

Insuring Your Farm...

The Basics of Property & Liability Coverage



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A company may **nonrenew** your policy for any reason after giving a minimum of 30 days notice before the expiration date of the policy. If your policy has been nonrenewed, you are not entitled to a hearing before the Superintendent of Insurance.

Other Types of Insurance to Consider

There are other types of insurance coverage that are available to business owners besides the two types of coverages described in this booklet. Check with your insurance agent to choose the insurance coverage that best meets your needs.

Boiler and Machinery pays for loss or damage to your property as a result of a sudden and accidental breakdown of equipments.

Business Income or Interruption pays for lost earnings if you must close your business because of an insured property loss.

Cargo and Transportation insurance covers products transported by your company.

Inland Marine insurance covers your equipment that is used off premises.

Workers Compensation insurance covers on-the-job injuries of your employees. It may also be possible to cover yourself, check with your agent.

Contact information:

Bureau of Insurance
34 State House Station
Augusta ME 04333

1.800.300.5000 (in Maine) 5 207.654.84755
TTY Please Use Maine Relay 711

*Visit the Bureau's Website at:
www.maine.gov/pfr/insurance
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The Maine Bureau of Insurance regulates the insurance industry to protect and to serve the public.

Liability Insurance

Liability coverage protects you if someone is hurt while using your product or service or if someone is injured while on your property. Liability insurance can be an important coverage as a lawsuit could mean a large loss to your business.

Consequently, you should carry enough liability insurance to protect your business from financial loss resulting from injuries, deaths, or property damage that are caused by your products, business operations, or employees.



The Farmowners policy provides liability coverage for your personal exposure as well as your farm exposure. It includes coverage for damage caused to others due to sale of produce or ownership of animals.

What Happens if my Policy is Cancelled or Nonrenewed?

Cancellation means that the insurance company is terminating your policy at some time between the effective date of your policy and its anniversary date.

Nonrenewal is when the company decides that it will not continue your policy after the anniversary date of your current policy.

A company can **cancel** your policy for one of the following reasons:

- Nonpayment of premium;
- Fraud or material misrepresentation made in obtaining the policy, continuing the policy, or in presenting a claim under the policy;
- Substantial change in the risk which increases the risk of loss;
- Failure to comply with reasonable loss control recommendations made by the company;
- Substantial breach of contractual duties, conditions or warranties;
- Determination by the Superintendent that continuation of the class of business will jeopardize the company's solvency or place the insurer in violation of the insurance laws.

If your policy has been in effect for 60 days or more when a notice of **cancellation** is mailed from your insurer, you may request a hearing before the Superintendent of Insurance. You can do so by sending a written request to the Bureau of Insurance by mail or by fax, or by calling us. (See the contact information on the next page.) You must request the hearing within 45 days of your receipt of the notice.

Policies in effect less than 60 days when the **cancellation** notice is mailed or otherwise delivered do not have the right to a hearing, unless the policy is a renewal of a prior policy with that insurer.

Insuring Your Farm... The Basics of Property & Liability Coverage

Although Maine law does not require you to have property and liability insurance on your business, you may want to buy coverage to protect you, your property, and your financial investment. Without insurance protection your business could face financial ruin either because of a property loss or a lawsuit. Although there are various types of coverage that a small business owner can or must buy, this brochure describes only property and liability coverage. If you have questions concerning coverage, check with your insurance agent or call the Maine Bureau of Insurance at (800) 300-5000 (in Maine) or (207) 624-8475.

Depending on the type of business, the best policy for you might be a commercial package policy or a Farmowners policy. With a commercial package policy, you and your agent choose the coverages you will buy, whereas Farmowner policies contain pre-packaged coverages. A Farmowners Policy is a specialized package that includes coverage for both your farm operations and your residence premises. These policies generally cover the personal exposures of the residence dwelling, other private structures (i.e. residential garages), household personal property and loss of use of your residence in addition to the commercial farm exposures (barns, hay, machinery, livestock and farm help).

All policies contain exclusions and other limitations of coverage. It is important to review your entire policy to determine if you have exposures that may not be covered. It is also very important to note the coinsurance requirements of your policy. (Coinsurance is the minimum amount of insurance that you must carry before most companies will **fully** reimburse you for a partial loss.) You may want to discuss with your agent optional coverages such as Building Glass, Outdoor Signs, Boiler and Machinery or Mechanical Breakdown, Business Interruption, Extra Expense (to continue operations after a covered loss), Worker's Compensation, Crop Insurance, Earthquake, Flood, or Peak-Season coverage.

Property Damage – Residential

This section of the policy covers damage to your home and personal property. Personal property includes the contents of your home and other personal belongings owned by you or family members who live with you.

Some forms of personal property, such as silverware, computers, guns, money, antiques, and jewelry, have limited coverage under your policy and may need additional insurance.



You may choose to insure your home and belongings for either replacement cost or actual cash value. These terms are described below. Most policies require that you insure your home for a specified percentage (usually 80% or 100%) of the cost to replace the home. Under a homeowners policy, the limits for detached private structures, household contents, and loss of use are a percentage of the limit on the dwelling itself. Under a Farmowners policy, however, you may need to establish the limit you need for the household contents. It may also be necessary to separately list and determine the limit for your detached private garage and other structures. Loss of Use coverage is provided at a percentage, usually 10%, of the limit on the residence. This covers the additional expenses you incur if a covered loss makes the residence uninhabitable.

Property Damage – Farm

Your property is the building and equipment that you own. Property insurance is one of the most important types of insurance that you can buy to protect the property, the inventory, and equipment used in running your business.



Types of Property Coverage

Basic Form or Named Peril – The “basic form” or “named peril” policy only gives you protection from events that are **specifically listed** in the policy. Examples of these listed events include: fire, hail, vandalism, wind-storm, building collapse, or sprinkler damage. The selection of covered perils is a balancing decision between cost of insurance and how much risk the farm is willing to assume or what property is worth. Because this type of policy provides more restricted coverage, the premium may be lower.

Broad Form – The “broad form” policy includes the coverage listed in the basic form policy **plus** coverage for losses from additional perils such as collapse of roof due to weight of ice or snow or damage caused by accidental discharge of water or steam. Again, the types of losses that are covered are **specifically listed** in the policy.

Special Form or All Risk – Contrary to its name, the “all risk” or “special form” policy does not actually cover **all** losses. The “all risk” or “special form” policy **does not** cover losses that are **specifically listed as exclusions** in the policy. Farmowners policies are generally written on this basis.

Farm policies generally include schedules to list the coverage limit and descriptions for livestock, farm machinery and farm products, supplies and tools that are covered. The policy will also define those items which are included in the category.

For example, “Farm Products” generally include those items raised or produced in your operation for sale or distribution to others. “Farm Supplies” may include items used in the normal operation of your farm, such as fertilizer, hay, feed, oils or fuels. “Farm Tools” may mean those items usual to the operation of your farm, like wheelbarrows, saws, shovels, irrigation equipment, and other apparatus.

“Farm Machinery” generally means any motorized land vehicle, including its equipment, implements or farm wagons, used exclusively for farming purposes and designed for use principally off public roads. This term may include spare parts and accessories to be used with the machinery.



Generally, each building and item insured will have its own deductible.

What is Pro-Rata Distribution?

Pro-rata distribution applies when your farming operation is conducted at more than one location. The policy responds pro-rata of the value at the location in proportion to the total value of that type of property at all locations. For example, if you have two “insured locations” with \$100,000 of farm machinery at each location, it is not sufficient to insure only \$100,000 of the equipment on the assumption that it is unlikely both locations would be subject to the same loss. With a pro-rata distribution clause, carrying a limit of \$100,000 compared to the \$200,000 for all your farm machinery would result in a payment of only 50% of the value of the loss. This works in the same manner as a coinsurance clause.

Pro-rata and/or coinsurance clauses generally apply to different categories of property such as:

- Fences, corrals, pens, chutes, and feed racks;
- Portable buildings and structures;
- Residence and private buildings;
- Farm buildings and structures;
- Farm personal property, such as equipment, supplies, and machinery.

The insurer will pay \$19,500 and you (the insured) become a co-insurer for the remaining \$20,500 (i.e. \$40,000 loss minus \$19,500 insurance company payment = \$20,500) because you didn't meet the requirement of your policy to insure for at least 80% of the value at the time of loss (\$200,000). Instead of having a policy for \$200,000 of coverage, your policy was only \$100,000, which resulted in you paying more out of pocket.

Example 3 - Over-insurance

If you have **more** insurance than is required by your policy, you will not receive more than the amount of your claim. If you have \$300,000 of coverage and your policy requires you to have \$200,000 (as in the examples above), the insurance company will not pay you more than the amount of your claim minus your deductible. In other words, there is no bonus for over-insuring.

Whether you choose to insure your property on a replacement cost or actual cash value basis, it is important to keep your coverage current. Check with your agent yearly and whenever new property is added to make sure that your policy gives you enough coverage. You may be able to add a rider or endorsement to the policy that automatically increases your policy amounts to keep up with inflation. Remember, it is *your* responsibility to choose the right amount of coverage.



Other Options

Some companies may offer a special loss settlement form which reduces the coinsurance amount to 70%, 60% or even 50%. This option is useful for older buildings, especially those with elaborate construction. In the case of a large loss, the special loss settlement form provides the cost of repair for partial losses when the owner will replace with lower cost, less elaborate construction following a large loss. Another option that may also be available is functional valuation coverage. This option does not change the coinsurance percentage, but instead determines replacement cost of a functionally equivalent building or repair/replacement using less expensive materials.

How do I Cover Loss to my Equipment?

Fixtures and permanently installed equipment and machinery may be covered as part of the building and their value needs to be considered when determining the limit of coverage for the building. This includes such items as fire extinguishing equipment, heating and air conditioning systems, refrigeration equipment, and permanently installed floor and window coverings.

How is the Value of My Property Loss Determined When I have a Claim?

The amount of your claim payment will depend on whether you purchased *replacement cost* or *actual cash value* insurance. Regardless of the type of coverage purchased, the insurance does not include the value of your land.

Replacement cost pays the cost to replace or rebuild your property with materials of like kind and quality without deducting anything for depreciation.

Actual cash value (ACV) is defined in Maine law as “the replacement cost of an insured item of property at the time of loss, less the value of physical depreciation as to the item damaged.” (Title 24-A M.R.S.A. § 3004-A). Coverage on an ACV basis pays the cost of damaged property or goods after deducting an amount for depreciation. On an ACV basis, the older the property, the less money you will receive when there is a loss.

Note: Do not confuse replacement cost or ACV with market value (the amount you paid for your property), or appraisal or assessment values. Insurance coverage is based on the cost necessary to fix or replace the property according to the terms in your contract. *Property value as used in this brochure does not mean market value, real estate appraisal, or assessment value.*

How Much Property Insurance Should I Buy?

Most insurers require that you insure your property for a specific percentage of the replacement cost. This “coinsurance percentage” is stated in your policy and may affect the amount you receive for losses to your property. To have the full amount of a *partial loss* covered, you should buy coverage at least equal to the coinsurance percentage times the cost to repair or replace the property at the time of loss, as explained in the examples below. You **must** carry at least the required percentage or you will be responsible for paying part of the loss out of your own pocket.

To receive full coverage for a *total loss* your coverage should be at least equal to the cost to replace the property at the time of loss.

Most insurers require that the amount of coinsurance on property be at least 80% of its replacement cost; however, some companies may require 100%. It is important that you know what the policy requires. The building value and business personal property/equipment values are separate limits with separate conditions. If your property is not insured to the percentage of its

value that is required by your policy and you have a loss, the insurance company will apply a *coinsurance penalty* and you **will not** receive the total value of your loss.

Three factors affect how a coinsurance clause works:

1. The value of the property at the time of the loss.

The value that is important is the cost to repair or replace the property at the time of the loss and not when you first purchased the policy. Review your policy regularly and make adjustments, if necessary, to ensure that the amount of coverage you have will be adequate in case of a loss.

2. The coinsurance percentage required.

The percentage of coinsurance required by the company (generally 80%, 90%, or 100%) affects the amount you receive on a claim.

3. The amount of insurance selected.

The amount of insurance selected should be at least equal to or greater than the value of the coinsurance (the value times the percentage of coinsurance required).

The easiest way to think of how coinsurance works is through the following formula:

$HAVE \div SHOULD \times LOSS =$ the amount that the company will pay minus your deductible.

That is:

You HAVE this much insurance.

You SHOULD have had this much insurance based on the coinsurance requirement.

The resulting percentage in the above formula (obtained by dividing HAVE by SHOULD) is multiplied by the actual amount of the LOSS. The result is the amount the company will pay minus your deductible (which is the amount that you agree to pay before the company pays). Anything above this amount will be paid by you (the insured).

The following examples explain how the coinsurance penalty works when a loss occurs.

Example 1 – Adequate Insurance

The value of your property (cost to replace) at the time of loss is \$250,000.

The coinsurance percentage required is 80%.

The amount of insurance you have (HAVE) is \$200,000.

The deductible is \$500.

The amount of the loss is \$40,000.

Step 1: $\$250,000 \times 80\% = \$200,000$ – amount required by your policy (SHOULD).

Step 2: $\$200,000 \div$ by $\$200,000 = 1.00$ (HAVE \div SHOULD).

Step 3: $\$40,000$ (loss) $\times 1.00 = \$40,000$.

Step 4: $\$40,000 - \500 (your deductible) = $\$39,500$.

In the above example you (the insured) are paid for the entire amount of the loss minus the deductible. The amount of insurance that you have meets the coinsurance percentage required by your policy; you are NOT a co-insurer because you kept your promise to insure for at least 80% of the value to replace your property at the time of loss.

Example 2 - Inadequate Insurance

The value of the property (cost to replace it) at the time of loss is \$250,000.

The coinsurance percentage required is 80%.

The amount of insurance you have (HAVE) is \$100,000.

The deductible is \$500.

The amount of the loss is \$40,000.

Step 1: $\$250,000 \times 80\% = \$200,000$ – amount required by your policy (SHOULD).

Step 2: $\$100,000 \div$ by $\$200,000 = .50$ (HAVE \div SHOULD).

Step 3: $\$40,000$ (loss) $\times .50 = \$20,000$.

Step 4: $\$20,000 - \500 (your deductible) = $\$19,500$.