April 2015

360Value Product Overview
Contents

Introduction .................................................................................................................................................. 3

Building Cost Database .............................................................................................................................. 3

Quality Grade Calculator ............................................................................................................................ 3

Site Access .................................................................................................................................................. 3
  Construction Pricing Feedback .................................................................................................................. 4
  Overhead Item Research ........................................................................................................................... 4
  User Input .................................................................................................................................................. 4
  Average – No Unusual Constraints ........................................................................................................... 4
  Island Access ........................................................................................................................................... 4
  Rural/Remote ............................................................................................................................................ 4
  Urban Access ........................................................................................................................................... 4

Actual Cash Value and Depreciation .......................................................................................................... 5
  Depreciation Based Upon .......................................................................................................................... 5
  Age and Condition of Structure Based .................................................................................................... 5
  Percentage Based ..................................................................................................................................... 6

Square Foot Pricing ................................................................................................................................... 6

General Pricing Components ....................................................................................................................... 6
  Building Codes .......................................................................................................................................... 6
  Climate Zone ............................................................................................................................................ 7
  Tax Jurisdiction ......................................................................................................................................... 7

Not Included in General Pricing Components ............................................................................................. 7
  Real Property ........................................................................................................................................... 7
  Non-Structural .......................................................................................................................................... 7
  Utility Laterals (Water, Sewer, Gas, and Electrical) .................................................................................... 7

California Department of Insurance Compliance .......................................................................................... 7
  International Residential Code, Section R313 - Residential Fire Sprinklers ............................................ 7
  California Department of Insurance Regulation REG-2010-00001 - Standards and Training for Estimating Replacement Value on Homeowners' Insurance ...................................................................................... 8

Residential Module Pricing Components .................................................................................................... 8
  Foundation Replacement Costs ................................................................................................................ 8
  Utility Rough (Water, Sewer, Gas, and Electrical) ..................................................................................... 8
  Age ............................................................................................................................................................ 9
  Functional Replacement Cost ................................................................................................................... 9
  Permits ..................................................................................................................................................... 9
  Architect Fees .......................................................................................................................................... 10
  Overhead ................................................................................................................................................. 10
Profit ................................................................................................................................. 10
Cumulative O&P .............................................................................................................. 10
Labor Burden (Taxes, Insurance, and Fringe Benefits) .................................................. 10

Manufactured/Mobile Module Pricing Components ....................................................... 11
  Overhead & Profit ........................................................................................................... 11
  Utility Laterals (Water, Sewer, Gas, and Electrical) ...................................................... 11
  Transportation and Set-up ............................................................................................ 11

Commercial Module Pricing Components .................................................................... 11
  Overhead / General Conditions ................................................................................... 11
  Architect Fees .............................................................................................................. 12
  Profits .......................................................................................................................... 12
  Permits .......................................................................................................................... 12

Agricultural Module Pricing Components ..................................................................... 13
  Overhead ....................................................................................................................... 13
  Permits ........................................................................................................................... 13
Introduction

360Value is a true component-based replacement cost estimating system for residential, commercial, and agricultural properties. Utilizing information related to the location, site/lot conditions, structure size, construction type, and features, it produces a detailed estimate of the cost to rebuild a structure.

360Value bases its replacement cost estimates on the methodology and database of Xactimate®, Xactware’s industry-leading property claims-estimation system. The Xactimate system is used by more claims adjusters than all other claims-estimation systems combined. Simply put, the building-cost data behind 360Value is the best in the industry.

For information on the most effective and efficient use of 360Value, see Best Practices.

Building Cost Database

A building cost database is a set of costs specific to an economic region. Currently, Xactware publishes building cost databases in 467 economic areas of North America, 37 in Canada, 9 in the United Kingdom, and 3 in Ireland. An economic area is defined as a set of Zip/Postal codes in which the labor rates, material costs, and market conditions (supply and demand factors) are similar enough to warrant a single cost database. Economic areas tend to center around major metropolitan areas, resorts, or generally populous areas. Each database contains costs for various items needed to construct a structure. Most of these items are separated into differing quality levels. Appliances, floor covering, cabinetry, plumbing fixtures, etc. - nearly every piece of material used to build a structure - comes in different qualities. 360Value's cost database is updated quarterly. For more information see Pricing and Validation Procedures.

Quality Grade Calculator

360Value sets the initial Quality Grade based on Zip/Postal Code, Year Built, and Total Finished Square Feet. The Quality Grade is then adjusted as more information is gathered about the structure.

The Quality Grade setting helps the 360Value system determine the appropriate prefill for many structure details and to predict the type and quality of finishes found in the structure without requiring more input from the user. The Quality Grade drives prefill for certain types of finishes and features and determines the appropriate quality grade for each item selected. For example, when the user selects exterior finish items (brick, stucco, siding, etc.) or the type of floor covering (carpet, tile, hardwood, etc.), the 360Value calculation engine applies different quality grades for each of those items based on the Quality Grade setting for the structure (high grade carpeting versus standard grade). For more information see Quality Grade Calculator.

Site Access

360Value accounts for increased prices due to accessibility issues through construction pricing feedback, overhead item research, and user input.
**Construction Pricing Feedback**

As contractors and adjustors settle claims, their feedback is monitored. Our component pricing reflects the additional labor and materials costs common to areas with accessibility challenges. In addition, pricing research is obtained directly from regional material suppliers. For example, a building supply store on Nantucket or in a mountainous region may report higher materials costs which are reflected in our published pricing databases.

**Overhead Item Research**

Additional research on overhead items and how they are used in claims is done in areas around the country. When contractors add additional overhead items (travel, setup-time, supervision, temporary fencing, delivery charges, etc.), adjustments are made to the overhead items used in the valuations. Accessibility issues observed by the contractors/adjustors are then reflected in the type of overhead items prefilled in the valuations.

**User Input**

Most labor and material costs related to site access are already included in the Zip/Postal code pricing area. If site access for this specific property is uncommon or different in comparison to the pricing area or surrounding communities, users can select the appropriate Site Access option from the drop-down list. For example, a property in the Seattle area that is located on an island is different from most properties in the same area. See the glossary terms below for details on the components added for each option.

Additionally, if it is a sloped lot with a Moderate (16-30 degrees) or Steep (greater than 30 degrees) slope, select the appropriate option from the Property Slope drop-down list in the Exterior section.

The Site Access question may not display for all Zip/Postal code areas.

**Average – No Unusual Constraints**

There are no site access constraints such as Island Access, Remote/Rural Access, or Urban Access. If it is a sloped lot with a Moderate (16-30 degrees) or Steep (greater than 30 degrees) slope, select the appropriate option from the "Property Slope" drop-down list in the "Exterior" section.

**Island Access**

Access to the site requires transportation and delivery via a body of water. This adds approximately 3 man hours of labor per day as well as additional costs for lost labor productivity and ferry fees needed to transport labor and materials.

**Rural/Remote**

Access is restricted by a significant distance or is only accessible via unmaintained roadways. This adds approximately 2 man hours of labor per day due to delivery constraints to the job site.
Urban Access

The structure is located in a densely populated area where parking may be limited, large delivery trucks are not allowed, staging is limited, etc. Sidewalk barricades and protection may also be needed to protect public access in close proximity to the construction project. This adds approximately 1 man hour of labor per day due to delivery constraints to the job site as well as additional costs for parking, scaffolding, site protection/barriers, etc.

Actual Cash Value and Depreciation

360Value includes an actual cash valuation feature. This feature is used to calculate depreciation based on the age and condition of the structure or the depreciation percentage. ACV is a company preference that can be hidden or displayed for each valuation type (1 to 4 Family, Condominium, Manufactured/Mobile, Commercial, and Agricultural). Permits, overhead and profit, architects fees, and sales tax are calculated and added to the ACV value.

Depreciation Based Upon

When the company preference is set to display the Depreciation Based Upon question, users can also select to depreciate either based upon Materials, Labor and Overhead, Profit, or Materials Only. For example, in California only materials should be depreciated.

Please note that overhead, profit, and labor do not apply to all modules or Use types. Profit is not included in some Commercial Use types or any Agricultural valuations. Additionally, Mobile/Manufactured valuations do not include overhead or profit because they are valuated as factory built commodities. The factory assumes all costs associated with the commodity. Therefore, these items are not used in depreciation calculations, regardless of company preference settings.

For more information on pricing components, see Manufactured/Mobile Module Pricing Components, Commercial Module Pricing Components, and Agricultural Module Pricing Components in this document.

Age and Condition of Structure Based

The straight line depreciation method calculates Actual Cash Value based on the actual age and condition of the structure. By default all components (including materials and labor) in the structure are depreciated at the same rate. Materials Only can be selected when the Depreciate Based Upon question is displayed.

The Actual Age of the structure is determined by the Year Built entered. It is then factored based on the Condition selected in the Calculate Actual Cash Value pop-up window.

There are three condition types to select from: Average, Good, and Excellent. The factors used based on age are 1.0, .85, and .70 respectively. For example, if the structure is entered as 20 years old and in ‘Good’ condition, the age is multiplied by the factor to arrive at an effective age (20*.85 = 17 yrs old). The age of 17 (in this case) is used in the straight line depreciation calculations.
When a structure has been significantly remodeled since its original construction, the Effective Age, or number of years since the remodel, can be entered as an alternative to the Actual Age of the structure. 360Value then uses this effective age rather than the Year Built when calculating Actual Cash Value.

**Percentage Based**

The ACV total is calculated based on the percentage entered. The percentage of the total replacement cost is subtracted from the replacement cost. For example, $100,000 - ($100,000 x 10%) = $90,000 ACV. By default all components (including materials and labor) in the structure are depreciated. "Materials Only" can be selected when the Depreciate Based Upon question is displayed.

An error message displays if a depreciation percentage greater than the set maximum is entered. By default, the maximum depreciation amount in 360Value is 75%. This percentage is a company preference. For more information see [Actual Cash Value (ACV) and Depreciation](#).

**Square Foot Pricing**

Once 360Value has calculated the total replacement cost for the structure, the "Square Foot Construction Cost" is provided based upon the resulting dollar value. This is done by using the following simple formula: Total Replacement Cost ÷ Total Square Feet of Living Area = Square Foot Construction Cost. For more information see [Square Foot Pricing](#).

**General Pricing Components**

**Building Codes**

360Value uses IBC (International Building Code) and UBC (Uniform Building Code) levels for replacement costs. There are many local municipalities that vary, or rather adopt, the UBC or IBC at different levels. Adoptions of, or variances from the codes are very small and are typically related to things such as stair riser height, stair width, the need for self-closing hinges on doors entering the garage, etc. These variances would not make a significant difference when calculating replacement cost for the structure.

There are two ways in which local codes affect replacement costs in 360Value:
- The placement of specific items
- The cost of specific items

The placement of specific items is addressed by using the IBC/UBC codes.

The cost of specific items addresses issues such as wind related building codes in Florida and some other Southeastern states as well as seismic issues along the West Coast. These types of codes involve nailing patterns, number of nails, strapping, the use of sealing cement on shingles, etc.

For example, in southern Florida code requires the use of six nails per shingle and a layer of roofing cement between each course of shingles. The individual costs published by Xactware for the various shingle installations cover these additions (e.g. when roofers are surveyed for per square price, they
include the costs for these additional tasks). This is also the case in the use of strapping, rebar, nailing of shear panels, etc. in areas where the seismic rating requires it.

**Climate Zone**

The climate zone affects the types and amounts of components selected for a particular type of structure to allow for frost lines, insulation requirements, etc. For example, a home built in a cold climate area may have more concrete calculated by the program to allow the foundation to be deeper than the frost line and more insulation than the same structure built in a moderate area. Because we are not applying a straight percentage or multiplying factor to the home, the measurement of how this affects the bottom line depends on the individual structure, climate zone, and quality selections. For more information on climate zones or to view a map, see [Climate Zones](#).

**Tax Jurisdiction**

360Value adds applicable sales tax to components based on Zip/Postal code.

**Not Included in General Pricing Components**

**Real Property**

Land values are not included in reconstruction pricing.

**Non-Structural**

Landscaping, driveways, sidewalks, auxiliary or detached structures, etc. are not included in the estimated replacement cost value. They can be estimated using 360Value's Detached Structures feature on the Residential Home Information page or the Auxiliary Structures feature on the Commercial Features page. Debris removal is not automatically included in the calculated value. Debris removal can be included in the calculated value when desired by the customer or when policy language requires it. This feature is a company preference setting.

**Utility Laterals (Water, Sewer, Gas, and Electrical)**

Utility laterals beyond the exterior perimeter of the structure to the municipal connection are not included in the 360Value reconstruction costs.

**California Department of Insurance Compliance**

**International Residential Code, Section R313 - Residential Fire Sprinklers**

California code requires all new or reconstructed residential structures to have a Fire Sprinkler System installed. 360Value will prefill a Fire Sprinkler System for the Specialty Systems question for all California
addresses built 2011 or later. All other states can include a Fire Sprinkler System by selecting Fire Sprinkler System located in the Specialty Systems question in the Interior section of the Home Information page.

California Department of Insurance Regulation REG-2010-00001 - Standards and Training for Estimating Replacement Value on Homeowners' Insurance

On June 27, 2011, the State of California put into place regulatory action that sets standards and training requirements for estimating replacement values on Homeowners' Insurance. This regulatory action affects all Replacement Cost Estimating tools, including 360Value.

360Value is fully compliant with the requirements and standards set forth subdivision (a) in section 2695.182 – Documentation of Person Making Estimate, and subdivisions (a) through (e), (i) and (k) of section 2695.183 - Standards for Estimates of Replacement Value.

This is based on a careful interpretation of the California regulation, including California’s interpretation of the homeowner’s contract and assistance from ISO’s Government Affairs division, who was consulted during the drafting of this regulation.

The regulation indicates the “‘Homeowners’ insurance policy’ shall have the same meaning as ‘policy of residential property insurance’ as defined in subdivision (a) of Insurance Code section 10104." This applies to 360Value valuations created in the 1 to 4 Family module and does not apply to Manufactured/Mobile or Condominiums.

Subdivision (a) of Insurance Code section 10104 states “‘policy of residential property insurance’ shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 10087, except that it shall not include a tenant’s policy, a policy covering individually owned mobile homes and their contents, a renter’s policy, or a policy insuring individually owned condominium units, when those policies do not provide dwelling structure coverage.”

Residential Module Pricing Components

Foundation Replacement Costs

Foundation replacement costs are included in the estimate replacement cost by default. This includes the costs to replace the foundation as well as the placement of a gravel bed underneath the footings and concrete floor slabs. The gravel bed accounts for minor grading and helps with drainage underneath the concrete. When replacing a foundation, 360Value assumes the excavated area from the damaged foundation still exists and does not include costs to re-excavate the area.

Removal of old foundation is considered debris removal and is not included in the calculated value by default.

Utility Rough (Water, Sewer, Gas, and Electrical)

Roughed in plumbing, electrical, and gas services within the footprint of the structure are included.
Utility lateral lines beyond the exterior perimeter of the structure and hookup fees typically associated with a new service or reconnection are not included. Roughed in utilities includes any sewer rough-in below the concrete slab (basement or slab on grade), but does not include any sewer lines beyond the exterior perimeter of the structure.

---

**Age**

360Value builds certain assumptions into the valuation to address changes in construction methods, materials, and building codes. 360Value calculates the replacement cost to rebuild homes as they were originally built, except in cases where certain components do not meet today’s safety codes. For example, an old home with knob and tube wiring will be calculated in 360Value with modern wiring.

For homes built before 1986, 360Value displays the Use Functional Replacement Cost checkbox question. When checked, current methods and materials are used in the calculation. Refer to the Functional Replacement Cost section below for additional details.

The Use Functional Replacement Cost question is particularly important when dealing with structures constructed pre-1945. It is equally important to specify any post-1945 home additions via the Additions hyperlink. Major changes in building materials and building codes occurred at or around 1945. Therefore, determining how much of the structure was rebuilt, remodeled, or added before and after 1945 has a significant impact on the valuation accuracy.

---

**Functional Replacement Cost**

360Value’s default is actual replacement cost. The actual replacement cost is an estimate of how much it costs to replace the structure to its actual state using the same materials that currently exist in the structure. The Use Functional Replacement Cost checkbox signals the system to use functional replacement cost for the calculated value. Functional Replacement Cost is an estimate of how much it will cost to replace the structure with less costly common construction materials and methods that are functionally equivalent to the obsolete, antique or custom materials and methods used in the original construction of the structure.

360Value makes certain construction technique assumptions based on the age of the structure when estimating the replacement cost. When the Use Functional Replacement Cost checkbox is checked, 360Value replaces those assumptions with ones based on current construction techniques. For example, 360Value assumes that a home built before 1910 is constructed with 1x8 sheathing. However, for homes built after 1960, 360Value assumes plywood is used. For more information on functional vs. actual replacement cost, see Reconstruction of Older Homes.

---

**Permits**

An amount is added to 360Value valuations to cover building permits typically assessed by local governments. The state’s average percentage is included by default and additional Zip/Postal code specific costs are added when needed.
Architect Fees

Architect's fees are calculated as a percentage of the valuation. This amount is added to cover the architect fees necessary to ensure the design and structural engineering of the rebuilt home matches what was destroyed. 360Value adds 3% to the calculated value for architect fees and additional Zip/Postal code specific costs are added when needed.

Overhead

Overhead expenses are those costs incurred by the general contractor to operate their business, but are not attributable to any one specific job.

Examples of overhead costs are (including but not limited to): general and administrative (G&A) expenses, office rent, utilities, office supplies, salaries for office personnel, depreciation on office equipment, licenses, and advertising.

The Overhead amount is entered as a flat percentage and calculated on top of the direct costs to reconstruct the home. The value can be set from 0% to 99%. The most common overhead percentage used in the insurance restoration industry is 10%. This is the default setting used by 360Value.

Profit

Profit is formally defined as the excess of the selling price of goods and services over cost. Profit is typically added to the cost of a construction job to allow the entity performing the work a profit margin on work completed.

Profit is applied as a flat percentage (between 0% - 99%) and calculated on top of the direct costs to rebuild the home. The most common profit percentage used in the insurance restoration industry is 10%. This is the default setting used by 360Value.

Cumulative O&P

The profit percentage is calculated off of the sum of the job costs and the overhead amount. Use of this type of calculation of O&P is limited in the insurance industry. By default 360Value does not set the O&P percentages to cumulative when contractor's overhead and profit are included in the calculated value.

Labor Burden (Taxes, Insurance, and Fringe Benefits)

The items listed below are added to the direct labor costs for the valuation. 360Value performs the needed research for burden taxes. Additionally, the burden category addresses worker's compensation and fringe benefits. The amounts for state/province level taxes vary depending on the state/province used for the valuation. Below are some examples of the type of labor burden items applied (again, percentages below do vary per area).

- FICA
- General Liability
- State Unemployment
Manufactured/Mobile Module Pricing Components

- USA Federal Unemployment
- Workers Compensation - Percentage by trade (percentage of worker’s wage ranging from 6.38% - 28.4% depending on trade)
- Fringe Benefits - Percentage by trade both as a flat amount ($1.49/hr) to account for medical & dental benefits, and a percentage of the worker’s wage to account for paid leave (7.69%)

Manufactured/Mobile Module Pricing Components

The following items are addressed as indicated for Manufactured/Mobile valuations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Architect Fees Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,250,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,750,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,250,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,500,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,750,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,250,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,500,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,750,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,250,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,500,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,750,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,250,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,500,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,750,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,250,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,500,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,750,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,250,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,500,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,750,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,250,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,500,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,750,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,250,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,500,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,750,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000,001.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manufactured/Mobile valuations do not include overhead or profit because they are valuated as factory built commodities. The factory assumes all costs associated with the commodity. Overhead and profit are also not applied to site built additions or any post-factory modifications to the unit.

Utility Laterals (Water, Sewer, Gas, and Electrical)

Utility laterals beyond the exterior perimeter of the structure to the municipal connection are not included in the 360Value reconstruction costs.

Transportation and Set-up

Transportation and setup costs are included in Manufactured/Mobile valuations.

Commercial Module Pricing Components

The following items are included in Commercial valuations. These are costs not applied at the line item level for labor (and labor burden), material, and equipment.

Overhead / General Conditions

Overhead in commercial construction refers to job related overhead and is represented by the General Conditions category of the valuation. Administrative
overhead, which is common in residential construction and referred to simply as Overhead, is accounted for in the contractor’s Profit.

General Conditions often include costs for the following items:
- Commercial Supervision Labor
- Temporary Construction Offices
- Temporary Toilet Facilities
- Temporary Power Hook-up Charge
- Temporary Power Charges
- Temporary Heat
- Temporary Water Hook-up Charge
- Temporary Water Usage
- Onsite Dumpsters
- Final Cleanup Labor
- Final Floor Cleaning Labor

These items are not automatically included in the General Conditions for every structure. Actual items will vary by structure Use and size. An algorithm is used to identify General Conditions appropriate to the structure. Generally, the larger and/or more complex a structure, the more General Conditions items and services applied to the valuation. For example, a Self Storage Warehouse will not include supervision labor, temporary office space, temporary power, etc. but a multi-story Office or Apartment/Condominium structure will include these items.

**Architect Fees**

The commercial tool uses the adjacent table to determine architect fees based on the value of the structure. Architect Fees apply to all Occupancies except for Greenhouse, Warehouse--Misc./Shop, Residential Type Carport, Residential Type Garage, Built-in Parking, and Unfinished Area.

**Profits**

The commercial tool uses the following table to determine profits based on the value of the structure. Profits apply to all Occupancies except for Greenhouse, Misc. Warehouse/Shop, Residential Type Carport, Residential Type Garage, Built-in Parking, and Unfinished Area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Profits % Table</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>% Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000.01</td>
<td>$2,000,000.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000,000.01</td>
<td>$8,000,000.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,000,000.01</td>
<td>$100,000,000,000.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Permits**

The commercial tool uses the following table to determine permits based on the value of the structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Permits Table</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>% Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000.01</td>
<td>$2,000,000.00</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000,000.01</td>
<td>$8,000,000.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,000,000.01</td>
<td>$100,000,000,000.00</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agricultural Module Pricing Components

Agricultural valuations do not include profit or architect fees. Research indicates Agricultural structures do not typically require a profit markup or architectural renderings.

The following items are included in agricultural valuations. There are costs not included in the labor (and labor burden), material, and equipment.

Overhead

Overhead is not included in Agricultural valuations because the farm owner typically oversees installation of Agricultural structures. Temporary hook-ups, charges and facilities are not generally needed.

Permits

The agricultural tool uses the following table to determine permits based on the value of the structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural Permits Table From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>% Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000.01</td>
<td>$2,000,000.00</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000,000.01</td>
<td>$8,000,000.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,000,000.01</td>
<td>$100,000,000,000.00</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>