

RULE 51. ELIGIBILITY

- A. This section applies to all trucks, including pick-up, panel and van types, truck-tractors, trailers and semitrailers except for the following:
1. Automobiles used for public transportation. Refer to Section V – Public Transportation of this Manual.
 2. Automobiles leased or rented to others by leasing or rental concerns. Refer to Rule 120 – Leasing or Rental Concerns in Section VII – Special Types and Operations of this Manual.
 3. Individually owned pick-ups, panel trucks or vans that are owned or leased under a contract for at least twelve months and that have a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or less and not used for the delivery or transportation of goods or materials unless such use is incidental to the insured's business of installing, maintaining, or repairing furnishings or equipment.
 4. Self-propelled automobiles with the following types of permanently attached equipment. Refer to Rule 125 – Special or Mobile Equipment in Section VII – Special Types and Operations of this Manual.
 - a. Equipment designed primarily for:
 - (1) Snow removal;
 - (2) Road maintenance, but not construction or road resurfacing;
 - (3) Street cleaning;
 - b. Cherry pickers and similar devices mounted on an automobile or truck chassis and used to raise or lower workers;
 - c. Air compressors, pumps and generators, including spraying, welding, building cleaning, geophysical exploration, lighting and well servicing equipment.
- B. Unique rating procedures apply to trucking risks. A trucker is defined as a person, firm or corporation in the business of exclusively or occasionally transporting goods, material or commodities for another, including automobiles used in moving operations. A risk qualifies for the truckers classifications even if it calls itself or advertises as a contractor, building contractor, building material dealer, sand and gravel

hauler, or some other similar name. Refer to Rule 55 – Premium Development Options for Truckers for premium determination.

RULE 52. TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND TRAILERS CLASSIFICATIONS

The following classification procedures apply for the purpose of determining premiums.

A. Fleet and Non-Fleet Classifications

1. Fleet Classification

Any risk that has five or more self-propelled automobiles of any type that are under one ownership. For the purpose of assigning this classification, do not include:

- a. automobiles owned by allied or subsidiary interests unless the insured holds a majority financial interest.
- b. mobile equipment insured on a General Liability Policy.
- c. trailers, but apply the fleet classification to the trailers if the risk otherwise is classified as a fleet.

2. Non-Fleet Classification

Automobiles for risks that do not qualify for a fleet classification.

Do not change the fleet or non-fleet classification because of mid-term changes in the number of owned automobiles except at the request of the insured. The policy must be cancelled in accordance with Rule 9 – Cancellation in Section I – General Rules of this Manual and rewritten as of the effective date of the cancellation.

B. Primary Classifications

The primary classification criteria are the automobile's size, business use and travel radius. These criteria are reflected in the Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Primary Classifications Rating Factors and Statistical Codes tables in the Rate Section.

1. Size Class - Automobiles

An automobile's size class is determined based on the vehicle's gross vehicle weight (GVW) or gross combination weight (GCW).

GVW is the maximum loaded weight for which a single automobile is designed, as specified by the manufacturer.

GCW is the maximum loaded weight for a combination truck-tractor and semitrailer or trailer for which the truck-tractor is designed, as specified by the manufacturer.

a. Light Trucks –

- (1) trucks that have a gross vehicle weight (GVW) of 10,000 pounds or less, or
- (2) buses that have a seating capacity of 1-8 that is determined in accordance with Rule 72.D. – Public Automobile Classifications in Section V – Public Transportation of this Manual

b. Medium Trucks –

- (1) trucks that have a gross vehicle weight (GVW) of 10,001-20,000 pounds, or
- (2) crawler-type trucks, or
- (3) buses that have a seating capacity of 9-20 that is determined in accordance with Rule 72.D. – Public Automobile Classifications in Section V – Public Transportation of this Manual.

c. Heavy Trucks –

- (1) trucks that have a gross vehicle weight (GVW) of 20,001-45,000 pounds, or
- (2) buses that have a seating capacity of 21-60 that is determined in accordance with Rule 72.D. – Public Automobile Classifications in Section V – Public Transportation of this Manual.

d. Extra-Heavy Trucks –

- (1) trucks that have a gross vehicle weight (GVW) over 45,000 pounds, or

(2) buses that have a seating capacity of 61 or more that is determined in accordance with Rule 72.D. – Public Automobile Classifications in Section V – Public Transportation of this Manual, that do not otherwise qualify as a public vehicle.

e. Truck-Tractors – a truck-tractor is a motorized automobile with or without body for carrying commodities or materials, equipped with fifth wheel coupling device for semitrailers.

(1) Heavy Truck-Tractors – truck-tractors that have a gross combination weight (GCW) of 45,000 pounds or less.

(2) Extra-Heavy Truck-Tractors – truck-tractors that have a gross combination weight (GCW) over 45,000 pounds.

2. Size Class – Trailers

a. Semitrailers – a semitrailer is a trailer equipped with fifth wheel coupling device for use with a truck-tractor, with load capacity over 2,000 pounds. This includes bogies used to convert containers into semitrailers.

b. Trailers – any trailer with load capacity over 2,000 pounds, other than a semitrailer.

c. Service or Utility Trailer – any trailer or semitrailer with load capacity of 2,000 pounds or less.

3. Business Use Class

If a truck, tractor, or trailer has more than one use, use the classification with the highest use factor for BI and PD from the Primary Classifications Rating Factors and Statistical Codes table in the Rate Section unless 80% or more of the use is in a single lower rated activity. In that case, use the lower rated classification.

a. Service Use – automobiles used for transporting the insured's personnel, tools, equipment, and incidental supplies to or from a job location. This classification is confined to automobiles principally parked at job locations for the majority of the working day or used to transport supervisory personnel between job locations.

- b. Retail Use – automobiles used to pick up property from, or deliver property to individual households.
- c. Commercial Use – automobiles used for transporting property other than those automobiles defined as service or retail.

4. Radius Class

Determine radius on a straight line from the street address of the automobile's principal garaging. For vehicles that are not eligible for zone rating as described in Section D. of this Rule, classify the risk using the longest radius class unless 80% or more of the automobile's operation is in a single shorter radius class.

- a. Local – up to 50 miles – the automobile is not operated beyond a radius of 50 miles from the street address where such automobile is principally garaged.
- b. Intermediate – 51 to 200 miles – the automobile is operated beyond a radius of 50 miles but not beyond a radius of 200 miles from the street address where such automobile is principally garaged.
- c. Long distance – over 200 miles – the automobile is operated beyond a 200 mile radius from the street address where such automobile is principally garaged.

C. Secondary Classification

Secondary classifications apply to the following special industry classes, but do not affect the premiums for zone rated policies or premiums for light trucks and trailers used with light trucks. Where more than one secondary rating factor applies, classify the automobile using the secondary classification with the largest secondary adjustment unless 80% or more of the use is in a single secondary classification with a lower secondary adjustment. In that case, classify the automobile using the secondary classification associated with the smaller adjustment.

There are ten general categories for secondary classifications:

- 1. Manufacturers – Automobiles used to transport raw materials and finished or unfinished goods manufactured, processed or constructed by the insured, except food manufacturers.

2. Truckers – Automobiles used to haul or transport goods, materials, or commodities for another, other than automobiles used in moving operations.
3. Food Delivery – Automobiles used by food manufacturers to transport raw and finished products or used in wholesale distribution of food.
4. Specialized Delivery – Automobiles used in deliveries subject to time and similar constraints.
5. Waste Disposal – Automobiles transporting salvage and waste material for disposal or resale.
6. Farmers – Automobiles owned by a farmer, used in connection with the operation of his own farm occasionally used to haul commodities for other farmers.
7. Dump and Transit Mix Trucks and Trailers
8. Contractors (Other than Dump Trucks)
9. Logging and Lumbering
10. Petroleum Business – Automobiles used to transport petroleum and petroleum products such as gasoline and fuel oil.

Refer to the Secondary Classification table in the Rate Section to determine rating factors and statistical codes.

D. Geographic Classification

An automobile classified under this rule is subject to zone rating if the automobile is regularly operated beyond a 200 mile radius from the street address of principal garaging. Any risk that does not satisfy the conditions for zone rating, including all risks comprised of light trucks and trailers used with light trucks, are not subject to zone rating.

1. Non-Zone Rated Automobiles – Determination of Rating Territory

For risks that are not subject to zone rating, rating territory is determined based upon the street address of principal garaging, in accordance with Rule 21 – Residence and Location of Section II – Common Coverages of this Manual.

2. Zone Rated Automobiles – Determination of Zone, Zone of Principal Garaging, Zone Combination, and Zone Combination Code

For risks that are subject to zone rating, determine the zone, zone of principal garaging, zone combination, and zone combination code for each automobile as follows:

a. Zone

Use the Long Distance Zone Definitions tables in the Rate Section to identify the metropolitan and/or regional zones that will be used for determining zone combination as described in Section D.2.c. of this Rule and zone combination code as described in Section D.2.d. of this Rule.

b. Zone of Principal Garaging

- 1) If the automobile is principally garaged in any of the metropolitan zones identified in the Long Distance Zone Definitions table (either zone 03 (Boston) or any other metropolitan zone outside of Massachusetts), assign zone 03 as the zone of the automobile's principal garaging.
- 2) If the automobile is principally garaged in any of the regional zones identified in the Long Distance Zone Definitions table (either zone 49 (New England) or any other regional zone), assign zone 49 as the zone of the automobile's principal garaging.

c. Zone Combination

- 1) When an automobile is principally garaged in a regional zone and operates from terminals in that zone and in one or more metropolitan zones, the zone combination is the regional zone and the metropolitan zone that is farthest away from the automobile's principal garaging.
- 2) In all other situations, the zone combination is the zone of principal garaging and the zone of the terminal included in the automobile's operations that is farthest away from the automobile's principal garaging.

A terminal is any point at which an automobile regularly loads or unloads. It is not limited to a terminal facility which the insured owns and operates.

d. Zone Combination Code

To identify the zone combination code that will be used for statistical reporting purposes, refer to the applicable Zone Rating Table in the Rate Section based upon whether the automobile's zone of principal garaging, as determined in Section D.2.b., is zone 03 (zone combination codes 2XX) or zone 49 (zone combination codes 9XX). The tables provide liability base premiums and physical damage factors for each zone combination and identify the applicable zone combination codes.

Refer to the following examples for determining zone combination and zone combination code:

Examples:

1. The automobile is principally garaged in Worcester, Massachusetts (regional zone 49 – New England) and its operations include terminals in Utica, New York (regional zone 48 – Eastern) and Hartford, Connecticut (metropolitan zone 12 – Hartford). In accordance with Sections D.2.b.2) and D.2.c.1) of this Rule, the proper zone combination is 49 (the automobile is principally garaged in a regional zone) and 12 (the metropolitan zone that is farthest from the automobile's principal garaging).

To identify the zone combination code, refer to the Zone Rating Table (Zone of Principal Garaging is Zone 49 (New England) or Other Regional Zones). According to this table and based upon the determined zone combination, the zone combination to be used for statistical reporting purposes is 912.

2. The automobile is principally garaged in Albany, New York (regional zone 48 – Eastern) and its operations include terminals in Boston, Massachusetts (metropolitan zone 03 – Boston) and Hartford, Connecticut (metropolitan zone 12 – Hartford). In accordance with Sections D.2.b.2) and D.2.c.1) of this Rule, the proper zone combination is 49 (the automobile is principally garaged in a regional zone) and 03

(the metropolitan zone that is farthest from the automobile's principal garaging).

To identify the zone combination code, refer to the Zone Rating Table (Zone of Principal Garaging is Zone 49). According to this table and based upon the determined zone combination, the zone combination to be used for statistical reporting purposes is 903.

3. The automobile is principally garaged in Springfield, Massachusetts (regional zone 49 – New England) and its operations include a terminal in Bangor, Maine (regional zone 49 – New England). In accordance with Sections D.2.b.2) and D.2.c.2) of this Rule, the proper zone combination is 49 (the zone in which the automobile is principally garaged is a regional zone) and 49 (the zone of the terminal included in the automobile's operations that is farthest from the automobile's principal garaging).

To identify the zone combination code, refer to the Zone Rating Table (Zone of Principal Garaging is Zone 49 (New England) or Other Regional Zone). According to this table and based upon the determined zone combination, the zone combination code to be used for statistical reporting purposes is 949.

4. The automobile is principally garaged in Boston, Massachusetts (metropolitan zone 03 – Boston) and its operations include terminals in New York City (metropolitan zone 26 – New York City) and Utica, New York (regional zone 48 – Eastern). In accordance with Sections D.2.b.1) and D.2.c.2) of this Rule, the proper zone combination is 03 (the zone in which the automobile is principally garaged is a metropolitan zone) and 48 (the zone of the terminal included in the automobile's operations that is farthest from the automobile's principal garaging).

To identify the zone combination code, refer to the Zone Rating Table (Zone of Principal Garaging is Zone 03 (Boston) or Other Metropolitan Zone). According to this table and based upon the determined zone combination, the zone combination code to be used for statistical reporting purposes is 248.

5. The automobile is principally garaged in New York City (metropolitan zone 26 – New York City) and operates in Atlanta, Georgia (metropolitan zone 01 – Atlanta) and in Tallahassee, Florida (regional zone 47 – Southeast). In accordance with Sections D.2.b.1) and D.2.c.2) of this Rule, the proper zone combination is 03 (the zone in which the automobile is principally garaged is a metropolitan zone) and 47 (the zone of the terminal included in the automobile’s operations that is farthest from the automobile’s principal garaging).

To determine the zone combination code, refer to the Zone Rating Table (Zone of Principal Garaging is in a Metropolitan Zone). According to this table and based upon the established zone combination, the zone combination code to be used for statistical reporting purposes is 247.

E. Special Provisions for Certain Risks

1. Truckers. If the business of the insured involves transporting materials or commodities for another, Rule 55 – Premium Development Options for Truckers also applies.
2. Transporters of Liquid Products. A policy that covers an automobile used for the bulk transportation of liquid products must exclude accidents resulting from the erroneous delivery of one liquid product for another, or the delivery of any liquid product into the wrong receptacle if the accident occurs after the operations have been completed. Use Wrong Delivery of Liquid Products Endorsement CA 23 05.
3. Amusement Devices. A policy written to cover a commercial automobile, trailer or semitrailer on which an amusement device has been mounted does not provide coverage for the operation of the amusement device. Refer to the General Liability Manual for operations coverage. Use Commercial Automobiles Equipped with Amusement Devices Endorsement MM 23 03.
4. Transporters of Explosives. A policy that covers an automobile used for transporting explosives must exclude coverage for the explosion hazard. Use Explosives Endorsement MM 23 04.

5. Rolling Stores. A policy that covers automobiles including canteens, display rooms and automobiles used for selling products must exclude product liability. Use Rolling Stores Endorsement CA 23 04.
6. Trailers or Semitrailers Used as Showrooms (Class Code 04520)
 - a. To provide liability coverage for trailers or semitrailers used as showrooms or salesrooms, multiply the trailer or semitrailer rating factor by 2.00. The minimum premium per trailer or semitrailer is \$30 for \$20,000 per person, \$40,000 per accident bodily injury and \$5 for \$5,000 property damage. The policy must exclude product liability.
 - b. For medical payments coverage, multiply the private passenger type Medical Payments premium for the territory in which the risk is located by 3.00.
 - c. For physical damage coverages, use the physical damage rates for the trailers or semitrailers respectively.
 - d. Use Rolling Stores Endorsement CA 23 04.
7. Trucks, Trailers and Semitrailers Used in Dumping Operations
 - a. Rate automobiles used in dumping operations including ready-mix and mix-in transit cement trucks at the Vehicles Used in Dumping Operations Collision rates from the Trucks, Tractors and Trailers physical damage rate pages in the Rate Section.
 - b. Use those rates regardless of the secondary classification used. The Dump and Transit Mix Trucks and Trailers rating classification applies to hopper-type transporters of dry commodities, which unload through the bottom by gravity and is only used when no other secondary classification applies.
8. Operations coverage may not be afforded under the auto policy for special or mobile equipment. Refer to Rule 125 – Special or Mobile Equipment in Section VII – Special Types and Operations of this Manual.

RULE 53. PREMIUM DEVELOPMENT – SPECIFIED CAR BASIS – OTHER THAN ZONE RATED AUTOMOBILES

A. Determine the rating territory code from the Territory Schedule in the Rate Section in accordance with the provisions of Rule 52.D.1. – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications.

B. Determine the Combined Rating Factor

Determine the classification code and the combined rating factor as follows:

1. Determine whether the risk is classified as fleet or non-fleet according to Rule 52 – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications.
2. Determine the primary rating factor from the applicable Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Primary Classifications Rating Factors and Statistical Codes table in the Rate Section based on size class, business use class and radius class in accordance with Rule 52 – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications.
3. Determine the secondary rating factor from the Secondary Classification Table in the Rate Section based on the special industry classification.
4. Determine the combined rating factor by adding the secondary rating factor to the primary rating factor.

C. Premium Computation

1. Liability and Personal Injury Coverages

Use the fleet or non-fleet designation and size class as determined according to Rule 52 – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications and the applicable rating territory to determine the rate for the applicable coverage level from the Trucks, Tractors and Trailers liability rate pages in the Rate Section. Multiply these rates by the combined rating factor determined in accordance with Section B. of this Rule to compute the final premium.

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Rate Pages to Be Used</u>				
Compulsory BI (A-1)	Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Liability	X	Combined Rating Factor (from Rule 53.B.)	=	Premium
PIP (A-2)					
Property Damage (PDL)					
Optional BI (B)					
Medical Payments					
Uninsured Motorist (U-1)					
Underinsured Motorist (U-2)			N/A		

2. Physical Damage Coverages

The premiums for physical damage coverage reflected in the Rate Section are on an actual cash value basis. For coverage on a stated amount or agreed value basis, refer to Rule 42.D. and E. – Physical Damage Coverage Rating Procedures in Section II – Common Coverages and Rating Procedures of this Manual.

Determine the fleet or non-fleet designation according to Rule 52.A. – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications, the original cost new and age of the automobile to be insured according to Rule 42.C. – Physical Damage Rating Procedures in Section II – Common Coverages and Rating Procedures of this Manual and the applicable rating territory as determined according to Rule 21 – Residence and Location in Section II – Common Coverages and Rating Procedures of this Manual.

For collision coverage, use the fleet or non-fleet designation, original cost new, age and rating territory to determine the rate for collision coverage from the Trucks, Tractors and Trailers physical damage rate pages in the Rate Section. The rates for collision coverage are based upon whether the automobile is a truck, truck-tractor or automobile used in dumping operations. Use the truck rates for trailers or semitrailers unless the automobile is used in dumping operations.

For comprehensive coverage, use the fleet or non-fleet designation, original cost new, age and rating territory to determine the \$300 or \$500 deductible rate for other than collision coverage from the Trucks, Tractors and Trailers physical damage rate pages in the Rate Section.

If a higher other than collision deductible is desired, determine the \$500 deductible rate from the Trucks, Tractors and Trailers rate pages and charge the indicated percentage for the deductible desired.

To compute the final physical damage premium, multiply the collision and comprehensive rates by the combined rating factor determined in accordance with Section B. of this Rule. If collision – waiver of deductible coverage exists, add the premium associated with the applicable deductible level to the final collision premium.

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Rate Pages to be Used</u>					
Collision	Trucks Tractors and Trailers Physical Damage	X	N/A	X	Combined Rating Factor (from Rule 53.B.)	= Premium
Collision – Waiver of Deductible					N/A	
Comprehensive					Percentage for >\$500 Deductible Option (from Physical Damage Rate Pages)	

The premium for limited collision coverage is determined by multiplying the percentage displayed on the Trucks, Tractors and Trailers physical damage rate pages by the final collision premium. Rating procedures for additional limited collision coverage options are also indicated on the Trucks, Tractors and Trailers physical damage rate pages in the Rate Section.

RULE 54. PREMIUM DEVELOPMENT – ZONE RATED AUTOMOBILES

A. Determine Combined Rating Factor

1. Determine the classification code and the primary rating factor in accordance with Rule 53.B. – Premium Development – Specified Car Basis – Other than Zone Rated Automobiles.

2. Determine the State Rating Factor

Refer to the Zone Rating Tables section of the rate pages to determine the state rating factor.

3. Determine the combined rating factor by multiplying the primary rating factor determined in A.1. by the state rating factor determined in A.2.

B. Premium Computation

1. Liability, Personal Injury and Property Damage Coverages

- a. Use the zone or zone combination as determined according to Rule 52.D.2. – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications to determine the Bodily Injury (\$20,000 per person, \$40,000 per accident) and \$5,000 Property Damage liability premium from the applicable Zone Rating Table in the Rate Section. Apply the indicated factors to the premium obtained from the applicable Zone Rating Table to compute the base rate.
- b. Multiply the base rate from B.1.a. by the Combined Rating Factor as determined in A.3 to obtain the final premium.

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Rate Pages to be Used</u>					
Compulsory BI	\$20,000/\$40,000 Bodily Injury (from the Zone Rating Table)	X	0.86	X	Combined Rating Factor** (from Rule 54.A.3.)	= Premium
PIP	\$20,000/\$40,000 Bodily Injury (from the Zone Rating Table)		0.04			
Property Damage	\$5,000 Property Damage (from the Zone Rating Table)		N/A			
Optional BI*	\$20,000/\$40,000 Bodily Injury (from the Zone Rating Table)		0.10			
Medical Payments	Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Liability		N/A		N/A	
Uninsured Motorist						
Underinsured Motorist						

*Refer to Rule 40 – Increased Liability Limits in Section II – Common Coverages and Rating Procedures for determining increased limits.

**Secondary rating factors do not apply, however, report secondary statistical codes from the Secondary Classification table in the Rate Section.

2. Physical Damage Coverages

- a. The premiums for physical damage coverage reflected in the Rate Section are on an actual cash value basis. For coverage on a stated amount or agreed value basis, refer to Rule 42.D. and E. – Physical Damage Coverage Rating Procedures in Section II – Common Coverages and Rating Procedures of this Manual.
- b. Determine \$500 deductible physical damage premium from the applicable Zone Rating Table in the Rate Section for the appropriate zone combination.

- c. Determine Combined Rating Factor
 - 1) Determine the classification code and the primary rating factor in accordance with Rule 53.B. – Premium Development – Specified Car Basis – Other than Zone Rated Automobiles.
 - 2) Determine the State Rating Factor

Refer to the Zone Rating Tables section of the rate pages to determine the state rating factor.
 - 3) Determine the combined rating factor by multiplying the primary rating factor from 2.c.(1) by the state rating factor determined in 2.c.(2).
- d. Determine the original cost new and age of the automobile to be insured according to Rule 42.C. – Physical Damage Coverage Rating Procedures in Section II – Common Coverages and Rating Procedures of this Manual.
- e. Multiply the physical damage premium from 2.b. by the original cost new (OCN)/age group relativities, deductible relativities, and combined rating factor. Refer to the Zone Rating Tables – Physical Damage in Rate Section for the OCN/Age Group and deductible relativities.
- f. For collision rates for truck-tractors and vehicles used in dumping operations, refer to the Premium Development in the Zone Rating Tables – Physical Damage section.
- g. Add the premium for collision waiver of deductible, if applicable. Use the collision waiver of deductible for trucks, tractors and trailers with the applicable deductible level. For vehicles principally garage outside of Massachusetts, use the highest rated territory as shown on the trucks, tractors, and trailers physical damage rate pages in the Rate Section.
- h. The premium for limited collision coverage is determined by multiplying the percentage displayed on the trucks, tractors, and trailers physical damage rate pages in the Rate Section by the final collision premium.

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Rate Pages to be Used</u>					
Collision	\$500 Deductible Premium (from Zone Rating Table)	X	Collision Relativity (OCN/Age Group Relativity X Deductible Relativity)	X	Combined Rating Factor* (from Rule 54.B.2.c.)	= Premium
Comprehensive			Comprehensive Relativity (OCN/Age Group Relativity X Deductible Relativity)			

* Secondary rating factors do not apply, however, report secondary statistical codes from the Secondary Classification table in the Rate Section.

RULE 55. PREMIUM DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS FOR TRUCKERS

Rate automobiles transporting exclusively for one concern on the same basis as though owned by such concern for both territory and classification.

A. Specified Car Basis

Truckers may be written on a specified car basis with premiums calculated according to Rule 53 – Premium Development – Specified Car Basis – Other than Zone Rated Automobiles or Rule 54 – Premium Development – Zone Rated Automobiles.

In addition to rating on a specified car basis, a trucker may also be rated on the following bases provided it meets the coverage and risk criteria.

B. Cost of Hire Basis (Class Code 66130, Minimum Premium Class Code 66190)

A trucking risk may be written on the cost of hire basis to cover its liability because of a contract involving the hire of trucks, tractors and trailers. Coverage written on a cost of hire basis is subject to audit.

1. Determine the total cost of hiring the automobiles. If automobiles are hired without operators, include the wages of the operators of such automobiles subject to an average weekly maximum of \$100 per operator.

2. Determine the average specified car rate by:

(1) Computing the premium for all automobiles, including trailers or semitrailers owned and leased by the insured that are used in trucking operations according to Rule 53 – Premium

Development – Specified Car Basis – Other than Zone Rated Automobiles or Rule 54 – Premium Development – Zone Rated Automobiles.

- (2) Dividing this by the number of trucks and truck-tractors owned and leased by the insured.
3. The cost of hire rate is determined by multiplying the average specified car rate by .0033.
4. Compute the advance premium by multiplying each \$100 of the total amount estimated for the cost of hire during the policy period by the cost of hire rate.
5. Compute the earned premium at the rates in force at the inception of the policy, in the same manner as the advance premium.
6. If the Servicing Carrier which insures the owned automobiles of the risk also insures the hired automobiles of the risk, the minimum premium shall be \$17 for \$20,000 per person, \$40,000 per accident bodily injury and \$4 for \$5,000 property damage. Otherwise the minimum premium shall be the average applicable specified car rate.

C. Bobtail Operations (Class Code 74890)

Liability and no-fault coverages may be limited to non-trucking use when the automobiles are not rented, nor used for business purposes to carry property or to haul someone else's trailers.

1. Liability, Personal Injury and Property Damage Coverages
 - a. For non-zone rated bobtails, use the size class determined according to Rule 52.B. – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications and the applicable rating territory to determine the non-fleet rate for the desired coverage level from the Trucks, Tractors and Trailers liability rate pages in the Rate Section.
 - b. For zone rated bobtails, compute the premiums for these coverages in accordance with Rule 52 – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications and Rule 54 – Premium Development – Zone Rated Automobiles, as appropriate. Refer to Zone Rating Tables section.

2. Physical Damage Coverages

Compute the premiums for these coverages in accordance with Rule 52 – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications, Rule 53 – Premium Development – Specified Car Basis – Other than Zone Rated Automobiles, and Rule 54 – Premium Development – Zone Rated Automobiles, as appropriate.

D. Trailer Interchange Agreement (Class Code 99320)

Coverage may be provided for the insured's legal liability for physical damage to trailers not owned by him but in his possession under a trailer interchange agreement.

1. Premium Determination

- a. If there is an even interchange of non-owned trailers and owned trailers with insurance ceasing when the owned trailers are in the possession of others, there is no additional premium charge as the company's total liability remains constant.
- b. If the insurance on owned trailers remains in force when in the possession of others, the premiums for coverage for non-owned trailers are determined as follows and subject to a \$25.00 minimum premium charge:
 - (1) Determine the trailer's radius class while in the possession of the insured according to Rule 52 – Trucks, Tractors and Trailers Classifications.
 - (2) Use the radius class to determine the daily per trailer base rate for the selected limit of liability coverage from the Trailer Interchange Agreement Rates Table in the Rate Section.
 - (3) For liability limits over \$20,000, multiply the additional charge displayed on the Trailer Interchange Agreement Rates Table by the number of each \$1,000 or fraction of \$1,000 of coverage over \$20,000. Add this amount to the rate for the \$20,000 limit of liability shown in the table.
 - (4) Multiply the daily per trailer rates by the physical damage factors determined from the Zone Rating Factors table for calculating Trailer Interchange Agreement Premium as follows:

- (a) Local and intermediate radius – use the Zone Rating Factors table for where the risk is principally garaged and the zone combination for that zone. For example, the factors for a risk principally garaged in Boston are those shown in the Boston row on the Zone 03 (Metropolitan) Zone Rating Factors table.
 - (b) Long Distance – determine the factors according to Rule 54 – Premium Development – Zone Rated Automobiles.
- (5) Multiply this amount by the number of days for which insurance is provided.
- (6) The following is an example of the premium calculation for an intermediate radius risk principally garaged in Boston insuring 10 trailers for \$500 deductible Comprehensive Coverage, \$12,000 limit of liability, for 20 days.
- (a) Daily per trailer base rate – \$ 0.048
 - (b) Rating factor for Comprehensive from Zone Rating Factors table, as determined in Section D.1.b.(4) of this Rule – 1.58
 - (c) Rate per day – ($\$ 0.048 \times 1.58$) = \$ 0.076
 - (d) Total premium – ($\$ 0.076 \times 10 \text{ trailers} \times 20 \text{ days}$) = \$15.20
- c. If the insured leases from others more trailers than leased to others with the insurance on the owned trailers ceasing when in the possession of others, the premiums are calculated on the difference between the number of non-owned and owned trailers.

RULES 56-60 RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE.