

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
CREDIT AND COLLECTION PROCEDURES QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Applicant or Insured: _____

Name/Address/License No. of Insurance Agent/Broker : _____

Please answer the following with respect to those sales included in an attached multibuyer application or included in your existing policy with Great American:

Department Structure and Authority Levels

1. Does your company have a separate department which assesses credit risk? Yes No

If yes, how many employees are in the department? _____

2. Please provide the following information on those involved in making credit decisions:

Name	Title	New Buyer Authority Level	Existing Buyer Authority Level	Yrs of Credit Experience	Yrs of Int'l Credit Experience

3. If your company has more than one operating unit:
- a. Are credit procedures centralized at company headquarters? Yes No
 - b. Do all units follow a single procedure? Yes No
 - c. Is there a written credit procedure? Yes No

Credit Limit Evaluation and Approval

4. Are credit limits established for a specific period by the employees in the positions above or do the employees in the positions above have to approve each order? _____

5. If credit limits are established for a specified period how long is that period generally? _____

6. Are approved credit limits entered into your computerized information system? Yes No

7. Are credit reviews done in writing and kept on file? Yes No

8. For new buyers:

a. What information would you require to consider approving a credit limit? _____

b. How current must this information be? _____

c. What general guidelines do you use to evaluate the information? _____

9. For existing buyers:
- a. What is the minimum information you would require to consider approving or renewing a credit limit? _____

 - b. How current must this information be? _____
 - c. What general guidelines do you use to evaluate the information? _____

10. Financial Statement Use
- a. Under what circumstances are financial statements required to approve a credit limit?

 - b. Is this information audited or unaudited? _____
 - c. Do you have on file current financial information on your top five buyer exposures? Yes No
 - d. What general financial statement guidelines do you use when determining creditworthiness?
(Examples: Percentage of net worth or financial ratios) _____

Credit Monitoring

- 11. How often are accounts receivable aging reports generated and reviewed? _____
- 12. What position(s) within the company review(s) the reports? _____
- 13. Before each shipment, what is done to make sure buyer meets the minimum credit approval criteria?

- 14. Are accounts receivables checked against credit limits when orders are received or when orders are ready for shipment? _____

Collection Practices

- 15. Which of the following procedures are used for material overdue accounts? (not in dispute)
 - a. Demand by telephone? Yes No If yes, after how many days past due? _____
 - b. Demand letters? Yes No If yes, after how many days past due? _____
 - c. Stop shipments ? Yes No If yes, after how many days past due? _____
 - d. Collection agency? Yes No If yes, after how many days past due? _____
 - c. Legal action ? Yes No If yes, after how many days past due? _____
- 16. If applicable, what procedures does your company follow to absolutely stop shipments after a buyer is materially past due? _____
- 17. Are instructions for stop shipments entered into your computerized information system? Yes No

NOTE TO APPLICANTS:

This document will be a material basis of the insurance, and it will be attached to and made a part of the policy, if quotation is made and accepted. Information submitted will be treated as confidential.

Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person submits an application or files a claim containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name (Print): _____

Title: _____

Company: _____

READ the applicable Fraud Warning Statement for the state in which your application or claim is being made before executing and submitting either attached document to the insurer or your agent.

WARNINGS BY STATE

ALABAMA
§27-12A-20
Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to restitution fines or confinement in prison, or any combination thereof.

ALASKA
§21.36.380
A person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive an insurance company files a claim containing false, incomplete, or misleading information may be prosecuted under state law.

ARIZONA
§20-466.03
For your protection, Arizona law requires the following statement to appear on this form. Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

ARKANSAS
§23-66-503
Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

CALIFORNIA
§1871.2
§1879.2
For your protection, California law requires the following to appear on this form: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

COLORADO
§10-1-128
It is unlawful to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines, denial of insurance, and civil damages. Any insurance company or agent of an insurance company who knowingly provides false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to a policyholder or claimant for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the policyholder or claimant with regard to a settlement or award payable from insurance proceeds shall be reported to the Colorado Division of Insurance within the Department of Regulatory Agencies.

DELAWARE
11§913
Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
§22-3225.09
WARNING: It is a crime to provide false or misleading information to an insurer for the purpose of defrauding the insurer or any other person. Penalties include imprisonment and/or fines. In addition, an insurer may deny insurance benefits if false information materially related to a claim was provided by the applicant.

FLORIDA
§817.234
Any person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer files a statement of claim or an application containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

IDAHO §41-1331	Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony.
INDIANA §27-2-16-3	A person who knowingly and with intent to defraud an insurer files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information commits a felony.
KENTUCKY §304.47-030	Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files a statement of claim containing materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime. Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime.
LOUISIANA §40:1424	Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.
MAINE §2186(3)(A)	It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines or a denial of insurance benefits.
MARYLAND §27-805	Any person who knowingly or willfully presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly or willfully presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.
MINNESOTA §60a.955	A person who files a claim with intent to defraud or helps commit a fraud against an insurer is guilty of a crime.
NEW HAMPSHIRE §402:82	Any person who, with a purpose to injure, defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is subject to prosecution and punishment for insurance fraud, as provided in RSA638:20.
NEW JERSEY §17:33A-6	Any person who knowingly files a statement of claim containing any false or misleading information is subject to criminal and civil penalties.
NJAC 11:16-1.2	Any person who includes any false or misleading information on an application for an insurance policy is subject to criminal and civil penalties.
NEW MEXICO §59A-16C-8	Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties.

<p>NEW YORK §403(d)</p>	<p>Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime, and shall also be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars and the stated value of the claim for each such violation.</p>
<p>OHIO §3999.21</p> <p>Bulletin 92-3</p>	<p>Any person who, with intent to defraud or knowing that he is facilitating a fraud against an insurer, submits an application or files a claim containing a false or deceptive statement is guilty of insurance fraud.</p> <p>H.B. 259 permits insurers to comply with the warning requirement by using an addendum to an application or claim form, as long as it is actually attached to the form and otherwise satisfies the statute's requirements. An addendum may be used indefinitely, as may stamps and stickers.</p>
<p>OKLAHOMA §3613.1</p>	<p>WARNING: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, makes any claim for the proceeds of an insurance policy containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.</p>
<p>PENNSYLVANIA §18-4117</p>	<p>Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and subjects such person to criminal and civil penalties.</p>
<p>RHODE ISLAND §27-29-13.3</p>	<p>Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.</p>
<p>TENNESSEE §56-53-111</p>	<p>It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.</p>
<p>TEXAS §704.002(a)</p>	<p>Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.</p>
<p>VIRGINIA §52-40</p>	<p>It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.</p>
<p>WASHINGTON §48.135.080</p>	<p>It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.</p>

WEST VIRGINIA
§33-41-3

Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.