity
Entire State						
10 Monoline	01 Buildings	330,970	1,662,013	0.609	0.622	0.570
	02 Res. Apts. And Cond	2,600	22,845	0.000	0.535	0.490
	03 Offices	20,518	98,221	0.387	0.584	0.535
	04 Mercantile - High	26,241	123,342	0.586	0.669	0.613
	05 Mercantile - Medium	13,960	61,125	0.015	0.466	0.427
	06 Mercantile - Low	6,911	29,595	0.000	0.520	0.476
	07 Motels And Hotels	1,483	31,345	0.063	0.536	0.491
	08 Institutional - High	6,709	89,866	7.278	3.680	3.370
	09 Institutional - Low	9,883	66,325	0.000	0.451	0.413
	10 Indust-Proc - High	13,904	43,827	0.000	0.491	0.450
	11 Indust-Proc - Low	12,318	75,038	0.271	0.551	0.505
	12 Service - High	20,539	76,758	0.186	0.514	0.471
	13 Service - Low	19,079	84,948	0.777	0.764	0.700
	14 Contractors	8,086	39,188	0.222	0.575	0.527
	Total	493,201	2,504,436	0.604	0.649	0.595
31 Multiline Motel/Hotel	01 Buildings	72,583	468,789	0.539	1.025	0.939
	07 Motels And Hotels	24,974	124,557	1.830	1.377	1.261
	Total	97,557	593,346	0.869	1.115	1.021

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

<u>Type Of Policy</u>	<u>Category</u>	(1) Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023 Aggregate Loss <u>Costs</u>	(2) 5 - Year Aggregate Loss Costs	(3) 5 - Year Experience <u>Ratio</u>	(4) Credibility Weighted Experience <u>Ratio</u>	(5) Credibility Weighted <u>Relativity</u>
32 Multiline Apartment	01 Buildings	593,628	4,151,179	0.799	0.902	0.826
	02 Res. Apts. And Cond	320,703	1,642,571	1.657	1.505	1.378
	Total	914,331	5,793,750	1.100	1.114	1.020
33 Multiline Office	01 Buildings	219,001	1,108,833	2.350	1.826	1.672
	03 Offices	70,863	391,003	3.082	1.835	1.680
	04 Mercantile - High	6	571	142.862	16.500	15.110
	08 Institutional - High	7,785	32,918	0.000	1.111	1.017
	12 Service - High	98	125	0.000	1.139	1.043
	14 Contractors	1,011	2,809	0.000	1.137	1.041
	Total	298,764	1,536,259	2.456	1.807	1.655

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

<u>Type Of Policy</u>	<u>Category</u>	(1) Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023 Aggregate Loss Costs	(2) 5 - Year Aggregate Loss Costs	(3) 5 - Year Experience Ratio	(4) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio	(5) Credibility Weighted Relativity
34 Multiline Mercantile	01 Buildings	824,570	4,236,721	0.931	1.005	0.920
	03 Offices	685	2,194	0.000	1.137	1.041
	04 Mercantile - High	121,347	540,001	3.525	2.096	1.919
	05 Mercantile - Medium	137,751	628,516	1.835	1.496	1.370
	06 Mercantile - Low	60,262	263,953	1.370	1.300	1.190
	08 Institutional - High	0	564	0.000	1.138	1.042
	10 Indust-Proc - High	257	910	0.000	1.138	1.042
	11 Indust-Proc - Low	180	1,999	0.000	1.137	1.041
	12 Service - High	333	2,121	4.875	1.666	1.526
	13 Service - Low	238	3,009	0.000	1.136	1.040
	14 Contractors	6,926	30,659	0.000	1.113	1.019
	Total	1,152,549	5,710,647	1.330	1.195	1.094
35 Multiline Institutional	01 Buildings	529,500	2,334,861	1.190	1.218	1.115
	03 Offices	2,436	7,256	0.000	1.133	1.038
	08 Institutional - High	157,205	680,238	1.400	1.326	1.214
	09 Institutional - Low	212,861	1,060,457	1.028	1.151	1.054
	12 Service - High	105	369	0.000	1.139	1.043
	13 Service - Low	336	1,575	0.000	1.138	1.042
	14 Contractors	1,057	2,844	0.000	1.137	1.041
	Total	903,500	4,087,600	1.183	1.221	1.118

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

<u>Type Of Policy</u>	<u>Category</u>	(1) Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023 Aggregate Loss Costs	(2) 5 - Year Aggregate Loss Costs	(3) 5 - Year Experience Ratio	(4) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio	(5) Credibility Weighted Relativity
36 Multiline Services	01 Buildings	765,799	3,757,588	1.399	1.339	1.226
	03 Offices	2,026	7,878	1.001	0.934	0.855
	04 Mercantile - High	1,527	5,793	0.000	0.819	0.750
	05 Mercantile - Medium	438	3,254	0.756	0.907	0.831
	06 Mercantile - Low	1,860	7,368	11.236	2.139	1.959
	08 Institutional - High	24,737	88,373	0.000	0.723	0.662
	09 Institutional - Low	16,853	130,601	0.000	0.682	0.625
	11 Indust-Proc - Low	257	1,262	0.000	0.825	0.755
	12 Service - High	171,149	868,287	0.477	0.643	0.589
	13 Service - Low	109,665	547,379	0.667	0.789	0.723
	14 Contractors	2,887	12,125	0.000	0.810	0.742
	Total	1,097,198	5,429,908	1.139	1.150	1.053
37 Indust/Proc	01 Buildings	331,074	1,709,316	0.425	0.543	0.497
	03 Offices	83	118	0.000	0.826	0.756
	04 Mercantile - High	3	3	0.000	0.826	0.756
	05 Mercantile - Medium	854	854	0.000	0.825	0.755
	10 Indust-Proc - High	53,768	232,347	2.441	1.458	1.335
	11 Indust-Proc - Low	182,432	894,259	1.445	1.256	1.150
	12 Service - High	302	1,220	0.000	0.825	0.755
	14 Contractors	312	1,954	0.000	0.824	0.755
	Total	568,828	2,840,071	0.942	0.859	0.786

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

<u>Type Of Policy</u>	<u>Category</u>	(1) Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023 Aggregate Loss Costs	(2) 5 - Year Aggregate Loss Costs	(3) 5 - Year Experience Ratio	(4) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio	(5) Credibility Weighted Relativity
38 Multiline Contractors	01 Buildings	162,904	809,048	0.167	0.460	0.421
	03 Offices	1,192	4,954	0.000	0.820	0.751
	04 Mercantile - High	538	1,919	23.368	3.392	3.106
	06 Mercantile - Low	395	1,370	23.164	3.352	3.070
	08 Institutional - High	309	2,027	0.000	0.824	0.755
	11 Indust-Proc - Low	437	1,369	0.000	0.824	0.755
	12 Service - High	478	1,363	0.000	0.825	0.755
	13 Service - Low	12	457	0.000	0.826	0.756
	14 Contractors	138,628	666,855	0.158	0.487	0.446
	Total	304,893	1,489,362	0.232	0.484	0.443
Total All TOPs	01 Buildings	3,830,029	20,238,348	1.010	1.036	0.949
	02 Res. Apts. And Cond	323,303	1,665,416	1.644	1.497	1.371
	03 Offices	97,803	511,624	2.335	1.518	1.390
	04 Mercantile - High	149,662	671,629	3.051	1.838	1.683
	05 Mercantile - Medium	153,003	693,749	1.656	1.397	1.279
	06 Mercantile - Low	69,428	302,286	1.622	1.257	1.150
	07 Motels And Hotels	26,457	155,902	1.731	1.330	1.218
	08 Institutional - High	196,745	893,986	1.367	1.321	1.210
	09 Institutional - Low	239,597	1,257,383	0.913	1.089	0.997
	10 Indust-Proc - High	67,929	277,084	1.932	1.259	1.153
	11 Indust-Proc - Low	195,624	973,927	1.365	1.210	1.108
	12 Service - High	193,004	950,243	0.451	0.632	0.579
	13 Service - Low	129,330	637,368	0.680	0.787	0.721
	14 Contractors	158,907	756,434	0.149	0.534	0.489
	Total	5,830,821	29,985,379	1.128	1.092	0.999

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

BASIC GROUP II RELATIVITY ANALYSIS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023	Accident Years 2014-2023	Formula	Credibility	Credibility	Balanced	Normalized	Current	Indicated	Indicated
	Loss Costs	Experience Ratio	Relativity	Weighted	Weighted	Formula	Formula	Implicit	Implicit	Total
	At Current	At Current	(2)/ 0.628	(C)	Relativity (D)	Relativity (E)	Relativity (F)	PMF	PMF (G)	Loss
	<u>Implicit PMF</u>	<u>PMF</u>								<u>Cost</u>
										<u>Adjustment</u>
Monoline	305,799	0.548	0.873	0.066	0.992	0.992	0.9887			0.9%
Multiline	2,802,725	0.636	1.013	0.371	1.005	1.005	1.0012			2.2%
Coverage	3,108,524	0.628	1.000			1.003	1.000			2.1%
<u>Multiline Top</u>										
31 Motel/Hotel	54,145	1.357	2.161	0.012	1.014	1.017	1.0137	0.616	0.632	3.5%
32 Apartment	259,520	0.415	0.661	0.066	0.978	0.981	0.9778	0.523	0.517	-0.2%
33 Office	120,024	0.520	0.828	0.027	0.995	0.998	0.9947	0.745	0.750	1.5%
34 Mercantile	758,144	0.481	0.766	0.139	0.967	0.970	0.9668	1.031	1.008	-1.3%
35 Institutional	644,210	1.112	1.771	0.106	1.082	1.085	1.0814	1.058	1.157	10.4%
36 Services	506,079	0.579	0.922	0.091	0.993	0.996	0.9927	0.807	0.810	1.3%
37 Indust/Process	357,444	0.259	0.412	0.070	0.959	0.962	0.9588	0.785	0.761	-2.2%
38 Contractors	103,159	0.711	1.132	0.021	1.003	1.006	1.0027	0.722	0.732	2.3%
	2,802,725	0.636	1.013		1.002	1.005	1.0012			2.2%

For Columns (2) - (10), the Multiline total is the average weighted by Column (1)

C - Credibility =  $P/(P+K)$  where P represents the total 10-year adjusted loss costs and K = 45,000,000

D -  $(5) = ((3) * (4)) + ((1.000 - (4)) * 1.000)$

E -  $(6) = (5) * (1.005/1.002)$

F -  $(7) = (6) / 1.0033$

G -  $(9) = (7) * (8) / (0.9887)$

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP II  
TERRITORY LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES BY TERRITORY

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Territory	Latest 10 Years Aggregate Loss Costs	Latest 10 Years Adjusted Incurred Losses	Experience Ratio (3)/(2)	Experience Ratio Credibility	Cred. Weighted Experience Ratio (4)X(5)+(1-(5))X(4) Total	Cred. Weighted Limited Relativity	Cred. Weighted Balanced Limited Relativity
Territory I	16,464,295	15,505,513	0.942	0.839	0.956	0.973	0.982
Territory II	1,177,846	2,636,970	2.239	0.271	1.356	1.250	1.250
Total	17,642,141	18,142,483	1.028		0.983	0.991	1.000

(7) = (6) / (6) Total, Limited to [0.75, 1.25]

(8) See Explanatory Notes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP I  
HISTORY OF STATEWIDE LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES

Loss Cost Level History

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Effective <u>Date</u>	Loss Cost Level <u>Change</u>	Loss Cost Level <u>Index</u>	Adjustment <u>Factor</u>	<u>Weight</u>
2000-08-01	-1.8%	0.982	0.404	0.417
2003-11-01	-7.8%	0.905	0.439	0.167
2005-11-01	-8.3%	0.830	0.478	0.167
2006-10-01	-8.5%	0.760	0.522	0.250
2007-10-01	-20.7%	0.602	0.659	0.250
2008-10-01	-18.6%	0.490	0.810	0.250
2010-10-01	-6.3%	0.459	0.865	0.250
2011-10-01	-3.5%	0.443	0.896	0.250
2014-11-01	-0.8%	0.440	0.902	0.167
2017-01-01	2.3%	0.450	0.882	1.000
2018-11-01	-2.1%	0.441	0.900	0.167
2019-11-01	-5.7%	0.415	0.957	0.167
2022-07-01	-5.2%	0.394	1.008	0.500
2024-05-01	0.7%	0.397	1.000	0.667

Time Element Only Loss Cost Level History

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Effective <u>Date</u>	Loss Cost Level <u>Change</u>	Loss Cost Level <u>Index</u>	Adjustment <u>Factor</u>	<u>Weight</u>
2013-04-01	-13.1%	0.869	1.000	0.750

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP II  
HISTORY OF STATEWIDE LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES

Loss Cost Level History

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Effective Date	Loss Cost Level Change	Loss Cost Level Index	Adjustment Factor	Weight
2000-08-01	0.0%	1.000	1.303	0.417
2003-11-01	4.9%	1.049	1.242	0.167
2005-11-01	-3.1%	1.016	1.282	0.167
2006-10-01	-0.7%	1.009	1.291	0.250
2007-10-01	4.5%	1.055	1.235	0.250
2008-10-01	-7.6%	0.975	1.336	0.250
2010-10-01	0.2%	0.977	1.334	0.250
2011-10-01	10.4%	1.078	1.209	0.250
2014-11-01	10.0%	1.186	1.099	0.167
2017-01-01	9.1%	1.294	1.007	1.000
2018-11-01	-7.9%	1.192	1.093	0.167
2019-11-01	9.1%	1.300	1.002	0.167
2022-07-01	-5.1%	1.234	1.056	0.500
2024-05-01	5.6%	1.303	1.000	0.667

Time Element Only Loss Cost Level History

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Effective Date	Loss Cost Level Change	Loss Cost Level Index	Adjustment Factor	Weight
2013-04-01	-13.3%	0.867	1.000	0.750

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS  
HISTORY OF STATEWIDE LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES

Loss Cost Level History

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Effective Date	Loss Cost Level Change	Loss Cost Level Index	Adjustment Factor	Weight
2000-08-01	-14.2%	0.858	0.828	0.417
2003-11-01	-3.2%	0.831	0.854	0.167
2005-11-01	4.8%	0.870	0.816	0.167
2006-10-01	1.0%	0.879	0.808	0.250
2007-10-01	-3.4%	0.849	0.836	0.250
2008-10-01	-6.7%	0.792	0.896	0.250
2010-10-01	-2.1%	0.776	0.915	0.250
2011-10-01	5.7%	0.820	0.866	0.250
2014-11-01	-6.5%	0.767	0.926	0.167
2017-01-01	1.3%	0.777	0.914	1.000
2018-11-01	-1.3%	0.766	0.927	0.167
2019-11-01	-1.8%	0.753	0.943	0.167
2022-07-01	-7.3%	0.698	1.017	0.500
2024-05-01	1.8%	0.710	1.000	0.667

Time Element Only Loss Cost Level History

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Effective Date	Loss Cost Level Change	Loss Cost Level Index	Adjustment Factor	Weight
2013-04-01	-25.0%	0.750	1.000	0.750

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
HISTORY OF BASIC GROUP I  
LOSS COST CHANGES BY TERRITORY, RATING ID AND RATING GROUP

TERRITORY: Entire State (New Hampshire)

(1) Effective Date	(2) Rating ID	(3) Rating Group																				
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	22
2006-10-01	Specific	-15.5%	-13.8%	-6.2%	-15.4%	-10.6%	-11.3%	-10.3%	-4.7%	-12.0%	-13.5%	-11.8%	-11.8%	-12.2%	-11.8%	-12.1%	-12.7%	-12.2%	-12.7%	-16.2%	-17.1%	-16.2%
2006-10-01	Class	-3.5%	-1.6%	7.1%	-3.4%	2.0%	1.2%	2.3%	8.8%	0.5%	-1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	-0.3%	-12.2%	-0.3%	-16.2%	-17.1%	-4.4%
2007-10-01	Specific	-25.9%	-26.1%	-23.6%	-26.8%	-25.3%	-24.9%	-24.2%	-23.7%	-24.1%	-25.6%	-25.3%	-25.3%	-26.6%	-25.3%	-25.8%	-26.1%	-25.5%	-26.1%	-27.1%	-28.6%	-27.1%
2007-10-01	Class	-13.0%	-13.2%	-10.3%	-14.1%	-12.3%	-11.8%	-10.9%	-10.4%	-10.9%	-12.7%	-12.3%	-12.3%	-13.8%	-12.3%	-12.9%	-13.2%	-25.5%	-13.2%	-27.1%	-28.6%	-14.3%
2008-10-01	Specific	-19.7%	-20.2%	-15.9%	-18.8%	-18.4%	-17.5%	-15.7%	-16.3%	-17.1%	-18.7%	-18.4%	-18.4%	-19.0%	-18.4%	-18.4%	-18.9%	-18.5%	-18.9%	-20.3%	-21.7%	-20.3%
2008-10-01	Class	-19.9%	-20.3%	-16.0%	-19.0%	-18.5%	-17.7%	-15.9%	-16.4%	-17.2%	-18.9%	-18.5%	-18.5%	-19.1%	-18.5%	-18.5%	-19.0%	-18.5%	-19.0%	-20.3%	-21.7%	-20.5%
2010-10-01	Specific	0.1%	-1.6%	3.3%	6.2%	-4.5%	-2.8%	-3.0%	-4.6%	-6.0%	-0.9%	-2.3%	-4.5%	-2.1%	-4.5%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-4.0%	-2.5%	-3.9%	-5.7%	-3.9%
2010-10-01	Class	-9.7%	-11.2%	-6.8%	-4.2%	-13.9%	-12.4%	-12.5%	-14.0%	-15.2%	-10.6%	-11.8%	-13.9%	-11.6%	-13.9%	-11.6%	-12.2%	-4.0%	-12.1%	-3.9%	-5.7%	-13.3%
2011-10-01	Specific	8.0%	5.1%	6.1%	7.8%	-1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	-1.9%	-3.5%	2.8%	1.4%	-1.8%	-3.0%	-1.8%	1.1%	1.1%	-1.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
2011-10-01	Class	-4.6%	-7.2%	-6.3%	-4.8%	-13.3%	-11.3%	-11.3%	-13.4%	-14.8%	-9.2%	-10.5%	-13.3%	-14.4%	-13.3%	-10.8%	-10.8%	-1.1%	-10.5%	0.6%	0.3%	-11.2%
2014-11-01	Specific	-1.5%	-3.6%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-2.4%	-3.6%	-3.2%	-2.3%	-3.2%	-2.8%	-2.4%	-2.4%	-2.9%	-2.4%	-2.8%	-3.1%	-3.4%	-2.9%	-2.2%	-3.9%	-2.2%
2014-11-01	Class	1.9%	-0.2%	0.8%	2.1%	1.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	-3.4%	0.5%	-2.2%	-3.9%	1.2%
2017-01-01	Specific	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%	1.3%	0.8%	-0.4%	-0.1%	0.8%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-2.0%	-0.5%	3.2%	-3.6%	3.2%
2017-01-01	Class	4.2%	3.6%	3.7%	5.4%	4.9%	3.6%	4.0%	4.9%	3.7%	4.1%	4.9%	4.9%	4.3%	4.9%	3.7%	3.1%	-2.0%	3.5%	3.2%	-3.6%	7.4%
2018-11-01	Specific	5.9%	0.8%	-3.9%	-4.4%	-3.2%	-3.5%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-3.9%	-2.1%	-2.6%	-3.2%	-3.0%	-3.2%	-3.3%	-3.0%	-3.6%	-2.7%	-3.9%	-4.1%	-3.9%
2018-11-01	Class	5.9%	0.8%	-3.9%	-4.4%	-3.2%	-3.5%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-3.9%	-2.1%	-2.6%	-3.2%	-3.0%	-3.2%	-3.3%	-3.0%	-3.6%	-2.7%	-3.9%	-4.1%	-3.9%
2019-11-01	Specific	-6.4%	-5.1%	-5.8%	-5.3%	-5.8%	-5.4%	-5.8%	-5.7%	-5.5%	-5.7%	-5.7%	-5.8%	-4.8%	-5.8%	-6.1%	-5.9%	-6.0%	-6.1%	-6.1%	-5.4%	-6.1%
2019-11-01	Class	-6.4%	-5.1%	-5.8%	-5.3%	-5.8%	-5.4%	-5.8%	-5.7%	-5.5%	-5.7%	-5.7%	-5.8%	-4.8%	-5.8%	-6.1%	-5.9%	-6.0%	-6.1%	-6.1%	-5.4%	-6.1%
2022-07-01	Specific	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%
2022-07-01	Class	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%
2024-05-01	Specific	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
2024-05-01	Class	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP II  
HISTORY OF LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES  
BY TERRITORY, SYMBOL, AND COVERAGE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Territory	Effective Date	Symbol	Building	Contents
Territory I	10/1/2007	A	0.0%	0.0%
		AA	0.0%	0.0%
		AB	-15.4%	-15.4%
		B	4.3%	4.3%
Territory I	10/1/2008	A	0.0%	0.0%
		AA	0.0%	0.0%
		AB	-9.1%	-9.1%
		B	-8.3%	-8.3%
Territory I	10/1/2010	A	0.0%	0.0%
		AA	0.0%	0.0%
		AB	0.0%	0.0%
		B	0.0%	0.0%
Territory I	10/1/2011	A	0.0%	-12.5%
		AA	0.0%	-9.1%
		AB	-8.7%	-3.6%
		B	14.8%	12.5%
Territory I	11/1/2014	A	11.8%	19.0%
		AA	13.3%	15.0%
		AB	9.5%	3.7%
		B	9.7%	11.1%
Territory I	1/1/2017	A	5.3%	4.0%
		AA	5.9%	4.3%
		AB	8.7%	7.1%
		B	8.8%	7.5%
Territory I	11/1/2018	A	0.0%	0.0%
		AA	0.0%	0.0%
		AB	-4.0%	-3.3%
		B	-8.1%	-9.3%
Territory I	11/1/2019	A	0.0%	0.0%
		AA	0.0%	0.0%
		AB	4.2%	3.4%
		B	8.8%	10.3%
Territory I	7/1/2022	A	-5.0%	-3.8%
		AA	-5.6%	-4.2%
		AB	-4.0%	-3.3%
		B	-5.4%	-4.7%
Territory I	5/1/2024	A	0.0%	4.0%
		AA	0.0%	4.3%
		AB	4.2%	3.4%
		B	5.7%	4.9%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP II  
HISTORY OF LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES  
BY TERRITORY, SYMBOL, AND COVERAGE

(1) Territory	(2) Effective Date	(3) Symbol	(4) Building	(5) Contents
Territory II	10/1/2007	A	-7.7%	-7.7%
		AA	-9.1%	-9.1%
		AB	-5.0%	-5.0%
		B	27.0%	27.0%
Territory II	10/1/2008	A	0.0%	0.0%
		AA	0.0%	0.0%
		AB	-5.3%	-5.3%
		B	-2.1%	-2.1%
Territory II	10/1/2010	A	0.0%	0.0%
		AA	0.0%	0.0%
		AB	0.0%	0.0%
		B	2.2%	2.2%
Territory II	10/1/2011	A	-22.9%	-33.3%
		AA	-21.9%	-34.1%
		AB	-29.2%	-23.6%
		B	-5.0%	-4.6%
Territory II	11/1/2014	A	14.8%	20.0%
		AA	12.0%	18.5%
		AB	11.8%	4.8%
		B	10.5%	14.5%
Territory II	1/1/2017	A	16.1%	13.9%
		AA	17.9%	15.6%
		AB	15.8%	9.1%
		B	12.7%	11.3%
Territory II	11/1/2018	A	0.0%	-9.8%
		AA	0.0%	-10.8%
		AB	-4.5%	-6.3%
		B	-5.6%	-15.2%
Territory II	11/1/2019	A	5.6%	13.5%
		AA	6.1%	15.2%
		AB	9.5%	8.9%
		B	10.4%	22.4%
Territory II	7/1/2022	A	-5.3%	-4.8%
		AA	-5.7%	-5.3%
		AB	-4.3%	-2.0%
		B	-4.1%	-3.7%
Territory II	5/1/2024	A	2.8%	5.0%
		AA	3.0%	5.6%
		AB	6.8%	2.1%
		B	8.5%	3.8%

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS

HISTORY OF LOSS COST LEVEL CHANGES BY CATEGORY

(1) Effective Date	(2) Category													
	<u>01</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>05</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>09</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
2006-10-01	2.0%	0.4%	-3.6%	-3.1%	-4.5%									
2007-10-01	-3.0%	-2.8%	-7.1%	-3.3%	-6.2%									
2008-10-01	-7.3%	-5.0%	-5.9%	-1.3%	-4.0%									
2010-10-01	-2.7%	0.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.6%									
2011-10-01	4.0%	5.6%	7.1%	7.8%	10.2%	7.7%	7.5%	9.1%	7.8%	8.9%	11.3%	10.4%	8.8%	7.7%
2014-11-01	-9.3%	-4.7%	-4.8%	-2.2%	0.6%	-3.4%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-4.1%	-2.9%	-1.3%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-2.8%
2017-01-01	1.2%	-1.9%	1.8%	1.5%	2.8%	1.7%	1.5%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	3.1%	1.9%	1.4%	2.1%
2018-11-01	-0.9%	-3.8%	-1.6%	-2.5%	-2.0%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-0.5%	-1.7%	0.4%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-0.2%
2019-11-01	-0.2%	-12.3%	-5.0%	-7.1%	-5.0%	-4.2%	-3.1%	-1.4%	-0.5%	-4.2%	-2.8%	-3.3%	-6.0%	-1.4%
2022-07-01	-7.2%	-7.5%	-7.6%	-7.7%	-7.7%	-7.7%	-7.2%	-7.1%	-7.8%	-7.4%	-7.4%	-6.9%	-7.9%	-6.3%
2024-05-01	-0.4%	10.3%	5.0%	9.6%	8.7%	6.8%	6.1%	6.2%	2.8%	7.9%	8.0%	3.7%	3.8%	8.2%

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

BASIC GROUP I IMPLICIT PACKAGE  
MODIFICATION FACTORS (IPMFS) AND IPMF CAPS

<u>TOP</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>IPMF</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Cap</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Cap</u>
31	Motel/Hotel	1.141	0.500	1.500
32	Apartment	1.056	0.500	1.500
33	Office	1.185	0.500	1.500
34	Mercantile	0.986	0.500	1.500
35	Institutional	1.091	0.500	1.500
36	Services	0.947	0.500	1.500
37	Indust/Processing	1.181	0.500	1.500
38	Contractors	1.090	0.500	1.500

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

BASIC GROUP II IMPLICIT PACKAGE  
MODIFICATION FACTORS (IPMFS) AND IPMF CAPS

<u>TOP</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>IPMF</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Cap</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Cap</u>
31	Motel/Hotel	0.616	0.500	1.500
32	Apartment	0.523	0.500	1.500
33	Office	0.745	0.500	1.500
34	Mercantile	1.031	0.500	1.500
35	Institutional	1.058	0.500	1.500
36	Services	0.807	0.500	1.500
37	Indust/Processing	0.785	0.500	1.500
38	Contractors	0.722	0.500	1.500

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS IMPLICIT PACKAGE  
MODIFICATION FACTORS (IPMFS) AND IPMF CAPS

<u>TOP</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>IPMF</u>	Low <u>Cap</u>	High <u>Cap</u>
31	Motel/Hotel	1.053	0.500	1.500
32	Apartment	1.135	0.500	1.500
33	Office	0.990	0.500	1.500
34	Mercantile	1.021	0.500	1.500
35	Institutional	0.874	0.500	1.500
36	Services	1.187	0.500	1.500
37	Indust/Processing	0.808	0.500	1.500
38	Contractors	1.041	0.500	1.500

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT COST FACTORS AND LOSS PROJECTION FACTORS

Period ending March 31, 2024

Part A: Quarterly Indices for Buildings, Contents and Time Element

Building - Xactware Commercial Index (XCI) (Base: 2009 = 100.0)

Contents - Producer Price Index (PPI) from U.S. Dept. of Labor (Finished Goods Less Energy) (Base: 2009 = 100.0)

Time Element Combined Index - Weighted average of IMSEP and RSALES indices <sup>(a)</sup>

Quarter	Buildings	Contents	IMSEP	RSALES	Time Element Combined
					Index
Q2-2021	135.9	126.7	1.073	1.061	1.065
Q3-2021	137.7	129.1	1.1	1.083	1.088
Q4-2021	140.9	131.8	1.13	1.113	1.118
Q1-2022	145.2	135.4	1.166	1.149	1.154
Q2-2022	146.2	139.7	1.205	1.174	1.183
Q3-2022	147.6	142.1	1.22	1.183	1.194
Q4-2022	149.6	144.7	1.229	1.185	1.198
Q1-2023	152.6	145.2	1.236	1.188	1.202
Q2-2023	154.5	145.5	1.24	1.192	1.206
Q3-2023	156.9	145.8	1.247	1.195	1.211
Q4-2023	158.4	146.4	1.245	1.192	1.208
Q1-2024	160.1	148.1	1.248	1.191	1.208

Part B: Computation of Loss Projection Factor (LPF) based on 12 points

	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Time Element</u>
Annual Rate of Change (AROC)	+6.15%	+5.83%	+4.52%
Coefficient of Determination (R <sup>2</sup> )	0.986	0.889	0.781
Loss Projection Factor = $(1.0 + \text{AROC})^{(24.5/12)}$	1.1296	1.1226	1.0945

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT COST FACTORS AND LOSS PROJECTION FACTORS

Period ending March 31, 2024

## Part C: Calculation of Current Cost Factors (CCF)

<u>Calendar Year Averages</u>				<u>Current Cost Factors Based on Average Index Values for Period ending March 31, 2024</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>XCI</u>	<u>PPI</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Time Element</u>
2014	104.7	112.6	102.4	160.1 / 104.7 = 1.529	148.1 / 112.6 = 1.315	1.208 / 1.024 = 1.180
2015	109.1	113.8	100.3	160.1 / 109.1 = 1.467	148.1 / 113.8 = 1.301	1.208 / 1.003 = 1.204
2016	111.1	114.4	99.1	160.1 / 111.1 = 1.441	148.1 / 114.4 = 1.295	1.208 / 0.991 = 1.219
2017	114.3	116.4	100.0	160.1 / 114.3 = 1.401	148.1 / 116.4 = 1.272	1.208 / 1.000 = 1.208
2018	117.8	118.4	101.3	160.1 / 117.8 = 1.359	148.1 / 118.4 = 1.251	1.208 / 1.013 = 1.192
2019	121.5	120.9	101.8	160.1 / 121.5 = 1.318	148.1 / 120.9 = 1.225	1.208 / 1.018 = 1.187
2020	127.2	122.5	101.6	160.1 / 127.2 = 1.259	148.1 / 122.5 = 1.209	1.208 / 1.016 = 1.189
2021	136.3	127.9	107.8	160.1 / 136.3 = 1.175	148.1 / 127.9 = 1.158	1.208 / 1.078 = 1.121
2022	147.2	140.5	118.2	160.1 / 147.2 = 1.088	148.1 / 140.5 = 1.054	1.208 / 1.182 = 1.022
2023	155.6	145.7	120.7	160.1 / 155.6 = 1.029	148.1 / 145.7 = 1.016	1.208 / 1.207 = 1.001

(a) 30% weight for IMSEP and 70% weight for RSALES. IMSEP & RSALES indices were rescaled to a 2012 year base.

(b) Assuming a rate or loss cost revision date of 3/01/2025, and all one year policies, the time interval between the midpoint of the latest period (2/15/2024) and the average date of accident (3/01/2026) would be 24.5 months.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

SUMMARY OF LOSS TREND ADJUSTMENTS (LTA'S)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Subline</u>	<u>5-Year Incurred</u>	<u>LTA's*</u>
Buildings	Basic Group I	3,658,342,502	-1.0%
	Basic Group II	3,848,929,635	0.0%
	Special Causes of Loss	2,670,855,723	1.8%
	Total	10,178,127,860	0.1%
Contents	Basic Group I	1,062,606,636	-2.4%
	Basic Group II	348,697,695	2.3%
	Special Causes of Loss	856,892,813	-0.7%
	Total	2,268,197,144	-1.0%
Time Element	Basic Group I	515,664,475	1.4%
	Basic Group II	255,245,390	2.5%
	Special Causes of Loss	268,017,604	1.4%
	Total	1,038,927,469	1.7%
Grand Total		13,485,252,473	0.0%

\*The LTA's are based on internal severity and frequency data. They apply to both the historical period and projection period.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

DEVELOPMENT OF LTA'SI. EXTERNAL RATE OF CHANGE<sup>a</sup>

Calendar Year	(1) Buildings Current Cost Factor	(2) Contents Current Cost Factor	(3) Time Element Cost Factor	(4) Basic Group I (BGI)& Special Causes of Loss (SCL) Weights	(5) Basic Group II (BGII) Weights
2013	1.457	1.318	1.172		0.10
2014	1.429	1.286	1.170		0.10
2015	1.371	1.272	1.195		0.10
2016	1.347	1.265	1.209		0.10
2017	1.309	1.244	1.198		0.10
2018	1.270	1.222	1.183	0.10	0.10
2019	1.232	1.197	1.177	0.15	0.10
2020	1.176	1.181	1.180	0.20	0.10
2021	1.098	1.132	1.112	0.25	0.10
2022	1.017	1.030	1.013	0.30	0.10

## (6) AVERAGE CURRENT COST FACTORS

	Buildings	Contents	Time Element
Basic Group I and Special Causes of Loss (Weighted on Column (4))	1.126	1.130	1.113
Basic Group II (Weighted on Column (5))	1.270	1.215	1.161

## (7) LOSS PROJECTION FACTORS

	Buildings	Contents	Time Element
Annual Rate of Change	1.075	1.069	1.076
Loss Projection Factor: <sup>b</sup> (Annual Rate of Change) <sup>(X/12)</sup>	1.208	1.193	1.213

## (8) TOTAL TREND FACTOR (Average Current Cost Factor × Loss Projection Factor)

	Buildings	Contents	Time Element
Basic Group I and Special Causes of Loss	1.360	1.348	1.350
Basic Group II	1.534	1.449	1.408

(9) EXTERNAL ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE<sup>c</sup>

	Buildings	Contents	Time Element
Basic Group I and Special Causes of Loss: (Total Trend Factor) <sup>12/54</sup>	1.071	1.069	1.069
Basic Group II: (Total Trend Factor) <sup>12/90</sup>	1.059	1.051	1.047

- (a) The Current Cost Factors and Loss Projection Factors on this exhibit are based on external economic indices through December 31, 2022 for Buildings, Contents and Time Element.
- (b) Assuming a loss cost revision date of July 1, 2024, the time interval between the midpoint of the latest period of external trend information (November 15, 2022) and the prospective average date of loss (July 1, 2025) is 31.5 months for Buildings, Contents and Time Element.
- (c) The time interval from the weighted midpoint of the experience period to the prospective average date of loss (July 1, 2025) is 54 months for BG I and SCL, and 90 months for BG II. The weighted midpoint is January 1, 2021 for BG I and SCL, and January 1, 2018 for BG II.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

II. INTERNAL ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE:

## (10) SELECTED COMFAL

Severity	Buildings	Contents	Time Element
Basic Group I (BGI)	1.070	1.040	1.100
Basic Group II (BGII)	1.060	1.100	1.100
Special Causes of Loss	1.110	1.075	1.100

Frequency	Buildings	Contents	Time Element
Basic Group I (BGI)	0.990	0.990	1.000
Basic Group II (BGII)	1.000	1.000	1.000
Special Causes of Loss	1.000	0.990	1.000

III. LTA CALCULATION:

## CALCULATION OF LTAs - BUILDINGS

	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	External	Internal	Indicated	Formula	Frequency	Final
	Rate of	Rate of	Severity LTA	Severity	Effect	LTA <sup>f</sup>
	<u>Change<sup>d</sup></u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>[(12)/(11)-1.0]</u>	<u>LTA<sup>e</sup></u>		
Basic Group I (BGI)	1.071	1.070	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	-1.0
Basic Group II (BGII)	1.059	1.060	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Causes of Loss	1.071	1.110	3.6	1.8	0.0	1.8

## CALCULATION OF LTAs - CONTENTS

	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	External	Internal	Indicated	Formula	Frequency	Final
	Rate of	Rate of	Severity LTA	Severity	Effect	LTA <sup>f</sup>
	<u>Change<sup>d</sup></u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>[(12)/(11)-1.0]</u>	<u>LTA<sup>e</sup></u>		
Basic Group I (BGI)	1.069	1.040	-2.7	-1.4	-1.0	-2.4
Basic Group II (BGII)	1.051	1.100	4.7	2.3	0.0	2.3
Special Causes of Loss	1.069	1.075	0.6	0.3	-1.0	-0.7

## CALCULATION OF LTAs - TIME ELEMENT

	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	External	Internal	Indicated	Formula	Frequency	Final
	Rate of	Rate of	Severity LTA	Severity	Effect	LTA <sup>f</sup>
	<u>Change<sup>d</sup></u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>[(12)/(11)-1.0]</u>	<u>LTA<sup>e</sup></u>		
Basic Group I (BGI)	1.069	1.100	2.9	1.4	0.0	1.4
Basic Group II (BGII)	1.047	1.100	5.1	2.5	0.0	2.5
Special Causes of Loss	1.069	1.100	2.9	1.4	0.0	1.4

(d) The external rates of change are based on external economic indices through December 31, 2022 for Buildings, Contents and Time Element.

(e) The formula severity LTA for Buildings, Contents and Time Element is calculated as one-half of the indicated severity LTA. This is equivalent to calculating the overall severity trend giving 50% weight to the external trend and 50% weight to the selected internal trend.

(f) The final LTA is calculated as the product (in factor form) of the formula severity LTA and frequency effect.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## EXPOSURE TREND

## DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT AND PROJECTED EARNED EXPOSURE FACTORS

Year	Buildings				Contents			
	(1) <sup>a</sup> Annual Written Increase	(2) <sup>a</sup> 7/1/2023 Written Factors	(3) <sup>b</sup> 9/1/2025 Projected Factors	(4) <sup>c</sup> 9/1/2025 Earned Factors	(5) <sup>a</sup> Annual Written Increase	(6) <sup>a</sup> 7/1/2023 Written Factors	(7) <sup>b</sup> 9/1/2025 Projected Factors	(8) <sup>c</sup> 9/1/2025 Earned Factors
2009	3.3%	1.528	1.716		2.2%	1.357	1.490	
2010	2.5%	1.491	1.674		1.7%	1.334	1.464	
2011	2.5%	1.455	1.634	1.685	1.8%	1.311	1.439	1.471
2012	2.7%	1.416	1.590	1.644	1.8%	1.288	1.414	1.445
2013	2.6%	1.380	1.550	1.601	2.1%	1.261	1.384	1.420
2014	2.5%	1.347	1.513	1.560	2.1%	1.235	1.356	1.392
2015	2.3%	1.317	1.479	1.522	1.9%	1.212	1.331	1.363
2016	2.1%	1.289	1.448	1.488	1.8%	1.191	1.307	1.337
2017	2.1%	1.263	1.418	1.456	1.8%	1.170	1.284	1.313
2018	2.7%	1.230	1.381	1.425	1.9%	1.148	1.260	1.290
2019	2.9%	1.195	1.342	1.390	2.2%	1.123	1.233	1.266
2020	2.2%	1.169	1.313	1.352	2.1%	1.100	1.208	1.240
2021	3.2%	1.133	1.272	1.320	2.2%	1.076	1.181	1.214
2022	5.5%	1.074	1.206	1.281	3.1%	1.044	1.146	1.188
2023	7.4%	1.000	1.123	1.222	4.4%	1.000	1.098	1.154

## Notes

- a The percentages in columns (1) and (5) represent the change in written exposures from 07/01/n-1 to 07/01/n. Columns (2) and (6) contain the cumulative changes in written exposures for each year relative to the latest year.
- b The selected average annual changes in Amount of Insurance for projection purposes are 5.5% and 4.4% for Buildings and Contents, respectively. Consequently, the written factors at 7/1/2023 levels in column (2) and column (6) are brought to the level of the average date of writing in the effective period, 9/1/2025 (i.e., 6 months beyond an assumed revision date of 3/1/2025), by applying a factor of  $(1.055)^{(26/12)}$  for Buildings and  $(1.044)^{(26/12)}$  for Contents.
- c Written factors are earned into each accident year ending 12/31 using the following factors which assume all one year policies:

Year	Earning Factors (All Years)
n-2	9/32
n-1	11/16
n	1/32

For example, the factors used to adjust earned exposures for the period from 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023 to the projected level are 1.222 for Buildings and 1.154 for Contents.

EXPOSURE TREND  
DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT AND PROJECTED EARNED EXPOSURE FACTORS

Time Element				
	(1) <sup>a</sup>	(2) <sup>a</sup>	(3) <sup>b</sup>	(4) <sup>c</sup>
	Annual	7/1/2023	9/1/2025	9/1/2025
	Written	Written	Projected	Earned
<u>Year</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Factors</u>	<u>Factors</u>	<u>Factors</u>
2009	0.8%	1.166	1.233	
2010	0.7%	1.158	1.224	
2011	0.8%	1.149	1.215	1.226
2012	0.8%	1.140	1.205	1.217
2013	0.9%	1.130	1.195	1.208
2014	1.0%	1.119	1.183	1.197
2015	1.1%	1.107	1.170	1.186
2016	1.1%	1.094	1.157	1.173
2017	0.9%	1.085	1.147	1.160
2018	0.7%	1.077	1.139	1.150
2019	1.0%	1.067	1.128	1.141
2020	0.9%	1.057	1.117	1.131
2021	1.2%	1.044	1.104	1.120
2022	1.8%	1.026	1.085	1.107
2023	2.6%	1.000	1.057	1.089

## Notes

- a The percentages in columns (1) and (5) represent the change in written exposures from 07/01/n-1 to 07/01/n. Columns (2) and (6) contain the cumulative changes in written exposures for each year relative to the latest year.
- b The selected average annual change in Net Income (Time Element exposure) for projection purposes is 2.6%. Consequently, the written factors at 7/1/2023 levels in column (2) are brought to the level of the average date of writing in the effective period, 9/1/2025 (i.e., 6 months beyond an assumed revision date of 3/1/2025), by applying a factor of  $(1.026)^{(26/12)}$  for Time Element.
- c Written factors are earned into each accident year ending 12/31 using the following factors which assume all one year policies:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Earning Factors (All Years)</u>
n-2	9/32
n-1	11/16
n	1/32

For example, the factors used to adjust earned exposures for the period from 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023 to the projected level is 1.089 for Time Element

PREMIUM TREND - BASIC GROUP I  
DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT AND PROJECTED EARNED PREMIUM FACTORS

Year	Buildings				Contents			
	(1) <sup>a</sup>	(2) <sup>a</sup>	(3) <sup>b</sup>	(4) <sup>c</sup>	(5) <sup>a</sup>	(6) <sup>a</sup>	(7) <sup>b</sup>	(8) <sup>c</sup>
	Annual Written Increase	7/1/2023 Written Factors	9/1/2025 Projected Factors	9/1/2025 Earned Factors	Annual Written Increase	7/1/2023 Written Factors	9/1/2025 Projected Factors	9/1/2025 Earned Factors
2009	2.7%	1.409	1.547		1.8%	1.292	1.398	
2010	2.0%	1.381	1.516		1.4%	1.274	1.378	
2011	2.0%	1.354	1.486	1.524	1.5%	1.256	1.359	1.383
2012	2.2%	1.325	1.455	1.493	1.5%	1.237	1.338	1.364
2013	2.1%	1.298	1.425	1.463	1.8%	1.215	1.315	1.343
2014	2.0%	1.272	1.396	1.433	1.8%	1.194	1.292	1.321
2015	1.9%	1.249	1.371	1.403	1.6%	1.175	1.271	1.298
2016	1.7%	1.228	1.348	1.377	1.5%	1.158	1.253	1.276
2017	1.7%	1.207	1.325	1.354	1.5%	1.140	1.233	1.257
2018	2.2%	1.181	1.296	1.331	1.6%	1.122	1.214	1.238
2019	2.3%	1.155	1.268	1.303	1.8%	1.103	1.193	1.219
2020	1.8%	1.134	1.245	1.275	1.8%	1.083	1.172	1.198
2021	2.6%	1.106	1.214	1.251	1.8%	1.064	1.151	1.177
2022	4.4%	1.059	1.163	1.221	2.6%	1.037	1.122	1.156
2023	5.9%	1.000	1.098	1.175	3.7%	1.000	1.082	1.129

## Notes

- a The percentages in columns (1) and (5) represent the change in written premium (reflecting the combined effect of change in exposures and limit of insurance factors) from 07/01/n-1 to 07/01/n. Columns (2) and (6) contain the cumulative changes in written premiums for each year relative to the latest year.
- b The average annual changes in Premium for projection purposes are 4.4% and 3.7% for Buildings and Contents, respectively. Consequently, the written factors at 7/1/2023 levels in column (2) and column (6) are brought to the level of the average date of writing in the effective period, 9/1/2025 (i.e., 6 months beyond an assumed revision date of 3/1/2025), by applying a factor of  $(1.044)^{(26/12)}$  for Buildings and  $(1.037)^{(26/12)}$  for Contents.
- c Written factors are earned into each accident year ending 12/31 using the following factors which assume all one year policies:

Year	Earning Factors (All Years)
n-2	9/32
n-1	11/16
n	1/32

For example, the factors used to adjust earned exposures for the period from 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023 to the projected level are 1.175 for Buildings and 1.129 for Contents.

PREMIUM TREND - BASIC GROUP II - OTHER THAN SOUTHEAST  
DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT AND PROJECTED EARNED PREMIUM FACTORS

Year	Buildings				Contents			
	(1) <sup>a</sup> Annual Written Increase	(2) <sup>a</sup> 7/1/2023 Written Factors	(3) <sup>b</sup> 9/1/2025 Projected Factors	(4) <sup>c</sup> 9/1/2025 Earned Factors	(5) <sup>a</sup> Annual Written Increase	(6) <sup>a</sup> 7/1/2023 Written Factors	(7) <sup>b</sup> 9/1/2025 Projected Factors	(8) <sup>c</sup> 9/1/2025 Earned Factors
2009	2.4%	1.373	1.498		1.7%	1.262	1.354	
2010	1.9%	1.347	1.470		1.3%	1.246	1.337	
2011	1.9%	1.322	1.442	1.477	1.4%	1.229	1.319	1.341
2012	2.0%	1.296	1.414	1.449	1.4%	1.212	1.300	1.323
2013	1.9%	1.272	1.388	1.421	1.6%	1.193	1.280	1.305
2014	1.9%	1.248	1.362	1.395	1.6%	1.174	1.260	1.285
2015	1.7%	1.227	1.339	1.369	1.4%	1.158	1.242	1.265
2016	1.6%	1.208	1.318	1.345	1.4%	1.142	1.225	1.247
2017	1.6%	1.189	1.297	1.323	1.4%	1.126	1.208	1.229
2018	2.0%	1.165	1.271	1.302	1.4%	1.110	1.191	1.212
2019	2.1%	1.142	1.246	1.278	1.7%	1.092	1.172	1.195
2020	1.6%	1.124	1.226	1.252	1.6%	1.075	1.153	1.177
2021	2.4%	1.097	1.197	1.231	1.7%	1.057	1.134	1.158
2022	4.1%	1.054	1.150	1.204	2.3%	1.033	1.108	1.139
2023	5.4%	1.000	1.091	1.161	3.3%	1.000	1.073	1.114

## Notes

- a The percentages in columns (1) and (5) represent the change in written premium (reflecting the combined effect of change in exposures and limit of insurance factors) from 07/01/n-1 to 07/01/n. Columns (2) and (6) contain the cumulative changes in written premiums for each year relative to the latest year.
- b The average annual changes in Premium for projection purposes are 4.1% and 3.3% for Buildings and Contents, respectively. Consequently, the written factors at 7/1/2023 levels in column (2) and column (6) are brought to the level of the average date of writing in the effective period, 9/1/2025 (i.e., 6 months beyond an assumed revision date of 3/1/2025), by applying a factor of  $(1.041)^{(26/12)}$  for Buildings and  $(1.033)^{(26/12)}$  for Contents.
- c Written factors are earned into each accident year ending 12/31 using the following factors which assume all one year policies:

Year	Earning Factors (All Years)
n-2	9/32
n-1	11/16
n	1/32

For example, the factors used to adjust earned exposures for the period from 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023 to the projected level are 1.161 for Buildings and 1.114 for Contents.

PREMIUM TREND - SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS  
DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT AND PROJECTED EARNED PREMIUM FACTORS

Year	Buildings				Contents			
	(1) <sup>a</sup>	(2) <sup>a</sup>	(3) <sup>b</sup>	(4) <sup>c</sup>	(5) <sup>a</sup>	(6) <sup>a</sup>	(7) <sup>b</sup>	(8) <sup>c</sup>
	Annual Written Increase	7/1/2023 Written Factors	9/1/2025 Projected Factors	9/1/2025 Earned Factors	Annual Written Increase	7/1/2023 Written Factors	9/1/2025 Projected Factors	9/1/2025 Earned Factors
2009	2.5%	1.385	1.514		1.4%	1.222	1.300	
2010	1.9%	1.359	1.486		1.1%	1.209	1.286	
2011	1.9%	1.333	1.457	1.493	1.2%	1.194	1.270	1.289
2012	2.1%	1.306	1.428	1.464	1.2%	1.180	1.255	1.274
2013	2.0%	1.280	1.399	1.435	1.4%	1.164	1.238	1.259
2014	1.9%	1.257	1.374	1.406	1.4%	1.148	1.221	1.242
2015	1.8%	1.234	1.349	1.380	1.2%	1.134	1.206	1.225
2016	1.6%	1.215	1.328	1.355	1.2%	1.121	1.193	1.210
2017	1.6%	1.196	1.308	1.333	1.2%	1.107	1.178	1.196
2018	2.1%	1.171	1.280	1.313	1.2%	1.094	1.164	1.182
2019	2.2%	1.146	1.253	1.287	1.4%	1.079	1.148	1.167
2020	1.7%	1.127	1.232	1.260	1.4%	1.064	1.132	1.152
2021	2.4%	1.100	1.203	1.237	1.4%	1.050	1.117	1.136
2022	4.2%	1.056	1.154	1.210	2.0%	1.029	1.095	1.121
2023	5.6%	1.000	1.093	1.166	2.9%	1.000	1.064	1.100

## Notes

- a The percentages in columns (1) and (5) represent the change in written premium (reflecting the combined effect of change in exposures and limit of insurance factors) from 07/01/n-1 to 07/01/n. Columns (2) and (6) contain the cumulative changes in written premiums for each year relative to the latest year.
- b The average annual changes in Premium for projection purposes are 4.2% and 2.9% for Buildings and Contents, respectively. Consequently, the written factors at 7/1/2023 levels in column (2) and column (6) are brought to the level of the average date of writing in the effective period, 9/1/2025 (i.e., 6 months beyond an assumed revision date of 3/1/2025), by applying a factor of  $(1.042)^{(26/12)}$  for Buildings and  $(1.029)^{(26/12)}$  for Contents.
- c Written factors are earned into each accident year ending 12/31 using the following factors which assume all one year policies:

Year	Earning Factors (All Years)
n-2	9/32
n-1	11/16
n	1/32

For example, the factors used to adjust earned exposures for the period from 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023 to the projected level are 1.166 for Buildings and 1.1 for Contents.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## BASIC GROUP I

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TREND ADJUSTMENTS

<u>Year</u>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
	Unadjusted	Trended	Average	Split %		
	Incurred	Incurred	Total Loss			
	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Losses</u>	Trend Factor			
			<u>(2) / (1)</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Time</u>
						<u>Element</u>
2019	3,504,105	5,231,866	1.493	70.5%	10.4%	19.1%
2020	2,263,417	3,190,801	1.410	68.0%	24.4%	7.6%
2021	4,575,640	6,208,801	1.357	62.1%	30.8%	7.1%
2022	6,815,150	8,579,702	1.259	59.0%	32.9%	8.1%
2023	8,456,341	9,855,156	1.165	38.8%	41.5%	19.7%

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## BASIC GROUP II

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TREND ADJUSTMENTS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
	Non-Hurricane**	Non-Hurricane**	Average			
	Unadjusted	Trended	Total Loss	Split %		
	Incurred	Incurred	Trend Factor			Time
<u>Year</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>(2) / (1)</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Element</u>
2014	189,812	371,055	1.955	80.7%	16.3%	3.0%
2015	532,595	978,432	1.837	88.2%	11.8%	0.0%
2016	586,849	1,032,644	1.760	75.9%	22.6%	1.5%
2017	700,886	1,241,753	1.772	85.5%	14.5%	0.0%
2018	1,552,040	2,561,220	1.650	81.1%	17.0%	1.9%
2019	808,481	1,305,298	1.615	75.5%	24.5%	0.0%
2020	596,345	933,906	1.566	78.8%	19.3%	1.9%
2021	740,792	1,083,635	1.463	89.7%	10.3%	0.0%
2022	724,822	977,561	1.349	87.2%	12.8%	0.0%
2023	2,221,400	2,738,330	1.233	91.0%	4.3%	4.7%

\*\* Losses incurred during the month of a hurricane have been excluded and replaced with average non-hurricane losses.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TREND ADJUSTMENTS

<u>Year</u>	(1) Unadjusted Incurred <u>Losses</u>	(2) Trended Incurred <u>Losses</u>	(3) Average Total Loss Trend Factor <u>(2) / (1)</u>	(4) Split %		
				<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Time Element</u>
2019	3,306,704	5,569,111	1.684	75.1%	22.8%	2.1%
2020	2,175,992	3,498,951	1.608	69.9%	26.6%	3.5%
2021	2,616,035	3,970,414	1.518	83.7%	12.3%	4.0%
2022	4,216,833	5,863,268	1.390	76.3%	17.9%	5.8%
2023	9,163,166	11,486,739	1.254	81.3%	13.2%	5.5%

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

INCURRED LOSS DEVELOPMENT  
LOSS YEARS 2014-2023  
EVALUATED AS OF 6/2023

## Basic Group I

Year Ending	Losses as of				
	15 Months	27 Months	39 Months	51 Months	63 Months
3/31/2014	955,822,675	961,082,887	950,841,554	940,851,899	936,367,631
3/31/2015	919,652,386	892,718,460	876,200,472	865,793,611	864,348,917
3/31/2016	935,202,478	909,415,484	899,459,123	887,930,881	883,351,686
3/31/2017	1,036,257,220	1,009,111,961	997,910,304	993,858,589	990,548,566
3/31/2018	1,239,776,173	1,218,058,485	1,170,965,113	1,142,746,465	1,152,006,330
3/31/2019	1,124,302,710	1,071,871,385	1,034,272,832	1,021,414,485	1,019,376,128
3/31/2020	1,312,900,887	1,277,205,983	1,220,737,407	1,192,368,762	
3/31/2021	1,357,814,318	1,363,454,022	1,353,382,841		
3/31/2022	1,230,709,691	1,209,759,298			
3/31/2023	1,429,978,207				

Year Ending	Ratios			
	27:15 Months	39:27 Months	51:39 Months	63:51 Months
3/31/2014	1.006	0.989	0.989	0.995
3/31/2015	0.971	0.981	0.988	0.998
3/31/2016	0.972	0.989	0.987	0.995
3/31/2017	0.974	0.989	0.996	0.997
3/31/2018	0.982	0.961	0.976	1.008
3/31/2019	0.953	0.965	0.988	0.998
3/31/2020	0.973	0.956	0.977	
3/31/2021	1.004	0.993		
3/31/2022	0.983			
5 Point Average	0.979	0.973	0.985	0.999

Development Factors to Ultimate

15 Months to Ultimate =	0.937
27 Months to Ultimate =	0.957
39 Months to Ultimate =	0.984
51 Months to Ultimate =	0.999

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

INCURRED LOSS DEVELOPMENT  
LOSS YEARS 2014-2023  
EVALUATED AS OF 6/2023

## Basic Group II

Year Ending	Losses as of				
	15 Months	27 Months	39 Months	51 Months	63 Months
3/31/2014	585,461,333	590,141,879	595,456,919	600,898,369	607,453,663
3/31/2015	557,160,494	579,947,892	588,281,887	594,237,939	598,736,349
3/31/2016	561,219,665	589,132,655	605,174,557	610,016,776	618,264,033
3/31/2017	854,639,097	894,769,646	909,171,063	921,911,408	921,279,434
3/31/2018	700,755,853	739,927,642	752,771,306	762,450,253	774,760,325
3/31/2019	728,395,298	758,312,192	782,790,719	794,824,232	801,645,212
3/31/2020	984,115,659	1,016,314,305	1,018,702,815	1,037,505,148	
3/31/2021	1,160,414,304	1,221,385,621	1,232,320,524		
3/31/2022	773,510,364	803,019,263			
3/31/2023	1,185,917,185				

## RATIOS

Year Ending	27:15 Months	39:27 Months	51:39 Months	63:51 Months
3/31/2014	1.008	1.009	1.009	1.011
3/31/2015	1.041	1.014	1.010	1.008
3/31/2016	1.050	1.027	1.008	1.014
3/31/2017	1.047	1.016	1.014	0.999
3/31/2018	1.056	1.017	1.013	1.016
3/31/2019	1.041	1.032	1.015	1.009
3/31/2020	1.033	1.002	1.018	
3/31/2021	1.053	1.009		
3/31/2022	1.038			
5 Point Average	1.044	1.015	1.014	1.009

Development Factors to Ultimate

15 Months to Ultimate =	1.084
27 Months to Ultimate =	1.038
39 Months to Ultimate =	1.023
51 Months to Ultimate =	1.009

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

INCURRED LOSS DEVELOPMENT  
LOSS YEARS 2014-2023  
EVALUATED AS OF 6/2023

## Special Causes of Loss

Year Ending	<u>Losses as of</u>				
	15 Months	27 Months	39 Months	51 Months	63 Months
3/31/2014	743,721,358	734,922,272	727,433,388	726,799,882	724,585,186
3/31/2015	656,111,772	660,291,975	657,101,024	656,343,189	658,662,868
3/31/2016	453,015,521	450,084,807	447,884,663	451,513,872	450,086,809
3/31/2017	443,896,277	462,350,147	459,581,966	459,644,742	460,190,874
3/31/2018	608,415,283	602,109,348	595,942,951	584,469,448	580,890,779
3/31/2019	565,632,870	566,296,731	560,893,215	562,391,371	561,835,731
3/31/2020	464,364,275	463,280,008	461,035,072	458,350,003	
3/31/2021	974,019,855	981,826,730	999,368,807		
3/31/2022	527,232,493	537,199,765			
3/31/2023	1,130,168,831				

## RATIOS

Year Ending	27:15 Months	39:27 Months	51:39 Months	63:51 Months
3/31/2014	0.988	0.990	0.999	0.997
3/31/2015	1.006	0.995	0.999	1.004
3/31/2016	0.994	0.995	1.008	0.997
3/31/2017	1.042	0.994	1.000	1.001
3/31/2018	0.990	0.990	0.981	0.994
3/31/2019	1.001	0.990	1.003	0.999
3/31/2020	0.998	0.995	0.994	
3/31/2021	1.008	1.018		
3/31/2022	1.019			
5 Point Average	1.003	0.997	0.997	0.999

Development Factors to Ultimate

15 Months to Ultimate =	0.996
27 Months to Ultimate =	0.993
39 Months to Ultimate =	0.996
51 Months to Ultimate =	0.999

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

COUNTRYWIDE BASIC GROUP I EXCESS LOSS FACTORS  
BY CONSTRUCTION, PROTECTION AND EXPOSURE

		Amount of Insurance *										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Const. 1-3	Prot. 1-4	1.000	1.069	1.143	1.222	1.307	1.398	1.494	1.598	1.709	1.827	1.954
	Prot. 5-7	1.000	1.076	1.157	1.244	1.338	1.439	1.548	1.665	1.790	1.926	2.071
	Prot. 8-10	1.000	1.076	1.157	1.244	1.338	1.439	1.548	1.665	1.790	1.926	2.071

		Amount of Insurance *										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Const. 4-6	Prot. 1-4	1.000	1.069	1.143	1.222	1.307	1.398	1.494	1.598	1.709	1.827	1.954
	Prot. 5-7	1.000	1.076	1.157	1.244	1.338	1.439	1.548	1.665	1.790	1.926	2.071
	Prot. 8-10	1.000	1.076	1.157	1.244	1.338	1.439	1.548	1.665	1.790	1.926	2.071

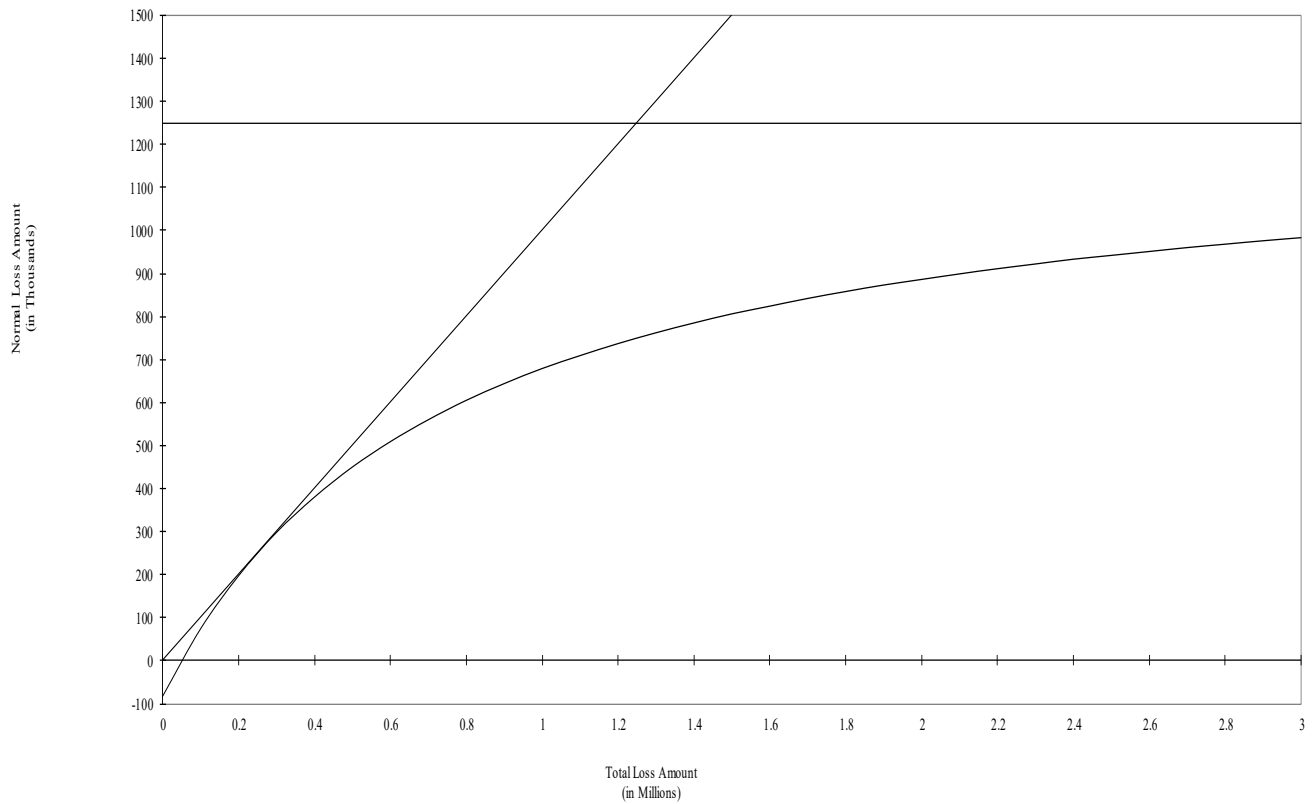
\* Amount of  
Insurance

Intervals

1	0 - 491,000
2	491,001 - 750,000
3	750,001 - 1,000,000
4	1,000,001 - 1,250,000
5	1,250,001 - 1,500,000
6	1,500,001 - 2,500,000
7	2,500,001 - 3,500,000
8	3,500,001 - 5,500,000
9	5,500,001 - 7,500,000
10	7,500,001 - 10,000,000
11	10,000,001 and over

Countrywide Basic Group I  
Normal vs. Total Loss Amount

$$\text{Normal Loss} = \$1,250,000 \times (1 - (\$800,000 \div (\text{Total Loss} + \$750,000)))$$



## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## BASIC GROUP I

ADDITIONAL EXCESS LOSS INFORMATION

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Trended	Trended	State	Multi-	Smoothed	State
	Incurred	Normal	Normal %	State	Losses	Average
<u>Year</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>(2)/(1)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Factor</u>
						<u>(5)/(2)</u>
2019	5,231,866	4,764,560	91.1%	71.2%	7,273,261	1.527
2020	3,190,801	3,190,790	100.0%	62.2%	4,187,403	1.312
2021	6,208,801	5,617,542	90.5%	67.1%	7,511,345	1.337
2022	8,579,702	6,998,749	81.6%	70.1%	10,415,750	1.488
2023	9,855,156	7,156,236	72.6%	69.0%	10,303,924	1.440

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC GROUP II EXCESS MULTIPLIER

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Non-Hurricane	Normal	Normal	State
Year	Earned	Incurred	Incurred	Loss	Excess
	Premiums	Losses	Losses	Ratio	Ratio
1950	208,415	68,140	68,140	0.327	0.000
1951	240,633	522,013	120,317	0.500	1.669
1952	278,500	142,440	139,250	0.500	0.011
1953	292,740	150,502	146,370	0.500	0.014
1955	313,300	48,927	48,927	0.156	0.000
1956	332,847	70,549	70,549	0.212	0.000
1957	350,818	97,772	97,772	0.279	0.000
1958	379,553	90,070	90,070	0.237	0.000
1959	391,516	134,688	134,688	0.344	0.000
1960	412,155	165,468	165,468	0.401	0.000
1961	429,032	103,474	103,474	0.241	0.000
1962	437,952	138,700	138,700	0.317	0.000
1963	431,676	276,171	215,838	0.500	0.140
1964	424,398	179,341	179,341	0.423	0.000
1965	425,964	123,711	123,711	0.290	0.000
1966	414,356	87,930	87,930	0.212	0.000
1967	429,091	136,760	136,760	0.319	0.000
1968	445,349	94,085	94,085	0.211	0.000
1969	480,022	120,252	120,252	0.251	0.000
1970	700,509	248,484	248,484	0.355	0.000
1971	634,857	78,857	78,857	0.124	0.000
1972	717,077	391,476	358,539	0.500	0.046
1973	711,839	263,988	263,988	0.371	0.000
1974	874,779	632,733	437,390	0.500	0.223
1975	1,345,921	602,313	602,313	0.448	0.000
1977	1,677,504	853,937	838,752	0.500	0.009
1978	1,819,885	756,014	756,014	0.415	0.000
1979	1,867,942	909,443	909,443	0.487	0.000
1980	1,912,784	1,113,196	956,392	0.500	0.082
1981	1,728,623	726,423	726,423	0.420	0.000
1982	1,731,396	981,902	865,698	0.500	0.067
1983	1,708,068	574,170	574,170	0.336	0.000
1984	1,830,012	578,355	578,355	0.316	0.000
1985	2,449,068	779,456	779,456	0.318	0.000
1986	3,540,312	593,984	593,984	0.168	0.000
1987	3,704,184	981,061	981,061	0.265	0.000
1988	3,681,792	740,253	740,253	0.201	0.000
1989	3,168,096	536,560	536,560	0.169	0.000
1990	2,530,755	395,703	395,703	0.156	0.000
1991	2,202,492	482,491	482,491	0.219	0.000
1992	2,001,576	314,255	314,255	0.157	0.000
1993	1,829,910	494,071	494,071	0.270	0.000
1994	1,781,775	451,613	451,613	0.253	0.000
1995	1,564,995	507,600	507,600	0.324	0.000

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC GROUP II EXCESS MULTIPLIER

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Non-Hurricane	Normal	Normal	State
	Earned	Incurred	Incurred	Loss	Excess
Year	Premiums	Losses	Losses	Ratio	Ratio
1996	1,343,007	454,155	454,155	0.338	0.000
1997	1,285,731	428,154	428,154	0.333	0.000
1998	1,227,333	512,247	512,247	0.417	0.000
1999	1,218,024	728,844	609,012	0.500	0.098
2000	1,325,838	502,053	502,053	0.379	0.000
2001	1,245,006	1,605,876	622,503	0.500	0.790
2002	1,362,594	188,736	188,736	0.139	0.000
2003	1,618,284	377,241	377,241	0.233	0.000
2004	2,192,505	177,687	177,687	0.081	0.000
2005	2,215,299	483,235	483,235	0.218	0.000
2006	2,194,791	1,394,160	1,097,396	0.500	0.135
2007	2,159,181	889,120	889,120	0.412	0.000
2008	2,218,293	2,480,750	1,109,147	0.500	0.618
2009	2,259,708	562,131	562,131	0.249	0.000
2010	2,371,698	3,284,566	1,185,849	0.500	0.885
2011	2,131,485	939,016	939,016	0.441	0.000
2013	3,074,232	798,036	798,036	0.260	0.000
2014	2,832,153	189,812	189,812	0.067	0.000
2015	3,262,287	532,595	532,595	0.163	0.000
2016	3,480,009	586,849	586,849	0.169	0.000
2017	3,831,531	700,886	700,886	0.183	0.000
2018	4,432,098	1,552,040	1,552,040	0.350	0.000
2019	5,024,100	808,481	808,481	0.161	0.000
2020	5,158,641	601,712	601,712	0.117	0.000
2021	5,296,377	757,832	757,832	0.143	0.000
2022	5,646,366	752,366	752,366	0.133	0.000
2023	5,893,830	2,408,000	2,408,000	0.409	0.000

**Total** **22.387** **4.787**

(6) State Excess Component = Total (5) ÷ Total (4) = 0.214

(7) State Excess Multiplier = 1.00 + (6) 1.214

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS EXCESS MULTIPLIER

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Normal	Normal	State
	Earned	Incurred	Incurred	Loss	Excess
<u>Year</u>	<u>Premiums</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
1986	1,744,338	1,161,149	1,161,149	0.666	-
1987	2,320,038	1,052,648	1,052,648	0.454	-
1988	2,661,672	1,285,420	1,285,420	0.483	-
1989	2,857,578	4,717,435	2,408,015	0.843	0.808
1990	2,985,729	1,583,164	1,583,164	0.530	-
1991	3,236,928	3,319,446	1,707,145	0.527	0.498
1992	3,225,444	2,432,904	2,247,693	0.697	0.057
1993	3,168,723	2,233,708	2,099,526	0.663	0.042
1994	3,062,658	4,665,150	3,325,123	1.086	0.437
1995	3,039,978	1,253,987	1,253,987	0.412	-
1996	2,852,472	2,193,203	1,950,504	0.684	0.085
1997	2,425,755	1,714,633	1,653,413	0.682	0.025
1998	2,539,614	1,800,483	1,692,787	0.667	0.042
1999	2,935,671	3,189,764	2,544,465	0.867	0.220
2000	3,103,095	3,559,135	3,233,833	1.042	0.105
2001	3,383,589	5,876,759	2,720,430	0.804	0.933
2002	3,555,534	3,286,829	2,238,964	0.630	0.294
2003	4,104,048	5,349,644	3,824,632	0.932	0.372
2004	5,211,903	2,336,118	2,336,118	0.448	-
2005	5,826,879	1,798,959	1,798,959	0.309	-
2006	4,707,675	1,596,643	1,596,643	0.339	-
2007	4,498,821	2,341,820	2,341,820	0.521	-
2008	4,151,070	2,356,742	2,193,222	0.528	0.040
2009	4,910,373	3,877,783	3,604,313	0.734	0.056
2010	5,258,397	2,400,474	2,400,474	0.457	-
2011	5,424,366	2,167,379	2,167,379	0.400	-
2012	5,399,004	1,500,918	1,500,918	0.278	-
2013	5,511,513	2,154,991	2,154,991	0.391	-
2014	5,659,887	3,252,235	2,938,679	0.519	0.056
2015	5,681,172	6,130,090	3,476,494	0.612	0.467
2016	5,776,524	2,584,525	2,538,991	0.440	0.007
2017	5,999,355	1,005,143	1,005,143	0.168	-
2018	7,185,435	3,820,189	2,938,928	0.409	0.123
2019	7,811,151	3,306,704	3,170,819	0.406	0.017
2020	7,896,663	2,175,992	2,175,992	0.276	-
2021	7,978,029	2,616,035	2,616,035	0.328	-
2022	8,309,403	4,216,833	4,216,833	0.507	-
2023	8,676,702	9,163,166	4,891,715	0.564	0.492
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,077,186</b>	<b>111,478,200</b>	<b>90,047,364</b>	<b>21.303</b>	<b>5.176</b>

(6) State Excess Component = Total (5) ÷ Total (4) = 0.243

(7) State Excess Multiplier = 1.00 + (6) = 1.243

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP I STATEWIDE CREDIBILITY CALCULATION

(1A) Full Credibility Claims Standard For Frequency With (P,K) = ( 95.00% , 5.00%)	1,537
(1B) Severity Modification Factor	7.080
(1C) Full Credibility Claims Standard Adjusted For Severity ((1A) X (1B))	10,882
(2) Multistate Five Year Ratio Of Earned Risks To Claims	369.715
(3) Full Credibility Earned Risks Standard (1C)X(2)	4,023,239
(4) Five Year Statewide Earned Risks	159,097
(5) Five Year Aggregate Loss Costs	48,589,250
(6) Aggregate Loss Costs Per Earned Risk (5)/(4)	305.406
(7) Aggregate Loss Costs For 100% Credibility (3) X (6)	1,228,721,330
(8) Statewide Credibility ((5)/(7))**(5)	25.0%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP II STATEWIDE CREDIBILITY CALCULATION

(1) Full Credibility Claims Standard	30,000
(2) Multistate Ten Year Ratio Of Earned Risks To Claims	178.505
(3) Full Credibility Earned Risks Standard (1)X(2)	5,355,150
(4) Ten Year Statewide Earned Risks	308,577
(5) Ten Year Aggregate Loss Costs	29,690,196
(6) Aggregate Loss Costs Per Earned Risk (5)/(4)	96.216
(7) Aggregate Loss Costs For 100% Credibility (3) X (6)	515,251,112
(8) Statewide Credibility ((5)/(7))**(.5)	25.0%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS STATEWIDE CREDIBILITY CALCULATION

(1) Full Credibility Claims Standard	25,000
(2) Multistate Ten Year Ratio Of Earned Risks To Claims	216.479
(3) Full Credibility Earned Risks Standard (1)X(2)	5,411,975
(4) Five Year Statewide Earned Risks	156,392
(5) Five Year Aggregate Loss Costs	29,985,379
(6) Aggregate Loss Costs Per Earned Risk (5)/(4)	191.732
(7) Aggregate Loss Costs For 100% Credibility (3) X (6)	1,037,648,791
(8) Statewide Credibility ((5)/(7))**(.5)	25.0%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
CALCULATION OF INDICATED BASIC GROUP II LOSS COSTS

			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Accident Year 12/31/2022		Current	Statewide		Indicated		Indicated	Indicated
			BGII Agg	Current	Non-Hurr	Monoline		Non-Hurr	Hurricane	Total	Percent
<u>Territory</u>	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Loss Costs</u>	<u>Loss Cost</u>	<u>Loss Cost</u>	<u>Non-Hurr.</u>	<u>Territory</u>	<u>Loss Cost</u>	<u>Modeled</u>	<u>Loss Cost</u>	<u>Change</u>
						<u>Change</u>	<u>Relativity</u>	<u>(3) * (4) * (5)</u>	<u>Loss Cost</u>	<u>(6) + (7)</u>	<u>(8)/(2) - 1</u>
Territory I	Buildings	AA	1,429	0.017	0.012	1.008	0.982	0.012	0.005	0.017	0.0%
		A	21,988	0.019	0.014	1.008	0.982	0.014	0.006	0.020	5.3%
		AB	173,125	0.025	0.019	1.008	0.982	0.019	0.006	0.025	0.0%
		B	2,084,204	0.037	0.023	1.008	0.982	0.023	0.014	0.037	0.0%
	Contents	AA	258	0.024	0.019	1.008	0.982	0.019	0.005	0.024	0.0%
		A	3,068	0.026	0.021	1.008	0.982	0.021	0.005	0.026	0.0%
		AB	34,899	0.030	0.024	1.008	0.982	0.024	0.006	0.030	0.0%
		B	409,613	0.043	0.027	1.008	0.982	0.027	0.016	0.043	0.0%
	Sub-Total		2,728,584								0.0%
Territory II	Buildings	AA	1,345	0.034	0.014	1.008	1.250	0.018	0.020	0.038	11.8%
		A	1,119	0.037	0.015	1.008	1.250	0.019	0.022	0.041	10.8%
		AB	12,371	0.047	0.022	1.008	1.250	0.028	0.024	0.052	10.6%
		B	257,361	0.077	0.025	1.008	1.250	0.032	0.051	0.083	7.8%
	Contents	AA	86	0.038	0.019	1.008	1.250	0.024	0.019	0.043	13.2%
		A	110	0.042	0.021	1.008	1.250	0.026	0.021	0.047	11.9%
		AB	4,963	0.049	0.025	1.008	1.250	0.032	0.024	0.056	14.3%
		B	47,231	0.082	0.027	1.008	1.250	0.034	0.055	0.089	8.5%
	Sub-Total		324,586								8.1%
State Total			3,053,170								0.9%

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

BASIC GROUP I RATING GROUP DEFINITIONS

The following CSP Classes comprise the Basic Group I Rating Groups:

01 Apartments

- 0311 Apartments without Mercantile Occupancies - Up to 10 Units
- 0312 Apartments without Mercantile Occupancies - 11 to 30 Units
- 0313 Apartments without Mercantile Occupancies - Over 30 Units
- 0321 Apartments with Mercantile Occupancies - Up to 10 Units
- 0322 Apartments with Mercantile Occupancies - 11 to 30 Units
- 0323 Apartments with Mercantile Occupancies - Over 30 Units
- 0331 Residential Condominiums without Mercantile Occupancies - Up to 10 Units
- 0332 Residential Condominiums without Mercantile Occupancies - 11 to 30 Units
- 0333 Residential Condominiums without Mercantile Occupancies - Over 30 Units
- 0341 Residential Condominiums with Mercantile Occupancies - Up to 10 Units
- 0342 Residential Condominiums with Mercantile Occupancies - 11 to 30 Units
- 0343 Residential Condominiums with Mercantile Occupancies - Over 30 Units

02 OTHER HABITATIONAL

- 0074 Boarding and Lodging Houses, Rooming Houses, Fraternities and Sororities, Dormitories - Up to 10 Units
- 0075 Boarding and Lodging Houses, Rooming Houses, Fraternities and Sororities, Dormitories - 11 to 30 Units
- 0076 Boarding and Lodging Houses, Rooming Houses, Fraternities and Sororities, Dormitories - Over 30 Units
- 0077 Convents, Monasteries and Rectories, Orphan Homes, Nurses' Homes, Sisters' Homes - Up to 10 Units
- 0078 Convents, Monasteries and Rectories, Orphan Homes, Nurses' Homes, Sisters' Homes - 11 to 30 Units
- 0079 Convents, Monasteries and Rectories, Orphan Homes, Nurses' Homes, Sisters' Homes - Over 30 Units
- 0196 Dwellings Written in Conjunction with Commercial Risks from the Commercial Lines Manual - 1 Family
- 0197 Dwellings Written in Conjunction with Commercial Risks from the Commercial Lines Manual - 2 Family
- 0198 Dwellings Written in Conjunction with Commercial Risks from the Commercial Lines Manual - 3 and 4 Family
- 0300 Large Area Housing Developments (Special Rating Treatment)

03 RESTAURANTS & BARS

- 0541 Bars and Taverns
- 0542 Restaurants with Commercial Cooking
- 0545 Restaurants with Limited Cooking

BASIC GROUP I RATING GROUP DEFINITIONS04 OTHER MERCANTILES

- 0431 Sole Occupancy Mercantile, Over 15,000 Square Feet, Building Coverage, Other than Food Risks
- 0432 Sole Occupancy Mercantile, Over 15,000 Square Feet, Food Risks, Buildings and Personal Property
- 0433 Multiple Occupancy Mercantile, Over 15,000 Square Feet, Building Coverage Only, Not Fire Class Rated
- 0434 Multiple Occupancy Mercantile, Less than 15,000 Square Feet, Building Coverage Only, Not Fire Class Rated
- 0511 Risks Having Low Susceptibility Personal Property, NOC
- 0512 Tire, Battery and Accessory Dealers Without Tire Recapping and Vulcanizing
- 0520 Wearing Apparel, Textiles, Shoes
- 0531 Alcoholic Beverages other than Bars
- 0532 Food Products including Retail Bakeries (no baking and no cooking on premises; sales only); Beverages other than Alcoholic
- 0533 Retail Bakeries - Baking on Premises (No delivery to other outlets)
- 0534 Food Products with Limited Cooking, Excluding Bakeries
- 0535 Retail Bakeries - Baking on Premises (No delivery to other outlets) - Using Cannabis as an Ingredient
- 0550 Motor Vehicle (Auto, Aircraft, Marine) Sales, No Repair
- 0561 Boat and Marine Supply Dealers
- 0562 Drugs
- 0563 Electrical Goods, Hardware and Machinery
- 0564 Furniture and Home Furnishings other than Appliances
- 0565 Jewelry
- 0566 Sporting Goods
- 0567 Risks Having Moderate Susceptibility Personal Property, NOC
- 0570 Risks Having High Susceptibility Personal Property, NOC
- 0574 Cannabis containing Products Distributors or Retail Sales, Cannabis, NOC
- 0575 Mercantile - Cannabis - Growers other than Greenhouses - including hydroponics
- 0580 Greenhouses
- 0581 Multiple Occupancy Mercantile, Fire Class Rated, without furniture Occupant
- 0582 Multiple Occupancy Mercantile, Fire Class Rated, with furniture Occupant
- 0585 Greenhouses - Cannabis

05 PUBLIC BUILDINGS

- 0701 Governmental Offices
- 1000 Penal Institutions
- 1051 Museums, Libraries, Art Galleries (non-profit)
- 1070 Other Public Buildings, Fire Dept., Police, Water/Sewer

06 CHURCHES

- 0900 Churches and Synagogues

BASIC GROUP I RATING GROUP DEFINITIONS07 SCHOOLS

1052 Schools, Academic

08 OFFICE AND BANKS

0702 Non-Governmental Offices and Banks

09 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

0755 Golf Clubs, Tennis Clubs and Similar Sports Facilities with Cooking

0756 Golf Clubs, Tennis Clubs and Similar Sports Facilities without Cooking

0757 Clubs, NOC, Including Fraternal and Union Halls

0831 Motion Picture Studios

0832 Theaters

0833 Drive-in Theaters

0834 Skating Rinks--Roller Rinks

0841 Bowling Alleys

0843 Halls and Auditoriums

0844 Recreational Facilities, NOC

0845 Boys' and Girls' Camps

0846 Dance Halls, Ballrooms & Discotheques

0951 Gambling Casinos with Restaurants

0952 Gambling Casinos without Restaurants

10 HOTELS & MOTELS

0742 Motels and Hotels with Restaurant - Up to 10 Units

0743 Motels and Hotels with Restaurant - 11 to 30 Units

0744 Motels and Hotels with Restaurant - Over 30 Units

0745 Motels and Hotels without Restaurant - Up to 10 Units

0746 Motels and Hotels without Restaurant - 11 to 30 Units

0747 Motels and Hotels without Restaurant - Over 30 Units

11 HOSPITALS & NURSING HOMES

0851 Hospitals

0852 Nursing and Convalescent Homes

12 BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

1150 Buildings Under Construction

BASIC GROUP I RATING GROUP DEFINITIONS13 MOTOR VEHICLE RISKS

- 0931 Auto Parking Garages, Car Washes
- 0932 Gasoline Service Stations
- 0933 Aircraft Hangars with Repairing, Motor Vehicle Repairing Including Auto Body Shops, with or without Sales
- 0934 Tire Recapping and Vulcanizing with or without Sales
- 0940 Aircraft Hangars without Repairing

14 OTHER NON-MANUFACTURING

- 0911 Dry Cleaner and Dyeing Plants, other than Self-Service
- 0912 Laundries, other than Self-Service
- 0913 Self-Service Laundries and Dry Cleaners
- 0921 Light Hazard Service Occupancies
- 0922 Services Occupancies, Other than Light Hazard, NOC
- 0923 Funeral Homes
- 1180 Vacant Buildings
- 1185 Billboards and Signs
- 1190 Yard Property, NOC, Including Property in the Open

15 STORAGE

- 1200 Piers, Wharves, Bridges
- 1211 Freight Terminals
- 1212 General Storage Warehouses - Bailee
- 1213 Miscellaneous Products Storage - (other than Retail or Wholesale or Cold Storage)
- 1220 Household Goods Storage
- 1230 Cold Storage Warehouses
- 1251 Farm Products (other than Grain, Cotton, Tobacco)
- 1252 Grain, Seed, Bean Warehouses
- 1255 Sales Warehouses - Cannabis
- 1300 Cotton Compresses and Storage
- 1400 Waste and Reclaimed Material, including Yards
- 1450 Whiskey and Liquor Warehouses in Connection with Distilleries
- 1501 Tobacco Warehouses, Storage
- 1502 Tobacco Sales Warehouses
- 1550 Grain Elevators - Terminal
- 1610 Grain Elevators - Country
- 1650 Building Supply Yards, including Retail Lumberyards, Coal and Coke Yards
- 1700 Mill Yards
- 1751 Oil Distributing, Oil Terminals and LPG Tank Farms, Including Stock
- 1752 Oil Distributing, Oil Terminals and LPG Tank Farms, Excluding Stock

BASIC GROUP I RATING GROUP DEFINITIONS17 FOOD MANUFACTURING

2000 Dairy Products  
2059 Meat, Poultry and Fish Products  
2150 Grain Milling, Including Feed, Stock, Flour Mills  
2200 Bakeries and Bakery Products - other than Cannabis  
2205 Bakeries and Bakery Products - Using Cannabis as an Ingredient  
2215 Cannabis Processing or Manufacturing - No extraction  
2250 Fruit, Nut and Vegetable Products  
2300 Sugar, Molasses and Syrup Refining  
2350 Beverages excluding Alcoholic Beverages  
2400 Breweries  
2459 Distilleries and Wineries  
2550 Tobacco and Tobacco Products  
2600 Food Products, NOC

18 WOOD MANUFACTURING

3809 Basic Wood Production including Veneer and Plywood Plants  
3959 Furniture and Other Wood Products, NOC

19 WEARING APPAREL

2800 Textile Mill Products - Natural and Synthetic  
3009 Clothing and Apparel including Furs and Finished Products

20 CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

5000 Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals - Low Hazard  
5050 Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals - Moderate Hazard  
5100 Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals - High Hazard  
5105 Cannabis Processing or Manufacturing - Extraction using noncombustible gases or chemicals  
5155 Cannabis Processing or Manufacturing - Extraction using combustible gases or chemicals, or rapid burning

21 METAL MANUFACTURING

6810 Heavy Metalworking including Basic Metalwork  
6850 Metalworking, NOC

BASIC GROUP I RATING GROUP DEFINITIONS22 OTHER MANUFACTURING

2750 Cotton Gins

3409 Leather and Leather Products

4400 Paper Manufacturing

4450 Paper and Paper Products Processing

4809 Printing

5500 Plastic Products

5759 Rubber Products

6009 Stone, Glass, Concrete, Gypsum, Brick, Tile and Clay Products, Abrasives, Plaster and Other Mineral, NOC

6210 Mining Other than Coal

6250 Coal Mining

6900 Precision Products, Electronic, Radio and Television Manufacturing

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS CATEGORY DEFINITIONSCATEGORY 01 - BUILDING AND TIME ELEMENT COVERAGECATEGORY 02 - APARTMENT AND CONDOMINIUM CONTENTS COVERAGECATEGORY 03 - OFFICE CONTENTS COVERAGECATEGORIES 04, 05, & 06 - MERCANTILE CONTENTS COVERAGE

An establishment in which the principal business is the retail or wholesale buying or selling of goods, wares and merchandise. Included are bars, grills and restaurants.

CATEGORY 04 - MERCANTILE CONTENTS COVERAGE (HIGH)

Occupancy classes 0511, 0520, 0535, 0550, 0562, 0566, 0567, 0574, 0581, 0702, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1200, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1251, 1255, 1300, 1400, 1751, 1752, or 2205.

CATEGORY 05 - MERCANTILE CONTENTS COVERAGE (MEDIUM)

Occupancy classes not listed in Category 04 or Category 06

CATEGORY 06 - MERCANTILE CONTENTS COVERAGE (LOW)

Occupancy classes 0512, 0541, 0563, 0921, 0922, 0933, 0940, or 1230

CATEGORY 07 - MOTEL & HOTEL CONTENTS COVERAGE

Hotels, motels, motor inns, motor lodges, tourist courts and similar risks whose business is principally the providing of lodging accommodations for transients, including premises and operations necessary or incidental to such lodging accommodations.

CATEGORIES 08 & 09 - INSTITUTIONAL CONTENTS COVERAGE

An establishment principally occupied by an educational, religious, sanitary, charitable or governmental organization. It does not include buildings containing manufacturing of any kind, or sale, storage, processing, or repair of clothing or furniture, or paper or rag storage, or sorting or supplying of food or lodging to itinerants.

CATEGORY 08 - INSTITUTIONAL CONTENTS COVERAGE (HIGH)

Occupancy classes 0701, 0702, 0851, 0921, 1051, or 1052

SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS CATEGORY DEFINITIONSCATEGORY 09 - INSTITUTIONAL CONTENTS COVERAGE (LOW)

Occupancy classes not listed in Category 08

CATEGORIES 10 & 11 - INDUSTRIAL & PROCESSING CONTENTS COVERAGE

An establishment in which the principal activity is the manufacturing of goods and wares or processing of raw materials or finished goods.

CATEGORY 10 - INDUSTRIAL & PROCESSING CONTENTS COVERAGE (HIGH)

Occupancy classes 1252, 1300, 1400, 1700, 2000, 2059, 2150, 2200, 2215, 2250, 2300, 2350, 2400, 2459, 2550, 2600, 2750, 2800, 2805, 3009, 3409, 3809, 3959, 5105, or 5155.

CATEGORY 11 - INDUSTRIAL & PROCESSING CONTENTS COVERAGE (LOW)

Occupancy classes not listed in Category 10

CATEGORIES 12 & 13 - SERVICE CONTENTS COVERAGE

An establishment in which the principal operation is the providing of a personal or commercial service. Included are establishments providing entertainment or recreation; warehousing of property of others; and automobile risks, such as service, repair or garaging of automobiles and parking lots.

CATEGORY 12 - SERVICE CONTENTS COVERAGE (HIGH)

Occupancy classes 0520, 0542, 0545, 0550, 0567, 0702, 0755, 0831, 0832, 0911, 0912, 0913, 0921, 0931, 0932, 0934, 1213, or 4809

CATEGORY 13 - SERVICE CONTENTS COVERAGE (LOW)

Occupancy classes not listed in Category 12

CATEGORY 14 - CONTRACTOR CONTENTS COVERAGE

An establishment in which the principal operation is that of installation, construction, demolition or maintenance. This includes any owner/contractor, general contractor or sub-contractor whether or not he or she actually performs any part of such work or has employees on the site.

## New Hampshire

## BASIC GROUP I

UNADJUSTED AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS, LOSSES, AND EXPERIENCE RATIOS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Unadjusted Loss Costs</u>	<u>Total Unadjusted Incurred Losses</u>	<u>Experience Ratio</u>
2019	6,905,033	3,504,105	0.507
2020	6,831,693	2,263,417	0.331
2021	6,806,667	4,575,640	0.672
2022	6,946,003	6,815,150	0.981
2023	7,221,113	8,456,341	1.171

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## BASIC GROUP II

UNADJUSTED AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS, LOSSES, AND EXPERIENCE RATIOS

<u>Year</u>	Total Unadjusted	Total Non-Hurricane Unadjusted	Experience Ratio
	<u>Loss Costs</u>	<u>Incurred Losses</u>	
2014	1,595,007	189,812	0.119
2015	1,836,746	532,595	0.290
2016	1,959,348	586,849	0.300
2017	2,157,309	700,886	0.325
2018	2,495,404	1,552,040	0.622
2019	2,828,663	808,481	0.286
2020	2,904,295	596,345	0.205
2021	2,982,318	740,792	0.248
2022	3,178,931	724,822	0.228
2023	3,318,342	2,221,400	0.669

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SPECIAL CAUSES OF LOSS

UNADJUSTED AGGREGATE LOSS COSTS, LOSSES, AND EXPERIENCE RATIOS

<u>Year</u>	Total Unadjusted <u>Loss Costs</u>	Total Unadjusted <u>Incurred Losses</u>	Experience <u>Ratio</u>
2019	4,397,754	3,306,704	0.752
2020	4,445,843	2,175,992	0.489
2021	4,491,544	2,616,035	0.582
2022	4,678,200	4,216,833	0.901
2023	4,885,106	9,163,166	1.876

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## FIRE AND ALLIED LINES INSURANCE

COUNTRYWIDE LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSE EXPERIENCE (A)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>Selected</u>
(1) Fire						
(a) Direct Losses Incurred	8,518,012	7,422,977	9,568,271	11,499,937	12,242,136	
(b) Direct Loss Adjustment Expense Incurred	668,759	679,946	884,227	972,900	1,010,079	
(2) Allied Lines						
(a) Direct Losses Incurred	10,350,661	7,620,219	12,480,499	12,678,617	14,089,228	
(b) Direct Loss Adjustment Expense Incurred	998,273	973,445	1,234,938	1,342,164	1,359,553	
(3) Loss Adjustment Expense as a Ratio to Losses						
(a) Fire (1b) / (1a)	7.9%	9.2%	9.2%	8.5%	8.3%	9.0%
(b) Allied Lines (2b) / (2a)	9.6%	12.8%	9.9%	10.6%	9.6%	10.5%

NOTE: All dollar amounts are displayed in thousands.

(A) Items (1) and (2) are based on Insurance Expense Exhibit information compiled by A. M. Best.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY INSURANCE

SECTION E - REVISED LOSS COST PAGES

Basic Group II Loss Costs.....	E2
Special Causes of Loss Loss Costs.....	E3
Basic Group I Loss Costs.....	E4-15
Basic Group I Sub-Standard Condition Charges.....	E16

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**70. CAUSES OF LOSS – BASIC FORM**

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**E. Rating Procedure****2. Property Damage – Group II Causes Of Loss****e. Loss Costs**

- (1) Determine the Basic Group II symbol from the specific publication or from Rule **70.E.2.a**.
- (2) Determine the territory in which the property is located. Refer to the territory section.
- (3) For Symbols **AA**, **A**, **AB** and **B**, use the applicable rate.
- (4) For symbols with numerical prefixes, multiply the applicable rate by the prefix shown in Rule **70.E.2.a**.

**Symbol/Loss Cost**

	<b>AA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>AB</b>	<b>B</b>
Territory I				
Building	<u>.016</u> -.017	<u>.018</u> -.019	<u>.023</u> -.025	<u>.034</u> -.037
Contents	<u>.022</u> -.024	<u>.024</u> -.026	<u>.028</u> -.030	<u>.039</u> -.043
Territory II				
Building	<u>.035</u> -.034	<u>.038</u> -.037	<u>.048</u> -.047	<u>.076</u> -.077
Contents	<u>.039</u> -.038	<u>.043</u> -.042	<u>.051</u> -.049	.082

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**72. CAUSES OF LOSS – SPECIAL FORM**

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**E.2. Rating Procedure – Property Damage – Other than Builders' Risk****b.(1) Building Coverage – Loss Cost:** ~~.053~~.056**c.(2) Personal Property Coverage – Loss Costs**

<b>Occupancy Category</b>	<b>Loss Cost</b>
Residential Apartments and Condominiums	<del>.211</del> .202
Offices	.147
Mercantile – High	<del>.161</del> .156
Mercantile – Medium	<del>.140</del> .138
Mercantile – Low	<del>.095</del> .094
Motels and Hotels	.075
Institutional – High	.082
Institutional – Low	.049
Industrial and Processing – High	<del>.127</del> .125
Industrial and Processing – Low	<del>.107</del> .102
Service – High	<del>.110</del> .115
Service – Low	<del>.075</del> .077
Contractors	.189
<b>Territory (County)</b>	<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>
Entire State	1.000

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE (28)**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0074</b>	Boarding and Lodging Houses, Rooming Houses, Fraternities and Sororities, Dormitories – Up to 10 Units					
<b>0075</b>	Boarding and Lodging Houses, Rooming Houses, Fraternities and Sororities, Dormitories – 11 to 30 Units					
<b>0076</b>	Boarding and Lodging Houses, Rooming Houses, Fraternities and Sororities, Dormitories – Over 30 Units					
<b>0077</b>	Convents, Monasteries and Rectories, Orphan Homes, Nurses' Homes, Sisters' Homes – Up to 10 Units					
<b>0078</b>	Convents, Monasteries and Rectories, Orphan Homes, Nurses' Homes, Sisters' Homes – 11 to 30 Units					
<b>0079</b>	Convents, Monasteries and Rectories, Orphan Homes, Nurses' Homes, Sisters' Homes – Over 30 Units					
<b>0196</b>	1 Family Dwellings (Lessor's Risk)					
<b>0197</b>	2 Family Dwellings (Lessor's Risk)					
<b>0198</b>	3 or 4 Family Dwellings (Lessor's Risk)					
<b>0311</b>	Apartments without Mercantile Occupancies – Up to 10 Units					
<b>0312</b>	Apartments without Mercantile Occupancies – 11 to 30 Units					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>0074</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.081	0.075	0.064	0.051	0.048
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.082	0.076	0.071	0.060	0.058
<b>0075</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.081	0.075	0.064	0.051	0.048
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.082	0.076	0.071	0.060	0.058
<b>0076</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.081	0.075	0.064	0.051	0.048
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.082	0.076	0.071	0.060	0.058
<b>0077</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.076	0.066	0.059	0.047	0.043
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.077	0.071	0.065	0.059	0.053
<b>0078</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.076	0.066	0.059	0.047	0.043
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.077	0.071	0.065	0.059	0.053
<b>0079</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.076	0.066	0.059	0.047	0.043
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.077	0.071	0.065	0.059	0.053
<b>0196</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.049	0.043	0.041	0.031	0.028
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.056	0.049	0.046	0.042	0.040
<b>0197</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.049	0.043	0.041	0.031	0.028
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.056	0.049	0.046	0.042	0.040
<b>0198</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.049	0.043	0.041	0.031	0.028
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.056	0.049	0.046	0.042	0.040
<b>0311</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.147	0.130	0.115	0.095	0.089
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.164	0.148	0.139	0.124	0.114
<b>0312</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.147	0.130	0.115	0.095	0.089
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.164	0.148	0.139	0.124	0.114
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

## DIVISION FIVE

## FIRE AND ALLIED LINES

## LOSS COST PAGES

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0313</b>	Apartments without Mercantile Occupancies – Over 30 Units					
<b>0321</b>	Apartments with Mercantile Occupancies – Up to 10 Units					
<b>0322</b>	Apartments with Mercantile Occupancies – 11 to 30 Units					
<b>0323</b>	Apartments with Mercantile Occupancies – Over 30 Units					
<b>0331</b>	Residential Condominiums without Mercantile Occupancies – Up to 10 Units					
<b>0332</b>	Residential Condominiums without Mercantile Occupancies – 11 to 30 Units					
<b>0333</b>	Residential Condominiums without Mercantile Occupancies – Over 30 Units					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>0313</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.147	0.130	0.115	0.095	0.089
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.164	0.148	0.139	0.124	0.114
<b>0321</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.224	0.201	0.179	0.147	0.134
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.333	0.300	0.284	0.249	0.233
	<b>B&amp;C</b>	0.390	0.350	0.332	0.292	0.273
<b>0322</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.224	0.201	0.179	0.147	0.134
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.333	0.300	0.284	0.249	0.233
	<b>B&amp;C</b>	0.390	0.350	0.332	0.292	0.273
<b>0323</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.224	0.201	0.179	0.147	0.134
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.333	0.300	0.284	0.249	0.233
	<b>B&amp;C</b>	0.390	0.350	0.332	0.292	0.273
<b>0331</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.082	0.073	0.064	0.051	0.048
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.072	0.062	0.060	0.054	0.048
<b>0332</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.082	0.073	0.064	0.051	0.048
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.072	0.062	0.060	0.054	0.048
<b>0333</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.082	0.073	0.064	0.051	0.048
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.072	0.062	0.060	0.054	0.048
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE (28)**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0341</b>	Residential Condominiums with Mercantile Occupancies – Up to 10 Units					
<b>0342</b>	Residential Condominiums with Mercantile Occupancies – 11 to 30 Units					
<b>0343</b>	Residential Condominiums with Mercantile Occupancies – Over 30 Units					
<b>0511</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Not Otherwise Classified – Low Susceptibility					
<b>0512</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Tire, Battery and Accessory Dealers without Tire Recapping and Vulcanizing					
<b>0520</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Wearing Apparel, Textiles, Shoes					
<b>0531</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Alcoholic Beverages other than Bars					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>0341</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.127	0.113	0.103	0.083	0.076
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.145	0.130	0.123	0.109	0.101
<b>0342</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.127	0.113	0.103	0.083	0.076
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.145	0.130	0.123	0.109	0.101
<b>0343</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.127	0.113	0.103	0.083	0.076
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.145	0.130	0.123	0.109	0.101
<b>0511</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.066	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.086	0.078	0.074	0.064	0.060
<b>0512</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.064	0.058	0.050	0.042	0.039
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.078	0.069	0.064	0.058	0.053
<b>0520</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.080	0.073	0.064	0.051	0.046
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.113	0.101	0.095	0.084	0.078
<b>0531</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.067	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.091	0.082	0.078	0.067	0.064
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0532</b>	Merc – Sole Occy Only – Food Products Inc. Retail Bakeries; Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Sales Only – No Baking or Cooking)					
<b>0533</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Baking on Premises, No Delivery to Outlets					
<b>0534</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Food Products with Limited Cooking, Excluding Bakeries					
<b>0535</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Baking on Premises, No Delivery to Outlets – Using Cannabis as an Ingredient					
<b>0541</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Bars and Taverns					
<b>0545</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Restaurants with Limited Cooking					
<b>0550</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Motor Vehicles, No Repair					
<b>0561</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Boat and Marine Supply Dealers					
<b>0562</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Drugs					
<b>0563</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Electrical Goods, Hardware and Machinery					
CSP Class Code	Coverage	Construction (Code)				
		Frame (1)	Joisted Masonry (2)	Non-Comb. (3)	Mas. Non-Comb. (4)	Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)
<b>0532</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.105	0.094	0.084	0.066	0.061
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.113	0.101	0.095	0.084	0.078
<b>0533</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.082	0.075	0.065	0.052	0.048
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.091	0.081	0.077	0.066	0.063
<b>0534</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.114	0.103	0.092	0.076	0.069
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.094	0.085	0.080	0.071	0.065
<b>0535</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.082	0.075	0.065	0.052	0.048
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.091	0.081	0.077	0.066	0.063
<b>0541</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.172	0.155	0.137	0.112	0.105
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.183	0.166	0.157	0.137	0.129
<b>0545</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.202	0.182	0.162	0.132	0.122
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.229	0.207	0.196	0.172	0.158
<b>0550</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.060	0.055	0.048	0.041	0.037
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.093	0.084	0.079	0.070	0.064
<b>0561</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.064	0.059	0.051	0.042	0.040
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.093	0.084	0.079	0.070	0.064
<b>0562</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.075	0.066	0.059	0.046	0.043
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.103	0.093	0.089	0.078	0.073
<b>0563</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.074	0.065	0.059	0.046	0.043
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.078	0.069	0.064	0.058	0.053
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE (28)**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0564</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Furniture and Home Furnishings other than Appliances					
<b>0565</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Jewelry					
<b>0566</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Sporting Goods					
<b>0567</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Not Otherwise Classified – Moderate Susceptibility					
<b>0570</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Not Otherwise Classified – High Susceptibility					
<b>0574</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Cannabis containing Products Distributors or Retail Sales, Cannabis, NOC					
<b>0575</b>	Mercantile – Sole Occupancy Only – Cannabis - Growers other than Greenhouses					
<b>0580</b>	Greenhouses – Sole Occupancy Only					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>0564</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.101	0.091	0.080	0.065	0.060
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.135	0.122	0.115	0.102	0.095
<b>0565</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.066	0.060	0.053	0.043	0.041
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.076	0.066	0.064	0.057	0.052
<b>0566</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.076	0.067	0.060	0.048	0.045
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.102	0.092	0.086	0.077	0.072
<b>0567</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.066	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.086	0.078	0.074	0.064	0.060
<b>0570</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.066	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.091	0.082	0.078	0.067	0.064
<b>0574</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.066	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.086	0.078	0.074	0.064	0.060
<b>0575</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.066	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.091	0.082	0.078	0.067	0.064
<b>0580</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.066	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.095	0.086	0.081	0.072	0.066
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0581</b>	Mercantile – Multiple Occupancy without 0564 Occupant					
<b>0582</b>	Mercantile – Multiple Occupancy with 0564 Occupant					
<b>0585</b>	Greenhouses – Sole Occupancy Only – Cannabis					
<b>0701</b>	Government Offices					
<b>0702</b>	Banks and Offices other than Governmental					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>0581</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.073	0.064	0.057	0.046	0.043
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.091	0.082	0.078	0.067	0.064
	<b>B</b>	0.111	0.099	0.094	0.084	0.078
<b>0582</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.079	0.072	0.063	0.051	0.046
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.081	0.074	0.069	0.060	0.057
	<b>B</b>	0.099	0.090	0.085	0.076	0.069
<b>0585</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.066	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.095	0.086	0.081	0.072	0.066
<b>0701</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.044	0.039	0.036	0.029	0.025
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.049	0.044	0.041	0.037	0.035
	<b>B</b>	0.073	0.065	0.062	0.054	0.051
<b>0702</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.059	0.053	0.048	0.038	0.037
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.072	0.064	0.060	0.053	0.049
	<b>B</b>	0.098	0.089	0.084	0.075	0.069
<b>0702</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.087	0.080	0.076	0.066	0.061
	<b>Contents (2)</b>					
	<b>A</b>	0.072	0.064	0.060	0.053	0.049
	<b>B</b>	0.098	0.089	0.084	0.075	0.069
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE (28)**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0742</b>	Motels and Hotels with Limited Cooking Restaurant – Up to 10 Units					
<b>0743</b>	Motels and Hotels with Limited Cooking Restaurant – 11 to 30 Units					
<b>0744</b>	Motels and Hotels with Limited Cooking Restaurant – Over 30 Units					
<b>0745</b>	Motels and Hotels without Restaurant – Up to 10 Units					
<b>0746</b>	Motels and Hotels without Restaurant – 11 to 30 Units					
<b>0747</b>	Motels and Hotels without Restaurant – Over 30 Units					
<b>0755</b>	Golf, Tennis and Similar Sport Facilities with Limited Cooking					
<b>0756</b>	Golf, Tennis and Similar Sport Facilities without Cooking					
<b>0757</b>	Clubs, Not Otherwise Classified, Including Fraternal and Union Halls					
<b>0831</b>	Motion Picture Studios					
<b>0832</b>	Theaters Excluding Drive-in Theaters					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>0742</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.142	0.128	0.113	0.093	0.086
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.157	0.142	0.133	0.117	0.110
<b>0743</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.142	0.128	0.113	0.093	0.086
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.157	0.142	0.133	0.117	0.110
<b>0744</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.142	0.128	0.113	0.093	0.086
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.157	0.142	0.133	0.117	0.110
<b>0745</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.060	0.056	0.049	0.040	0.037
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.066	0.059	0.057	0.049	0.046
<b>0746</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.060	0.056	0.049	0.040	0.037
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.066	0.059	0.057	0.049	0.046
<b>0747</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.060	0.056	0.049	0.040	0.037
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.066	0.059	0.057	0.049	0.046
<b>0755</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.182	0.163	0.146	0.119	0.111
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.210	0.189	0.178	0.158	0.147
<b>0756</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.075	0.066	0.059	0.048	0.044
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.086	0.076	0.072	0.063	0.059
<b>0757</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.081	0.072	0.063	0.052	0.048
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.086	0.076	0.072	0.063	0.059
<b>0831</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.061	0.055	0.050	0.042	0.038
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.072	0.064	0.060	0.054	0.051
<b>0832</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.078	0.071	0.063	0.052	0.046
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.086	0.076	0.072	0.063	0.059
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0833</b>	Drive-in Theaters					
<b>0834</b>	Skating Rinks – Roller Rinks					
<b>0841</b>	Bowling Alleys without Cooking					
<b>0843</b>	Halls and Auditoriums					
<b>0844</b>	Recreational Facilities, Not Otherwise Classified					
<b>0845</b>	Boys' and Girls' Camps					
<b>0846</b>	Dance Halls, Ballrooms and Discotheques					
<b>0851</b>	Hospitals					
<b>0852</b>	Nursing and Convalescent Homes					
<b>0900</b>	Churches and Synagogues					
<b>0911</b>	Dry Cleaners and Dyeing Plants, other than Self-Service					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>0833</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.067	0.060	0.054	0.043	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.078	0.071	0.066	0.059	0.054
<b>0834</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.110	0.097	0.087	0.071	0.065
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.111	0.099	0.095	0.084	0.077
<b>0841</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.111	0.099	0.089	0.072	0.066
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.115	0.104	0.098	0.086	0.081
<b>0843</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.054	0.050	0.043	0.036	0.031
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.059	0.053	0.050	0.043	0.042
<b>0844</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.075	0.066	0.059	0.048	0.044
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.082	0.074	0.071	0.060	0.056
<b>0845</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.049	0.043	0.039	0.031	0.029
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.055	0.051	0.048	0.042	0.039
<b>0846</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.102	0.093	0.082	0.066	0.060
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.101	0.092	0.086	0.076	0.071
<b>0851</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.018	0.016	0.015	0.011	0.011
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.021	0.019	0.018	0.016	0.015
<b>0852</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.019	0.017	0.015	0.012	0.011
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.022	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.016
<b>0900</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.040	0.036	0.031	0.025	0.024
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.042	0.038	0.036	0.031	0.029
<b>0911</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.157	0.141	0.125	0.102	0.094
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.183	0.167	0.157	0.140	0.129
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE (28)**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0912</b>	Laundries, other than Self-Service					
<b>0913</b>	Self-Service Laundries and Dry Cleaners					
<b>0921</b>	Light Hazard Service Occupancies					
<b>0922</b>	Service Occupancies, other than Light Hazard					
<b>0923</b>	Funeral Homes					
<b>0931</b>	Auto Parking Garages, Car Washes					
<b>0932</b>	Gasoline Service Stations					
<b>0933</b>	Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Repair, with or without Sales					
<b>0934</b>	Tire Recapping and Vulcanizing, with or without Sales					
<b>0940</b>	Aircraft Hangars without Repair					
<b>0951</b>	Gambling Casinos with Limited Cooking Restaurants					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>0912</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.208	0.186	0.166	0.135	0.124
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.256	0.230	0.218	0.192	0.178
<b>0913</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.138	0.123	0.110	0.090	0.082
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.160	0.143	0.137	0.119	0.111
<b>0921</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.082	0.074	0.065	0.053	0.049
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.095	0.088	0.083	0.073	0.067
<b>0922</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.091	0.082	0.073	0.059	0.054
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.110	0.099	0.094	0.083	0.077
<b>0923</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.060	0.054	0.049	0.038	0.036
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.064	0.059	0.055	0.049	0.044
<b>0931</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.040	0.035	0.031	0.025	0.024
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.044	0.042	0.040	0.034	0.031
<b>0932</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.055	0.048	0.043	0.036	0.034
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.066	0.060	0.058	0.049	0.046
<b>0933</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.045	0.042	0.038	0.030	0.027
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.059	0.054	0.048	0.043	0.042
<b>0934</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.060	0.054	0.047	0.040	0.038
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.072	0.064	0.060	0.054	0.049
<b>0940</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.028	0.025	0.024	0.019	0.018
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.038	0.033	0.031	0.026	0.025
<b>0951</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.213	0.192	0.170	0.139	0.128
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.237	0.213	0.199	0.177	0.164
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>0952</b>	Gambling Casinos without Restaurants					
<b>1000</b>	Penal Institutions					
<b>1051</b>	Museums, Libraries, Art Galleries (Non-Profit)					
<b>1052</b>	Schools, Academic					
<b>1070</b>	Fire Departments, Police, Sewage, Water Works and Other Public Buildings					
<b>1150</b>	Builders' Risk					
<b>1180</b>	Vacant Buildings – See CSP Class Code of previous or intended occupancy. Add loss cost of .015 unless Class Code of previous or intended occupancy is 0580, 0585, 0742-0747, 0833, 0834, 0841, 0843, 0844, 0846, 0900, 0951, 0952, 1051 or 1052.					
<b>1211</b>	Freight Terminals					
<b>1212</b>	General Storage Warehouses – Bailee					
<b>1213</b>	Miscellaneous Products Storage – (Other Than Retail Or Wholesale Or Cold Storage)					
<b>1220</b>	Household Goods Storage					
CSP Class Code	Coverage	Construction (Code)				
		Frame (1)	Joisted Masonry (2)	Non-Comb. (3)	Mas. Non-Comb. (4)	Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)
<b>0952</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.072	0.064	0.058	0.046	0.042
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.102	0.093	0.088	0.077	0.072
<b>1000</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.042	0.038	0.035	0.027	0.025
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.038	0.035	0.032	0.028	0.025
<b>1051</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.026	0.025	0.022	0.017	0.016
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.035	0.031	0.030	0.025	0.025
<b>1052</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.046	0.042	0.037	0.029	0.028
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.054	0.048	0.044	0.040	0.037
<b>1070</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.041	0.037	0.034	0.026	0.025
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.050	0.044	0.042	0.037	0.035
<b>1150</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.038	0.035	0.030	0.025	0.022
<b>1211</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.153	0.137	0.122	0.099	0.092
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.179	0.160	0.153	0.134	0.125
<b>1212</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.121	0.110	0.096	0.078	0.075
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.147	0.133	0.125	0.112	0.104
<b>1213</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.109	0.095	0.086	0.070	0.063
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.143	0.129	0.121	0.109	0.099
<b>1220</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.129	0.114	0.102	0.084	0.077
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.155	0.139	0.131	0.116	0.110
Territory					Territorial Multiplier	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE (28)**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>1230</b>	Cold Storage Warehouses					
<b>1400</b>	Waste and Reclaimed Materials Including Yards					
<b>1650</b>	Building Supply Yards, Including Retail Lumberyards, Coal and Coke Yards					
<b>1700</b>	Mill Yards					
<b>1751</b>	Oil Distributing, Oil Terminals and LPG Tank Farms – Including Stock					
<b>1752</b>	Oil Distributing, Oil Terminals and LPG Tank Farms – Excluding Stock					
<b>2200</b>	Baking on Premises, Delivery to Outlets					
<b>2205</b>	Baking on Premises, Delivery to Outlets, and Food Products Manufacturing – Using Cannabis as an Ingredient					
<b>2350</b>	Beverage Bottlers Excluding Alcoholic Beverages					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>1230</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.111	0.099	0.089	0.074	0.065
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.151	0.136	0.129	0.113	0.106
<b>1400</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.328	0.297	0.265	0.215	0.197
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.400	0.362	0.339	0.300	0.280
	<b>Yard</b>	0.497		0.050		
<b>1650</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.196	0.177	0.158	0.129	0.118
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.249	0.224	0.211	0.186	0.174
	<b>Yard</b>	0.137		0.018		
<b>1700</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.160	0.144	0.130	0.106	0.095
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.244	0.220	0.208	0.182	0.171
	<b>Yard</b>	0.134		0.016		
<b>1751</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.103	0.093	0.084	0.065	0.061
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.134	0.121	0.114	0.102	0.094
<b>1752</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.096	0.089	0.078	0.061	0.059
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.095	0.088	0.083	0.074	0.065
<b>2200</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.137	0.123	0.111	0.091	0.082
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.164	0.148	0.139	0.123	0.115
<b>2205</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.137	0.123	0.111	0.091	0.082
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.164	0.148	0.139	0.123	0.115
<b>2350</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.089	0.079	0.072	0.058	0.052
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.106	0.095	0.089	0.079	0.075
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**COMMERCIAL LINES MANUAL**  
**DIVISION FIVE**  
**FIRE AND ALLIED LINES**  
**LOSS COST PAGES**

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

All rates are subject to protection class and territorial multipliers.

<b>CSP Class Codes And Description</b>						
<b>2459</b>	Distilleries and Wineries					
<b>2800</b>	Textile Mill Products					
<b>3409</b>	Leather and Leather Products					
<b>4809</b>	Printing					
<b>CSP Class Code</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Construction (Code)</b>				
		<b>Frame (1)</b>	<b>Joisted Masonry (2)</b>	<b>Non-Comb. (3)</b>	<b>Mas. Non-Comb. (4)</b>	<b>Mod. F.R. (5) Or Fire Res. (6)</b>
<b>2459</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.058	0.051	0.045	0.037	0.034
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.075	0.065	0.062	0.056	0.051
<b>2800</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.140	0.127	0.113	0.093	0.084
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.185	0.166	0.157	0.138	0.130
<b>3409</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.122	0.110	0.096	0.079	0.074
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.141	0.127	0.120	0.105	0.097
<b>4809</b>	<b>Building (1)</b>	0.094	0.084	0.075	0.060	0.057
	<b>Contents (2)</b>	0.115	0.102	0.095	0.085	0.079
<b>Territory</b>					<b>Territorial Multiplier</b>	
Entire State (New Hampshire)					1.000	

**85. BASIC GROUP I CLASS LOSS COSTS (Cont'd)**

*Sub-Standard Condition Charges (Not Applicable to  
Special Class Rates)*

Add the charges per \$100 of insurance, when applicable, to the Basic Group I Class Rates for both buildings and contents.

**Note 1.**

When any of the conditions indicated in this item apply, submit properties to the insuring company for review of the charges.

**Note 2.**

Charges under Items **a.**, **b.**, **c.**, **d.** and **e.** below are cumulative.

SUB-STANDARD CONDITION	LOSS COSTS		
	Frame Non-Com- bustible or Joisted Masonry Buildings	Masonry Non-Com- bustible Buildings	Modi- fied Fire Resistive or Fire Resistive Buildings
<b>a.</b> Heating and Cooking: Unsafe arrangement of heating including chimneys, stovepipes and gas vents and unsafe arrangement of cooking devices .....	<u>.313.324</u>	<u>.156.160</u>	<u>.074.076</u>
<b>b.</b> Wiring: Unsafe or inadequate electric wiring, non-standard extensions, overloading, overfusing .....	<u>.156.160</u>	<u>.074.076</u>	<u>.039.040</u>
<b>c.</b> Conversion: Subdivision or conversion of original living spaces into multiple units with overcrowded occupancy .....	<u>.313.324</u>	<u>.156.160</u>	<u>.074.076</u>
<b>d.</b> Physical Condition and Housekeeping: Building not in good repair, roof or chimneys deteriorating, wood surfaces unpainted or decaying, garages or porches not well maintained and yards, basements, hallways or attics not kept clean and free from rubbish and litter .....	<u>.313.324</u>	<u>.156.160</u>	<u>.074.076</u>
<b>e.</b> Exposure: For adjoining properties of an exceptionally hazardous nature .....	<u>.156.160</u>	<u>.074.076</u>	<u>.039.040</u>

## PROPERTY CLAIMS SERVICES INFORMATION

ISO's Property Claims Services defines a catastrophe as an event that:

- reaches a threshold dollar amount of total insured property losses, and
- affects a significant number of property and casualty insurance policyholders and property and casualty insurers.

From 1949 to 1981, the threshold was \$1 million. From 1982 to 1996, it was \$5 million, and since January 1, 1997, the threshold has been \$25 million.

All of the events listed may not have resulted in unexpected loss experience for commercial property coverage in this state since catastrophes are defined based on total insured property losses spreading across state lines and lines of business.

For more information concerning Property Claims Services, please see "Persons to Contact" in the circular cover letter.

New Hampshire  
Commercial Property

The following events have been identified as catastrophes by ISO's Property Claims Services.

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Perils</u>
3/11/93	3/14/93	Wind, Hail, Tornadoes, Freezing, Ice, Snow
1/14/94	1/16/94	Wind, Snow, Ice, Freezing
1/17/94	1/20/94	Wind, Snow, Ice, Freezing
1/6/96	1/9/96	Wind, Snow, Ice, Freezing, Flooding
10/18/96	10/21/96	Wind, Flooding
3/4/97	3/6/97	Wind, Hail, Tornadoes, Flooding
3/31/97	4/1/97	Wind, Snow, Flooding
7/1/97	7/3/97	Wind, Hail, Tornadoes, Flooding
1/7/98	1/12/98	Ice, Snow, Wind, Flooding, Freezing
5/30/98	6/1/98	Hail, Wind, Tornadoes
8/22/98	8/25/98	Hail, Wind, Tornadoes
9/6/98	9/8/98	Hail, Wind, Flooding, Tornadoes
1/13/99	1/16/99	Ice, Hail, Snow, Wind, Flooding, Freezing
9/14/99	9/17/99	Hurricane Floyd - Wind, Flooding, Tornadoes
1/14/00	1/19/00	Ice, Snow, Wind, Freezing
12/11/00	12/12/00	Snow, Wind, Freezing
5/30/02	6/1/02	Flooding, Hail, Tornadoes, Wind
1/13/03	1/25/03	Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
2/14/03	2/18/03	Flooding, Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
2/21/03	2/23/03	Flooding, Hail, Tornadoes, Wind
1/9/04	1/12/04	Freezing, Wind
1/14/04	1/17/04	Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
1/22/05	1/23/05	Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
10/7/05	10/15/05	Flooding, Wind
2/17/06	2/18/06	Freezing, Wind
5/12/06	5/16/06	Flooding, Wind
4/13/07	4/17/07	Flooding, Hail, Tornadoes, Wind
12/11/08	12/13/08	Flooding, Ice, Snow, Wind
2/23/10	2/28/10	Flooding, Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
8/26/11	8/28/11	Hurricane Irene - Flooding, Tornadoes, Wind
10/28/11	10/31/11	Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
10/28/12	10/31/12	Hurricane Sandy - Flooding, Snow, Wind
1/26/15	1/28/15	Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
2/7/15	2/11/15	Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
2/14/15	2/15/15	Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
2/16/15	2/22/15	Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
2/13/16	2/15/16	Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
10/29/17	10/30/17	Flooding, Wind
1/3/18	1/6/18	Flood, Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
10/16/19	10/17/19	Flooding, Wind
7/30/20	8/5/20	Flooding, Hurricane, Tornadoes, Tropical Storm, Wind
10/7/20	10/8/20	Flooding, Wind
12/21/22	12/25/22	Flooding, Freezing, Ice, Power Outage, Snow, Wind
2/2/23	2/5/23	Flooding, Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
3/13/23	3/15/23	Flooding, Freezing, Ice, Snow, Wind
7/5/23	7/10/23	Flooding, Hail, Wind
12/16/23	12/18/23	Flooding, Tornadoes, Wind

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

BASIC GROUP I PROSPECTIVE LOSS COST CHANGES  
BY RATING GROUP AND TERRITORY (A)

<u>Rating Group</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Entire State New Hampshire</u>
01	Apartments	-7.8%
02	Other Habitational	-3.0%
03	Restaurants & Bars	1.3%
04	Other Mercantile Risks	-3.2%
05	Public Buildings	-3.3%
06	Churches	-5.0%
07	Schools	-1.6%
08	Offices And Banks	-5.0%
09	Recreational Facilities	-5.2%
10	Hotels & Motels	-3.9%
11	Hospitals & Nursing Homes	-3.3%
12	Buildings Under Construction	-3.5%
13	Motor Vehicle Risks	-3.9%
14	Other Non-Manufacturing	-3.5%
15	Storage	-5.1%
17	Food Manufacturing	-4.1%
18	Wood Manufacturing	-4.2%
19	Wearing Apparel	-4.9%
20	Chemical Manufacturing	-3.7%
21	Metal Manufacturing	-3.3%
22	Other Manufacturing	-4.9%
	Total	-4.3%

(A) For each rating group, the loss cost change for each CSP class in the rating group, by coverage and construction, is identical to the overall change shown for the rating group.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Statewide Coverage Loss Cost Change Of	0.974
	\$ Lst Sq Formula Relativity	Credibility Z	Credibility Weighted Relativity	Balanced Relativity	Or	-2.6%
<u>TOP</u>						
10	0.371	0.033	0.968	0.982		
31	1.073	0.013	1.001	1.016		
32	0.428	0.102	0.917	0.931		
33	1.288	0.019	1.005	1.020		
34	1.019	0.085	1.002	1.017		
35	0.393	0.055	0.950	0.964		
36	1.836	0.057	1.035	1.050		
37	1.640	0.070	1.035	1.050		
38	1.430	0.018	1.006	1.021		
<u>Rating Group</u>						
1	0.796	0.196	0.956	0.964		
2	1.132	0.050	1.006	1.014		
3	2.328	0.059	1.051	1.059		
4	1.022	0.174	1.004	1.012		
5	1.455	0.008	1.003	1.011		
6	0.676	0.038	0.985	0.993		
7	1.866	0.033	1.021	1.029		
8	0.850	0.092	0.985	0.993		
9	0.827	0.092	0.983	0.991		
10	0.925	0.034	0.997	1.005		
11	1.339	0.010	1.003	1.011		
13	0.913	0.038	0.997	1.005		
14	1.036	0.039	1.001	1.009		
15	0.625	0.034	0.984	0.992		
17	0.821	0.023	0.995	1.003		
18	0.832	0.031	0.994	1.002		
20	0.818	0.007	0.999	1.007		
21	1.055	0.062	1.003	1.011		
22	0.806	0.065	0.986	0.994		
<u>Territory</u>					Indicated Monoline Loss Cost Level	
Entire State (NH)	1.000	0.469	1.000	1.000	Change	-4.4%

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS

Loss Cost Level Change Calculation for Entire State

Statewide Coverage Loss Cost Change	=	0.974
Territorial Relativity	=	1.000
Monoline (TOP 10) Relativity	=	0.982
Rating Group 01 Relativity	=	0.964
Indicated Monoline Loss Cost Level Change		
= 0.974 X 1.000 X 0.982 X 0.964	=	0.922
	or	-7.8%

BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Type of Policy</u>	<u>Rating Group</u>	(1) Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023 Aggregate Loss <u>Costs</u>	(2) 5 - Year Aggregate Loss <u>Costs</u>	(3) 5 - Year Experience <u>Ratio</u>
Entire State	TOP 10: Monoline	1 Apartments	41,747	303,907	0.058
		2 Other Habitational	25,384	126,102	0.000
		3 Restaurants & Bars	20,856	80,842	0.000
		4 Other Mercantile Risks	147,667	648,008	0.032
		5 Public Buildings	6,251	23,820	0.000
		6 Churches	5,504	22,609	0.000
		7 Schools	8,996	62,176	0.108
		8 Offices and Banks	65,551	287,476	0.000
		9 Recreational Facilities	115,185	729,415	0.793
		10 Hotels and Motels	34,910	124,161	0.149
		11 Hospitals and Nursing Homes	18,141	61,023	0.752
		13 Motor Vehicle Risks	31,772	138,131	0.013
		14 Other Non-Manufacturing	50,898	233,886	0.207
		15 Storage	32,899	160,417	2.093
		17 Food Manufacturing	39,210	61,861	0.000
		18 Wood Manufacturing	16,911	105,676	0.297
		20 Chemical Manufacturing	0	31,458	0.000
		21 Metal Manufacturing	17,061	105,677	0.000
		22 Other Manufacturing	31,383	89,300	0.000
		TOTAL	710,326	3,395,945	0.286
Entire State	TOP 31: Multiline Hotels/Motels	10 Hotels and Motels	184,680	1,288,051	0.982
		TOTAL	184,680	1,288,051	0.982
Entire State	TOP 32: Multiline Apartment	1 Apartments	1,415,348	9,449,566	0.258
		2 Other Habitational	395,441	1,961,332	0.323
		TOTAL	1,810,789	11,410,898	0.272

BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Type of Policy</u>	<u>Rating Group</u>	(1) Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023 Aggregate Loss <u>Costs</u>	(2) 5 - Year Aggregate Loss <u>Costs</u>	(3) 5 - Year Experience <u>Ratio</u>
Entire State	TOP 33: Multiline Office	8 Offices and Banks	365,921	1,918,755	1.065
		TOTAL	365,921	1,918,755	1.065
Entire State	TOP 34: Multiline Mercantile	3 Restaurants & Bars	411,841	2,212,023	2.564
		4 Other Mercantile Risks	1,171,286	5,792,848	0.926
		8 Offices and Banks	39,581	168,733	0.000
		13 Motor Vehicle Risks	24,146	165,864	0.000
		14 Other Non-Manufacturing	46,758	222,924	0.136
		15 Storage	150,717	775,031	0.114
		TOTAL	1,844,329	9,337,423	1.173
Entire State	TOP 35: Multiline Institutional	2 Other Habitational	4,309	27,217	0.000
		5 Public Buildings	66,899	296,005	0.218
		6 Churches	322,805	1,554,231	0.016
		7 Schools	261,334	1,312,566	0.624
		8 Offices and Banks	183,894	712,212	0.032
		9 Recreational Facilities	379,750	1,366,059	0.042
		11 Hospitals and Nursing Homes	63,688	339,737	0.135
		13 Motor Vehicle Risks	865	3,515	0.000
		14 Other Non-Manufacturing	63,335	220,448	0.133
		TOTAL	1,346,879	5,831,990	0.165

BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Type of Policy</u>	<u>Rating Group</u>	(1) Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023 Aggregate Loss <u>Costs</u>	(2) 5 - Year Aggregate Loss <u>Costs</u>	(3) 5 - Year Experience <u>Ratio</u>
Entire State	TOP 36: Multiline Services	3 Restaurants & Bars	29,644	207,230	11.197
		4 Other Mercantile Risks	102,894	491,080	3.932
		8 Offices and Banks	160,110	636,951	1.146
		9 Recreational Facilities	437,137	1,945,913	1.109
		13 Motor Vehicle Risks	242,307	1,279,111	2.060
		14 Other Non-Manufacturing	157,769	739,693	3.568
		15 Storage	95,060	471,647	0.522
		21 Metal Manufacturing	11,595	59,370	0.000
		22 Other Manufacturing	42,148	226,432	0.203
		TOTAL	1,278,664	6,057,427	1.975
Entire State	TOP 37: Multiline Industrial/Processing	4 Other Mercantile Risks	25,634	128,862	0.000
		8 Offices and Banks	11,097	54,278	0.000
		13 Motor Vehicle Risks	121	1,709	0.000
		14 Other Non-Manufacturing	13,571	52,310	0.973
		15 Storage	3,477	14,158	0.000
		17 Food Manufacturing	190,897	897,915	0.069
		18 Wood Manufacturing	192,157	1,173,074	0.187
		20 Chemical Manufacturing	74,169	252,603	0.000
		21 Metal Manufacturing	444,851	2,500,769	2.317
		22 Other Manufacturing	483,456	2,457,019	0.001
		TOTAL	1,439,430	7,532,697	0.760
Entire State	TOP 38: Multiline Contractors	4 Other Mercantile Risks	290,786	1,387,939	0.716
		8 Offices and Banks	52,264	293,001	1.617
		14 Other Non-Manufacturing	21,872	135,124	0.481
		TOTAL	364,922	1,816,064	0.831

BASIC GROUP I RELATIVITY ANALYSIS  
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE USED IN SIMULTANEOUS REVIEW

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Type of Policy</u>	<u>Rating Group</u>	(1) Accident Year Ending 03/31/2023 Aggregate Loss <u>Costs</u>	(2) 5 - Year Aggregate Loss <u>Costs</u>	(3) 5 - Year Experience <u>Ratio</u>
Entire State	TOP: All TOPS				
		1 Apartments	1,457,095	9,753,473	0.252
		2 Other Habitational	425,134	2,114,651	0.300
		3 Restaurants & Bars	462,341	2,500,095	3.002
		4 Other Mercantile Risks	1,738,267	8,448,737	0.979
		5 Public Buildings	73,150	319,825	0.199
		6 Churches	328,309	1,576,840	0.016
		7 Schools	270,330	1,374,742	0.607
		8 Offices and Banks	878,418	4,071,406	0.755
		9 Recreational Facilities	932,072	4,041,387	0.635
		10 Hotels and Motels	219,590	1,412,212	0.850
		11 Hospitals and Nursing Homes	81,829	400,760	0.272
		13 Motor Vehicle Risks	299,211	1,588,330	1.670
		14 Other Non-Manufacturing	354,203	1,604,385	1.728
		15 Storage	282,153	1,421,253	0.481
		17 Food Manufacturing	230,107	959,776	0.057
		18 Wood Manufacturing	209,068	1,278,750	0.196
		20 Chemical Manufacturing	74,169	284,061	0.000
		21 Metal Manufacturing	473,507	2,665,816	2.177
		22 Other Manufacturing	556,987	2,772,751	0.016
		TOTAL	9,345,940	48,589,250	0.810

(4) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio	(5) Credibility Weighted Relativity
0.263	0.315
0.263	0.315
0.267	0.319
0.236	0.282
0.272	0.325
0.272	0.325
0.288	0.344
0.251	0.300
0.475	0.568
0.292	0.349
0.400	0.478
0.265	0.317
0.300	0.359
0.678	0.811
0.269	0.322
0.320	0.383
0.271	0.324
0.265	0.317
0.266	0.318
<hr/>	
0.320	0.383
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0.844	1.010
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0.844	1.010
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0.290	0.347
0.413	0.494
<hr/>	
0.317	0.379

(4) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio	(5) Credibility Weighted Relativity
0.931	1.114
0.931	1.114
2.027	2.425
0.886	1.060
0.455	0.544
0.456	0.545
0.477	0.571
0.365	0.437
1.073	1.284
0.513	0.614
0.487	0.583
0.226	0.270
0.624	0.746
0.333	0.398
0.259	0.310
0.449	0.537
0.524	0.627
0.477	0.571
0.364	0.435

(4) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio	(5) Credibility Weighted Relativity
2.679	3.205
1.685	2.016
1.297	1.551
1.291	1.544
1.428	1.708
1.637	1.958
1.211	1.449
1.141	1.365
1.168	1.397
1.413	1.690
1.141	1.365
1.141	1.365
1.142	1.366
1.274	1.524
1.142	1.366
1.145	1.370
1.160	1.388
1.140	1.364
1.471	1.760
1.125	1.346
1.242	1.486
1.235	1.477
1.363	1.630
1.207	1.444
1.252	1.497

(4) Credibility Weighted Experience Ratio	(5) Credibility Weighted Relativity
0.289	0.346
0.405	0.485
1.989	2.380
0.940	1.125
0.469	0.561
0.227	0.271
0.613	0.733
0.829	0.991
0.770	0.921
0.756	0.905
0.438	0.524
1.223	1.463
1.044	1.249
0.696	0.833
0.996	1.191
1.092	1.307
1.140	1.364
1.419	1.698
1.080	1.292
0.836	1.001