NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

120 Torbay Road, P.O. Box 21040, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, A1A 5B2

Hearing Transcript

2017 Automobile Insurance Review

June 5, 2018

PRESENT:

The Board:

Darlene Whalen, Chair and CEO Dwanda Newman, Vice-Chair James Oxford, Commissioner

Board Counsel/ Staff:

Jacqueline Glynn, Board Counsel Ryan Oake, Board Staff

Parties (Alphabetical Order)

Atlantic Provinces Trial Lawyers Association

Libby Kinghorne Ernest Gittens

Presenters:

Sherry Hillier, President, CUPE Paula Elliott, Oliver Wyman

Campaign to Protect Accident Victims

Colin Feltham Jerome Kennedy

Consumer Advocate

Dennis Brown, Q.C. Andrew Wadden

Insurance Bureau of Canada (IBC)

Amanda Dean Kevin Stamp Terry Rowe

Spinal Cord Injury NL

Thomas Fraize Lara Fraize-Burry

June :	5, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 1		Page 3
1	(9:05 A.M.)	1	Colin Feltham representing Campaign to
2	CHAIR:	2	Protect Accident Victims.
3	Q. Good morning, everybody. I'd like to extend	3	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
4	a warm welcome to all present in this public	4	Q. Good morning, Commissioners. Jerome
5	consultation phase for the Automobile	5	
1	*		Kennedy, also on behalf of Campaign to
6	Insurance Review being undertaken by the	6	Protect Accident Victims.
7	Board at the request of government. I'm	7	CHAIR:
8	Darlene Whalen. I'm Chair and CEO of the	8	Q. Thank you.
9	Board, and my colleagues joining me up on	9	ROWE, Q.C.:
10	the bench today are Commissioner Dwanda	10	Q. Good morning, Terry Rowe for IBC.
11	Newman to my left who is Vice-Chair of the	11	STAMP, Q.C.:
12	Board, and Commissioner Jim Oxford. I'd	12	Q. And I'm Kevin Stamp, also for IBC.
13	also like to recognize key board staff. I	13	MS. DEAN:
14	can't see the back where – I know we have	14	Q. Amanda Dean with IBC.
15	some other staff present, but the key board	15	CHAIR:
16	staff present today who will be assisting us	16	Q. Welcome. At the back?
17	are Jacqui Glynn, our Board Counsel, who I	17	FRAIZE, Q.C.:
18	think most of you have met, and Ryan Oake,	18	Q. Thomas Fraize on behalf of Spinal Cord
19	our Regulatory Analyst, and Cheryl Blundon,	19	Injury Newfoundland and Labrador, Lara
20	our Board Secretary, is at the back. We	20	Fraize-Burry and Michael Burry.
21	also have Glenda Gibbons from Discoveries	21	CHAIR:
1			
22	who will be doing the transcription for us,	22	Q. Welcome.
23	and Sara Kean, who is our Board Records	23	MR. GITTENS:
24	Manager who is assisting with our document	24	Q. Ernest Gittens, on behalf of APTLA, the
25	retrieval. Before we get going, I'd just	25	Atlantic Provinces Trial Lawyers
l .	Page 2		Page 4
1	like to ask the parties present at the	1	Association.
2	tables in front of us who are registered	2	CHAIR:
3	interveners to introduce themselves just for	3	Q. Welcome, Mr. Gittens. Thank you very much.
4	the purposes of the record and for	4	I just have a few general remarks about the
5	transcription. We'll come back for opening	5	Board's role.
6	statements in a few minutes. I'd like to	6	MS. KEAN:
7	begin with the Consumer Advocate, please.	7	Q. Ms. Whalen, can we take a short break or a
8	BROWNE, Q.C.:	8	short intermission here.
9	Q. Pardon, Commissioner?	9	CHAIR:
10	CHAIR:	10	Q. Yes.
11	Q. Can you hear me?	11	(RECESS)
12	BROWNE, Q.C.:	12	MS. GIBBONS:
13	Q. Yes.	13	Q. We're back on the record.
14	CHAIR:	14	CHAIR:
15	Q. Okay, sorry. Could you just – I'm asking	15	
1	Q. Okay, sorry. Could you just - I lil askilly	13	Q. Thank you, Glenda. I'd just like to make a
1 16		16	favy gangral ramorles hafara was got storted
16	the parties to introduce themselves for the	16	few general remarks before we get started
17	the parties to introduce themselves for the purpose of the record and transcription.	17	about the Board's role and its ongoing work
17 18	the parties to introduce themselves for the purpose of the record and transcription. BROWNE, Q.C.:	17 18	about the Board's role and its ongoing work in this Automobile Insurance Review. This
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17 18 19 20 21 22	the parties to introduce themselves for the purpose of the record and transcription. BROWNE, Q.C.: Q. Okay, Dennis Browne, Consumer Advocate, and with me is Andrew Wadden, counsel. MR. WADDEN: Q. Andrew Waddon, counsel for the Consumer	17 18 19 20 21 22	about the Board's role and its ongoing work in this Automobile Insurance Review. This review is being undertaken by the Board and it was directed by government in June, 2017, as part of a wider review of automobile insurance being undertaken by Service NL.
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17 18 19 20 21 22	the parties to introduce themselves for the purpose of the record and transcription. BROWNE, Q.C.: Q. Okay, Dennis Browne, Consumer Advocate, and with me is Andrew Wadden, counsel. MR. WADDEN: Q. Andrew Waddon, counsel for the Consumer	17 18 19 20 21 22	about the Board's role and its ongoing work in this Automobile Insurance Review. This review is being undertaken by the Board and it was directed by government in June, 2017, as part of a wider review of automobile insurance being undertaken by Service NL.

June 5, 2018			2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 5		Page 7
1	reasons behind increasing claims cost for	1	report to government. It will then be up to
2	private passenger vehicles and taxi	2	government as to how they wish to use the
3	operators, and options to reduce these	3	information contained in our final report
4	costs.	4	and whatever changes it contemplates for the
5	The Board has been specifically asked	5	automobile insurance product in this
6	to examine the impact on rates and	6	province.
7	implications for claimants of introducing a	7	This may or may not include the
8	monetary cap on claims for non-economic loss		introduction of a monetary cap for
9	for minor mild injuries or continue with the	9	compensation for pain and suffering,
10	current deductible of \$2,500.00, or	10	retention of the current deductible scheme
11	increasing the deductible.	11	or some other framework. I expect our
12	To date the Board has, through its	12	report will be but one consideration in the
13	consultants, completed a number of reports	13	any final public policy decisions to be made
14	as part of its work. These include five	14	by government.
15	reports by its actuarial consultant, Oliver	15	That's the end of my general remarks.
16	Wyman Limited, and a separate report	16	There are also a number of other
17	outlining the results of an audit of taxi	17	housekeeping items that I'd like to quickly
18	claims completed by Cameron and Associates.	18	review. Since our collective purpose here
19	Today Paula Elliott, our principal	19	is information gathering, this proceeding is
20	actuary from Oliver Wyman, will present the	20	not intended to be as formal as our normal
21	work and findings for each of their five	21	hearing processes. There will be no
22	reports, and Mr. James Cameron of Cameron	22	swearing of witnesses or strict adherence to
23	and Associates will present their findings	23	rules of evidence or examination. I only
24	for the taxi claims audit next Monday.	24	ask that we be respectful and courteous and
25	Both will be available following the	25	refrain from interruptions while the
	-		
1	Page 6 report presentations to respond to questions	1	Page 8 presenter or questioner is speaking. The
2	from the consumer advocate, the interveners,	2	proceedings are being recorded by
$\frac{2}{3}$	and the Board. There are also a number of	3	Discoveries Unlimited under the supervision
4	other presentations scheduled at various	4	of the Board Secretary, and will be
5	times over the course of the next two weeks.	5	transcribed daily throughout the afternoon
	The purpose of this hearing process is	6	and evening. Transcripts will be emailed to
6 7	to ensure that any interested persons or	7	all the parties immediately upon completion,
1 '		8	
8	parties have the opportunity to understand	9	with a paper copy available by the next
9	the work completed to date and the reports		morning. All documentation presented during
10	that have been made available, and to ask	10 11	the hearing, including all daily transcripts
11	questions if necessary, and also to allow		will be posted on the Board's website as
12	the opportunity for further input and	12	received. Any parties who have concerns or
13	perspectives if desired.	13	issues with the creature comforts in this
14	I want to emphasize that the Board is	14	room; layout, supplies, sound, etc., or any
15	not a public policy instrument of	15	other issue should speak to the Board
16	government, and as such the Board will not	16	Secretary, Ms. Blundon, and we'll make every
17	be making any decisions on any of the issues	17	effort to assist you. Our normal daily
18	under review or making any recommendations	18	sitting times are 9 to 1:30 with a half hour
19	to government on the issue of the cap or	19	break from 11 to 11:30, and finally while we
20	deductible. The Board's work is primarily	20	tried our best to develop somewhat of a
21	research, analysis, and information	21	schedule for the next two weeks, we are
22	gathering. The Board will listen and	22	flexible, and we'll try to allow as much
1	•	22	Line a a management Campanana 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
23	reflect the information gathered through the	23	time as necessary for presentations by the
1	•	23 24 25	time as necessary for presentations by the Board's consultants and questions, as well as other presentations. However, I will

June 5	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 9		Page 11
1	exercise my prerogative as Chair to	1	brought in.
2	interrupt if questioning becomes repetitive	2	For years insurance companies have
3	or if I deem a question has been asked and	3	said, and Commissioner, you sat here in
4	answered.	4	2005, Commissioner Newman was counsel, I
5	That's all I'd like to say at this	5	think, at that time, and the insurance
6	point. I know you're patiently waiting and	6	companies said in 2005 and they say again
7	we'll going to go to the parties now. I	7	that the cap will reduce the cost that
8	understand that there are some opening	8	people pay for insurance in this
9	statements that wish to be made, and we'll	9	province. Yet, in what I can only describe
10	start with the Campaign.	10	as a startling reversal, Natalie Higgins,
11	(9:15)	11	Vice President of Intact, one of the biggest
12	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	12	insurance companies in the province,
13	Q. Yes, thank you, Board Chair. Good morning,	13	admitted on CBC Radio on April 13, 2018,
14	Commissioners. My name is Jerome Kennedy	ı	that the cap will not reduce insurance
15	and with me is Colin Feltham. We appear as	15	premiums, but she stated that the cap will
16	counsel for The Campaign to Protect Accident	l .	stabilize premiums and possibly result in
17	Victims. In our professional capacity we	17	reduction of premiums at some future point.
18	represent victims of automobile accidents,	18	That is the basis upon which the insurance
19	and we have firsthand knowledge of the	19	companies want the people of our province to
20	impact that accidents have on these	20	give up their right to sue, or more
20 21	individuals and their families.	20	C 1
$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22\end{vmatrix}$		22	appropriately, for the government to take
$\begin{vmatrix} 22 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix}$	These are persons who are injured by	23	away a citizen's right to sue in tort for
24	drivers who are negligent in the operation of their vehicles. It's important to	24	full compensation as we have in our present system. Essentially, the insurance company
25	*	25	
23	remember, members of the Board, and all of	23	is saying trust us, we'll reduce premiums in
,	Page 10	,	Page 12
	us here, that while we will hear a lot of		the future. These are the same insurance
2	statistics during this review, we are	2	companies who, although the Superintendent
3	dealing with real people whose lives are	3	of Insurance says that they made 100 million
4	detrimentally affected and will be	4	dollars in 2016, take the position before
5	detrimentally affected due to the negligence	5	the Board that they have lost money, that
6	of others.	6	they are losing money. We will show during
7	Members of the Board, while the terms	7	this hearing, during this review that the
8	of reference outline various issues that the	8	statistics put forward by the insurance
9	Board must look at in its review, a key	9	company to justify the imposition of a cap
10	issue will be whether or not a minor injury	10	are flawed and incorrect, but this is not
11	cap should be imposed. A minor injury cap,	11	the only area in which we say you cannot
12	if imposed, will limit the amount of general	12	accept the misinformation put forward by the
13	damages that an accident victim can receive	13	insurance industry.
14	for a so-called minor injury, but one of the	14	For example, it is totally inaccurate
15	things we will attempt to show, and expect	15	for Don Forger on, the President and CEO of
16	that we will be able to show in this review,	16	the Insurance Bureau of Canada to say, as he
17	is that minor does not mean minor as we	17	did on Open Line, VOCM Open Line, on March
18	understand it in the normal usage of that	18	1st, 2018, that "Pain and suffering awards
19	term. For example, just to reflect on how	19	for minor injuries are what giving rise to
20	the minor injury cap could change the way	20	increasing claims has cost". We will
21	damages are awarded, an injury today which	21	present evidence that while the cost of
22	currently results in an award of \$25,000.00	22	automobile insurance has increased in this
23	to \$30,000.00, for example, for pain and	23	province, it is not simply a result of an
24	suffering could receive a maximum of	24	increase in bodily injury claims. One of
25	\$5,000.00 for pain and suffering if a cap is	25	the reasons that the average premium, and we

will attempt to show this, has increased is because customers are buying more than third party liability insurance. They're purchasing other types of insurance, such as comprehensive and collision. Also the cost of property damage has increased significantly in our province, thereby giving rise to an increase in the average cost of insurance premiums.

We will show in this review through the evidence of an expert actuary, who has analyzed insurance company data for us, that

evidence of an expert actuary, who has analyzed insurance company data for us, that the average premium for private passenger liability coverage over more than the last decade has not increased in real terms. The increases have been less than the consumer price index, which is to say less than the rate of inflation. Try naming another product or service that has not gone up with the rate of inflation over the last decade.

So what will automobile insurance customers get in return for the immediate loss of their legal rights? I previously referred to the comments of the Vice President of Intact, that the imposition of

Page 14 the cap will not save people money. Similar to Intact, Aviva, another big insurance company, has also stated in its submission to the Board on May 31st, 2018, that they seek a solution to "stabilize insurance premiums". So what do insurance customers get in return for giving up their rights to seek full compensation if they're injured; rate stability, at its highest, not savings. Therefore, one conclusion is that the public will have the right to sue minimized, if not taken away, to ensure that insurance companies continue to make enormous profit.

In 2005, IBC argued strenuously before this Board for the imposition of a cap, and here we are in 2018 talking about caps. This is like déjà vu all over again, as Yogi Berra said. In 2005, the insurance industry said give us a cap and the rates will go down. This time in 2018, the insurance industry is saying give us a cap, but the rates won't go down at all. There was no case in 2005 to strip people of their rights. There is even less case for it in 2018.

Members of the Board, in conclusion, we realize that this is a review and that under the terms of reference you are not given the direction to make decisions on these issues. However, you will be writing a report and making findings which will obviously be considered seriously by government. What we will attempt to show during this review is that there is no reason to take away from the people of this province legal rights which they have always possessed.

Thank you for your attention and we look forward to working with you throughout this review. Thank you.

CHAIR:

Q. Thank you, Mr. Kennedy. Atlantic Provinces Trial Lawyers Association.

MR. GITTENS:

Q. Thank you, Commissioners, Madam
Commissioner. Ernest Gittens here. As the
representative of APTLA, which is the
Atlantic Provinces Trial Lawyers
Association, I would first say that we were
very reluctant to come forward in this
setting because of the optics of lawyers

Page 16 making representations where their interests are also parallel with those of the victims that are being dealt with here. We would have rather not have that optics exist, and would have rather that there be some organization other than ourselves that could articulate their concerns.

However, unfortunately victims of accidents, motor vehicle accidents, are not a homogeneous group and is not a group that is organized in any fashion. Motor vehicle accidents occur randomly as the word "accident" implies, and the people involved in the injuries could be pedestrians, passengers, drivers. The only common element among them is the fact that these things tend to happen on our highways and our roads throughout the province. So there's no mechanism and no umbrella organization that exists to speak on their behalf. So as lawyers who are in the industry dealing with personal injury on a day to day basis, we do have some insight and some information about what happens to them on a day to day basis as a result of

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your review, and we'd like it to have a prominent place, the actual figures will come out during the course of the presentations.

at a minimum the insurance industry in this

province from their own figures, not from

any analysis outside of their own figures,

dollars per year in profits. Let me repeat

that because we'd like that to show up in

have been making in excess of 100 million

So number one, the insurance industry throughout the province of Newfoundland and Labrador makes in excess of 100 million dollars per year. The second point we'd like to make as we go through is that this entire inquiry, this entire review, is focused primarily because the insurance industry claims that third party payouts for injury is what is causing them to have losses, and they must be referring to losses in that area of their policy because we know that as an industry they're making a profit. So they are claiming that this payouts to third party injured individuals is what's their problem. In the course of these hearings we will show that the claims losses they are stating are not accurate and we will show that they are able to manipulate how they report their profits because of their operating costs and their reserves. (9:30 a.m.)

MR. GITTENS:

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Q.

I would like you, please, to focus on the concept of their reserves because that is a moving target. I say it's a moving target because the insurance industry, the individual companies, put aside a certain amount of reserves in each year so that they can cover the costs of the third party claims that come before them. However, that is considered part of the loss in that – part of the claims payout in that particular year. So, if I want to hide \$20 million worth of profit and I put that \$20 million into the loss payout in that year, it's not actually paid out, it's reserved, and if a couple years later I make the payout on those claims and it's \$20 million less, then I have \$20 million left over which I will claim as income in later years.

Why do we know this process? Because this process has been done before. We will show that the last time, the last go around of these hearings when the insurance industry claimed that they would have to leave the province because they were making

such grand losses that for the years following that claim -- and we will bring you their figures – they made substantial profits in the range of between 20 and 30 percent on their ROEs, their equity usage.

So, we will show as a consequence of their own figures that we cannot depend on their claims as they report their losses or their reports of their claims payout to be an accurate reflection of what has taken place in any given year.

We will also show that in addition to what the individual companies put aside as their reserves when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC itself puts aside reserves and it's these figures that are reported to GISA which is merely reflecting the figures given to them by the IBC.

So, the second issue I would ask you to pay attention to is the claims losses that are being claimed and the reserves that are being put aside for those losses.

The third item that we will show is that unless this review board has access to and is presented with the full cycle of

rage 21 insurance payments, premiums and revenues, the full cycle, because in certain years the insurance industry makes extreme profits, 20 to 30-32 percent. Now, in those years, they don't say "oh my goodness, we've made too much money. We should give it back". Then they come to some years and there are lean years in the insurance industry and that's when they come before you and say "my God, the sky is falling" and therefore – but, the years that they have made between 20 and 30 percent in profits, they don't say "let's use that to carry us through the lean years".

We will show you that subsequent to the

We will show you that subsequent to the last go around in 2002-2003, for the years 2003 to 2007, the insurance industry's profits from this province was in excess of 20 percent to 30 percent. Now, that was the years when they were supposed to be going broke and we will show you why that cycle is being repeated again.

So, those are the three things we want to illustrate for you. I'm sure my colleagues will illustrate some other

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things, but those are the three that we will focus on from APTLA, so that hopefully you will include that in your report. That is the backdrop against which we appear for those who are not able to appear on their own behalf.

Yes, we have a vested interest in their success and in not changing the regime as it is, but what do we do? Do we say "well, you know, because we might be seen to be selfserving, we should keep our mouths shut" and nobody will show up. We are thankful for some groups like the Spinal Cord Injury and so on, for showing up with their constituents and speaking on their behalf. But, there really is no one here who has the authority or the information of the umbrella group that would represent those diverse people who appear, whether it be in St. John's or in the outports or in the small communities who are only connected by the fact that they've been injured on a highway, a roadway or a parking lot of some sort. So, since they aren't able to organize themselves, we are here to bring you that

information. I thank you for allowing me to make just that preliminary remarks.

3 CHAIRPERSON:

Q. Thank you, Mr. Gittens. Spinal Cord Injury Association.

FRAIZE, Q.C.:

Madam Chairman, members of the Board, we've intervened here – our group is called Spinal Cord Injury Newfoundland and Labrador Inc., formerly Canadian Paraplegic Association.

At this hearing either myself or my colleague, Lara Fraize-Burry, with my firm will be in attendance.

We came forward – when I say "we" I'm

We came forward – when I say "we" I'm talking about our organization – came forward because this hearing and what's going on here is going to have an effect and so, what we've done, we basically are going to present some points that we have to put forward to the Board from our point of view what our interest is in this hearing.

First, any erosion of victim rights is of concern to the Spinal Cord Injury NL and its members. Further, any person could be injured in a motor vehicle accident and as

Page 24 such should be able to maintain an acceptable quality of life, whether they suffer from whiplash or spinal cord injury. One comment: when an accident occurs, you find the victim as they are. Some people have major injuries to begin with and an accident will affect them more than the rest of us. First point.

Our organization's mission is to assist persons with spinal cord injuries and other disabilities to achieve independence, selfreliance and full community participation, but as a group that has a focus on advocacy. We are concerned about all aspects of injury on behalf of our membership. Persons with disabilities, specifically the mobility impaired, but also the rest of the general public, are always at risk of suffering an injury in a motor vehicle accident. Such an injury for a person with a spinal cord injury or mobility impairment could adversely affect their lives, even without a significant change to mobility, could alter their quality of life. These persons could be profoundly impacted by the cap. Keeping

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in mind individuals with these type of injuries, if they get into a second injury situation, the effect on them is dramatic and so, consequently, trying to fit a cap on all types of situations becomes very unfair.

Tort claims compensate injured parties. The cap, on the other hand, penalizes the injured party. The injured party may not be insured. It could be a pedestrian, a person on a bicycle, a person in a wheelchair. So, not all injured parties are insured.

Insurance companies want to define the injury and then allocate the value for the injury. The Courts, in conjunction with the medical evidence presented, determine the injury and quantity and quantify the loss. Now, the insurance companies want to define the injury and define the value of the injury. This seems to imply the insurance companies take the position that the Courts and the medical professionals are unable to define the injury and quantify the injury. As a lawyer, we go to Court if we can't agree on what the injury is and what the amount of damages. We present medical

Compensation, the Workers Compensation system can take an action to collect called subrogation. A worker driving a motor vehicle is at the same risk as the other drivers. Insurance companies want to move the cost back onto the Workers Compensation system, consequently onto the employers, presumably resulting in a higher cost for products and so forth.

A further comment, the more you drive, the greater the chance of an accident. Therefore when considering the taxi industry, there is more risk. Basic logic dictates that more driving you do, the higher the risk, consequently the higher the premiums.

Further comment: the value of vehicles have increased, so has the cost to repair the vehicles. The payout of the claims have to clearly identify the property damage component. We all know what the value of a vehicle is. We just have to look at what we paid for a vehicle 10 years ago, 15 years ago, 20 years ago.

And a last comment: why not concentrate

Page 26

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evidence. We argue. We use the law. We have a history of Court cases. And consequently, any removal of the ability of the Courts to decide upon an injury and a quantification is greatly unfair.

One issue which appears to be not addressed or does not seem to be of concern to the insurance companies is the uninsured motorist and the need to recover under the uninsured motorist's coverage under the insurance policies. These claims, of course, drive up the cost for those who actually pay for the insurance due to persons driving without insurance. The cap is a trade-off of the injured parties' loss and the insurance companies' profits, keeping in mind that insurance companies are private contract – I should say insurance policy is a private contract between the insurer and the insured.

Under the current Workers Compensation system, an injured worker involved with a motor vehicle accident can claim under the Workers Compensation system or take a legal action. If he or she elects to take Workers

Page 28 on reducing the number of accidents, i.e. the cause, rather than penalizing the injured party?

These are our comments and I think you have an idea of where we sit in this situation. We will put forward our position from time to time and we think it's grossly unfair to put a cap on the injured party while allowing accident – not looking at the cause, whether it's drinking and driving, not paying attention. The point is: why are we penalizing the injured party rather than looking at the cause of the accidents?

Those are our comments and as we stated before, either myself or my colleague will be here. The executive director for the organization will be here because we have an interest and we will be commenting and posing questions and we may submit a submission at the end. Thank you once again.

22 CHAIRPERSON:

> Thank you very much. Insurance Bureau of Canada. STAMP, Q.C.:

Page 29 Page 31 0. 1 Madam Commissioner, Commissioners, I will be 1 stabilize them and perhaps to lower them. 2 2 more brief than my colleagues so far. As So, that's the task. This is an 3 you've indicated, Madam Chair, the terms of 3 information gathering exercise, as I 4 reference are essentially that the PUB, the 4 understand it. A report will be provided to 5 Public Utilities Board, has been tasked with 5 the government and of course, the government 6 examining the issues associated with the 6 will make the policy decisions as to what high cost of automobile insurance in this 7 7 should happen. Are there trade-offs? Of 8 8 province and to provide a report to course. We understand that. But, we – the 9 Government outlining, I guess, the Board's 9 hard numbers are here and, as I understand 10 findings. 10 the reports that I've read, the Board's own actuarial consultants can speak to those and 11 Insurance companies are aware that the 11 12 12 cost of providing automobile insurance in show that the conclusions are inescapable. 13 Newfoundland and Labrador is high. You're 13 So, those are my comments initially and 14 aware of that, and of course, the people who 14 we look forward to participating in the 15 pay those high premiums are also aware. 15 presentations before the Board. Thank you. What I'm afraid is perhaps less well (9:45 a.m.) 16 16 17 understood, at the moment at least, is that 17 CHAIRPERSON: 18 those high premiums will have to go higher 18 Q. Thank you, Mr. Stamp. Consumer Advocate. 19 unless some mechanism is addressed or 19 BROWNE, Q.C.: 20 determined or applied to try and control 20 Thank you, Commissioners and colleagues. 21 claims costs. 21 Consumers of the province, the insured, 22 22 ratepayers, are not a ritualistic offering Now, speakers who've spoken previously 23 have spoken to these enormous profits that 23 to be carved up in this proceeding. 24 they somehow believe exist. Every premium Consumers want to control their own destiny 24 25 charged by every insurer in this province is 25 and want to control their own spending. Why Page 32 Page 30 1 approved, as you know, by this Board, and of 1 is it that there are not more offerings for 2 course, by its nature, there is quite a lot 2 consumers coming from the insurance 3 3 of judgment involved because you're setting industry? Why is it that consumers cannot 4 4 opt in to a program for a \$10,000 deductible rates one day and you don't know what the 5 cost will be, their cost that will be 5 or give up their right to sue by paying 6 incurred next week, next month, next year, 6 lesser rates? There are options out there 7 ten years down the road. So, it's a 7 in other jurisdictions which can apply here. 8 8 difficult task to try and match a premium Consumers want to be in control of 9 9 calculation today with all those costs in their own spending. Consumers want rate 10 the future. 10 stability. Consumers don't want to give up But we have the benefit and the Board any rights at the same time unless there is 11 11 has the benefit already of having its own something in it for them. 12 12 actuarial consultants having studied Here, in this province, today it is our 13 13 information in its present engagement and position that the focus should be on the 14 14 15 those reports indicate, of course, 15 losses. What is causing so many losses in 16 unequivocally that the rates currently in 16 the province that reflects on the system? 17 place are not adequate to pay the cost of 17 The case is not about a cap or a deductible. 18 providing the insurance that's provided. The important issue is losses. Why are 18 So, the choice for government ultimately 19 19 there accidents? Why are there more 20 will be to continue the program, continue 20 injuries here? What is going on? the arrangements as they currently exist and 21 In some jurisdictions, winter snow 21 rates will inevitably climb higher or try tires are mandatory. The Province of Quebec 22 22 23 and introduce some mechanism, whatever it 23 has had a good result which brought down 24 might be, to control those claims costs to 24 losses with the introduction of that try and control the cost of premiums, 25 requirement. Why is it there are no 25

June 5, 2	3018		201 / Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 33		Page 35
1	stronger measures available to deal with the	1	of yesterday, but we had a presentation
2	problem of distracted drivers? Why is it	2	previous scheduled by CUPE. So, your
3	that the uninsured remain out there, moving	3	representatives are here, and I'll just ask
4	liabilities, when the Registrar of Motor	4	you to introduce yourselves and –
5	Vehicles informs that there is a disconnect	5	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
6	between the numbering on the insurance	6	Q. Excuse me, Chair.
7	premium and the numbering of the driver's	7	CHAIR:
8	licenses and we need to put in that fix so	8	Q. I'm sorry.
9	that when insurance is cancelled, the	9	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
10	insurer can notify the Registrar and the	10	Q. There is one point that arose from your
11	Registrar can take appropriate action in	11	comments. I'd like it if I could get very
12	reference to that particular vehicle?	12	quick clarification on it.
13	So, I urge caution here in terms of	13	CHAIR:
14	assuming to speak for consumers. Consumers	14	Q. Absolutely.
15	want to be able to empower themselves to	15	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
16	take care of themselves. They don't need	16	Q. And we don't have to deal with it now, but I
17	custodians. They probably don't even need a	17	want to raise it while it's at the top of my
18	consumer advocate if they were empowered by	18	mind. And I don't know how you plan to—when
19	other policies that could be offered by the	19	we refer to a document that's on the PUB
20	insurance industry.	20	website, how do you want us to do that?
21	We look forward to being participants	21	Will you bring the document up or will—like
22	in this hearing. We will bring forward	22	I want to refer to a letter from the
23	evidence pertaining to the loss segment and	23	minister of Service NL to you, as Chair of
24	how to bring improvements in the system. We	24	the PUB, on April 16th, 2018.
25	hope to bring evidence through the Registrar	25	CHAIR:
	Page 34		Page 36
1	of Motor Vehicles. We hope to bring	1	Q. You name the document, sir.
2	evidence of what has been undertaken in	2	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
3	other jurisdictions and indeed, in the City	3	Q. Okay.
4	of St. John's where engineering – engineers	4	CHAIR:
5	are reconfiguring various streets based on	5	Q. And Sara will bring it up on the screen in
6	accident results to try to reconfigure these	6	front of you.
7	streets so these losses are curtailed. We	7	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
8	hope to bring evidence in that regard.	8	Q. So, it's a letter dated April 16th, 2018.
9	We've had an opportunity to speak with	9	CHAIR:
10			CITIII.
1	representatives of the taxi industry. The	10	Q. You wish to refer to that now? Now, sir?
11	representatives of the taxi industry. The taxi industry finds themselves in dire	10 11	
11 12	representatives of the taxi industry. The taxi industry finds themselves in dire straits. They are in Facility. They're		Q. You wish to refer to that now? Now, sir?
1	taxi industry finds themselves in dire	11	Q. You wish to refer to that now? Now, sir? KENNEDY, Q.C.:
12	taxi industry finds themselves in dire straits. They are in Facility. They're	11 12	Q. You wish to refer to that now? Now, sir?KENNEDY, Q.C.:Q. Yes, I do. Just very quickly.CHAIR:
12 13	taxi industry finds themselves in dire straits. They are in Facility. They're paying annual rates in excess of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 thousand dollars. The taxi drivers	11 12 13	Q. You wish to refer to that now? Now, sir?KENNEDY, Q.C.:Q. Yes, I do. Just very quickly.CHAIR:Q. Okay.
12 13 14	taxi industry finds themselves in dire straits. They are in Facility. They're paying annual rates in excess of 8, 9, 10,	11 12 13 14	Q. You wish to refer to that now? Now, sir? KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes, I do. Just very quickly. CHAIR: Q. Okay. KENNEDY, Q.C.:
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June 5	5, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 37		Page 39
1	Q. Is that the correct letter, Mr. Kennedy?	1	Otherwise, we are reviewing and reporting.
2	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	2	And as to the minister's expectation of
3	Q. Yes, it is.	3	recommendations, I have no—we are guided by
4	CHAIR:	4	the Terms of Reference that's been issued to
5	Q. Okay.	5	us.
6	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	6	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
7		7	Q. But the Terms of Reference do come from the
8	Q. And I think it's important, Commissioners, that we understand what we're doing here.	8	
9		9	government and they come from this minister. CHAIR:
1	Now you're—the Chair stated earlier that you		
10	will be—we're conducting a review. You will	10	Q. Absolutely. Absolutely, under the
11	be—I don't know if you used the word	11	legislation, Insurance Companies Act.
12	"findings," but that there would be—you	12	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
13	wouldn't be making recommendations, that the		Q. And we can only assume that the minister
14	terms of reference would be governed, and	14	knows the-when she is giving you the Terms
15	they don't refer to that. In this letter	15	of Reference, she knows the law that governs
16	though from the minister dated April 16th,	16	and how this proceeding will take place.
17	2018, the minister states in the last line	17	CHAIR:
18	or the last two lines, "The process	18	Q. Yes, I can –
19	implemented is independent and transparent	19	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
20	and provides multiple opportunities for	20	Q. So, when I see the minister using words like
21	stakeholder engagement. The Board is	21	"recommendation," it causes me some concern,
22	meeting the deliverables as set out in their	22	but it's not an issue. We can come back to
23	work plan, and I look forward to receiving	23	that later. I don't want to keep these
24	the Board's recommendations by the end of	24	people waiting. I just wanted to raise
25	June as it has committed." So, there seems	25	that, that point.
	Page 38		
1	Page 38 to be a clear expectation from the minister	1	Page 40
1 2	to be a clear expectation from the minister	1 2	Page 40 CHAIR:
2	to be a clear expectation from the minister that the Board would be making	2	Page 40 CHAIR: Q. Well, thank you for raising it, but we're
2 3	to be a clear expectation from the minister that the Board would be making recommendations. So, I think that's an	2 3	Page 40 CHAIR: Q. Well, thank you for raising it, but we're clear on what our job is, Mr. Kennedy.
2 3 4	to be a clear expectation from the minister that the Board would be making recommendations. So, I think that's an important point in terms of the—how this	2 3 4	Page 40 CHAIR: Q. Well, thank you for raising it, but we're clear on what our job is, Mr. Kennedy. KENNEDY, Q.C.:
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2 3 4 5 6	to be a clear expectation from the minister that the Board would be making recommendations. So, I think that's an important point in terms of the—how this review will be conducted, and I don't—we don't need to deal with this now because I	2 3 4 5 6	Page 40 CHAIR: Q. Well, thank you for raising it, but we're clear on what our job is, Mr. Kennedy. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes, we may have to revisit that issue, Chair. Thank you.
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June	,			2017 Automobile insurance Review
	0	Page 41		Page 43
1	Q.	So, good morning. I'd like to thank the	1	why we reached this conclusion and invite
2		Board for the opportunity to speak to you	2	anyone looking for more detailed information
3		today about automobile insurance. CUPE is	3	to read our submission to the Public
4		the largest union with more than 650,000	4	Utilities Board Automobile Insurance. First
5		members across the country. Our 6,300	5	of all, it is important to remember drivers
6		members in Newfoundland and Labrador would	6	are required by legislation to purchase
7		in various sectors included health care,	7	automobile insurance. It isn't an option.
8		post-secondary K to 12 education,	8	It isn't like we're going to decide if we're
9		municipalities, housing, social services,	9	going to buy a coffee or not. Driving
10		libraries among others. CUPE Newfoundland	10	without insurance is a very serious offence
11		and Labrador's members are proud to provide	11	and severe penalties which may include heavy
12		services which support the development of	12	fines and suspension of a driver's licence.
13		vibrant healthy communities and strong local	13	Legislation requiring automobile insurance
14		economies. CUPE Newfoundland and Labrador	14	means private insurance companies have a
15		believes this review provides a valued	15	captive market. Because governments require
16		opportunity to explore the possibilities of	16	drivers to purchase automobile insurance,
17		creating an improved automobile insurance	17	CUPE believes that governments have a
18		system for the province. Instead of just	18	responsibility to ensure that benefits are
19		tinkering with the existing system by	19	fairly delivered at a reasonable cost.
20		tweaking the rates, adjusting the profits,	20	Insurance premiums in Newfoundland and
21		moving the caps up and down, why not seize	21	Labrador are among the highest in the
22		the opportunity to fix the problem once and	22	country. Newfoundland and Labrador was
23		for all? CUPE recommends the creation of a	23	ranked tenth out of 13 jurisdictions in
24		publicly-owned non-profit automobile	24	insurance premium rates in 2017. Ontario
25		insurance that can offer fair, non-	25	report commissioned by the Minister of
Ι.		Page 42		Page 44
1		discriminatory rates and high-quality	1	Finance titled "Clear Benefits Fairly
2		coverage for all licensed drivers, including	2	Delivered: A Review of the Auto Insurance
3		private passenger drivers, independent	3	System in Ontario." This comprehensive
4		commercial owner/operators, and drivers for	4	report compared current provincial auto
5		fleet companies such as trucking, courier	5	insurance premiums for private passenger
6		and taxi companies. By implementing a	6	vehicles in each province and territory. It
7		public auto insurance plan, Newfoundland and	7	supports what ordinary citizens are saying,
8		Labrador would become the fifth province	8	"Auto insurance rates in this province are
9		within Canada to have a publicly-owned	9	too high." In 2016 drivers in Newfoundland
10		publicly-operated system of automobile	10	and Labrador paid approximately 434 million
11		insurance. British Columbia, Saskatchewan,	11	in premiums and received approximately 334
12				'11' ' 1 '
1.0		Manitoba and Quebec have enjoyed the	12	million in claims.
13		benefits of public auto insurance for many	13	(10:00 a.m.)
14		benefits of public auto insurance for many decades under governments of various	13 14	(10:00 a.m.) MS. HILLIER:
14 15		benefits of public auto insurance for many decades under governments of various political stripes. Newfoundland and	13 14 15	(10:00 a.m.) MS. HILLIER: Q. This information filed with the
14 15 16		benefits of public auto insurance for many decades under governments of various political stripes. Newfoundland and Labrador would be in the enviable position	13 14 15 16	(10:00 a.m.) MS. HILLIER: Q. This information filed with the Superintendent of Insurance. The premiums
14 15 16 17		benefits of public auto insurance for many decades under governments of various political stripes. Newfoundland and Labrador would be in the enviable position of being able to learn from experiences of	13 14 15 16 17	(10:00 a.m.) MS. HILLIER: Q. This information filed with the Superintendent of Insurance. The premiums exceeded disbursement payments for direct
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14 15 16 17 18 19		benefits of public auto insurance for many decades under governments of various political stripes. Newfoundland and Labrador would be in the enviable position of being able to learn from experiences of other jurisdictions to design costs to implement made in Newfoundland and Labrador	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	(10:00 a.m.) MS. HILLIER: Q. This information filed with the Superintendent of Insurance. The premiums exceeded disbursement payments for direct claims for almost 100 million dollars. Private companies used this 100 million
14 15 16 17 18 19 20		benefits of public auto insurance for many decades under governments of various political stripes. Newfoundland and Labrador would be in the enviable position of being able to learn from experiences of other jurisdictions to design costs to implement made in Newfoundland and Labrador full service system to meet the vehicle	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 (10:00 a.m.) MS. HILLIER: Q. This information filed with the Superintendent of Insurance. The premiums exceeded disbursement payments for direct claims for almost 100 million dollars. Private companies used this 100 million dollars presumably to cover operating costs
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June 5, 2018			201 / Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 45		Page 47
1	percent of auto insurance services are	1	effectiveness of insurance plans, including
2	provided by approximately 16 insurers. When	2	the quality of the insurance product,
3	common ownership among these are factored	3	reliability of service, capacity of the
4	in, only four companies provide	4	capital to remain within the province, et
5	approximately 84 percent of the automobile	5	cetera. The four public auto insurance
6	insurance business. The automobile	6	plans vary from province to province, but
7	insurance industry in Newfoundland is	7	they share many common factors including:
8	profitable and monopolized. Most of the	8	All Crown corporations with similar core
9	capital generated by auto insurance sectors—	9	values. They the sole providers of the
10	sector does not stay in the province. The	10	mandatory auto mobile insurance plan within
11	head offices for most of these companies are	11	their respective provinces. They are
12	located elsewhere. The profits go directly	12	responsible for driver licensing, vehicle
13	the companies' shareholders. Under a	13	registration, and play a leading role in
14	publicly-owned and administered system, that	14	education programs and road safety and
15	considerable business capital generated by	15	driver improvement. They provide the
16	insurance premiums could be invested here to	16	mandatory insurance coverage and mandatory
17	support the goals of the people of	17	minimum amount of all vehicles registered by
18	Newfoundland and Labrador. Private	18	residence with valid driver's licences in
19	insurance systems tend to be ineffective.	19	their respective province. Because public
20	Disputes lead to a very high percentage of	20	insurance companies are required to insure
21	premiums being used to pay experts and	21	all legal drivers in their respective
22	lawyers and not going directly to the	22	province, they use the driving record of the
23	injured persons. Business costs for private	23	individual and not that of his or her peer
24	insurance systems include duplication,	24	group to calculate the individual premium
25	competitive market and profits. The	25	levels. All drivers in Manitoba and Quebec
	Page 46		Page 48
1	province pubic insurance—insurers of British	1	are required to purchase public automobile
2	Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan		insurance as a part of their annual driver's
3	do not charge higher premiums than those of	3	licence fee. Rate increases in
4	private insurers in other provinces. In	4	Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia
5	fact, the public insurance tends to offer	5	must be approved by the public regulators.
6	rates which are often lower than or at least	6	In Quebec, the base rate of mandatory public
7	comparable to rates in other provinces.	7	auto insurance is set out by the provincial
8	Public automobile insurance companies have	8	statute. Brokers provide the main point of
9	attributed their ability to offer a good	9	contact for consumers looking to purchase
10	insurance product at a lower premium due to	10	auto insurance in their local communities.
11	the following factors. The not-for profit	11	While there are many commonalities, there
12	nature of their mandates. Insurance	12	are also differences among the public
13	Corporation of British Columbia, ICBC,	13	insurance plans of each province including:
14	became the exception following an amendment	14	Public auto insurers in Canada have
15	to its legislation in 2010. Reduced	15	historically operated on a not-for-profit
16	administration costs due to the greater	16	basis. The recent exception is ICBC whose
17	efficiencies and economies of scale. Lower	17	legislation was amended in 2010 permitting
18	marketing costs due to the monopoly status	18	the provincial government to compel ICBC to
19	of mandatory insurance coverage. Reduced	19	pay dividends into the provincial treasury.
20	high-cost claims because of the	20	ICBC is the only for-profit public auto
21	effectiveness of their road safety and the	21	insurance provider in Canada. British
22	driver improvement programs. While premium	22	Columbia is the only province with a public
23	rates are important when considering the	23	auto insurance program which operates solely
24	value of public insurance systems, there are	24	with a tort-based system. Manitoba system
25	other facts which contribute to the	25	operates on a pure no-fault model.
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exploratory research undertaken by New

recommends that a not—that a not-profit

crown corporation created to operate at

Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. CUPE

arm's length from the provincial government

here today to present those reports and in

the order just identified. She will present

each report separately and then each of the

intervenors will have the opportunity to ask

Ms. Elliott questions. We have agreed to

	5, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
1	Page 53		Page 55
1	the order of questioning to proceed as	1	So in the first graph is for each of the
2	follows: The Campaign to Protect Accident	2	five accident years, we're presenting in
3	Victims, the Atlantic Provincial Trial	3	blue what the earned premiums are and you
4	Lawyers Association; Spinal Cord	4	can see the blue graph bar chart is
5	Newfoundland and Labrador, Insurance Bureau	5	increasing year to year and this is with
6	of Canada; the Consumer Advocate and then	6	regards to the 70 percent over the five-year
7	questions from the panel. With that, I	7	period increase in premiums, but at the same
8	would ask Ms. Elliott to start her	8	time you can see the amount of losses in
9	presentation of the first report, the	9	each of those years. In 2012, quite notable
10	Summary of the Taxi Experience in	10	at nearly 6 million, so the losses have far
11	Newfoundland and Labrador.	11	exceeded the premiums for these five
12	MS. ELLIOTT:	12	accident years in Newfoundland and Labrador,
13	A. Good morning. As expressed by Ms. Glynn, we	13	and I'd like to explain and it may come up
14	were retained, Oliver Wyman, to provide	14	later what an accident year is. An accident
15	reports, studies for the Board and our first	15	year in the context of insurance is with
16	report that we prepared for the Board was	16	regards to all claims that occurred in that
17	the Taxi Experience in Newfoundland and	17	year, not when they were settled, not when
18	Labrador. On page 1 of our report, we	18	they were paid or not when they were
19	present the premiums for taxis in the	19	reported, but the event occurred in that
20	province, the written premiums over the last	20	year, so the claims that are reported for
21	five years that were the available data from	21	2012 here, the red bar, and for all
22	2012 to 2016. There have been considerable	22	accidents that occurred in that year,
23	increases in the premium rates for taxis and	23	regardless of what that claim event was
24	over this period, the five-year period, the	24	settled and paid and closed. And in the
25	cumulative change of premiums written in the	25	second graph on that same page, as a result
23		23	
1	Page 54	1	Page 56
1	province for taxis is up 70 percent. And as	1	of the premiums increasing, the loss ratio
2	the graph on the table, the same page,	2	has declined and most notably it was very high in 2012 at 340, but it's still high at
3	shows, it's been increasing over each of the	3	nigh in 2012 at 340 bill it 8 sittl nigh at
4	years. On page 3 of our report, we present		•
		4	203 in 2013 and down in 2016, the 177, but
5	the written premiums by coverage on a five-	5	203 in 2013 and down in 2016, the 177, but although the losses, as we said, might be
6	the written premiums by coverage on a five- year basis and what that percentage increase	5 6	203 in 2013 and down in 2016, the 177, but although the losses, as we said, might be somewhat stable over the five years, it
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June 3	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 57	.	Page 59
1	losses and the associated claims handling	1	no apparent trend in this data." So in
2	expenses, and then the loss ratio is a	2	terms of the cost, there's—you're not saying
3	division of those two. So we have third	3	there's any escalation in the loss cost?
4	party liability, accident benefits, 619	4	MS. ELLIOTT:
5	percent loss ratio, the uninsured motorist	5	A. That's correct, that the costs are—the
6	over 1000 and all coverages combined on a	6	number of claims is fairly limited, it's
7	five-year average of 213. And the total	7	under 200 per year, as you can see, and so
8	amount of losses here, nearly 25 million	8	it dips down, dips back up again, so to me,
9	over the five-year period of which 21	9	it could be weather related, somewhat
10	million and a bit are for third party	10	random, I don't see a pattern there, and
11	liability, and over this five-year period	11	similarly with the average cost per claim,
12	there's under 12 million in premium and, as	12	so the severity amount, the amount paid per
13	we said, nearly 25 million in losses that	13	claim, it goes up, it goes down. On a small
14	are estimated and that is not including any	14	volume of business it would be hard to
15	provisions for operating expenses. The	15	determine the trend rate out of that, that
16	other thing I want to note is that the taxi	16	there's a distinct pattern.
17	business is 95 percent of the premiums are	17	MR. FELTHAM:
18	written through the Facility Association, so	18	Q. Thank you. Now, if we could, I'd like to
19	the rate changes that were referred to in	19	turn to a different document, this is the
20	our report are with respect to rate changes	20	report from Cameron & Associates. Do you
21	1	21	-
$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22\end{vmatrix}$	that were filed by the Facility Association,	22	have that available? I think I put it on the screen.
1	and the remainder of the market is very	23	
23	limited, I'm not even sure who writes the	ı	(10:30 a.m.)
24	remaining five percent of the business.	24	MS. ELLIOTT:
25	MS. GLYNN:	25	A. Yes.
		_	
	Page 58		Page 60
1	Q. Does that conclude your presentation, Ms.	1	MR. FELTHAM:
2	Q. Does that conclude your presentation, Ms. Elliott?	2	MR. FELTHAM: Q. And you've reviewed this report before
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got here on page 4.

Page 61 1 looking at the paper and not the screen, so 1 MS. ELLIOTT: 2 - All right, so the first sentence there, Sure, yes, yes. 2 A. 3 he says, "Taxi rate increases have been 3 MR. FELTHAM: 4 attributed to continuously escalating loss 4 And again, between 2012 and 2016, which is 5 costs." So it's fair to state, though, Ms. 5 the data that you've presented, the claims 6 Elliott, that that statement is not 6 costs, they change from year to year, there's random variation and there's no 7 7 supported by the statistics on the taxi 8 8 claims experience for the period 2012 to escalating trend. 9 2016, on page 4 of your report? 9 MS. ELLIOTT: 10 MS. ELLIOTT: 10 I stand behind that, that's correct. What our report has provided and we have 11 A. 11 MR. FELTHAM: been—participated and were advisors to the 12 12 Thank you. Those are all my questions. O. Board on the FA Rate Applications for their 13 13 CHAIR: taxi, the rate increases that have occurred 14 14 0. Mr. Gittens, do you have any questions for 15 in the province are due to the large gap 15 Ms. Elliott? between the loss amounts for taxis and the MR. GITTENS: 16 16 17 premiums charged. The fact that they have 17 Yes, thank you. In referring strictly to been high and a wide gap between the loss the five years that you have focussed on 18 18 19 amounts and the premiums charged is the 19 here, I take it you're acknowledging that in reason for the rate increases. 20 the insurance industry there is a cycle for 20 21 MR. FELTHAM: 21 insurance and that would apply to the taxi 22 Right, but again, if we go back to your 22 industry TPL figures as well? Q. 23 report on page 4, your report does not 23 MS. ELLIOTT: conclude that there have been escalating 24 24 Well we shouldn't confuse cycle in terms of Α. 25 claims costs. 25 loss experience. Loss experience, as you Page 64 Page 62 MS. ELLIOTT: 1 1 know, inflation increases over time, like 2 That's correct, in terms of the five-year 2 the consumer price index, we see the cost of 3 period that's presented, the losses are 3 eggs increases over time, it doesn't dip extremely large compared to the premiums and 4 back down to what eggs were in 1929, so the 4 5 5 that is the reason for the rate increases. costs keep going up. The cycle reflects with respect to how premiums change over 6 6 MR. FELTHAM: 7 And your conclusion is that while the claim 7 time, so there will be a big increase and Q. 8 costs change from year to year, it's random 8 maybe the market tightens and then they 9 variation verses some form of escalation. 9 soften, they go back down. So the cycle is 10 with respect to premium changes, not the MS. ELLIOTT: 10 I think it would be fair to state that this cost of claims. They generally, depending 11 11 is a five-year snapshot and that the gap unless of course there's reforms that we're 12 12 between the premiums charged and the losses referring to or some other change that goes 13 13 that are occurring, have changed over time. on, costs increase over time. The cost to 14 14 15 We did not go back to 20-year history to 15 repair your car increases over time, so 16 present the loss ratio for this line of 16 that's not cyclical per se. There are different forces that occur that cause maybe 17 business, but I would assure you that the 17 18 losses have increased, that this gap of say one time shift in changes, but the costs go 18 6 million in losses compared to 2 million in 19 19 up over time. 20 premium hasn't occurred for 20 years, so MR. GITTENS: 20 21 Q. 21 there has -Okay, so we can factor into, I'm going to continue to use the word "cycle", we can 22 MR. FELTHAM: 22 factor into a cycle specific items that 23 I'm not asking you to go back to 20 years, I 23 Q. just wanted to look squarely at what you've 24 24 continue to increase over time or individual

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events, such as a reform package or

5 4110 5	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 65		Page 67
1	something of that sort, that occurs on a	1	Q. Including over time, we know that the
2	one-time basis, but this is—is this	2	increase occurs based on inflation or the
3	superimposed on the cycle is what I'm	3	increased costs of repairs, things of that
4	asking?	4	sort, whatever go into the factoring into
5	MS. ELLIOTT:	5	the cost factor, including wages, things of
6	A. No, because the costs keep going up, on	6	that sort.
7	average, over time; things cost more.	7	MS. ELLIOTT:
8	MR. GITTENS:	8	A. Uh-hm.
9	Q. As does everything in inflation, right.	9	MR. GITTENS:
10	MS. ELLIOTT:	10	Q. But in terms of the industry's reaction to
11	A. And then premiums react and as we can see in	11	that, which you were referring to as far as
12	this particular case for a taxi, there's a	12	the premiums are concerned, that does
13	big reaction, there are large increase that	13	reflect a cyclical event?
14	happen occurring and as a result of those	14	MS. ELLIOTT:
15	large increases, that is going to change, if	15	A. I would say in this particular case that the
16	you will the negative profit results for	16	loss ratio, the experience for taxi is very
17	this line of business, but it's changing it.	17	extreme, this is very unusual to see such
18	Now, so the impact of the premium changes is	18	high loss ratios, and I can't speak to why
19	driving the change in the profit or loss, a	19	FA allowed, you know, the timing of the
20	financial loss in this case, so that's the	20	last—the first rate filing which I believe
21	cyclical nature there. So the impact of	21	was 2013 for this taxi filing, the timing of
22	premium changes, how that plays out into	22	when they chose, they had not had a rate
23	whether where's a profit or loss and that	23	change for nearly, I'm estimating it was
24	change over time, that's the cycle. But	24	about ten years prior to that. I don't know
25	with respect to claims in and of itself,	25	the reason for that, so in my opinion that's
	Page 66		Page 68
1	what things cost, you know, putting aside	1	not typical of what occurs, companies don't
2	any economic forces or reform changes, costs	2	let their rates stay stagnant, unchanged for
3	go up over time and there's not a cycle	3	ten years and then see some astronomical
4	there.	4	loss ratio and then put in a rate filing.
5	MR. GITTENS:	5	It's a much, more dynamic and especially
6	Q. Okay, but costs going up tends to be, either	6	with the resources that companies have to
7	along the consumer price index or for some	7	manage their data, collect data.
8	extraneous reason, is there other factors	8	MR. GITTENS:
9	that would impact upon those increased	9	Q. So let me see if I understand a number of
10	costs?	10	things you have said. When you're looking
11	MS. ELLIOTT:	11	
1 11	WIS. ELLIOTT.	11	at the loss claims, you have said, according
12	A. For losses, yes, there are many reasons why,	12	at the loss claims, you have said, according to your responses to Mr. Feltham, that you
			to your responses to Mr. Feltham, that you do not in your report indicate that there is
12	A. For losses, yes, there are many reasons why,	12	to your responses to Mr. Feltham, that you
12 13 14 15	A. For losses, yes, there are many reasons why, weather, density of a community, the traffic density, road conditions, improved road conditions, the safety of cars, I believe,	12 13 14 15	to your responses to Mr. Feltham, that you do not in your report indicate that there is a trend. You refer to it more as a random variation.
12 13 14	A. For losses, yes, there are many reasons why, weather, density of a community, the traffic density, road conditions, improved road conditions, the safety of cars, I believe, this is anecdotally that improved safety of	12 13 14 15 16	to your responses to Mr. Feltham, that you do not in your report indicate that there is a trend. You refer to it more as a random variation. MS. ELLIOTT:
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Page 69 1 making some determination as to what's going 1 MR. GITTENS: 2 to happen in the next year, the best you can 2 Q. Okay. And if I understood part of your 3 say to them is, there'll be another random 3 testimony earlier, you were wondering why 4 variation as opposed to a trend that you can 4 the Facility hadn't adjusted 10 years ago, 5 tell them will be taking place. 5 coming forward or over the period of time. 6 MS. ELLIOTT: 6 Did I understand that correctly from what 7 7 For this particular coverage for taxis there you were saying? 8 is insufficient data upon which to base, if 8 MS. ELLIOTT: 9 you will, a regression analysis to measure, 9 A. To my recollection and I may be off by a 10 but this is a very small segment of 10 couple of years, but not too far, it had been a substantial amount of time since a 11 business. 11 12 MR. GITTENS: 12 rate application came in for their first So, my understanding then and I want to make rate increase. And it might have been said 13 13 sure that I get this clear, is that in terms 14 14 at the rate hearing and I'm not remembering, 15 of the taxi review that you've done, the 15 but yeah, it was a long time ago without a most you can say to the Board is, I cannot rate increase for such a high loss ratio. 16 16 17 say that you are seeing a trend here, but I MR. GITTENS: 17 can say that next year, the year after next 18 18 Q. Understood. So, at the end of the day your 19 there will be some random variation. You 19 comments on the taxi industry is this Board 20 can also say, that at the present time using cannot take away a specific trend even 20 21 these few years, five, there is an 21 though your gut tells you that next year 22 exorbitant differential between the claims 22 it's going to be in triple digits. That's 23 and the premiums. Am I getting that 23 about it. 24 correct? 24 MS. ELLIOTT: 25 MS. ELLIOTT: 25 A. My purpose is not to present a trend in the Page 72 Page 70 1 1 A. Yes. technical term for the Board. I'm looking 2 2 and presenting actual premiums that have MR. GITTENS: 3 Okay. So, we know what you're limiting your 3 been charged in the province and comparing Q. comments to in terms of these five years, I that to the losses, the loss ratios and how 4 4 5 guess the question I would ask is this, had 5 the premium is distributed amongst the 6 you been able to or had you done a longer 6 coverages and that was the purpose of this 7 review, would you—and if it's not going to 7 exhibit. It wasn't to present a trend rate 8 matter, just say—would you have been able to 8 or anything else. 9 tell them there was a trend? Or would you 9 MR. GITTENS: just say, at this point in time, Board, I 10 10 Okay. Having done that, I will move onto Q. the second issue now. When you refer to the can't tell you from these figures what the 11 11 next figure is going to be for the taxi losses, how do you call it, your cost per 12 12 industry for next year? claim loss? 13 13 MS. ELLIOTT: MS. ELLIOTT: 14 14 15 Well, it's very difficult to tell what Yes. 15 Α. A. 16 anything is going to be for -16 (10:45 a.m.) MR. GITTENS: MR. GITTENS: 17 17 That's why we have trends, right. 18 18 And then you work out your loss ratios. Q. Q. When you're referring to that loss, is that 19 MS. ELLIOTT: 19 20 20 a reflection—because you've described the - any line of business. But we know what the premiums are being charged. We have a accident years, all claims that occurred in 21 21 five-year history of what the loss amounts that year regardless of when the claim was 22 22 23 are. I think it would be reasonable for 23 closed. So, when you're referring to all 24 anyone to assume that the subsequent year 24 claims in that year, you're referring—if a

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would be at least a triple digit loss ratio.

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claim happened to have closed in that year,

June 3	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 73		Page 75
1	it's included.	1	five, ten percent less. Sometimes the
2	MS. ELLIOTT:	2	estimate can be lower than what's presented
3		3	by the companies. So, the older accident
	A. If it occurred in that year.		
4	MR. GITTENS:	4	years, the estimates that are presented of
5	Q. In that year and even if it closed in that	5	the ultimate loss when all the claims are
6	year it still wouldn't matter because it	6	settled and closed, are firmer, more
7	closed in that year. But that claim also	7	accurate, for in this case, 2012 than they
8	has a component of a reserve that's put—once	8	would be 2016. So, there's the individual
9	that claim is made in the year, let's pick a	9	adjuster handling the file, dealing with the
10	· -	10	
1	year, 2015, a claim made in 2015.		lawyer, making estimates, that number is in
11	MS. ELLIOTT:	11	there, that's called the case reserve
12	A. An event occurred, yes.	12	estimate and then IBC will add on what is
13	MR. GITTENS:	13	referred to as a loss development factor.
14	Q. An event, thank you very much. An event	14	And it's kind of a bolt number that applies
15	results in a claim and the monies that's put	15	to all these losses. So, that's what's in
16	aside to deal with that eventually will have	16	these numbers.
17	a payout portion, but will also have a	17	MR. GITTENS:
18	reserve.	18	Q. Okay. So, let me see. The adjuster—an
19	MS. ELLIOTT:	19	
			event occurs, let's start off at the start.
20	A. Well, approximately could –	20	An event occurs, like the big bang, right.
21	MR. GITTENS:	21	As a result of that, a claim is made. When
22	Q. Maybe I should have said it in the reverse	22	the claim is made, the adjuster looks at it
23	fashion. They would have a reserve from	23	and says, hmmm, I've got to put aside a
24	which the payout would take place, am I	24	reserve of X number of dollars.
1 25		2.5	MC FILIOTT
25	getting that correct?	25	MS. ELLIOTT:
25		25	
	Page 74		Page 76
1	Page 74 MS. ELLIOTT:	1	Page 76 A. Yes.
1 2	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here.	1 2	Page 76 A. Yes. MR. GITTENS:
1 2 3	Page 74 MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS:	1 2 3	Page 76 A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is
1 2	Page 74 MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS: Q. Please, I'm all here for help.	1 2	Page 76 A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC says, hmmm, X
1 2 3 4 5	Page 74 MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS: Q. Please, I'm all here for help. MS. ELLIOTT:	1 2 3 4 5	Page 76 A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC says, hmmm, X has been put aside, but we're going to bump
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 74 MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS: Q. Please, I'm all here for help. MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, when we refer to ultimate losses and	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 76 A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC says, hmmm, X has been put aside, but we're going to bump that up by Y which is a further reserve on
1 2 3 4 5	Page 74 MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS: Q. Please, I'm all here for help. MS. ELLIOTT:	1 2 3 4 5	Page 76 A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC says, hmmm, X has been put aside, but we're going to bump that up by Y which is a further reserve on the X.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 74 MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS: Q. Please, I'm all here for help. MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, when we refer to ultimate losses and	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 76 A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC says, hmmm, X has been put aside, but we're going to bump that up by Y which is a further reserve on
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS: Q. Please, I'm all here for help. MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, when we refer to ultimate losses and perhaps we'll speak to the 2012 year, it's the oldest of the five years presented. So, this amount would include all, for any accident that occurred in that 12-month calendar period, the amount that has been paid, the amount that the adjuster is looking at the claim file has reserved including any amounts paid for claims handling, legal fees, estimates for that. And that is what is reported by the company to GISA and IBC is their service provider, collects and organizes that data. Once that data has been collected and compiled, for each accident year an estimate is calculated as to how much more or less from that total	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC says, hmmm, X has been put aside, but we're going to bump that up by Y which is a further reserve on the X. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Not necessarily. MR. GITTENS: Q. Not necessarily, but is that what's done? MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, each of these individual claims that occurred, let's say, in 2012, are all reported to IBC. And all of that data is looked at. So, it's not looked at oh, this item here looks a little low, I'll bulk that up and this one looks low and I'll bulk that down. The data is looked at in aggregate and it's looked at over time, how do these claims settle out over time, pay out over
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS: Q. Please, I'm all here for help. MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, when we refer to ultimate losses and perhaps we'll speak to the 2012 year, it's the oldest of the five years presented. So, this amount would include all, for any accident that occurred in that 12-month calendar period, the amount that has been paid, the amount that the adjuster is looking at the claim file has reserved including any amounts paid for claims handling, legal fees, estimates for that. And that is what is reported by the company to GISA and IBC is their service provider, collects and organizes that data. Once that data has been collected and compiled, for each accident year an estimate is calculated as to how much more or less from that total aggregate amount may ultimately be paid.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC says, hmmm, X has been put aside, but we're going to bump that up by Y which is a further reserve on the X. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Not necessarily. MR. GITTENS: Q. Not necessarily, but is that what's done? MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, each of these individual claims that occurred, let's say, in 2012, are all reported to IBC. And all of that data is looked at. So, it's not looked at oh, this item here looks a little low, I'll bulk that up and this one looks low and I'll bulk that down. The data is looked at in aggregate and it's looked at over time, how do these claims settle out over time, pay out over time when they're ultimately close? So, an
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS: Q. Please, I'm all here for help. MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, when we refer to ultimate losses and perhaps we'll speak to the 2012 year, it's the oldest of the five years presented. So, this amount would include all, for any accident that occurred in that 12-month calendar period, the amount that has been paid, the amount that the adjuster is looking at the claim file has reserved including any amounts paid for claims handling, legal fees, estimates for that. And that is what is reported by the company to GISA and IBC is their service provider, collects and organizes that data. Once that data has been collected and compiled, for each accident year an estimate is calculated as to how much more or less from that total aggregate amount may ultimately be paid. Now, for a year like 2012, the estimate is	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC says, hmmm, X has been put aside, but we're going to bump that up by Y which is a further reserve on the X. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Not necessarily. MR. GITTENS: Q. Not necessarily, but is that what's done? MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, each of these individual claims that occurred, let's say, in 2012, are all reported to IBC. And all of that data is looked at. So, it's not looked at oh, this item here looks a little low, I'll bulk that up and this one looks low and I'll bulk that down. The data is looked at in aggregate and it's looked at over time, how do these claims settle out over time, pay out over time when they're ultimately close? So, an estimate is calculated based on the
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, maybe if I could help here. MR. GITTENS: Q. Please, I'm all here for help. MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, when we refer to ultimate losses and perhaps we'll speak to the 2012 year, it's the oldest of the five years presented. So, this amount would include all, for any accident that occurred in that 12-month calendar period, the amount that has been paid, the amount that the adjuster is looking at the claim file has reserved including any amounts paid for claims handling, legal fees, estimates for that. And that is what is reported by the company to GISA and IBC is their service provider, collects and organizes that data. Once that data has been collected and compiled, for each accident year an estimate is calculated as to how much more or less from that total aggregate amount may ultimately be paid.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Yes. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. In addition to that, when that is reported to the IBC, the IBC says, hmmm, X has been put aside, but we're going to bump that up by Y which is a further reserve on the X. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Not necessarily. MR. GITTENS: Q. Not necessarily, but is that what's done? MS. ELLIOTT: A. So, each of these individual claims that occurred, let's say, in 2012, are all reported to IBC. And all of that data is looked at. So, it's not looked at oh, this item here looks a little low, I'll bulk that up and this one looks low and I'll bulk that down. The data is looked at in aggregate and it's looked at over time, how do these claims settle out over time, pay out over time when they're ultimately close? So, an

	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 77		Page 79
1	take it up.	1	that point.
2	MR. GITTENS:	2	MR. GITTENS:
3	Q. Or take it up.	3	Q. So, therefore, what we have is at that point
4	MS. ELLIOTT:	4	in time looking back, a claim that, in fact,
5	A. But typically in this line, it would take it	5	that there were only two million in premiums
6	up.	6	for that year, buy we estimate—in addition
7	MR. GITTENS:	7	to what we've actually paid out, plus what
8	Q. Right, so we now have, as you've explained,	8	we've holding back still for, yet to be paid
9	two levels of a reserve and then that	9	out, six million dollars in total claims.
10	reserve being added onto all the other	10	MS. ELLIOTT:
11	reserves and that being bulked up or bulked	11	A. In total –
12	down. Is that correct?	12	MR. GITTENS:
13	MS. ELLIOTT:	13	Q. For 2012.
14	A. Yes.	14	MS. ELLIOTT:
15	MR. GITTENS:	15	A the estimate when all claims were settled
16	Q. Okay, so that's now put aside. And is	16	and closed including adjusting expenses, it
17	that's what reflected as the loss for that	17	would be about six million dollars, yes.
18	2012 year?	18	MR. GITTENS:
19	MS. ELLIOTT:	19	Q. Okay. So, let me ask you this, it is your
20	A. Yes. In terms of 2012, like, the majority	20	knowledge as to whether or not five years
21	of this has been paid and settled and it's	21	out after the year in question, whatever
22	five years out.	22	year that might be, there are amounts left
23	MR. GITTENS:	23	over in the reserves that are brought back
24	Q. Um-hm, right. So, now we know that that's	24	into profits of the company that's not going
25	been put aside to reflect what the insurance	25	to be paid out because that claim has been
-	Page 78	<u>-</u> -	Page 80
1	industry, whether it's an individual,	1	closed. It turns out that between the two
2	adjuster's level, company level or at the	2	levels of reserves, they reserved more than
3	IBC level, a certain amount has been put	3	they needed to. Which is a good thing, you
4	aside. But when they are reporting these	4	know, we like to make sure they have enough
5	figures, they're reporting that as to the	5	there to pay out, but the reality is if
6	loss for 2012.		
1		6	
1 /		6 7	they've overestimated the reserve, that will
7 8	MS. ELLIOTT:	7	they've overestimated the reserve, that will be available to them in subsequent years as
8	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, the amount that's been paid, it changes	7 8	they've overestimated the reserve, that will be available to them in subsequent years as profit.
8 9	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, the amount that's been paid, it changes over time, of course.	7 8 9	they've overestimated the reserve, that will be available to them in subsequent years as profit. MS. ELLIOTT:
8 9 10	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, the amount that's been paid, it changes over time, of course. MR. GITTENS:	7 8	they've overestimated the reserve, that will be available to them in subsequent years as profit. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, let me, I hope, help explain that.
8 9 10 11	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, the amount that's been paid, it changes over time, of course.	7 8 9 10	they've overestimated the reserve, that will be available to them in subsequent years as profit. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, let me, I hope, help explain that. MR. GITTENS:
8 9 10 11 12	MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, the amount that's been paid, it changes over time, of course. MR. GITTENS: Q. Right. So, that's what they're putting in	7 8 9 10 11	they've overestimated the reserve, that will be available to them in subsequent years as profit. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, let me, I hope, help explain that.
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	2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 81		Page 83
1	calendar year and you say, how much has been	1	A. Or more.
2	paid out in that year? What were my	2	MR. GITTENS:
3	reserves last year at the beginning of the	3	Q. Or more, so therefore this commission should
4	year, December 31? What are they now at the	4	be mindful that when you're talking about
5	current year I'm looking at and any	5	2015, 2016, you're not really able to give
6	difference in there? And so sometimes there	6	them a truly accurate picture of what the
7	are takedowns and reserves or take ups and	7	cost claims are for those years.
8	reserves and that looks at your financial,	8	MS. ELLIOTT:
9	you know, your year-end reporting. That is	9	A. I would say that there was less certainty
10	a different look than what an actuary would	10	with 2016 than there is with 2012, but I
11	look at in terms of statistics and how are	11	also, you know, we do give credence, of
12	the results. So, yes, there can be flows	12	course to the amounts that the case
13	from older years where there's takedowns or	13	adjuster, you know, in these files they'd be
14	maybe there's take ups or whatever it is,	14	dealing with lawyers and estimating what the
15	and when you're looking at that calendar	15	costs are going to be and what the
16	year, you're looking at those changes over	16	settlement is going to be. And so, you
17	time. But in this particular look and it's	17	know, we don't want to dismiss that just
18	a clean look for pricing, we use accident	18	because there is an estimate in there by the
19	year data because it's always, how is that	19	case adjuster who typically would be the
20	one year looking? And it shifts a little	20	experience adjusters handling these type of
21	bit over time, but typically not too	21	files. So, you know, we wouldn't dismiss it
22	dramatically. Like, I would be surprised if	22	and say it has no credibility, but it is
23	2012 changed very much from what we're	23	more uncertain, 2016 and 2012, absolutely.
24	seeing now. And so that is the look—we're	24	MR. GITTENS:
25	pricing and looking at the profit and well,	25	Q. Okay. Now, so that's number 1 and number 2.
	Page 82		Page 84
1	profit if you will and doesn't need a rate	1	Number 3 and forgive me if I am a bit
2	ingrange that's what we look at What		
	increase, that's what we look at. What	2	skeptical of the insurance companies; it
3	you're referring to is changes in reserves,	2 3	
1			skeptical of the insurance companies; it comes with the territory. But if I wanted to underestimate my profits in the insurance
3	you're referring to is changes in reserves,	3	skeptical of the insurance companies; it comes with the territory. But if I wanted
3 4	you're referring to is changes in reserves, that's more of a financial look on the	3 4	skeptical of the insurance companies; it comes with the territory. But if I wanted to underestimate my profits in the insurance industry, I would over estimate my reserves
3 4 5	you're referring to is changes in reserves, that's more of a financial look on the calendar year results. Old years maybe	3 4 5	skeptical of the insurance companies; it comes with the territory. But if I wanted to underestimate my profits in the insurance industry, I would over estimate my reserves
3 4 5 6	you're referring to is changes in reserves, that's more of a financial look on the calendar year results. Old years maybe being—there's takedowns or maybe there's	3 4 5 6	skeptical of the insurance companies; it comes with the territory. But if I wanted to underestimate my profits in the insurance industry, I would over estimate my reserves knowing that five years from now when those
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June 5	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 85		Page 87
1	you referring to that the, well, actuaries	1	CHAIR:
2	that do that, what they said, but we're not	2	Q. Thank you. Spinal Cord Injury Association,
3	using that. We're not using what the bulk	3	do you have –
4	reserves at each individual company sets by	4	FRAIZE, Q.C.:
5	the actuary, by their finance department.	5	Q. Yes, just a few questions. It goes back to
6	These are aggregated industry data and in	6	how I started this off this morning. Can
7	this case and it does happen to be FA data,	7	you tell us, with the data—you have the
8	but 95 percent is taxi, but you know, for	8	number of claims, can you tell us how many
9	other lines of business, that's not the	9	drivers there were?
10	case. We're looking at that aggregated data	10	MS. ELLIOTT:
11	and trying to estimate what that additional,	11	A. For this line of business, taxi, the number
12	different reserve could be higher or lower,	12	of—I assume you're asking vehicles, not
13	should be added on to estimate the ultimate	13	drives, but I don't know either for that
14	cost. So, your reference to these bulk	14	matter.
15	reserves that they want to pat up, maybe the	15	FRAIZE, Q.C.:
16	actuary, for some reason, has—let me just	16	Q. The reason why I'm asking, insurance
17	make sure I'm crystal clear here. Actuaries	17	premiums are based on risk, would you agree?
18	are required to reserve what is their best	18	MS. ELLIOTT:
19	estimate for their financial statements.	19	A. Yes.
$\frac{19}{20}$	There's a range around that, of course, but	20	FRAIZE, Q.C.:
21	there's no intent by any actuary, by any	21	Q. So, therefore, if for instance, a person
22	appointed actuary to bulk up, you know, to	$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22\end{vmatrix}$	drives 10,000 kilometres a year and another
23		$\begin{vmatrix} 22 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix}$	person drives 70,000 a year, there's a
24	pat things that's not appropriate, but	I	*
25	hindsight may say, oh, they happen to be too high for that particular year and maybe too	25	greater risk factor of an accident? MS. ELLIOTT:
23		23	
1	Page 86	1	Page 88
	low for the next year; that occurs. So,		A. There would be an increased likelihood, yes.
$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	theoretically, yes, you could do what you	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	FRAIZE, Q.C.: Q. Now, the taxi business, it's commercial
	suggested, but that's not much understanding of what occurs.	4	
4 5	MR. GITTENS:	l	insurance.
\int_{0}^{2}		\int_{C}	MS. ELLIOTT:
6	Q. Okay, thank you very much, but when we get	I	A. Correct.
7	into the other sections and we deal with the	7	FRAIZE, Q.C.:
8	industry as a whole and we look at the years	8	Q. It's not private, you know, you buy
9	2003 to 2007, if we see that the industry	9	insurance for your own vehicle. Now, in
10	took out 20 to 30 percent in profits during	10	your data, can you tell us or was it shown
11	those years, one would have to say, maybe	11	to you or can it be determined that with the
12	the theory that they wouldn't do that would	12	number of claims, how many drivers there
13	have to be considered.	13	were?
14	(11:00 a.m.)	14	MS. ELLIOTT:
15	MS. ELLIOTT:	15	A. The number of drivers is not provided in the
16	A. Well, I think it's important to look at the	16	GISA exhibits that we have. So, I don't
17	context of why those reserves were	17	know the answer to that.
18	established at the time.	18	FRAIZE, Q.C.:
19	MR. GITTENS:	19	Q. Did they give you the number of cars?
20	Q. Right, well, we can look at context, but we	20	MS. ELLIOTT:
21	must also look at results, but that's	21	A. It's not provided in the GISA exhibit. And
22	another discussion for later down in the	22	the reason for that, it's not that they are
23	process. Thank you very much for your co-	23	trying to hide it, it's that it's often
24	operation in answering my questions. That's	24	written by fleets and the number of cars
1 25	مأا	25	aren't or vahicles are not provided in that

25

all.

25

aren't, or vehicles are not provided in that

June 5, 2018 Page 89 1 format. So, when the taxi exhibit is 1 taxi companies that have accidents, they do 2 2 published for the industry, the number of damage to other individual who have a 3 3 vehicle and also the personal injury aspect, cars, vehicles, taxis, vehicles are not 4 provided. However, if you reference a 4 does your report reflect that? The 5 Facility Association Rate Filing you can see 5 accidents they cause and the division 6 the number of vehicles in that case. And between property damage and personal injury? 6 7 7 they would also have that information with MS. ELLIOTT: 8 8 respect to driver record abstracts that are So, third party liability which we have 9 ordered, so they would know how much drivers 9 presented and is the focus of our discussion 10 that they have, but I don't happen to have 10 because it represents 90 percent of the that information. premium, this information here is not 11 11 FRAIZE, O.C.: 12 available to us in the format of the GISA 12 13 Would there be a variance in premiums—okay, exhibit to separate, distinguish between the 13 14 the premiums that are charged to the taxi 14 bodily injury component and the property 15 companies, are they standard across the 15 damage component which the two together board? Are they based on the number of cars comprise TPL. Again, that information would 16 16 17 they have or is it based on the number of 17 be available through the Facility Association's own data, that's available to 18 drivers they have. How do they figure out 18 19 what taxi -19 them. 20 20 MS. ELLIOTT: FRAIZE, Q.C.: 21 Well, the rate would be set per vehicle and 21 Q. So, would I be correct in saying this, the 22 it would reflect a number of factors 22 data that we have, we don't know how many 23 23 drivers. We may know how many vehicles. We including what limit of liability that they 24 purchased; what their driving record is; any 24 do not know the mileage. We don't know how 25 convictions that they have. There would be 25 they divide it up between a good drive and a Page 90 Page 92 a number what are referred to as rating 1 1 bad driver, is that correct? 2 variables. So, the rate would vary by MS ELLIOTT: 2 3 individual. 3 Yes, that would be correct. A. 4 FRAIZE, O.C.: 4 FRAIZE, O.C.: 5 Now, quoting Open Line, seems to talking 5 Okay. And also within the taxi business 6 about this, there was a limo driver that there are private individuals that work for 6 7 made reference that his mileage, he doesn't 7 a taxi company and they have their own 8 put that much mileage on his vehicles, but 8 drivers as well. Do you know if the driver 9 9 abstracts for those independents that are he's being charged the same premium as a taxi that would drive 10 times the mileage, under one taxi umbrella, are those also 10 10 is that correct? Are they just lumped in? looked at by the Facility? 11 11 12 MS. ELLIOTT: 12 MS. ELLIOTT: I would have to look that up to confirm, I believe a driver abstract is obtained for 13 A. 13 A. okay, I would have to look that up. each driver on the vehicle. 14 14 15 15 FRAIZE, Q.C.: FRAIZE, Q.C.: 16 Q. Now, in your information, was there a 16 Q. Now, would there be—is there any restriction 17 distinction between property damage and 17 if an individual has a habit of having an personal injury claims? 18 accident, say one a year? Is that picked up 18 by the Facility organization, a driver? 19 MS. ELLIOTT: 19 20 20 MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, we provided—the amount of property damage, like collision, comprehensive is 21 21 A. You're and I would like to answer your very limited for taxis. Is that what you're 22 questions, but you're sort of wading into 22 23 asking about? 23 underwriting and of taxi business in how FA 24 FRAIZE, Q.C.: 24 underwrites its business and that was not 25 the purpose of my review. I was looking at 25 Q. No, I'm asking, like, taxi drivers that or

June 5	5, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 93		Page 95
1	the statistics that are provide through GISA	1	occurred, but have not yet been reported,
2	for taxi. I would answer your question if I	2	sometimes referred to as IBNR.
3	knew, but I do not work for FA. I'm not an	3	MS. ELLIOTT:
4	underwriter and I don't have the answer to	4	A. Yes, so there's—the factor that I referenced
5	those questions.	5	there that GISA prepares and it's published
6	FRAIZE, Q.C.:	6	in their exhibits that would encompass
7	Q. No further questions.	7	claims that are late reported that you're
8	CHAIR:	8	referring to. So, if a claim occurred in
9	Q. I'm noticing we are past our point of break	9	November of 2012, but it didn't get reported
10	time. Is it the wish, we can take a 20	10	until January of 2013, these development
11	minute break or so and let everybody get	11	factors would account for late reported
12	refreshed and we'll come back to you, IBC.	12	claims plus any changes in what the, beyond
13	(BREAK – 11:08 A.M.)	13	what's reported by the companies to an
14	(RESUME – 11:35 A.M.)		ultimate level. So, it's an all-
15	CHAIR:	15	encompassing factor that GISA provides.
16	Q. Are you ready, Mr. Stamp?	16	STAMP, Q.C.:
17	STAMP, Q.C.:	17	Q. Right. And so that the adjuster in each of
18	Q. Yes, I am, ma'am.	18	the individual insurance companies has his
19	CHAIR:	19	files folders, has his claims files, he's
20	Q. Okay, whenever you're ready.	20	looking at those files, that's the files
21	STAMP, Q.C.:	21	he's actually working on.
22	Q. Ms. Elliott, when you're ready. Okay? I	22	MS. ELLIOTT:
23	just wanted to come back to the question	23	A. The individual adjuster.
24	that one of the earlier individuals had	24	STAMP, Q.C.:
25	asked about and that was the adjustment to	25	Q. Individual claims files. And so he's doing
==	Page 94		Page 96
1	the claims adjusters' calculations for	1	his assessment, his analysis as he's
2	reserves and then you spoke about somebody	2	required to do, required to come up with a
$\frac{2}{3}$	at GISA, did you not, making a further	3	reserve and I take it that that reserve is
4	adjustment?	4	reviewed annually, at least, to make sure
5	MS. ELLIOTT:	5	it's current and reasonable.
6	A. And these are referred to as lost	6	MS. ELLIOTT:
7	development factors.	7	A. I'm sure more than annually, but yes.
8	STAMP, Q.C.:	8	STAMP, Q.C.:
9	Q. Um-hm.	9	Q. Maybe more than annually. And then, of
10	MS. ELLIOTT:	10	course, the industry knows that out there
11	A. So, GISA reviews the industry aggregated	11	are unreported claims. And so one of the
12	data and based on the history of how claims	12	features that I recall looking at some of
13	settle over time for a particular accident	13	the taxi information was that how frequently
14	year, development factors are determined and		claims went a long time without being
15	then that is applied to the reported	15	reported. Did you know—I don't know if you
16	accident year data to estimate what the	16	saw that in some of the materials. It's it
17	ultimate costs will be when all the claims	17	the Cameron report actually, but I don't
18	are closed and settled. So, yes, so GISA	18	know if you would have –
19	determines factors that are applied to the	19	MS. ELLIOTT:
20	data.	20	A. Well, there certainly are claims where
21	STAMP, Q.C.:	20 21	there's a delay in reporting, but there is a
21 22	Q. I'm not sure if I understand what I'm going	21 22	statute of limitations. So, certainly for
$\begin{vmatrix} 22 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix}$	to be speaking about completely, but I	23	2012 that would not be the case. And I'm
24	believe there is a factor to be included in	23	sure there are circumstances where there's a
		l	
25	the reserves for claims that have actually	25	delay, yes.

1	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
1	Page 97		Page 99
1	STAMP, Q.C.:	1	adjusters and its own analysis to come up
2	Q. Well, I guess what I'm sort of focused on is	2	with a proper reserve in each of these
3	that the insurance companies, themselves	3	years.
4	would know this, but GISA, which is an	4	MS. ELLIOTT:
5	independent group from the insurance	5	A. Yes, the companies report, in some cases,
6	companies, it has to understand that	6	they're reporting daily; sometimes it's
7	historically when they get the information	7	monthly, but they are reporting very
8	in from the individual adjusters, we'll say,	8	regularly to GISA, but GISA reviews, in this
9	with the claims reserves that they've	9	particular case, annually, the factors, yes.
10	calculated, but absent from that because	10	STAMP, Q.C.:
11	they don't have a file folder, there's	11	Q. Now, Ms. Elliott, and I don't expect you to
12	claims that have not yet been reported to	12	remember all of this because obviously some
13	those adjusters. They don't have the files	13	of it is a time ago, but I checked a notice
14	for them, therefore, they can't reserve, but	14	published on the PUB website. It's actually
15	GISA knows, historically, this is what	15	published on October 27, 2015. I bet you
16	happens.	16	won't know about this, but it referred to a
17	MS. ELLIOTT:	17	May 22, 2015 application by Facility
18	A. Yes.	18	Association for rate adjustment for taxi and
19	STAMP, Q.C.:	19	limousine which is the group we're talking
20	Q. So they quantify in some ways, as best they	20	about in this first report that you've done.
21	can, I guess, that the reserve has be	21	And in that notice on the PUB website they
22	included as well.	22	refer to that, this occasion, this May 22nd,
23	MS. ELLIOTT:	23	2015 as the third application for a rate
24	A. Right, there is both factors for claim count	24	adjustment by Facility for the taxi group in
25	development and sometimes the number of	25	three years. So, I'm assuming that
	Page 98		Page 100
1	claims reported reduces because someone	1	somewhere in the three year period, '13,
2	might submit a claim and then they realize	_	21 4 21 7 41 4 11 41
	8	2	'14, '15, there are actually three
3	well, I'm fine after all and they withdraw	3	applications to the PUB for rate increases.
3 4			applications to the PUB for rate increases.
	well, I'm fine after all and they withdraw	3	applications to the PUB for rate increases.
4	well, I'm fine after all and they withdraw the claim. So, it can be fewer claims	3 4	applications to the PUB for rate increases. Now, I don't expect you to remember all that
4 5	well, I'm fine after all and they withdraw the claim. So, it can be fewer claims reported eventually that are part of the	3 4 5	applications to the PUB for rate increases. Now, I don't expect you to remember all that of that, but that's what they publish.
4 5 6	well, I'm fine after all and they withdraw the claim. So, it can be fewer claims reported eventually that are part of the system then initially reported, but that can	3 4 5 6	applications to the PUB for rate increases. Now, I don't expect you to remember all that of that, but that's what they publish. MS. ELLIOTT:
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	well, I'm fine after all and they withdraw the claim. So, it can be fewer claims reported eventually that are part of the system then initially reported, but that can go both ways, of course. And then there's also separate and different factors for the dollar amount. How much will the amounts that are reported by all companies together in aggregate, how will that change over	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	applications to the PUB for rate increases. Now, I don't expect you to remember all that of that, but that's what they publish. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, well, I don't remember the number of applications we do reference in our report on page 2, the approved rate changes by the Board and you're right, I don't recall anything interim that may not have been
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	well, I'm fine after all and they withdraw the claim. So, it can be fewer claims reported eventually that are part of the system then initially reported, but that can go both ways, of course. And then there's also separate and different factors for the dollar amount. How much will the amounts that are reported by all companies together in aggregate, how will that change over time? And an estimate is created for what the cost will be by accident year, what the ultimate cost will be when everything is closed and finished. STAMP, Q.C.:	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	applications to the PUB for rate increases. Now, I don't expect you to remember all that of that, but that's what they publish. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, well, I don't remember the number of applications we do reference in our report on page 2, the approved rate changes by the Board and you're right, I don't recall anything interim that may not have been approved. I don't recall. STAMP, Q.C.: Q. So, those are the rate changes that were approved. Now, I want to ask this question, but I want to maybe preface it by making
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	well, I'm fine after all and they withdraw the claim. So, it can be fewer claims reported eventually that are part of the system then initially reported, but that can go both ways, of course. And then there's also separate and different factors for the dollar amount. How much will the amounts that are reported by all companies together in aggregate, how will that change over time? And an estimate is created for what the cost will be by accident year, what the ultimate cost will be when everything is closed and finished. STAMP, Q.C.: Q. And that's the GISA group that gets that ultimate number that they introduce into thefor the reserves and paid amounts. MS. ELLIOTT: A. With respect to this exhibit, it's—taxi, yes, it is a GISA.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	applications to the PUB for rate increases. Now, I don't expect you to remember all that of that, but that's what they publish. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, well, I don't remember the number of applications we do reference in our report on page 2, the approved rate changes by the Board and you're right, I don't recall anything interim that may not have been approved. I don't recall. STAMP, Q.C.: Q. So, those are the rate changes that were approved. Now, I want to ask this question, but I want to maybe preface it by making sure that we're all clear. When an application is filed by Facility Association, for example, for the taxi and limousine group for a rate, then there's an analysis done and obviously, I think your firm is involved in that analysis typically

Page 101 1 of, I guess, that information and trying to 2 come to a proper, I guess, calculation or 3 determination as to what that rate increase 4 or adjustment should be. 5 MS. ELLIOTT: Right. We would, FA would submit an A.

6 7 application to the Board with their support. 8 We would review it and rather rigorously, I 9 would say, and then we would test 10 alternative assumptions that we may find more reasonable and we would suggest those 11 to the Board and the Board would make a 12 13 determination as to what it finds reasonable 14 and appropriate and approved accordingly. 15

(11:45 a.m.)

16 STAMP, Q.C.:

So, when I look at the chart on your page 5, 17 Q. 18 at the top of your page 5, Ms. Elliott, 19 that's the one that shows the earned premium 20 being the smaller blocks in each year and 21 the ultimate loss including expenses being a 22 much larger block, as you say, it's a very 23 significant gap. But is it fair to say that when rate setting is being done, this is not 24 25 what's looking to be achieved. I mean,

Page 102

what's looking to be achieved, I take it, is 1 2 that these numbers, that these blocks will 3 match each other.

4 MS. ELLIOTT:

5 A. Well, I wouldn't say match. I would say 6 that the red line, the red bar should be 7 lower than the blue bar, not match.

STAMP, Q.C.:

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9 O. To allow for the other expenses and so on. 10 But what I'm assuming is therefore rate setting is not looking to achieve this 11 12 result.

13 MS. ELLIOTT:

And this is not rate setting. This is the 14 15 presentation of the statistics.

16 STAMP, Q.C.:

17 Oh, I understand, but it does, I guess, О. reflect on how adequate or inadequate rates 18 may have been in any particular accident 19 year and we can see here that in 2013 for 20 21 example, '14, '15, '16, the ultimate loss that's been identified is significantly 22

> higher than the premium. And I presume Facility, nor the Board, set out to have that be the outcome.

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Page 103

1 MS. ELLIOTT:

2 A. That would be correct. That would be my 3 understanding, that no one would intend to 4 have premiums of less than 2 million and 5 losses of 6 million.

6 STAMP, O.C.:

7 Q. So, the idea is that because it's a 8 prospective exercise, it's difficult to be 9 precise. You're not going to ever, I guess, 10 be exactly on and identify that, but you hope to be close. And as it turns out, in 11 these several years that you've looked at 12 here, that estimate as to what premiums 13 ought to be and the actual costs that are 14 15 incurred have been dramatically different. 16

MS. ELLIOTT:

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With all due respect and defend my Α. profession, this is not typical results, taxi here. And if you're managing a portfolio, you know, whatever company you work for, you would not want to see these results. So, as I said earlier, I don't know the reason for why there was a delay in putting forth a rate proposal by FA, but typically these bars would be the opposite,

Page 104

1 not quite the opposite, but you know, the 2 blue bar, the premiums would be higher than 3 he losses and the actuary would be doing their best to forecast what they believe the 4 5 rates should be. And sometimes in hindsight 6 you'll see that, you know, you were pretty 7 good and sometimes, you were too high, too 8 low, but you're forecasting and you can't 9 always be a hundred percent accurate.

10 STAMP, Q.C.:

But at page 2 your do indicate, Ms. Elliott, 11 0. that there was a rate, I guess, approval, 12 general rate approval of 50.1 percent, 13 that's a global rate, I guess, to be broken 14 15 down over all the sectors, but that was an 16 approval for taxi and limousine service at 17 August 2013.

MS. ELLIOTT:

19 Correct. Α.

20 STAMP, O.C.:

And that rate that was approved, I don't Q. what the rate that was requested was, but unlikely to be exactly that same rate, but a rate was requested and a rate was approved in August 2013, but when I look at your page

June 3	, 2010		2017 Automobile insurance Review
.	Page 105		Page 107
1	4 chart, the '14 and '15 results, like,	1	it's a matter in this particular case is how
2	don't tie in with that 50 percent rate	2	credible statistically is the data that is
3	approval, the results are more unattractive.	3	available to prepare the rate indication.
4	The results are worse.	4	And so to the extent that the database is
5	MS. ELLIOTT:	5	small, it wouldn't be fully credible. And
6	A. I'm sorry, what was your question.	6	therefore, weight would be assigned to
7	STAMP, Q.C.:	7	another source which may not have as large,
8	Q. Well, my question is, rate approval was	8	if you will, implied needed rate increase.
9	given for taxi and limousine in August 1,	9	And as a result the Board would have
10	2013. So, I take that with that rate	10	approved or did approve a 50 percent rate
11	approval the expectation was going forward,	11	increase that they believe was fully
12	in '14 for example, we would see a chart	12	supported and defendable, albeit, if you
13	where the loss, sorry, the ultimate loss	13	look strictly at the taxi experience, you
14	including expenses would be lower that	14	would have said, oh my goodness, you know,
15	premium. That's what we would expect to see	15	six million in losses and two million in
16	in '14 after the rate increase in '13.	16	premium, you know, we need to more than
17	MS. ELLIOTT:	17	triple the rates, but that's not how the
18	A. No.	18	rate making process works. We also look at
19	STAMP, Q.C.:	19	the credibility of that data; how reliable
20	Q. No?	20	is it in the process, so.
21	MS. ELLIOTT:	21	STAMP, Q.C.:
22	A. No. That would have, obviously, been nice,	22	Q. I think I understand what you're saying, but
23	perhaps, you know, as a target of course,	23	I'm still trying to sort of, look at having
24	that the losses would be less than the	24	the rate increase in August of 2013, so I'm
25	premium, but no, that was not to be achieved	25	looking at now, what do I expect to see, you
	Page 106		Page 108
1	with the 50 percent increase or even the—and	1	know, in September looking forward to '14,
2	obviously with the 70 percent cumulative	2	what's my expectation at Facility? I've got
3	increase that has been in evidence from 2012	3	this rate increase or what's—maybe more
4	to 2016, the 70 percent increase that	4	importantly, what's the expectation that the
5	actually went through in the written	5	Board would have when they would increase
6	premiums, that has not brought the loss	6	rates by 50 percent in August, what do they
7	ratio down to such that the premiums are	7	expect to see in August 2013? What do they
8	greater than the losses.	8	expect to see in 2014?
9	STAMP, Q.C.:	9	MS. ELLIOTT:
10	Q. But was it intended to or was it intended to	10	A. Well, I have footnote, if you will, in our
11	keep this separation—was it intended that	11	report that subsequent to the three rate
12	this gap, as large as it is, would continue?	12	changes that are listed that were
13	MS. ELLIOTT:	13	accumulatively 131 percent, they were also
14	A. Based on the evidence and support provided	14	additional rate increase that area
15	in the individual rate applications and	15	accumulative to 244 percent. So, you know,
16	there have been several since the first one	16	effectively, the goal is to have rates that
17			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 - '	of 50 percent, a certain rate increase was	17	area adequate and appropriate in the
18	of 50 percent, a certain rate increase was supported and defended and approved by the	17 18	area adequate and appropriate in the circumstance to cover the cost of claims.
18 19	supported and defended and approved by the	18	circumstance to cover the cost of claims,
19	supported and defended and approved by the Board. Because the database for the FA taxi	18 19	circumstance to cover the cost of claims, the operating expenses and a provision for
19 20	supported and defended and approved by the Board. Because the database for the FA taxi experience and it's essentially the total	18 19 20	circumstance to cover the cost of claims, the operating expenses and a provision for profit. So, that would be the goal.
19 20 21	supported and defended and approved by the Board. Because the database for the FA taxi experience and it's essentially the total taxi book, is small, it's not fully	18 19 20 21	circumstance to cover the cost of claims, the operating expenses and a provision for profit. So, that would be the goal. STAMP, Q.C.:
19 20 21 22	supported and defended and approved by the Board. Because the database for the FA taxi experience and it's essentially the total taxi book, is small, it's not fully credible, so it's not just a matter of	18 19 20 21 22	circumstance to cover the cost of claims, the operating expenses and a provision for profit. So, that would be the goal. STAMP, Q.C.: Q. Sure. And I'm not trying to, please don't
19 20 21 22 23	supported and defended and approved by the Board. Because the database for the FA taxi experience and it's essentially the total taxi book, is small, it's not fully credible, so it's not just a matter of perhaps there's uncertainty to the loss	18 19 20 21 22 23	circumstance to cover the cost of claims, the operating expenses and a provision for profit. So, that would be the goal. STAMP, Q.C.: Q. Sure. And I'm not trying to, please don't misunderstand where I'm coming from, I'm not
19 20 21 22	supported and defended and approved by the Board. Because the database for the FA taxi experience and it's essentially the total taxi book, is small, it's not fully credible, so it's not just a matter of	18 19 20 21 22	circumstance to cover the cost of claims, the operating expenses and a provision for profit. So, that would be the goal. STAMP, Q.C.: Q. Sure. And I'm not trying to, please don't

June 5, 2018 Page 109 Page 111 1 from '13 when a rate was ordered to be—that 1 its data and other data to try and give you 2 2 was approved by the Board at that time, then a reliable guide to what the rate should be. 3 3 MS. ELLIOTT: looking ahead to '14, the expectation that 4 the Board would have presumably is that they 4 Right, and as I expressed earlier, it was – A. 5 would not see '14 results like we see here. 5 you know, they were very large, 50 percent 6 They would have hoped that the rate increase is a large rate increase with a very 6 7 7 rigorous review, and that was the rate that they gave would achieve the objective 8 8 of making premium a match for the ultimate change that the Board approved, that it 9 9 losses and operating expenses and so on. believed was well supported and defendable, 10 MS. ELLIOTT: 10 and that was the process. It was not a Well, I will frame my response that the process to say what do we need to do to get 11 11 Board would have approved, in my 12 the loss ratio down to a more reasonable 12 understanding, the Board would have approved level, how much, you know, should we 13 13 a rate change that they believed was 14 14 approve. 15 supported on the data and the evidence 15 STAMP, Q.C.: provided, which does not necessarily mean 16 16 I guess, all I'm saying, Ms. Elliott, is O. that the loss ratios that are presented by 17 that when you set the rates or when the 17 Board sets the rates, it doesn't have the 18 FA in a rate application which, you know, 18 19 clearly would have been high, that the 19 benefit of hindsight in a sense. They're 20 target that they looked strictly only at 20 setting rates for the future, aren't they? 21 those loss ratios and said, gee, what kind 21 MS. ELLIOTT: 22 of rate increase do we need to get these 22 A. Yes, it is. We do rely on history. 23 down to a level that we think, you know, 23 STAMP, Q.C.: 24 will be 75 percent or whatever number. 24 Sure, you do. Q. 25 That's not the exercise of rate making 25 MS. ELLIOTT: Page 110 Page 112 1 1 because as I expressed earlier, we want to A. And the data and the portfolio of risk, but 2 look at that database and assess how 2 it's taking that history and trying to 3 forecast what will those costs be and what credible it is. And unfortunately, in the 3 4 circumstance we have very high loss ratios, 4 the premium will be based on what you know. 5 but the data is not credible, it's a small 5 STAMP, Q.C.: 6 volume. So, it's a difficult situation, but 6 And taking all of that information that they Q. 7 the Board, is my understanding, would have 7 had available to them, the documentation 8 8 approved a rate change that they believed that was presented, the information that was 9 9 was appropriate and fully supported and presented, and all the data that they could defendable in the circumstances which did 10 10 sort of bring in to study this, to analyze not necessarily bring the loss ratio down to 11 what they should do, the expectation when 11 what FA might have wanted it to be. they gave rate increase in August of '13 12 12 13 would be that that would hopefully achieve 13 STAMP, Q.C.: 14 But the expectation, when you use the term 14 the expenses and costs that Facility would "not credible", I take it it's not like it's 15 15 incur in '14 and going forward? 16 dishonest, it's just statistically lacking 16 MS. ELLIOTT: 17 They would have likely submitted a rate 17 something. Α. MS. ELLIOTT: 18 application for their perspective, what they 18 19 thought it would, and I would have perhaps, It's limited, it's thin, there's not very 19 Α. 20 20 I'm sure I did, have a different perspective many claims. 21 and that was reviewed and the Board made a 21 STAMP, Q.C.: 22 So, you add another data to try and help you 22 decision on that. Q. 23 understand, when this is all going on, I 23 STAMP, Q.C.:

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Q.

take it, what would happen with Facility

going forward and you try and incorporate

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Again I'm – perhaps you're interpreting my

questions as some kind of criticism, but I

Page 113 Page 115 1 don't mean that. 1 A. What rate is defended and supported, yes. 2 2 MS. ELLIOTT: STAMP, Q.C.: 3 3 Right, and that's the basis, and, of course, No. no. Q. A. 4 STAMP, Q.C.: 4 they have FA's actuaries present their view 5 What I'm saying is that as it turns out with 5 of things, and Oliver Wyman, on behalf of Q. 6 the benefit of hindsight, '14 was not 6 the Board as the consulting actuary presents answered, the year '14 with the rates that 7 7 its view of things, and the Board picks 8 8 were approved in '13, didn't achieve the through what they need to pick through to 9 9 kind of result that the Board was determine a rate? 10 anticipating would occur? 10 MS. ELLIOTT: Yes. 11 MS. ELLIOTT: 11 Α. 12 No, that's not what I would agree to. The 12 STAMP, O.C.: A. Board would have looked at the defence for 13 13 But when they pick that rate, and, you know, 14 the rate indication that would have been 14 no one expects it to be perfect, obviously, 15 presented, and in the case of FA, there's no 15 but their anticipation – I guess, what they profit loading allowed, so it's the losses presume will happen or hope will happen, or 16 16 17 and the expenses here, and would have 17 expect will happen, I suppose, is that going forward in 2014 we won't see what we 18 approved a rate change on that basis, as 18 19 opposed to looking forward with a certain 19 actually do see in 2014, we won't see this other goal because – and this hinges on the 20 20 significant margin, significant gap, between 21 credibility of the data. So I think, if I 21 earned premium and ultimate loss? 22 understand correctly, you're looking at it 22 MS. ELLIOTT: 23 and saying, gee, if the loss ratio was 200 23 A. I'm going to make sure I'm very clear. When or 300, whatever the number is, that a rate a rate change is put through, it would be 24 24 25 change would have been put forth to bring 25 the anticipation of everybody that we would Page 114 Page 116 1 see higher premiums when they're implemented that to a more appropriate level, and 1 2 2 conceptually, yes, that would occur on FA'S and those higher premiums are charged, and 3 data to the extent it's credible, and then 3 as a result, if those higher premiums are a 4 some other source needs to be used for the larger percentage increase, then the claims 4 5 balance, and that other source may cause 5 cost might be increasing and you would see 6 that rate change to be lower than one might 6 the loss ratio decline. That would be the 7 expect in the circumstance. 7 anticipated result. 8 8 STAMP, Q.C.: (12:00 P.M.) 9 STAMP, O.C.: O. And when you say "the other data that might 9 cause it to be somewhat different", that 10 10 Okay. I'm not sure if I'm clear on what Q. would affect the anticipated cost to FA for you're saying, but if I look at the chart in 11 11 12 accident year, 2014, when they looked at it 2014, and this is the top of page 5 again, 12 in 2013? Ms. Elliott, I look at the chart in 2014, 13 13 MS. ELLIOTT: I'm just sort of going by where the lines 14 14 are, it appears that earned premium was up 15 Well, whatever rate change that was approved 15 Α. 16 by the Board would affect what the future 16 in 2014? 17 and loss ratio would be, yes. Ultimately, it MS. ELLIOTT: 17 would come out. Uh-hm. 18 18 STAMP, Q.C.: 19 STAMP, Q.C.: 19 20 0. Yeah, so they look forward and with the 20 And that probably is reflected in the fact benefit of all the information they can get that there was a rate increase of 50 percent 21 21 in front of them, they make the best 22 22 in August, 2013? 23 decision that they can on what rate needs to 23 MS. ELLIOTT: 24 be in 2014? 24 Yeah, definitely. 25 25 MS. ELLIOTT: STAMP, Q.C.:

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Page 117 Page 119 1 0. But, unfortunately, ultimate loss numbers 1 the premiums. In the circumstance, due to 2 2 were actually higher in 2014 than they were the limited data, it's a little bit of a different situation than typical. 3 3 in 2013, so it appears from this chart? 4 MS. ELLIOTT: 4 STAMP, Q.C.: 5 5 More difficult to predict, you mean? Yes, yes. A. Q. 6 STAMP, Q.C.: 6 MS. ELLIOTT: 7 7 So that the idea of the prospect of rate There's less credibility, so, yeah, more 8 8 difficult to predict and so there's less setting, unfortunately, I guess, the 9 ultimate loss costs that were being 9 weight put on – less weight, if you will, 10 anticipated in 2013 – because we knew what 10 and the experience when a rate application the premiums were going to be, we set those, is prepared, yeah. 11 11 12 but what we didn't know was what the loss 12 STAMP, O.C.: costs were going to be? Okay, thank you. 13 13 Q. 14 MS. ELLIOTT: 14 CHAIR: 15 Yes, and that – 15 0. Consumer Advocate. A. MS. PAULA ELLIOTT 16 STAMP. O.C.: 16 That's the unknown piece. 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. WADDEN 17 Q. 18 MS. ELLIOTT: 18 Hi, Paula. Much has been asked and answered 19 Right, and that speaks to again the small 19 about this report, so we won't have too much volume of data for taxis, small volume of 20 20 for you. Just so you have an understanding 21 claims, and, therefore, lack of credibility 21 of where we're coming from, we act obviously 22 and there are going to be some ups and downs 22 for consumers on the whole, but by 23 because it's a smaller book of – more 23 extension, as well we, in some part, 24 volatility than a larger book of business, 24 represent taxi drivers. 25 25 MS. ELLIOTT: yes. Page 118 Page 120 1 STAMP, Q.C.: 1 A. Uh-hm. 2 2 Q. Yeah, but when the rate was set in August -MR. WADDEN: 3 I'm back to this question again, when the 3 And they are, to put it politely, an upset Q. rate is set in August of 2013, I presume it 4 group, given the premiums they're currently 4 5 was not the expectation of the Board that 5 paying in relation to policies for their 6 the results that we see now published for 6 vehicles. We've read the report and heard 7 2014 would look like this? 7 the other questions here today, and much 8 8 like the Spinal Cord Injury Association, I MS. ELLIOTT: 9 9 think what we'd like to do just so we have a A. I'm not sure, and I've never read a report good understanding of your views or your 10 by the Board, and I could be corrected, that 10 calculations and opinions here, just sort of said this is what I expect the results to be 11 11 with this rate change, so I don't know what 12 try and bring this down to ground level, and 12 is in the Board's mind when they do that, 13 you may not know the answers to these 13 nor do we present our report of findings questions, but we'll give it a shot, anyway. 14 14 when we do a rate filing review of what we I know on page 2 of the report, you mention 15 15 16 expect that to be. What we present is a 16 here that the number of taxis written by the 17 rate change that we believe is well 17 industry is not available. Now I know Mr. supported and reasonable and appropriate in 18 Fraize asked you how many drivers you had on 18 19 the circumstances. You know, if a database 19 the road. He was referring presumably to is fully credible, then technically what 20 the number taxi drivers, but you said here 20 you're saying is correct, you'd expect it's 21 the number of taxis written is not 21 fully credible and you put in the rate 22 22 available, and, of course, the number of 23 increase that's fully supported, you would 23 taxis doesn't necessarily correlate with the

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get the loss ratio that you would hope that

it would be – the losses would be less than

number of taxi drivers. Is it not available

because it's not something that Oliver Wyman

June 5	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 121		Page 123
1	went looking for?	1	seen it and I would know that it hasn't
2	MS. ELLIOTT:	2	materially changed over the five years, the
3	A. Oh, no, no, we went looking for it.	3	number of vehicles.
4	MR. WADDEN:	4	MR. WADDEN:
5	Q. Okay, help me understand.	5	Q. Okay. In that next paragraph, you
6	MS. ELLIOTT:	6	referenced approximately 95 percent of the
7	A. It's not published in the exhibit, so GISA,	7	taxis in Newfoundland and Labrador are
8		8	
	who collects all the data and publishes the		insured by FA. The 95 percent, though, you
9	reports and compiles them, it's not	9	can't translate that into a number for me,
10	presented for this line of business for	10	can you? We don't know what that actually
11	taxis. For private passenger, it is.	11	means, the ground level?
12	MR. WADDEN:	12	MS. ELLIOTT:
13	Q. Okay.	13	A. I'm sorry, what do you mean, translate?
14	MS. ELLIOTT:	14	MR. WADDEN:
15	A. So it wasn't that I didn't go looking for	15	Q. Well, 95 percent means how many cars? We
16	it. It's not there.	16	don't know that, do we?
17	MR. WADDEN:	17	MS. ELLIOTT:
18	Q. Okay.	18	A. Well, we don't know – I don't have the
19	MS. ELLIOTT:	19	industry number of cars, and I don't have at
20	A. But as I said, it is available within FA's	20	my fingertips, nor do I believe I have the
21	own database, so they would know how many	21	right to state what the FA number of
22	drivers they have and how many –	22	vehicles are, yeah.
23	MR. WADDEN:	23	MR. WADDEN:
24	Q. Okay, they would know, but in formulating	24	Q. Fair enough, if you don't know, you don't
25	your report, you would not do such a deep	25	know. The other thing that stands out to me
	Page 122		Page 124
1	dive so as to go talk to FA, you would just	1	about that number is where is the other 5
2	go to GISA?		percent? Are we to assume that the other 5
$\frac{2}{3}$	MS. ELLIOTT:	2 3	•
I			percent are not insured or that they are
4	A. Yes. We're looking at what the total losses	4	insured elsewhere?
5	and premiums have been over the five years	5	MS. ELLIOTT:
6	of summary statistics. This is not a rate	6	A. Oh, no, elsewhere.
7	making exercise to say, you know, what are	7	MR. WADDEN:
8	the rates now, what should they be; it's not	8	Q. So they –
9	a snapshot, here are the premiums, here are	9	MS. ELLIOTT:
10	the losses, these are the results in the	10	A. Insured elsewhere.
11	last five years. That's pretty high level,	11	MR. WADDEN:
12	yeah.	12	Q. Okay. So there's taxis in the province,
13	MR. WADDEN:	13	licensed cabs that is, insured outside of
14	Q. High level, okay, fair enough. You go on in	14	Facility?
15	that same sentence to say that your	15	MS. ELLIOTT:
16	understanding, however, is that the number	16	A. That is correct. So we would know what the
17	in terms of the last five years has not	17	premium volume is for the FA, what their
18	changed in terms of numbers of taxis being	18	total premiums are over this five year
19	underwritten?	19	period, and we would know what the industry
20	MS. ELLIOTT:	20	is, and FA has 95 percent of the premium
21	A. Yeah, and I would base that on we have, as	21	volume, and, therefore, somebody else has
22	described earlier, participated in the	22	the other 5 percent.
23	reviews of the FA's application for rate	23	MR. WADDEN:
I	changes for taxis, and so that would be in a	24	
1 //	CHAUSES FOL TAXIS AND SO HIM WOULD DE IN A T	4	Q. Okay. I understand I have to go to Facility
24		25	to get this information completely of
25	confidential rate filing, so we would have Discoveries Unlimite	25	to get this information completely, of (709)437-5028 Page 121 - Page 124

Page 125 Page 127 1 course, but if there are 5 percent in your 1 would be 131 percent increase, but, in fact, 2 2 view that are insured, but insured outside it was 70 percent, okay. So that could be 3 3 perhaps vehicles are taken off the road. of Facility Association, do you have any 4 information as to who they would be insured 4 Perhaps they've improved their driving 5 5 record. Perhaps convictions, surcharges, with, in particular? MS. ELLIOTT: 6 are fewer for whatever reason. It could be 6 7 7 No, it would be certainly a small number of taking coverage off. I don't – I mean, I 8 8 cars, but I don't know. don't have that information to explain, but 9 9 MR. WADDEN: there could be a variety of reasons. It's 10 All right, and, I guess, by extension then, 10 quite astonishing that it's only 70 percent you wouldn't have any idea as to the rates versus 131, but on the other hand, it's a 11 11 they might be paying with those insurers? very large rate increase, so people would 12 12 MS. ELLIOTT: 13 receive their premium notice and perhaps 13 I don't know that. I've never seen a rate 14 14 have taken action to try to curb the cost. Α. 15 filing for that other group of cars, no. 15 MR. WADDEN: MR. WADDEN: 16 16 Okay, and again just so you understand, my All right. I'm just going a little bit questioning is under the auspices of - at 17 Q. 17 further down in that paragraph, Paula. It the end of the day, what the consumer 18 18 19 says, "The industry experience is driven by 19 advocate would like to do is figure out a FA's experience". Just speak to that a 20 20 way to at least suggest that we can get 21 little bit more for me. Are you speaking to 21 taxis out of Facility, that we can get their 22 the rate of losses? When you say "the rates down because really that's what they 22 23 experience", what do you mean precisely? 23 want, okav. 24 MS. ELLIOTT: 24 MS. ELLIOTT: 25 Α. Well, both. I mean, if we look at the 25 A. Yeah. Page 126 Page 128 1 premium level, they represent 95 percent of 1 MR. WADDEN: 2 the premium, yes, so they are the bulk, 2 So I'm just trying to understand a few 3 they're 95 percent of the premium, and I 3 things about your report. You mentioned 4 know from my own reviews of the loss just then in respect of premiums going down, 4 5 experience of FA and the rate applications, 5 certain coverages being dropped off 6 yes, they're the driver of the experience, 6 vehicles. In fact, you mention that in your 7 FA is, not the other 5 percent. 7 footnote there, dropping optional coverages, 8 8 etc. Do you have any numbers in relation to MR. WADDEN: 9 0. Okay. I just want to pop downward on the 9 what coverages are being dropped and what page. The footnote there, footnote 1, 10 10 percentage at least of vehicles are dropping there's a couple of things in there I just such coverages? 11 11 want to break up. Toward the end of the 12 12 MS. ELLIOTT: second line there, Paula, you say 13 13 Α. No, I don't at my fingertips. On page 7 of "Additionally, due to changes in the risk our report, we reference the earned premium 14 14 characteristics of FA's taxi portfolio", and clearly accident benefits and uninsured 15 15 16 let's stop there. So what – when you talk 16 motorists have increased substantially, but 17 about changes in the risk characteristics, I can't tell you, unfortunately, what you're 17 what are you talking about; increased trying to understand here. Although the 18 18 accidents, or what do you mean? premium has grown, maybe some have dropped 19 19 20 20 accident benefits because it's an optional MS. ELLIOTT: 21 Well, we would have expected, given the rate 21 coverage. I don't know the answer to that 22 changes that were approved cumulatively, 22 based on the data that's provided through 23 that the written premium would have been 23 GISA. 24 higher in 2016. It should have been, if you 24 MR. WADDEN: will – if every dollar went through, it 25 Okay. Some questions were asked around the

June 5			2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 129		Page 131
1	rate application – the rate increases,	1	MR. WADDEN:
2	rather, of 2013, 2014, and 2015. I don't	2	Q. I don't have anything else. Thank you,
3	think we spoke much, but there was mention	3	Paula.
4	of rate applications prior to that. It's my	4	CHAIR:
5	understanding that there was no rate	5	Q. So that's the taxi report. We're moving on
6	application or change in premium, I should	6	to –
7	say, from 2003 to 2013. In 2013, it popped	7	MS. GLYNN:
8	up, 15 percent, right, according to page 2	8	Q. The Closed Claims Study Summary.
9	of your report? The rate increase, rather.	9	CHAIR:
10	MS. ELLIOTT:	10	Q. You tell me where we're going, Jacqui.
11	A. Well, the first rate increase was 50	11	(12:15 p.m.)
12	percent.	12	MS. GLYNN:
13	MR. WADDEN:	13	Q. Ms. Elliott, are you ready to present the
14	Q. Right, but prior to that, when was the last	14	Closed Claim Study Summary?
15	rate increase, do you know that?	15	MS. ELLIOTT:
16	MS. ELLIOTT:	16	A. Yes.
17	A. As I said earlier, working on recollection,	17	MS. GLYNN:
18	approximately 10 years, but that would be in		Q. Thank you. You can start whenever you're
19	a report somewhere.	19	ready.
20	MR. WADDEN:	20	MS. ELLIOTT:
21		21	A. So, as we know, the Board had asked Oliver
22	Q. Right, so FA would have gone – MS. ELLIOTT:	22	Wyman to participate in a review of
23	A. A substantial amount.	23	
1			estimating the cost impact of minor injury
24 25	MR. WADDEN:	24 25	reforms, three alternative cap levels and a deductible as currently is the case but at
	Q. I'm sorry.	רו	deductible as currently is the case but at
25		23	
	Page 130		Page 132
1	Page 130 MS. ELLIOTT:	1	Page 132 higher limits of 5,000, 7500 and 10,000.
1 2	Page 130 MS. ELLIOTT: A. A substantial amount of time, yes.	1 2	Page 132 higher limits of 5,000, 7500 and 10,000. And in order to complete that exercise, a
1 2 3	Page 130 MS. ELLIOTT: A. A substantial amount of time, yes. MR. WADDEN:	1 2 3	Page 132 higher limits of 5,000, 7500 and 10,000. And in order to complete that exercise, a Closed Claim Study, which is a database, so
1 2	Page 130 MS. ELLIOTT: A. A substantial amount of time, yes. MR. WADDEN: Q. Right. FA would have gone then 10 years, we	1 2	Page 132 higher limits of 5,000, 7500 and 10,000. And in order to complete that exercise, a Closed Claim Study, which is a database, so it's a collection of files that have been
1 2 3 4 5	Page 130 MS. ELLIOTT: A. A substantial amount of time, yes. MR. WADDEN: Q. Right. FA would have gone then 10 years, we assume, without making rate application in	1 2 3 4 5	Page 132 higher limits of 5,000, 7500 and 10,000. And in order to complete that exercise, a Closed Claim Study, which is a database, so it's a collection of files that have been closed, not remaining open, and all
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 130 MS. ELLIOTT: A. A substantial amount of time, yes. MR. WADDEN: Q. Right. FA would have gone then 10 years, we assume, without making rate application in respect of taxis. Can you tell me, because	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 132 higher limits of 5,000, 7500 and 10,000. And in order to complete that exercise, a Closed Claim Study, which is a database, so it's a collection of files that have been closed, not remaining open, and all claimants in that claim file, all files for
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 130 MS. ELLIOTT: A. A substantial amount of time, yes. MR. WADDEN: Q. Right. FA would have gone then 10 years, we assume, without making rate application in respect of taxis. Can you tell me, because I'm guessing you've done reports similar this, or at least in many jurisdictions throughout the country, is that something	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 132 higher limits of 5,000, 7500 and 10,000. And in order to complete that exercise, a Closed Claim Study, which is a database, so it's a collection of files that have been closed, not remaining open, and all claimants in that claim file, all files for the claimants are all closed, and so, there was a need to collect this data and this data is collected manually, unlike data that
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7 MS, GLYNN: 8 Q. So, you can continue to refer to it in that way and then I will provide the page number. 10 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 11 Q. Okay, good. Thank you. 12 MS, GLYNN: 13 Q. So, we are on page 8 right now of the paper document. 14 document. 16 (12:30 p.m.) 17 A. Okay. So, in the template of data to be collected, there were 35 injury types that were defined by IBC and its medical expert and these were grouped by IBC into three classes, defined as Class 1, 2 and 3. Class 1 would be less severe injury types of the three classes and these would be the most common injury types. So, on average, for the sample that we have of 1,741 claimants, 24 common injury types. So, on average, for the sample that we have of 1,741 claimants, 25 three different injury types reported per claimant. So, clearly some people report more, some people report two, maybe three different injury types. And in terms of the Class 1 injury ypoung, and there were 3,172 times that a Class 1 injury type was reported in this database. 16 of the Class 1 injury type was reported in this database. 27 Class 2 has – the next category, there are six injury types and it was reported 533 times and then the more serious group of claims, more serious in the category or Class 1 or Class 2, there are 21 injury types and it was reported 533 times and then the more serious group of claims, more serious in the category or Class 1 or Class 2, there are 21 injury types and it was reported 533 times and then the more serious group of claims, more serious in the category or Class 1 or Class 2, there are 21 injury types and it was reported 534 times. 16 So, this report is really a prelude into – it's a discussion of the data that was as ollected on a summary level, and there are attachments to the report that describe numerically the injury types and their average coost and what was paid under the rear attachments to the report that describe numerically the injury types and their average coost and what was paid under the rear attachments to the report that describe num	1		1	• •
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10 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 10 Q. Ms. Elliott is available for questions. 11 CHAIRFERSON: 12 Q. Okay. 13 Ms. PALLIOTT. 13 Q. So, we are on page 8 right now of the paper document. 14 document. 15 (12:30 p.m.) 16 Ms. ELLIOTT. 17 A. Okay. So, in the template of data to be collected, there were 55 injury types that were defined by IBC and its medical expert and these were grouped by IBC into three classes, defined as Class I, 2 and 3. Class 12 and 3. C		Q. So, you can continue to refer to it in that	8	
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25 MS. GLYNN:		their average cost and what was paid under		
	_ 25		25	MS. GLYNN:

June 5	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 145		Page 147
1	Q. No, it's not.	1	case, the letter from the Minister -
2	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	2	MR. WADDEN:
3	Q. So, I think it was provided to all counsel	3	Q. Excuse me. Sorry, Jerome. If you don't
4	yesterday?	4	mind – just I have no problem if Jerome has
5	MS. GLYNN:	5	some questions on this, but it would be
6	Q. No, it was only provided to you yesterday at	6	helpful, I think, if we could have it on the
7	your request. We do have a copy there.	7	screen to refer to while Jerome's asking
8	Yeah, Sara is going to bring it up for you.	8	questions.
9	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	9	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
10	Q. I do have some questions and just very high	10	Q. It's not on the $-I$ don't think it's $-is$ it
11	level questions, more in timing than	11	on the screen, Jacqui?
12	anything else, but I don't know if – should	12	MR. WADDEN:
13	I continue or people be provided with a	13	Q. You can't get it up, can you?
14	copy?	14	MS. GLYNN:
15	MS. GLYNN:	15	Q. No, and we did not provide it to our records
16	Q. We can -	16	manager because we did not know it was going
17	CHAIRPERSON:	17	to be referred to today.
18	Q. If you're using a document for questions, it	18	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
19	should be provided to all parties.	19	Q. Okay. So, let's just put that aside for a
20	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	20	second. I'm just going to ask a couple –
21	Q. Okay. This was provided – we specifically	21	I'll come back to it later, but right now, I
22	requested yesterday from the Board as to a	22	just want to get some dates, Ms. Elliott.
23	copy of the engagement letter.	23	I'm trying to establish some dates. So,
24	CHAIRPERSON:	24	September 28th, 2017 is when the engagement
25	Q. There was no – was there an indication in	25	letter is accepted or you accept the terms
	Page 146		Page 148
1	your request that you were going to use it	1	of your engagement. Is that correct?
2	in your questioning today?	2	MS. ELLIOTT:
3	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	3	A. That's the date of the letter, yes.
4	Q. No, we only received it last night or	4	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
5	yesterday afternoon, excuse me, Ms. Glynn	5	Q. Okay. Had you started actually working on
6	provided it. She provided it immediately.	6	the file prior to that date?
7	CHAIRPERSON:	7	MS. ELLIOTT:
8	Q. Yes, absolutely, but if it was intended to	8	A. I'd have to check, but it's possible, but
9	be used for questioning, it would have been	9	I have to check.
10	your responsibility to distribute it to	10	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
11	everybody.	11	Q. Okay. So, let's just try to get our
12	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	12	timeframes correct. Now, Commissioners, we
13	Q. Okay. I had assumed yesterday that it had	13	could have this brought up. I'm just
14	gone out to all counsel. That's fine.	14	referring to dates, but on August 9th, 2017
15	Okay. Just a couple of high level questions	15	is when the Minister wrote the Board of
16	on it. The date of the engagement letter,	16	Commissioners directing them to conduct a
17	September 28th, 2017.	17	review and provide a report of automobile
18	MS. ELLIOTT:	18	insurance. So, August 9th, 2017 is the date
19	A. Yes.	19	of that letter. It looks to be
20	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	20	approximately six or seven weeks later that
21	Q. Do you have a copy of the letter yourself?	21	you sign your terms of engagement. Does
22	MS. ELLIOTT:	22	that sound accurate, Ms. Elliott?
23	A. I've just found it, yeah.	23	MS. ELLIOTT:
24	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	24	A. Yes, it does, yes.
25	Q. Okay. So, we know that in this particular	25	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
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June 5	, 2018			2017 Automobile Insurance Revie
		Page 149		Page 151
1	Q.	So, during that intervening period between	1	Q. Were you the principal person involved on
2		August 9th, 2017 and September 28, 2017,	2	behalf of Mercer Oliver Wyman in the 2005
3		would you have had discussions with the	3	report?
4		Board as to what role would be expected of	4	MS. ELLIOTT:
5		you?	5	A. Some of it, I was; not all of it. I was ill
6	MS. E	LLIOTT:	6	and away for part.
7	A.	I believe we had discussions. I don't	7	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
8		remember them all specifically. I do recall	8	Q. So, who else from Oliver Wyman or Mercer
9		they were trying to deal with the taxi	9	Oliver Wyman would have been involved in
10		audit, find resources for that, which is	10	2005?
11		something that we would not do. So, I don't	11	MS. ELLIOTT:
12		remember all the discussions, but definitely	12	A. Ted Zubulake. I was involved in 2004 and I
13		there were some discussions, yes.	13	would have had a little gap through the very
14	KENN	NEDY, Q.C.:	14	end of December of 2004.
15	Q.	Okay. So, there would have been	15	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
16		discussions. The written instructions or	16	Q. And is Mr. Zubulake, does he still work with
17		the terms would have been outlined in the	17	Oliver Wyman?
18		terms of engagement, correct?	18	MS. ELLIOTT:
19	MS. E	LLIOTT:	19	A. He just retired.
20	A.	Yes. We would have had those to write the –	20	KENNEDŸ, Q.C.:
21		yes.	21	Q. Okay. So, you're familiar then with what
22	KENN	NEDY, Q.C.:	22	took place in the 2005 Closed Claims Study
23	Q.	Do you know when you would have been	23	MS. ELLIOTT:
24		provided with a copy of the Terms of	24	A. Yes, yes.
25		Reference?	25	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
		Page 150		Page 152
1	MS. I	ELLIOTT:	1	Q. Okay. Have you had involvement in the
2	A.	I would have been emailed them by either	2	preparation of Closed Claim Studies in any
3		Jacqui or Ryan at some point, but no, I	3	other provinces with automobile insurance
4		don't recall the dates.	4	reviews?
5	KEN	NEDY, Q.C.:	5	MS. ELLIOTT:
6	Q.	Okay. So, you don't have a specific date	6	A. Yes.
7		there. Now, my understanding, my	7	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
8		recollection is that in 2005, in the Public	8	Q. So, which provinces would they have been and
9		Utilities Board's review in automobile	9	when would these reviews have taken place?
10		insurance in the province, you had some	10	MS. ELLIOTT:
11		involvement then, did you?	11	A. Most recently, we would have performed
12	MS. I	ELLIOTT:	12	reviews for New Brunswick with the reforms
13	A.	Yes.	13	which were effective July 2013; in Nova
14	KEN	NEDY, Q.C.:	14	Scotia for their reform in April 2010. We
15	Q.	In fact, I think your firm at that point was	15	also assisted with Nova Scotia in their
16		known as Mercer Oliver Wyman. Is that	16	original minor injury reform and other
17		correct?	17	studies related to that. We've assisted in
18	MS. I	ELLIOTT:	18	Alberta with its product reviews there and
19	A.	Yes.	19	we have assisted Ontario with its review of
20		NEDY, Q.C.:	20	its product, not necessarily minor injury
21	Q.	For the sake of the record though, that is	21	reform but with respect to reforms.
22		the same firm? Oliver Wyman is the -	22	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
23	MS. I	ELLIOTT:	23	Q. So, you have a fair degree of experience in
24	A.	I'm the same person, yes.	24	involvement in automobile insurance reviews?
25		NEDY, Q.C.:	25	MS. ELLIOTT:
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2017 Automobile Insurance Review

June 5,	2018			2017 Automobile Insurance Review
		Page 153		Page 155
1	A.	Yes.	1	terms of going out and training the claims
2	KENN	NEDY, Q.C.:	2	people that are doing the input, validating
3	Q.	And in the conducting of the closed claims	3	it. That is an area that IBC and under the
4		studies?	4	umbrella of GISA, that is their area of
5	MS. E	LLIOTT:	5	expertise, collecting data and validating
6	A.	Yes.	6	the data, auditing the data, and that was
7		NEDY, Q.C.:	7	their role in this exercise to collect and
8	Q.	Okay. So, do you remember if the questions	8	audit and validate the data. So, we did not
9	ζ.	that were being asked – I'm still	9	participate in any manner of collecting the
10		specifically referring to the issue of caps	10	data, training the staff, explaining
11		versus deductible. That was an issue in the	11	terminology at all.
12		2005 PUB report in Newfoundland and	12	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
13		Labrador. Is that correct?	13	Q. So, earlier you referred to the concept of
14	MS F	ELLIOTT:	14	bias and that there was a potential for bias
15	A.	Yes, it was a consideration, yes.	15	with the two insurers who were excluded.
16		NEDY, Q.C.:	16	Did it cause you any concern that the group
17	Q.	And how long would you have worked on the	17	who would be responsible for the collection
18	Ų.	Closed Claims Study in the 2004-2005	18	•
		timeframe in Newfoundland Labrador?		of the data were also the group who were
19	MC E		19	proposing that there be a cap brought in in
20		LLIOTT:	20	the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador?
21	A.	Well, in Newfoundland Labrador, there were	21	Did that cause you any concern about bias?
22		two studies. There was a Private Passenger	22	MS. ELLIOTT:
23		Closed Claims Study and then there was a	23	A. Well, the person that was responsible for
24		Commercial Vehicle Closed Claims Study. I	24	the collection of data is a statistician. I
25		wasn't part of the Commercial study. I	25	don't believe she's involved in policy. So,
		Page 154		Page 156
1		believe at that time the Board had retained	1	no, that didn't disturb me. IBC has many
2		Bern Fitzpatrick, I think was his name, who	2	employees that are highly technical.
3		facilitated training and the audit and the	3	They're dealing with electronic data
4		collection of the data. We would have	4	submission from numerous countries across
5		outlined the data, the information to be	5	the country with stat plans. Their
6		collected. There was also a medical	6	expertise, either a service provider for
7		personnel that the Board had retained in	7	GISA, the General Insurance Statistical
8		that timeframe, a doctor, and she would have	8	Agency, their expertise is data and they
9		understood the injury type's terminology and	9	have quality edits and that's the process
10		the framing of injury definitions. So,	10	that they manage. So, no, the fact that
11		there were resources that the Board had	11	there were some – two companies who had some
12		retained in that process of collecting the	12	claims on a separate system that they
13		data and going through that data.	13	weren't advised of didn't make me believe
14	KENN	NEDY, Q.C.:	14	that their skill set for collecting and
15	Q.	Okay. So, in terms then of your involvement		validating the data was, you know,
16	Q.	in this present Closed Claims Study, what	16	secondary, no.
17		was your role in determining how the Closed	17	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
18		Claims Study would be conducted, data	18	Q. So, your answer is that your – the
18			18	
	MC E	gathered, things like that?		involvement of IBC in this process did not
20		ELLIOTT:	20	cause you any concern about bias or
21	A.	For the current study?	21	potential bias?
22		NEDY, Q.C.:	22	MS. ELLIOTT:
23	Q.	Yeah, current study.	23	A. No, it did not cause me concern that the
1/1	MS F	ELLIOTT:	24	statisticians working on this were bias.
24 25	A.	Well, that is not our area of expertise in	25	No.

	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 157		Page 159
1	(12:45 p.m.)	1	in the design of the Bodily Injury Closed
2	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	2	Claim Study in this case?
3	Q. That's not my question though. My question	3	MS. ELLIOTT:
4	was whether or not the involvement of IBC in		A. We would have definitely spoken with IBC and
5	this process, IBC as a whole, the insurance	5	there is a template which we reviewed, you
6	industry, caused you a concern about bias?	6	know the data to be collected, and we made
7	MS. ELLIOTT:	7	some changes to that, some additions, so
8	A. No, I was not—they gave me no cause for	8	that we could respond to the terms of
9	concern that they were training the staff	9	reference, yeah.
10	how to input the information, to input it	10	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
11	consistently from company to company, and	11	Q. But see the Closed Claim Study, if I
12	that they were validating it. No, I had no	12	understand it correctly, would be more than
13	concern over that quality of work by the	13	simply the use of the template. There would
14	statistical people that were involved in the	14	have had to have been the review of the
15	process.	15	files, the collection of the data in the
16	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	16	files, the description of the injuries?
17	Q. But see, there are more than statistical	17	MS. ELLIOTT:
18	people. We're going to come to this	18	A. Um-hm.
19	shortly, but there are more than statistical	19	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
20	people involved, aren't there in terms of	20	Q. The breakdown of the heads of damages?
21	the collection of this data, the	21	MS. ELLIOTT:
22	interpretation of the data, whether or not	22	A. Um-hm.
23	*	23	
23	something is a minor injury versus a more	23	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
25	serious injury? There's a subjective	25	Q. So, all of that wouldn't have been outlined in the questionnairs, would it? The
23	element involved on the part of a lot of the	23	in the questionnaire, would it? The
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	people who are involved in this process,	1	template that you're discussing.
2	aren't there?	2	template that you're discussing. MS. ELLIOTT:
2 3	aren't there? MS. ELLIOTT:	2 3	template that you're discussing. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, certainly, the description of all the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	aren't there? MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, the individual companies were assigned the task to, you know, have all the files closed in that 12-month period, and it was extended, to open that file and fill in each, you know, column of data for that claimant. So, I'm—that's who did the work. Then, there were audits done to make sure that that was interpreted and filled in correctly. If something was left blank, they would go back and ask. And so, that's the individuals at the companies completing that data exercise. The claims, you know, clerks, if you will, doing that. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. So, it didn't cause you any concern about bias? MS. ELLIOTT: A. Not that claims clerk would create bias, no. KENNEDY, Q.C.:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	template that you're discussing. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Well, certainly, the description of all the injuries was there. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes, okay. MS. ELLIOTT: A. The heads of damage, understanding which—what a head of damage means, those instructions and explanations were provided to the individuals completing the template. That was available, and it was a medical expert that defined the injury types. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. So, did you discuss with IBC, and if so, who at IBC did you discuss the design of the Bodily Injury Closed Claim Study? MS. ELLIOTT: Q. Um-hm, I discussed it with James Wang at IBC. He's their statistician. And yeah, we had the template. We reviewed it. We felt that it provided sufficient description of

	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 161		Page 163
1	consideration.	1	A. Um-hm.
2	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	2	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
3	Q. Okay. So, now you referred earlier today to	3	Q. Aviva Insurance?
4	the fact that there were six big insurance	4	MS. ELLIOTT:
5	companies I think in the province, doing	5	A. Um-hm.
6	business in the Province of Newfoundland and	6	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
7	Labrador. Is that correct?	7	Q. Intact Insurance, Co-operators Insurance,
8	MS. ELLIOTT:	8	Royal Sun Insurance and Travellers
9	A. I don't think I said that today, but –	9	Insurance?
10	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	10	MS. ELLIOTT:
11	Q. Okay, maybe it's—it's in your report. Is	11	A. Right.
12	it?	12	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
13	MS. ELLIOTT:	13	Q. And then, I think you refer there's 20
14	A. We do reference the companies.	14	insurance companies20 individual companies
15	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	15	who submitted data?
16	Q. Yes.	16	MS. ELLIOTT:
17	MS. ELLIOTT:	17	A. Yes.
18	Q. But perhaps that was CUPE's this morning.	18	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
19	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	19	Q. Yes.
20	Q. Footnote 1 of page—again, I'm using, Ms.	20	MS. ELLIOTT:
21	Glynn, I'm using the number of the report,	21	A. So, that umbrella, those six large groups,
22	the Closed Claim Study. Page 1. You'll see	22	they have several companies within their
23	there's a footnote here, but before we get	23	group.
24	to that, you refer in the, I guess it's the	24	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
25	fourth paragraph, Ms. Elliott, to the	25	Q. So, what is your understanding of the
	Page 162		Page 164
1	collection and validation of the data which	1	relationship between the Insurance Bureau of
2	took place from October 2017 to February	2	Canada, these six bigger companies and the
3	2018.	3	smaller companies? What's your
4	MS. ELLIOTT:	4	understanding of their relationship?
5	A. Um-hm.	l	anacistanamis of their relationship:
	71. 0111 11111.	l 5	•
	KENNEDY O.C.	5	MS. ELLIOTT:
6	KENNEDY, Q.C.: O Did you have any involvement in the	6	MS. ELLIOTT: A. I'm sorry, I'm not sure what you're—my
6 7	Q. Did you have any involvement in the	6 7	MS. ELLIOTT: A. I'm sorry, I'm not sure what you're—my understanding of their relationship?
6 7 8	Q. Did you have any involvement in the validation of the data?	6 7 8	MS. ELLIOTT: A. I'm sorry, I'm not sure what you're—my understanding of their relationship? KENNEDY, Q.C.:
6 7 8 9	Q. Did you have any involvement in the validation of the data?MS. ELLIOTT:	6 7 8 9	MS. ELLIOTT: A. I'm sorry, I'm not sure what you're—my understanding of their relationship? KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. How does IBC, if they're giving
6 7 8 9 10	Q. Did you have any involvement in the validation of the data?MS. ELLIOTT:A. No, and the validation would be IBC checking	6 7 8 9 10	MS. ELLIOTT: A. I'm sorry, I'm not sure what you're—my understanding of their relationship? KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. How does IBC, if they're giving direction or they're asking these people to
6 7 8 9 10 11	 Q. Did you have any involvement in the validation of the data? MS. ELLIOTT: A. No, and the validation would be IBC checking the data, the—each individual claimant 	6 7 8 9 10 11	MS. ELLIOTT: A. I'm sorry, I'm not sure what you're—my understanding of their relationship? KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. How does IBC, if they're giving direction or they're asking these people to cooperate in the preparation of data that—
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 Q. Did you have any involvement in the validation of the data? MS. ELLIOTT: A. No, and the validation would be IBC checking the data, the—each individual claimant information. No, no. 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MS. ELLIOTT: A. I'm sorry, I'm not sure what you're—my understanding of their relationship? KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. How does IBC, if they're giving direction or they're asking these people to cooperate in the preparation of data that—what authority—what's your understanding of
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	5, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 165		Page 167
1	data as requested to IBC, the holder, and	1	industry itself?
2	GISA, you know, publishes the exhibits, and	2	MS. ELLIOTT:
3	IBC is their service provider for that. So,	3	A. Um-hm.
4	that's the relationship, that they are	4	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
5	required, the companies, as requested to	5	
1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6	report data that is deemed necessary. So,	6	companies that we have, and there's a list
7	that's what they do.	7	of them in the Superintendent of Insurance
8	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	8	Report, but of the 20 smaller companies or
9	Q. The Insurance Bureau of Canada is not an	9	the 20 companies that you refer to, some of
10	insurance company, is it?	10	the bigger companies also either—they are
11	MS. ELLIOTT:	11	doing business in the province, some of the
12	A. No, it is not. No.	12	bigger companies either own or are involved
13	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	13	or have some relationship with these smaller
14	Q. Okay, so what is it? What's your	14	companies. Is that correct?
15	understanding?	15	MS. ELLIOTT:
16	MS. ELLIOTT:	16	A. Yes, and some of the companies, if you will
17	A. Well, the Insurance Bureau of Canada is a	17	the Intact Group, would have more than one
18		18	
	service provider to GISA, the General		company operating in the province. So, the
19	Statistic—the General Insurance Statistical	19	same as TD Insurance would have more than
20	Agency. So, they have the computers and the	20	one company operating in the province.
21	mainframes and the technicians that deal	21	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
22	with this data, manage it, that is reported	22	Q. So, would Co-operators?
23	by the insurance companies.	23	MS. ELLIOTT:
24	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	24	A. They might in Newfoundland. I'm not sure in
25	Q. Have you ever done any work for IBC?	25	this province, but yes -
			1 '
	Page 166		Page 168
1	Page 166 MS. ELLIOTT:	1	
1 2	=	1 2	Page 168 KENNEDY, Q.C.:
2	MS. ELLIOTT: A. No.	2	Page 168 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay.
2 3	MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.:	2 3	Page 168 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. MS. ELLIOTT:
2 3 4	MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Have you done any work for the insurance	2 3 4	Page 168 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, they would possibly.
2 3 4 5	MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Have you done any work for the insurance companies that are any of those big	2 3 4 5	Page 168 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, they would possibly. KENNEDY, Q.C.:
2 3 4 5 6	MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Have you done any work for the insurance companies that are any of those big insurance companies that are referred to	2 3 4 5 6	Page 168 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, they would possibly. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. So, the Superintendentyou know the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Have you done any work for the insurance companies that are any of those big insurance companies that are referred to here? MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. So, you're independent of all of them? MS. ELLIOTT: A. My clients are regulators across the land. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yeah. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. So, there's no connection. That's—and I'm not—that's not a criticism. I'm just establishing a point here. MS. ELLIOTT: 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 168 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, they would possibly. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. So, the Superintendentyou know the report, the Superintendent of Insurance Report. I don't need to refer to the report, but you know what I'm talking about? The Superintendent of Insurance's Annual Report lists the insurance companies that are doing business in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador? MS. ELLIOTT: A. Um-hm. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. So, you have these six companies that control most of market or 84.6 percent or whatever, and then you have smaller companies also doing business? MS. ELLIOTT: A. Um-hm.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Have you done any work for the insurance companies that are any of those big insurance companies that are referred to here? MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. So, you're independent of all of them? MS. ELLIOTT: A. My clients are regulators across the land. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yeah. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. So, there's no connection. That's—and I'm not—that's not a criticism. I'm just establishing a point here. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yeah. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Page 168 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, they would possibly. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. So, the Superintendentyou know the report, the Superintendent of Insurance Report. I don't need to refer to the report, but you know what I'm talking about? The Superintendent of Insurance's Annual Report lists the insurance companies that are doing business in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador? MS. ELLIOTT: A. Um-hm. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. So, you have these six companies that control most of market or 84.6 percent or whatever, and then you have smaller companies also doing business? MS. ELLIOTT: A. Um-hm. KENNEDY, Q.C.:
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Have you done any work for the insurance companies that are any of those big insurance companies that are referred to here? MS. ELLIOTT: A. No. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. So, you're independent of all of them? MS. ELLIOTT: A. My clients are regulators across the land. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yeah. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. So, there's no connection. That's—and I'm not—that's not a criticism. I'm just establishing a point here. MS. ELLIOTT: 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 168 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Yes, they would possibly. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Yes. So, the Superintendentyou know the report, the Superintendent of Insurance Report. I don't need to refer to the report, but you know what I'm talking about? The Superintendent of Insurance's Annual Report lists the insurance companies that are doing business in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador? MS. ELLIOTT: A. Um-hm. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. So, you have these six companies that control most of market or 84.6 percent or whatever, and then you have smaller companies also doing business? MS. ELLIOTT: A. Um-hm.

June :	5, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Pa	ge 169	Page 171
1	MS. ELLIOTT:	1	1 have been consulted on?
2	A. In the context here of these companies t		
3	were listed, the six main groups, all of	3	3 A. I was surprised to find out that they hadn't
4	their entities within their operation were		, & 3
5	included in the reporting. So some very	·, 5	5 be it, yeah.
6	much smaller companies outside of this	86.7 6	6 KENNEDY, Q.C.:
7	percent were not included.	7	7 Q. Well I don't—is it as simple, though, Ms.
8	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	8	8 Elliott as "so be it", I mean, you're the
9	Q. Okay, so the timeframe that has been	9	9 person who is going to be interpreting the
10	proposed initially was from October 20.	17 to 10	0 data, correct?
11	February—no, excuse me, that's when t	he 11	1 MS. ELLIOTT:
12	collection took place. What was the init	tial 12	2 A. That's correct.
13	timeframe that was proposed for the	13	3 KENNEDY, Q.C.:
14	collection of the data and then it had to	be 14	4 Q. So that the way that the data is collected
15	extended, do you remember those dates'	? 15	is important to the process that you were
16	MS. ELLIOTT:	16	6 going to utilize, is that correct?
17	A. Yes, so July 1st, so any claim that close	d 17	7 MS. ELLIOTT:
18	completely, regardless of when it occurr		8 A. Yes, and let me rephrase, when I said "so be
19	the accident occurred, so the claim close		9 it", they had already done and there was,
20	between July 1st, 2016 to June 30th, 20	17, the 20	
21	estimate would either be approximately		
22	thousand claimants.	22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
23	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	23	3 /
24	Q. So that would be a 12-month period.	24	<u> </u>
25	MS. ELLIOTT:	25	1
	Pa	ge 170	Page 172
1	A. Yes.	1	
2	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	2	
3	Q. Yeah, and so then it had to be expanded		
4	because the two thousand files that you		, E
5	looking for couldn't be—what was the	5	5 1 d d 1
6	problem, sorry, there wasn't enough fil		
7		7	
8	MS. ELLIOTT:	8	
9	A. Correct, that's what we were advised, y		, ,
10	they weren't meeting the target with th	, I	,
11	window of time.	11	
12	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	12	
13	Q. So who determined then to extend the	13	J & / J /
14	timeframes by, I think you said a few n	I .	
15	either way?	15	1 3,
16	MS. ELLIOTT:	16	5 1 ,
17	A. IBC would have done that.	17	1
18	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	18	, ,
19	Q. Did they consult you on that?	19	, , ,
20	MS. ELLIOTT:	$\begin{vmatrix} 19\\20 \end{vmatrix}$	J 1 & 1
21	A. No, I was not aware of it until I receive	- 1	
22	the file in February of 2018 or March of	I .	
23	April.	$\begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$,
24	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	$\begin{vmatrix} 23 \\ 24 \end{vmatrix}$, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
44	KLININDDI, Q.C	4	T Style is different. The didil t, and, yeall.
25	Q. Is that something that you feel you sho	uld 25	5 KENNEDY, Q.C.:

25

KENNEDY, Q.C.:

Page 173 Page 175 1 0. Okay, now you say we were adamant about two 1 Q. You made that, and again, could you explain thousand files, so that's Oliver Wyman, I'm 2 2 to the Board why you decided to exclude assuming, when you say "we"? 3 those 236 files? 3 4 MS. ELLIOTT: 4 MS. ELLIOTT: 5 Ted Zubulake and myself on our phone calls 5 If we had included those files, there would A. A. with James Wang. 6 have been a proportionately more minor 6 7 7 claims, not the larger older claims that KENNEDY, Q.C.: 8 8 Now do you keep, like when you have didn't get transferred, and so in our conversations like that, do you keep notes 9 costing exercise, if we have more minor 9 10 of those phone calls? 10 claims it would present a larger savings than I think would be as accurate as you can 11 MS. ELLIOTT: 11 12 get with a sample of data, so I think it We would have a follow-up email to confirm 12 Α. this is, you know, what we asked for, like would bias a study to say that there was, 13 13 for example, that we wanted a gross of 2500 like a bigger savings from doing a minor 14 14 15 deductible or confirmed that this would be 15 injury cap than might be the case, so I the window, the 12 months, yes, there would didn't want to overestimate and say you'll 16 16 17 be a follow-up email, yeah. 17 have this big savings and because of these KENNEDY, Q.C.: two companies having a larger proportion of 18 18 19 And the only reason I ask you that, as 19 minor claims, of smaller claims. lawyers, we take a lot of notes. Do you 20 20 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 21 keep a running, like diary or do you 21 Q. In the closed claims studies that you had 22 document the steps you take when you're 22 been involved in in the past, and you 23 working on a file like this? Do you do a 23 referred to a number of different provinces, 24 daily documentation? I think Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 24 MS. ELLIOTT: 25 25 Alberta, I think some involvement in Page 174 Page 176 1 A. No, but we would communicate by email, a 1 Ontario, had you encountered this problem 2 follow-up. where you had to exclude files because of 2 3 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 3 potential bias? 4 MS. ELLIOTT: So then when did you first become aware that 4 5 there was a potential problem with two of 5 Not this particular problem, no, I don't the data provided by two if the insurance 6 recall this particular one. 6 companies or was that something you found 7 7 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 8 out? 8 Okay, had you run into problems of bias in Q. other studies or the data provided to you in 9 9 MS. ELLIOTT: other studies in other provinces? 10 I would have been reviewing the data and 10 Α. looking at how many companies or the MS. ELLIOTT: 11 11 percentage of claims that were outside of 12 12 A. I don't recall anything specific. It the 12-month window to understand that, and definitely is something that we would look 13 13 it was through that exercise that two of the at when we get a sample of data, we'll look 14 14 15 15 at the data to see what the average, you companies had a higher proportion and so 16 that caused me to ask IBC to investigate 16 know, you're dealing with the closed files, 17 that, to understand it more fully, and 17 look at the average severity amount for that's when they came back and explained the those files and make sure it reconciles to 18 18 19 situation. 19 aggregated industry data, so we would go through those steps to, as best we can to. KENNEDY, O.C.: 20 20 you know, believe that there is no bias in 21 So who made the decision to exclude those 21 it. I'm sure over, you know, going back a 22 236 files, is it? 22 23 MS. ELLIOTT: 23 number of years, 2013 I think we worked on Nova Scotia. I can't remember all the 24 I did. 24

25

specifics, but we definitely would look at

Page 177 1 the data to ensure, as best we can, that 1 in 2013, so in the context of having a good 2 2 there's no bias in the data. size sample, I'm happy with that. So it 3 3 would have been nice to have the full KENNEDY, O.C.: But surely if you had been involved in a 4 4 sample, all the companies, not exclude two, 5 previous closed claims study where 5 definitely, but I think the sample size is 6 approximately ten percent of the files were 6 reasonable. 7 excluded, that's something you would 7 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 8 8 remember, isn't it? And again, maybe we're talking about Q. 9 9 something different and I apologize if I'm MS. ELLIOTT: not making myself clear. It's not the 10 You give me too much credit. I do so much 10 work that I wouldn't say that I necessarily sample size that causes me concern, it's the 11 11 would, but I don't recall having to exclude bias that leads or the finding or the 12 12 two companies like this in the past. 13 potential bias that leads to the exclusion 13 14 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 14 of the files. 15 Q. Okay, well just wait now, Ms. Elliott, let's 15 MS. ELLIOTT: 16 just work our way through this, so it's not Right, so a company has an operation, they 16 17 about giving credit, it's about trying to 17 acquire another firm and they run off some find out what happened, so you have claims on the old company system, the big 18 18 19 testified in front of the equivalent, either 19 ones that are there, and all the new ones go 20 under the new system. They forgot about a public utilities board or the equivalent 20 21 in other provinces, correct? 21 this old system when they were doing this 22 MS. ELLIOTT: 22 study, that there was a separate, that 23 Many times. 23 they're no longer on the new mainframe, if you will, and so the data that we got missed 24 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 24 25 Have you ever testified in a situation where 25 these other big files that were closed on a Page 178 Page 180 1 1 approximately 10 percent of the files separate system. And so, we said, "hmm, I'm 2 2 collected had to be excluded for potential not happy with that, you two companies are out." That was my decision and I felt that 3 3 bias? that improved, you know, our belief that the 4 MS. ELLIOTT: 4 5 Not that I recall, no. 5 data was not biased, that it was a 6 reasonable source of information. 6 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 7 Again, wouldn't you recall that? 7 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. 8 MS. ELLIOTT: 8 Who were these two companies? 9 As I say, it's possible that I don't, but I 9 MS. ELLIOTT: 10 stand to be corrected, so – 10 Umm -A. KENNEDY, Q.C.: KENNEDY, O.C.: 11 11 Okay, so you would agree with me, wouldn't 12 12 I'm not sure that the, is the witness looking for someone to give her a go ahead? you, that this is a pretty serious situation 13 13 here that occurs, when 10 percent of your CHAIR: 14 14 files are excluded as a result of potential 15 15 She's a presenter and I just think she's O. 16 bias? 16 recalling. 17 MS. ELLIOTT: KENNEDY, O.C.: 17 18 Well, in terms of, I think another context 18 No, she looked—did you look for someone just 19 might be how large is the sample that we then for permission to answer that question? 19 20 have and the sample that we have is the MS. GLYNN: 20 1,741, it's larger than the sample that I 21 21 We discussed this yesterday and I think 22 have for the Nova Scotia study that we did 22 that's what Ms. Elliott was just confirming, 23 for the reforms that were modified in 2010. 23 that yes, those two pieces of information 24 It's larger than the sample that we had for 24 can be released. 25 New Brunswick where they implemented changes 25 MS. ELLIOTT:

Page 181 1 A. Yes, I did ask Jacqui yesterday if I could 1 Insurance which acquired Metro and the data state the companies' names and she said yes, 2 2 was falling within Intact was excluded, and 3 so, it was Metro and L'Union, companies 3 the same with RSA, it's one group. 4 which fall under Intact and RSA. 4 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 5 5 So when the IBC came forward with this KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. 6 So could you say that again, please? Which 6 information, they intended for you to use Q. 7 two were they? 7 it, didn't they? 8 8 MS. ELLIOTT: MS. ELLIOTT: 9 9 It would be under Intact and RSA because of Well they didn't realize that that was the A. 10 their two acquisitions, separately, yes. 10 problem. KENNEDY, Q.C.: 11 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 11 What were the two companies? One you said Who didn't realize? 12 12 Q. 0. was Metro? 13 MS. ELLIOTT: 13 14 14 MS. ELLIOTT: Α. IBC when they provided the file to us. 15 Metro and L'Union, I believe, were the two 15 KENNEDY, Q.C.: A. acquisitions which were acquired by Intact Should they have realized, in your opinion, 16 16 0. 17 and RSA, respectfully, and so therefore, that there was a problem? 17 Intact and RSA in entirety I threw out. 18 18 MS. ELLIOTT: 19 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 19 I don't know, I mean, as I say, we get the A. 20 20 So Intact and RSA in their entirety, Intact data and then we assume that the case Q. 21 in its entirety? 21 adjustor who is completing it has completed 22 MS. ELLIOTT: 22 all the rows accurately, they validate that, 23 23 and that's IBC's role and then they get the Because I did not, well and that reduced the sample size, as stated, but yes, we wanted aggregate data and they look at that as 24 24 to feel comfortable that the database that well, but in my review, you know, we just 25 25 Page 182 Page 184 looked at it, perhaps differently, and just 1 we were using did not present any bias, so 1 we excluded those two companies. 2 asked the questions until we found, you 2 3 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 3 know, an explanation that we thought explained why these two companies had a So six of the companies which – 4 4 Q. 5 MS. ELLIOTT: 5 higher percentage outside this 12-month No, no, not six, of the 20 – 6 window, and felt that it would be best to 6 7 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 7 exclude the data for those two individual 8 No, just if I could ask my question, please, 8 entities to avoid the possibility of bias 9 six of the companies that represent 86.7 9 and if we had included them, as I said, it would cause the percentage of savings for percent of the provincial market share are 10 10 listed in footnote 2. Two of those the reform to be too high. 11 11 12 companies, Intact and RSA you excluded their KENNEDY, Q.C.: 12 documentation? 13 Okay, so now let's go, if we can jump ahead 13 Q. in your report, Ms. Elliott, it's page 15, MS. ELLIOTT: 14 14 Ms. Glynn, under "Final Comments", it's No, please. 15 15 A. heading six. You will see in the third line 16 KENNEDY, Q.C.: 16 there, "We have relied upon the IBC for a Okav. 17 17 O. 18 MS. ELLIOTT: 18 validation and accuracy of this database of 19 1,741 claimants." So you're relying upon These are groups, these insure groups, so 19 A. 20 within the insured group would have separate IBC, is that correct? 20 21 sub-companies, so Intact has more than one MS. ELLIOTT: 21 company operating in the province, so the 22 22 Yes, to complete each of the rows, the A. 23 company that would be Intact Insurance as 23 columns, the data elements, yes, accurately. opposed to Novex Insurance, which would also 24 24 KENNEDY, Q.C.: fall under the Intact Group. So Intact Okay, we go down a little bit further in the 25 25

June 5	, 2018		201 / Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 185		Page 187
1	next paragraph in the fourth line, you will	1	types that were collected—sorry, 4,000
2	see, "As this NL 2018 CCS sample, includes	2	injuries that were reported among the sample
3	all claimants closed over the noted period	3	size, if it was only reported a handful of
4	from 18 insurers representing 74 percent	4	times, the average for that little group
5	market share." So now you've gone from 86	5	could be biased, you could be too high, too
6	percent of the market share when we started	6	low, it's not very large, so that was our
7	this, you're now down to 74 percent of the	7	reference. So as you go through the
8	market share.	8	appendices we show the averages paid under
9	MS. ELLIOTT:	9	the various heads of damage and we show for
10	A. Correct.	10	each injury type, whether you have this
11	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	11	injury only, this injury and some other
12	Q. Okay. "We expect that in aggregate it	12	injury or not that injury at all, and what
13	fairly represents the current distribution	13	those distributions and costs were. So if
14	of injury types and of costs of claims	14	there's an injury type listed, and they are
15	closed in this province." What do you mean	15	only listed five times out of the 4,000
16	when you say "We expect", you use the word		other injuries that were listed, that would
17	"expect" that an aggregate, it fairly	17	be a very small number, and so we just
18		18	wanted to caution the reader that if there
1	represents, what do you mean by that? MS. ELLIOTT:	19	
19			is a very small number, you know, not to
20	A. Well, you know, every year is different, you	20	place undue reliance upon that.
21	could have a severe winter and different	21	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
22	severities if injuries and injuries are	22	Q. Okay, if we go to the next page now, heading
23	random, I mean, we don't have, some years	23	7, "Distribution and Use" and the only
24	there are people that are severely injured,	24	question I have or explanation I see there,
25	paraplegics, and some years they are not, so	25	in the last sentence you say, "This report
	Page 186		Page 188
1	it's a random sample for this time period	1	should not replace the due diligence on
2	and we believe that it reasonably reflects,	2	behalf of any such third party." Again,
3	you know, the time period. If you took a	3	what do you mean by that?
4	sample, you know, five years from now, it	4	(1:15 p.m.)
5	could be different, but we think for the	5	MS. ELLIOTT:
6	time period that it reasonable reflects the	6	A. Well, we're providing the advice to the
7	current accidents that occurred in the time	7	Board with this report. We do not expect—
8	period.	8	may I think about that answer to you?
9	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	9	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
10	Q. You go on to state, "However, we note that	10	Q. Sure, we're going to be back here in the
11	some of the segments presented in this	11	morning anyway, so you can have the night to
12	report include a very small number of	12	think about it.
13	claimants; thus, we caution against placing	13	MS. ELLIOTT:
14	undue reliance on the various averages and	14	A. I will, thank you.
15	statistics presented in this report." What	15	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
16	do you mean by that?	16	Q. Okay, if we can move to the next heading,
17	MS. ELLIOTT:	17	let's go to, excuse me, No. 8,
18	A. Uh-hm. Okay, well there are some examples	18	"Consideration of Limitations". And this is
19	where there might just be one injury type or	19	at least now the second, if not the third
	Where there implies the error in our of the error		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
20	two or three noted, sorry, a claimant with a	20	time you've stated, "For our review, we
20 21		20 21	relied on data and information available
1	two or three noted, sorry, a claimant with a		relied on data and information available
21	two or three noted, sorry, a claimant with a particular injury and that only occurred a	21	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
21 22	two or three noted, sorry, a claimant with a particular injury and that only occurred a handful of times in the study, so the more severe injuries or death or that, that are	21 22	relied on data and information available from IBC", do you see that?
21 22 23	two or three noted, sorry, a claimant with a particular injury and that only occurred a handful of times in the study, so the more	21 22 23	relied on data and information available from IBC", do you see that? MS. ELLIOTT:

June 3	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 189		Page 191
1	Q. "Without independent audit".	1	Users", it would have been on the website, I
2	MS. ELLIOTT:	2	think, just after the Closed Claim Study.
3	A. Uh-hm.	3	Okay, if we can now go to—and there's two
4	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	4	numbering systems here, Ms. Glynn, so I'm
5	Q. So now you've added the qualifier "without	5	going to need you to go to the second, page
6	independent audit". Why did you include	6	3, under "IBC, BAC Notes to Users", that's
7	that qualifier or descriptor, ever how I	7	about 10 pages into the document. Okay,
8	would describe it, "without independent	8	should be the next page, yeah, okay. So you
9	audit", what is the point you are making	9	look at that. Have you
10	there?	10	MS. ELLIOTT:
11	MS. ELLIOTT:	11	A. Yes, yes.
12	A. That would be a common phraseology that we	12	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
13	1 23	13	
	would use and it's just to clarify we did		
14	not audit the data. We did not go in and	14	is page 3 of 4 of that document, do you have
15	check the data in any manner.	15	that document? Paragraph 7, "Despite IBC's
16	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	16	best effort to ensure the data integrity
17	Q. Okay, so there was no audit on your part.	17	before accepting claimant cases into the
18	MS. ELLIOTT:	18	master file, this is not an audit process."
19	A. No.	19	Have you seen that comment in the past?
20	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	20	MS. ELLIOTT:
21	Q. There was no—do you know if IBC performed		A. Okay.
22	any type of audit?	22	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
23	MS. ELLIOTT:	23	Q. Have you seen that comment?
24	A. Yes, that's my understanding that they were	24	MS. ELLIOTT:
25	validating the data, checking, yes.	25	A. No, not—I would have not read that.
$\overline{}$			
	Page 190		Page 192
1	Page 190 KENNEDY, Q.C.:	1	Page 192 KENNEDY, Q.C.:
1 2	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	1 2	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
1	KENNEDY, Q.C.:		KENNEDY, Q.C.:
2	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Because we'll come to that later, but I	2	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay, so you haven't seen that, and my only
2 3	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Because we'll come to that later, but I thought that IBC said they didn't have	2 3 4	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay, so you haven't seen that, and my only question is you hadn't seen that in the
2 3 4 5	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Because we'll come to that later, but I thought that IBC said they didn't have access to the files. We'll come to that a little later.	2 3 4 5	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay, so you haven't seen that, and my only question is you hadn't seen that in the past.
2 3 4 5 6	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Because we'll come to that later, but I thought that IBC said they didn't have access to the files. We'll come to that a little later. MS. ELLIOTT:	2 3 4 5 6	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay, so you haven't seen that, and my only question is you hadn't seen that in the past. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Uh-hm.
2 3 4 5 6 7	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Because we'll come to that later, but I thought that IBC said they didn't have access to the files. We'll come to that a little later. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Okay.	2 3 4 5 6 7	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay, so you haven't seen that, and my only question is you hadn't seen that in the past. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Uh-hm. KENNEDY, Q.C.:
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Because we'll come to that later, but I thought that IBC said they didn't have access to the files. We'll come to that a little later. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Okay. KENNEDY, Q.C.:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay, so you haven't seen that, and my only question is you hadn't seen that in the past. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Uh-hm. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. So were you aware of IBC's position that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Because we'll come to that later, but I thought that IBC said they didn't have access to the files. We'll come to that a little later. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Okay. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Do you remember that comment though, IBC	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. Okay, so you haven't seen that, and my only question is you hadn't seen that in the past. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Uh-hm. KENNEDY, Q.C.: Q. So were you aware of IBC's position that this is not an audit process, that what
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June 5	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 193		Page 195
1	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	1	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
2	Q. Let's go to the next line, "IBC had no	2	Q. My question then was, that led to your
3	access to any supporting documentation or	3	comment that you understood IBC to do an
4	paper files." Have you seen that comment	4	independent audit?
5	before?	5	MS. ELLIOTT:
6	MS. ELLIOTT:	6	A. Yes, and obviously stand to be corrected
7	A. It may be possible that the files are all	7	with what they said in their notes, it was
8	electronic, I don't know that step.	8	my understanding that IBC was, and possibly
9	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	9	wrong, but that IBC was managing the
10	Q. Yeah, but that's not what they say there,	10	collection and the validation of the data.
11	they say they had no access to any	11	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
12	supporting documentation, disjunctive or	12	Q. But it would involve some independent level
13	paper files, so that's not your	13	of sampling or it would involve a more
14	understanding?	14	objective analysis, wouldn't it, than what
15	MS. ELLIOTT:	15	you're talking about there?
16	A. My understanding was that they were	16	MS. ELLIOTT:
17	providing instructions to the companies how		A. Well, I think it would be appropriate to
18	to complete the data, answering any	18	perhaps answer your question after
19	questions that arose in the completion of	19	discussion and more clarification with IBC
20	it, and doing a sample check.	20	on what was done. So perhaps my
21	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	21	understanding of what they did is blended in
22	Q. Would you agree with me that subject to	22	with what I understood they had done in the
23	correction by someone at some point, that	23	past and should be confirmed, to be fair.
24	contrary to your belief there was no	24	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
25	independent audit conducted in relation to	25	Q. Well in the five minutes we have left here
	Page 194		Page 196
1	these files?	1	today, and let's just try to clarify a
2	MS. ELLIOTT:	2	couple of terms. When you refer to
3	A. Well I agree with you that that's what that	3	independent audit in page 17 of your Closed
4	indicates, yes.	4	Claim Study, what are you referring to?
5	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	5	What does an audit mean to you in the
6	Q. Does that cause you some concern?	6	context that you use it there?
7	MS. ELLIOTT:	7	MS. ELLIOTT:
8	A. Well, I think it merits confirmation from	8	A. In the context used there is that we have
9	IBC more fully, their process that they went	9	
10	1	-	not looked at the data in terms of here's
1	through, but, yeah, based on the fact that	10	not looked at the data in terms of here's the information associated with this
1 11	through, but, yeah, based on the fact that they've done this many times before and my	10 11	the information associated with this
11 12	they've done this many times before and my	11	the information associated with this claimant and how that information was then
12	they've done this many times before and my understanding is that they do explain to the	11 12	the information associated with this claimant and how that information was then transferred into the row of information, the
12 13	they've done this many times before and my understanding is that they do explain to the people that are filling in the files, what's	11 12 13	the information associated with this claimant and how that information was then transferred into the row of information, the record, to be collected for that claimant.
12 13 14	they've done this many times before and my understanding is that they do explain to the people that are filling in the files, what's to be done, you know, like some faith in	11 12 13 14	the information associated with this claimant and how that information was then transferred into the row of information, the record, to be collected for that claimant. We have not audited it, checked it,
12 13 14 15	they've done this many times before and my understanding is that they do explain to the people that are filling in the files, what's to be done, you know, like some faith in that process.	11 12 13 14 15	the information associated with this claimant and how that information was then transferred into the row of information, the record, to be collected for that claimant. We have not audited it, checked it, validated it.
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June 5	, 2018		2017 Automobile Insurance Review
	Page 197		Page 199
1	did, that is a major concern, isn't it?	1	nobody helped them complete it, they were
2	MS. ELLIOTT:	2	just left on their own, not disturbed until
3	A. Well I think it would be fair to make sure	3	they sent the file in, yes, that would cause
4	we get more clarification from IBC before I	4	me concern, but that's not my understanding
1			-
5	would want to confirm that there were no	5	of how the process worked.
6	checks done.	6	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
7	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	7	Q. But see, we're both, you and IBC, you may
8	Q. No. There's two scenarios, Ms. Elliott.	8	have a different understanding of the term
9	MS. ELLIOTT:	9	"audit", but I would suggest to you that
10	A. Uh-hm, I understand that.	10	when you used the term "audit", it means
11	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	11	more than simply someone having a cursory
12	Q. One is they did an audit which would	12	review of the files, doesn't it? It means
13	alleviate a concern and give you a sense of	13	someone who has attempted to ensure that the
14	comfort or confidence, correct?	14	data which is being provided to you is
15	MS. ELLIOTT:	15	accurate?
16	A. Yes, and I think—but it would still be fair	16	MS. ELLIOTT:
17	to confirm with IBC exactly what was done.	17	A. Yes, and I do know that when IBC receives
18	KENNEDY, Q.C.:	18	the data from the company that they do go
19	, ,	19	
	Q. Wouldn't it have been fair for you to have		through steps of checking the data, yes,
20	done that yourself? Wouldn't you be the	20	that's my understanding.
21	person to ensure that there had been audits	21	KENNEDY, Q.C.:
22	done, Ms. Elliott?	22	Q. Okay, we'll come back to that. So now,
23	MS. ELLIOTT:	23	again you state that "We have reviewed the
24	A. Yes, I would think that, that was my	24	data for reasonableness and consistency. We
25	understanding that IBC had, through the	25	have no audited or otherwise verified this
	Page 198		Page 200
1	e	1	-
1	process of collecting and explaining and		data", which is what you're saying.
2	process of collecting and explaining and spot checking data, that that was done.	2	data", which is what you're saying. MS. ELLIOTT:
2 3	process of collecting and explaining and spot checking data, that that was done. KENNEDY, Q.C.:	2 3	data", which is what you're saying. MS. ELLIOTT: A. Uh-hm.
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2425

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Ability - 26:3, 46:9 Able - 10:16, 18:22, 22:5, 22:24, 24:1, 33:15, 42:17, 70:6, 70:8, 82:18, 83:5, 136:13 **Absent - 97:10 Abstract -** 92:13 Abstracts - 89:8, 92:9 Accept - 12:12, 147:25 Acceptable - 24:2 **Accepted - 147:25** Accepting - 191:17 Access - 20:24, 50:14, 190:4, 190:12, 193:3, 193:11 Accident - 3:2, 3:6, 9:16, 10:13, 16:13, 23:25, 24:4, 24:7, 24:19, 26:23, 27:11, 28:9, 34:6, 53:2, 54:15, 55:2, 55:12, 55:14, 57:4, 72:21, 74:10, 74:20, 75:3, 80:14, 80:19, 80:21, 81:18, 87:24, 92:18, 94:13, 94:16, 98:13, 102:19, 114:12, 128:15, 128:20, 133:22, 139:3, 169:19 Accidents - 9:18, 9:20, 16:9, 16:12, 28:1, 28:13, 32:19, 34:18, 55:22, 91:1, 91:5, 126:19, 186:7 Accommodate - 1 41:3 According - 68:11, 129:8, 139:21 Accordingly - 101: **Account - 95:11** Accumulative - 10 8:15 Accumulatively - 1 08:13 **Accuracy - 184:18 Accurate - 18:21**, 20:10, 75:7, 83:6, 104:9, 148:22, 175:11, 199:15, 200:18 Accurately - 183:2 2, 184:23, 192:18, 202:13

Achieve - 24:11, 102:11, 109:7, 112:13, 113:8 Achieved - 101:25, 102:1, 105:25 Acknowledging - 6 3:19 **Acquire - 179:17 Acquired -** 181:16, 183:1 Acquisition - 137:2 Acquisitions - 137: 22, 181:10, 181:16 **Across -** 41:5, 89:15, 156:4, 166:13 Act - 39:11, 119:21 Action - 26:25, 27:2, 33:11, 127:14, 136:8 Actual - 18:2, 72:2, 82:16, 103:14, 140:17 Actuarial - 5:15. 30:13, 31:11, 52:9 Actuaries - 85:1, 85:17, 115:4 Actuary - 5:20, 13:11, 81:10, 85:5, 85:16, 85:21, 85:22, 104:3, 115:6, 137:12, 200:24, 201:1 **Adamant - 172:7**, 173:1 Add - 75:12, 110:22, 133:20, 136:20, 136:24 Added - 77:10, 85:13, 133:17, 134:7, 137:1, 137:5, 189:5 **Adding -** 172:12 **Addition -** 20:12, 76:3, 79:6, 134:12 Additions - 159:7 Address - 38:8 Addressed - 26:7, 29:19 Adequacy - 52:16 **Adequate - 30:17**, 102:18, 108:17 Adherence - 7:22 **Adjourn - 202:22** Adjusted - 71:4 Adjuster - 74:12, 75:9, 75:18, 75:22, 78:16, 83:13, 83:19, 84:16,

95:17, 95:23

Adjusters - 83:20, 97:8, 97:13, 99:1 Adjusters' - 94:1 Adjuster's - 78:2 Adjusting - 41:20, 79:16 Adjustment - 93:2 5, 94:4, 99:18, 99:24, 101:4 **Adjustor - 183:21** Administered - 45: 14 Administration - 4 6:16 Admitted - 11:13 Adversely - 24:22 **Advice - 188:6** Advise - 164:25 **Advised -** 156:13, 170:9 **Advisors -** 61:12 **Advocacy -** 24:13, 164:14 Advocate - 2:7. 2:19, 2:23, 6:2, 31:18, 33:18, 53:6, 119:15, 127:19 Affect - 24:7, 24:22, 66:19, 82:7, 114:11, 114:16 Affected - 10:4, 10:5 **Afraid - 29:16** Afternoon - 8:5. 146:5 **Against - 22:4**, 186:13 **Agency - 156:8**, 165:20 Aggregate - 74:22, 76:19, 76:24, 98:11, 137:12, 139:9, 183:24, 185:12, 185:17 Aggregated - 85:6, 85:10, 94:11, 176:19 **Agree -** 25:24, 87:17, 113:12, 172:18, 178:12, 193:22, 194:3 Agreed - 52:25, 164:18 Agreement - 143:2 4, 144:10 Ahead - 108:25. 109:3, 180:13, 184:13 **Albeit - 107:12** Alberta - 152:18,

Alleviate - 197:13 Allocate - 25:13 **Allow -** 6:11, 8:22, 102:9 **Allowed -** 67:19, 113:16 **Allowing - 23:1**, 28:9 **Alter - 24:23** Alternative - 101:1 0, 131:24 **Amanda -** 3:14 **Amended -** 48:17 Amendment - 46:1 4, 52:15 Among - 16:16, 41:10, 43:21, 45:3, 48:12, 187:2 **Amongst - 72:5** Amount - 10:12, 19:7, 25:25, 47:17, 55:8, 57:8, 59:12, 71:11, 74:9, 74:11, 74:12, 74:22, 78:3, 78:8, 78:14, 90:20, 98:9, 129:23, 130:2, 134:4, 134:19, 134:23, 134:25, 139:9, 139:16, 139:23, 139:25, 140:2, 140:4, 140:5, 140:9, 176:17 **Amounts -** 61:16, 61:19, 70:22, 74:14, 79:22, 83:12, 98:9, 98:19, 134:15 Analysis - 6:21, 17:22, 69:9, 96:1, 99:1, 100:21, 100:22, 133:3, 195:14, 201:13 **Analyst -** 1:19 **Analyze - 112:10** Analyzed - 13:12 **Andrew -** 2:20, 2:22 Anecdotally - 66:1 **Annual - 34:13**, 48:2, 168:10 **Annually -** 96:4, 96:7, 96:9, 99:9 Anticipated - 114:1 1. 116:7. 117:10 Anticipating - 113: 10 Anticipation - 115: 15, 115:25 **Anyway -** 120:14,

188:11 Apologize - 179:9 **Apparent - 59:1.** 139:24 Appear - 9:15, 22:4, 22:5, 22:19 **Appears - 26:6**, 58:24, 116:15, 117:3 Appendices - 187: Application - 71:12 , 99:17, 99:23, 100:18, 100:25, 101:7, 109:18, 112:18, 119:10, 122:23, 129:1, 129:6, 130:5, 130:11, 130:15 **Applications -** 61:1 3, 100:3, 100:8, 106:15, 126:5, 129:4 Applied - 29:20, 94:15, 94:19, 100:24 **Applies -** 75:14 **Apply -** 32:7, 63:21 Appointed - 85:22 Appropriate - 33:1 1, 56:8, 85:23, 101:14, 108:17, 110:9, 114:1, 118:18, 195:17 Appropriately - 11: **Approval -** 104:12, 104:13, 104:16, 105:3, 105:8, 105:11 **Approve -** 107:10, 111:14 Approved - 30:1, 48:5, 100:9, 100:12, 100:15, 101:14, 104:21, 104:24, 106:18, 107:10, 109:2, 109:12, 109:13, 110:8, 111:8, 113:8, 113:18, 114:15, 126:22 Approximately - 4 4:10, 44:11, 45:2, 45:5, 73:20, 123:6, 129:18, 148:20, 169:21, 177:6, 178:1 April - 11:13, 35:24, 36:8, 37:16, 152:14, 170:23

175:25

68:20, 81:21, 84:1,

84:19, 119:2,

APTLA - 3:24, 15:21, 22:2 Area - 12:11, 18:15, 108:14, 108:17, 154:25, 155:3, 155:4 Areas - 38:22 Aren't - 22:24, 84:8, 88:25, 111:20, 157:20, 158:2, 186:24 Argue - 26:1 **Argued -** 14:14 Arm's - 50:25 Arose - 35:10, 193:19 Arrangements - 30 Articulate - 16:7, 17:2 **Aspect -** 91:3 **Aspects - 24:14 Assess - 110:2** Assessment - 96:1 , 134:1 **Assigned - 107:6**, 158:4 Assist - 8:17, 24:9 **Assisted -** 152:15, 152:17, 152:19 Assisting - 1:16, 1:24 Associated - 29:6. 56:23, 57:1, 196:10 Associates - 5:18, 5:23, 59:20 Association - 4:1. 15:17, 15:23, 23:5, 23:10, 53:4, 57:18, 57:21, 87:2, 89:5, 99:18, 100:19, 120:8, 125:3 Association's - 91: **Assumed - 146:13**, 200:6, 200:17 Assumption - 201: 14 **Assumptions** - 10 1:10, 201:3 **Assure -** 62:17 Astonishing - 127: Astronomical - 68: **Atlantic -** 3:25. 15:16, 15:22, 40:23, 53:3 Attachments - 142 :22 Attempt - 10:15,

13:1, 15:8 Attempted - 199:1 Attendance - 23:13 **Attention -** 15:12, 20:20, 28:11, 34:22 Attributed - 46:9, 61:4 Attributes - 134:7, 134:10 **Audit -** 5:17, 5:24, 149:10, 154:3, 155:8, 189:1, 189:6, 189:9, 189:14, 189:17, 189:22, 191:18, 192:9, 192:11, 192:23, 193:25, 194:22, 194:23, 195:4, 196:3, 196:5, 197:12, 198:21, 199:9, 199:10 Audited - 196:14, 199:25 **Auditing -** 133:12, 155:6 Audits - 158:10, 197:21 August - 104:17, 104:25, 105:9, 107:24, 108:6, 108:7, 112:12, 116:22, 118:2, 118:4, 148:14, 148:18, 149:2 **Auspices - 127:17** Authority - 22:17, 164:12, 164:13, 164:20, 164:24 **Auto -** 42:7, 42:13, 42:23, 44:2, 44:4, 44:8, 45:1, 45:9, 47:5, 47:10, 48:7, 48:10, 48:14, 48:20, 48:23, 49:9, 49:13, 49:16, 49:20, 51:4, 51:5, 51:15, 164:23 **Automatically - 13** 2:11 Automobile - 1:5, 4:18, 4:21, 7:5, 9:18, 12:22, 13:21, 29:7, 29:12, 41:3, 41:17, 41:24, 42:10, 43:4, 43:7, 43:13, 43:16, 45:5, 45:6, 46:8, 48:1, 49:25, 50:4, 50:15,

50:17, 52:10,

148:17, 150:9, 152:3, 152:24 Automobiles - 52: 17, 52:19, 162:17 Available - 5:25, 6:10, 8:8, 33:1, 53:21, 59:21, 80:7, 91:12, 91:17, 91:18, 107:3, 112:7, 120:17, 120:22, 120:24, 121:20, 143:10, 160:12, 188:21, 194:21 Average - 12:25, 13:8, 13:13, 54:21, 57:7, 58:18, 59:11, 65:7, 135:14, 135:18, 139:22, 139:23, 139:25, 140:1, 140:7, 141:24, 142:2, 142:24, 176:15, 176:17, 187:4 **Averages - 186:14**, 187:8 **Aviva -** 14:2, 163:3 **Avoid - 184:8** Award - 10:22 **Awarded - 10:21 Awards - 12:18** Aware - 29:11, 29:14, 29:15, 170:21, 174:4, 192:8 В

BAC - 191:6 Back - 1:14, 1:20, 2:5, 3:16, 4:13, 21:6, 27:6, 39:22, 40:8, 51:10, 58:17, 59:8, 61:22, 62:15, 62:23, 64:4, 64:9, 79:4, 79:8, 79:23, 80:22, 84:8, 87:5, 93:12, 93:23, 118:3, 132:16, 136:22, 147:21, 158:13, 174:18, 176:22, 188:10, 194:17, 194:18, 199:22 Backdrop - 22:4 **Balance - 114:5 Balances - 201:9 Band - 140:3**, 140:6 **Bands -** 139:19 **Bang -** 75:20 **Bar -** 55:4, 55:21, 102:6, 102:7, 104:2

Base - 48:6, 69:8, 122:21 **Based -** 34:5, 48:24, 67:2, 76:23, 87:17, 89:16, 89:17, 94:12, 106:14, 112:4, 128:22, 132:21, 194:10 **Basic -** 27:13 Basis - 11:18, 16:23, 16:25, 48:16, 51:8, 54:6, 65:2, 113:18, 115:3 Became - 46:14, 137:20 Become - 42:8, 174:4 Becomes - 9:2, 25:5 **Behind -** 5:1, 63:10 **Belief -** 180:4. 193:24 **Believed -** 109:14, 110:8, 111:9 **Believes -** 41:15, 42:23, 43:17 **Below - 58:23** Bench - 1:10 **Benefit -** 30:11, 30:12, 111:19, 113:6, 114:21 **Benefits -** 42:13. 43:18, 44:1, 49:17, 49:18, 54:15, 57:4, 128:15, 128:20, 133:22 **Bern - 154:2** Berra - 14:18 **Bet -** 99:15

Bias - 138:7,

138:13, 155:14,

155:21, 156:20,

156:21, 156:24,

158:21, 175:13,

157:6, 158:19,

176:3, 176:8,

176:21, 177:2,

178:3, 178:16,

182:1, 184:8

187:5

179:12, 179:13,

Biased - 180:5,

Bicycle - 25:10

Big - 14:2, 64:7,

175:17, 179:18,

179:25, 200:19

Biggest - 11:11

Bit - 34:25, 57:10,

65:13, 75:20,

161:4, 166:5,

102:2 102:7, 104:2 8:16 118:13, 150:9 91:14, 132:22, 159:1, 160:17 **Bolt - 75:14** 117:23, 117:24 125:25, 199:7, 200:18 93:13, 126:12, 202:20 4, 159:20 Brief - 29:2, 144:11, 144:13 48:21, 50:19 **Broke - 21:21 Broker -** 44:21 51.1 32:23, 79:23, 106:6, 148:13, 155:19 31:19, 34:24 134:1, 152:12, **Bulk -** 76:17, **Bulked -** 77:11 **Bullet - 139:7 Bump -** 76:5

Bars - 103:25

Bureau - 12:16. 28:23, 53:5, 158:25, 164:1, 165:9, 165:17 **Burry -** 3:20, 23:12 **Business - 45:6**, 45:15, 45:23, 57:17, 57:24, 59:14, 62:17, 65:17, 69:11, 70:20, 85:9, 87:11, 88:3, 92:5, 92:23, 92:24, 117:24, 121:10, 130:13, 161:6, 167:11, 168:12, 168:20 Buy - 43:9, 79:6, 8:88 **Buying - 13:2**

С **Cabs -** 124:13 Calculate - 47:24 Calculated - 51:9, 74:20, 76:23, 97:10 Calculation - 30:9. 101:2 Calculations - 94:1 , 120:11 Calendar - 74:11, 80:25, 81:1, 81:15, 82:5 **Call -** 72:12 Called - 10:14, 23:8, 27:2, 75:11 **Calls -** 173:5, 173:10 Cameron - 5:18, 5:22, 59:20, 60:12, 96:17 Campaign - 3:1, 3:5, 9:10, 9:16, 53:2, 58:8, 143:18 **Canada -** 12:16, 28:24, 42:9, 48:14, 48:21, 53:6, 158:25, 164:2, 165:9, 165:17 Canadian - 23:10 Cancelled - 33:9 Can't - 1:14, 25:23, 38:15, 67:18, 70:11, 97:14, 104:8, 123:9, 128:17, 142:20, 147:13, 176:24 **Cap -** 5:8, 6:19, 7:8, 10:11, 10:20, 10:25, 11:7, 11:14, 11:15, 12:9, 14:1,

14:15, 14:19,

14:21, 24:25, 25:4, 25:7, 26:14, 28:8, 32:17, 38:19, 131:24, 155:19, 175:15 Capacity - 9:17, 47:3 **Capital - 45:9**, 45:15, 47:4 Caps - 14:16, 38:18, 41:21, 133:25, 153:10, 202:10 **Captive - 43:15** Car - 64:15, 202:8, 202:17 Care - 33:16, 41:7 Carol - 40:22 **Carry - 21:13** Cars - 66:15, 88:19, 88:24, 89:3, 89:16, 123:15, 123:19, 125:8, 125:15 **Carved -** 31:23 Case - 14:23, 14:24, 32:17, 54:19, 65:12, 65:20, 67:15, 75:7, 75:11, 78:16, 78:22, 83:12, 83:19, 84:14, 85:7, 85:10, 89:6, 96:23, 99:9, 107:1, 113:15, 130:21, 131:25, 132:12, 138:12, 147:1, 159:2, 175:15, 183:20 Cases - 26:2, 99:5, 191:17 Category - 142:10, 142:13 Cause - 28:2, 28:10, 28:13, 64:17, 91:5, 114:5, 114:10, 155:16, 155:21, 156:20, 156:23, 157:8, 158:18, 184:10, 194:6, 198:13, 199:3 Caused - 157:6, 174:16 Causes - 39:21, 179:11

Causing - 18:13,

Caution - 33:13,

186:13, 187:18

CBC - 11:13

CCS - 185:2

32:15

CEO - 1:8, 12:15 Certain - 19:6, 21:2, 78:3, 106:17, 113:19, 128:5, 201:2 **Certainly - 96:20,** 96:22, 125:7, 160:3 Certainty - 83:9 **Cetera - 47:5** Chairman - 23:7 **CHAIRPERSON - 2** 3:3, 28:22, 31:17, 143:11, 145:17, 145:24, 146:7 **Chance - 27:11** Change - 10:20, 24:23, 53:25, 62:8, 63:6, 64:6, 64:13, 65:15, 65:19, 65:24, 67:23, 82:22, 98:11, 109:14, 110:8, 111:8, 113:18, 113:25, 114:6, 114:15, 115:24, 118:12, 118:17, 129:6 Changed - 62:14, 81:23, 122:18, 123:2 Changes - 7:4, 57:19, 57:20, 58:24, 64:10, 64:18, 65:18, 65:22, 66:2, 78:8, 80:20, 80:23, 81:16, 82:3, 95:12, 100:9, 100:14, 108:12, 122:24, 126:14, 126:17, 126:22, 137:22, 159:7, 178:25 Changing - 22:8, 56:13, 65:17, 80:22 Characteristics - 1 26:15, 126:17 **Charge - 46:3** Charged - 29:25, 56:9, 56:15, 61:17, 61:19, 62:13, 70:21, 72:3, 89:14, 90:9, 116:2 **Chart -** 55:4, 58:23, 101:17, 105:1, 105:12, 116:11, 116:13, 117:3, 139:24 Check - 148:8, 148:9, 189:15,

196:14, 198:25 **Checking -** 162:10, 189:25, 192:15, 198:2, 199:19 Checks - 197:6, 201:9 **Cheryl - 1:19 Choice -** 30:19, 49:2 Chose - 67:22, 138:11 Circumstance - 10 8:18, 110:4, 114:7, 119:1 Circumstances - 9 6:24, 110:10, 118:19 Citizens - 44:7 Citizen's - 11:22 **City - 34:3** Claim - 19:19, 20:2, 26:23, 52:14, 54:21, 55:23, 58:19, 59:11, 59:13, 62:7, 66:19, 66:21, 72:13, 72:22, 72:25, 73:7, 73:9, 73:10, 73:15, 74:13, 75:21, 75:22, 79:4, 79:25, 84:18, 95:8, 97:24, 98:2, 98:4, 131:14, 132:3, 132:6, 133:8, 134:11, 135:15, 135:19, 136:4, 136:5, 152:2, 159:2, 159:11, 160:17, 161:22, 169:17, 169:19, 191:2, 194:19, 196:4 **Claimant - 132:13**, 133:6, 134:9, 134:14, 134:17, 134:21, 135:2. 135:16, 136:1, 138:17, 138:23, 140:11, 142:3, 142:19, 158:9, 162:11, 186:20, 191:17, 196:11, 196:13 Claimants - 5:7, 49:6, 132:6, 132:7, 133:1, 133:22, 133:23, 135:9. 135:13, 135:15, 135:18, 136:10, 139:18, 139:20, 141:25, 169:22, 184:19, 185:3,

186:13 **Claimant's - 160:2** Claimed - 19:24, 20:21 Claiming - 18:17 Clarification - 35:1 2, 195:19, 197:4 Clarify - 56:22, 78:14, 189:13, 196:1 Class - 134:11, 141:21, 142:6, 142:8, 142:10, 142:14 Classes - 141:21, 141:23 Clean - 81:18 Clerk - 158:21 **Clerks - 158:16 Clients - 49:15**, 166:13 **Climb -** 30:22 Close - 76:22, 103:11, 136:7, 138:15, 171:25 **Closed -** 52:14, 55:24, 72:23, 72:25, 73:5, 73:7, 75:6, 79:16, 80:1, 94:18, 98:15, 131:8, 131:14, 132:3, 132:5, 132:7, 132:19, 133:8, 134:8, 136:3, 136:11, 136:25, 151:22, 152:2, 153:3, 153:18, 153:23, 153:24, 154:16, 154:17, 158:6, 159:1, 159:11, 160:17, 161:22, 169:17, 169:19, 175:21, 176:16, 177:5, 179:25, 185:3, 185:15, 191:2, 194:18, 196:3 **Co -** 86:23, 163:7, 167:22 **Coffee - 43:9** Colin - 3:1, 9:15 Colleague - 23:12, 28:15 Colleagues - 1:9, 21:25, 29:2, 31:20 **Collect - 27:2**, 68:7, 132:8, 132:10, 133:21, 134:3, 135:4,

Checked - 99:13,

193:20

135:6, 155:7 **Collected -** 74:19, 132:9, 133:19, 134:14, 135:13, 138:23, 139:6, 140:12, 141:18, 142:18, 154:6, 159:6, 171:14, 178:2, 187:1, 196:13, 201:24 Collecting - 154:12 155:5, 155:9, 156:14, 198:1 Collection - 132:4, 133:13, 136:16, 154:4, 155:17, 155:24, 157:21, 159:15, 162:1, 164:19, 169:12, 169:14, 192:17, 195:10, 201:18, 202:1 Collective - 7:18 Collects - 74:18, 121:8, 134:8 Collision - 13:5, 90:21 Columbia - 42:11, 46:2, 46:13, 48:4, 48:22, 50:19 **Column - 158:8 Columns - 133:18**, 184:23 Combined - 57:6 Come - 2:5, 15:24, 18:3, 19:9, 21:7, 21:9, 39:7, 39:8, 39:22, 51:23, 55:13, 84:8, 93:12, 93:23, 96:2, 99:1, 101:2, 114:18, 130:15, 147:21, 157:18, 190:2, 190:4, 194:17, 199:22, 200:25 **Comes -** 84:3 **Comfort -** 197:14 Comfortable - 181: 25 **Comforts -** 8:13 Coming - 32:2, 71:5, 108:23, 119:21 **Comment - 24:4**, 27:10, 27:17, 27:25. 190:9. 191:19, 191:23, 193:4, 194:17, 195:3, 200:13 Commenting - 28: 18

Comments - 6:25, 13:24, 28:4, 28:14, 31:13, 35:11, 70:4, 71:19, 184:15 Commercial - 42:4, 50:13, 88:3, 138:25, 153:24, 153:25 Commission - 83:3 Commissioned - 4 3:25 Commissioner - 1: 10, 1:12, 2:9, 11:3, 11:4, 15:20, 29:1 Commissioners -2:25, 3:4, 9:14, 15:19, 29:1, 31:20, 37:7, 140:15, 144:22, 148:12, 148:16, 190:25, 202:19 Commissions - 56: 24 Commitment - 51: 16 Committed - 37:25 Common - 16:15, 45:3, 47:7, 141:24, 142:7, 189:12 Commonalities - 4 8:11 Communicate - 17 4:1 Communication -172:23 Communities - 22: 21, 41:13, 48:10 Community - 24:1 2, 66:13 Companies' - 26:1 6, 45:13, 181:2 Company - 11:24, 12:9, 13:12, 14:3, 50:14, 74:16, 78:2, 79:24, 84:19, 85:4, 92:7, 103:20, 137:25, 157:11, 165:10, 167:18, 167:20, 172:14, 179:16, 179:18, 182:22, 182:23, 199:18 Comparable - 46:7 Compared - 44:4, 62:4, 62:19, 78:24 Comparing - 72:3 **Compel - 48:18** Compensate - 25:6 Compensation - 7: 9, 11:23, 14:8, 26:21, 26:24, 27:1,

27:6 Competitive - 45:2 **Compiled - 74:19 Compiles - 121:9 Complete - 132:2,** 160:24, 184:22, 193:18, 199:1, 200:18 Completed - 5:13, 5:18, 6:9, 135:21, 183:21 Completely - 94:23 , 124:25, 169:18, 202:2 Completing - 158: 14, 160:11, 183:21, 192:16, 192:17 Completion - 8:7, 193:19 Component - 27:2 1, 73:8, 91:14, 91:15, 139:10 Comprehensive -13:5, 44:3, 49:25, 50:9, 90:21 **Comprise - 91:16** Computers - 165:2 Concentrate - 27:2 **Concept - 19:3**, 155:13 Conceptually - 114 :2 Concern - 23:23, 26:7, 39:21, 155:16, 155:21, 156:20, 156:23, 157:6, 157:9, 157:13, 158:18, 179:11, 194:6, 197:1, 197:13, 198:14, 199:4 Concerned - 24:14 , 67:12 **Concerns - 8:12**, 16:7, 17:3 **Conclude -** 58:1, 58:23, 61:24, 143:5 Conclusion - 14:10 , 15:1, 43:1, 62:7 Conclusions - 31:1 Conditions - 66:14 . 66:15 **Conduct - 148:16** Conducted - 38:5. 133:8, 154:18, 193:25 Conducting - 37:1

Confidence - 196:2 0, 197:14, 198:5, 198:22 Confidential - 122: 25 **Confirm - 90:13**, 173:12, 197:5, 197:17 Confirmation - 194 Confirmed - 173:1 5, 195:23 Confirming - 180:2 **Conflict -** 38:11 Confuse - 63:24 Conjunction - 25:1 Connected - 22:21 Connection - 166: 19 Consequence - 20: Consequently - 25 :4, 26:3, 27:7, 27:15 Considerable - 45: 15, 53:22 Considerably - 82: Consideration - 7: 12, 153:15, 161:1, 188:18, 194:19 Considered - 15:7, 19:10, 86:13 Considering - 27:1 2, 46:23 Consistency - 199: Consistently - 157: Constituents - 22: 15 Consult - 170:19 Consultant - 5:15 Consultants - 5:13 , 8:24, 30:13, 31:11 Consultation - 1:5 **Consulted - 171:1**, 171:4, 172:19 Consulting - 52:9, 52:10, 115:6 Consumer - 2:7, 2:19, 2:22, 6:2, 13:16. 31:18. 33:18, 53:6, 64:2, 66:7, 119:15, 127:18 Consumers - 31:2 1, 31:24, 32:2,

0, 153:3

32:3, 32:8, 32:9, 32:10, 33:14, 48:9, 119:22 **Contact - 48:9** Contained - 7:3 Contemplates - 7: Context - 55:15, 86:17, 86:20, 133:9, 169:2, 178:18, 179:1, 196:6, 196:8 Continue - 5:9, 14:13, 30:20, 50:9, 64:22, 64:24, 106:12, 141:8, 145:13 Continuous - 98:2 Continuously - 61: Contract - 26:18, 26:19 **Contrary - 193:24** Contrast - 56:8 Contribute - 46:25 Control - 29:20, 30:24, 30:25, 31:24, 31:25, 32:8, 168:18 Conversations - 1 73:9 Convictions - 89:2 5, 127:5 **Cooperate - 164:11** Copy - 8:8, 135:8, 144:17, 145:7, 145:14, 145:23, 146:21, 149:24 Cord - 3:18, 22:13, 23:4, 23:9, 23:23, 24:3, 24:10, 24:20, 53:4, 87:2, 120:8 **Core -** 47:8 Corollary - 82:14 Corporate - 51:14 Corporation - 46:1 3, 50:24, 51:11 Corporations - 47: Corporation's - 51: **Corrected -** 118:10 178:10, 195:6 Correction - 193:2 Correctly - 71:6, 113:22, 158:12, 159:12 **Correlate - 120:23** Correspond - 140:

17, 140:19 Cost - 5:1, 11:7, 12:20, 12:21, 13:5, 13:9, 26:12, 27:6, 27:8, 27:18, 29:7, 29:12, 30:5, 30:17, 30:25, 43:19, 46:20, 49:16, 52:15, 54:21, 58:18, 59:2, 59:3, 59:11, 64:2, 64:11, 64:14, 65:7, 66:1, 67:5, 72:12, 82:21, 83:7, 85:14, 98:13, 98:14, 108:18, 114:11, 116:5, 127:14, 131:23, 139:22, 142:24 Costing - 160:25, 175:9 Costs - 5:4, 18:24, 19:8, 29:21, 30:9, 30:24, 42:18, 44:20, 45:23, 46:16, 46:18, 50:8, 59:5, 61:5, 61:25, 62:8, 63:6, 64:5, 64:14, 64:18, 65:6, 66:2, 66:6, 66:10, 66:19, 67:3, 80:23, 83:15, 94:17, 103:14, 112:3, **Critical - 108:24** 112:14, 117:9, 117:13, 185:14, 166:20 187:13 **CROSS -** 119:17, **Couldn't -** 170:5 143:13 Counsel - 1:17, Crown - 47:8, 2:20, 2:22, 9:16, 50:24, 51:11 11:4, 145:3, 146:14 Crown's - 51:2 Count - 97:24 **Crystal -** 85:17 Countries - 156:4 Country - 41:5, 43:22, 130:9, 156:5 Couple - 19:16, :22 38:22, 58:11, 71:10, **CUPE - 35:2.** 126:11, 133:20, 146:15, 147:20, 41:10, 41:14, 196:2 41:23, 42:22, **Courier -** 42:5 Course - 6:5, 18:3, **CUPE's -** 161:18 18:19, 26:12, Curb - 127:14 29:14, 30:2, 30:15, **Current - 5:10,** 31:5, 31:8, 64:12, 7:10, 26:21, 44:4, 78:9, 80:21, 83:12, 81:5, 82:8, 96:5, 85:20, 96:10, 98:7, 134:6, 154:21, 105:23, 115:3, 154:23. 164:22. 120:22, 125:1 185:13, 186:7 Court - 25:23, 26:2 Currently - 10:22, Courteous - 7:24 30:16, 30:21, Courts - 25:14, 120:4, 131:25 25:20, 26:4, 49:7 **Cursory - 199:11**

Cover - 19:8, 44:20, 108:18 **Coverage - 13:14**, 26:10, 42:2, 46:19, 47:16, 49:4, 49:5, 49:10, 50:15, 54:5, 56:17, 69:7, 127:7, 128:21 Coverages - 52:18, 54:16, 57:6, 72:6, 128:5, 128:7, 128:9, 128:11 Covered - 49:11 **Create - 158:21** Created - 50:24, 51:6, 98:12 Creating - 41:17, 50:16 Creation - 41:23 Creature - 8:13 Credence - 83:11 Credibility - 83:22, 107:19, 113:21, 117:21, 119:7 Credible - 106:22, 107:2, 107:5, 110:3, 110:5, 110:15, 114:3, 118:20, 118:22 Credit - 177:10, 177:17

106:2

Criticism - 112:25. Cumulative - 53:25 **Cumulatively - 126** 40:18, 40:24, 41:3, 43:17, 49:22, 50:22

Curtailed - 34:7 Custodians - 33:17 Customers - 13:2, 13:22, 14:6 Cycle - 20:25, 21:2, 21:21, 63:20, 63:24, 64:5, 64:9, 64:22, 64:23, 65:3, 65:24, 66:3 **Cyclical - 64:16**, 65:21, 67:13

D Daily - 8:5, 8:10, 8:17, 99:6, 173:24 **Damage - 13:6**, 27:20, 49:11, 90:17, 90:21, 91:2, 91:6, 91:15, 134:15, 134:20, 135:1, 139:9, 160:8, 160:9, 187:9 Damages - 10:13, 10:21, 25:25, 49:7, 139:10, 139:12, 139:14, 143:1, 159:20 Darlene - 1:8 Database - 106:19, 107:4, 110:2, 118:19, 121:21, 132:3, 133:2, 142:9, 181:25, 184:18 **Date -** 5:12, 6:9, 134:10, 136:8, 136:10, 139:3, 139:4, 146:16, 148:3, 148:6, 148:18, 150:6 Dated - 36:8, 37:16 Dates - 147:22, 147:23, 148:14, 150:4, 169:15 Day - 16:23, 16:25, 30:4, 71:18, 127:18 Deal - 33:1, 35:16, 36:16, 38:6, 73:16, 86:7, 149:9, 165:21 **Dealing - 10:3.** 16:22, 75:9, 83:14, 156:3, 176:16 **Dealt - 16:3 DEAN -** 3:13, 3:14 **Death -** 186:23 **Decade - 13:15.** 13:20 **Decades - 42:14 December -** 78:15, 78:17, 80:17,

Decide - 26:4, 43:8 Decided - 171:21, 175:2 **Decision - 112:22**, 114:23, 174:21, 180:3 Decisions - 6:17, 7:13, 15:4, 31:6 **Decline - 116:6** Declined - 56:2 Deductible - 5:10, 5:11, 6:20, 7:10, 32:4, 32:17, 131:25, 134:6, 139:16, 153:11, 173:15 **Deductibles - 38:1** 9, 202:11 **Deem -** 9:3 **Deemed - 165:6** Deep - 121:25 **Defence -** 113:13 **Defend -** 103:17 Defendable - 107:1 2, 110:10, 111:9 **Defended -** 106:18, 115:1 **Define - 25:12**, 25:17, 25:18, 25:22 **Defined -** 141:19, 141:21, 160:13 **Definitely - 116:24**, 149:12, 159:4, 176:13, 176:25, 179:5 **Definitions - 154:1 Degree - 139:4**, 152:23 **Déjà -** 14:17 **Delay -** 96:21, 96:25, 103:23 **Deliverables - 37:2 Delivered - 43:19**, 44:2 **Dennis -** 2:19 **Density -** 66:13, 66:14 Department - 84:2 0,85:5 Dependent - 201:1 Describe - 11:9, 142:20, 142:23, 189:8. 201:25 Described - 72:20, 122:22 **Description - 144:1**

1, 144:13, 159:16,

160:3, 160:22

Descriptor - 189:7 **Design - 42:18**, 159:1, 160:16 **Despite - 191:15**, 192:10 **Destiny -** 31:24 Detailed - 43:2 **Determination - 69** :1, 101:3, 101:13 **Determine - 25:15**, 59:15, 115:9 **Determined - 29:2** 0, 88:11, 94:14, 170:13 Determines - 94:19 **Determining - 154**: **Detrimentally - 10:** 4, 10:5 **Develop - 8:20,** 50:2 Developing - 49:20 **Development - 41**: 12, 75:13, 94:7, 94:14, 95:10, 97:25 **Diary -** 173:21 Dictates - 27:14 Didn't - 95:9. 113:8, 117:12, 121:15, 132:16, 136:7, 156:1, 156:13, 158:18, 171:4, 172:23, 172:24, 175:8, 175:16, 183:7, 183:9, 183:12, 190:3, 190:10, 190:11, 194:23, 196:19, 196:25 Difference - 81:6 **Differences -** 48:12 **Different - 59:19.** 64:17, 81:10, 84:19, 85:12, 98:8, 103:15, 112:20, 114:10, 119:3, 134:18, 142:5, 172:4, 172:24, 175:23, 179:9, 185:20, 185:21, 186:5, 199:8 Differential - 69:22 Differently - 184:1 Difficult - 30:8, 70:15, 103:8, 110:6, 119:5. 119:8 **Digit - 70:25 Digits - 71:22** Diligence - 188:1 **Dip -** 64:3 **Dips -** 59:8

80:18, 81:4, 151:14

Dire - 34:11 Directed - 4:20 **Directing - 148:16** Direction - 15:4, 164:10 **Directly - 45:12**, 45:22 **Director - 28:16** Disabilities - 24:11 , 24:16 Disbursement - 44 :17 Disconnect - 33:5 Discoveries - 1:21. 8:3 Discriminatory - 4 2:1, 50:16 Discussing - 160:1 **Discussions - 149**: 3, 149:7, 149:12, 149:13, 149:16, 158:24, 172:9 Dishonest - 110:16 Disjointed - 34:25 Disjunctive - 193:1 **Dismiss -** 83:17, 83:21 Disproportionate -137:17 **Disputes - 45:20 Distinct -** 59:16 Distinction - 90:17 Distinguish - 91:13 Distracted - 33:2 Distribute - 146:10 Distributed - 72:5 **Distribution - 185**: 13, 187:23 **Distributions - 187** :13 **Disturb - 156:1** Disturbed - 199:2 **Dive -** 122:1 **Diverse - 22:18 Divide -** 91:25 **Dividends -** 48:19, 51:13 **Division -** 57:3, 91:5 **Doctor - 154:8** Document - 1:24, 35:19, 35:21, 36:1, 59:19, 141:14, 143:21, 145:18, 173:22, 190:24. 191:7, 191:14, 191:15 **Documentation - 8** :9, 112:7, 173:24, 182:13, 193:3,

193:12 Doesn't - 56:7, 64:3, 82:1, 90:7, 111:18, 120:23, 140:17, 199:12 **Dollar - 98:9**, 126:25 **Dollars - 12:4**, 17:24, 18:8, 34:14, 44:18, 44:20, 75:24, 79:9, 79:17 **Don - 12:15 Downs - 117:22 Downward - 126:9** Dramatic - 25:3 **Dramatically - 81:2** 2, 103:15 **Draw -** 50:18 **Drinking - 28:10 Drive - 26:12**, 27:10, 90:10, 91:25 **Driven -** 125:19 **Driver - 46:22**, 47:12, 47:15, 54:12, 89:8, 90:6, 92:1, 92:8, 92:13, 92:14, 92:19, 126:6 **Drivers - 9:23.** 16:15, 27:5, 33:2, 34:14, 34:16, 42:2, 42:3, 42:4, 43:5, 43:16, 44:9, 47:21, 47:25, 50:11, 50:12, 50:14, 87:9, 88:12, 88:15, 89:9, 89:18, 90:25, 91:23, 92:8, 119:24, 120:18, 120:20, 120:24, 121:22 **Driver's - 33:7.** 43:12, 47:18, 48:2, 51:4 **Drives - 87:13**, 87:22, 87:23 **Driving - 26:14**, 27:3, 27:14, 28:10, 34:17, 43:9, 47:22, 65:19, 89:24, 127:4 **Dropped -** 128:5, 128:9, 128:19 **Dropping - 128:7**, 128:10 **Due -** 10:5, 26:13, 46:10, 46:16, 46:18, 58:25, 61:15, 103:17, 119:1, 126:14, 136:6, 136:12, 137:21, 188:1, 198:19 **Duplication - 45:24**

Dwanda - 1:10 **Dynamic -** 68:5

Ε Each - 5:21, 19:7, 44:6, 48:13, 49:12, 52:23, 54:3, 55:1, 55:9, 56:14, 74:20, 76:13, 80:15, 80:19, 80:21, 84:17, 84:19, 85:4, 92:14, 95:17, 99:2, 101:20, 102:3, 132:13, 134:9, 134:14, 135:12, 135:13, 137:10, 142:20, 143:1, 158:8, 160:23, 162:11, 172:13, 184:22, 187:10 Earlier - 37:9, 71:3, 93:24, 103:22, 110:1, 111:4, 122:22, 129:17, 155:13, 161:3 Earned - 55:3, 101:19, 115:21, 116:15, 128:14 Economic - 5:8, 66:2 Economically - 42: Economies - 41:14 . 46:17 **Edits - 156:9** Education - 41:8, 47:14 **Effect -** 23:17, 25:3 **Effective -** 152:13 Effectively - 108:1 Effectiveness - 46: 21, 47:1 Efficiencies - 46:1 **Effort -** 8:17, 98:24, 191:16 Efforts - 192:10 **Eggs -** 64:3, 64:4 **Elected - 40:18** Electronic - 156:3, 164:23, 190:14, 193:8 **Electronically - 13** 2:11 **Elects - 26:25 Element - 16:16**,

Elsewhere - 45:12, 124:4, 124:6, 124:10 Email - 173:12, 173:17, 174:1 **Emailed - 8:6.** 150:2 Emphasize - 6:14 Employees - 156:2 Employers - 27:7 Employment - 139: **Empower -** 33:15 Empowered - 33:1 Enable - 160:24 Encompass - 95:6 **Encompassing - 9** 5:15 Encountered - 176 Engagement - 30:1 4, 37:21, 143:22, 144:6, 144:23, 145:23, 146:16, 147:24, 148:1, 148:21, 149:18, 158:24 Engineering - 34:4 Engineers - 34:4 **Enjoyed -** 42:12 **Enormous - 14:13**, 29:23 **Ensure - 6:7.** 14:12, 17:15, 17:18, 43:18, 177:1, 191:16, 192:10, 197:21, 199:13 **Ensuring -** 201:23 Entire - 18:10 **Entirety - 181:18**, 181:20, 181:21 **Entities - 169:4**, 184:8 Entitled - 190:25 Enviable - 42:16 **Equity -** 20:5 Equivalent - 177:1 9, 177:20 Ernest - 3:24, 15:20 **Erosion - 23:22** Escalating - 61:4, 61:24, 63:8 Escalation - 59:3. 62:9 Essentially - 11:24, 17:16, 29:4, 106:20, 135:11

Establish - 147:23

Established - 86:1 Establishing - 166: 21 **Estimate -** 74:20, 74:23, 75:2, 75:12, 76:23, 78:21, 79:6, 79:15, 80:20, 82:20, 83:18, 84:5, 85:11, 85:13, 85:19, 94:16, 98:12, 103:13, 169:21 **Estimated -** 57:14, 76:25, 78:17, 132:24 **Estimates -** 52:15, 74:15, 75:4, 75:10, 78:18, 78:22 Estimating - 67:23, 83:14, 131:23 **Et -** 47:4 Evening - 8:6 **Events - 64:25** Eventually - 73:16, 98:5 Everybody - 1:3, 52:8, 93:11, 115:25, 146:11 Everybody's - 172: Everything - 65:9, 98:14 Evidence - 7:23, 12:21, 13:11, 25:15, 26:1, 33:23, 33:25, 34:2, 34:8, 106:3, 106:14, 109:15 **Evolved -** 49:14 Examination - 7:23 , 119:17, 143:13 Examine - 5:6 Examining - 29:6 **Example - 10:19**, 10:23, 12:14, 78:23, 100:19, 102:21, 105:12, 173:14 **Examples - 186:18 Exceeded - 44:17**, 55:11 **Excel - 133:18**, 135:10 Exception - 46:14, 48:16 Exceptions - 34:19 Excess - 17:23. 18:7, 21:18, 34:13, 56:15 Exclude - 138:12, 174:21, 175:2,

137:11, 157:25

184:23, 202:15

Elements - 50:7,

Elliott's - 140:15

176:2, 177:12,

179:4, 184:7 **Excluded - 155:15**, 172:2, 177:7, 178:2, 178:15, 182:2, 182:12, 183:2 Excluding - 172:6 **Exclusion - 179:13 Executive - 28:16**, 60:9 Exercise - 9:1, 31:3, 103:8, 109:25, 122:7, 132:2, 135:22, 155:7, 158:15, 174:14, 175:9, 202:7 **Exhibit - 72:7**, 88:21, 89:1, 91:13, 98:21, 121:7 **Exhibits - 88:16**, 95:6, 143:3, 165:2 Exists - 16:20 Exorbitant - 69:22 Expanded - 170:3 **Expect -** 7:11, 10:15, 99:11, 100:4, 105:15, 107:25, 108:7, 108:8, 114:7, 115:17, 118:11, 118:16, 118:21, 185:12, 185:16, 185:17, 188:7 Expectation - 38:1. 39:2, 105:11, 108:2, 108:4, 109:3, 110:14, 112:11, 118:5, 171:24 **Expected -** 51:7. 126:21, 137:18, 144:1, 149:4 Expecting - 38:12 **Expects - 115:14 Expenses - 44:22**, 56:21, 56:23, 56:25, 57:2, 57:15, 79:16, 101:21, 102:9, 105:14, 108:19, 109:9, 112:14, 113:17 Experience - 52:13 , 53:10, 53:17, 54:18, 58:16, 61:8, 63:25, 67:16, 83:20, 106:20, 106:24, 107:13. 119:10, 125:19, 125:20, 125:23, 126:5, 126:6, 152:23 Experiences - 42:1

7, 50:19 Expert - 13:11, 141:19, 160:13, 200:24 **Expertise - 154:25**, 155:5, 156:6, 156:8 **Experts - 45:21 Explain - 38:9**, 55:13, 80:10, 127:8, 133:10, 175:1, 194:12 Explained - 77:8. 135:25, 137:1, 137:8, 174:18, 184:4 Explaining - 155:1 0.198:1 Explanation - 184: 3, 187:24 Explanations - 160 :10 Exploratory - 50:2 **Explore -** 41:16, 198:17 **Expressed - 53:13**, 110:1, 111:4, 136:12, 137:3 Extended - 137:15, 158:7, 169:15, 171:23 Extension - 119:23 125:10 Extent - 107:4, 114:3 **Extra - 137:5** Extraneous - 66:8 **Extreme -** 21:3, 67:17 Eyeballing - 68:18 F

FA - 61:13, 67:19, 85:7, 92:23, 93:3, 101:6, 103:24, 106:19, 109:18, 110:12, 113:15, 114:11, 122:1, 123:8, 123:21, 124:17, 124:20, 126:5, 126:7, 129:21, 130:4, 130:25 Facilitated - 154:3 **Facility - 34:12**, 34:19, 57:18, 57:21, 71:4, 89:5, 91:17, 92:11, 92:19, 99:17, 99:24, 100:18, 102:24, 108:2, 110:24,

112:14, 124:14, 124:24, 125:3, 127:21 Factored - 45:3 Factoring - 67:4 Factors - 46:11. 47:7, 66:8, 89:22, 94:7, 94:14, 94:19, 95:11, 97:24, 98:8, 99:9 Fair - 41:25, 49:18, 50:15, 61:5, 62:11, 101:23, 122:14, 123:24, 152:23, 195:23, 197:3, 197:16, 197:19, 202:2 Fairly - 43:19, 44:1, 59:6, 185:13, 185:17, 201:24, 202:12 **Fairness -** 51:17 Faith - 194:14 **Fall -** 135:5, 135:7, 181:4, 182:25 **Falling -** 21:10, 183:2 Families - 9:21 Far - 29:2, 55:10, 56:14, 67:11, 71:10 **FA's -** 114:2, 115:4, 121:20, 122:23, 125:20, 126:15 Fashion - 16:11, 73:23 Fault - 48:25, 49:2, 50:10 **Features -** 96:12 **February - 135:7.** 162:2, 169:11, 170:22 Fee - 48:3 Feel - 170:25, 181:25 Fees - 44:22, 74:15 Felt - 138:5, 160:21, 172:11, 180:3, 184:6 **FELTHAM -** 2:24, 3:1, 9:15, 58:10, 58:15, 58:22, 59:17, 60:1, 60:6, 60:16, 60:20, 60:24, 61:21, 62:6, 62:22, 63:3, 63:11, 68:12 **FERGUSON - 40:2**

Figures - 17:21, 17:22, 18:2, 20:3, 20:7, 20:16, 20:17, 63:22, 70:11, 78:5 File - 74:13, 75:9, 78:20, 97:11, 132:6, 133:18, 135:8, 135:10, 135:15, 136:10, 136:11, 148:6, 158:7, 170:22, 173:23, 183:14, 191:18, 192:17, 199:3 Filed - 44:15. 57:21, 100:18 Files - 83:13, 83:21, 95:19, 95:20, 95:25, 97:13, 132:4, 132:6, 132:13, 132:19, 133:6, 136:1, 136:2, 136:21, 136:24, 136:25, 137:4, 137:25, 138:17, 158:5, 159:15, 159:16, 170:4, 170:6, 173:2, 174:22, 175:3, 175:5, 176:2, 176:16, 176:18, 177:6, 178:1, 178:15, 179:14, 179:25, 190:4, 190:12, 190:14, 192:15, 193:4, 193:7, 193:13, 194:1, 194:13, 198:24, 199:12 Filing - 67:20, 67:21, 68:4, 89:5, 118:15, 122:25, 125:15 Fill - 158:7 Filled - 158:11 **Filling -** 194:13 **Final -** 6:25, 7:3, 7:13, 56:16, 184:15 **Finally -** 8:19 **Finance - 44:1**, 85:5 Financial - 65:20, 80:23, 81:8, 82:4, 82:8, 85:19 Financially - 51:7 Find - 24:5, 34:18. 101:10, 149:10, 171:3, 177:18 **Finding -** 179:12 **Findings - 5:21**, 5:23, 15:6, 17:12,

29:10, 37:12, 118:14, 139:7 Finds - 34:11, 101:13 Fine - 40:11, 98:3, 137:8, 146:14 **Fines -** 43:12 Fingertips - 123:20 , 128:13 Firm - 23:12, 52:9, 78:25, 100:22, 150:15, 150:22, 179:17 Firmer - 75:6, 78:21 First - 15:23, 17:18, 23:22, 24:8, 43:4, 53:9, 53:15, 55:1, 60:12, 61:2, 67:20, 71:12, 99:20, 106:16, 129:11, 133:4, 134:12, 139:4, 139:19, 140:3, 174:4 Firsthand - 9:19 Fitzpatrick - 154:2 Five - 5:14, 5:21, 44:25, 51:22, 52:1, 53:21, 53:24, 54:5, 54:10, 54:13, 54:24, 55:2, 55:6, 55:11, 56:6, 56:14, 57:7, 57:9, 57:11, 57:24, 62:2, 62:12, 63:18, 69:21, 70:4, 70:22, 74:8, 74:24, 74:25, 75:1, 77:22, 78:18, 79:20, 82:11, 82:18, 82:24, 84:6, 122:5, 122:11, 122:17, 123:2, 124:18, 186:4, 187:15, 195:25 **Fix -** 33:8, 41:22 Flawed - 12:10 **Fleet -** 42:5, 50:13 Fleets - 88:24 Flexible - 8:22 **Flows -** 81:12 Focus - 19:2, 22:2, 24:13, 32:14, 91:9 Focused - 18:11, 97:2 **Focussed -** 63:18 Folder - 97:11 Folders - 95:19 Follow - 173:12, 173:17, 174:2 Following - 5:25,

1, 40:22

Fifth - 42:8

Figure - 70:12,

89:18, 127:19

20:2, 46:11, 46:14,

52:12, 140:19 Follows - 17:17, 53:2 Footnote - 108:10, 126:10, 128:7, 161:20, 161:23, 162:23, 182:11 Force - 50:2, 50:18 Forces - 64:17. 66:2 Force's - 50:5 Forecast - 104:4. 112:3 Forecasting - 104: Forger - 12:15 Forgive - 84:1 Forgot - 179:20 Form - 50:2, 62:9 Formal - 7:20 Format - 89:1, 91:12, 164:22 Former - 40:20 **Formerly - 23:10** Formulating - 121: 24 Forth - 27:9, 103:24, 113:25 Forward - 12:8, 12:12, 15:13, 15:24, 17:6, 23:14, 23:16, 23:20, 28:6, 31:14, 33:21, 33:22, 34:20, 37:23, 71:5, 105:11, 108:1, 110:25, 112:15, 113:19, 114:20, 115:18, 183:5 Found - 60:10, 146:23, 171:21, 174:7, 184:2 Four - 44:23, 45:4, 47:5 Fourth - 161:25, 185:1 **FRAIZE -** 3:17, 3:18, 3:20, 23:6, 23:12, 87:4, 87:15, 87:20, 88:2, 88:7, 88:18, 89:12, 90:4, 90:15, 90:24, 91:20, 92:4, 92:15, 93:6, 120:18 Frame - 109:11 Framework - 7:11 **Framing -** 154:10 Frequency - 66:17 Frequently - 96:13 Front - 2:2, 36:6, 114:22, 144:12,

177:19 Full - 11:23, 14:8, 20:25, 21:2, 24:12, 42:20, 50:4, 179:3 Fully - 106:21, 107:5, 107:11, 110:9, 118:20, 118:22, 118:23, 174:17, 194:9 **Further -** 6:12, 23:24, 27:10, 27:17, 76:6, 93:7, 94:3, 125:18, 184:25 Future - 11:17, 12:1, 30:10, 111:20, 114:16

G **Gap -** 56:12, 61:15, 61:18, 62:12, 62:18, 101:23, 106:12, 115:20, 130:16, 130:21, 151:13 **Garaged -** 202:9, 202:17 Gathered - 6:23, 154:19 Gathering - 6:22, 7:19, 31:3 Gave - 109:7, 112:12, 157:8, 196:19 **General -** 4:4, 4:16, 7:15, 10:12, 24:17, 104:13, 139:10, 139:12, 139:14, 156:7, 165:18, 165:19, 200:13 Generally - 64:11, 130:14 Generated - 45:9, 45:15 Get - 1:25, 4:16, 13:22, 14:7, 25:2, 35:11, 51:23, 69:14, 86:6, 93:11, 95:9, 97:7, 109:22, 111:11, 114:21, 118:24, 124:25, 127:20, 127:21, 132:14, 132:19, 133:7, 136:2, 140:6, 147:13, 147:22, 148:11, 161:23, 164:13, 172:2, 172:10, 172:14, 175:8,

175:12, 176:14,

183:19, 183:23,

197:4 Gets - 98:17, 172:2 **Gibbons - 1:21**. 4:12 **GISA -** 20:16, 74:17, 88:16, 88:21, 91:12, 93:1, 94:3, 94:11, 94:18, 95:5, 95:15, 97:4, 97:15, 98:17, 98:22, 98:24, 99:8, 121:7, 122:2, 128:23, 132:10, 155:4, 156:7, 165:2, 165:18 **GITTENS -** 3:23, 3:24, 4:3, 15:18, 15:20, 19:1, 23:4, 63:14, 63:16, 64:20, 65:8, 66:5, 66:20, 66:25, 67:9, 68:8, 68:23, 69:12, 70:2, 70:17, 71:1, 71:17, 72:9, 72:17, 73:4, 73:13, 73:21, 74:3, 75:17, 76:2, 76:10, 77:2, 77:7, 77:15, 77:23, 78:10, 79:2, 79:12, 79:18, 80:11, 82:9, 83:2, 83:24, 84:21, 86:5, 86:19 **Give -** 11:20, 14:19, 14:21, 21:6, 32:5, 32:10, 83:5, 83:11, 88:19, 111:1, 120:14, 132:24, 177:10, 180:13, 197:13, 198:4 Given - 15:3, 20:11, 20:17, 105:9, 120:4, 126:21, 198:20, 198:24 **Glenda -** 1:21, 4:15 Global - 104:14 Glynn - 1:17, 51:20, 51:21, 52:4, 52:6, 53:13, 57:25, 58:5, 60:22, 131:7, 131:12, 131:17, 138:18, 141:7, 141:12, 143:4, 143:9, 144:25, 145:5, 145:15, 146:5, 147:14, 161:21, 180:20, 184:15, 191:4 **Goal -** 108:16,

129:21, 130:4, 146:14, 185:5 Good - 1:3, 2:25, 3:4, 3:10, 9:13, 32:23, 40:22, 41:1, 42:24, 46:9, 52:7, 53:13, 80:3, 91:25, 104:7, 120:10, 141:11, 172:8, 179:1 Goodness - 21:5, 107:14 Got - 62:25, 75:23, 82:17, 108:2, 138:2, 179:24 Governed - 37:14 Government - 1:7, 4:20, 6:16, 6:19, 7:1, 7:2, 7:14, 11:21, 15:7, 17:13, 29:9, 30:19, 31:5, 39:8, 48:18, 50:1, 50:25, 51:13 Governments - 42: 14, 43:15, 43:17 **Governs - 39:15 Grand - 20:1 Graph -** 54:2, 55:1, 55:4, 55:25 Greater - 27:11, 46:16, 87:24, 106:8 **Greatly - 26:5 Gross -** 134:5, 173:14 **Grossly - 28:7 Ground -** 120:12, 123:11 **Group - 16:10**, 22:18, 23:8, 24:13, 47:24, 97:5, 98:17, 99:19, 99:24, 100:20, 120:4, 125:15, 142:12, 155:16, 155:18, 163:23, 164:14, 167:17, 182:20, 182:25, 183:3, 187:4 **Grouped - 141:20 Grouping -** 34:20, 142:6 **Groupings - 143:2 Groups - 22:13**, 136:15, 162:15, 163:21, 169:3, 182:19 Grown - 128:19 **Guess -** 29:9, 70:5, 97:2, 97:21, 101:1,

101:2, 102:17,

103:9, 104:12,

104:14, 111:16, 115:15, 117:8, 125:10, 161:24, 171:4 Guessing - 130:7 Guide - 111:2, 144:7, 144:14 Guided - 39:3 Gut - 71:21

Н

Habit - 92:17 Hadn't - 71:4, 171:3, 192:3 **Half -** 8:18, 140:8 **Hand - 25:7**, 127:11 Handful - 186:22, 187:3 **Handler -** 78:22 **Handling - 56:22**, 57:1, 74:15, 75:9, 78:20, 83:20 **Happy - 179:2**, 180:2 **Hard -** 31:9, 34:15, 59:14 Hasn't - 62:20, 123:1 Haven't - 192:2 Head - 45:11, 130:25, 134:15, 134:20, 134:25, 160:9 **Heading -** 184:16, 187:22, 188:16, 194:19 **Health - 41:7 Healthy -** 41:13 Hear - 2:11, 10:1 Heard - 120:6 Hearing - 6:6, 7:21, 8:10, 12:7, 23:11, 23:16, 23:21, 33:22, 71:14, 130:24 **Hearings - 18:20**, 19:23 Heavy - 43:11 Help - 74:2, 74:4, 80:10, 110:22, 121:5 Helped - 199:1 Helpful - 68:25, 147:6 **Helping - 66:17 Here's -** 196:9 **He's -** 90:9, 95:19, 95:21, 95:25, 96:1, 160:20 Hi - 119:18

108:20, 113:20

Goals - 45:17

Gone - 13:19,

Hide - 19:12, 88:23 **Higgins - 11:10** High - 29:7, 29:13, 29:15, 29:18, 42:1, 44:9, 45:20, 46:20, 49:16, 56:3, 61:18, 67:18, 71:16, 80:24, 85:25, 104:7, 109:19, 110:4, 122:11, 122:14, 144:10, 145:10, 146:15, 184:11, 187:5 Higher - 27:8, 27:15, 29:18, 30:22, 46:3, 85:12, 102:23, 104:2, 116:1, 116:2, 116:3, 117:2, 126:24, 132:1, 174:15, 184:5 **Highest - 14:9.** 43:21, 162:15 Highlighting - 139: **Highly - 156:2** Highway - 22:22 **Highways - 16:17** HILLIER - 40:10, 40:16, 40:17, 40:25, 44:14 Hindsight - 85:24, 104:5, 111:19, 113:6, 172:21 Hinges - 113:20 **Historically - 48:15** , 97:7, 97:15 **History - 26:2**, 62:15, 70:22, 94:12, 111:22, 112:2 Hmmm - 75:23, 76:4 Holder - 165:1 **Holding -** 79:8 Homogeneous - 1 6:10 Hope - 33:25, 34:1, 34:8, 80:10, 103:11, 115:16, 118:24 Hoped - 109:6 Hopefully - 22:2, 112:13 **Hour - 8:18** Housekeeping - 7: **Housing - 41:9 Hundred - 104:9**

IBC's - 183:23,

191:15, 192:8 **IBNR - 95:2** ICBC - 46:13, 48:16, 48:18, 48:20 **I'd -** 1:3, 1:12, 1:25, 2:6, 4:15, 7:17, 9:5, 17:10, 35:11, 41:1, 55:13, 58:11, 59:18, 148:8 Identified - 52:22, 102:22, 137:15 **III - 151:5 I'II -** 35:3, 40:13, 76:17, 76:18, 138:22, 147:21 Illustrate - 21:24, 21:25 Immature - 106:24 Immediate - 13:22 Immediately - 8:7, 146:6 Impact - 5:6, 9:20, 65:18, 65:21, 66:9, 131:23 **Impacted -** 24:25, 66:21 Impaired - 24:17 Impairment - 24:21 134:2 Impeccable - 34:17 Imperfection - 200: 12 Implement - 42:19 Implementation - 5 0:8 Implemented - 37: 19, 116:1, 178:25 Implementing - 42: **Implications - 5:7 Implied - 107:8 Implies - 16:13 Imply - 25:19** Important - 9:24, 32:18, 37:7, 38:4, 43:5, 46:23, 86:16, 171:15, 172:15, 200:19, 201:18, 202:14, 202:15, 202:16 **Importantly - 108:4** Imposed - 10:11, 10:12 Imposition - 12:9, 13:25, 14:15 **Improved -** 41:17. 66:14, 66:16, 127:4, 180:4 **Improvement - 46**: 22, 47:15 **Improvements - 33**

:24 Inaccurate - 12:14 Inaccurately - 202: Inadequate - 102:1 **Inc -** 23:9 **Income -** 19:19 Incorporate - 110:2 Incorrect - 12:10 Increase - 12:24, 13:8, 54:6, 54:10, 54:12, 55:7, 64:7, 64:14, 64:24, 65:13, 67:2, 71:13, 71:16, 82:2, 101:3, 105:16, 106:1, 106:3, 106:4, 106:17, 107:8, 107:11, 107:24, 108:3, 108:5, 108:14, 109:6, 109:22, 111:6, 112:12, 116:4, 116:21, 118:23, 127:1, 127:12, 129:9, 129:11, 129:15, 130:17 Increased - 12:22, 13:1, 13:6, 13:15, 27:18, 62:18, 66:9, 67:3, 88:1, 126:18, 128:16 **Increases - 13:16**, 48:3, 53:23, 54:14, 61:3, 61:14, 61:20, 62:5, 64:1, 64:3, 64:15, 65:15, 100:3, 129:1 Increasing - 5:1, 5:11, 12:20, 54:3, 55:5, 56:1, 116:5 **Incur -** 112:15 **Incurred - 30:6**, 56:21, 103:15 **Indeed -** 34:3 Independence - 24 :11, 51:17 Independents - 92: Index - 13:17, 64:2, 66:7 **Indicated -** 17:10, 29:3, 172:10 Indication - 107:3. 113:14, 145:25 **Industry -** 12:13, 14:18, 14:21, 16:22, 17:5, 17:20, 18:5, 18:12, 18:16,

19:5, 19:24, 21:3, 21:8, 27:13, 32:3, 33:20, 34:10, 34:11, 45:7, 63:20, 63:22, 70:13, 71:19, 78:1, 84:5, 85:6, 86:8, 86:9, 89:2, 94:11, 96:10, 120:17, 123:19, 124:19, 125:19, 157:6, 167:1, 176:19 **Industry's -** 21:17, 67:10 Ineffective - 45:19 Inescapable - 31:1 Inevitably - 30:22 **Inflation - 13:18**, 13:20, 64:1, 65:9, 67:2 **Informs -** 33:5 **Initial -** 51:9, 135:3, 169:12 Initially - 31:13, 98:6, 137:3, 169:10 Injured - 9:22, 14:8, 18:18, 22:22, 23:25, 25:6, 25:8, 25:11, 26:15, 26:22, 28:3, 28:8, 28:12, 45:23, 185:24 Injuries - 5:9, 12:19, 16:14, 17:1, 24:6, 24:10, 25:2, 32:20, 49:10, 134:21, 135:1, 140:11, 142:1, 159:16, 160:4, 185:22, 186:23, 187:2, 187:16 Innocence - 139:5 **Innocent - 143:18** Input - 6:12, 155:2, 157:10 **Inquiry - 18:10** Insight - 16:23 **Instructions - 149**: 16, 160:10, 190:11, 193:17 Instrument - 6:15 Insufficient - 69:8 Insurance's - 168: 10 Insure - 47:20, 182:19 Insured - 25:9. 25:11, 26:20, 31:21, 123:8, 124:3, 124:4, 124:10, 124:13, 125:2, 125:4, 182:20

Insurer - 26:20, 29:25, 33:10, 49:12, 136:15, 162:15 **Insurers - 45:2**, 46:1, 46:4, 48:14, 125:12, 155:15, 185:4 Intact - 11:11, 13:25, 14:2, 163:7, 167:17, 181:4, 181:9, 181:16, 181:18, 181:20, 182:12, 182:21, 182:23, 182:25, 183:2 **Integrity - 191:16**, 192:11 Intend - 17:8, 17:9, 103:3 Intended - 7:20, 106:10, 106:11, 146:8. 183:6 Intent - 85:21 Interest - 22:7. 23:21, 28:18 Interests - 16:1 Interim - 100:11 Intermission - 4:8 Interpretation - 15 7:22 Interpreted - 158:1 1, 196:17 Interpreting - 112: 24, 171:9 Interrupt - 9:2 Interruptions - 7:2 Intervened - 23:8 Interveners - 2:3, 6:2 Intervening - 149:1 Intervenors - 52:24 Introduce - 2:3, 2:16, 30:23, 35:4, 40:13, 52:4, 98:18 Introducing - 5:7 Introduction - 7:8, 32:24, 49:4 **Invested -** 45:16 Investigate - 137:2 0, 174:16 **Invite - 43:1** Involve - 195:12, 195:13 Involvement - 150: 11, 152:1, 152:24, 154:15, 156:19, 157:4, 162:7, 175:25 Isn't - 43:7, 43:8,

177:8, 197:1, 200:13, 200:20 Issue - 6:19, 8:15, 10:10, 20:19, 26:6, 32:18, 36:17, 38:18, 39:22, 40:5, 72:11, 153:10, 153:11 Issued - 4:23, 39:4 Issues - 4:25, 6:17, 8:13, 10:8, 15:4, 29:6, 34:21, 38:21 Item - 20:23, 58:16, 76:17 Items - 7:17, 64:23, 133:16, 133:20 Iteratively - 136:22 l've - 31:10, 75:23, 108:2, 118:9, 125:14, 146:23, 198:20

J

Jacqui - 1:17, 131:10, 147:11, 150:3, 181:1 James - 5:22, 160:19, 172:9, 173:6 January - 95:10 **Jerome -** 3:4, 9:14, 143:13, 143:17, 147:3, 147:4 Jerome's - 147:7 **Jim -** 1:12 **Job -** 40:3, 143:23 John's - 22:20, 34:4 Joining - 1:9 Judgment - 30:3, 100:24 July - 132:20, 136:3, 136:8, 152:13, 169:17, 169:20 **Jump - 184:13** June - 4:20, 37:25, 132:21, 136:3, 136:23, 169:20 Jurisdictions - 32: 7, 32:21, 34:3, 42:18, 43:23, 130:8 **Justify - 12:9**

K

Kean - 1:23, 4:6, 36:20 **Kevin** - 3:12 **Key** - 1:13, 1:15, 10:9, 50:6, 56:17,

75:10

Lawyers - 3:25,

15:17, 15:22,

15:25, 16:21,

202:15
Kilometres - 87:22
Knee - 134:23
Knowing - 84:6
Knowledge - 9:19,
79:20, 130:19,
192:25
Known - 137:21,
150:16
Knows - 39:14,

39:15, 96:10, 97:15

Labrador - 3:19, 18:7, 23:9, 29:13, 40:19, 41:6, 41:14, 42:8, 42:16, 42:19, 42:22, 43:21, 43:22, 44:10, 44:25, 45:18, 49:22, 50:2, 50:4, 50:17, 51:6, 52:13, 53:5, 53:11, 53:18, 55:12, 123:7, 153:13, 153:19, 153:21, 155:20, 161:7, 162:17, 168:13 **Labrador's - 41:11**, 51:16 Lack - 117:21 **Lacking - 110:16 Land -** 166:13 **Lara -** 3:19, 23:12 Large - 61:15, 62:4, 65:13, 65:15, 106:12, 107:7, 111:5, 111:6, 127:12, 130:16, 136:14, 163:21, 178:19, 187:6 Larger - 101:22, 116:4, 117:24, 138:1, 140:1, 175:7, 175:10, 175:18, 178:21, 178:24 Largest - 41:4, 56:18, 139:10 Late - 95:7, 95:11 Later - 19:16, 19:19, 36:16, 39:23, 55:14, 80:15, 86:22, 147:21, 148:20, 190:2, 190:5 Lawyer - 25:23,

45:22, 53:4, 83:14, 173:20 **Layout - 8:14 Lead -** 45:20 **Leading - 47:13 Leads - 179:12**, 179:13, 201:3 Lean - 21:7, 21:13 **Learn - 42:17** Leave - 19:25 **Led -** 195:2 **Left -** 1:11, 19:18, 79:22, 158:12, 195:25, 199:2 **Legal -** 13:23, 15:10, 26:24, 47:21, 74:15 Legislation - 39:11 , 43:6, 43:13, 46:15, 48:17 Length - 50:25 **Lesser -** 32:6 **Let's -** 21:12, 73:9, 75:19, 76:14, 126:16, 147:19, 148:11, 177:15, 184:13, 188:17, 190:18, 193:2, 194:17, 196:1 Letter - 35:22, 36:8, 37:1, 37:15, 38:15, 144:23, 145:23, 146:16, 146:21, 147:1, 147:25, 148:3, 148:19 Level - 78:2, 78:3, 95:14, 109:23, 111:13, 114:1, 120:12, 122:11, 122:14, 123:11, 126:1, 142:18, 142:21, 144:10, 145:11, 146:15, 195:12 Levels - 47:25, 77:9, 80:2, 131:24 Liabilities - 33:4 Liability - 13:3, 13:14, 54:8, 54:10, 54:20, 56:19, 57:4, 57:11, 89:23, 91:8 Libraries - 41:10 Licence - 43:12, 48:3, 51:4 Licenced - 50:10 **Licences - 47:18** Licensed - 42:2, 124:13

Lies - 49:20 Likelihood - 88:1 Limit - 10:12, 89:23 Limitations - 96:22 , 188:18, 194:20 **Limited -** 5:16, 49:10, 57:23, 59:6, 90:22, 110:19, 119:2 Limiting - 70:3 **Limits - 132:1 Limo - 90:6 Limousine -** 99:19. 100:20, 104:16, 105:9 **Line -** 12:17, 37:17, 62:16, 65:17, 70:20, 77:5, 87:11, 90:5, 102:6, 121:10, 126:13, 184:16, 185:1, 192:22, 193:2 Lines - 37:18, 85:9, 116:14, 130:13 **List** - 133:18, 167:6 **Listed -** 108:12, 169:3, 182:11, 187:14, 187:15, 187:16 **Lists -** 168:11 Lives - 10:3, 24:22 **Loading -** 113:16 **Loan -** 51:10 **Local -** 41:13, 48:10 **Located -** 45:12 Location - 134:11, 139:2 **Logic - 27:13** Long - 71:15, 96:14, 130:11, 133:18, 153:17 Longer - 70:6, 179:23 **Look -** 10:9, 15:13, 27:22, 31:14, 33:21, 34:20, 37:23, 60:11, 62:24, 80:17, 80:22, 80:25, 81:10, 81:11, 81:17, 81:18, 81:24, 82:2, 82:4, 86:8, 86:16, 86:20, 86:21, 90:13, 90:14, 101:17, 104:25, 107:13, 107:18, 107:23, 110:2, 114:20, 116:11, 116:13, 118:7, 125:25, 167:5, 176:13,

176:14, 176:17, 176:25, 180:18, 183:24, 190:24, 191:9 Looked - 76:16, 76:19, 76:20, 92:11, 103:12, 109:20, 113:13, 114:12, 171:22, 180:18, 184:1, 196:9 **Looking -** 28:9, 28:13, 43:2, 48:9, 61:1, 68:10, 72:1, 74:13, 78:19, 79:4, 80:14, 81:5, 81:15, 81:16, 81:20, 81:25, 84:12, 84:14, 85:10, 92:25, 95:20, 96:12, 101:25, 102:1, 102:11, 107:25, 108:1, 108:25, 109:3, 113:19, 113:22, 121:1, 121:3, 121:15, 122:4, 137:14, 170:5, 174:11, 180:13 **Losing - 12:6** Losses - 18:14, 18:20, 20:1, 20:8, 20:20, 20:22, 32:15, 32:18, 32:24, 34:7, 55:8, 55:10, 56:5, 56:10, 56:12, 56:20, 56:21, 57:1, 57:8, 57:13, 62:3, 62:13, 62:18, 62:19, 66:12, 72:4, 72:12, 74:6, 75:15, 78:23, 103:5, 104:3, 105:24, 106:8, 107:15, 109:9, 113:16, 118:25, 122:4, 122:10, 125:22, 134:5 **Lost -** 12:5, 94:6 **Lot -** 10:1, 22:23, 30:2, 78:19, 157:25, 173:20 Low - 76:17, 76:18, 80:24, 86:1, 104:8, 187:6 **Lower -** 31:1, 46:6, 46:10, 46:17, 75:2, 85:12, 102:7, 105:14, 114:6 Lucas - 40:20 **Lumped - 90:11** L'union - 181:3,

Licenses - 33:8

Licensing - 47:12

181:15

M

Madam - 2:25, 15:19, 23:7, 29:1, 29:3, 52:7 Main - 48:8, 169:3 Mainframe - 179:2 Mainframes - 165: Maintain - 24:1 **Major -** 24:6, 197:1 **Majority - 77:20** Make - 4:15, 8:16, 14:13, 15:4, 18:9, 19:16, 23:2, 31:6, 38:25, 69:13, 80:4, 85:17, 96:4, 101:12, 114:22, 115:23, 134:16, 137:11, 156:13, 158:10, 176:18, 192:15, 197:3, 201:2 **Making -** 6:17, 6:18, 15:6, 16:1, 17:12, 17:14, 17:23, 18:16, 19:25, 37:13, 38:2, 38:17, 69:1, 75:10, 84:9, 94:3, 100:16, 107:18, 109:8, 109:25, 122:7, 130:5, 179:10, 189:9 Manage - 68:7, 84:17, 156:10, 165:22 Manager - 1:24, 147:16 **Managing - 103:19** , 195:9 **Mandate - 17:11**, 51:2 **Mandates -** 46:12 **Mandatory -** 32:22, 46:19, 47:10, 47:16, 48:6, 50:14, 51:4 Manipulate - 18:22 **Manitoba -** 42:12, 46:2, 47:25, 48:4, 48:24, 50:20 **Manual -** 132:12 **Manually - 132:9** Many - 32:15, 42:13, 47:7, 48:11, 66:12, 87:8, 88:12, 91:22, 91:23, 110:20, 120:18,

121:21, 121:22, 123:15, 130:8, 156:1, 174:11, 177:23, 186:24, 190:14, 194:11 March - 12:17, 170:22 Margin - 115:20 Market - 43:15, 45:25, 57:22, 64:8, 162:16, 162:19, 168:18, 182:10, 185:5, 185:6, 185:8 Marketing - 46:18 **Master -** 191:18 Match - 30:8, 102:3, 102:5, 102:7, 109:8 Material - 136:9 Materially - 123:2 Materials - 96:16 **Mature -** 78:18. 80:16 **Maximum -** 10:24 **Means -** 43:14. 123:11, 123:15, 160:9, 199:10, 199:12 Meant - 171:20 **Measure -** 69:9 Measures - 33:1 Mechanism - 16:19 29:19, 30:23 **Medical -** 25:15, 25:21, 25:25, 141:19, 154:6, 160:12 Meet - 42:20, 49:15, 136:13, 136:18, 136:25 **Meeting -** 37:22, 170:10 **Members - 9:25**, 10:7, 15:1, 23:7, 23:24, 41:5, 41:6, 41:11 Membership - 24:1 Mercer - 150:16, 151:2, 151:8 Merely - 20:17 Merits - 194:8 Met - 1:18 Metro - 181:3, 181:13, 181:15, 183:1 Michael - 3:20 Mild - 5:9 Mileage - 90:7, 90:8, 90:10, 91:24

Million - 12:3,

17:23, 18:7, 19:12, 19:13, 19:17, 19:18, 44:10, 44:12, 44:18, 44:19, 55:10, 56:10, 56:11, 57:8, 57:10, 57:12, 57:13, 62:19, 78:24, 78:25, 79:5, 79:9, 79:17, 103:4, 103:5, 107:15, 139:12 **Mindful -** 83:4 Minimized - 14:11 Minimum - 17:20, 47:17 Minister - 35:23, 37:16, 37:17, 38:1, 38:11, 39:8, 39:13, 39:20, 43:25, 147:1, 148:15 Minister's - 38:15. 39:2 Minor - 5:9, 10:10, 10:11, 10:14, 10:17, 10:20, 12:19, 52:14, 131:23, 133:24, 152:16, 152:20, 157:23, 175:6, 175:9, 175:14, 175:19, 202:10 Misinformation - 1 2:12 Misinterpreted - 1 96:18 Misinterpreting - 1 92:22 Missed - 179:24 Missing - 138:1, 192:22 **Mission - 24:9** Misunderstand - 1 08:23 Mobile - 47:10 **Mobility - 24:16**, 24:21, 24:23 Model - 48:25, 50:5, 50:7, 50:8, 50:18, 51:15 **Modified -** 178:23 Monday - 5:24 Monetary - 5:8, 7:8, 38:19 Money - 12:5, 12:6, 14:1. 21:6. 51:12 **Monies -** 73:15 Monopolized - 45: **Monopoly - 46:18**

74:10, 132:20, 136:11, 136:22, 158:6, 169:24, 171:24, 172:13, 174:13, 184:5 **Monthly -** 99:7 Months - 137:3, 170:14, 173:16 Morning - 1:3, 2:25, 3:4, 3:10, 8:9, 9:13, 40:22, 41:1, 52:5, 52:7, 53:13, 87:6, 161:18, 188:11, 202:23 Motor - 16:9, 16:11, 23:25, 24:19, 26:23, 27:3, 33:4, 34:1 Motorist - 26:9, 54:16, 57:5 Motorists - 49:2, 128:16 **Motorist's - 26:10** Mouths - 22:11 **Move -** 27:5, 72:10, 188:16 Moving - 19:4, 33:3, 41:21, 131:5 Much - 4:3, 8:22, 21:6, 28:23, 40:15, 51:20, 56:13, 68:5, 73:14, 74:21, 78:21, 81:1, 81:23, 86:3, 86:6, 86:23, 89:9, 90:8, 98:9, 101:22, 111:13, 119:18, 119:19, 120:7, 129:3, 169:6, 177:10 Multiple - 37:20 Municipalities - 41 Ν **Names - 181:2** Naming - 13:18 **Natalie - 11:10** Necessary - 6:11,

8:23, 165:6 Needed - 80:3. 107:8, 133:11, 172:13 Negligence - 10:5 Negligent - 9:23 **Net -** 139:15 New - 50:21, 133:25, 137:24, 138:4, 152:12, 175:24, 178:25, 179:19, 179:20, 179:23

Newfoundland - 3: 19, 18:6, 23:9, 29:13, 40:19, 41:6, 41:10, 41:14, 42:7, 42:15, 42:19, 42:22, 43:20, 43:22, 44:9, 44:25, 45:7, 45:18, 49:22, 50:1, 50:3, 50:17, 51:6, 51:16, 52:13, 53:5, 53:11, 53:17, 55:12, 123:7, 153:12, 153:19, 153:21, 155:20, 161:6, 162:17, 167:24, 168:13 **Newly -** 40:18 Newman - 1:11, 11:4 Nice - 105:22, 179:3 Night - 146:4. 188:11 Nine - 139:11 Ninety - 44:25 **NL -** 4:22, 23:23, 35:23, 185:2 Nobody - 22:12, 198:24, 198:25, 199:1 Non - 5:8, 41:24, 41:25, 49:20, 50:15, 134:4, 134:23, 139:15, 139:23, 139:25, 140:4, 140:7 Nor - 51:12, 102:24, 118:14, 123:20 Normal - 7:20, 8:17, 10:18 **Notable - 54:7**, 55:9 **Notably -** 56:2 Note - 57:16, 186:10 **Noted -** 54:14, 185:3, 186:20, 186:24, 200:11 **Notes - 173:9**, 173:20, 190:25, 191:6, 195:7 Notice - 99:13, 99:21, 127:13, 139:4 Noticing - 93:9 Notify - 33:10 Nova - 50:22, 133:25, 152:13, 152:15, 175:24,

Month - 30:6,

176:24, 178:22

November - 95:9 Novex - 182:24 Numbering - 33:6, 33:7, 191:4 Numbers - 31:9, 75:16, 82:13, 102:2, 117:1, 122:18, 128:8 Numerically - 142: 23

0

Oake - 1:18 Objective - 109:7. 195:14 **Obtained -** 92:13 Occasion - 99:22 Occur - 16:12, 64:17, 113:10, 114:2, 130:14 **Occurred -** 54:13, 55:16, 55:19, 55:22, 61:14, 62:20, 72:21, 73:3, 73:12, 74:10, 76:14, 95:1, 95:8, 136:5, 136:9, 137:24, 169:18, 169:19, 186:7, 186:21 **Occurring -** 62:14, 65:14 Occurs - 24:4. 65:1, 67:2, 68:1, 75:19, 75:20, 86:1, 86:4, 178:14 **October -** 99:15, 162:2, 169:10 **Offence -** 43:10 Offer - 41:25, 46:5, 46:9 Offered - 33:19, 49:5 **Offering -** 31:22 Offerings - 32:1 **Offers -** 49:2, 49:13 Offices - 44:21, 45:11 Offs - 31:7 Often - 46:6, 88:23 Old - 74:24, 82:5, 132:17, 138:3, 179:18, 179:21 Older - 75:3, 81:13, 137:23, 138:1, 138:8, 138:9, 175:7 **Oldest -** 74:8 Oliver - 5:15, 5:20, 52:8, 52:11, 52:20, 53:14, 115:5,

120:25, 131:21,

150:16, 150:22, 151:2, 151:8, 151:9, 151:17, 173:2 One - 7:12, 10:14, 11:11, 12:24, 14:10, 18:5, 22:16, 24:4, 26:6, 30:4, 35:10, 64:18, 65:2, 76:18, 80:15, 81:20, 86:11, 92:10, 92:18, 93:24, 96:11, 101:19, 103:3, 106:16, 114:6, 115:14, 134:25, 135:16, 135:17, 140:14, 142:4, 142:20, 167:17, 167:20, 176:6, 181:12, 182:21, 183:3, 186:19, 197:12 **Ones -** 179:19 **Ongoing -** 4:17 **Ontario** - 43:24, 44:3, 50:22, 152:19, 176:1 Open - 12:17, 90:5, 132:5, 158:7 **Opening -** 2:5, 9:8, 38:16 **Operate -** 50:24, 51:8 **Operated -** 42:10. 48:15 **Operates -** 48:23. 48:25, 49:21 **Operating -** 18:24, 44:20, 51:14, 56:25, 57:15, 108:19, 109:9, 167:18, 167:20, 182:22 Operation - 9:23, 86:24, 169:4, 179:16 Operators - 5:3, 163:7, 167:22 **Opinion -** 54:22, 67:25, 183:16 **Opinions - 120:11** Opportune - 202:2 **Opportunities - 37:** 20 **Opposed -** 69:4, 113:19, 182:24 **Opposite** - 103:25, 104:1 **Opt -** 32:4

Optics - 15:25,

16:4 **Option -** 43:7, 49:4, 49:6 **Optional -** 128:7, 128:20 **Options -** 5:3, 32:6 Order - 52:22, 53:1, 132:2 **Ordered - 89:9,** 109:1 Organization - 16: 6, 16:20, 23:15, 28:17, 92:19 Organization's - 2 4:9 Organize - 22:24 Organized - 16:11 Organizes - 74:18 **Original - 137:2**, 138:14, 152:16 Otherwise - 39:1, 199:25 Ourselves - 16:6 **Outcome -** 102:25 **Outline -** 10:8, 42:25, 50:9 Outlined - 149:17, 154:5, 159:24 Outlining - 5:17, 29:9 **Outports - 22:20** Overestimate - 17 5:16 Overestimated - 8 0:6 Own - 17:21, 17:22, 20:7, 22:6, 30:12, 31:10, 31:24, 31:25, 32:9, 88:9, 91:18, 92:7, 99:1, 121:21, 126:4, 137:9, 167:12, 199:2 Owned - 41:24, 42:9, 45:14, 50:3 Owner/ Operators - 42:4, 50:13 Ownership - 45:3 **Oxford -** 1:12 Ρ **Package - 64:25**

Package - 64:25 Paid - 19:15, 27:23, 44:10, 51:10, 55:18, 55:24, 59:12, 74:12, 74:14, 74:22, 77:21, 78:8, 78:15, 79:7, 79:8, 79:25, 81:2, 84:8, 98:19, 134:15, 142:24, 187:8 Pain - 7:9, 10:23, 10:25, 12:18, 49:8 Panel - 53:7 Parallel - 16:2 Paraplegic - 23:10 Paraplegics - 185: **Parking - 22:23** Participants - 33:2 Participate - 131:2 2, 155:9, 158:24, 164:18 Participated - 61:1 2. 122:22 Participating - 31: Participation - 24: 12 Parties - 2:1, 2:16, 6:8, 8:7, 8:12, 9:7, 25:6, 25:11, 145:19 **Parties' - 26:15** Party - 13:3, 18:12, 18:18, 19:8, 25:8, 28:3, 28:8, 28:12, 54:7, 54:10, 54:20, 56:19, 57:4, 57:10, 91:8, 134:12, 188:2 **Passage - 136:6** Passenger - 5:2. 13:13, 42:3, 44:5, 50:12, 52:17, 121:11, 132:23, 138:24, 153:22, 162:16 Passengers - 16:1 Passengers' - 52:1 Past - 93:9, 175:22, 177:13, 191:19, 192:4. 195:23 **Pat -** 85:15, 85:23 **Patience -** 40:9 Patiently - 9:6 **Pattern -** 54:23, 59:10, 59:16 Paula - 5:19, 52:19, 119:16, 119:18, 125:18, 126:13, 131:3, 143:13 **Pay -** 11:8, 20:20, 26:13, 29:15, 30:17, 45:21, 48:19, 51:12, 76:21, 80:5

Paying - 28:11,

32:5, 34:13, 120:5,

125:12 **Payment - 139:4** Payments - 21:1, 44:17 **Payout - 19:11**, 19:14, 19:16, 20:9, 27:19, 73:17, 73:24 Payouts - 18:12, 18:17 Pdf - 138:21, 139:11, 140:10, 140:16, 140:21, 141:5 **Pecuniary - 134:4**, 134:24, 139:15, 139:23, 139:25, 140:4, 140:8 Pedestrian - 25:9 Pedestrians - 16:1 Peer - 47:23 Penalizes - 25:7 Penalizing - 28:2, 28:12 Penalties - 43:11 **People -** 10:3, 11:8, 11:19, 14:1, 14:23, 15:10, 16:13, 22:19, 24:5, 29:14, 38:7, 39:24, 42:21, 45:17, 127:12, 142:3, 142:4, 145:13, 155:2, 157:14, 157:18, 157:20, 158:1, 164:10, 185:24, 194:13 Percentage - 45:20 , 54:6, 116:4, 128:10, 140:1, 174:12, 184:5, 184:10 Perfect - 115:14 Performed - 134:2, 152:11, 189:21 Perhaps - 29:16, 31:1, 51:22, 74:7, 105:23, 106:23, 112:19, 112:24, 127:3, 127:4, 127:5, 127:13, 130:23, 138:9, 161:18, 172:21, 184:1, 195:18, 195:20 Period - 53:24. 55:7, 57:9, 57:11, 61:8, 62:3, 71:5, 74:11, 100:1, 124:19, 132:20, 133:7, 149:1,

158:6, 169:24, 185:3, 186:1, 186:3, 186:6, 186:8 Permission - 180:1 Permitting - 48:17 Person - 23:24, 24:20, 25:9, 25:10, 87:21, 87:23, 150:24, 151:1, 155:23, 171:9, 197:21 **Personal - 16:22**, 49:10, 90:18, 91:3, 91:6 Personnel - 154:7 **Persons - 6:7.** 9:22, 24:10, 24:15, 24:24, 26:14, 45:23 Perspective - 112: 18, 112:20 Perspectives - 6:1 **Phase -** 1:5, 52:5 Philosophy - 84:17 **Phone -** 173:5, 173:10 Phraseology - 189: Pick - 73:9, 115:8, 115:13, 201:12 Picked - 92:18 **Picks - 115:7 Picture - 83:6 Piece - 117:17 Pieces - 142:20.** 180:23 Place - 18:2, 20:11, 30:17, 39:16, 69:5, 73:24, 151:22, 152:9, 162:2, 169:12, 187:20 **Placing - 186:13** Plan - 35:18, 37:23, 42:7, 42:23, 47:10, 50:10, 164:24 **Plans -** 47:1, 47:6, 48:13, 156:5 **Play -** 47:13 **Plays -** 65:22 Points - 23:19, 139:7 **Policies - 26:11**, 33:19, 120:5 **Policy -** 6:15, 7:13, 18:15, 26:19, 31:6, 155:25 **Politely - 120:3** Political - 42:15 **Pop - 126:9** Popped - 129:7

Portfolio - 103:20, 112:1, 126:15 Portion - 56:18. 73:17 **Posing - 28:19** Position - 12:4, 25:20, 28:6, 32:14, 40:20, 42:16, 192:8 Possessed - 15:11 Possibilities - 41:1 Possibility - 184:8 **Post - 41:8 Posted - 8:11** Postpone - 36:22 Potential - 155:14, 156:21, 174:5, 176:3, 178:2, 178:15, 179:13 Potentially - 138:7 Practices - 51:14 **Precise - 103:9** Precisely - 125:23 **Predict - 119:5.** 119:8 **Preface - 100:16** Preliminary - 23:2 **Prelude - 142:16** Premium - 12:25, 13:13, 29:24, 30:8, 33:7, 43:24, 46:10, 46:22, 47:24, 53:23, 56:18, 56:19, 56:24, 57:12, 62:20, 64:10, 65:18, 65:22, 72:5, 78:25, 90:9, 91:11, 101:19, 102:23, 105:15, 105:25, 107:16, 109:8, 112:4, 115:21, 116:15, 124:17, 124:20, 126:1, 126:2, 126:3, 126:23, 127:13, 128:14, 128:19, 129:6, 136:20 Preparation - 152: 2, 164:11 **Prepare - 107:3 Prepared - 53:16**, 119:11 Prepares - 95:5 Prerogative - 9:1 Present - 1:4, 1:15. 1:16, 2:1, 5:20, 5:23, 11:23, 12:21, 17:6, 23:19, 25:25, 30:14, 52:21, 52:22, 53:19, 54:4,

62:16, 69:20, 71:25, 72:7, 115:4, 118:14, 118:16, 131:13, 138:7, 138:13, 154:16, 175:10, 182:1 Presentation - 35: 1, 53:9, 58:1, 102:15, 139:24, 143:5 Presentations - 6: 1, 6:4, 6:24, 8:23, 8:25, 18:4, 31:15 Presented - 8:9. 20:25, 25:15, 56:17, 62:3, 63:5, 74:8, 75:2, 75:4, 91:9, 109:17, 112:8, 112:9, 113:15, 121:10, 139:17, 186:11, 186:15 Presenter - 8:1. 180:15 Presenters - 51:23 Presenting - 54:19, 55:2, 72:2 **Presents - 115:6** President - 11:11, 12:15, 13:25, 40:18, 40:20 **Pressed - 34:15** Presumably - 27:8, 44:20, 109:4, 120:19 **Previous - 35:2**, 177:5 Previously - 13:23, 29:22 Price - 13:17, 64:2, 66:7 **Pricing -** 81:18, 81:25 Principal - 5:19, 52:20, 151:1 Prior - 67:24. 129:4, 129:14, 148:6, 172:19 **Private - 5:2.** 13:13, 26:18, 26:19, 42:3, 43:14, 44:5, 44:19, 45:18, 45:23, 46:4, 49:12, 50:11, 52:17, 52:19, 88:8, 92:6, 121:11, 132:23, 138:24, 153:22, 162:16 **Problem - 18:19.** 33:2, 41:22, 147:4, 170:6, 174:5, 176:1, 176:5,

Problems - 176:8 Procedure - 196:2 **Proceed - 53:1** Proceedings - 8:2 Processes - 7:21 Product - 7:5, 13:19, 46:10, 47:2, 152:18, 152:20 **Products - 27:9**, 49:14 Profession - 103:1 Professional - 9:17 Professionals - 25: 21 **Profit - 14:13**, 18:16, 19:13, 41:24, 46:11, 48:15, 48:20, 49:20, 50:4, 50:23, 52:16, 65:16, 65:19, 65:23, 80:8, 81:25, 82:1, 108:20, 113:16 Profitable - 45:8 Profits - 17:24, 18:23, 20:4, 21:3, 21:12, 21:18, 26:16, 29:23, 41:20, 44:22, 44:23, 45:12, 45:25, 79:24, 84:4, 84:8, 86:10 Profoundly - 24:25 **Program -** 30:20, 32:4, 48:23 **Programs - 46:22**, 47:14 Prominent - 18:2 **Prominently - 17:1** Promotions - 44:2 **Proper - 99:2.** 101:2 **Property - 13:6**, 27:20, 49:11, 90:17, 90:20, 91:6, 91:14 Proportion - 174:1 5, 175:18 **Proportionate - 13** 6:18 **Proportionately - 1** 75:6 **Proposal - 103:24 Proposed - 17:4.** 50:7, 169:10, 169:13 Proposing - 155:1 9

Prospect - 117:7 Prospective - 103: Prosperity - 51:17 Protect - 3:2, 3:6, 9:16, 53:2, 143:18 **Protocol - 84:16** Proud - 41:11 **Provide - 29:8,** 41:11, 45:4, 47:15, 48:8, 50:10, 52:9, 53:14, 93:1, 139:6, 141:9, 147:15, 148:17, 164:21 **Provided - 30:18**, 31:4, 45:2, 49:24, 52:11, 60:12, 61:11, 88:15, 88:21, 88:25, 89:4, 90:20, 106:14, 109:16, 128:22, 134:20, 135:7, 135:11, 135:24, 137:13, 138:15, 144:16, 145:3, 145:6, 145:13, 145:19, 145:21, 146:6, 149:24, 160:10, 160:22, 174:6, 176:9, 183:14, 199:14, 200:17, 201:1 **Provider -** 48:21, 74:17, 156:6, 165:3, 165:18 Providers - 47:9 **Provides - 37:20.** 41:15, 95:15 **Providing - 29:12**, 30:18, 188:6, 193:17 Provinces - 3:25, 15:16, 15:22, 46:4, 46:7, 47:11, 152:3, 152:8, 175:23, 176:10, 177:21 Provincial - 44:4, 48:7, 48:18, 48:19, 49:12, 50:25, 53:3, 162:18, 182:10 Provision - 51:3, 108:19 Provisions - 57:15 **Proxy - 17:2 PUB -** 29:4, 35:19, 35:24, 99:14, 99:21, 100:3, 153:12 **Pubic - 46:1** Public - 1:4, 6:15, 7:13, 14:10, 24:18,

183:10, 183:17

29:5, 42:7, 42:13, 42:23, 43:3, 46:5, 46:8, 46:24, 47:5, 47:19, 48:1, 48:5, 48:6, 48:12, 48:14, 48:20, 48:22, 49:9, 49:12, 49:21, 49:23, 50:17, 51:5, 150:8, 177:20 **Publicly - 41:24**, 42:9, 42:10, 45:14, 50:3 **Publish - 100:5** Published - 89:2. 95:5, 99:14, 99:15, 118:6, 121:7 **Publishes - 121:8**, 165:2 **Purchase - 43:6**, 43:16, 48:1, 48:9 Purchased - 89:24 Purchasing - 13:4 Pure - 48:25 Puts - 20:15 **Putting -** 66:1, 78:11, 103:24

Q

Qualifier - 189:5,

189:7

Quality - 24:2, 24:24, 42:1, 47:2, 156:9, 157:13 **Quantification - 26 Quantify** - 25:16, 25:22, 97:20 **Quantity - 25:16** Quebec - 32:22. 42:12, 46:2, 47:25, 48:6, 49:8, 49:9, 50:19 Questioner - 8:1 Questioning - 9:2, 53:1, 127:17, 146:2, 146:9 Questionnaire - 15 9:25

R

Quick - 35:12

36:12, 141:5

Quickly - 7:17,

Quoting - 90:5

Radio - 11:13 Raise - 35:17, 36:17, 39:24 Raising - 40:2 Random - 54:23, 58:25, 59:10, 62:8, 63:7, 68:14, 68:22, 68:24, 69:3, 69:19, 185:23, 186:1 **Randomly - 16:12** Range - 20:4, 85:20 Ranked - 43:23 **Rarely -** 82:15 Ratepayers - 31:22 Rates - 5:6, 14:19, 14:22, 30:4, 30:16, 30:22, 32:6, 34:13, 41:20, 42:1, 43:24, 44:8, 46:6, 46:7, 46:23, 50:16, 53:23, 68:2, 102:18, 104:5, 107:17, 108:6, 108:16, 111:17, 111:18, 111:20, 113:7, 122:8, 125:11, 127:22 Rather - 16:4, 16:5, 28:2, 28:12, 101:8, 129:2, 129:9 **Rating - 90:1**, 134:11 Ratio - 56:1, 57:2, 57:5, 62:16, 67:16, 68:4, 70:25, 71:16, 106:7, 110:11, 111:12, 113:23, 114:17, 116:6, 118:24 **Ratios -** 67:18, 72:4, 72:18, 109:17, 109:21, 110:4 Reach - 143:24 Reached - 43:1 **React -** 65:11 **Reaction -** 65:13, 67:10 Reader - 187:18 Ready - 40:14, 58:6, 93:16, 93:20, 93:22, 131:13, 131:19 **Reality - 80:5 Realize - 15:2**, 98:2, 183:9, 183:12 **Realized - 183:16 Reason - 15:9,** 61:20, 62:5, 66:8, 67:25, 85:16, 87:16. 88:22. 103:23, 127:6, 173:19, 200:5

Reasonable - 43:1

9, 56:7, 70:23,

96:5, 101:11,

101:13, 111:12, 118:18, 133:2, 179:6, 180:6, 186:6 Reasonableness -199:24, 201:8 Reasonably - 186: Reasons - 5:1, 12:25, 66:12, 66:18, 127:9, 172:4 Recalling - 180:16 **Receive - 10:13**, 10:24, 51:11, 51:12, 127:13 Received - 8:12, 44:11, 135:20, 137:7, 143:20, 146:4, 170:21, 201:6 **Receives - 199:17** Receiving - 37:23 **Recent -** 48:16, 106:25, 132:15, 132:18 **Recently - 152:11** Recognize - 1:13 Recommend - 50:1 Recommendation - 39:21 Recommendations - 6:18, 17:14, 37:13, 37:24, 38:3, 38:18, 38:24, 38:25, 39:3 Recommends - 41: 23, 50:23 Reconciles - 176:1 Reconfigure - 34:6 Reconfiguring - 34 Reconvene - 202:2 Recorded - 8:2 **Records - 1:23.** 147:15 Recover - 26:9 Red - 55:21, 102:6 **Reduce -** 5:3, 11:7, 11:14, 11:25, 49:17, 66:17 **Reduced -** 46:15, 46:19, 138:16, 181:23 **Reduces - 98:1** Reducing - 28:1 Reduction - 11:17 Referenced - 95:4. 123:6

80:24, 90:1, 94:6, 95:2, 99:16, 143:21, 147:17, 155:13, 161:3, 166:6, 175:23 **Reflect -** 6:23, 10:19, 51:15, 67:13, 77:25, 89:22, 91:4, 102:18 Reflected - 77:17, 116:20 Reflecting - 20:17 Reflection - 20:10, 72:20 **Reflects - 32:16,** 64:5, 186:2, 186:6 **Reform - 52:15**, 64:25, 66:2, 133:25, 152:14, 152:16, 152:21, 184:11 **Reforms -** 64:12, 131:24, 152:12, 152:21, 160:25, 178:23 **Refrain -** 7:25 Refreshed - 93:12 **Regards - 55:6.** 55:16 **Regime - 22:8 Region - 40:24** Registered - 2:2, 47:17 Registrar - 33:4. 33:10, 33:11, 33:25 Registration - 47:1 3, 51:3 Regression - 69:9 Regularly - 99:8 Regulators - 48:5, 166:13 Regulatory - 1:19 Relation - 17:4, 120:5, 128:8, 193:25 Relationship - 164: 1, 164:4, 164:7, 164:15, 165:4, 167:13 Released - 180:24 Reliability - 47:3 Reliable - 107:19, 111:2 **Reliance - 24:12**, 186:14, 187:20 Relied - 184:17. 188:21, 194:20 Reluctant - 15:24 **Rely - 111:22 Relying - 184:19 Remain - 33:3**,

47:4 Remainder - 57:22 Remaining - 57:24, 132:5 Remarks - 4:4, 4:16, 7:15, 23:2 Remembering - 71 Removal - 26:3 Remuneration - 14 Repair - 27:18, 64:15 **Repairs -** 67:3 Repeated - 21:22 Repetitive - 9:2 **Replace - 188:1** Reported - 20:14, 20:16, 55:19, 55:20, 74:16, 76:4, 76:15, 94:15, 95:1, 95:7, 95:9, 95:11, 95:13, 96:15, 97:12, 98:1, 98:5, 98:6, 98:10, 142:1, 142:2, 142:9, 142:11, 142:15, 165:22, 187:2, 187:3, 202:8, 202:13 Reporting - 39:1, 78:4, 78:5, 81:9, 82:8, 96:21, 99:6, 99:7, 169:5 **Reports -** 5:13, 5:15, 5:22, 6:9, 20:9, 30:15, 31:10, 52:12, 52:21, 53:15, 121:9, 130:7 Representation - 2 02:3 Representations -16:1 Representative - 1 5:21, 40:23 Representatives -34:10, 35:3 Represented - 137 Request - 1:7, 36:22, 145:7, 146:1 Requested - 104:2 2, 104:24, 145:22, 165:1, 165:5 **Require - 4:24.** 38:20, 43:15 Required - 43:6, 47:20, 48:1, 85:18, 96:2, 165:5 Requirement - 32: 25

Referred - 13:24,

57:19, 75:13,

Sections - 86:7

Sector - 45:10

Sectors - 41:7.

Requiring - 43:13 Research - 6:21, 40:23, 50:21 **Reserve -** 73:8, 73:18, 73:23, 75:11, 75:24, 76:6, 76:25, 77:9, 77:10, 80:6, 85:12, 85:18, 96:3, 97:14, 97:21, 99:2 **Reserves - 18:24**, 19:3, 19:7, 20:14, 20:15, 20:21, 77:11, 78:16, 79:23, 80:2, 81:3, 81:7, 81:8, 82:3, 84:5, 84:7, 84:13, 84:15, 84:25, 85:4, 85:15, 86:17, 94:2, 94:25, 97:9, 98:19 Reserving - 84:17 Residence - 47:18 Resources - 68:6. 149:10, 154:11 **Respect - 57:20.** 64:6, 64:10, 65:25, 80:22, 89:8, 98:21, 103:17, 128:4, 130:6, 133:21, 133:23, 152:21, 198:19 Respectful - 7:24 Respectfully - 181: Respective - 47:11 , 47:19, 47:21, 49:15 Respond - 6:1, 159:8 **Response - 36:21**, 109:11, 130:25 Responses - 68:12 Responsibility - 43 :18, 50:6, 146:10 Responsible - 47:1 2, 155:17, 155:23 Restriction - 92:16 **Result -** 11:16, 12:23, 16:25, 32:23, 55:25, 65:14, 75:21, 82:12, 102:12, 107:9, 113:9, 116:3, 116:7, 137:19, 138:14, 178:15 Resulting - 27:8 **Results -** 5:17. 10:22, 34:6, 65:16, 73:15, 81:12, 82:5, 86:21, 103:18, 103:22, 105:1, 105:3, 105:4,

109:5, 118:6, 118:11, 122:10, 134:3, 201:13 **RESUME -** 93:14 Retained - 52:8, 53:14, 154:1, 154:7, 154:12 Retention - 7:10 **Retired - 151:19** Retrieval - 1:25 **Return - 13:22**, 14:7, 144:2 **Reveal -** 200:12 Revenues - 21:1 Reversal - 11:10 **Reverse -** 73:22 Reviewed - 60:2, 96:4, 112:21, 133:15, 159:5, 160:21, 199:23, 201:7 Reviewing - 39:1. 174:10, 202:10 **Reviews - 94:11.** 99:8, 122:23, 126:4, 152:4, 152:9, 152:12, 152:18, 152:24 **Revisit - 40:5** Rights - 13:23, 14:7, 14:24, 15:10, 23:22, 32:11 Rigorous - 111:7 Rigorously - 101:8 Rise - 12:19, 13:8 **Risk -** 24:18, 27:4, 27:13, 27:15, 87:17, 87:24, 112:1, 126:14, 126:17 Ritualistic - 31:22 Road - 30:7, 46:21, 47:14, 66:14, 120:19, 127:3 **Roads - 16:18 Roadway - 22:23** Roes - 20:5 **Role -** 4:5, 4:17, 47:13, 149:4, 154:17, 155:7, 183:23 **Room -** 8:14 Row - 135:12, 196:12 **ROWE -** 3:9, 3:10 **Rows -** 135:11, 183:22, 184:22 **Royal - 163:8 RSA -** 181:4, 181:9, 181:17, 181:18, 181:20, 182:12,

183:3

Rules - 7:23 179:17 **Running - 173:21 Ryan -** 1:18, 150:3 S Safety - 46:21, 47:14, 66:15, 66:16 **Sake - 150:21** Salutation - 49:16 Sample - 138:6, 138:14, 141:25,

172:8, 175:12, 176:14, 178:19, 178:20, 178:21, 178:24, 179:2, 179:4, 179:5, 179:11, 181:24,

185:2, 186:1, 186:4, 187:2, 190:20, 190:22, 192:15, 193:20

Sampling - 195:13 Sara - 1:23, 36:5, 141:4, 145:8 Saskatchewan - 4

2:11, 46:2, 48:4, 49:1, 50:20 **Sat -** 11:3

Savings - 14:9, 175:10, 175:14, 175:17, 184:10

Saw - 96:16 **Scale -** 46:17 **Scenarios - 197:8**, 198:20

Schedule - 8:21 Scheduled - 6:4, 35:2

Scheme - 7:10 Scotia - 50:22, 133:25, 152:14, 152:15, 175:24, 176:24, 178:22

Screen - 36:5, 59:22, 61:1, 141:4, 147:7, 147:11

Scroll - 54:25 Scrolling - 139:13 Scrutiny - 49:22

Second - 18:8, 20:19, 25:2, 55:25, 60:19, 72:11, 126:13, 147:20,

188:19, 191:5 Secondary - 41:8, 156:16

13:19, 35:23,

74:17, 104:16,

156:6, 165:3,

42:20, 47:3, 50:4,

Secretary - 1:20, 8:4, 8:16

Run - 84:24, 176:8,

45:9, 104:15 **See -** 1:14, 39:20, 54:11, 55:4, 55:8, 59:7, 59:10, 64:2, 65:11, 67:17, 68:3, 68:9, 68:18, 75:18, 80:17, 86:9, 89:5, 102:20, 103:21, 104:6, 105:12, 105:15, 107:25, 108:7, 108:8, 109:5, 115:18, 115:19, 116:1, 116:5, 118:6, 130:15, 157:17, 159:11, 161:22, 176:15, 184:16, 185:2, 187:24, 188:22, 194:20, 199:7 **Seeing -** 69:17, 78:24, 81:24 **Seek -** 14:5, 14:8 Seen - 22:10, 123:1, 125:14, 191:19, 191:23, 192:2, 192:3, 193:4 Segment - 33:23, Save - 14:1 69:10 **Segments - 186:11 Seize -** 41:21 Selected - 49:6 **Self -** 22:10, 24:11, 51:7 **Sent - 190:21**, 199:3 **Separate -** 5:16, 91:13, 98:8, 156:12, 179:22, 180:1, 182:20 Separately - 52:23, 181:10 Separation - 106:1 September - 108:1, 146:17, 147:24, 149:2 **Serious - 43:10**, 134:2, 142:12, 142:13, 157:24, 178:13 Seriously - 15:7 **Serve - 160:24 Service - 4:22**,

165:18 **Services -** 41:9, 41:12, 45:1, 52:10 Serving - 22:11 **Set -** 37:22, 48:7, 84:15, 89:21, 102:24, 111:17, 117:11, 118:2, 118:4, 156:14 **Sets -** 85:4, 111:18 **Setting -** 15:25, 30:3, 101:24, 102:11, 102:14, 111:20, 117:8 **Settle -** 76:21, 94:13 **Settled -** 51:24, 55:17, 55:24, 75:6, 77:21, 79:15, 84:7, 94:18, 138:3 Settlement - 83:16, 136:7, 139:22, 140:2, 140:5, 140:9 Seven - 138:21, 148:20 **Several -** 103:12, 106:16, 163:22 Severe - 43:11. 141:22, 185:21, 186:23 **Severely - 185:24** Severities - 185:22 Severity - 59:12. 176:17 SGI - 49:5 Share - 47:7, 136:18, 137:17, 162:16, 162:19, 182:10, 185:5, 185:6, 185:8 Shareholders - 45: **Sherry -** 40:17 **She's -** 155:25, 180:15 **Shift -** 64:18 Shifts - 81:20 **Shortly -** 157:19 **Shot -** 120:14 **Shouldn't** - 63:24 **Show - 10:15**, 10:16, 12:6, 13:1, 13:10, 15:8, 17:16, 17:25, 18:20, 18:22, 19:22, 20:6, 20:12. 20:23. 21:15, 21:21, 22:12, 31:12, 139:22, 141:5,

187:8, 187:9

Showing - 22:14,

141:3 **Shown -** 88:10 **Shows - 17:18**, 54:3, 101:19 **Shut -** 22:11 **Sign -** 148:21 Significant - 24:23, 101:23, 115:20 Significantly - 13:7 , 102:22 Similar - 14:1, 47:8, 130:7 **Similarly -** 59:11 **Simple - 171:7 Simply - 12:23**, 159:13, 199:11 Sit - 28:5 **Sitting -** 8:18 Situation - 25:3, 28:6, 110:6, 119:3, 174:19, 177:25, 178:13 Situations - 25:5 **Six -** 79:9, 79:17, 107:15, 136:14, 142:11, 148:20, 161:4, 162:15, 163:21, 164:2, 168:17, 169:3, 182:4, 182:6, 182:9, 184:16 Size - 133:2, 172:9, 179:2, 179:5, 179:11, 181:24, 187:3 Skeptical - 84:2 **Skill -** 156:14 **Sky -** 21:10 Small - 22:20, 59:13, 69:10, 106:21, 107:5, 110:5, 117:19, 117:20, 125:7, 186:12, 187:17, 187:19 **Smaller - 101:20**, 117:23, 130:13, 140:2, 164:3, 167:8, 167:13, 168:19, 169:6, 175:19 **Snapshot -** 62:12, 122:9 **Snow -** 32:21 **Social - 41:9 Socially -** 42:24 **Soften -** 64:9 **Sole -** 47:9 **Solely -** 48:23 **Solid -** 74:24 Solidified - 82:13

Solidify - 82:24 **Solution - 14:5**, 49:19 Somewhat - 8:20, 54:22, 56:6, 59:9, 82:13, 114:10 Sound - 8:14, 148:22 Source - 107:7, 114:4, 114:5, 180:6 **Speakers -** 29:22 **Speaks - 117:19 Special -** 49:13 Specific - 4:25, 38:22, 64:23, 71:20, 150:6, 176:12 **Specifics - 176:25 Spending -** 31:25, 32:9 **Spinal -** 3:18, 22:13, 23:4, 23:8, 23:23, 24:3, 24:10, 24:20, 53:4, 87:2, 120:8 **Split -** 134:24, 139:20, 139:21 Spoken - 29:22, 29:23, 159:4 **Spot - 198:2** Squarely - 62:24 St - 22:19, 34:4 Stability - 14:9, 32:10 **Stabilize -** 11:16, 14:5, 31:1 **Stable -** 56:6 Staff - 1:13, 1:15, 1:16, 44:21, 155:10, 157:9 Stagnant - 68:2 Stakeholder - 37:2 **STAMP -** 3:11, 3:12, 28:25, 31:18, 93:16, 93:17, 93:21, 94:8, 94:21, 95:16, 95:24, 96:8, 97:1, 97:19, 98:16, 98:23, 99:10, 100:13, 101:16, 102:8, 102:16, 103:6, 104:10, 104:20, 105:7, 105:19, 106:9, 107:21, 108:21, 110:13, 110:21, 111:15, 111:23, 112:5, 112:23,

113:4, 114:8,

114:19, 115:2,

115:12, 116:9, 116:19, 116:25, 117:6, 117:16, 118:1, 119:4, 119:12 **Stand -** 63:10, 178:10, 195:6 **Standard -** 89:15, 130:10, 143:23 **Stands -** 123:25, 130:10 **Start -** 9:10, 50:7, 51:10, 53:8, 60:15, 75:19, 131:18, 136:23 **Started - 4:16**, 87:6, 148:5, 185:6 **Starting - 49:18** Startling - 11:10 **Stat - 156:5 State -** 61:5, 62:11, 123:21, 181:2, 186:10, 199:23 **Statement - 38:16.** 61:6, 200:19 Statements - 2:6, 9:9, 85:19 **Stating - 18:21 Statistic -** 165:19 Statistical - 156:7, 157:14, 157:17, 157:19, 164:23, 165:19 Statistically - 107: 2, 110:16 Statistician - 155:2 4, 160:20 Statisticians - 156: Statistics - 10:2, 12:8, 61:7, 81:11, 93:1, 102:15, 122:6, 186:15 **Status -** 46:18, 139:2 **Statute - 48:8**, 96:22 Stay - 45:10, 68:2 **Step -** 133:4, 172:16, 172:19, 193:8 **Stepped - 17:6 Steps -** 173:22, 176:20, 199:19 **Stop -** 126:16 **Straits -** 34:12 Stranglehold - 44: Streamlined - 164:

Strenuously - 14:1 **Strict -** 7:22 **Strictly -** 63:17, 107:13, 109:20 **Strip -** 14:23 **Stripes - 42:15 Strong -** 41:13 Stronger - 33:1 **Studied - 30:13 Studies -** 53:15, 133:9, 152:2, 152:17, 153:4, 153:22, 175:21, 176:9, 176:10 Study - 52:14, 100:25, 112:10, 131:8, 131:14, 132:3, 132:16, 134:8, 138:13, 151:22, 153:18, 153:23, 153:24, 153:25, 154:16, 154:18, 154:21, 154:23, 159:2, 159:11, 160:17, 161:22, 175:13, 177:5, 178:22, 179:22, 186:22, 191:2, 194:19, 196:4 Style - 172:24 **Sub -** 182:21 Subjective - 157:2 Submission - 14:3, 28:20, 43:3, 156:4 **Submissions -** 6:2 **Submitted - 112:17** , 163:15 Subrogation - 27:3 Subsequent - 21:1 5, 70:24, 80:7, 108:11 Substantial - 20:3, 54:14, 71:11, 129:23, 130:2 Substantially - 128 :16 **Success - 22:8 Sue -** 11:20, 11:22, 14:11, 32:5, 49:7 **Suffer - 24:3 Suffered - 134:18**, 135:1 Suffering - 7:9, 10:24, 10:25, 12:18, 24:18, 49:8

Sufficient - 160:22

Suggested - 86:3

Summary - 52:12, 52:14, 53:10, 60:10, 122:6, 131:8, 131:14, 142:18, 142:21 **Sun - 163:8** Superimposed - 6 Superintendent - 1 2:2, 44:16, 164:19, 164:24, 167:7, 168:6, 168:7, 168:10 Supervision - 8:3 Supplies - 8:14 Support - 41:12, 45:17, 101:7, 106:14 Supported - 61:7, 106:18, 107:12, 109:15, 110:9, 111:9, 115:1, 118:18, 118:23 Supporting - 193:3 , 193:12 Supports - 44:7 **Suppose - 115:17 Supposed - 21:20** Surcharges - 127: **Surely - 177:4 Surprised - 81:22**, 171:3 Suspension - 43:1 Sustaining - 51:7 Swearing - 7:22 System - 11:24, 26:22, 26:24, 27:2, 27:7, 32:16, 33:24, 41:18, 41:19, 42:10, 42:20, 44:3, 45:14, 48:24, 49:9, 49:13, 49:19, 49:21, 51:5, 98:6, 137:24, 138:3, 138:4, 156:12, 179:18, 179:20, 179:21, 180:1 **Systems - 45:19**, 45:24, 46:24, 49:3,

Т

137:22, 191:4

Table - 54:2 **Tables -** 2:2 **Takedowns -** 81:7, 81:13, 82:6 **Taking -** 40:19, 69:5, 112:2, 112:6, 127:7, 172:19

Streets - 34:5, 34:7

Target - 19:4, 105:23, 109:20, 132:14, 135:25, 136:12, 136:19, 136:25, 138:16, 170:10, 171:25, 172:3, 172:5, 172:15 **Targeted - 132:18** Task - 30:8, 31:2, 50:2, 50:5, 50:18, 158:5 **Tasked - 29:5 Taxes -** 56:24 Taxis - 53:19, 53:23, 54:1, 56:16, 58:19, 61:16, 69:7, 89:3, 90:22, 117:20, 120:16, 120:21, 120:23, 121:11, 122:18, 122:24, 123:7, 124:12, 127:21, 130:6, 139:1 **TD -** 162:24, 167:19 Technical - 72:1, 156:2 Technically - 118:2 Technicians - 165: 21 **Ted -** 151:12, 173:5 **Tells -** 71:21 **Template -** 133:13, 133:15, 133:17, 141:17, 159:5, 159:13, 160:1, 160:11, 160:21 Ten - 30:7, 67:24, 68:3, 74:25, 75:1, 132:16, 177:6 Tenth - 43:23 **Term -** 10:19, 72:1, 110:14, 199:8, 199:10 Terminology - 154: 9, 155:11 **Terms -** 4:23, 10:7, 13:15, 15:3, 29:3, 33:13, 37:14, 38:4, 38:19, 38:23, 39:4, 39:7, 39:14, 59:2, 62:2, 63:24, 67:10, 68:25, 69:14, 70:4, 77:20, 81:11, 122:17, 122:18, 137:10, 142:5, 143:22, 144:6, 144:7, 144:17, 147:25, 148:21,

149:17, 149:18, 149:24, 154:15, 155:1, 157:20, 159:8, 164:15, 178:18, 196:2, 196:9, 200:25 Territory - 44:6, 84:3, 202:8 Terry - 3:10 Test - 101:9 Testimony - 71:3 **Testing - 133:11** Thankful - 22:12 Theoretically - 84: 9,86:2 **Theory -** 86:12 **Thereby - 13:7** Therefore - 14:10, 17:1, 21:10, 27:12, 68:24, 79:3, 83:3, 87:21, 97:14, 102:10, 107:6, 117:21, 124:21, 181:17 There'll - 69:3 There's - 16:19, 56:11, 57:12, 59:2, 59:3, 59:16, 63:7, 64:12, 65:12, 66:3, 66:18, 75:8, 81:13, 81:14, 82:6, 85:20, 85:21, 87:23, 95:4, 96:21, 96:24, 97:11, 98:7, 100:20, 106:23, 110:19, 113:15, 119:7, 119:8, 124:12, 126:11, 135:16, 135:17, 136:19, 139:1, 144:11, 157:24, 161:23, 163:13, 166:19, 167:6, 177:2, 187:14, 191:3, 197:8 **They'd -** 83:13 They're - 13:3, 14:8, 18:16, 34:12, 56:7, 76:22, 78:5, 78:11, 78:25, 99:6, 111:19, 116:1, 120:4, 126:3, 126:6, 156:3, 164:9, 164:10, 179:23 They've - 22:22, 78:19, 80:6, 97:9, 127:4, 194:11 **Thin -** 110:19 Third - 13:2, 18:12, 18:18, 19:8, 20:23,

54:7, 54:9, 54:20, 56:19, 57:3, 57:10, 91:8, 99:23, 184:16, 188:2, 188:19 **Thomas - 3:18 Thorough - 202:2 Thousand -** 34:14, 169:22, 170:4, 172:8, 172:11, 173:2 Three - 17:15, 21:23, 22:1, 99:25, 100:1, 100:2, 108:11, 131:24, 134:18, 141:20, 141:23, 142:5, 186:20 Threw - 181:18 **Thus -** 186:13 **Tie -** 105:2 Tightens - 64:8 Timeframe - 153:1 9, 154:8, 169:9, 169:13 Timeframes - 148: 12, 170:14 **Timely - 51:10 Times -** 6:5, 8:18, 90:10, 142:8, 142:12, 142:15, 177:23, 186:22, 187:4, 187:15, 194:11 **Timing -** 67:19, 67:21, 145:11 Tinkering - 41:19 **Tires - 32:22 Titled - 44:1** Today - 1:10, 1:16, 5:19, 10:21, 30:9, 32:13, 41:3, 42:25, 52:21, 60:3, 120:7, 146:2, 147:17, 161:3, 161:9, 196:1 **Tomorrow - 200:25** , 201:12, 202:23 Took - 51:22, 86:10, 151:22, 162:2, 169:12, 172:15, 186:3 **Top -** 35:17, 101:18, 116:12, 130:25, 140:6 Tort - 11:22, 25:6, 48:24, 49:3, 49:4, 49:6 **Total -** 57:7, 74:21, 76:25, 79:9, 79:11, 106:20, 122:4,

162:19 **Toward - 126:12 TPL -** 54:9, 54:11, 63:22, 91:16 Trade - 26:15, 31:7 **Traffic -** 66:13 **Training - 133:10**, 154:3, 155:1, 155:10, 157:9 Transcribed - 8:5 **Transcription - 1:2** 2, 2:5, 2:17 Transcripts - 8:6, 8:10 Transferred - 132:1 1, 137:23, 138:2, 138:4, 138:10, 175:8, 196:12 **Translate - 123:9**, 123:13 **Transparent - 37:1** Travellers - 163:8 **Treasury -** 48:19 Trend - 59:1, 59:15, 63:8, 68:14, 69:4, 69:17, 70:9, 71:20, 71:25, 72:7 Trends - 70:18 Trial - 3:25, 15:17, 15:22, 53:3 Triple - 70:25, 71:22, 107:17 **Trucking - 42:5** Truly - 83:6 **Trust - 11:25** Turn - 59:19, 82:17 Turns - 80:1, 103:11, 113:5 Tweaking - 41:20 **Two -** 6:5, 8:21, 37:18, 57:3, 77:9, 79:5, 80:1, 84:12, 91:15, 107:15, 134:18, 137:16, 137:21, 138:12, 142:4, 153:22, 155:15, 156:11, 169:21, 170:4, 172:6, 172:8, 172:11, 173:1, 174:5, 174:6, 174:14, 175:18, 177:13, 179:4. 180:2, 180:8, 180:23, 181:7, 181:10, 181:12, 181:15, 182:2, 182:11, 184:4,

139:21, 140:1,

140:5, 140:9,

184:7, 186:20, 191:3, 197:8, 198:20 **Types -** 13:4, 25:5, 134:18, 134:19, 134:25, 141:18, 141:22, 141:24, 142:2, 142:5, 142:11, 142:15, 142:23, 160:13, 185:14, 187:1, 202:12 **Type's -** 154:9 **Typical - 68:1**, 103:18, 119:3 Typically - 77:5, 81:21, 83:19, 100:22, 103:25

U

Ultimate - 56:20, 74:6, 75:5, 85:13, 94:17, 95:14, 98:14, 98:18, 101:21, 102:21, 105:13, 109:8, 115:21, 117:1, 117:9 **Umbrella -** 16:19, 22:17, 92:10, 155:4, 163:21, 164:14 **Unable -** 25:21 Unattractive - 105: Uncertain - 83:23 Uncertainty - 106: Unchanged - 68:2 **Underestimate - 8** 4:4 Understood - 29:1 7, 71:2, 71:18, 154:9, 195:3, 195:22 Undertaken - 1:6, 4:19, 4:22, 34:2, 50:21 **Underwriter - 93:4** Underwrites - 92:2 Underwriting - 92: 23 **Underwritten - 122** :19 Undue - 186:14. 187:20 Unequivocally - 30 Unfair - 25:5, 26:5, 28:8

124:18, 139:9,

Unfortunately - 16: 8, 110:3, 117:1, 117:8, 128:17 Uninsured - 26:8, 26:10, 33:3, 54:15, 57:5, 128:15 **Union -** 41:4 **Unknown -** 117:17 Unless - 20:24, 29:19, 32:11, 38:9, 64:12 **Unlike - 132:9 Unlikely - 104:23** Unlimited - 8:3 Unreported - 96:11 **Unusual -** 67:17, 130:17 **Updating - 80:19 Ups -** 81:7, 81:14, 82:7, 117:22 **Upset - 120:3 Urge -** 33:13 **Urges - 49:23** Usage - 10:18, 20:5 **Used -** 37:11, 44:19, 45:21, 114:4, 146:9, 196:8, 199:10, 202:7 Users - 190:11, 191:1, 191:6 Using - 39:20, 69:20, 85:3, 98:25, 145:18, 161:20, 161:21, 182:1 **Utilities - 29:5.** 43:4, 49:23, 150:9, 177:20 Utilize - 51:1, 171:16 **Utilized - 196:21**

V

Valid - 47:18 Validate - 155:8. 183:22 **Validated - 196:15** Validating - 135:22 , 137:10, 155:2, 155:5, 156:15, 157:12, 189:25, 190:16, 190:22 Validation - 162:1, 162:8, 162:10, 184:18, 195:10 **Valuable - 49:24** Value - 25:13, 25:18, 27:17, 27:21, 46:24 Valued - 41:15 **Values -** 47:9,

51:14 Variables - 90:2 **Variance - 89:13** Variation - 58:25, 62:9, 63:7, 68:15, 69:4, 69:19 Variety - 127:9, 172:3 Vary - 47:6, 90:2 Vehicle - 16:9, 16:11, 23:25, 24:19, 26:23, 27:4, 27:22, 27:23, 33:12, 42:20, 47:12, 51:3, 88:9, 89:21, 91:3, 92:14, 139:3, 153:24 Vehicles - 5:2, 9:24, 27:17, 27:19, 33:5, 34:1, 44:6, 47:17, 66:17, 87:12, 88:25, 89:3, 89:6, 90:8, 91:23, 120:6, 123:3, 123:22, 127:3, 128:6, 128:10, 132:23, 138:25 **Verified - 199:25** Verses - 62:9 Versus - 127:11, 153:11, 157:23 Vested - 22:7 Vibrant - 41:13 Vice - 1:11, 11:11, 13:24 Victim - 10:13, 23:22, 24:5 Victims - 3:2, 3:6, 9:17, 9:18, 16:2, 16:8, 53:3, 143:19 View - 23:20, 115:4, 115:7, 125:2 Views - 120:10 **VOCM - 12:17** Volatility - 117:24 Volume - 59:14, 110:6, 117:20, 124:17, 124:21, 136:20 **Vu -** 14:17

W

Wadden - 2:20, 2:21, 119:17, 120:2, 121:4, 121:12, 121:17, 121:23, 122:13, 123:4, 123:14, 123:23, 124:7, 124:11, 124:23, 125:9, 125:16, 126:8,

127:15, 128:1, 128:24, 129:13, 129:20, 129:24, 130:3, 130:18, 131:1, 147:2, 147:12 **Waddon - 2:22** Wading - 92:22 **Wages -** 67:5 **Wait - 177:15 Waiting - 9:6**, 39:24 Wang - 160:19, 173:6 **Warm -** 1:4 Wasn't - 72:7, 121:15, 136:9, 153:25, 170:6, 198:13 Wayne - 40:20 Ways - 97:20, 98:7 Weather - 59:9. 66:13 Website - 8:11. 35:20, 99:14, 99:21, 144:24, 191:1 We'd - 17:25, 18:1, 18:8, 120:9, 133:5 Week - 30:6 Weeks - 6:5, 8:21, 148:20 Weight - 107:6, 119:9 Welcome - 1:4, 3:16, 3:22, 4:3 We'll - 2:5, 8:16, 8:22, 9:7, 9:9, 11:25, 52:1, 74:7, 93:12, 97:8, 120:14, 133:7, 176:14, 190:2, 190:4, 199:22, 200:25, 201:12, 202:22 We're - 4:13, 34:24, 37:8, 37:10, 40:2, 40:8, 43:8, 54:19, 54:24, 55:2, 64:12, 76:5, 78:24, 80:14, 80:19, 81:23, 81:24, 84:12, 84:14, 85:2, 85:3, 85:10, 99:19, 100:17, 119:21, 122:4, 131:5, 131:10, 135:10, 157:18, 172:4,

Weren't - 156:13, 170:10 We've - 21:5, 23:7, 23:18, 34:9, 38:24, 79:7, 79:8, 120:6, 139:17, 152:17 Whalen - 1:8, 4:7 What's - 18:18, 23:16, 69:1, 75:2, 75:15, 76:11, 95:13, 101:25, 102:1, 108:2, 108:3, 108:4, 133:11, 164:3, 164:12, 165:14, 194:13 Wheelchair - 25:10 Where's - 65:23 Whichever - 134:1 9, 138:9 Whiplash - 24:3, 134:22 Whole - 86:8. 119:22, 157:5 Who've - 29:22 Wide - 56:12, 61:18 Wider - 4:21 Window - 136:1, 136:11, 136:14, 137:2, 137:5, 137:14, 137:18, 170:11, 171:24, 172:14, 173:16, 174:13, 184:6 Winter - 32:21, 185:21 Wish - 7:2, 9:9, 36:10, 93:10 Withdraw - 98:3 Witness - 180:12 Witnesses - 7:22 Won't - 14:22, 99:16, 115:18, 115:19, 119:19, 143:2, 190:18 Word - 16:12. 37:11, 64:22, 185:16, 201:24, 201:25 Words - 39:20 Work - 4:17, 5:14, 5:21, 6:9, 6:20, 37:23, 72:18, 92:6, 93:3, 103:21, 133:2, 143:25, 144:8, 144:13, 151:16. 157:13. 158:9, 165:25, 166:4, 177:11, 177:16 Worked - 153:17, 176:23, 199:5

Worker - 26:22, 27:3 Workers - 26:21, 26:24, 26:25, 27:1, 27:6 Working - 15:13, 95:21, 129:17, 133:9, 135:22, 148:5, 156:24, 173:23 **Works -** 107:18 Worse - 105:4 Worth - 19:13 Wouldn't - 37:13. 73:6, 83:21, 86:12, 102:5, 107:5, 125:11, 159:24, 177:11, 178:7, 178:12, 195:14, 197:19, 197:20, 200:5, 202:9 Write - 149:20 Writes - 57:23 **Writing - 15:5** Written - 6:24, 53:20, 53:25, 54:5, 57:18, 88:24, 106:5, 120:16, 120:21, 126:23, 149:16 Wrote - 148:15 Wyman - 5:16, 5:20, 52:8, 52:11, 52:20, 53:14, 115:5, 120:25, 131:22, 150:16, 150:22, 151:2, 151:8, 151:9, 151:17, 173:2 Υ Years' - 82:18

Yesterday - 35:1, 143:20, 145:4, 145:6, 145:22, 146:5, 146:13, 180:21, 181:1 Yogi - 14:17 You'd - 118:21 You'll - 82:18, 104:6, 161:22, 175:16 Young - 82:15 Yourselves - 35:4, 40:13 You've - 17:10, 29:3, 60:2, 62:24, 63:5, 69:15, 72:20, 77:8, 82:17, 99:20, 103:12, 130:7, 185:5, 188:20,

172:5, 179:8,

199:7

188:6, 188:10,

189:5

Ζ

Zubulake - 151:12, 151:16, 173:5

'13 - 100:1, 105:16, 109:1, 112:12, 113:8 **'14 -** 100:2, 102:21, 105:1, 105:12, 105:16, 108:1, 109:3, 109:5, 112:15, 113:6, 113:7 **'15 -** 100:2, 102:21, 105:1 '16 - 102:21

\$

\$10,000 - 32:4 **\$2,500.00 -** 5:10 **\$20 -** 19:12, 19:13, 19:17, 19:18 **\$25,000.00 -** 10:22 **\$2500 -** 134:5 **\$30,000.00 -** 10:23 **\$5,000.00 -** 10:25

1

1,721 - 138:16 **1,741 -** 139:18, 141:25, 178:21, 184:19 **1,977 -** 138:16 **1.2 -** 135:15, 135:18 1:15 - 188:4 **1:30 -** 8:18 **10 -** 27:23, 34:13, 71:4, 90:10, 129:18, 130:4, 130:16, 130:21, 139:13, 178:1, 178:14, 191:7 **10,000 -** 87:22, 132:1 **10:00 -** 44:13 **10:10 -** 52:2 **10:30 -** 59:23 **10:45 -** 72:16 **100 -** 12:3, 17:23, 18:7, 44:18, 44:19 **100.000 -** 140:9 **1000 -** 57:6 **105 -** 68:21 **11 -** 8:19, 34:14, 139:17, 140:21

11:00 - 86:14

11:08 - 93:13 **11:30 -** 8:19 **11:35 -** 93:14 **11:45 -** 101:15 **12 -** 34:14, 41:8, 57:12, 74:10, 132:19, 136:11, 137:3, 140:10, 158:6, 169:24, 171:24, 173:16, 174:13, 184:5 **12:00 -** 116:8 **12:15 -** 131:11 **12:30 -** 141:15 **12:45 -** 157:1 **125 -** 68:21 **13 -** 11:13, 43:23 **131 -** 108:13, 127:1, 127:11 **140 -** 68:20, 68:21 **15 -** 27:23, 129:8, 184:14 **150 -** 68:18 **16 -** 45:2 **16th -** 35:24, 36:8, 37:16 **17 -** 196:3 **177 -** 56:4 **18 -** 185:4 **1929 -** 64:4 **1977 -** 135:11 1st - 12:18, 132:20, 136:3, 136:8, 169:17, 169:20

2

2,000 - 133:1, 133:6, 133:7, 135:9, 135:25, 136:12, 136:19, 142:19 **2.3 -** 142:2 20 - 20:4, 21:3, 21:11, 21:19, 27:24, 62:15, 62:20, 62:23, 86:10, 93:10, 136:15, 137:6, 139:18, 139:19, 139:20, 140:3, 163:13, 163:14, 167:8, 167:9, 182:6 **200 -** 59:7, 113:23 **2002-2003 -** 21:16 **2003 -** 21:17, 49:5, 86:9, 129:7 **2004 -** 151:12, 151:14 **2004-2005 -** 153:18 **2005 -** 11:4, 11:6, 14:14, 14:18,

14:23, 150:8, 151:2, 151:10, 151:22, 153:12 **2007 -** 21:17, 86:9 **2008 -** 136:6 **2010 -** 46:15, 48:17, 152:14, 178:23 **2012 -** 53:22, 55:9, 55:21, 56:3, 56:9, 58:19, 61:8, 63:4, 68:19, 74:7, 74:23, 75:7, 76:14, 77:18, 77:20, 78:6, 78:12, 78:14, 78:23, 79:13, 80:17, 81:23, 82:11, 83:10, 83:23, 95:9, 96:23, 106:3 **2013 -** 56:4, 67:21, 80:17, 95:10, 102:20, 104:17, 104:25, 105:10, 107:24, 108:7, 114:13, 116:22, 117:3, 117:10, 118:4, 129:2, 129:7, 152:13, 176:23, 179:1 **2014 -** 68:21, 80:18, 108:8,

114:12, 114:24, 115:18, 115:19, 116:12, 116:13, 116:16, 117:2, 118:7, 129:2 **2015 -** 73:10, 83:5, 99:15, 99:17, 99:23, 129:2 2016 - 12:4, 44:9, 53:22, 56:4, 58:19,

61:9, 63:4, 75:8, 78:15, 78:17, 82:14, 82:22, 83:5, 83:10, 83:23, 106:4, 126:24, 132:20, 136:3, 136:8, 136:23, 136:24, 169:20 **2017 -** 4:20, 43:24, 82:22, 132:21,

135:5, 136:4, 146:17, 147:24,

148:14, 148:18, 149:2, 162:2,

169:10. 169:20 **2018 -** 11:13, 12:18, 14:4, 14:16,

14:20, 14:25, 35:24, 36:8, 37:17, 135:7, 162:3,

170:22, 185:2 **203 -** 56:4 **21 -** 57:9, 142:14 **213 -** 57:7 **22 -** 99:17 22nd - 99:22 **23 -** 34:18 **236 -** 174:22, 175:3

244 - 108:15 **25 -** 57:8, 57:13 **2500 -** 139:15, 173:14 **27 -** 99:15 **28 -** 149:2 28th - 146:17, 147:24

3

3,172 - 142:7

30 - 20:4, 21:11, 21:19, 34:18, 86:10 **300 -** 113:24 **30-32 -** 21:4 30th - 132:21, 136:3, 169:20 **31 -** 78:15, 78:17, 81:4 31st - 14:4 **324 -** 142:15 **334 -** 44:11

4

340 - 56:3

35 - 141:18

4,000 - 186:25. 187:1, 187:15 **4,029 -** 142:1 **43.9 -** 139:16 **434 -** 44:10

5

5,000 - 132:1 **50 -** 105:2, 106:1, 106:17, 107:10, 108:6, 111:5, 116:21, 129:11, 140:6 **50,000 -** 140:7 **50,234 -** 140:8 **50.1 -** 104:13 **533 -** 142:11 **57.3 -** 139:12

6

6,300 - 41:5 **60 -** 68:19 **619 -** 57:4 **65 -** 54:11 **650,000 -** 41:4

7

70 - 54:1, 54:12, 55:6, 106:2, 106:4, 127:2, 127:10 70,000 - 87:23 **74 -** 185:4, 185:7 **75 -** 109:24 **7500 -** 132:1

8

80 - 137:4 **84 -** 45:5 **84.6 -** 168:18 **86 -** 185:5 **86.7 -** 162:18, 169:6, 182:9 **89 -** 140:3, 140:4

9

9:00 - 202:22 9:05 - 1:1 **9:15 -** 9:11 9:30 - 18:25 9:45 - 31:16 **90 -** 54:8, 91:10 **95** - 57:17, 85:8, 123:6, 123:8, 123:15, 124:20, 126:1, 126:3 9th - 148:14, 148:18, 149:2