
years of data available to you, for example, the historical severity trend that occurred say during the 1940s would be useless in projecting the trend from ' 08 to 2015 . Would that be fair?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I would imagine so. I haven't analysed the data.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. So like, so this concept of using all available data to you, wouldn't it be fair to say that you would have to make an actuarial judgment as to the period that you are actually going to use? You wouldn't just make a mechanical judgment that I have 50 or 60 years of data and I'm just going to mechanically toss it all into my regression model?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I would imagine that's a fair statement, yeah.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Now you put a fair bit of significance on something happening in 2004, but you haven't really investigated what's causing it, correct?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. And I asked if it was important to get to the bottom of -- yesterday, I asked if it was important to get to the bottom of what brought about what you're perceiving to be a change in 2004, and you indicated yesterday that it would be to the extent we thought something had happened there that could be replicated sometime in the future. You recall that?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. But so, but you didn't investigate it and I'm wondering how could you have concluded that it's not something that could happen again?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Just based on my judgment.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Just based on your judgment?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And so that -- and so it's not based on any
analysis or investigation?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. So that would -- so your judgment that it
could not be replicated is really your
suspicion?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. It is, to the extent that we looked at the
most -- that the subsequent eight-year period
from 2004 to 2012 and we did test to see if
there was indication of a change in trend
during that period. We didn't see any. Now,
looking beyond 2012 into that future period,
we are assuming that the trends we identified
for the 2004 to 2012 period will continue on
and we did not look at whatever the cause was
of the drop in loss cost frequency and
severity change in 2004 , whether whatever
caused that is going to cause something in the
future, but we don't see evidence of that
repeating itself in the 2004 to 2012 period.
QOHNSON, Q.C.:
How much impact, Mr. Doherty, because you

| Page 5 | Page 7 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 separate the second part of -- the second half | 1 you thought that the FA's actuary had selected |
| 2 of 2004 and you carry on, right? | 2 the severity trend from the private passenger |
| 3 MR. DOHERTY: | 3 data over, as you put it, a long period. You |
| 4 A. Y | 4 said "I think it was quite a long period". |
| 5 JOHNSON, Q | 5 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 6 Q. And I'm just wondering, how much impact would | 6 A. As I recall, but I'm not absolutely certain on |
| 7 there | 7 that. I apologize. |
| 8 half of 2004 and instead you said well, let | 8 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 9 take it from the first half of 2003? Would | 9 Q. Okay. Just to -- if I could bring your |
| 10 you expect there to be a significant impact | 10 attention again back to the February 6th, 2013 |
| 11 from there? | 11 letter. I think it was entered yesterday. |
| 12 MR. DOHERTY: | 12 MS . GLYNN: |
| 13 A. I'd have to measure it, but I would imagine | 13 Q. I think it was Exhibit 1. |
| 14 would change because you are changing the data | 14 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 15 that's included in that second period and the | 15 Q. If you could turn to question four. The |
| 16 first period. | 16 question is repeated by Eckler in this |
| 17 JOHNSON, Q | 17 response and it indicates "FA selects its past |
| 18 Q. Okay. | 18 severity trend rate of plus 5.7 based on its |
| 19 determine what sort of impact it would make? | 19 estimate of private passenger industry |
| 20 MR. DOHERTY: | 20 experience over the 11-year period from 2001 |
| 21 A. No, you can -- we can undertake to choose | 21 to 2011." Is that - |
| 22 whatever -- investigate whatever period you | 22 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 23 lik | 23 A. Yeah, I see that, yes. |
| 24 JOHNSON, Q.C. | 24 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 25 Q. Okay. So could you do it starting the first | 25 Q. Okay. So when you said that it was a long |
| Page 6 | Page 8 |
| 1 half of 2003 instead? | 1 period, would you consider this a long period? |
| 2 MR. DOHERTY: | 2 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 3 A. Certainly, sure, absolut | 3 A. Yeah, the 11-year, yeah, that's a long period. |
| 4 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 4 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 5 Q. Okay. | 5 Q. But I take it, it goes on to indicate that |
| 6 STAMP, Q.C.: | 6 they looked at a past frequency rate of minus |
| 7 Q. What exactly is the request, Mr. Johnson, | 73.1 percent based on its estimate of |
| 8 please? | 8 commercial vehicle industry experience over an |
| 9 JOHNSON, | 9 eight-year period from ' 04 to ' 11 ? |
| 10 Q. The request is | 10 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 11 analysis from the second half of 2004 and | 11 A. That's correct. |
| 12 bringing it up to his conclusion date, that he | 12 JOHNSON, Q.C |
| 13 starts it a little earlier, at the beginning | 13 Q. So two different periods, two different sets |
| 14 of $20-$ beginning of 2003. | 14 of data? |
| MR. DOHERTY: | 15 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 16 A. Yeah, so as I un | 16 A. Yes, that's how he did it, it appears, yes. |
| 17 the first period is going to end 2002 H 2 and | 17 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 18 the next period starts - | 18 Q. Okay. And yesterday, I asked essentially what |
| 19 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 19 has happened over the last year or so to go |
| 20 Q. R | 20 from a situation where Facility stated that |
| 21 MR. DOHERTY: | 21 the Newfoundland and Labrador commercial |
| 22 A. - 2003 H1. Yeah, we can absol | 22 vehicle experience could produce "no |
| 23 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 23 satisfactory statistically significant model" |
| 24 Q. Yesterday during my questioning, you stated | 24 for the bodily injury severity trend to this |
| 25 that in last year's Facility's Taxi filing, | 25 point where it is now statistically |

significant and useable. And I wasn't quite sure of what your explanation of that was. MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not sure how the determination was made. I'm not sure if there were capabilities in the Eckler model similar to what we have. All I can speak to is the analysis that I completed with respect to the Facility Association. We were able to, in our view, bifurcate the severity trend. We used the same periods for the severity as for the frequency and based on that bifurcation, the second period from 2004 H 2 onward was statistically significant and it did produce a severity trend that we felt was appropriate.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Mr. Doherty, the filing of last year, I mean, you, at that point, were, as you confirmed yesterday, still Facility Association's Senior Vice-President of Actuarial and Chief Financial Officer?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And you would have been fully familiar, in
your role, with the filing that FA was making in 2013 in this regard?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. To the -- I was -- how would I describe it? It wasn't my work product. I was certainly aware of what the indications that came out. I was aware of the significant assumptions that went in. I can't say I was aware of every single detail that went into that analyses, but we were relying on our external provider, Mr. Pelly, for his work product.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. But you and your -- because you described this process by which it goes forward and then it gets approval by the Board of Directors.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. For the indications, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And I take it the Board of Directors, you're the executive member with the actuarial background on the Board of Directors, I take it?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not on the Board of Directors.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. You're not on the Board, but you MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not on the Board of Directors.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. I'm sorry. So you have input to the Board of Directors, I take it?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. As part of management. Management makes a recommendation. It gets taken forward by the president and CEO, who is a director on the Board.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. So on the management team, is there others with actuarial expertise other than yourself?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. No.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. So you are that person, okay. And so you -- as part of your role, you would have had a role in approving the filing of Mr. Pelly's work last year, correct?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Of recommending the indication as accepted, yes.

Page 12
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And recommending that we go with the filing? MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Yes. And Mr. Pelly of Eckler, he was an actuary of long standing relations with Facility Association?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And for instance, would you be aware that Facility had Mr. Pelly -- his first name escapes me at the moment.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Brian.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Brian Pelly. Are you aware that he testified for FA in the 2002 hearing that Mr. Stamp was involved in?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I understand that to be correct, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And you're aware that, in fact, his involvement goes back even before the 2002

| Page 13 | Page 15 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 hearing? | 1 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 2 MR. DOHERTY: | 2 A. Yeah, so Fellows of the - |
| 3 A. I believe so, yes. | 3 Johnson, Q.C.: |
| 4 (9:45 a.m.) | 4 Q. Sure. |
| 5 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 5 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 6 Q. Yes. And he played -- he was your external | 6 A. Yeah. We have myself and one other fellow on |
| 7 actuary, just like Ernst and Young is your | 7 sta |
| 8 external actuary now? Is that - | 8 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 9 MR. DOHERTY: | 9 Q. Okay. And the one other fellow on staff, he |
| 10 A. Yes, with respect to pricing. There are other | 10 or she? |
| 11 actuarial services that we purchase and there | 11 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 12 are different people who do different things. | 12 A. She. |
| 13 Johnson, Q.C.: | 13 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 14 Q. And Mr. Pelly would have done hundreds of 15 studies for Facility? | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \text { Q. She would have -- would they be doing the work } \\ & 15 \text { up on some of this before it gets to you or do } \end{aligned}$ |
| 16 MR. DOHERTY: | 16 you play an equal role in that regard? |
| 17 A. I would say that's accurate, yes. | 17 MR . DOHERTY |
| 18 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 18 A. There are analysts below the actuarial level |
| 19 Q. And you stated yesterday that Facility | 19 that are responsible for pulling together |
| 20 Association does something in the | 20 certain amounts of information. There are |
| 21 neighbourhood of 20 or 25 rate level | 21 specialists who deal with valuation who do |
| 22 indications per month over a six-month period? | 22 parts of it. So, in terms of the valuation |
| 23 MR. DOHERTY: | 23 result, it's a different team that does the |
| 24 A. Correct. | 24 valuation. The results of the valuation get |
| 25 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 25 through the process and get signed off by our |
| Page 14 | Page 16 |
| Q. So the application that we are seeing before | 1 appointed actuary. So our appointed actuary |
| us in this proceeding, that would have been | 2 takes responsibility for those. Because I'm |
| one of 20 or 25 in the run of a month? | aware of the process, I can -- I'm comfortable |
| 4 MR. DOHERTY: | relying on the work that comes out of the |
| 5 A. With respect to Newfoundland, probably not 25 | valuation process. The trend analysis process |
| 6 with respect to Newfoundland because we do | is typically done both with the valuation |
| individual and fleet rated business on a | people and the pricing people with the process |
| 8 combined basis. In jurisdictions where our | that I described before. With respect to the |
| 9 fleets -- our rates are not regulated, we | indications then, we bring results from the |
| 10 bifurcate the experience into individual and | 10 valuation. We bring results from the trend |
| 11 fleet and we analyze them differently. So I | 11 analysis. We have a person whose job it is to |
| 12 think in Newfoundland, we would have only | 12 reconcile and make sure the data is good. And |
| 13 looked at the classes. I think there would | 13 then we do have then the other actuary, the |
| 14 have been 20. | 14 other fellow, Liqing. She prepares the |
| 15 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 15 initial indication work and then I review with |
| 16 Q. So around 20 or so? | 16 her what the work is, test the assumptions, |
| 17 MR. DOHERTY: | 17 and then I will make some sensitivity tests |
| 18 A. Yeah. | 18 done and then I will complete it and sign off |
| 19 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 19 on it. |
| 20 Q. Okay. And how many actuaries do you have | 20 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 21 internally? | 21 Q. And so on all of these filings that get made, |
| 22 MR. DOHERTY | 22 you're the one who signs the actuarial |
| 23 A. Fellows? | 23 certification? |
| 24 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 24 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 25 Q. Actuaries. | 25 A. At the current time, yes. |

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. At the current time.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. And you spoke yesterday during your direct testimony that your report contained an error in relation to the calculation of the complement of credibility.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And that error got picked up through the RFI process in this proceeding?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And I think, for the record, the mistake was detailed in reply to CA-FA-01.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. What was the impact of that error on the rate indication?
MR. DOHERTY:
Page 18
A. It reduces the complement loss ratio position. It dropped it down. So, it reduced the -- it ended up reducing the indication.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. By about seven percent?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. I believe so. I can't remember off the top of my head, but that sounds about right.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. And now the new trending model that we spoke of a bit briefly yesterday, you indicated that it was used in Nova Scotia for both the recent private passenger and miscellaneous vehicle filings?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And I understand in recently reading the Nova Scotia Board's October 23rd order that we referred to yesterday that after Facility Association filed these applications a quote, to use the Board's terminology, a major error was discovered in the model that calculated the indications for private passenger vehicles.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. The error was not in the trend model. The error was in the indication model.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. What was the major error?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. The error was with respect to I believe it's Exhibit G1 where the final determination of fixed expenses for third party liability is determined. In the Exhibit, the layout is to present the results on the basis of 100 . So if you were saying six percent, it would show the number six as opposed to .06 , which is the percentage. But on the bottom part when an additional piece was added, instead of using that format of saying six representing six percent, the format was a percentage, so that instead of six it said .06. It showed as a percentage. It wasn't picked up. When it got taken forward to the C1 Exhibit rather than showing six divided by 100 , which gets you to six percent, it was .06 divided by 100 and so the result was that it understated the fixed expense percentage.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Page 20
Q. How was this major error discovered?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. It was discovered through review with the filing process.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. At the Nova Scotia Board?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. So it's not something that obviously you folks had seen prior. In relation to the return on investment, what is the return on investment rate that is in Facility Association's currently approved taxi rates in this province?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not sure.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. Could you find out for us?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. I could. I'd have to -- I think I have to understand the question a bit better. I'm not sure what I'm trying to find out.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. What's the return of investment provision that


Page 22
MR. DOHERTY:
A. For Nova Scotia?

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. For Nova Scotia, the return on investment provision.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, absolutely. Absolutely, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. Do you recall what return of investment the Facility Association submitted for approval to Nova Scotia, to the Nova Scotia Board?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Not exactly. It would have been similar to what we see here.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Could you advise us on that?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Absolutely, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And similar to -- you indicated that insurers who are, I guess, who write business through Facility, the insurers have a right to invest the money anyway they feel, I think you put it yesterday?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah. Just to clarify, so if you write automobile -- well, if you have a license for automobile insurance in Newfoundland, you are a member of the Facility Association.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Right.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. We share the results of the Facility Association with members based on a share ratio that's determined specifically for Newfoundland based by accident year, split between private passenger and non-private passenger. The share ratio is loosely based on market share, but there's some adjustments for some credits, if that helps, I guess.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. But I guess the point I was getting at is that insurers who write business for Facility in Nova Scotia are no different from insurers who write business for Facility in Newfoundland and Labrador as regards their ability to take the premium revenue and invest it in a manner that they deem appropriate?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, the premium revenue less any expenses. They hold that cash until we need it, absolutely.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. As regards the territorial differentiation issue, as you're aware there are four territories in Newfoundland and Labrador operating.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. There's territory 004 which is the Avalon Peninsula; territory No. 7 which is -- what I should really say is territory No. 5, 005 first, or second, being Bonavista and Burin; and then territory 7 being the rest of the island and territory 006 being Labrador. Is that your understanding?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Absolutely, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. The evidence that has been adduced in the request for information process demonstrates that both Labrador and the Bonavista Burin territories have much lower reported pure loss
ratios than either the Avalon Peninsula or the rest of the island territories.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And perhaps we could bring up that request for information. I think it's PUB-FA-16 if I'm not mistaken. No, I don't think that's the right one.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. You had the right one. That was the right one.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Yeah, 16 is the correct one. I'm sorry.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Sorry, yeah, I was just mentioning it. Yeah, this is the one.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And I understand that from this response we can determine that the five-year average reported pure loss ratio for taxi business in Bonavista and Labrador are 39 percent and 43 percent respectively.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I don't think the percentages are showing

Page 26
here. So you're looking at the five-year?
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Yeah. Actually, it might be of use to turn to the preamble of PUB-FA-18. In this question, it states that "in response to PUB-FA-16, Facility Association indicates that the fiveyear average reported pure loss ratio for taxi business in statistical territory codes 05 and 06 , which would be Bonavista and Burin and Labrador respectively, is 39 percent and 43 percent. It also indicates that the five-year average reported pure loss ratio for taxi business in statistical territory codes 004 and 007 , which would be Avalon and the rest of island respectively, is 232 percent and 182 percent respectively."
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm sorry, I just have slightly different percentages but those are close enough.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay, close enough for present purposes. And I understand that in this reply, you were asked by the Board what consideration has or will Facility give to establishing a separate base rate for statistical territory codes 05
and 06 and 04 and 07 , and you indicated or Facility indicated that it currently does not differentiate base rates for third party liability but would not be opposed to it.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.
(10:00 a.m.)
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And you pointed out that such a change would require additional implementation effort at the servicing carriers with respect to modifying and testing algorithms, I take it?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And in your view, do we have enough data to say that there should be a distinction made in these territories?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. It's a challenge because the -- and I'm looking at all coverages, including the physical damage. Territory 05 over that fiveyear period, there's 43 recorded claims. In 06 , there's 34 . So, you know, as we talk about the credibility standard, depending on what credibility standard you have, it's a challenge to recognize something through that process that as we look at the data seems to jump out at us. We would certainly be willing to go through that exercise, absolutely. 6 JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. If you were trying to -- what sort of analysis would you go through to be confident that you would be -- that you should be drawing distinctions? Because I think like in Labrador, I think there's 30 insured taxis, if I'm not mistaken, something, a very small number.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I would imagine there is.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And could you give us some insight as to what sort of process that would entail?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. It's up to the particular analyst. You choose a time period, either three or five years. Typically when we're looking at indications at a differential level, we will either use three or five years. We would typically use industry as opposed to our own, but in these
they've just been lucky kind of thing, you can give weight to something that doesn't have any claims. It's a different credibility approach, but it's one that you might take. There are various things we could do and it gets down to -- part of it is actuarial, doing the strict numbers. The other part is ultimate management's decisions on how they want to distribute the cost and gather the premiums based on the results. Without doing the analysis, I can't really say, but just looking briefly at the number of claim counts, it would be a real challenge using the approach that we currently use to be able to meaningfully bifurcate the experience and move it away from the assumption that one base rate is applicable to all four territories, notwithstanding it really looks like it's different.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Yeah.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. We could certainly -- I mean, you could even use ten-year period. I mean, there's other ways around that as well as trying to --
again, we try to use five years for the overall indication because we think that's perhaps more reflective and there could have been things that were happening in the past that aren't -- we haven't adjusted for it properly somehow, which is why we tend to use a more recent period. It's just more comfort that it's more reflective of what's going on. For something like this, if you assume that any underlying change that has occurred with respect to taxis has applied to taxis in Newfoundland no matter where they are, then I think you can make a case for "I can use a longer period for the purposes of this." If you use a longer period, say ten accident years, you have more claims, more credibility. So there are different ways we could go about that to try and be able to offer that differentiation to the extent that we, you know, feel comfortable it makes sense.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Like do you know in Nova Scotia, for instance, whether they draw distinctions between like Cape Breton, Halifax or -
MR. DOHERTY:

Page 32
A. As far as I'm aware, currently I don't believe that our taxis differentiate territory anywhere. I'm not absolutely certain, but that's my understanding right now, but we can certainly find out if there are any rate distinctions in any one of our jurisdictions currently, if you would like.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Yeah, I think it would be useful to have. Okay. Can I turn to the topic of expense provision, Mr. Doherty? Oliver Wyman, as you're aware, has noted in their report that Facility Association's contractual arrangement with its servicing carriers allows for a ten percent variable expense provision for underwriting and processing.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes, I believe it's blended nine and one, but yes, ten percent, yeah, yeah.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Nine and one, okay. And they've pointed out in their report that if Facility Association's current average premium for third party liability, accident benefits, et cetera, of around $\$ 2900$ increases as proposed to about

A. I think that's a fair statement, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. So would you agree that in order for someone to be confident that the proxy is producing fair and reasonable results, would you agree that we would need to know the actual expenses incurred by the servicing carriers in the processing and underwriting of taxis?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That would certainly be one way of looking at it, absolutely, and the capital cost associated with providing the infrastructure to support that, absolutely.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. You cannot, I take it, point to, and I think this is borne out through the RFI process, but you cannot point to any evidence that would suggest that the cost of underwriting and processing a policy will increase, you know, 170 or 180 dollars just -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Based on individual transactions, no, I can't say that.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. No. You indicated or Facility indicated that

Page 38
its understanding in reply to a question that the Board asked in PUB-FA6, that it was Facility's understanding that the level is estimated so as to provide for the overall costs incurred by servicing carriers and measured or considered over the longer term?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And so when you're speaking about overall costs there, are you talking about costs other than processing and underwriting?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay, so that formula is meant to pick up what other sorts of costs besides underwriting and processing?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Your infrastructure and capital costs associated with building the infrastructure, IT, the reporting requirements, managing the business, capturing information to provide to us. There are audits that we do on their business. They need to pay for their people to
respond to our audits. We have information requests that we have for them. They have to report their information into IBC. They have to do reconciliations. There's a lot of that work effort that's involved in it.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. So is it actually written down somewhere that this formula is meant to compensate or reimburse, if you will, the servicing carriers for all these categories of expenses?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. It's laid out in the Plan of Operation, yes. JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. It's laid out in the plan. Would you undertaking to file a copy of that plan?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Absolutely, yes.

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. Isn't the plan already -

MR. DOHERTY:
A. It's publicly available. It's on our website, but I'm more than happy to -
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Just for the purpose of this proceeding seeing we're referring to it.

Page 40

## MR. DOHERTY:

A. Sure, absolutely.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And you indicate that the costs are - that the level is estimated so as to provide for the overall cost incurred and measured or considered over the longer term. What do you mean by that, "measured or considered over the longer term"? It sounded to me to be a little amorphous.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, it's not - you know, we don't review the arrangement or the cost on a quarterly or annual basis. I'm not absolutely certain when the last time they did a complete review of it.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. Do you know - you're not completely certain whether they've done - the last time they've done a complete review of it, but do you know whether the formula has ever been assessed or considered for reasonableness?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes, and it's presented in the Plan of Operation. There was a recent change, and by
recent, I can't recall exactly when it occurred. The changes were approved by the Superintendents of different jurisdictions at different points in time. The most recent change that was proposed was not approved for change in Alberta, and not approved for change in Newfoundland, so the most recent change that occurred in other jurisdictions was not updated for either of those last two jurisdictions, but again it's laid out in the Plan of Operation.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. There's a couple of rule changes that Facility is bringing forward here that I want to ask you about. One is the owner/driver taxi discount, and as I understand it, drivers who also happen to be owners of their vehicle are entitled to a discount presently, would that be right?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's my understanding, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:

## Q. And Facility's proposal is to eliminate the discounting of premiums for owner driven taxis?

Page 42
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I believe so, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And how long has the existing rule been in place, Mr. Doherty?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I don't know.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay, and do you know how many policy holders this will impact?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I do not know.

Johnson, Q.C.:
Q. And do you know what sort of premium difference it will be - there's a 10 percent discount, I think, that applies right now.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Okay, I don't know exactly what the discount is.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. Isn't there a basis to differentiate between vehicles that are owner driven versus employee driven from a risk perspective?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I believe it would make sense, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And I take it that the risk would be generally considered to be lesser in the case of somebody who actually owns the vehicle that they're operating?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I think that would make sense, yes.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. And would that be an observation that's generally accepted in the auto insurance world?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I can't speak for the auto, but it does make sense, I would say.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. To me, anyway, personally.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay, and as I understand it, the rationale that's being put forward by Facility for this change is that Facility, and this comes from your materials, your memorandum, that the rationale is that Facility Association is the market of last resort, and, therefore, not
wanting - we're not wanting to attract business?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Is that a sufficient rationale to do away with a consideration that has merit from a risk perspective?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I can't speak specifically to the rationale because I'm more on the numbers side than the underwriting rule side, but as I understand it, it's more that presenting things as a discount we don't think is the tone we would want to set. It would be better to surcharge people who are not owners than to give owners a discount. It's semantics more than anything else, but from our perspective giving discounts seem to be counterintuitive. You would usually use discounts as a way of marketing so that you can attract business that you want by offering them discounts, but it amounts to the same thing. I don't recall, though, that we're actually proposing to put a surcharge on non-owners.

Page 44

| Page 45 | Page 47 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 1 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 2 Q. No, you are not doing that. What you're doing | 2 Q. Do you follow me so - |
| 3 is eliminating - | 3 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 4 MR. DOHERTY: | 4 A. That's my understanding, yeah. |
| 5 A. The discount. | 5 JOHNSON, Q.C. |
| 6 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 6 Q. So, I take it, that if you were using a car or |
| 7 Q. The discount, and it just - when I read the | 7 a vehicle 65 percent of the time for taxi, and |
| 8 rationale was stated that FA is the market of | 835 percent for personal, it would be applied |
| 9 last resort, and, therefore, we don't want to | 9 the taxi rate because of the predominance of |
| 10 be attracting business, it just seemed to me | 10 the taxi use? |
| 11 to be a bit divorced from the idea that there | 11 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 12 should be taken on board what's the overall | 12 A. That's my understanding, yes. |
| 13 risk concept. | 13 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 14 MR. DOHERTY: | 14 Q. And as I understand it, the proposal that |
| 15 A. That makes sense, yeah. | 15 Facility is putting forward is that if the |
| 16 Johnson, Q.C.: | 16 vehicle is used for more than one purpose, the |
| 17 Q. Okay. I guess, let's put it this way, should | 17 highest rated class based on premium must be |
| 18 Facility be looking for things in its rate | 18 used regardless of the percentage of exposure. |
| 19 application, either by way of rate indications | 19 So as I understand that concept, if a car was |
| 20 or rule changes, that are meant to make you | 20 used as a taxi for 25 percent of the time and |
| 21 look unattractive to the market? I mean, is | 21.75 percent of the time for personal use, it |
| 22 that a viable consideration? | 22 gets rated to the class with the highest |
| 23 MR. DOHERTY: | 23 premium? |
| 24 A. Absolutely, that's our mission. Our mission | 24 MR. DOHERTY: |
| $25 \quad$ is to have as low a market presence as | 25 A. Correct. |
| Page 46 | Page 48 |
| possible and we focus on efforts to help | 1 JOHNSON, Q.C.: |
| 2 depopulate the Facility Association because we | 2 Q. And would you characterize that as a fairly |
| 3 would prefer that the policy holders find a | 3 significant rule change? |
| 4 company within the regular voluntary market to | 4 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 5 write the business because they want that | 5 A. Potentially. If somebody is below 50 percent, |
| 6 business, and so we directly try to stay out | 6 they're impacted by this. If their taxi usage |
| 7 of the way of the voluntary market so they can | 7 is about 50 percent, they're not. |
| 8 write that business. | 8 Johnson, Q.C.: |
| 9 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 9 Q. And again do you know how long the present |
| 10 Q. So that's your position even if it means | 10 rule has been in place? |
| 11 putting forward a rule change that's not | 11 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 12 really responsive or reflective of the risk | 12 A. I do not. |
| 13 situation? | 13 Johnson, Q.C.: |
| 14 MR . DOHERTY: | 14 Q. Okay. Actually, could you find out for us how |
| 15 A. We try as best as we can to ensure that we're | 15 long both of these present rules have been in |
| differentiating where we can. | 16 place in Newfoundland and Labrador? |
| 17 JOHNSON, Q.C.: | 17 MR . DOH |
| 18 Q. There's another rating change that you're | 18 A. Yes. |
| 19 putting forward that deals with rating for | 19 Johnson, Q.C.: |
| 20 more than one use, and as I understand it now, | 20 Q. So you don't know how many policy holders this |
| 21 if a vehicle is being used for more than one | 21 will affect or what the impact will be? |
| 22 purpose, the rate for the use goes to the use | 22 MR. DOHERTY |
| 23 that has the highest percentage of exposure. | 23 A. I do not. |
| 24 MR. DOHERTY: | 24 Johnson, Q.C.: |
| 25 A. Okay. | 25 Q. And, I take it, that it's understood - I think |

Oliver Wyman indicates that some of your rule changes that have premium impacts have not been elaborated upon in terms of financial impact?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. What is - if we use the example of a taxi being used or a vehicle being used 25 percent of the time for taxiing, and 75 percent of the time for personal use, what would be the rationale for doing that in terms of the rate differential with the change that you're looking to implement?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm going to go after the top of my head here, and I apologize for that, but if I recall correctly, the frequency of claims for taxis relative to the frequency of claims for Facility Association commercial vehicles in Newfoundland is something in the neighbourhood of three times. That is for commercial vehicles, if you're involved in an accident once a year, a taxi would be involved in an accident three times in that same period. So

Page 50
just based on that relativity as against commercial, I believe that it's reasonable to assume that even if you're 25 percent taxi, you're still more likely, even with that 25 percent, to get involved in an accident than if it was a commercial vehicle. Now, obviously we're talking about private passenger verses commercial, I don't know off the top of my head what the relativity is between Facility Association, private passenger claim's frequency and taxi, but we can certainly look into that. But off the top of my head, I don't see any issue with it because there is such a variance between the propensity to get involved in accidents because of the nature of the taxi business.
CHAIRMAN:
Q. How do you determine, you know, private driving and taxiing, how do you determine -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. We ask.

CHAIRMAN:
Q. So it's just a word--on your honour, I'm driving 200,000 miles a year and 50,000 is private and 150 is -

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN:
Q. Okay.

JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. I guess you investigate when--you investigate if an accident happens, what the vehicle is being used for at the time, I take it?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I presume.

CHAIRMAN:
Q. Well you'd have to do that, that stands to reason, wouldn't you?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah. I mean, the accident is covered under the policy if, you know, if it's underwritten and they determine right now that the vehicle is used 25 percent of the time and under the current rules it's rated as private passenger. If you get involved in an accident, you got involved in an accident, the policy covers it, whether it was your private use or use as a taxi, the policy doesn't differentiate.
CHAIRMAN:
Q. Yeah, there's no distinction is there.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. So, I guess we don't know how many policy 52
holders this is going to impact or what the
impact will be?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I do not know that, no.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Is this a rule change that's in place in
other--or is this proposed rule, is this in
place in other jurisdictions or -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I understand so, but I'm not absolutely
certain. I believe so though. We can
certainly undertake to determine that for you.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. Okay, thank you. Those are my questions.
Thank you very much, Mr. Doherty.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. You're welcome, thank you.
CHAIRMAN:
Q. I believe, madam, you're next.
(10:30 P.M.)
MR. SHAWN DOHERTY, CROss-EXAMINATION by ms. JACQUI GLYNN
MS. GLYNN:

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seconds, we were just going to change spots here for the mic. Sorry for that, we thought we might do that at the break, so my apologies. Good morning, Mr. Doherty.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Good morning.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. We are reaching the end. I think I'm probably going to be about an hour, hour and a half with you.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's fine.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. So bear with us and then you might be able to get out of Newfoundland.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. However long you need. I love Newfoundland; I want to come back here.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Well you'll be back in a week.
MR. DOHERTY:None
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> A. I will be back, yes, I will be back. I love the food, I think I've gained 8 pounds since I've been here.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. I don't doubt it. Mr. Doherty, can we start with can you tell me what your rate indication for third party reliability is? Whole change in the direction here now.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. So our indicator rate change that would generate a 12 percent post tax return on equity, assuming that the capital level is-the premium to capital ration is two to one, is 95.6 percent, but with zero cost of capital as per the requirement in Newfoundland it is 75.4.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. And what is the indication that you have included in your proposed rates?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Management is proposing a 50 percent rate increase.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. So can you explain to us why Facility has not applied for that full indication in your rates?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's a determination based on management, so

Page 54
first, management asked us to, instead of using the 1.14 percent discount rate that we did in this indication, they asked us to do it based on a 2.4 , which I believe is the minimum of the guideline benchmark return on investment. That calculation was presented and I believe it was called I C1. I don't have that in front of me, so I'm not sure what that level was, but it was below the 75.4. And management determined that they wanted to cap the increase to reduce the year on year burden that would imply to allow the taxi industry time to adjust their revenue structure to reflect updated expenses.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Mr. Doherty, can you confirm that there are no published or industry accepted standards for all these statistical measures that you've used in your analysis? The Canadian Institute of Actuaries doesn't say that there's a proper R square value or that there's a standard P value that you need to use?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I would agree with that, yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. I'd like to bring up Exhibit D-1 please. And I want us to look at the ultimate loss ratio, Column 7. Mr. Doherty, I believe you stated that when this number is over 100 , that would basically mean that Facility is in a loss situation for this class of business, is that correct?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. If it's over 100, that means the premium isn't sufficient to pay the indemnification of the claims. The Facility Association membership would be in a loss position at a loss ratio significantly even below 100 .
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Because of the additional cost on top of your indemnity.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, so these numbers alone show that you're actually losing more money when you put in the other numbers.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Right, but these ones do not take into account the 50 percent rate increase that we got in

| $\text { Page } 57$ | Page 59 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2013. | experience itself is reflective of what you're |
| 2 MS . GLY | going to see going forward, there's a |
| Q. Okay. So I just want to look at these numbers | significant amount of rate need that's there. |
| and it shows, obviously, that you're over 100 | The credibility process allows us not to |
| for every year since 2003, except for 2005 you | recognize it all and hopefully the experience |
| were pretty close. | is not going to be like this, that we have had |
| 7 MR. DOHERTY: | just ten years of bad luck with the industry |
| 8 A. Correct. | and that the loss costs are going to come down |
| GLYN | substantially, in which case the rate level |
| 10 Q. And a question would be how come you didn't | 10 need, as based on this experience, is not |
| 11 come in before last year for a rate increase? | 11 going to manifest itself. But if it does, |
| 12 MR. DOHERT | 12 then there is a substantial need and when it's |
| 13 A. In, I believe it was 2002, 2003, there was-- | 13 over 50 percent and you're only taking it 20 |
| 14 and I'm not part of the Board of Directors, so | 14 percent of the time, it's a number of years |
| 15 I don't know and I wasn't here for the whole | 15 before you get out of the hole and you get the |
| 16 time, but as I understand it, the hearing | 16 rates and we look back on this experience, we |
| 17 process for private passenger and commercial | 17 know certainly over this ten year period the |
| 18 at that point in time, the cost associated | 18 industry has been in a hole. We've been |
| 19 with Facility Association I believe was | 19 paying out substantially more in claims alone |
| 20 somewhere in the neighbourhood of a million | 20 then we've been gathering in premium. We |
| 21 dollars, and so there was, first and foremost, | 21 recognize that, that's behind us. But that's |
| 22 a concern that to bring forward another rate | 22 just a fact. The rate-making exercise is a |
| 23 filing with respect to taxies, could incur a | 23 perspective exercise. We're looking forward, |
| 24 substantial amount of costs over and above | 24 we want our rates in the future to be proper |
| 25 what we needed. I think there is also a | 25 with respect to what we expect the costs to be |
| Page 58 | Page 60 |
| concern that the results were going in the | and the big challenge is what are those costs |
| 2 wrong direction fairly quickly and there was | going to be. |
| 3 some concern that maybe it wasn't fully | 3 MS. GLYNN: |
| 4 credible and maybe something was going on that | Q. And you've kind of led me into my next line of |
| would correct itself and it was just a few bad | questioning, so thank you very much. |
| 6 years. Subsequent to that, and I think we | 6 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 7 have an undertaking to bring forward some of | A. You're welcome |
| the results of those interim rate reviews and | 8 MS. GLYNN |
| Board decisions, that would get fleshed out | 9 Q. On the same exhibit, we see your recorde |
| 10 m | 10 indemnity and you've brought us through the |
| 11 MS. GLYNN | 11 process of how you develop that into your |
| 12 Q. Okay. | 12 ultimate indemnity. I just wanted to get a |
| 13 MR. DOHERTY: | 13 little bit more idea of those costs and the |
| 14 A. For me it's just hearsay, this is just what I | 14 control that you might have over that. So do |
| 15 hear. I wasn't around for that. | 15 you have and can you answer this question, any |
| 16 MS. GLYNN: | 16 idea how a claim is settled and Facility's |
| 17 Q. Thank you. So has Facility given any | 17 role in that settlement process? |
| 18 consideration to rate shock to its insured, a | 18 MR. DO |
| 1950 percent increase last year and a 50 percent | 19 A. The servicing carriers are responsible for the |
| 20 increase and how that's going to impact its | 20 adjudication of claims. My understanding is |
| 21 insureds? | 21 that the general requirement is that they |
| 22 MR. DOHERTY: | 22 would handle the claim as if it were their own |
| 23 A. Yeah, absolutely, it was a major | 23 claim through their own processes. We do |
| 24 consideration, but we also had to look at the | 24 audit the claims processes and we do audit |
| 25 experience and I think, you know, again if the | 25 claims files to ensure that that criteria is |

being met, and management meets on a quarterly basis with our audit team to go through any findings they have on any of the audits that they do. Any material audit findings go to the audit risk committee, with management's response, that is the service and carrier of management response and follow-up action if they are required. Those reports where there are significant audit findings also go to the Board of Directors.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, so Facility doesn't involvement in the payouts. You don't approve payouts?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. No, no. I can't say that for sure, I think for a large enough claims, there may be involvement, whether it's some sort of sign off, but I'm not the expert on that. There is somebody at Facility Association -
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, so if it was a certain threshold, you might be more involved?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Maybe, I don't know, I apologize.

MS. GLYNN:

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. Before I go off that line of questioning, how does Facility, and again, I apologize if you can't offer these questions, how does Facility satisfy that there is no fraud in the claims process?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Again, I think you'd have to ask our vicepresident of claims and underwriting.
Q. Okay. I do want to bring you to a statement that was in your cover letter to the Application and I'd ask if we could bring up page 2 of that cover letter please? And it's just below the mission statement there, and again, I understand that you didn't sign this letter but the statement is not--just move up again, please, Andrew. "Currently almost all of the taxis in Newfoundland and Labrador are insured through Facility Association, contrary to our mission; however, this is not surprising given that taxis are receiving the coverage at premiums that do not cover costs. If we can get out pricing to an adequate level, it could help to create room in the
Q. Okay, no, no, that's fine. Along the same line then, I guess, could Facility direct a servicing carrier to carry out further investigation before they settled a claim?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I believe that would be within the powers as laid out in the plan of operation.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, and we're going to have that plan of operation?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, so Mr. Johnson already brought us through how payment to the service carriers is made, that's all through the plan of operation. So I guess the bottom line is if you can tell us how and what opportunities Facility might have to control those costs?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not exactly sure. It's not my area of expertise. There is a person in management who is responsible for both claims and underwriting who would have much better expertise on that than I.

Page 64
market for more companies to enter, thereby creating more choice for taxi owners." So can you give us some background for this statement?

## MR. DOHERTY:

A. Certainly there are jurisdictions in Canada, we operate in six provinces and the three Northern Territories. We are a market of last resort. In some of those jurisdictions we do not have almost 100 percent of the taxi market. I don't have the numbers off the top of my head, but I believe in Ontario we have about a 16 percent market share. In Alberta I think it's higher than that, but off the top of my head, certainly I think it's below 50 percent in Alberta. In most of the Atlantic Provinces it's close to 100 percent. Our goal certainly is as a market of last resort we should be a market of last resort and we try and ensure that our pricing is set such that it is possible for the voluntary market to be able to offer price that is below ours and typically I believe, I've talked to a number of organizations that specialize in helping taxi fleet operators manage their fleets more

|  | Page 65 | Page 67 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | efficiently with respect to their claims | 1 Report that was prepared by Oliver Wyman and |
| 2 | costs, these are managing general agencies. I | that was based on industry data through to |
|  | believe in Ontario there's three-there's a | 3 December 31st, 2012, which was the basis for |
| 4 | few that are foreign but have a presence in | 4 this filing. So you're familiar with that |
| 5 | Canada that operate on the basis of helping | locument? |
| 6 | fleet managers manage the experience itself, | 6 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 7 | both in terms of improving driving behaviours | 7 A. I am. |
| 8 | to reduce the frequency of claims and also | 8 MS. GLYNN: |
| 9 | instituting certain activities that help | 9 Q. Are you familiar with the process that the |
| 10 | reduce the severity of a claim once a claim | 10 Board goes through every six months to get to |
| 11 | occurs. And when we are able to move | 11 that document? |
| 12 | ourselves and get out of the way of those | 12 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 13 | types of companies, then they are able to step | 13 A. No, I'm not. |
| 14 | in and work their magic, if you want, on | 14 MS. GLYNN: |
| 15 | helping to manage those types of claimant and | 15 Q. Okay, so every six months Oliver Wyman will |
| 16 | driving behaviours. We don't have that | 16 review the industry data and they will provide |
| 17 | expertise at Facility Association. | 17 its opinion on the acceptable loss trend |
|  | MS. GLYNN: | 18 rates, and then the Board sends that out to |
|  | Q. And is it just a cost barrier or - | 19 all the insureds. And we allow for them to |
|  | MR. DOHERTY: | 20 make any comments on those reports before we |
|  | A. My understanding and certainly most recently | 21 actually adopt them. So if you're not aware |
| 22 | I've had--I've been reached out to from a MGA | 22 of that, I don't know if the next question |
|  | who is interested in our Nova Scotia | 23 will be fair to ask if |
|  | experience. Typically when they reach out to | 24 MR. DOHERT |
| 25 | us for that, we share with them the loss | 25 A. I am aware of the drafts going out to the |
|  | Page 66 | Page 68 |
|  | experience, we share with them our | industry. |
| 2 | indications, our view of it. I'm an open | 2 MS . GLYNN: |
| 3 | book. I want everyone to see how our results | 3 Q. Okay, so did Facility provide any comments on |
| 4 | are so that they understand where there's | that trend report before - |
| 5 | opportunities for them to write, and I'm | 5 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 6 | crossing my fingers, I think I might have | 6 A. No. |
| 7 | somebody who'd be interested in writing some | 7 MS. GLYNN: |
|  | portion of the Nova Scotia business, but I | 8 Q. Okay. So the Board also, in the filing |
| 9 | don't want to put words in their mouth, but I | 9 guidelines, allowed for insurers to opt to use |
| 10 | am hopeful. | 10 factors other than those adopted in the trend |
|  | MS. GLYNN: | 11 rates, which is the situation where we find |
|  | Q. Anybody interested in Newfoundland? | 12 ourselves. Can you confirm that Facility used |
|  | MR. DOHERTY: | 13 the industry commercial data for Newfoundland |
|  | A. No. In fact, I don't show anyone | 14 to develop its loss trends? |
| 15 | Newfoundland. | 15 MR. DOHERTY: |
|  | MS. GLYNN: | 16 A. Yes. |
| 17 | Q. So you're not aware then of any other insurers | 17 MS. GLYNN: |
| 18 | that would offer taxi coverage here in this | 18 Q. Okay. And does that commercial data include |
| 19 | Province? | 19 any taxi data? |
|  | MR. DOHERTY: | 20 MR. DOHERTY: |
|  | A. No. | 21 A. No. |
|  | MS. GLYNN: | 22 MS. GLYNN: |
|  | Q. Okay. I want to spend a little bit of time on | 23 Q. So then you developed your trend rates from |
| 24 | the Board's filing guidelines and we've | 24 the commercial industry data. |
| 25 | referred to and we've looked at the Loss Trend | 25 MR. DOHERTY: |

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    A. Yes.
MS. GLYNN:
    Q. And you applied that to your taxi data?
MR. DOHERTY:
    A. Yes.
MS. GLYNN:
    Q. Okay. And I'm going to spend a bit of time on
        the data because over the last couple of days
        we've heard data from here, here and here, so
        I'm going to ask you to turn to section
        2(a)2(1) of your report. I think it's page
        six, yes, there you go. And just down a
        little bit further, section 2(a)2(1). So at
        the bottom of that page, there's three sources
        of data that you identify as used throughout
        your report.
MR. DOHERTY:
    A. Yes.
MS. GLYNN:
    Q. And I'd like you to speak to what would be
        contained in each source of data and then what
        that data was used to compile?
MR. DOHERTY:
    A. So the quarterly development valuation date,
        compiled as at June 30th, 2013, is a data set
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that contains Newfoundland non-private passenger experience for the Facility Association. It's in a data triangle structure, but it is used to determine estimates of ultimate for the non-private passenger Newfoundland experience for the Facility Association as at June 30th. Do you want me to explain where we use that now?
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Yes, please.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. So that experience then was used to determine the implied loss development factors that we applied to the Newfoundland taxi experience as at December 31st, 2012 to take it to ultimate level that would be consistent with our estimate of ultimate at June 30th, 2013 for all of non-private passenger Newfoundland business for the Facility Association. Is that good for one?
MS. GLYNN:
Q. So that information wasn't used in your loss trend rates?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. No.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, thank you. The second one?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. The second one is our Facility Association, what we call the AIX or auto insurance experience exhibits. This is data that's produced on our behalf by IBC. The experience that we use was Facility Association's Newfoundland taxi experience as at December 31st, 2012. This data in its original form or format produced by IBC is contained in the annual GISA exhibits. It's, I forget which exhibit it is, but the format that is usually provided is a five-accident year experience only and then you have the option of getting the underlying data without, not being in a printed format. We asked IBC to expand the detail that's provided in that to include ten accident years, instead of five accident years and to include--I'm trying to think--we asked for a couple of additional fields so that we would be able to drill down a little more on the experience. For that particular data set though, we didn't ask for a split between paid and unpaid accounts and experience which we
did this year. We did not ask to split between, among driving records, which we did this year, the 2013 experience. Territory, we didn't have it last year; we have it this year. And that's why one of the exhibits or one of the requests, I wasn't able to provide you with the territory experience as of December 31st, 2012, but I was able to provide it December 31st, 2013. But it is, that's Newfoundland taxi experience as at December 31st, 2012, as reported through the servicing carriers and through Plan 9, but with no IB and $R$, that's just straight recorded activity as presented by the servicing carriers.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. And again, that was not used in your loss trend rates?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That was not used in our loss trend rates, correct.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Thank you.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. And then No. 3 is the industry experience, the calendar accident year exhibits compiled as at

Page 75

December 31st, 2012. Now this is a different data set, it's the loss development data sets that's produced by IBC. I understand it to be the same data set that Oliver Wyman used in their report, the only difference is that we used the indemnity only experience, as opposed to Oliver Wyman who used the industry and allocated loss adjustment experience, plus a factor, a calendar year factor associated with an allocated loss adjustment expenses.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. And that's the information that was used for your loss trends.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. The third one, yes, indemnity only portion of that.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, perfect.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Sorry, that's commercial experience, just to
make that clear.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Yes. Mr. Doherty, the filing guidelines for the Board, are you aware that one of the things we state in our filing guidelines is

1 MS. GLYNN:
Q. And is Oliver Wyman's report reasonable?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. I would say that it's one way of coming up with it, yes.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. I would suggest that we take a short break and come back.
CHAIRMAN:
Q. Certainly, how long are you suggesting?

MS. GLYNN:
Q. I probably have another hour when we come back, so I'd be happy with 15 minutes. Does that work for everybody.
JOHNSON, Q.C.:
Q. I'm in your hands.

CHAIRMAN:
Q. Okay.

MS. GLYNN:

Page 74
that any changes in methodology or in judgment must be explained from one year's filing to the next?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Just a couple of housekeeping issues and then I would be going into the loss trend rates, so I would suggest that I have two or three more questions and then perhaps we could take a break before I get into the heart of the matter, I guess. Can you explain why there is such a difference between the results by territory?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Can I explain it? No.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. You've also stated several times throughout the last couple of days that you didn't have all the information that you needed to truly test the validity of Oliver Wyman's report, some of their models and some of their trends. Is there a reason that you didn't ask for that information through the RFI process?
MR. DOHERTY:
Q. Go to it.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. So, Mr. Doherty, I'm going to start asking some questions about the loss trend rates.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Okay.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. And not only is this one of the biggest differences between yourself and Oliver Wyman, but it's also where some of the differences come between last year's filing and this year's filing. So it's estimated that Facility's loss trend rates, with no other change in assumptions, would result in a rate level indication approximately 26.5 percentage points higher than Oliver Wyman's, can you confirm that number?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That sounds about right, yeah.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. And we're going to jump right into the time periods and I'll apologize in advance, this is new territory for me so hopefully everybody will keep me back on track. But the difference in the time periods is Facility was using 20 years and Oliver Wyman was using years, different periods but all of them were 10 years or less.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not sure I would necessarily characterize it that way because we looked at 20 years. Oliver Wyman's report has 15 years, so in my view because we were showing 20 years, the view seems to be that we're using that as our trend, well then I would say Oliver Wyman was using 15 years, they just chose to exclude a number of years in their analysis; whereas we looked at 20 years and included all those 20 years as potential for our analysis.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. So you used your 20 years experience, but then if you identified a trend within that 20 years, then you selected that shorter time period?

Page 78
MR. DOHERTY:
A. If there is a change in the trend, if over the 20 years we noticed only one trend and there was no statistical difference when we tested for other periods, then we would have taken a 20 year.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. And this has been covered, but can you give us an overview again of why Facility uses a 20 year time period.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Because the data is available and it allows you the opportunity to see how changes in trend rates, if there are any over a longer period, how they might move.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. So, Mr. Doherty, is there a risk, I mean for the trend rate what we're trying to do is look at the data from 20 years ago, over that time period, and use that data to identify a trend of how our claims experience is going to go into the future, correct?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:

## A. Again if you--through our analysis I could

 have instead looked at the period from 2004 H2 to 2012 and excluded all of the previous data points completely. My trend line for that second period stays the same and one of the responses that we had, we showed that your trend rate for that second period, because it's independent of the first period, stays the same. So if you would like for us to redo everything with those exclusions, we can certainly do that, but it doesn't change the selection of our trend rates for that second period. The slope of the line in that second period stays the same.MS. GLYNN:
Q. So because of the identification of the change in 2004 forward.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. So has there been any advances in
technology or changes in technology again that could affect that older data?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Not to my knowledge.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. And to your knowledge, Mr. Doherty, has the 20 year experience period for a regression analysis been accepted by any other boards or jurisdictions?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not aware of anyone saying that that's an issue. We use it in all of our jurisdictions.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. Oliver Wyman has stated and I can bring you to the references if we need be, that "it does not appear that Facility has fully considered that industry loss trends vary over time or that the loss cost trend could be quite different if you use different measurement periods." Could you respond to that statement? Can you tell me how Facility's regression analysis has the impact of those changes into it?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Absolutely. As I understand the comment, what
is being said is if you use a different period, that is you're using different data points to estimate the parameter, which in this case is trend, you get a different answer if you use different data. That is absolutely correct because it is a mechanical exercise, just like if you took 10 people and wanted to determine their average height, if you only took five of them, you would get a different answer if you took the other five because you're taking an average. That doesn't mean that it's a better measure using either of the two fives than using all the 10 to come up with their average height overall. So taking different measurement--different periods is a way of coming up with estimates of a trend, but if a trend applies to a specific period, estimating that trend, not using the entire period but using smaller subsets of it, is not going to get you, in my opinion, a better estimate with smaller variance. You may get the same estimate, but you're better off just using the entire period if you think that one trend happened over that entire period.
MS. GLYNN:
Page 82
Q. Mr. Doherty, if we could bring up CA-OW-1 please? And that's the Loss Trend Report, and if we could go to--it's page 5 of the report, just down a little bit farther please? Actually I think it might be the next page, I think it's page 5 . Keep going, there we go, thank you. So you can see here that Oliver Wyman found that there was quite a degree of volatility in the last six years. Can you tell me if this is incorporated into your experience period?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. This is loss cost on an accident year basis, as opposed to accident and a half. Those would not be the same as mine because I'm using indemnity only. This includes expenses. We have a different estimate process, we are using different loss development factors than Oliver Wyman did, so I can't confirm that I would get the exact same numbers, but certainly there is a significant amount of process variance in the data itself, more so in the review that we did on the severity side than on the frequency side for most coverages. MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. Mr. Doherty, you've also stated a few times that you think a larger sample size with more data points, that that's better for completing your analysis, that you can feel more comfortable -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. For a trend estimate, yes, I believe so.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. So do you think that Facility would use 21 years next year?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. We don't get data sets that are available with 21 years. If someone gave me a 21 year period, I would certainly incorporate all of that in looking at the whole experience period. If there is a bifurcation between the same periods that I'm seeing now, I would have the structure the same that I currently have it, so I would have the first however many years that is up until 2004 H 1 is one period and after 2004 H 2 and beyond as a second period.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. How far do you think you'd go? Twenty-five years?

Page 84

## MR. DOHERTY:

A. If I have the data available to me, sure.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Thirty?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Well at 30 years I'm not really going to be using the information, so at some point I'm sure because I have restricted resources, I don't have an unlimited budget, we would probably look at is there sufficient information in that to help us understand again potential changes that may happen in the future, whether or not there's a sufficient return on that resource allocation.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. And you're saying that data is not available to you, anything beyond -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Not IBC, IBC produces only 20 accident years in their six-month data sets.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. Mr. Doherty, I'd like to move on to the reform factor and the difference here is that you found evidence to include a reform factor and Oliver Wyman found that the reforms didn't
have a measurable impact, would that be correct?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, and as I stated, I'm not sure if what we saw was because of the reform or for something else.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Something in 2004.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. There appears to be something that happened that changed the frequency and also changed the severity at that point in time.

## MS. GLYNN:

Q. Okay, just so we're all clear, can you tell us what these reforms that were introduced in 2004, what were they?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Well the major one, as I understand it with respect to this, was a $\$ 2,500$ deductible introduced on non-pecuniary losses for pain and suffering.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Could we bring up the response to question 5 which was filed on April 16th please? Thank you. And Mr. Doherty, can you tell us that

Page 86
the result of this bodily injury reform, this $\$ 2,500$ deductible, can you tell us what the change was that Facility found into the bodily injury loss trend?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes, so all we've done here is again, we had fitted values from our modelling. At 2003 first half, 2003 second half and then 2004 first half and 2004 second half. So we compare the change in--the change in frequency fitted between 2003 H 1 and 2003 H 4 and we come up with what I believe is the 1.039 , so there's a 3.9 percent increase in the fitted frequency between 2004 H1 and 2003 H1. This is a simplified estimate of what the underlying trend is over that period. We do the same result for 2004 H 2 which is the first period that has, I guess, the reform piece or where we identified a change where you can see the fitted frequency has dropped down to 6.51 . And so if you take the same logic then, you can look at how has 2004 H 2 move relative to 2003 H2, it's dropped by just under 25 percent, and so we attribute that change to whatever is causing the underlying change at

|  |  |  | Page 91 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | think it's in the same package there. And | 1 | at the data? |
| 2 | Oliver Wyman had asked you to explain how the |  | MR. DOHERTY |
|  | 2004 reforms, the bodily injury deductible or | 3 | point we're not |
|  | hatever it was that happened in 2004, had ha |  | looking at what the reform was. We just |
|  | such a significant impact on the accident | 5 | now that a reform, it doesn't matter what has |
|  | nefit losses and I'm going to walk you | 6 | happened during this period, so we're just |
|  | rough this a little bit. The first part of | 7 | splitting it up to see if, whatever that |
|  | the response is that "Our general approach | 8 | form was had an impact at all. There is, |
|  | to look at reform period impacts for all | 9 | you know, correlation, if you want, between |
| 10 | coverages and for all metrics as a matter of | 10 | ents that give rise to claims and multiple |
|  | urse. Where we see that there appears to b | 11 | coverages, so if, for instance, you get |
| 12 | relation, we will use this, | 12 | olved in an accident and it's your fault, |
| 13 | may not make intuitive sense, we prefer to let | 13 | then you can claim for accident benefits, you |
| 1 | the data speak." And Mr. Doherty, I'd like | 14 | can claim for collision if you've purchased |
| 15 | you to explain that statement a bit further | 15 | , so there's a correlation between one |
| 16 | if you could. | 16 | ent could give rise to two different claims |
|  | . DOHE | 17 | under two different coverages. If there's a |
|  | A. Yeah, absolutely | 18 | third party involved, you would be seeking |
| 19 | determined view. As I mentioned in describing | 19 | redress from that third party, but if you've |
| 20 | our approach, we do have some standard views | 20 | got collision, you may be looking at, you |
| 21 | where it's use all the data, see what th | 21 | now, part of it was your fault, so you might |
|  | says and then again, our reviews across | 22 | have some pick up on the collision coverage. |
| 23 | various jurisdictions, | 23 | ems to be some intercon activity |
| 24 | where we know reforms have taken place and we | 24 | ween certain coverages because you can hav |
| 25 | have found a lot of correlation between when | 25 | multiple claims arising from a single event. |
|  | Page 90 |  | Page 92 |
| 1 | orms take place is in changes, either one | 1 | nd we think that that speaks to claimant |
| 2 | time shifts up or down or changes in the | 2 | haviour and there may be what we might refer |
| 3 | ual trend itself. That seemed to occur | 3 | as a halo effect or something like that, |
|  | around when reforms happen. In this | 4 | at if there is less incentive to start the |
| 5 | particular case, for every single coverages we | 5 | rocess of claiming, then maybe you're not |
| 6 | d those first four or five standard reviews | 6 | going to bother claiming for any of it. |
| 7 | that we did and then the analyst would have |  | GLYNN: |
| 8 | continued on with other reviews. In this case | 8 | y. |
|  | for accident benefits, |  | OHERTY: |
| 10 | statistically significant fit with respect to | 10 | A. But I'm not sure, I really don't know and |
|  | the accident benefits. I think there was a | 11 | gain, I'm not really sure what drove this |
|  | difference on the seve | 12 | change. |
| 13 | parameter but generally what we do is, as I |  | S. GLYNN: |
|  | say here, you let the data speak. We're not | 14 | Q. Okay, so you saw this data point for 2004 and |
| 15 | trying to impose anything on it, other than we | 15 | u decided that for accident benefit, that |
| 16 | said let's look at this period, but then let's | 16 | that bore some further investigation. |
|  | look at some other periods and we came back |  | MR. DOHERTY: |
|  | and accepted this model | 18 | A. Yes. |
|  | MS. GLYNN: | 19 | MS. GLYNN: |
|  | Q. Okay. So when you look at the reform |  | Q. Can we pull up the data then? Can we pull up |
|  | bodily injuries and you look at such | 21 | page 148 from the memorandum of this year? |
| 22 | significant impact on accident benefits, what | 22 | And if we could go down a little bit farther, |
|  | you're saying is intuitively a reform | 23 | rry Andrew. If we could look at the graph |
|  | bodily injury may not have had such a great | 24 | for accident benefits last. |
| 25 | impact on accident benefits, so let's go look |  |  |

MS. GLYNN:
Q. I'd like to bring back up the answer to question 13(c) please, filed on April 16th. Okay, and you go on in this answer, we talked about letting the data speak and it says "It could be that the reforms have unintended consequences in relation to claimant behaviour", and I think this is the halo effect that you were talking about.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. "--we don't know, as we are not trying to estimate similar impacts related to other reform periods, we don't really see that this is an issue. It is what it is." And again, we may covered this, but are you saying that you're not sure there's a correlation then between the reforms and the data that we just looked at?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. If we could go underneath the graphs, we need to go to the next page there, please. There
point you to, you know, there's another dip there, looks like second quarter of 2000 and it doesn't really bear out on the graph, but if you look at the numbers for 2009, we have a drop from 1230 to 562 , so are those points that you would have went back and looked at as well that you would have done further investigation on?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not sure which periods--again, we don't look at--we do look at frequency, severity and loss costs, we tend to focus on the frequency and severity. I would imagine they may have, I can't speak to it right off the top of my head, I can remember exactly how many different periods were looked at and I apologize again for this display. This display is wrong.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. So did Facility consider any other reason for the data point in second quarter--for the drop in 2004? Did you consider that it might be an outlier?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. No.
A. I apologize, on this one that's not actually the fit and I apologize. What happened was we moved some of the charts and some of the data around in an earlier sheet and this one points to it, but it's using a formula called indirect, so we tell it what cell to go look at, but the actual data got moved to a different cell and it wasn't picked up by-unfortunately for the person who was preparing this filing, so this does not reflect the -
MS. GLYNN:
Q. So this data in this graph for accident benefit loss costs -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Those are not the fitted values, the actuals are correct, but that's not the fitted values that we had. You would have to go down and look at and unfortunately I don't have a chart in here that represents then the loss costs. You can see the frequency and severity, but this does not show the actual fitting and I apologize.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. And I think I'm okay because I just want to point to where that dip happened and I want to
-
pretend that that didn't exist, I can focus on the most recent 8 years only as my measurement period, I will come up with those same trends that I have here, if that makes people feel more comfortable then I'm not using 20 years worth of data. You don't get a different answer than what I have here.

## MS. GLYNN:

Q. Okay. And we don't need you to do that, but I just want to make sure that when we read that statement, like I said, to me I read that as these reform factors or whatever happened in 2004 doesn't matter.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Not with respect to how we determined the trend post 2004. Now if someone looks at it and says, well, I look at this and I think that perhaps the change in frequency occurred before 2004, and looking at that I can see someone making that judgment and then saying, well but for severity, I think it happened after 2004. Well then my concern is well now you've got--you're trying to come up with loss costs, but you're using two different periods, one for frequency and one for severity and I

Page 98
would be concerned that now is that really appropriate and that's why we decided keep the two periods the same, maybe in the case of accident benefits it's not ideal, but that's certainly one of the considerations that we go through and we talk about and what is the benefit of having two different overlapping periods, as opposed to having the same happening on frequency and the same happening on severity. The nice part about this is that then when you look at a loss cost, you're not getting one thing happening on severity, no, frequency I guess would end first and so you'd have a change then in your loss cost because of frequency change and then a short period where between 2003 and 2005 where now you've got severity changes in that second period, so now we've got another period, so you'd have kind of a step ladder. I've have more trouble with that just from understanding it, so yes, absolutely and we may have tested these alternate periods, moving it back on the frequency and moving it forward on the severity and seeing what those look like. And we would have had a discussion around those, I
would imagine.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. So it comes down to judgment.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. It does come down to judgment, absolutely. MS. GLYNN:
Q. Mr. Doherty, can you confirm that the impacts of this, I keep calling them the 2004 reforms. MR. DOHERTY:
A. And I do too, so -

MS. GLYNN:
Q. But whatever happened in 2004, that was found to be zero percent in Facility's filing for last year for 2013.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. As I understand Eckler's review, yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, I'd like to bring up question 5, which was responded to on April 16th please, it's the same package, question 5. And here Oliver Wyman, and this goes back to our filing guidelines, we need to understand what that change happened from your last filing. So Oliver Wyman questioned whether that 37.1 percent impact on bodily injury, was that
consistent with your last filing. And if you read the answer, it said that "it used a different approach to loss trend structure modeling, that it treated product reforms outside of the trend model itself, focusing instead on trends and generally treated product reform as an external factor."
MR. DOHERTY:
A. As I understand Eckler's process. MS. GLYNN:
Q. So it wasn't built into the model?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. As I understand it, I could have a misunderstanding of their model, but as I understand it, their approach would be we will estimate a reform impact for something and then we will adjust the data. So if you had, like our data shows-it appears to show something going up here and then it's significantly down. They would have said, well, we've estimated reform and so, the data comes down by 5 percent or maybe it comes down by 75 percent, but they would adjust the historical data and then say, now that I got my data adjusted, I can fit something over the

| $\qquad$ | 1 MS. GLYNN: Page 103 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 because they should be on the same basis. | 2 Q. Okay. I would like to bring up the response |
| That's not the way that we do it. But it is | to Question 4 that was filed last year and |
| an acceptable way of doing it. | 4 that was entered as Exhibit No. 1 yesterday |
| 5 MS. GLYNN: | 5 please. Oliver Wyman questioned in, I think |
| 6 Q. Okay. I want to bring up what we are going to | 6 it was 4B, I apologize, the impact of the |
| 7 enter now as Exhibit No. Information 4, thank | reform and when you considered that in |
| 8 you, and that's page 2.5 of last year's | reviewing your frequency trend rate. So yes, |
| memorandum. | B, sorry. Could we go down to the answer |
| 10 MR. DOHERT | 10 that, the response? Okay. And last year it |
| 11 A. Okay. | 11 was stated that "the impact of the 2004 |
| 12 MS . GLYNN: | 12 reforms was considered and like Oliver Wyman |
| 13 Q. Dated January 23rd. I think it's already been | 13 found in its analysis, the reform variables |
| 14 circulated to everybody. And this is where | 14 were not found to be statistically |
| 15 you need to help me, Mr. Doherty. If I read | 15 significant. For this frequency trend |
| 16 the mathematical equation that's starting | 16 inclusion of 2004" -- we're not worried about |
| 17 there in the third paragraph, and I'm not | 17 that part of it. So the explanation we asked |
| 18 going to read it out, but it has a reform | 18 why the reforms were found to be so important |
| 19 variable included into it. So to me, that | 19 this year as opposed to last year. The answer |
| 20 looks like it was included into the model. Is | 20 that we received in our RFI was that there was |
| 21 that correct | 21 a difference in the model. We know that's |
| 22 MR. DOHERTY | 22 probably not correct. So can you tell me, Mr. |
| 23 A. That would -- yeah, that would certainly look | 23 Doherty, how looking at the same data last |
| 24 like it, yes. | 24 year this impact was not considered to be |
| 25 MS. GLYNN: | 25 statistically significant, but this year it's |
| Page 102 | Page 104 |
| 1 Q. Okay. And so this is from last year's filing? | a very important part of the indications? |
| 2 MR. DOHERTY: | 2 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 3 A. Yes. | 3 A. It's the way that we bifurcated the experience |
| 4 (11:45 a.m.) | 4 periods and I'm not sure exactly what the data |
| 5 MS. GLYNN: | 5 was that Mr. Pelly was looking at. I view it |
| 6 Q. Okay. I'd also like to go to Exhibit 4 from | 6 differently. |
| 7 the same document of last year and then that | 7 MS. GLYNN: |
| $8 \quad$ would be entered as Information No. 5. And if | 8 Q. Okay. I'm just going to back step a little |
| 9 we go to under the bodily injury coverage, | 9 bit here because I also asked if the bodily |
| 10 independent variables are listed there and the | 10 injury reforms or again whatever happened in |
| 11 same for property damage, there's an | 11 2004, we talked about how that impacted |
| 12 independent variable of severity, but again, | 12 property damage and we talked about how that |
| 13 there's no independent variable listed for | 13 impacted accident benefits. Facility also |
| 14 reform factor. | 14 determined that that impacted collision and |
| 15 MR . DOH | 15 comprehensive as well? |
| 16 A. Okay, yeah. | 16 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 17 MS. GLYNN: | 17 A. There appeared to be a change at that same |
| 18 Q. So is that different then from your | 18 time frame, yes. |
| 19 explanation of - | 19 MS. GLYNN: |
| 20 MR. DOHERT | 20 Q. Okay. And as a very small housekeeping item, |
| 21 A. Yeah, it appears to be so, so as I said my | 21 I'd like to bring up page 196. We think there |
| 22 understanding was incorrect. It looks like | 22 may be a small typo there unless there was |
| 23 they did try and physically account for it | 23 reforms in 2002. |
| 24 within the data without adjusting the data. I | 24 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 25 apologize. | 25 A. Probably a typo. |

Q. Okay. 196 please of the actuarial memorandum from this year. So it says at the top there the years used, adjusted for seasonality and then a 2002 reform.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. It was split at 2002. I don't know what the reform would be though.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. So this goes back to the discussion of the 2004 split may not necessarily be the reforms that were introduced?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Right.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. So for -

MR. DOHERTY:
A. The description here is inaccurate with respect to a reform. The analysts selected bifurcation at 2002.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, perfect. That clears that up. Mr. Doherty, I'm going to move into the development periods and I'd like to bring up page 157 of the memorandum and there was two

Page 106
periods for accident benefits where Oliver -yeah, Oliver Wyman felt that Facility selected loss development factors that were higher than what the data indicated. But I need your help again with this, Mr. Doherty. Can you explain the top part of this graph to us?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Sure. So the values in the columns would represent the change from the value -- this is recorded activity? I'm not sure what data we're looking at here.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Can we bring down the heading? Okay. No, bring it down so we can see the -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, recorded amount. So, it would just simply divide the -- in this first column, divide the recorded claims amount at age 12 months by for that same accident period, the amount at age six months. So it shows you the increase or decrease implicit in moving from the six-month period to the 12 -month period and then from the 12 -month, 18 -month period, in the second column, et cetera.
MS. GLYNN:

Page 107
Q. Okay. And then the numbers -- the group of numbers at the very bottom of the page, that's -- if we go back to the heading, sorry, Andrew, if we can -- no, no, if we can see what the headings for those bottom numbers are? So that's various averages of the top group of numbers?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. And then the middle group of numbers there, those are the actual development factors chosen by Facility?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. So if we look at the numbers for 18 to 24 time period and we can look at the bottom group, the averages, they're all below one there. I think the closest one to one is .9752 yet the selection by Facility was 1.1491.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Could you explain the basis for that selection?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not exactly clear on the basis for that selection, but I can undertake to get that from the appointed actuary.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. That would be wonderful. And then the same actually for the period of 48 to 54 months, the same thing. We can see that the averages are all below one.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Okay.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Yet the final selection was 1.0353

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Okay.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. Thank you very much. The next point or the next area, I guess, is data selection and Mr. Johnson spoke about this in his cross, the fact that last year private passenger data was used to develop bodily injury severity and accident benefit frequency and severity and the reason for that was that the actuary from


Page 113
Q. Okay. So the loss development factors then, they're not based on the taxi data? They're based on the -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Non-private passenger. So, the $5,088,963$ that you saw in Appendix A that you pointed us to, you'll see it here as the selected ultimate, the $5,088,963$.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. So two questions off that, one very general. What's included in non-private passenger vehicle data?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Everything that's not private passenger.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay, so -

MR. DOHERTY:
A. So all public vehicles, all commercial, all inter urban, all miscellaneous vehicles.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. So ski-doos?

Page 114
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Pardon me?

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Ski-doos?

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. And can you say if the factors for taxis then are developing the same as they would be for these non-private passenger vehicles?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I would believe it's a fair assessment given that probably two-thirds of the actual claims that are in that data set of non-private passenger are taxis.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. I only have a few more questions on trend.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm fine.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. We're almost there.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm fine.

MS. GLYNN:

Page 115
Q. And if -- this is again just a slight change from last year's filing, which we'd like you to explain. If we go to page 14 , if we go down just a little bit further, yes, uninsured automobile. To me, when I look at this, I think that the uninsured automobiles rates are based off accident benefit rates. Would that be -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, the trend rates. We use the same as accident benefits, yes.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. And last year, again last year we think they were used off third party liability. We could bring you to Exhibit 4.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. No, that's fine. That's reasonable.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. So just if you could tell us why the change?
(12:00 p.m.)
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's an actuarial judgment piece. Our underinsured motorists we align with BI and uninsured automobile we align with accident benefits. It's embedded within that

Page 116 government line. We just treat it that way. It's just a judgment call.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. There's nothing specific in my mind that was driving that.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. And do you know the rate indication because of the change?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Not off the top of my head, sorry.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Can we have an undertaking to get that rate indication change
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Certainly.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Thank you. I'd also like to go to Question 14 filed March 31st of this year. And if we look at the answer for bodily injury severity, right at the end, it says "the model indicates that it struggled with the fitting".
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.
Q. And it says the same thing for accident benefit severity, "the model indicates it struggled fitting the severity post reform". MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. So when I read that, again, it means that your models aren't perfect?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, the selection of the periods and when I say it struggles with it, there's a high level of process variance. There's a lot of variability in the results and that's - - and because it's the residuals that you're measuring, it does struggle -- the regression itself comes up with a number.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. It's just a mathematical calculation. When I say it struggles, what I'm referring to is that it's hard to interpret because the residuals are so far from those fitted lines. There's a lot of what I call process variance
embedded in there that it's hard to get a good fit, absolutely.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. And are these the two that last year we used private passenger?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's correct.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. So did you try private passenger this year if you were struggling with the fit?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I did not look at the -- I have the private passenger severity trends, but we did not use them in this, no.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. So we've looked at the impact of the reforms or whatever happened in 2004 and that they're a factor this year but they weren't last year, and we've looked at the fact that the commercial vehicle data was appropriate to use this year but not last year. I'm not -- I guess, the reason for the change has come down to actuarial judgment. Is that a fair statement?
MR. DOHERTY:
Q. Okay.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. To a large extent. I don't know to what extent if I looked at the same data, I would have come up with the same conclusion. So if I came up with different conclusions, it would certainly be actuarial judgment, yes.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. We're finished with trending. I wanted to -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Just one more.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. I want to talk about the credibility standard for a couple of minutes, and we have discussed that the standard for third party liability change from 5410 last year to 3246 this year and you discussed the reason with that change or for that change with Mr. Johnson yesterday. So could we bring up page 92 of yesterday's transcript, please? November 6th, yeah. And if we just go down to page 92, yeah, okay.

Page 120
Stop right there. Thank you. Stop, okay. And if I understand what you said yesterday was that last year when Eckler determined 5410 they had done some kind of study and that's how they had estimated their multiplier, but when you took over the process, you made actual judgment.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Is that correct? Okay. I'd like to bring us to Section 2.81 of your memorandum from this year. Oh, I don't have the page, sorry. Okay, here it is, sorry. Yeah. And right here it says "the current full credibility standards were derived based on the analysis of a 2003 industry Atlantic commercial size of loss experience." Is that the same study that Eckler used last year?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. This is an incorrect statement. I apologize.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. It was based on my judgment. I didn't pick


|  | Page 125 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 MR. DOHERTY: |  |
| 2 A. It was the same. |  |
| 3 MS. GLYNN: |  |
| 4 Q. Your judgment? |  |
| 5 MR. DOHERTY: |  |
| 6 A. I just split it between long tail and short |  |
| 7 tail and all short tail gets the same and a |  |
| 8 long tail gets the same. |  |
| 9 MS. GLYNN: |  |
| 10 Q. Okay. And do you know the changes that those |  |
| 11 -- the impact that those changes h |  |
| 12 rate level indication? |  |
| 13 MR. DOHERTY: |  |
| 14 A. Not off the top, no. |  |
| 15 MS. GLYNN: |  |
| 16 Q. And can you undertake to - |  |
| 17 MR. DOHERTY: |  |
| 18 A. Absolutely, yes. |  |
| 19 MS. GLYNN: |  |
| 20 | Q. Perfect. Complement to credibility, I won't |
| 21 | spend much time. Again, it was something that |
| 22 | Mr. Johnson explored with you and he did |
| 23 | indicate, of course, that the Board in its |
| 24 | order last year, Order A1-9-2013, the Board |
| 25 | said that it did not accept the assumptions |

Page 126
that Facility used for its loss trend rates, nor did it accept the return on investment and developing. So again, I'm struggling to understand how the Board can accept that there was rate inadequacy when the Board thought that last year's rates were appropriate.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, I tried to get -- make this clear yesterday and I don't perhaps -- I think I did. I believe the Board would be consistent by saying our view is that the complement of credibility should be based on your rates being either adequate or very close. I think there was a small change there.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Yeah.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. But for the most part, being adequate, relative to our view of your previous one, just like I believe I'm being consistent with my view that I don't agree with the assessment of the underlying assumptions and that this one is coming forward. So I think you would be completely consistent to say use this complement as opposed to the one that we used,
absolutely. MS. GLYNN:
Q. A couple of questions on physical damages multiplier, and we're almost at the end.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Okay.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Can you confirm that the physical damage coverages for taxis, they're currently rated as a percentage of Facility's private passenger rates?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah. So we would rate up an individual taxi as if it was a private passenger vehicle and then we would multiple it by the multiplier. MS. GLYNN:
Q. And that's the physical coverage multiplier? MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. And that's currently 225 percent of private passenger rates?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I believe so. I don't know if it's 200 or 225 or 250 . It would be one of those three.

Page 128
MS. GLYNN:
Q. So 225 , subject to check.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Okay.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. And can you explain how that multiplier was determined?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Previously I believe it was at 250 and then last year we had an undertaking to do an analysis to see based on the experience whether or not it should move and based on that experience, I believe Mr. Pelly came up with a recommendation that I think it was 225, like you said, now that I think about it.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. 225, yeah.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, so it was based on analysis of the experience. I'm not sure how he did the credibility weighting off the top of my head, but was able to determine that, yes.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. In the current application, Facility presents rate level changes of negative 20 for
collision, negative 1.2 for comprehensive, positive 9.6 for specified perils and a negative 13.7 for all perils, all subject to check.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Okay.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. So that's an overall indicated decrease of 9.1 for the physical damage coverage combined but there's no proposal for any change in the physical damage?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. My understanding, that's correct.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Okay. Can you explain why that decrease wasn't applied for?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Typically with dependent coverages, we don't do that additional review of that factor and because they are dependent coverages, if private passenger rates change, so if we were to give you a filing for private passenger and physical damage premiums got reduced through that process, if we've changed the relativity, then there would be a decrease that happens
automatically with taxis. If there was an increase obviously there would be an increase. Our view is that the relativity between the physical damage experience for private passenger and taxis is reflected in the 2.25 percent and if you change the relativity to reflect the experience of physical damage for taxis but the relativity actually stays the same, then if we change private passenger, that's automatically going to have another impact on taxis that then again realigns the relativity of the two of them, but because we change the relativity, you get a different impact. So it's just a timing issue more than anything else.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Subject to checking with my two wonderful assistants here, I have one final line of questioning and I think it's a housekeeping item. If we could bring up the responses to PUB-FA-23, we think there's a discrepancy in the numbers provided in 23 and 24. So if we go to the table -- and I should have had this put together so you could see the numbers together and I apologize, Mr. Doherty, but
A. I would have to compare the actual -

MS. GLYNN:
Q. Maybe we could have an undertaking, Mr. Doherty -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, absolutely.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. - for you to look at those.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Because I'm looking at the net trend. There's
a 396. I'm not sure that they used the same trend period on the two of them.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. Perfect. If you could undertake -

MR. DOHERTY:
A. So yeah, we can certainly look at that.

MS. GLYNN:
this indication, the second indication where it shows and 18.4 and 125.4 and 132 , if we go over to PUB-24 and we look at the last highlighted, and I think it's the same assumptions that are being used, the indication is now changed to $17.4,186.7$ and 195.3.
Q. - to look at that, that would be wonderful.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Absolutely, yeah.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. I think we're done.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Well, thank you. And I appreciate the opportunity to speak in from of the committee and respond to questions.
MS. GLYNN:
Q. I'm not sure -

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. We're not done.

MS. GLYNN:
Q. - actually the Commissioners may have some questions or Mr. Stamp may have some redirect. So you're not quite -- you're finished with me.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. All right.

MR. SHAWN DOHERTY, RE-EXAMINATION BY KEVIN STAMP, Q.C.
STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. I have a few questions for clarification, Mr. Doherty, arising. I think these are mostly out of -- maybe entirely out of Mr. -- the

Consumer Advocate's questions. There was a discussion, Mr. Doherty, about the Nova Scotia case that was, I guess, mentioned to you and dealing with the issue of ROI in the Nova Scotia context. You undertook to provide some material about that.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. And can you also undertake to provide, when you do that, the extent to which Nova Scotia allows a cost of capital or ROE, if that's the right way of describing it, allowance in its decision as well?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, they do allow an 11 percent after tax return on equity, but I will undertake to get that formally recognized.
STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. Now my learned friend spoke about the issue of the four territories and I'm not sure if the implication of it is that -- I think the implication suggested that maybe one or more of these territories was less risky than another for the claims.

Page 134
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not sure I would necessarily characterize it as less risky, but certainly it appears that the rate level adequacy, when you look at the loss ratios, the reported loss ratios alone, looking at those, the rates in certain territories certainly seem to be more adequate than in other territories, but it could be that there's large loss activity that you get once every five years or once every three years because you got enough taxis here, but those claims haven't had the opportunity to arise in those other territories because you got too short of a period. So I can't really comment on it, but certainly from the data that was presented, the loss ratios in certain territories is lower and in some cases significantly lower than other territories and on a consistent basis it appears.
STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. But the rate indications that have been generated are across all territories, are they not?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's correct.

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. So what happens if there is a suggestion, for example, on the part of the Consumer Advocate, if there is a suggestion that the rating in let's say, you know, Corner Brook territory which is, I think, 06 or 07 , not sure which one, if that rate was to be -- if the indication for that rate was to be brought down because of the experience that you spoke about, what would happen to the overall result in the rate indications you've prepared generally across the board?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. We would still be looking for the overall rate increase that we're asking for. You can certainly make it so that some territories have less than that indication overall, but if you do, then some other territory needs to get more to offset that.
STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. That's what I'm getting at. If you drop one territory, what happens in the other territory?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. You would have to increase more to offset it.

## STAMP, Q.C.:

Q. Because the dollar amount you're seeking is fixed, is it?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes, that's correct.

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. And on the point, on this -- similarly, I guess, it was brought up that there's a suggestion that there would be -- had you looked at the discount or the elimination of the discount and the impact on that, so if the discount is eliminated as was being talked about by the Consumer Advocate, what would be the effect on premium of the elimination of a discount?
(12:15 p.m.)
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That will increase premium.

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. And so when you did your analysis and your indications, did your premium reflect the absence of a discount?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. No, we did not do a separate analysis on that. So to the extent that the -- and I think that

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was brought up that there was no specific amounts that we had determined -- felt we were able to determine because we don't have access to the information to be able to measure that impact.
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## 6 STAMP, Q.C.:

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Q. Okay. The issue of, I guess, the compensation for the servicing carriers, some of the expense provisions I guess really was brought up and the question as I understand from the Consumer Advocate seemed to be directed to is it fair that the cost being -- or the expense amount being paid to the servicing carriers is going up because of an increase in premium. What I'm wondering is if what drives up the increase in premium is, for example, an increase in severity and that's what you've identified I think throughout most of this process, certainly for the third party liability bodily injury component that has been certainly the focus. What happens to your expense -- the service carrier expenses associated with, I guess, looking after that process if severity has gone up? I mean, if the cases have gotten more expensive, more
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complicated, longer expenses, longer claims periods, what happens to your expenses, do you think?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I assume that if you expend more time and energy adjudicating claims there's a cost associated with that.
STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. And would you expect that there'd be some correlation between the cost of adjudicating claims if the claims were small values versus claims that are big values?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Potentially, and I think, you know, if the premium level for all classes of business generates the same loss ratio then you generate enough premium commensurate with the loss cost level. If you then think there's a relationship between loss cost and the work effort associated with it, then you're generating the right amount of servicing carrier cost or fee commensurate with the loss cost themselves. I think the challenge that we have in taxis is that we're paying servicing carriers X on the assumption that
the loss ratio is the same as it would be maybe in our private passenger and so the work effort is commensurate with that, but the loss ratio is three or four times as high. So I would -- my initial view on that is that they're probably not getting the amount of money that is commensurate with the work effort because we're not charging enough and so we're not really reflecting in the premium the underlying loss cost.
STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. And you spoke, Mr. Doherty, about the fact that, I guess, these expenses captured in the plan of operation and that it is approved for the Superintendent of Insurance?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's correct.

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. Okay. So that's within his domain to direct and control, I guess, or at least decide whether he would agree with the plan of operation or changes to it?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

STAMP, Q.C.:

Page 140
Q. And you did speak about one particular element of expenses where there had been a proposal to amend the plan of operation to increase certain expense payments?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. And that approval had been reached with the superintendents in all of the jurisdictions where you operate save to -- did I understand you to say that you were -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. - don't have approval -

MR. DOHERTY:
A. Except for Alberta and Newfoundland, yes, Newfoundland and Labrador.
STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. And does that mean you're not going to get approval or it's just that approval has still not been received?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I don't know that answer.

STAMP, Q.C.:

| Page 141 | Page 143 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 Q. That's not clear to you, is it? | 1 STAMP, Q.C.: |
| 2 MR. DOHERTY: | 2 Q. Just one further question. One final |
| 3 A. That's not clear to me | 3 question, Mr. Doherty. In terms of the |
| 4 STAMP, Q.C.: | 4 changes in process or methodology that have |
| 5 Q. Okay. One last question. Mr. Chairman I | 5 been adopted here, were any of those changes |
| 6 guess touched on this as well. The issue of | 6 made by you with a bias to try and achieve a |
| 7 if you have percentage use of vehicle some, | 7 certain outcom |
| 8 for example, personal use and then some taxi | 8 MR. DOHERTY |
| 9 use, the thinking would be that there would be | 9 A. No, the changes that I make broadly have I'd |
| 10 some kind of an attempt to rate the premium | 10 say three or four main focuses. My primary |
| 11 based on that distribution | 11 focus certainly is to get into what I would |
| 12 MR. DOHERTY: | 12 refer to better answers faster. I would refer |
| 13 A. For the individual? | 13 to that as the effectiveness. But I also |
| 14 STAMP, Q.C.: | 14 focus on efficiency. As I mentioned I think |
| 15 Q. Well, I understood that there was a rate | 15 at the beginning of my remarks under direct, |
| 16 change that was proposed which would eliminate | 16 I've worked at a number of organizations where |
| 17 this, I guess, application of a lower rate for | 17 that was my primary responsibility was to |
| 18 taxi -- you're applying a rate for taxi across | 18 start actuarial services or to improve |
| 19 the board that is the highest use rate? | 19 existing actuarial services and so I do focus |
| 20 MR. DOHERTY: | 20 on efficiency. I do focus on making sure |
| 21 A. Yeah, as I understand the current process, an | 21 that as much as possible we're applying |
| 22 application would come | 22 consistent approach across jurisdictions which |
| 23 application, the operator would identify the | 23 is why we moved to a single template instead |
| 24 percentage use of their vehicle split between | 24 of having two different approaches, why we |
| 25 taxi and private passenger and as I understand | 25 have a trend model that we use for all |
| Page 142 | Page 144 |
| 1 it, under the current, if they are using the | 1 classes. We use the exact same trend model. |
| 2 vehicle for more than 50 percent for private | 2 It's a template that you bring forward for |
| 3 passenger, the vehicle is rated as if it is a | 3 commercial, private passengers, motorcycles. |
| 4 private passenger vehicle. There may be a | 4 We could do Facility Association only or |
| 5 business class. It might be a class 07, so | 5 industry. We could apply anything to it. So, |
| 6 there may be some reflection that you're | 6 certainly we don't pick -- you know, cherry |
| 7 actually using your vehicle for business | 7 pick factors to have certain outcomes. Our |
| 8 class. I'm not sure on that individual | 8 goal is to get what we think is a good |
| 9 rating. But if it's predominantly taxi, then | 9 estimate of our future costs so that we can |
| 10 it would be rated as if it were full-time | 10 determine what we should be doing from a |
| 11 taxi. | 11 premium standpoint. |
| 12 STAMP, Q.C.: | 12 STAMP, Q.C.: |
| 13 Q. And what sort of, if you like, you know, audit | 13 Q. Thank you. Those are all my questions, Mr. |
| 14 opportunity exists to make sure that what is | 14 Chairman. |
| 15 being said by the person who says "I use it | 15 Chairman: |
| 16 for 25 percent this way and 75 percent that | 16 Q. Thank you. I think well that's everything now |
| 17 way", what opportunity is there really to test | 17 until the -- oh, I'm sorry. What's wrong with |
| 18 the accuracy of that? | 18 me? Questions. |
| 19 MR. DOHERTY: | 19 Mr. SHAWN DOHERTY, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER |
| 20 A. I can't answer that question. I don't know. | 20 DWANDA NEWMAN |
| 21 STAMP, Q.C.: | 21 COMMISSIONER NEWMAN: |
| 22 Q. So it is a concern that it could be open for | 22 Q. I do have one question. I believe you had |
| 23 abuse | 23 indicated when asked why the proposal is for |
| 24 MR. DOHERTY: | 24 an approximate 50 percent rate increase |
| 25 A. It may be. I don't know. | 25 whereas indications were somewhere either 67 |

or 75 or 95 depending on what the parameters are that are used and I think your answer was that management wanted to cap the increase to reduce the year-on-year impact on rate payers or the burden.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's right, yes.

COMMISSIONER NEWMAN:
Q. Okay.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's part of the thought process, as I understand it, yes.
COMMISSIONER NEWMAN:
Q. Okay. Is there a standard or a guideline or a norm within Facility Association with regard to the level of rate increase that would pose a burden or that would normally be proposed from year-on-year?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. There's a number of considerations that go into deciding that. Certainly one of them is what is the overall rate level. So just to ballpark it, if you had a rate level indication that was a hundred percent and we would -- normally, I think, they would look at
like capping it at 20 percent. But if you cap it at 20 percent and you really believe you had a hundred percent indication, it's going to take you five years to get to rate level adequacy. So that's part of the consideration when we're taking it into account. In this particular situations, both last year and this year, and as I project forward with management saying experience level is here and if the experience continues like this, then here's how your future indications are going to go because your credibility weighted indication is going to move more and more toward the experience. And so when we look at the experience alone, indication being at 125 percent, that had a bearing on the decision as well that not just the 75 or the 68 or whichever one you choose, but look at if the experience continues on this way, then we're never going to catch up if we make it too low.
COMMISSIONER NEWMAN:
Q. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER OXFORD:
Q. No questions.

MR. SHAWN DOHERTY, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY VICE-CHAIR

DARLENE WHALEN
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. I just wanted to go back to, I think, the discussion you might have had with Ms. Glynn this morning on your mission statement and the language around that. I think, correct me if I didn't -- if I'm paraphrasing you incorrectly.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Okay.

VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Did I understand you to say that FA's goal is to depopulate as -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Not necessarily depopulate, but to make our market share as small as possible.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Small as possible.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. And the reason we use the words "as possible" is because it varies depending on the marketplace and stuff like that really focused on.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Absolutely. So you are still -- your residual Page 148
market, you're for the residual market and so I guess how is it -- well, let me preface that. Ideally I guess then the majority of the risk that would be in FA that you want to move out of FA?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Ideally I would have no business at all.

VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Yeah, and I think I heard you say that, yeah. So those risks would be written in the voluntary market?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. That's correct.

VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. How is it that all of the taxis, the majority of taxis, or I don't know what the number is -

- I think you say almost all the taxis in Newfoundland and Labrador are in Facility Association?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I believe it's a reflection of the rate -- the perception in the industry of the amount of rate you would need to make a return on your capital. There may be some other considerations like the amount of work effort

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    and stuff like that and the level of expertise
    you would have to apply to ensure that you're
    underwriting the risk appropriately, that
    you're charging the appropriate risk and that
    you can manage the claims appropriately.
    Certainly I think at the experience loss
    ratios, individual voluntary companies would
        not be interested in writing the business at
        these levels.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
    Q. So the voluntary market doesn't have -- it
        doesn't have it on their books, a rate that
        would -- or a rate at which it will take a
        taxi risk?
MR. DOHERTY:
    A. I would suggest perhaps -- and I don't want --
        I guess I shouldn't be speaking on behalf of
        the industry, but I would imagine there's no
        appetite for offering this type of insurance
        at this rate level that Facility Association
        currently is at.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
    Q. So your -
MR. DOHERTY:
    A. But that doesn't prevent me from trying to go
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                                    Page 150
    to my membership to find pockets where -
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Absolutely, and you referred to that. Nova
Scotia, I think you said you have somebody who
might be -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. But even in Newfoundland, there may be some
areas of opportunity and I will be trying to
discuss with membership who might have some
sort of appetite. The challenge is building
the infrastructure and having enough volume to
make it worthwhile. That if we can only show
them, you know, there's 50 taxis here that we
think you can make money at at rates lower
than what we charge, they may look at it and
say "well, it's not worth the risk because if
I come in for 50 taxis and I don't make any
money, then what was the point? I would rather
not." So there's a lot of consideration at
individual insurance companies that certainly
doesn't prevent me from going out and trying
to hawk the business.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. So would it be a fair statement to say that
there are risks in FA and that this class of
business and the taxi business that are not true risk in the sense of what FA is designed to capture?

## MR. DOHERTY:

A. There may very well be and I currently do not have the capability of drilling down to identify those. And I certainly don't have the expertise and that's where it would be wonderful if we had a member company or two member companies that did have that expertise or even, as I mentioned earlier, a managing general agency that was able to come in and look at the portfolio and say, you know, even our rating algorithm, if you want, probably doesn't split out in sufficient detail the types of risk characteristics that I believe the Consumer Advocate was speaking of and in even more detail. We don't have that expertise to be able to say if you look at this, this and this, these three characteristics can differentiate this group from that group and if you focus on that and rank that stuff properly, you'd be able to do -- you know, you'd get a better risk classification piece and then we might be able
to walk in. We don't have that level of expertise unfortunately, and unfortunately, the data that we gather is through the stat plan nine, so there's restrictions on how much detail we even have available to us.
(12:30 p.m.)
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. So, just so I understand, from FA's perspective, FA has been in this jurisdiction for a fairly long time. There was a number of years, decades perhaps that FA didn't come in with a filing.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Correct.

VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Last year you came in with a filing, had a 50 percent increase for this class of business. This year it's another filing, you're capping that at 50 percent. I think I read here somewhere that unless experience improves, you're going to need to file again next year.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes.

VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Absent any insurer in the regular market that

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    will take this business, the taxi drivers, the two that came and spoke here and the numbers that are written to us, they have no choice. They have to take these rates.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Unless another market comes in and is able to offer.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. And do you have any reason to expect--you had a 50 percent increase last year, did that de-populate--take any of the taxi business out of FA?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I don't believe--I'm not absolutely sure. I'd have to look at more recent things. I think that our counts may have come down, but I'm not sure if it's because someone else insured the taxis or as I believe the gentleman indicated, they may have just taken the taxis off the road, I really don't know. I don't have that detail. Now, when we say, I think we're writing a 100 percent it's because I don't really know how many licensed taxis there area. There may be a member company who is writing one or two taxis already; I don't
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Page 154
know. I don't get a good sense and I think IBC does a very good job of trying to ensure the data that they get through stat plan 8 which is the Automobile Statistical Plan, the general one, has good quality information. And that's what we use as our benchmark for the industry and there are minor differences between our count and the industry. So, it looks like somebody is doing something; it's just so minuscule relative to our portfolio that we basically say writing practically all of them. I don't think we are writing necessarily all of them, but practically all of them.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. How does a taxi operator, whether it's employee or owner, how would they approach, to end up in FA? Do they have to go to the regular market first or -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I believe that they would work through their broker on that to try to find a market for it. I'm not sure about the actual process.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. But if there is no market, FA is it; that's

1 where they have to go.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yes. The mechanism is we're the residual market. So, if you can't find anywhere else, we will insure you, if you're legally able to drive.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. If you're indicated rates for taxi is based on because even if a new market entrant, a new entrant came into the market that was willing to take this business presumably they would have to use the data that you're relying on or Oliver Wyman or anybody else that's coming in, it's the same data to -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I'm not sure, I wouldn't presume to know how some of the -
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. No, no, but -

MR. DOHERTY:
A. There may be an expert out there who says, "I know this stuff really well and I can go in and I've got rates that I feel comfortable with and I'm just going to tweak it for the differences I understand in Newfoundland".

Page 156
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Sure, yes.

MR. DOHERTY:
A. But I can't presume to know that.

VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Would it be reasonable though to assume that there would be no, let's see, we wouldn't be surprised if a new entrant came in who, you know, their rates wouldn't be any much lower than perhaps the range that we're dealing with here in the -

## MR. DOHERTY:

A. Certainly if a member company or anybody came to me and said, can I look at your data and what you've done because I'm interested in writing taxis in Newfoundland. I would give them everything and say, you know, this is what it is. And I would also give Oliver Wyman's view on trends and say, if you like that trend approach better, then presumably you can come up with lower rates and write the business. And if you want to know who the brokers are that we're getting that from, we can ask the servicing carriers to help us out on that. I will do what I can to help de-

Page 157
populate the Facility Association with respect to the taxis. The challenge--the reason we haven't been actively doing it is because the experience has been so bad for so long.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. But if that experience informs the rates, then there's no expectation the rates will be any lower with -
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Yeah, unless we're able to do something to reduce the frequency of claims or the severity of claims or if somebody could come in and do that, I don't know.

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VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
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Q. How long might it take if the taxi industry or some other mechanism was in place to educate and, sort of, deal with all of the high risk issues that must be out there for that class of business, how long might it take for that new experience to filter through in lower rates?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Well, if were to rely strictly on the experience, you've got this hangover of going for five years. I think that if--however

## Page 158

there was somebody came in to pull the business away, then it's their business; it comes out of ours. And so, if they're not doing anything to affect the stuff the stays with us, but only the stuff that they take away, I don't anticipate that there would be a change, unless the taxi industry got together and they said, we learned some stuff over here from this provider of fleet management or driving behaviour changes and they decided to adopt it themselves. But to the extent that the experience in ours stays the same, now if there were--the taxi industry itself took on to--you know, we're going to reach out and we're going to find someone to help us to understand how can we reduce the claims frequency and how can we reduce the severity of claims if they do occur? And we can exhibit that that's actually doing something, I don't think we would have any problem then reflecting that we believe that notwithstanding, we got a trend model and all that stuff, but we--in that adjustment column that you saw in D1, it's the one almost at the end, if we saw solid evidence that they can

Page 159
support that, we wouldn't have any problem saying that, however introduced in 2015 was something that we believe is going to reduce loss cost by 25 percent. We would put a .75 in there and it would get reflected in our experience. Because we think, going forward, the loss costs are going to be lower because of that. We would just look for what's the support we would have for that. And certain would want it to be enough that we could justify it to this Commission. And I don't want to pre-suppose where you're going with this, but there's two pieces to it, right. We need either premium to reflect the current losses or expenses, but if we can reduce the expenses, then I'm not going to need as much rate increase. The two things can work in tandem or we can focus on the other. Just, under the current structure, it's a struggle for us and we pass those costs onto the industry.
VICE-CHAIR WHALEN:
Q. Yes, I think that's all. Thank you. Safe travels home.
CHAIRMAN:
Q. Doesn't sound like you're worried about becoming unemployed any time soon.
MR. DOHERTY:
A. I think I'm moving out here and I'm going to -

STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. Mr. Commissioner, may I ask one question arising out of Commissioner Whalen's -
ChAIRMAN:
Q. Yes.

MR. SHAWN DOHERTY, RE-EXAMINATION BY KEVIN STAMP, Q.C.
STAMP, Q.C.:
Q. Thank you. This discussion that Commissioner Whalen seems to focus on, I think, is the issue of how does a taxi industry, sort of, improve this piece. First of all, before you, I guess turn to that, is what we're seeing in the way of the increased costs, is this all driven, if you like, on the part of conduct of taxi drivers?
MR. DOHERTY:
A. Well, the majority of the claims, activity and dollars that's we're talking about, 93 percent of the premium and the majority of the claims certainly, if not 90 percent and close to 90 percent is coming through the Third Party

|  | Page 161 | Page 163 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Liability. And this is events that arise from | 1 If that means helping the taxi industry make |
| 2 | where the taxi driver is deemed, at least in | themselves better risks, if you want, and if |
| 3 | some part, at fault, or else it wouldn't be | that facilitates that process, then that's |
| 4 | through the Third Party Liability. And that's | within my mission, vision, mandate and I'll |
| 5 | why we say, you know, if you change driving | certainly help out with that and I'm sure the |
| 6 | behaviour so that claims frequency drops--if | Facility Association staff as well. |
| 7 | the claims frequency drops, then your loss | 7 STAMP, Q.C.: |
| 8 | costs are going to go down. If you have the | 8 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chair. |
| 9 | same number of claims, but you're able to do | 9 CHAIRMA |
| 10 | things like, I don't know, make sure your | 10 Q. I just got one quick question. I'm just |
| 11 | passengers wear their seatbelts or ask your | 11 curious, is Uber or Lyft having any effect in |
| 12 | passenger to check over their shoulder before | 12 Canada on taxi industry, do you know? |
| 13 | they open the door and step out. Those types | 13 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 14 | of things may be all that you need to put some | 14 A. Sorry? The? |
| 15 | meaningful dent into it. I'm not an expert in | 15 CHAIRMA |
| 16 | that, but certainly given that this is under | 16 Q. Uber or Lyft? |
| 17 | the Third Party Liability, you would think | 17 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 18 | that there is potentially something within the | 18 A. We are starting to look at it. I can't recall |
| 19 | control of the taxis drivers that may | 19 Jill Hepburn, who is vice-president of Claims |
| 20 | influence those costs. | 20 and Underwriting, has a better handle on that |
|  | STAMP, Q.C.: | 21 stuff. I do see passing emails where this is |
| 22 | Q. Well, I mean, at first instance, it's a driver | 22 starting to come up more. |
| 23 | in a car, a private passenger car and a driver | 23 Chairman: |
| 24 | or a taxi and a driver, two people are on the | 24 Q. Like they say in San Francisco, the industry |
| 25 | same roads doing the same thing driving cars. | 25 is not going to exist in 18 months because of |
|  | Page 162 | Page 164 |
| 1 | Somehow or other one of those drivers seems to | Uber and Lyft, well, anyway. |
| 2 | get into accidents much more frequently than | 2 MR. DOHERT |
| 3 | the other. Is that what you're saying? | 3 A. Well, they used to say that about newspapers |
|  | MR. DOHERTY: | 4 and they used to say that about a lot of |
|  | A. Yes. | stuff. |
|  | STAMP, Q.C.: | 6 Chairman: |
| 7 | Q. And so if there's conduct that could be turned | 7 Q. Oh yes. Anyway, thank you very much, that was |
| 8 | to on the part of the taxi driver that says, I | 8 certainly interesting, certainly exhaustive. |
| 9 | am going to try to do something about what's | 9 MR. DOHERTY: |
| 10 | happening here to bring my costs down, to | 10 A. And exhausting. |
| 11 | bring my insurance costs down, perhaps that | 11 chairman |
| 12 | can be done. | 12 Q. No, no, I didn't say exhausting; I said |
| 13 | MR. DOHERTY: | 13 exhaustive and you said you can talk for days, |
| 14 | A. That could be done, yeah. It makes sense to | 14 well I think you clearly demonstrated that you |
| 15 | me. I don't know what those activities are, | 15 could do a good job when you talk for days. |
| 16 | but it certainly--I just caveat at that, the | 16 Thank you. |
| 17 | difference between the premium that we need | 17 MR. DOHERTY |
| 18 | and where the loss costs are right now. You | 18 A. Thank you. |
| 19 | need a significant reduction somehow in those | 19 Chairman: |
| 20 | expenses to close that gap. But I think there | 20 Q. Okay. We're adjourned now until Monday week - |
| 21 | are things that can be looked at that can help | 21 MS. GLYNN: |
| 22 | out and if the taxi industry wants to come | 22 Q. November 17, yes. |
| 23 | forward and work with us, I don't have any | 23 Chairman: |
| 24 | problem with that. Again, my goal is to | 24 Q. November 17 and we got three days set aside, |
| 25 | reduce the size of the Facility Association. | 25 Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. |



| -\$- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13.7 [1] } 129: 3 \\ & 132_{[1]} \quad 131: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}_{\text {[8] }} 7: 10$ 10:2 57:1 69:25 70:17 72:3,9 99:14 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 4}_{[1]} 108: 9 \\ & \mathbf{5 4 1 0}_{\text {[4] }} 29: 14 \text { 119:20 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81: 589: 18 \text { 98:21 99:5 } \\ & 110: 25 \quad 112: 9118: 2 \quad 123: 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$170 [1] 33:2 | 14 [3] 87:12 115:3 116:19 | 2014 [5] 121:6 122:15,19 | 120:3 123:14 | 125:18 127:1 131:14 |
| \$2,500 [2] 85:19 86:2 | $148{ }_{\text {[1] }} 92: 21$ | 5,11 | $562{ }_{\text {[1] 94:5 }}$ | 153:14 |
| \$2900 [1] 32:25 | $15{ }_{\text {[3] 75:19 77: }} \mathbf{1 3 , 1 7}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 0 1 5} \text { [6] } 2: 4122.423: 9,10159: 2 \end{gathered}$ | -6 | abuse [1] 142:23 |
| \$4600 [1] 33:1 | $150{ }_{\text {[1] }} 50: 25$ | \|2016 123:12 | $\frac{\mathbf{- 6}}{}$ | accept [5] 33:17,22 |
|  | 15 | 2 | 6 | 125:25 126:2,4 |
| -'- | 16 [2] 25:14 6 | 22 |  | 67 |
| '04 | 16th [3] 85:24 95:3 99 | $225{ }_{\text {[5] 127:21,24 128:2 }}$ | $65{ }_{\text {[1] }} 47: 7$ |  |
|  | $17{ }_{\text {[2] }} 164: 22,24$ | 128:14,17 | 67[1] 144:25 | accepted [5] 11:24 43:10 55:17 80:8 90:18 |
| , $11{ }_{\text {[1] }} 8: 9$ | $17.2{ }_{\text {[1] }} 88: 12$ $\mathbf{1 7 . 4}$ | $23{ }^{\text {[1] }} 130: 22$ | $68 \text { [1] } 146: 17$ | access [1] 137:3 |
|  |  | 23 |  | accident [36] 23:12 31:15 |
| -.- |  | 2 |  | 32:24 49:23, |
| . 06 [3] 19:13,18,22 |  | $\mathbf{2 4}_{[2]} 107: 18$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51: 15,20,2171: 19,19 \\ & 72: 2582: 13,1484: 19 \end{aligned}$ |
| .75 [1] 159:4 |  | 49:9 50:3,4 51:18 86 |  | 88:17 89:5 90:9,11,22 |
| . 9752 [1] 107:21 | $180 \text { [1] } 37: 20$ | 142:16 159:4 |  | 90:25 91:12,13 92:15,2 |
| -0- | $182{ }_{\text {[1] 26:15 }}$ | 250 [2] 127:25 128: | 142:16 145 | 93:12 98:4 104:13 106:1 106:19 108:24 115:7,11 |
|  | 18 |  |  | 5:24 117:2 |
| 004 [2] 24:12 26:13 | 19 | 27 | 75.4 [2] 54:13 55: | accidents [2] 50:15 |
| $005[1] 24: 14$ | 195.3 [1] 131: | 292 [1] 33:2 | 7th [2] 166:5,1 | 162:2 |
| $\mathbf{0 0 6}$ [1] 24:17 | $196{ }^{\text {[2] 104 104 }}$ [1] 105:2 |  |  | account [4] 34:2 56:24 |
| 007 [1] 26:14 | 1993 [1] 79:2 | -3- | -8- | 102:23 146:6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{0 4}[1] \\ & \mathbf{0 5}[3] \\ & 26: 8,2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $3_{\text {[1] }} 72: 24$ | $\mathbf{8}_{[3]} 53: 23 \text { 97:2 154: }$ | \|accuracy [1] 142:18 |
| 06 [4] 26:9 27:1,24 135:6 |  |  |  | accurate [1] 13:17 |
| 07 [3] 27:1 135:6 142:5 |  |  | -9. | achieve [1] 143:6 |
|  | 2.25 | 30th [3] 69:25 70:7,17 | $\|9\|$ | actively [1] 157:3 |
| -1- | 2.4 | 31st [9] 67:3 70:15 71:10 |  | actively [1] 157:3 |
| $1{ }_{\text {[4] }} 7: 13$ 69:11,13 103:4 | 2.5 [1] 101:8 | 72:8,9,11 73:1 109:10 <br> 116:20 | $\mathbf{9 . 6} \text { [1] 129:2 }$ | \|activity [5] 72:13 91:23 |
| $1.0353{ }_{\text {[1] }} 108: 15$ | $\mathbf{2 . 8}{ }_{\text {[1] 1 1 }} 111: 10$ | $\mathbf{3 2 4 6}[4] \text { 29:15 119:20 }$ | $\mathbf{9 0} \text { [2] } 160: 24,24$ | \|activity [5] 72:13 91:23 106:10 134:9 160:21 |
| $1.039{ }_{\text {[1] }} 86: 12$ | $2.81{ }_{\text {[1] 120:12 }}$ | 3246[4] 29:15 119:20 123:15 124:23 | 92 [2] 119:23,25 | actual [10] 37:6 90:3 93:7 |
| $1.14{ }^{[1]} 55: 2$ | $20{ }_{\text {[23] }} 6: 11413: 2114: 3$ | $34_{[1]} 27: 2$ | 93 [1] 160:22 | 93:21 107:12 114:14 |
| 1.1491 [1] 107:22 | $14: 14,16 \text { 59:13 77:7,12 }$ <br> 77:14,19,19,22,24 78:3 | $\mathbf{3 5} \text { [1] } 47: 8$ | $95_{[1]} 145: 1$ | 120:7 124:9 131:9 154: |
| $1.2{ }_{\text {[1] 129:1 }}$ | 77:14,19,19,22,24 78:3 <br> 78:6.9,19 80:6 84:19 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 J} \text { [1] } 47: 8 \\ & \mathbf{3 7}[1] 87: 15 \end{aligned}$ | $95.6 \text { [1] } 54:$ | actuals [1] 93:15 |
| $10{ }_{\text {[6] }}$ 42:15 77:7,9 81:7 $81: 13$ 109:10 | 97:5 128:25 146:1,2 | 37.1 [2] 87:25 99:24 | 9:00 [1] 165: | actuarial [15] 2:12 9:20 |
| 81:13 109:10 100 | $\mathbf{2 0 0}_{[1]} \text { 127:24 }$ | \|39[2] 25:22 26:10 | $\mathbf{9 : 3 0}{ }_{[2]} 165: 4,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10:20 11:14 13:11 } 15: 18 \\ & 16: 22 ~ 30: 6 ~ 105: 2 ~ 115: 22 ~ \end{aligned}$ |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 100[10] \\ 56: 9,1357: 11,21,2256: 4 \\ 54: 10,17 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 , 0 0 0} \text { [1] } 50: 24$ | $\mathbf{3 9 6}[1] \text { 131:19 }$ | $9: 35[1] \quad 1: 1$ | 118:23 119:10 122:11 |
| 153:22 | 2000 [1] 94:2 |  | 9:45 [1] 13:4 | 143:18,19 |
| $1082{ }_{\text {[1] 124:24 }}$ | 2001 [1] 7:20 | -4- |  | actuaries [3] 14:20,25 |
| 10:00 [1] 27:7 | 2002 [8] 6:17 12:19,25 |  | -A- | 55:20 |
| 10:30 [1] 52:22 | 57:13 104:23 105:5,7,20 | $\begin{aligned} & +[4] \\ & 115: \end{aligned}$ | A.D ${ }_{[1]} 166: 1$ | actuary [9] 7:1 12:7 13:7 13:8 16:1,1,13 108:6,25 |
| 10:52 [1] 76:2 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \mathbf{2 0 0 3} \\ 57: 5,13] \\ 86: 7,8,11,14,11,14 \end{array}$ | $40_{\text {[2] }} 111: 4 \text { 112:14 }$ | a.m [6] 1:1 13:4 27:7 | added [3] 19:15 110:9 |
| $11{ }_{\text {[1] }} 133: 16$ | 86:23 87:6 98:16 120:17 | 43 [3] 25:22 26:10 27:23 | $76: 2,3 \quad 102: 4$ | $\left.\right\|_{110: 11} ^{\text {auded }} 13: 15110: 9$ |
| 11-year [2] 7:20 8:3 | $2004{ }_{[42]} 2: 23$ 3:8 4:12 | $463{ }_{\text {[1] }} 33: 3$ | A1-9-2013 [1] 125:24 | additional ${ }_{[6]} 19: 15$ |
| 11:20 [1] 76:3 | 4:17,20,23 5:2,8 6:11 | 48 [1] 108: | ability [2] 23:22 166:8 | 27:10 35:16 56:15 71:2 |
| 11:45 [1] 102:4 | 9:12 79:6,21 83:20,21 | 4B [1] 103:6 | able [23] 9:9 30:14 31:18 | 129:19 |
| 12 [2] 54:8 106:18 | $85: 8,16$ $87 \cdot 689 \cdot 8 \cdot 8,9,14,17,22$ $92 \cdot 14 ~ 94: 22$ |  | 53:14 64:22 65:11,1 | adduced [1] 24:22 |
| 12-month [2] 106:22,23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 87:6 89:3,4 92:14 94:22 } \\ & 96: 2,8,8,17,1797: 13,16 \end{aligned}$ | -5- | $\begin{aligned} & 71: 2272: 6,8110: 1,16 \\ & 128: 22137: 3,4151: 12 \end{aligned}$ | adequacy [2] 134:4 |
| $120{ }_{\text {[1] }} 166: 7$ | 97:19,22 99:8,12 103:11 | 5 [8] 24:14 82:3,6 85:23 | 151:19,23,25 153:6 155:5 |  |
| $1230{ }_{[1]} 94: 5$ | 103:16 104:11 105:11 | 99:18,20 100:22 102:8 | 157:10 161:9 | adequate [5] 29:10 63:24 |
| 125 [1] 146:15 | 118:17 | 5,088,963 [2] 113:9,12 | above [1] 57:24 | adjourn [1] $165 \cdot 12$ |
| $125.4{ }_{\text {[1] }} 131: 2$ | 2 | $5.7_{[1]} 7: 18$ | absence [1] 136:2 | adjourned [1] 164:20 |
| 12:00 [1] 115:20 | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ [1] 94:4 | 50 [16] 2:15 48:5,7 54:18 | Absent [1] 152:25 | adjudicating [2] 138:6 |
| 12:15 [1] 136:16 | $2011{ }^{[1]} 7: 21$ | 56:25 58:19,19 59:13 | absolutely [36] 1:23 6:3 | adjudicating [2] 138:6 |
| 12:30 [1] 152:6 | $2012[14] ~ 4: 12,15,17,23$ $67 \cdot 370 \cdot 1571 \cdot 1072 \cdot 8$ | 64:15 142:2 144:24 150:13,17 152:16,19 | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 227: 622: 7, \\ & 24: 2028: 532 \end{aligned}$ | adjudication [1] 60: |
| 12:43 [1] 165:13 | 67:3 70:15 71:10 $72: 1173: 179: 711: 8$ | 150:13,17 $152: 16,19$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 20 \quad 28: 532: 333: 8 \\ & 37: 11,1339: 1740: 2,1 \end{aligned}$ | adjust [3] 55:13 100: |
| $13{ }^{\text {[2] 88:25 95:3 }}$ | 111:21 112:5 | $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}{ }_{\text {[1] }} 50: 24$ | 45:24 52:12 58:23 80:25 | 100:23 |

adjusted [3] 31:5 100:25 105:4
adjusting [1] 102:24
adjustment [3] 73:8,10 158:23
adjustments [1] 23:15 administratively [1] 34:14
adopt [2] 67:21 158:11
adopted ${ }_{[2]}$ 68:10 143:5
advance [1] 77:3
advances [1] 79:25
advise [2] 21:23 22:17
advised ${ }_{[1]} 124: 2$
Advocate [4] 135:3
136:13 137:11 151:17
Advocate's [1] 133:1
affect [3] 48:21 80:2 158:4
again [40] 3:18 7:10
29:13 31:1 36:1 41:10
48:9 58:25 63:3,8,16,18
72:16 78:9 79:5 80:1
84:12 86:6 87:2 89:22
92:11 94:10,17 95:16
96:1,15 102:12 104:10
106:5 111:22 112:7 115:1
115:13 117:8 123:1
125:21 126:3 130:11
152:21 162:24
against [1] 50:1
age [2] 106:18,20
agencies [1] 65:2
agency [1] 151:12
ago [1] 78:19
agree [6] 1:25 37:3,5
55:24 126:21 139:21
AIX $_{\text {[1] }} 71: 5$
akin [1] 109:17
Alberta [4] 41:6 64:13 64:16 140:17
algorithm [1] 151:14
algorithms [1] 27:12
align [2] 115:23,24
allocated ${ }_{[2]} 73: 8,10$
allocation [1] 84:14
allow [3] 55:12 67:19 133:16
allowance [1] 133:13
allowed [2] 21:1 68:9
allows [4] 32:14 59:4
78:12 133:12
almost [7] 63:18 64:10
87:12 114:22 127:4 148:17 158:24
alone [4] 56:20 59:19 134:6 146:15
along [3] 34:25 62:1 87:4 alternate [2] 29:19 98:22 amend [1] 140:3
among [1] 72:2
amorphous [1] 40:10 amount [15] 34:8,23 36:8

57:24 59:3 82:21 106:16
106:18,20 136:2 137:13
138:21 139:6 148:22,25
amounts [4] 15:20 33:13 44:23 137:2
analysed [1] 2:7
analyses [1] 10:10
analysis [23] 4:2 6:11 9:7
16:5,11 28:7 30:11 55:19
77:18,20 79:5 80:8,22
83:4 88:9 103:13 120:16
121:5 122:24 128:11,19
136:20,24
analyst ${ }_{[2]}$ 28:20 90:7
analysts [2] 15:18 105:19
analyze [1] 14:11
Andrew [3] 63:18 92:23 107:4
annual [3] 35:25 40:14 71:12
answer [15] 21:10 60:15 81:4,10 95:2,4 97:7
100:2 103:9,19 109:14
116:21 140:24 142:20
145:2
answered [1] 109:10
answers [1] 143:12
anticipate [1] 158:6 anyway [4] 22:24 43:18 164:1,7
apologies [2] 53:4 109:9 apologize ${ }_{[15]} 7: 7$ 49:17
61:24 63:4 77:3 93:1,2
93:22 94:17 102:25 103:6
112:7 120:21 121:2 130:25
apparatus [1] 166:9 appear [1] 80:16 appeared ${ }_{[1]}$ 104:17
Appendix [2] 112:23
113:10
appetite $_{\text {[2] }}$ 149:19 150:10
applicable [1] 30:17
application [8] 14:1
45:19 63:13 128:24
141:17,22,23 166:4
applications [1] 18:21
applied [6] 31:11 47:8
54:22 69:3 70:14 129:16
applies [2] 42:16 81:17
apply [2] 144:5 149:2
applying [2] 141:18 143:21
appointed [3] 16:1,1 108:6
appreciate [2] 21:4 132:7
approach ${ }_{[12]} 29: 11,20$
30:4,14 89:8,20 100:3
100:15 124:2 143:22
154:17 156:20
approaches [2] 122:1 143:24
appropriate [7] 9:15
23:24 29:5 98:2 118:20
126:6 149:4
appropriately [2] 149:3 149:5
appropriateness [1]
36:18
approval ${ }_{[6]} 10: 15$ 22:11
140:8,15,21,21
approve [2] 36:14 61:13
approved [8] 20:14 21:1
21:15,24 41:2,5,6 139:14
approving [1] 11:21
approximate [1] 144:24
April [3] 85:24 95:3
99:19
area [3] 62:21 108:20 153:24
areas [1] 150:8
arise [2] 134:13 161:1
arising [4] 21:17 91:25
132:24 160:7
arrangement [3] 32:13
33:24 40:13
aside [1] 164:24
assessed [1] 40:22
assessment [2] 114:13 126:21
assistants [1] 130:18
associated ${ }_{[7]}$ 37:12
38:21 57:18 73:9 137:23 138:7,20
Association [29] 9:8
12:8 13:20 18:21 22:10
23:5,10 26:6 43:24 46:2
49:20 50:10 56:11 57:19
61:19 63:20 65:17 70:3
70:7,19 71:4 144:4
145:15 148:19 149:20
157:1 162:25 163:6 166:4
Association's [5] 9:19
20:14 32:13,22 71:8
assume [6] 29:9 31:9 50:3 87:2 138:5 156:6
assuming [3] 4:16 54:9 96:2
assumption [3] 29:4 30:16 138:25
assumptions [6] 10:7
16:16 76:20 125:25
126:22 131:5
Atlantic [2] 64:16 120:17
attempt [1] 141:10
attend [1] 1:5
attention [1] 7:10
attract [2] 44:1,21
attracting [1] 45:10
attribute [2] 86:24 87:11
audit [7] 60:24,24 61:2,4
61:5,9 142:13
audits [3] 38:24 39:1 61:3
auto [3] 43:10,13 71:5
automatically [2] 130:1

130:10
automobile [6] 23:3,4
115:5,24 154:4 166:4
automobiles [1] 115:6
available [9] 1:20 2:1
2:11 39:21 78:12 83:12 84:2,16 152:5
Avalon [3] 24:12 25:1 26:14
average ${ }_{[8]}$ 25:20 26:7
26:12 32:23 33:2 81:8
81:11,14
averages [3] 107:6,19 108:11
aware [18] 10:6,7,8
12:12,18,24 16:3 24:6
32:1,12 33:4,5,8 66:17
67:21,25 73:24 80:11
away [4] 30:16 44:6 158:2,6
-B-
$\mathbf{B}_{\text {[1] 103:9 }}$
background [2] 10:21 64:3
bad [3] 58:5 59:7 157:4
ballpark [1] 145:23
barrier [1] 65:19
base [3] 26:25 27:3 30:16
based [32] 3:20,22 4:1
7:18 8:7 9:11 23:10,12
23:14 30:10 33:24 35:3
35:5,23 37:22 47:17 50:1
54:25 55:4 59:10 67:2
113:2,3 115:7 120:16,25
126:12 128:11,12,19
141:11 155:8
basis [15] 14:8 19:11
34:10,11 35:25 40:14
42:21 61:2 65:5 67:3
82:13 101:2 108:1,4 134:19
Bayesian [1] 121:22
bear [2] 53:14 94:3
bearing [3] 96:3,13 146:16
becoming ${ }_{[1]}$ 160:2
beginning [3] 6:13,14
143:15
behalf [2] 71:7 149:17
behaviour [4] 92:2 95:8
158:10 161:6
behaviours [2] 65:7,16
behind [1] 59:21
below [9] 15:18 48:5 55:9
56:13 63:15 64:15,22
107:19 108:11
benchmark [2] 55:5 154:6
benefit [8] 88:17 89:6 92:15 93:13 98:7 108:24 115:7 117:3
benefits [12] 32:24 90:9 90:11,22,25 91:13 92:24 98:4 104:13 106:1 115:11

115:25
best [2] 46:15 166:8
better [13] 20:22 44:15
62:24 81:12,20,22 83:3
124:12 143:12 151:24
156:20 163:2,20
between [30] 23:13 31:23
35:15 42:22 50:10,14
71:24 72:2 74:13 76:15
76:17 83:16 86:11,14
87:6,8 89:25 91:9,15,24
95:19 98:16 112:17 125:6
130:3 138:10,19 141:24
154:8 162:17
beyond [3] 4:15 83:21
84:17
BI [1] 115:23
bias [1] 143:6
bifurcate [3] 9:9 14:10
30:15
bifurcated [1] 104:3
bifurcation [4] 6:16
9:12 83:16 105:20
big [3] 5:18 60:1 138:12
biggest ${ }_{[1]} 76: 14$
bit ${ }_{[17]} 2: 22$ 18:11 20:22
45:11 60:13 66:23 69:7
69:13 82:4 89:7,15 92:22
96:21 104:9 111:8 112:11 115:4
blended [1] 32:18
board ${ }_{[31]} 10: 15,19,21$
10:24 11:1,3,5,11 20:6
21:17,23 22:12 26:23
33:12 38:2 45:12 57:14
58:9 61:10 67:10,18 68:8
73:24 125:23,24 126:4,5
126:10 135:12 141:19 166:6
Board's [3] 18:19,22
66:24
boards [1] 80:8
bodily [14] 8:24 86:1,3
87:20 88:1 89:3 90:21 90:24 99:25 102:9 104:9 108:23 116:21 137:20
Bonavista [4] 24:15,24
25:22 26:9
book [1] 66:3
books [1] 149:12
bore [1] 92:16
borne [1] 37:16
bother [1] 92:6
bottom [8] 3:5,6 19:14
62:17 69:14 107:2,5,18
break [3] 53:3 74:11 75:14
Breton [1] 31:24
Brian [2] 12:16,18
briefly [2] 18:11 30:12
bring [29] 7:9 16:9,10
25:6 56:1 57:22 58:7
63:11,13 80:14 82:1
85:23 88:25 95:2 99:18 101:6 103:2 104:21 105:24 106:13,14 109:9

115:15 119:23 120:11
130:20 144:2 162:10,11
bringing [2] 6:12 41:14
broadly [1] 143:9
broker [1] 154:22
brokerage [1] 34:12
brokers [1] 156:23
Brook [1] 135:5
brought [7] 3:7 60:10 62:14 135:8 136:8 137:1 137:9
budget [1] 84:9
Buhlmann [1] 121:21
building [2] 38:21
150:10
built [1] 100:11
burden [3] 55:12 145:5 145:17
Burin [3] 24:15,24 26:9
business [36] 14:7 22:22
23:19,21 25:21 26:8,13
38:23,25 44:2,21 45:10
46:5,6,8 50:16 56:6 66:8
70:19 124:11 138:15
142:5,7 148:7 149:8
150:22 151:1,1 152:17
153:1,11 155:11 156:22 157:19 158:2,2
-C-

C [2] 88:25 95:3
C1 ${ }_{[2]}$ 19:20 55:7
CA-FA-01 [1] 17:19
CA-OW-1 [1] 82:1
calculated [1] 18:23
calculation [3] 17:8 55:6 117:21
calendar [2] 72:25 73:9
Canada [3] 64:6 65:5 163:12
Canadian [1] 55:19 cannot [2] 37:15,17 cap [3] 55:11 145:3 146:1 capabilities [1] 9:5 capability [1] 151:6
Cape [1] 31:24
capital [7] 37:11 38:20 54:9,10,11 133:12 148:24
capping [2] 146:1 152:18 capture ${ }_{[1]}$ 151:3 captured [1] 139:13 capturing [1] 38:23
car [4] 47:6,19 161:23,23 carrier [6] 33:18 36:9 61:6 62:3 137:22 138:22
carriers [16] 27:11 32:14 33:1 35:19,21 37:7 38:5 39:9 60:19 62:15 72:12 72:14 137:8,13 138:25 156:24
carry [2] 5:2 62:3
cars [1] 161:25
case [9] 31:13 43:3 59:9 81:4 87:10 90:5,8 98:3 133:3
cases [3] 29:1 134:17 137:25
cash [1] 24:2
catch [1] 146:20
categories [1] 39:10
caused [3] 4:21 87:3,9
causing [2] 2:24 86:25
caveat [1] 162:16
cell [2] 93:6,8
CEO [1] 11:10
certain [15] 7:6 15:20
32:3 40:14,19 52:13 61:21 65:9 91:24 134:6 134:16 140:4 143:7 144:7 159:9
certainly [43] 6:3 10:5
28:4 29:12 30:23 32:5
36:15 37:10 50:12 52:14
59:17 64:6,15,18 65:21
75:16 79:15 82:21 83:14
98:5 101:23 116:17 119:10 131:24 134:3,7 134:15 135:16 137:19,21 143:11 144:6 145:21 149:6 150:20 151:7 156:13 160:24 161:16 162:16 163:5 164:8,8 CERTIFICATE [1] 166:1
certification [1] 16:23
certify [1] 166:2
cetera [2] 32:24 106:24
Chair [2] 1:7 163:8
Chairman [25] 1:2,8
50:17,22 51:3,11,24
52:20 75:15,23 76:6
141:5 144:14,15 159:25
160:8 163:9,15,23 164:6
164:11,19,23 165:5,11
challenge [8] 27:20 28:2
29:13 30:13 60:1 138:23 150:10 157:2
change [69] $3: 84: 13,20$
5:14 27:9 31:10 35:22
40:25 41:5,6,6,7 43:22
46:11,18 48:3 49:13 52:8
53:1 54:4,7 76:20 78:2
79:15,20 86:3,10,10,19
86:24,25 87:4,7,10 88:8
92:12 97:18 98:14,15
99:23 104:17 106:9
109:24 110:5 115:1,19
116:10,15 118:22 119:20
119:21,22 122:10,25
123:3,8,9,11,14 124:8
126:14 129:10,21 130:6
130:9,13 141:16 158:7
161:5
changed ${ }_{[7]} 85: 11,11$
109:14 124:22,24 129:24 131:6
changes [21] 41:2,13
45:20 49:2 74:1 78:13
80:1,23 84:12 90:1,2
98:17 109:16 125:10,11

128:25 139:22 143:4,5,9 158:10
changing [3] 5:14 122:3 122:6
characteristics [3]
109:15 151:16,21
characterization [1] 119:2
characterize [3] 48:2
77:11 134:2
charge [3] 34:9 35:15 150:15
charging [2] 139:8 149:4
chart ${ }_{[1]} 93: 18$
charts [1] 93:3
check [3] 128:2 129:4 161:12
checking [1] 130:17
cherry [1] 144:6
Chief [1] 9:20
choice [2] 64:2 153:3
choose [3] 5:21 28:20
146:18
chose [1] 77:17
chosen [1] 107:13
circulated [1] 101:14
claim [12] 29:22 30:12
60:16,22,23 62:4 65:10
65:10 91:13,14 121:18 121:18
claim's ${ }_{[1]} 50: 11$
claimant [3] 65:15 92:1
95:7
claiming [2] 92:5,6
claims [45] 27:23 29:13
29:17,24,25 30:3 31:16
34:7 49:18,19 56:11
59:19 60:20,24,25 61:16
62:23 63:6,9 65:1,8
78:21 91:10,16,25 106:18
114:14 133:25 134:12
138:1,6,11,11,12 149:5
157:11,12 158:16,18
160:21,23 161:6,7,9
163:19
clarification [1] 132:23
clarify [1] 23:2
class [9] 47:17,22 56:6
142:5,5,8 150:25 152:17
157:18
classes [5] 14:13 124:10
124:14 138:15 144:1
classical [1] 121:20
classification [1] 151:25
clear [6] 73:21 85:14 108:4 126:8 141:1,3
clearly [1] 164:14
clears [1] 105:22
close [7] 26:19,21 57:6 64:17 126:13 160:24 162:20
closest [1] 107:20
codes [3] 26:8,13,25
collecting [1] 34:6
collision [5] 91:14,20,22
104:14 129:1
column [7] 56:3 106:17
106:24 111:6,20,21
158:23
columns [1] 106:8
combined [3] 14:8 101:1
129:9
comfort [1] 31:7
comfortable [5] 16:3
31:20 83:5 97:5 155:23
coming [5] 75:10 81:16
126:23 155:13 160:25
commensurate [4]
138:17,22 139:3,7
comment [3] 35:7 80:25
134:15
comments [2] 67:20 68:3
commercial ${ }_{[21]} 8: 8,21$
49:20,22 50:2,6,8 57:17
68:13,18,24 73:20 109:1
109:17 110:3,16,21
113:22 118:20 120:17 144:3
Commission [1] 159:11
Commissioner [10]
144:19,21 145:8,13
146:21,23 160:6,7,12 165:3
Commissioners [2]
132:15 166:6
committee [3] 61:5
122:12 132:8
companies [5] 64:1
65:13 149:7 150:20 151:10
company [4] 46:4 151:9
153:24 156:13
compare [2] 86:10 131:9
compensate [1] 39:8
compensation [8] 33:24
34:11 35:3,6,22 36:2,23 137:7
compile [1] 69:22
compiled [2] 69:25 72:25
complement [5] 17:9 18:1 125:20 126:11,25 complete [3] 16:18 40:15 40:20
completed [1] 9:7
completely [3] 40:18
79:8 126:24
completing [1] 83:4
complicated ${ }_{[1]}$ 138:1
component [1] 137:20
comprehensive [3]
104:15 124:21 129:1
concept [3] 2:10 45:13 47:19
concern [6] 36:17 57:22
58:1,3 97:22 142:22
concerned [2] 96:25
98:1
concerning [1] 36:6
concerns [1] 35:8
concluded [1] 3:17
concluding [1] 165:13
conclusion [3] 6:12
119:8 122:9
conclusions [1] 119:9
conduct [2] 160:18 162:7
confident [2] 28:8 37:4
confirm [8] 33:12 55:16
68:12 76:23 82:19 88:5
99:7 127:8
confirmed [1] 9:18 consequences [1] 95:7
consider [5] 8:1 94:20
94:22 122:1,2
consideration [8] 26:23
44:7 45:22 58:18,24
124:1 146:5 150:19
considerations [3] 98:5 145:20 148:25
considered [9] 38:6 40:7
40:8,22 43:3 80:17 103:7 103:12,24
consistent [8] 70:16
100:1 122:4 126:10,20
126:24 134:19 143:22
Consumer [5] 133:1
135:3 136:13 137:11
151:17
CONT' ${ }_{[1]}^{1: 12}$
contained [3] 17:7 69:21 71:11
contains [1] 70:1
context [1] 133:5
continue [3] 4:17 87:4,6
continued [1] 90:8
continues [2] 146:10,19
contractual [1] 32:13
contrary [1] 63:20
control [4] 60:14 62:19 139:20 161:19
convert [2] 29:22 121:18
copy [1] 39:15
Corner [1] 135:5
correct [44] 2:25 3:2,14
4:4 8:11 9:23 11:22 12:22 13:24 17:11,21
18:16 20:8 24:10 25:4
25:14 27:6 34:18 44:4
47:25 49:6 56:7 57:8
58:5 72:20 78:22 81:6
85:2 93:16 95:22 101:21
103:22 113:5 118:7
120:11 129:13 134:25 136:5 139:17 140:6 147:6 148:13 152:14 166:3
correctly [1] 49:18
correlation [6] 89:12
89:25 91:9,15 95:18 138:10
cost [26] 4:19 30:9 37:11 37:18 40:6,13 54:11
56:15 57:18 65:19 80:18
82:13 87:17 88:1 98:11

98:14 133:12 137:12
138:6,10,18,19,22,23 139:10 159:4
costs [29] 34:3 38:5,11 38:11,17,20 40:4 57:24
59:8,25 60:1,13 62:19
63:23 65:2 88:12 93:13
93:19 94:12 97:24 144:9
159:7,20 160:17 161:8
161:20 162:10,11,18
count [2] 29:22 154:8
counterintuitive [1] 44:19
country [1] 34:3
counts [5] 30:12 121:18
121:18,19 153:16
couple [10] 41:13 52:25 69:8 71:21 74:7,19 96:7 119:18 127:3 165:9
course [2] 89:11 125:23
cover [3] 63:12,14,23
coverage [6] 63:23 66:18 91:22 102:9 127:17 129:9
coverages [12] 27:21 29:16 82:24 88:6 89:10 90:5 91:11,17,24 127:9 129:18,20
covered [3] 51:15 78:8 95:17
covers [1] 51:21
create [1] 63:25
creating [1] 64:2
credibility [22] 17:9
27:25 28:1 29:8,19 30:3
31:16 59:4 119:17 120:15
121:14,20,21,22,23 123:4
124:6,21 125:20 126:12
128:21 146:12
credible [1] 58:4
credits [1] 23:16
criteria [2] 60:25 121:23
cross [1] 108:21
CROSS-EXAMINATION
[4] 1:11 52:23 144:19 146:25
crossing [1] 66:6
curious [1] 163:11
current ${ }_{[12]} 16: 25$ 17:2 32:23 35:23 51:19 96:4 120:15 128:24 141:21 142:1 159:14,19

## -D-

D-1 [1] 56:1
D1 [2] 112:17 158:24
D2 [1] 112:16
D5 [1] 112:16
damage [10] 27:22 88:11 102:11 104:12 127:8 129:9,11,23 130:4,7
damages [1] 127:3
DARLENE [1] 147:1
data [91] 1:19 2:1,8,11 2:16 5:14 7:3 8:14 16:12

27:16 28:3 67:2,16 68:13 68:18,19,24 69:3,8,9,15 69:21,22,25 70:3 71:6
71:10,16,23 73:2,2,4 78:12,19,20 79:1,2,7 80:2 81:2,5 82:22 83:3 83:12 84:2,16,20 89:14 89:21 90:14 91:1 92:14 92:20 93:3,7,12 94:21 95:5,19 96:16 97:6 100:17,18,21,24,25 102:24,24 103:23 104:4 106:4,10 108:20,22 109:2 109:13 110:5,20 111:1 112:3 113:2,16 114:15 118:20 119:7 134:15 152:3 154:3 155:12,14 156:14
date ${ }_{[2]}$ 6:12 69:24
Dated [2] 101:13 166:10
days [6] 69:8 74:19 96:7
164:13,15,24
de [2] 153:10 156:25
deal [2] 15:21 157:17
dealing [2] 133:4 156:10
deals [1] 46:19
decades [1] 152:11
December [7] 67:3
70:15 71:9 72:8,9,10 73:1
decide ${ }_{[2]}$ 36:20 139:20
decided [3] 92:15 98:2 158:10
deciding [1] 145:21
decision [3] 34:11 133:14 146:16
decisions [2] 30:8 58:9
decrease [4] 106:21

## 129:8,15,25

deductible [3] 85:19 86:2 89:3
deem [1] 23:24
deemed [1] 161:2
degree [1] $82: 8$
demonstrated [1] 164:14
demonstrates [1] 24:23
dent [1] 161:15
dependent [2] 129:18 129:20
depending [3] 27:25 145:1 147:21
depopulate [3] 46:2 147:13,15
derived ${ }_{[1]} 120: 16$ describe [1] 10:4 described [2] 10:13 16:8 describing [2] 89:19 133:13
description [1] 105:18
designed [1] 151:2
detail ${ }_{[6]}$ 10:9 71:18 151:15,18 152:5 153:21 detailed [1] 17:19
determination [3] 9:4 19:8 54:25
determine ${ }_{[14]} 5: 19$
25:20 50:18,19 51:17
52:14 70:4,12 81:8
110:17 123:3 128:22
137:3 144:10
determined [9] 19:10
23:11 55:10 89:19 97:15 104:14 120:3 128:7 137:2
develop [3] 60:11 68:14 108:23
developed ${ }_{[1]}$ 68:23
developing [2] 114:9 126:3
development [9] 69:24 70:13 73:2 82:18 105:24
106:3 107:12 112:23
113:1
difference [15] 35:15
42:15 73:5 74:13 77:6
78:4 84:23 87:7 90:12
103:21 109:23 111:24,24
112:16 162:17
differences [4] 76:15,16
154:7 155:25
different [39] $8: 13,13$
13:12,12 15:23 23:20
26:18 30:3,19 31:17
35:12 41:3,4 73:1 77:8
80:19,19 81:1,2,4,5,9,15
81:15 82:17,18 91:16,17
93:8 94:16 97:6,24 98:7
100:3 102:18 119:9
121:16 130:13 143:24
differential [2] 28:23
49:13
differentiate [5] 27:3
32:2 42:21 51:23 151:21
differentiating ${ }_{[1]}$
46:16
differentiation [2] 24:6 31:19
differently [2] 14:11 104:6
$\operatorname{dip}_{\text {[2] }}$ 93:25 94:1
direct [5] 17:7 62:2 96:3 139:19 143:15
directed ${ }_{[1]}$ 137:11
direction [2] 54:5 58:2
directly [1] 46:6
director [1] 11:10
Directors [8] 10:15,19 10:21,24 11:3,6 57:14 61:10
discount [14] 41:16,18 42:16,18 44:14,17 45:5 45:7 55:2 136:10,11,12 136:15,22
discounting [1] 41:24
discounts [3] 44:19,20
44:22
discovered [3] 18:23 20:1,3
discrepancy [1] 130:21
discuss [2] 122:7 150:9
discussed [2] 119:18,21 discussion [6] 98:25

105:10 122:11 133:2
147:4 160:12
display [2] 94:17,18
distinction [2] 27:17 51:25
distinctions [3] 28:10 31:23 32:6
distribute [1] 30:9
distribution [1] 141:11
divide ${ }_{[2]} 106: 17,18$
divided [3] 19:21,22 96:11
divorced [1] 45:11
docket [1] 121:24
document [4] 67:5,11
102:7 111:16
doesn't ${ }_{[16]} 29: 18$ 30:2
51:23 55:20 61:12 79:15
81:11 91:5 94:3 97:13
149:11,12,25 150:21
151:15 160:1
Doherty [416] 1:11,14
1:15,22 2:6,19 3:1,13,19
3:23 4:3,9,25 5:3,12,20
6:2,15,21 7:5,22 8:2,10
8:15 9:3,17,22 10:3,16
10:23 11:2,7,16,23 12:3
12:9,15,21 13:2,9,16,23 14:4,17,22 15:1,5,11,17 16:24 17:3,10,15,20,25 18:6,15 19:1,6 20:2,7,16 20:20 21:3,7,11,19 22:1 22:6,13,18 23:1,8,25 24:9,19 25:3,10,15,24 26:17 27:5,13,19 28:14 28:19 30:22 31:25 32:11 32:17 33:7,14,17,23
34:17 35:2,11 36:11,19
36:25 37:9,21 38:7,13
38:19 39:11,16,20 40:1
40:11,23 41:20 42:1,5,6 42:11,17,24 43:6,12,17 44:3,9 45:4,14,23 46:14 46:24 47:3,11,24 48:4 48:11,17,22 49:5,15 50:20 51:1,9,14 52:5,11
52:17,18,23 53:4,5,11
53:16,21 54:2,6,17,24
55:16,23 56:3,8,17,23
57:7,12 58:13,22 60:6
60:18 61:14,23 62:5,11
62:20 63:7 64:5 65:20
66:13,20 67:6,12,24 68:5
68:15,20,25 69:4,17,23
70:11,24 71:3 72:18,23
73:14,19,23 74:4,15,25
75:5,9 76:9,11,24 77:10
78:1,11,17,23 79:4,22
80:3,6,10,24 82:1,12
83:1,6,11 84:1,5,18,22
85:3,9,17,25 86:5 87:16
87:22 88:2,7,14,18,22
89:14,17 91:2 92:9,17
92:25 93:14 94:9,24
95:10,21 96:5,14 97:14
99:4,7,9,15 100:8,12
101:10,15,22 102:2,15
102:20 103:23 104:2,16

104:24 105:6,13,17,23
106:5,7,15 107:8,14,23
108:3,12,16 109:4,19,25
110:6,10,23 111:11,17
112:1,10, 15,21 113:4,8
113:17,21 114:1,5,12,19
114:23 115:9,16,21 116:5
116:11,16,24 117:5,10 117:20 118:6,11,25 119:5
119:14 120:8,20,24 121:8
121:13 122:20 123:2,7
123:17,23 124:3,7 125:1
125:5,13,17 126:7,17
127:5,12,18,23 128:3,8
128:18 129:5,12,17
130:25 131:8,12,13,17
131:23 132:2,6,19,21,24
133:2,7,15 134:1,24
135:13,24 136:4,17,23
138:4,13 139:12,16,23
140:5,12,16,23 141:2,12
141:20 142:19,24 143:3
143:8 144:19 145:6,10
145:19 146:25 147:9,14
147:19 148:6,12,20
149:15,24 150:6 151:4
152:13,22 153:5,13
154:20 155:2,15,20 156:3
156:12 157:9,22 160:3
160:10,20 162:4,13
163:13,17 164:2,9,17
dollar [1] 136:2
dollars [4] 35:17 37:20
57:21 160:22
domain [1] 139:19
done [13] 13:14 16:6,18
40:19,20 86:6 94:7 120:4 132:5,13 156:15 162:12 162:14
door [1] 161:13
doubt [1] 54:2
down [33] 18:2 30:6 39:7
59:8 69:12 71:22 82:4 86:20 90:2 92:22 93:17 96:20 99:3,5 100:20,22 100:22 103:9 106:13,14 111:8,21 112:4,5 115:4 118:22 119:25 135:9 151:6 153:16 161:8 162:10,11
drafts [1] 67:25
draw [1] 31:23
drawing [1] 28:9
drill [1] 71:22
drilling [1] 151:6
drive [2] 109:16 155:6
driven [4] 41:24 42:22
42:23 160:18
driver [5] 161:2,22,23 161:24 162:8
drivers [5] 41:16 153:1
160:19 161:19 162:1
drives [1] 137:15
driving [9] 50:19,24 65:7
65:16 72:2 116:7 158:10 161:5,25
drop [7] 4:19 87:12,13
94:5,21 124:14 135:21
dropped [3] 18:2 86:20 86:23
dropping ${ }_{[1]} 96: 20$
drops [2] 161:6,7
drove [1] 92:11
during [5] 2:3 4:14 6:24 17:691:6
DWANDA ${ }_{[1]} 144: 20$
-
easier ${ }_{[1]}$ 34:15
Eckler [6] 7:16 9:6 12:6 110:12 120:3,19
Eckler's [2] 99:16 100:9
educate [1] 157:16
effect [6] 92:3 95:9 96:9 123:15 136:14 163:11
effectiveness [1] 143:13
efficiency [2] 143:14,20
efficiently [1] $65: 1$
effort [8] 27:10 29:22
34:1 39:5 138:20 139:3
139:8 148:25
efforts [1] 46:1
eight-year ${ }_{[2]}$ 4:11 8:9
either [11] 25:1 28:21,23 41:9 45:19 81:12 90:1 122:17 126:13 144:25 159:14
elaborated [1] 49:3
element [1] 140:1
eliminate [2] 41:23 141:16
eliminated ${ }_{[1]}$ 136:12
eliminating ${ }_{[1]}$ 45:3
elimination [2] 136:10 136:14
emails [1] 163:21
embedded [2] 115:25 118:1
employee [2] 42:23 154:17
end ${ }_{[7]}$ 6:17 53:8 98:13 116:22 127:4 154:18 158:25
ended ${ }_{[1]}$ 18:3
energy [1] 138:6
ensure [5] 46:15 60:25 64:20 149:2 154:2
entail [1] 28:18
enter [2] 64:1 101:7
entered [3] 7:11 102:8 103:4
entire [5] 1:19 34:3 81:18 81:23,24
entirely [1] 132:25
entitled [2] 33:19 41:18
entrant [3] 155:9,10 156:8
equal [1] 15:16
equation [1] 101:16
equity ${ }^{[2]}$ 54:9 133:17

Ernst ${ }_{[1]}$ 13:7
error ${ }_{[9]} 17: 8,13,23$
18:22 19:2,3,5,7 20:1
escapes [1] 12:14
essentially ${ }_{[1]}$ 8:18
establishing [1] 26:24
estimate ${ }_{[13]} 7: 19$ 8:7
70:17 81:3,21,22 82:17
83:7 86:15 95:14 100:16 112:5 144:9
estimated [5] 38:4 40:5 76:18 100:21 120:5
estimates ${ }_{[2]}$ 70:5 81:16 estimating ${ }_{[1]} 81: 18$
et [2] 32:24 106:24
event ${ }_{[2]}$ 91:16,25
events [2] 91:10 161:1
everybody ${ }_{[4]}$ 1:3 75:20 77:4 101:14
everywhere [1] 122:4
evidence ${ }_{[7]}$ 1:18 4:22
24:22 37:17 84:24 96:6
158:25
evident ${ }_{[1]} 87: 5$
exact ${ }_{[2]}$ 82:20 144:1
exactly [9] 6:7 22:14
41:1 42:18 62:21 94:15
96:21 104:4 108:4
example [5] 2:1 49:8
135:3 137:16 141:8
except [2] 57:5 140:17
exclude [1] 77:17
excluded ${ }_{[1]} 79: 7$
exclusions [1] 79:14
executive [1] 10:20
exercise [4] 28:5 59:22 59:23 81:6
exhausting [2] 164:10 164:12
exhaustive ${ }_{[2]}$ 164:8,13 exhibit [13] 7:13 19:8,10 19:20 56:1 60:9 71:13 101:7 102:6 103:4 112:23 115:15 158:19
exhibits [4] 71:6,12 72:5 72:25
exist [2] 97:1 163:25
existing [2] 42:4 143:19
exists [1] 142:14
expand ${ }_{[1]} 71: 17$
expect [6] 5:10 29:25 34:22 59:25 138:9 153:9
expectation [1] 157:7
expend [1] 138:5
expense [7] 19:24 32:10 32:15 137:9,12,22 140:4
expenses [16] 19:9 24:1
37:6 39:10 55:14 73:10
82:16 110:13 137:22
138:1,2 139:13 140:2
159:15,16 162:20
expensive [1] 137:25
experience [65] 7:20 8:8

8:22 14:10 29:6,6,17
30:15 58:25 59:1,5,10 59:16 65:6,24 66:1 70:2 70:6,12,14 71:6,7,9,14 71:23,25 72:3,7,10,24 73:6,8,20 77:22 78:21 80:7 82:11 83:15 96:10 104:3 120:18 124:9,10 124:12,16,18 128:11,13 128:20 130:4,7 135:9 146:9,10,14,15,19 149:6 152:20 157:4,6,20,24 158:12 159:6
expert [3] 61:18 155:21 161:15
expertise [9] 11:14 62:22
62:25 65:17 149:1 151:8
151:10,19 152:2
explain [13] 54:21 70:8 74:12,16 89:2,15 106:5 108:1 109:12 111:23 115:3 128:6 129:15
explained [1] 74:2
explanation [3] 9:2
102:19 103:17
explored [1] 125:22
exposure [4] 29:23 46:23 47:18 121:19
extent [9] 3:9 4:10 29:24
31:19 119:6,7 133:11
136:25 158:11
external ${ }_{[4]}$ 10:10 13:6 13:8 100:7
$\overline{\text {-F- }}$

FA [13] 7:17 10:1 12:19
45:8 148:4,5 150:25 151:2 152:9,11 153:12 154:18,25
FA's [3] 7:1 147:12 152:8
facilitates [1] 163:3
Facility [71] 8:20 9:8,19
12:8,13 13:15,19 18:20
20:13 22:10,23 23:5,9
23:19,21 26:6,24 27:2
32:13,22 37:25 41:14
43:21,22,24 45:18 46:2
47:15 49:20 50:10 54:21
56:5,11 57:19 58:17
61:12,19 62:2,19 63:3,5
63:20 65:17 68:3,12 70:2
70:7,19 71:4,8 77:6 78:9 80:16 83:9 86:3 88:5
94:20 104:13 106:2
107:13,21 126:1 128:24
144:4 145:15 148:18
149:20 157:1 162:25
163:6 166:3
Facility's [9] 6:25 21:15
38:3 41:23 60:16 76:19
80:22 99:13 127:10
fact [7] 12:24 33:5 59:22 66:14 108:22 118:19 139:13
factor [10] 73:9,9 84:23 84:24 96:12,17 100:7 102:14 118:18 129:19
factors [11] 68:10 70:13

82:18 96:2,3 97:12 106:3 $\quad$ 26:11

107:13 113:1 114:8 144:7
fair [14] 2:5,11,20,22
36:7,23 37:1,5 67:23
114:13 118:23 119:1 137:12 150:24
fairly [3] 48:2 58:2 152:10
fairness [2] 35:8 36:18
familiar [3] 9:25 67:4,9
far [4] 32:1 83:24 96:25 117:24
farther [2] 82:4 92:22
faster [1] 143:12
fault [3] 91:12,21 161:3
February [1] 7:10
fee [1] 138:22
fellow [3] 15:6,9 16:14
Fellows [2] 14:23 15:2
felt [3] 9:14 106:2 137:2
few [7] 29:13,17 58:5
65:4 83:1 114:18 132:23
fields [1] 71:21
figures [1] 88:11
file [2] 39:15 152:21
filed [5] 18:21 85:24 95:3
103:3 116:20
files [1] 60:25
filing [27] 6:25 9:17 10:1
11:21 12:2 20:4 57:23
66:24 67:4 68:8 73:23
73:25 74:2 76:17,18
93:10 99:13,21,23 100:1
102:1 115:2 124:23
129:22 152:12,16,18
filings [2] 16:21 18:14
filter [1] 157:20
final [4] 19:8 108:15 130:18 143:2
financial [2] 9:21 49:3
findings [3] 61:3,4,9
fine [6] 53:12 62:1 109:22 114:20,24 115:17
fingers [1] 66:6
finished [2] 119:12 132:17
first [22] 5:9,16,25 6:17
12:13 24:15 36:5 55:1
57:21 79:12 83:19 86:8
86:9,17 89:7 90:6 98:13
106:17 122:7 154:19
160:15 161:22
fit [5] 90:10 93:2 100:25
118:2,10
fitted ${ }_{[7]} 86: 7,11,13,20$
93:15,16 117:24
fitting [3] 93:21 116:23 117:4
five [13] 26:6 27:22 28:21
28:24 31:1 71:19 81:9
81:10 90:6 111:23 134:10
146:4 157:25
five-accident [1] 71:14
five-year [3] 25:20 26:1
26.1
fives [1] $81: 13$
fixed [4] 19:9,23 34:3 136:3
fleet [5] 14:7,11 64:25 65:6 158:9
fleets [2] 14:9 64:25
fleshed [1] 58:9
focus [12] 46:1 94:12
96:1 97:1 137:21 143:11
143:14,19,20 151:22
159:18 160:13
focused [1] 147:22
focuses [1] 143:10
focusing [1] 100:5
folks [1] 20:11
follow [2] 47:2 121:4
follow-up [1] 61:7
food [1] 53:23
footnote [1] 121:5
foregoing [1] 166:2
foreign [1] 65:4
foremost [1] 57:21
forget [1] 71:12
form [1] 71:10
formally [1] 133:18
format [5] 19:16,17
71:11,13,17
formula [7] 34:16 36:7 36:22 38:16 39:8 40:21 93:5
forward [21] 10:14 11:9 19:20 41:14 43:21 46:11 46:19 47:15 57:22 58:7 59:2,23 79:21 98:23 122:14,16 126:23 144:2 146:8 159:6 162:23
found [11] $82: 8$ 84:24,25 86:3 88:5 89:25 99:12 103:13,14,18 109:1
four [7] 7:15 24:7 30:17 90:6 133:21 139:4 143:10
frame [1] 104:18
Francisco [1] 163:24
fraud [1] 63:6
frequency [33] 4:19 8:6
9:11 49:18,19 50:11 65:8 82:24 85:11 86:10,14,20
87:12,18 93:20 94:11,12
96:20 97:18,25 98:9,13
98:15,23 103:8,15 108:24 109:7,16 157:11 158:17 161:6,7
frequently [1] 162:2
friend [1] 133:20
front ${ }_{[1]} 55: 8$
full [2] 54:22 120:15
full-time ${ }_{[1]} 142: 10$
fully [3] 9:25 58:3 80:16
future [8] $3: 114: 15,22$
59:24 78:22 84:13 144:9 146:11
$\overline{-\quad-\mathbf{G -}}$

G1 [1] 19:8
gained [1] 53:23
gap [1] 162:20
gather [2] 30:9 152:3
gathering [1] 59:20
general ${ }_{[6]}$ 60:21 65:2
89:8 113:14 151:12 154:5
generally [5] 43:2,10
90:13 100:6 135:12
generate [2] 54:8 138:17
generated [1] 134:22
generates [1] 138:16
generating [1] 138:21
gentleman [1] 153:18
GISA [1] 71:12
given [4] 58:17 63:22
114:13 161:16
giving [2] 44:18 124:16
globally [1] $34: 8$
Glynn [196] 1:6 7:12
52:23,24 53:7,13,19 54:1
54:14,20 55:15,25 56:14
56:19 57:2,9 58:11,16
60:3,8 61:11,20,25 62:8
62:13 63:1,10 65:18
66:11,16,22 67:8,14 68:2
68:7,17,22 69:2,6,19
70:9,21 71:1 72:15,21
73:11,17,22 74:6,17 75:2
75:7,12,17,25 76:4,8,13
77:1,21 78:7,16,25 79:19
79:24 80:5,13 81:25
82:25 83:8,23 84:3,15
84:21 85:7,13,22 87:14
87:19,24 88:4,10,16,20
88:24 90:19 92:7,13,19
93:11,23 94:19 95:1,12
95:23 97:8 99:2,6,11,17
100:10 101:5,12,25 102:5
102:17 103:1 104:7,19
105:1,9,15,21 106:12,25
107:10,16,25 108:7,14
108:18 109:8,21 110:4,8
110:19 111:3,13,19 112:8
112:13,19,25 113:6,13
113:19,24 114:3,7,17,21
114:25 115:12,18 116:3
116:8,13,18 117:1,7,18
118:3,8,15 119:3,11,16
120:10,22 121:3,10
122:18,23 123:5,13,21
123:25 124:5,20 125:3,9
125:15,19 126:15 127:2
127:7,16,20 128:1,5,16
128:23 129:7,14 130:16
131:10,15,21,25 132:4
132:10,14 147:4 164:21
165:1,8
goal [5] 64:17 122:14 144:8 147:12 162:24
goes [8] 8:5 10:14 12:25 34:23 46:22 67:10 99:21 105:10
gone [1] 137:24
$\operatorname{good}[13] 1: 3,14,1616: 12$

53:4,6 70:20 118:1 144:8 154:1,2,5 164:15
government [3] 35:13 35:16 116:1
graph [4] 92:23 93:12 94:3 106:6
graphs [1] 95:24
great [1] 90:24
group [6] 107:1,7,11,19
151:21,22
guess [31] 21:20 22:22
23:16,18 34:20 36:5,22 45:17 51:6 52:2 62:2,17 74:12 86:18 96:19 98:13 108:20 118:22 133:3
136:8 137:7,9,23 139:13
139:20 141:6,17 148:2,3
149:17 160:16
guideline [2] 55:5
145:14
guidelines [5] 66:24 68:9 73:23,25 99:22
-H-

H1 [7] 6:22 83:20 86:11 86:14,14 87:6,6
H2 [7] 6:17 9:13 79:6
83:21 86:17,22,23
H4 [1] 86:11
half ${ }_{[11]} 5: 1,8,96: 1,11$
53:9 82:14 86:8,8,9,9
Halifax [1] 31:24
halo [2] 92:3 95:8
handle [2] 60:22 163:20
hands [1] 75:22
hangover [1] 157:24
happening [6] 2:23 31:4
98:9,9,12 162:10
happy ${ }_{[2]}$ 39:22 75:19
hard [2] 117:23 118:1
hawk [1] 150:22
head [9] 18:8 49:16 50:9
50:13 64:12,15 94:15
116:12 128:21
heading [2] 106:13 107:3
headings [1] 107:5
Health [1] 34:5
hear [1] 58:15
heard [3] 69:9 148:9 166:5
hearing [5] 12:19 13:1
36:17 57:16 75:4
hearsay [1] 58:14
heart [1] 74:11
height [2] 81:8,14
help ${ }_{\text {[11] }}$ 46:1 63:25 65:9
84:11 101:15 106:4
156:24,25 158:15 162:21
163:5
helping [4] 64:24 65:5
65:15 163:1
helps [1] 23:16
Hepburn [1] 163:19
hereby [1] 166:2
high [3] 117:12 139:4 157:17
higher ${ }_{[3]}$ 64:14 76:22 106:3
highest [4] 46:23 47:17 47:22 141:19
highlighted ${ }_{[1]}$ 131:4
historical ${ }_{[2]}$ 2:2 100:24
hold [1] 24:2
holders [4] 42:9 46:3 48:20 52:3
hole [2] 59:15,18
home ${ }_{11}$ 159:24
honour [1] $50: 23$
hopeful ${ }_{[1]} 66: 10$
hopefully ${ }_{[2]}$ 59:5 77:4
hour ${ }_{[3]}$ 53:9,9 75:18 housekeeping [3] 74:7 104:20 130:19
hundred [2] 145:24 146:3
hundreds [1] 13:14

| -I- |
| :---: |

i.e [1] $124: 13$

IB [1] 72:12
IBC ${ }_{\text {[8] }}$ 39:3 71:7,11,17
73:3 84:19,19 154:2
idea [3] 45:11 60:13,16
ideal [1] 98:4
Ideally [2] 148:3,7
ideas [1] 122:12
identification [1] 79:20
identified [4] 4:16 77:23
86:19 137:18
identify [5] 69:15 78:21
121:25 141:23 151:7
ignore [1] 96:16
imagine ${ }_{[7]}$ 2:7,20 5:13 28:15 94:13 99:1 149:18
impact [32] 4:25 5:6,10
5:19 17:23 42:10 48:21
49:4 52:3,4 58:20 80:22
85:1 87:20 89:5 90:22
90:25 91:8 99:25 100:16
103:6,11,24 110:15
118:16 122:6 125:11
130:11,14 136:11 137:5 145:4
impacted [5] 48:6 88:6 104:11,13,14
impacts [4] 49:2 89:9 95:14 99:7
implement [1] 49:14
implementation [1] 27:10
implemented [1] 123:11
implication [2] 133:22 133:23
implicit [1] 106:21
implied [1] 70:13
imply [1] 55:12
important [4] 3:4,6 103:18 104:1 impose ${ }_{[1]} 90: 15$
improve [3] 124:13 143:18 160:15
improves [1] 152:20
improving ${ }_{[1]}$ 65:7
inaccurate ${ }_{[1]}$ 105:18
inadequacy [1] 126:5
incentive ${ }_{[1]} 92: 4$
include [4] 68:18 71:18
71:20 84:24
included ${ }_{[7]}$ 5:15 54:16
77:19 96:12 101:19,20
113:15
includes [1] 82:16
including [1] 27:21
inclusion [2] 21:15
103:16
incorporate [1] 83:14
incorporated ${ }_{[1]} 82: 10$
incorrect ${ }_{[2]}$ 102:22 120:21
incorrectly [1] 147:8
increase [28] 33:2,21
35:13 37:19 54:19 55:11
56:25 57:11 58:19,20
86:13 87:25 106:21 130:2
130:2 135:15,25 136:18 137:14,16,17 140:3
144:24 145:3,16 152:17 153:10 159:17
increased [2] 35:17 160:17
increases [1] 32:25
incur [1] 57:23
incurred [3] 37:7 38:5 40:6
indemnification [1] 56:10
indemnity [9] 56:16
60:10,12 73:6,15 82:16 110:13,14 111:6
independent [4] 79:12 102:10,12,13
indicate [3] 8:5 40:4 125:23
indicated ${ }_{[12]} 3: 8$ 18:12
22:21 27:1,2 37:25,25 106:4 129:8 144:23 153:19 155:8
indicates [6] 7:17 26:6 26:11 49:1 116:22 117:3
indication [26] 4:13 11:24 16:15 17:24 18:3 19:3 31:2 54:3,15,22
55:3 76:21 96:4 116:9
116:15 123:16 125:12
131:1,1,6 135:8,17
145:24 146:3,12,15
indications [17] 10:6,17 13:22 16:9 18:24 28:22
45:19 66:2 96:10,13
104:1 124:14 134:21 135:11 136:21 144:25 146:11
indicator [1] 54:7 indirect [1] 93:6 individual ${ }_{[11]}$ 14:7,10
34:1,1,7 37:22 127:13 141:13 142:8 149:7 150:20
industry [30] 7:19 8:8
28:25 55:13,17 59:7,18 67:2,16 68:1,13,24 72:24 73:7 80:17 120:17 144:5 148:22 149:18 154:7,8 157:15 158:7,13 159:21 160:14 162:22 163:1,12 163:24
influence [1] 161:20
information [17] 15:20 24:23 25:7 38:23 39:1,3 70:22 73:12 74:20,24 75:3 84:7,11 101:7 102:8 137:4 154:5
informs [1] 157:6
infrastructure ${ }_{[4]} 37: 12$
38:20,21 150:11
initial ${ }_{[2]}$ 16:15 139:5
injuries [1] 90:21
injury [13] 8:24 86:1,4
87:21 88:1 89:3 90:24
99:25 102:9 104:10
108:23 116:21 137:20
input [2] 11:5 122:12
insight [1] 28:17
instance [4] 12:12 31:22
91:11 161:22
instead ${ }_{[11]}$ 5:8 6:1,10 19:15,18 34:7 55:1 71:19 79:6 100:6 143:23
Institute [1] 55:19
instituting [1] 65:9
insurance [9] 23:4 36:13
43:10 71:5 139:15 149:19 150:20 162:11 166:5
insure [1] 155:5
insured [4] 28:11 58:18 63:20 153:17
insureds [2] 58:21 67:19
insurer [1] 152:25
insurers [6] 22:21,23
23:19,20 66:17 68:9
inter [1] 113:23
intercon [1] 91:23
interested [5] 65:23 66:7
66:12 149:8 156:15
interesting [1] 164:8
interim [1] 58:8
internally [1] 14:21
interpret ${ }_{[1]}$ 117:23
introduced [4] 85:15,20 105:12 159:2
intuitive [1] 89:13
intuitively [1] 90:23
invest ${ }_{[2]}$ 22:23 23:23
investigate [4] 3:16 5:22 51:6,6
investigated [1] 2:24
investigation [5] 4:2
62:4 92:16 94:8 122:5
investment [8] 20:12,13
20:25 21:14 22:4,9 55:6 126:2
involved [11] 12:20 39:5 49:23,24 50:5,15 51:20
51:21 61:22 91:12,18
involvement [3] 12:25
61:12,17
island ${ }_{[3]}$ 24:17 25:2 26:15
issue [10] 24:6 50:13
80:12 95:16 130:14 133:4 133:21 137:7 141:6 160:14
issues [2] 74:7 157:18 item [2] 104:20 130:20
itself [11] 4:23 29:17 58:5 59:1,11 65:6 82:22 90:3 100:5 117:17 158:13
-J.
$\mathbf{J A C Q U I}_{[1]} 52: 23$
January [1] 101:13
Jill [1] 163:19
job [3] 16:11 154:2 164:15
John's [2] 166:7,10
Johnson [144] 1:4,9,12
1:13,17,24 2:9,21 3:3,15 3:21,25 4:5,24 5:5,17,24 6:4,7,9,19,23 7:8,14,24 8:4,12,17 9:16,24 10:12 10:18,25 11:4,12,18 12:1
12:5,11,17,23 13:5,13
13:18,25 14:15,19,24
15:3,8,13 16:20 17:1,5
17:12,17,22 18:4,9,17
19:4,25 20:5,9,18,24
21:5,9,13,22 22:3,8,16
22:20 23:6,17 24:4,11
24:21 25:5,13,18 26:2
26:20 27:8,15 28:6,16
30:20 31:21 32:8,20
33:10,16 34:13,19 35:4
36:4,16,21 37:2,14,24
38:9,15 39:6,13,23 40:3
40:17 41:12,22 42:3,8
42:13,20 43:1,8,15,19
44:5 45:1,6,16 46:9,17
47:1,5,13 48:1,8,13,19
48:24 49:7 51:5 52:1,7
52:15 62:14 75:21 108:21
119:22 125:22
judgment [16] 2:13,15
3:20,22 4:6 74:1 97:20
99:3,5 115:22 116:2
118:23 119:10 120:7,25 125:4
Judy [2] 166:2,12
jump [2] 28:4 77:2
June [3] 69:25 70:7,17
jurisdiction [1] 152:9
jurisdictions [15] 14:8
29:21 32:6 41:3,8,10
52:10 64:6,9 80:9,12
89:23 124:15 140:9
143:22
justify [1] 159:11

## -K-

keep [5] 77:5 82:6 98:2 99:8 111:14
KEVIN ${ }_{[2]}$ 132:21
160:10
kind [5] 30:1 60:4 98:19 120:4 141:10
knew [1] 124:8
knowledge [2] 80:4,6


Labrador ${ }_{[14]}$ 8:21
23:22 24:8,17,24 25:22 26:10 28:11 48:16 63:19 140:18 148:18 166:7,10
ladder [1] 98:19
laid [4] 39:12,14 41:10 62:7
language [1] 147:6
large [3] 61:16 119:6 134:9
larger ${ }_{[1]}$ 83:2
last [56] 6:25 8:19 9:17
11:22 40:15,19 41:9
43:25 45:9 57:11 58:19
64:8,18,19 69:8 72:4
74:19 76:17 82:9 92:24
96:7 99:14,23 100:1
101:8 102:1,7 103:3,10
103:19,23 108:22 109:1
109:13,23,24 110:5 115:2
115:13,13 118:4,19,21
119:20 120:3,19 124:22
124:23 125:24 126:6 128:10 131:3 141:5 146:7 152:16 153:10
late [1] 165:10
layout [1] 19:10
leading [1] 75:3
learned [2] 133:20 158:8
least [2] 139:20 161:2
led [1] 60:4
legally [1] 155:5
less [6] 24:1 77:9 92:4 133:24 134:3 135:17
lesser [1] 43:3
letter [4] 7:11 63:12,14 63:17
letting [1] 95:5
level [26] 13:21 15:18
28:23 38:3 40:5 54:9
55:9 59:9 63:25 70:16
76:21 117:12 123:16
125:12 128:25 134:4
138:15,18 145:16,22,23
146:4,9 149:1,20 152:1
levels [1] 149:9
liability [11] 19:9 27:4
29:16 32:24 111:7 115:14 119:19 137:20 161:1,4 161:17
license [1] 23:3
licensed [1] 153:23
likely [1] 50:4
Limousine [1] 166:4
line [8] 60:4 62:1,17 63:2 79:8,17 116:1 130:18
lines [2] 96:18 117:24
link [1] 112:4
Liqing [1] 16:14
list [2] 122:2,5
listed [4] 102:10,13 111:9 111:20
listening [1] 96:6
logic [1] 86:21
longer [9] 31:14,15 38:6 40:7,9 78:14 79:2 138:1 138:1
look [56] 1:19 4:18 21:21 28:3 34:7 35:20 45:21 50:12 56:2 57:3 58:24
59:16 78:19 84:10 86:22
87:10 89:9 90:16,17,20
90:21,25 92:23 93:6,18
94:4,11,11 97:17 98:11
98:24 101:23 107:17,18
111:4,6,7,15 115:5
116:20 118:12 131:3,16
131:24 132:1 134:4
145:25 146:14,18 150:15
151:13,19 153:15 156:14
159:8 163:18
looked [15] 4:10 8:6
14:13 66:25 77:12,19
79:6 94:6,16 95:20
118:16,19 119:7 136:10 162:21
looking [21] 4:15 26:1
27:21 28:22 29:5 30:12
37:10 45:18 49:14 59:23
83:15 91:4,20 97:19
103:23 104:5 106:11
131:18 134:6 135:14 137:23
looks [7] 30:18 94:2 97:16 101:20 102:22 124:18 154:9
loosely [1] 23:14
losing [1] 56:21
loss [64] 4:19 18:1 24:25 25:21 26:7,12 56:2,5,12 56:12 59:8 65:25 66:25
67:17 68:14 70:13,22
72:16,19 73:2,8,10,13
74:8 76:10,19 80:17,18
82:2,13,18 86:4 87:17
88:1,12 93:13,19 94:12
96:10 97:23 98:11,14
100:3 106:3 112:22 113:1
120:18 126:1 134:5,5,9
134:16 138:16,18,19,22
139:1,3,10 149:6 159:4
159:7 161:7 162:18
losses [3] 85:20 89:6 159:15
love [2] 53:17,22
low [2] 45:25 146:20
lower [10] 24:25 134:17

134:18 141:17 150:14
156:9,21 157:8,20 159:7
luck [1] 59:7
lucky [1] 30:1
Lyft [3] 163:11,16 164:1
-M-
madam [1] 52:21
magic [1] 65:14
main [1] 143:10
major [5] 18:22 19:5
20:1 58:23 85:18
majority [4] 148:3,15
160:21,23
makes [5] 11:8 31:20
45:15 97:4 162:14
manage [4] 64:25 65:6
65:15 149:5
management ${ }_{[14]}$ 11:8
11:8,13 54:18,25 55:1
55:10 61:1,7 62:22 122:9
145:3 146:8 158:9
management's [2] 30:8 61:5
managers [1] 65:6
managing [3] 38:22 65:2 151:11
mandate [1] 163:4
manifest [1] 59:11
manner [1] 23:23
march [3] 34:25 109:10 116:20
market [27] 23:15 43:25 45:8,21,25 46:4,7 64:1,8 64:11,13,18,19,21 147:16
148:1,1,11 149:11 152:25 153:6 154:19,22,25 155:4 155:9,10
marketing [1] 44:21
marketplace [1] 147:22
material [2] 61:4 133:6
materials [1] 43:23
mathematical [2]
101:16 117:21
matter [6] 31:12 74:12
89:10 91:5 97:13 166:3
matters [1] 1:5
may [32] 33:12 35:22
61:16 79:2 81:21 84:12
89:13 90:24 91:20 92:2
94:13 95:17 96:23 98:21
104:22 105:11 132:15,16
142:4,6,25 148:24 150:7
150:15 151:5 153:16,19
153:24 155:21 160:6 161:14,19
mean [13] 9:17 30:23,24 40:8 45:21 51:15 56:5 78:18 81:11 96:5 137:24 140:20 161:22
meaningful [1] 161:15
meaningfully [1] 30:15
means [6] 46:10 56:9
117:8 124:11 163:1 166:9
meant [4] 36:22 38:16 39:8 45:20
measurable [1] 85:1
measure [4] 5:13 29:23
81:12 137:4
measured [3] 38:6 40:6 40:8
measurement [3] 80:20 81:15 97:2
measures [2] 29:23
55:18
measuring [1] 117:16
mechanical ${ }_{[2]} 2: 15$ 81:6
mechanically [1] 2:17
mechanism [2] 155:3 157:16
meets [1] 61:1
member [6] 10:20 23:5 151:9,10 153:24 156:13
members [1] 23:10
membership [3] 56:11 150:1,9
memorandum [7] 43:23
92:21 101:9 105:2,25
111:5 120:12
mention [1] 33:4
mentioned [5] 89:19 121:16 133:3 143:14 151:11
mentioning [1] 25:16
merit [1] 44:7
met [1] 61:1
methodologies [1]
29:19
methodology [4] 35:10
74:1 124:17 143:4
metrics [2] 89:10 121:17
MGA [1] 65:22
mic [1] 53:2
middle [1] 107:11
might [22] 26:3 30:4 53:3 53:14 60:14 61:22 62:19 66:6 78:15 82:5 91:21
92:2 94:22 122:2,6 142:5
147:4 150:5,9 151:25 157:15,19
miles [1] 50:24
million [2] 57:20 111:23
mind [2] 111:15 116:6
mine [1] 82:15
minimum [1] 55:4
Ministry [1] $34: 5$
minor [1] 154:7
minus [1] 8:6
minuscule [1] 154:10
minutes [2] 75:19 119:18 miscellaneous [3] 18:14 21:16 113:23
mission [6] 45:24,24
63:15,21 147:5 163:4
mistake [1] 17:18
mistaken [2] 25:8 28:12
misunderstanding [1] 100:14
model [20] 2:18 8:23 9:6
18:10,23 19:2,3 90:18
100:5,11,14 101:20
103:21 109:3 110:2
116:22 117:3 143:25 144:1 158:22
modelling [2] 86:7 100:4
models [2] 74:22 117:9
modifying [1] 27:12
moment [1] 12:14
Monday [3] 164:20,25 165:4
money [7] 22:24 34:6,9 56:21 139:7 150:14,18
month [2] 13:22 14:3
months [8] 67:10,15
106:19,20 108:10 122:19 122:22 163:25
morning [6] $1: 3,14,16$ 53:4,6 147:5
Moss [2] 166:2,12
most [9] 4:11 41:4,7 64:16 65:21 82:24 97:2 126:18 137:18
mostly [1] 132:24
motorcycles [1] 144:3
motorists [1] 115:23
mouth [1] 66:9
move [10] 30:15 63:17
65:11 78:15 84:22 86:22 105:23 128:12 146:13 148:5
moved [3] 93:3,7 143:23
moving [5] 98:22,23
106:21 122:13 160:4
Ms [196] 1:6 7:12 52:23
52:24 53:7,13,19 54:1
54:14,20 55:15,25 56:14
56:19 57:2,9 58:11,16
60:3,8 61:11,20,25 62:8
62:13 63:1,10 65:18
66:11,16,22 67:8,14 68:2
68:7,17,22 69:2,6,19
70:9,21 71:1 72:15,21
73:11,17,22 74:6,17 75:2
75:7,12,17,25 76:4,8,13
77:1,21 78:7,16,25 79:19
79:24 80:5,13 81:25
82:25 83:8,23 84:3,15
84:21 85:7,13,22 87:14
87:19,24 88:4,10,16,20
88:24 90:19 92:7,13,19
93:11,23 94:19 95:1,12
95:23 97:8 99:2,6,11,17
100:10 101:5,12,25 102:5
102:17 103:1 104:7,19
105:1,9,15,21 106:12,25
107:10,16,25 108:7,14
108:18 109:8,21 110:4,8
110:19 111:3,13,19 112:8
112:13,19,25 113:6,13
113:19,24 114:3,7,17,21
114:25 115:12,18 116:3
116:8,13,18 117:1,7,18
118:3,8,15 119:3,11,16
120:10,22 121:3,10

122:18,23 123:5,13,21
123:25 124:5,20 125:3,9
125:15,19 126:15 127:2
127:7,16,20 128:1,5,16
128:23 129:7,14 130:16
131:10,15,21,25 132:4
132:10,14 147:4 164:21
165:1,8
multiple [4] 87:17 91:10 91:25 127:15
multiplier [5] 120:5 127:4,15,17 128:6
must [3] 47:17 74:2 157:18

| $-\mathrm{N}-$ |
| :---: |

name [1] 12:13
nature [1] 50:16
necessarily [6] 77:11
96:7 105:11 134:2 147:15
154:13
need [24] 24:2 34:8 37:6
38:25 53:17 55:22 59:3
59:10,12 80:15 95:24
97:9 99:22 101:15 106:4
111:8,21 148:23 152:21
159:14,16 161:14 162:17 162:19
needed [2] 57:25 74:20
needs [1] 135:18
negative [3] 128:25 129:1,3
negotiate [1] 35:21
neighbourhood [3]
13:21 49:21 57:20
net [1] 131:18
never [1] 146:20
new [6] 18:10 77:4 155:9
155:9 156:8 157:20
Newfoundland ${ }_{[35]}$
8:21 14:5,6,12 23:4,12
23:21 24:7 31:12 35:13
36:13 41:7 48:16 49:21
53:15,17 54:12 63:19
66:12,15 68:13 70:1,6
70:14,18 71:9 72:10
140:17,18 148:18 150:7
155:25 156:16 166:7,10
NEWMAN ${ }_{[6]}$ 144:20
144:21 145:8, 13 146:21
165:3
newspapers [1] 164:3
next [14] 6:18 52:21 60:4
67:22 74:3 82:5 83:10
95:25 108:19,20 112:6
121:11 122:22 152:21
nice [1] 98:10
nine [3] 32:18,21 152:4
non-owners [1] 44:25
non-pecuniary [1] 85:20
non-private [9] 23:13
70:1,5,18 112:24 113:9
113:15 114:10,15
nor [1] 126:2
norm [1] 145:15
normally [2] 145:17,25
Northern [1] 64:8
noted ${ }_{[1]}$ 32:12
nothing [1] 116:6
noticed [1] 78:3
notwithstanding [2]
30:18 158:22
Nova [16] 18:12,18 20:6
21:17 22:2,4,11,11 23:20
31:22 65:23 66:8 133:2
133:4,11 150:3
November [5] 119:24
164:22,24 166:5,11
now [32] 2:22 4:14 8:25
13:8 18:10 21:6 32:4 42:16 46:20 50:6 51:17 54:5 70:8 73:1 83:17 97:16,22 98:1,16,18
100:24 101:7 112:4 121:6
128:15 131:6 133:20
144:16 153:21 158:12 162:18 164:20
number [17] 19:13 28:13
30:12 56:4 59:14 64:23
76:23 77:18 111:14,22
112:17 117:17 143:16
145:20 148:16 152:10 161:9
numbering [1] 111:20
numbers [18] 30:7 44:11
56:20,22 57:3 64:11
82:20 94:4 107:1,2,5,7
107:11,17 111:25 130:22 130:24 153:2
-O-
observation [1] 43:9
obviously [5] 20:10 50:7 57:4 96:9 130:2
occur [2] 90:3 158:18
occurred [5] 2:2 31:10
41:2,8 97:18
occurs [1] 65:11
October ${ }_{[2]}$ 18:19 21:25
off ${ }_{[18]} 15: 25$ 16:18 18:7
50:8,12 61:18 63:2 64:11
64:14 81:22 94:14 113:14
115:7,14 116:12 125:14
128:21 153:20
offer [5] 31:18 63:4 64:22
66:18 153:7
offering [2] 44:22 149:19
Officer [1] 9:21
offset [2] 135:19,25
older [2] 79:1 80:2
Oliver [27] 32:11 49:1
67:1,15 73:4,7 74:21
75:8 76:15,22 77:7,13
77:16 80:14 82:7,19
84:25 89:2 99:20,24
103:5,12 106:1,2 109:11
155:13 156:18
once [4] 49:24 65:10
134:10,10
one [74] 14:3 15:6,9 16:22
25:9,11,12,14,17 29:20

30:4,16 32:6,18,21 37:10
41:15 46:20,21 47:16
54:10 70:20 71:2,4 72:5
72:6 73:15,24 74:2 75:10
76:14 78:3 79:9 81:23
83:20 85:18 90:1,12
91:15 93:1,4 97:25,25
98:5,12 101:1 107:19,20
107:20 108:11 113:14
119:15 121:4 126:19,23
126:25 127:25 130:18
133:23 135:7,21 140:1
141:5 143:2,2 144:22
145:21 146:18 153:25
154:5 158:24 160:6 162:1 163:10
ones [1] 56:24
Ontario [2] 64:12 65:3
onto [1] 159:20
onward [1] 9:13
open [3] 66:2 142:22
161:13
operate [4] $34: 4$ 64:7
65:5 140:10
operating [2] 24:8 43:5
operation [10] 36:14
39:12 40:25 41:11 62:7
62:10,17 139:14,22 140:3
operator [2] 141:23 154:16
operators [1] 64:25
opinion [2] 67:17 81:20
opportunities [2] 62:18 66:5
opportunity [6] 78:13
132:8 134:12 142:14,17 150:8
opposed [8] 19:13 27:4 28:25 73:6 82:14 98:8
103:19 126:25
opt [1] 68:9
option [1] 71:15
order [4] 18:19 37:3
125:24,24
orders [2] 21:18,25
organizations [2] 64:24 143:16
original [1] 71:10
ours [3] 64:22 158:3,12
ourselves [3] 36:6 65:12 68:12
outcome [2] 35:9 143:7
outcomes [1] 144:7
outlier [2] 94:23 96:24
outside [1] 100:5
overall [14] 31:2 35:22
38:4,10 40:6 45:12 81:14
121:14 124:8 129:8
135:10,14,17 145:22
overlapping [1] 98:7
overview [1] 78:9
OWn [3] 28:25 60:22,23
owner [3] 41:24 42:22
154:17
owner/driver [1] 41:15
owners [4] 41:17 44:16 44:16 64:2
owns [1] 43:4
OXFORD [1] 146:23

| -P- |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{P}_{[1]} 55: 21$ |
| p.m $_{[5]} 52: 22$ 115:20 |
| 136:16 152:6 165:13 |
| package ${ }_{[2]} 89: 199: 20$ |
| page |

10, 82:3,5,6 92:21 95:25 101:8 104:21 105:25 107:2 111:4,16 112:14 115:3 119:23,25 120:13
paid [2] 71:24 137:13 pain [1] 85:20
paragraph [1] 101:17
parameter [4] 81:3
90:13 110:17 111:1
parameters [1] 145:1
paraphrasing [1] 147:7
Pardon [1] 114:2
part [20] 5:1 11:8,20
19:14 30:6,7 57:14 89:7 91:21 98:10 103:17 104:1 106:6 126:18 135:3 145:11 146:5 160:18 161:3 162:8
particular [5] 28:20
71:23 90:5 140:1 146:7
partners [1] 122:8
parts [1] 15:22
party [14] 19:9 27:3
29:15 32:23 54:4 91:18
91:19 111:7 115:14 119:19 137:19 160:25 161:4,17
pass [1] 159:20
passenger [40] 7:2,19 18:13,24 21:16 23:13,14 50:8,11 51:19 57:17 70:2 70:6,18 108:22 109:6,12 109:18 112:24 113:9,15 113:18 114:10,16 118:5 118:9,13 127:11,14,22 129:21,22 130:5,9 139:2 141:25 142:3,4 161:12 161:23
passengers [2] 144:3 161:11
passing [1] 163:21
past [3] 7:17 8:6 31:4
path [1] 87:5
pay [2] 38:25 56:10
payers [1] 145:4
paying [2] 59:19 138:24
payment [1] 62:15
payments [1] 140:4
payouts [2] 61:13,13
Pelly [7] 10:11 12:6,13
12:18 13:14 104:5 128:13
Pelly's [1] 11:22
Peninsula [2] 24:13 25:1
people [9] 13:12 16:7,7 38:25 44:16 81:7 97:4 161:24 165:9
per [3] 13:22 33:3 54:12
perceiving [1] 3:7
percent [71] 8:7 18:5
19:12,17,22 25:22,23
$26: 10,11,15,1632: 15,19$
35:14,18 42:15 47:7,8
47:20,21 48:5,7 49:9,10
50:3,5 51:18 54:8,11,18
55:2 56:25 58:19,19
59:13,14 64:10,13,16,17
86:13,24 87:12,13,25
88:12 99:13,25 100:22
100:23 123:22 127:21
130:6 133:16 142:2,16
142:16 144:24 145:24
146:1,2,3,16 152:17,19
153:10,22 159:4 160:22
160:24,25
percentage [11] 19:14 19:17,19,24 35:23 46:23 47:18 76:21 127:10 141:7 141:24
percentages [2] 25:25 26:19
perception [1] 148:22
perfect [6] 73:18 76:1
105:22 117:9 125:20
131:22
perhaps [9] 25:6 31:3
74:10 97:18 126:9 149:16
152:11 156:10 162:11
perils [3] 124:22 129:2,3
period [69] 2:13 4:11,14
4:15,17,23 5:15,16,22
6:17,18 7:3,4,20 8:1,1,3
8:9 9:12 13:22 27:23
28:21 30:24 31:7,14,15
49:25 59:17 77:25 78:10
78:15,20 79:6,9,11,12
79:17,18 80:7 81:2,17
81:19,23,24 82:11 83:14
83:16,20,22 86:16,18
89:9 90:16 91:6 96:11
96:24 97:3 98:15,17,18
101:1 106:19,22,22,23
107:18 108:9 131:20 134:14
periods [24] 8:13 9:10
77:3,6,8 78:5 80:20
81:15 83:17 89:23 90:17
94:10,16 95:15 97:24
98:3,8,22 101:1 104:4
105:24 106:1 117:11 138:2
person [5] 11:19 16:11
62:22 93:9 142:15
personal [4] 47:8,21 49:11 141:8
personally [1] 43:18
perspective [5] 42:23 44:8,18 59:23 152:9
physical [9] 27:22 127:3 127:8,17 129:9,11,23 130:4,7
physically [1] 102:23
pick [5] 38:16 91:22
120:25 144:6,7
picked [3] 17:13 19:19 93:8
piece [6] 19:15 86:18
112:11 115:22 151:25 160:15
pieces [1] 159:13
place [9] 36:2 42:5 48:10 48:16 52:8,10 89:24 90:1 157:16
plan [17] 36:14 39:12,14
39:15,19 40:24 41:11 62:7,9,16 72:12 139:14
139:21 140:3 152:4 154:3
154:4
play ${ }_{[1]}$ 15:16
played ${ }_{[1]}$ 13:6
plus [3] 7:18 73:8 110:13
pockets [1] 150:1
point [20] 8:25 9:18
23:18 34:14 37:15,17
57:18 84:7 85:12 87:1
88:8 91:3 92:14 93:25
94:1,21 108:19 123:12
136:7 150:18
pointed [3] 27:9 32:21
113:10
points [8] 41:4 76:22
79:8 81:3 83:3 93:4 94:5 123:19
policy [8] 37:19 42:9 46:3 48:20 51:16,21,23 52:2
populate [2] 153:11 157:1
portfolio [2] 151:13 154:10
portion [2] 66:8 73:15
pose [1] 145:16
position [4] 18:1 29:1
46:10 56:12
positive [1] 129:2
possibility ${ }_{[1]} 122: 25$
possible [6] 46:1 64:21
143:21 147:16,18,20
post [3] 54:8 97:16 117:4
potential [2] 77:20 84:12
potentially [3] 48:5 138:14 161:18
pounds [1] 53:23
powers [1] 62:6
practically [2] 154:11 154:13
pre [1] 89:18
pre-suppose [1] 159:12
preamble [1] 26:4
predominance [1] 47:9
predominantly [1] 142:9
preface [1] 148:2 prefer ${ }_{[3]}$ 46:3 89:13 96:16
preference ${ }_{[1]} 1: 23$
preliminary [1] 1:4 premium [26] 23:23 24:1
32:23 33:21 34:23 35:12
42:14 47:17,23 49:2
54:10 56:9 59:20 136:14
136:18,21 137:14,16
138:15,17 139:9 141:10
144:11 159:14 160:23
162:17
premiums [4] 30:10
41:24 63:23 129:23
prepared [2] 67:1 135:11
prepares [1] 16:14
preparing [1] 93:9
presence [2] 45:25 65:4
present [4] 19:11 26:21
48:9,15
presented [4] 40:24 55:6 72:14 134:16
presenting [1] 44:13
presently [1] 41:18
presents [1] 128:25
president [2] 11:10 63:9 presumably [2] 155:11 156:20
presume [3] 51:10
155:16 156:4
pretend [1] 97:1
pretty [1] 57:6
prevent [2] 149:25 150:21
previous [2] 79:7 126:19
Previously [1] 128:9
price [1] 64:22
pricing [4] 13:10 16:7
63:24 64:20
primary [2] 143:10,17
printed [1] 71:17
private [34] 7:2,19 18:13
18:24 21:16 23:13 50:7
50:10,18,25 51:19,22
57:17 108:22 109:6,12
109:18 113:18 118:5,9
118:12 127:10,14,22
129:21,22 130:4,9 139:2
141:25 142:2,4 144:3 161:23
problem [3] 158:20 159:1 162:24
proceeding [3] 14:2 17:14 39:24
process [39] 10:14 15:25
16:3,5,5,7 17:14 20:4
24:23 28:3,18 29:14
37:16 57:17 59:4 60:11
60:17 63:6 67:9 74:24
75:3 82:17,22 92:5 100:9
110:24 117:13,25 120:6
121:23 122:10 129:24
137:19,24 141:21 143:4
145:11 154:23 163:3
processes [4] 60:23,24
121:15 122:3
processing [10] 32:16
33:3,20 34:24 36:10,24

37:8,19 38:12,18
produce [2] 8:22 9:14
produced [3] 71:7,11
73:3
produces [1] 84:19
producing [2] 36:7 37:4
product [4] 10:5,11
100:4,7
program [1] 36:2
project [1] 146:8
projecting [1] 2:4
projections [1] 87:8
propensity [1] 50:15
proper [2] 55:20 59:24
properly [2] 31:6 151:23
property [3] 88:11
102:11 104:12
proposal [5] 41:23 47:14
129:10 140:2 144:23
proposed [6] 32:25 41:5
52:9 54:16 141:16 145:17
proposing [2] 44:24
54:18
proposition [2] 33:18
33:22
provide [10] 38:4,23 40:5
67:16 68:3 72:6,8 109:2
133:5,10
provided [3] 71:14,18
130:22
provider [2] 10:11 158:9
providing [1] 37:12
province [3] 20:15 21:18 66:19
provinces [2] 64:7,17
provision [4] 20:25 22:5
32:11,15
provisions [1] 137:9
proxy [2] 36:23 37:4
PUB [1] 36:20
PUB-24 ${ }_{[1]} 131: 3$
PUB-FA-16 [2] 25:7 26:5
PUB-FA-18 [1] 26:4
PUB-FA-23 [1] 130:21
PUB-FA6 ${ }_{[1]}$ 38:2
public [2] 113:22 166:6
publicly [1] 39:21
published [1] 55:17
pull [3] 92:20,20 158:1
pulling [1] 15:19
purchase [1] 13:11
purchased [1] 91:14
pure [4] 24:25 25:21 26:7 26:12
purpose [3] 39:24 46:22 47:16
purposes [2] 26:21 31:14
purview [1] 36:12
pushed [1] 122:15
put [14] 2:22 7:3 22:24
43:21 44:24 45:17 56:21

66:9 121:24 122:1,4 130:24 159:4 161:14
putting [4] 34:22 46:11
46:19 47:15

## -Q-

Q.C ${ }_{[171]} 1: 12,13,17,24$ 2:9,21 3:3,15,21,25 4:5 4:24 5:5,17,24 6:4,6,9
6:19,23 7:8, 14,24 8:4,12
8:17 9:16,24 10:12,18
10:25 11:4,12,18 12:1,5
12:11,17,23 13:5,13,18
13:25 14:15,19,24 15:3
15:8,13 16:20 17:1,5,12
17:17,22 18:4,9,17 19:4
19:25 20:5,9,18,24 21:5
21:9,13,22 22:3,8,16,20
23:6,17 24:4,11,21 25:5
25:13,18 26:2,20 27:8
27:15 28:6,16 30:20
31:21 32:8,20 33:10,16
34:13,19 35:4 36:4,16
36:21 37:2,14,24 38:9
38:15 39:6,13,18,23 40:3
40:17 41:12,22 42:3,8
42:13,20 43:1,8,15,19
44:5 45:1,6,16 46:9,17
47:1,5,13 48:1,8,13,19
48:24 49:7 51:5 52:1,7
52:15 75:21 132:12,21
132:22 133:9,19 134:20
135:1,20 136:1,6,19
137:6 138:8 139:11,18
139:25 140:7,14,19,25
141:4,14 142:12,21 143:1
144:12 160:5,10,11
161:21 162:6 163:7
quality [1] 154:5
quarter [2] 94:2,21
quarterly [3] 40:13 61:1 69:24
questioned [2] 99:24 103:5
questioning [4] 6:24
60:5 63:3 130:19
questions [15] $1: 10$
52:16 63:4 74:10 76:10 113:14 114:18 127:3 132:9,16,23 133:1 144:13 144:18 146:24
quick [1] 163:10
quickly [1] 58:2
quite [5] 7:4 9:1 80:19 82:8 132:17
quote [1] 18:21

## -R-

$\mathbf{R}_{\text {[2] }}$ 55:21 72:13
raised [2] 33:6,8
range [1] 156:10
rank [1] 151:23
rate [59] 7:18 8:6 13:21 17:23 20:13 26:25 30:16 32:5 45:18,19 46:22 47:9
49:12 54:3,7,18 55:2
56:25 57:11,22 58:8,18

59:3,9 76:20 78:18 79:11
103:8 116:9,14 123:16
124:13 125:12 126:5
127:13 128:25 134:4,21 135:7,8,11,14 141:10,15
141:17,18,19 144:24
145:4,16,22,23 146:4
148:21,23 149:12,13,20
159:17
rate-making ${ }_{[1]}$ 59:22
rated [7] 14:7 47:17,22
51:19 127:9 142:3,10
rates [44] 14:9 20:14 21:2
21:16 27:3 29:10 35:14
35:18 54:16,23 59:16,24 67:18 68:11,23 70:23
72:17,19 74:8 76:10,19
78:14 79:16 115:6,7,10
124:19 126:1,6,12 127:11
127:22 129:21 134:6
150:14 153:4 155:8,23
156:9,21 157:6,7,21
166:5
rather [4] 19:20 34:4,5 150:18
rating [5] 46:18,19 135:4 142:9 151:14
ratio [12] 18:1 23:11,14 25:21 26:7,12 56:2,12 112:5 138:16 139:1,4
ration [1] 54:10
rational [1] 34:21
rationale [6] 43:20,24 44:6,10 45:8 49:12
ratios [5] 25:1 134:5,5 134:16 149:7
re ${ }_{[1]}$ 166:4
RE-EXAMINATION
[2] 132:21 160:10
reach [2] 65:24 158:14
reached ${ }_{[2]}$ 65:22 140:8
reaching [1] 53:8
read [8] 45:7 97:10,11
100:2 101:15,18 117:8 152:19
reading [1] 18:18
real [1] 30:13
realigns [1] 130:11
really [23] 2:24 4:7 24:14
30:11,18 46:12 84:6
92:10,11 94:3 95:15 98:1 124:16,18 134:14 137:9
139:9 142:17 146:2 147:22 153:20,23 155:22
reason [12] 35:3 51:13 74:23 75:6,6 94:20 108:25 118:22 119:21 147:20 153:9 157:2
reasonable [10] 33:17
33:21 36:3,8,23 37:5 50:2 75:8 115:17 156:6
reasonableness [3] 33:12 35:9 40:22
receive [2] 33:1,19
received ${ }_{[2]}$ 103:20 140:22
receiving [2] 35:16 63:22
recent ${ }_{[9]}$ 18:13 21:17
31:7 40:25 41:1,4,7 97:2 153:15
recently [2] 18:18 65:21
RECESS ${ }_{[1]} 76: 2$
recognize [3] 28:2 59:5 59:21
recognized [1] 133:18
recommendation [3] 11:9 122:9 128:14
recommending ${ }_{[2]}$ 11:24 12:2
reconcile [1] 16:12
reconciliations [1] 39:4
record ${ }_{[1]}$ 17:18
recorded [6] 27:23 60:9
72:13 106:10,16,18
records [1] 72:2
redirect ${ }_{[1]} 132: 16$
redo [1] 79:13
redress [1] 91:19
reduce ${ }_{[10]} 55: 11$ 65:8
65:10 145:4 157:11
158:16,17 159:3,15 162:25
reduced [4] 18:2 88:12 88:17 129:23
reduces [1] 18:1
reducing [1] 18:3
reduction [1] 162:19
refer [3] 92:2 143:12,12
references ${ }_{[1]}$ 80:15
referred [3] 18:20 66:25 150:3
referring ${ }_{[2]}$ 39:25 117:22
reflect ${ }_{[5]} 55: 14$ 93:10
130:7 136:21 159:14
reflected [2] 130:5 159:5
reflecting [2] 139:9
158:21
reflection [2] 142:6
148:21
reflective [4] 31:3,8 46:12 59:1
reform [27] 84:23,24
85:5 86:1,18 87:21 89:9
90:20,23 91:4,5,8 95:15
96:2,17 97:12 100:7,16
100:21 101:18 102:14
103:7,13 105:5,8,19
117:4
reforms [17] 84:25 85:15
89:3,24 90:1,4 95:6,19
96:8 99:8 100:4 103:12
103:18 104:10,23 105:12 118:17
regard [4] 10:2 15:16 21:25 145:15
regardless [1] 47:18
regards [2] 23:22 24:5
regression [4] 2:17 80:7

80:22 117:16
regular [3] 46:4 152:25 154:19
regulated [1] 14:9
reimburse [1] 39:9
related [1] 95:14
relation [3] 17:8 20:11 95:7
relations [1] 12:7
relationship [2] 87:5 138:19
relationships [1] 87:11
relative [5] 49:19 86:22
124:19 126:19 154:10
relativities [2] 29:2,4
relativity $[8] 50: 1,9$
129:24 130:3,6,8,12,13
relevant [1] 79:3
reliability [1] 54:4
rely [1] 157:23
relying [3] 10:10 16:4 155:12
remarks [1] 143:15 remember [2] 18:7 94:15
removes [1] 33:25
repeated ${ }_{[1]} 7: 16$
repeatedly $[1]$ 1:18
repeating [1] 4:23
replicated ${ }_{[2]}$ 3:11 4:7
reply [3] 17:19 26:22 38:1
report [18] 17:7 32:12
32:22 33:5,11,15 39:3 67:1 68:4 69:11,16 73:5 74:21 75:8 77:13 82:2,3 121:1
reported [6] 24:25 25:21
26:7,12 72:11 134:5
reporting [1] 38:22
reports [2] 61:8 67:20
represent [1] 106:9
representative [1] 87:9
representing [1] 19:16
represents [1] 93:19
request [5] 6:7,10 24:23 25:6 75:3
requests [2] 39:2 72:6
require ${ }_{[1]} 27: 10$
required ${ }_{[1]} 61: 8$
requirement [3] 33:25
54:12 60:21
requirements [2] 35:24 38:22
residual [3] 147:25 148:1 155:3
residuals [2] 117:15,24
resort [5] 43:25 45:9 64:9,18,19
resource [1] 84:14
resources [1] 84:8
respect [17] 9:8 13:10

14:5,6 16:8 19:7 27:11
31:11 36:1 57:23 59:25 65:1 85:19 90:10 97:15 105:19 157:1
respectively [4] 25:23
26:10,15,16
respond [3] 39:1 80:20 132:9
responded [1] 99:19
response [9] 7:17 25:19
26:5 61:6,7 85:23 89:8
103:2,10
responses [2] 79:10
130:20
responsibility [2] 16:2 143:17
responsible [3] 15:19
60:19 62:23
responsive [1] 46:12
rest [4] 24:16 25:2 26:14 29:3
restricted ${ }_{[1]} 84: 8$
restrictions [1] 152:4
result [7] 15:23 19:23
36:8 76:20 86:1,17
135:10
results [13] 15:24 16:9
16:10 19:11 23:9 30:10
37:5 58:1,8 66:3 74:13
117:14 124:13
RESUMED [1] 76:3
RESUMES ${ }_{[1]} 1: 11$
return [12] 20:12,12,25
21:14 22:4,9 54:8 55:5
84:14 126:2 133:17
148:23
revenue [3] 23:23 24:1
55:13
review [11] 16:15 20:3
40:12,15,20 67:16 82:23
99:16 110:16 121:25
129:19
reviewing [3] 103:8
121:1,14
reviews [4] 58:8 89:22 90:6,8
RFI [4] 17:13 37:16 74:24 103:20
right [32] 1:21 5:2 6:20 18:8 22:23 23:7 25:9,11 25:11 32:4 34:25 36:15 41:19 42:16 51:17 56:24
76:25 77:2 88:13 94:14
105:14 116:22 120:1,14
123:6,19 132:20 133:13
138:21 145:7 159:13
162:18
rise [2] 91:10,16
risk [18] 42:23 43:2 44:7
45:13 46:12 61:5 78:17
79:1 109:15 148:4 149:3
149:4,14 150:16 151:2
151:16,24 157:17
risks [3] 148:10 150:25 163:2
risky [2] 133:24 134:3
road [2] 153:20 166:7
roads [1] 161:25
ROE [1] 133:12
ROI ${ }_{[1]}^{133: 4}$
role [5] 10:1 11:20,21
15:16 60:17
room [1] 63:25
rule [11] 34:16 41:13 42:4
44:12 45:20 46:11 48:3
48:10 49:1 52:8,9
rules [2] 48:15 51:19
run [1] 14:3
-S-
Safe [1] 159:23
sample [1] 83:2
San [1] 163:24
satisfaction [1] 110:17
satisfactory [3] 8:23
109:2 110:2
satisfied [2] 110:20
111:1
satisfy [1] 63:5
save [1] 140:10
Saw [5] 85:5 92:14 113:10 158:24,25
says [11] 89:22 95:5
97:17 105:3 116:22 117:2
120:15 121:5 142:15
155:21 162:8
Scotia [16] 18:12,19 20:6
21:17 22:2,4,11,11 23:20
31:22 65:23 66:8 133:2
133:5,11 150:4
seasonality [1] 105:4
seatbelts [1] 161:11
second ${ }_{[22]}$ 5:1,1,7,15
6:11 9:12 24:15 71:2,4
79:9,11,16,17 83:21 86:8
86:9 94:2,21 98:17
106:24 111:15 131:1
seconds [1] 53:1
section [4] 69:10,13 112:6 120:12
see [33] 4:12,14,22 7:23
22:15 29:6 35:15 50:13
59:2 60:9 66:3 78:13
82:7 86:19 89:11,21 91:7
93:20 95:15 96:18 97:19
106:14 107:4 108:10
110:25 111:9 112:2
113:11 128:11 130:24 156:7 163:21 165:2
seeing [7] 14:1 39:24
83:17 98:24 112:17,22 160:16
seeking [2] 91:18 136:2
seem [2] 44:19 134:7
selected [5] 7:1 77:24
105:19 106:2 113:11
selection [9] 79:16
107:21 108:2,5,15,20
111:2 117:11 121:22
selects [1] 7:17
semantics [1] 44:17
sends [1] 67:18
Senior [1] 9:19
sense [9] 31:20 42:25
43:7,14 45:15 89:13
151:2 154:1 162:14
sensitivity [1] 16:17 separate [3] 5:1 26:24 136:24
September [1] 21:24
service ${ }_{[4]}$ 36:9 61:6 62:15 137:22
services [3] 13:11 143:18 143:19
servicing [18] 27:11
32:14 33:1,18 35:19,21
37:7 38:5 39:9 60:19
62:3 72:11,14 137:8,13 138:21,25 156:24
set [10] 1:19 44:15 64:20
69:25 71:23 73:2,4 89:23 114:15 164:24
sets [4] 8:13 73:2 83:12 84:20
settled ${ }_{[2]}$ 60:16 62:4
settlement [1] 60:17
seven [3] 18:5 123:18,22
several [1] 74:18
severity [44] 2:2 4:20 7:2
7:18 8:24 9:10,11,14
65:10 82:23 85:12 87:2
87:4,13,18 90:12 93:20
94:11,13 96:22,23 97:21
97:25 98:10,12,17,24
102:12 108:23,24 109:5
109:6,16 110:1,3,16
116:21 117:3,4 118:13
137:17,24 157:11 158:17
share ${ }_{[8]} 23: 9,10,14,15$
64:13 65:25 66:1 147:16
SHAWN [6] 1:11 52:23
132:21 144:19 146:25 160:10
sheet [1] 93:4
shifts [1] 90:2
shock [1] 58:18
short [5] 75:13 98:15 125:6,7 134:14
shorter [1] 77:24
shoulder [1] 161:12
show [6] 19:12 56:20 66:14 93:21 100:18 150:12
showed [2] 19:18 79:10
showing [3] 19:21 25:25 77:14
shows [4] 57:4 100:18 106:20 131:2
side [5] 44:11,12 82:23 82:24 87:2
sign [3] 16:18 61:17 63:16
signed [1] 15:25
significance [1] 2:22
significant [17] 5:10

8:23 9:1,13 10:7 48:3
59:3 61:9 82:21 89:5
90:10,22 96:9 103:15,25
109:3 162:19
significantly [3] 56:13
100:20 134:18
signs [1] 16:22
similar [4] 9:6 22:14,21 95:14
similarly [1] 136:7
simplified [1] 86:15
simply [1] 106:17
single [4] 10:9 90:5 91:25
143:23
sit [1] 96:6
situation [4] 8:20 46:13 56:6 68:11
situations [1] 146:7
six [14] 19:12,13,16,16
19:18,21,22 64:7 67:10 67:15 69:12 82:9 106:20 111:6
six-month [4] 13:22
35:25 84:20 106:22
size [3] 83:2 120:17 162:25
ski-doos [2] 113:25 114:4
slide [3] 112:2,4,5
slight [1] 115:1
slightly ${ }_{[1]} 26: 18$
slope [1] 79:17
slopes [1] 96:18
small [8] 28:12 104:20
104:22 123:10 126:14
138:11 147:16,18
smaller [2] 81:19,21
solid [1] 158:25
someone [6] 37:3 83:13
97:16,20 153:17 158:15
sometime [1] 3:11
somewhere [5] 39:7
57:20 123:19 144:25 152:20
Soon [1] 160:2
sorry [16] 11:5 25:14,16
26:18 53:2 73:20 92:23
103:9 107:3 112:2,16
116:12 120:13,14 144:17 163:14
sort [11] 5:19 28:7,18
29:11 42:14 61:17 122:8 142:13 150:10 157:17 160:14
sorts [1] 38:17
sound [4] 88:13,21 160:1 166:9
sounded [1] 40:9
sounds [3] 18:8 76:25
88:15
source [1] 69:21
sources [1] 69:14
speak [10] 9:7 43:13 44:10 69:20 89:14 90:14

94:14 95:5 132:8 140:1
speaking [3] 38:10 149:17 151:17
speaks [1] 92:1
specialists [1] 15:21
specialize [1] 64:24
specific [3] 81:17 116:6
137:1
specifically [2] 23:11
44:10
specified [2] 124:22 129:2
spend [3] 66:23 69:7 125:21
split [9] 23:12 71:24 72:1
96:10 105:7,11 125:6
141:24 151:15
splitting [1] 91:7
spoke [7] 17:6 18:11
108:21 133:20 135:9
139:12 153:2
spots [1] 53:1
square ${ }_{\text {[1] }}$ 55:21
St [2] 166:7,10
stable [1] 110:21
staff [3] 15:7,9 163:6
Stamp [36] 6:6 12:19
39:18 132:12,16,21,22
133:9,19 134:20 135:1
135:20 136:1,6,19 137:6
138:8 139:11,18,25 140:7
140:14,19,25 141:4,14
142:12,21 143:1 144:12
160:5,10,11 161:21 162:6 163:7
STAND [1] 1:11
standard [11] 27:25 28:1
55:21 89:20 90:6 119:17 119:19 123:1,14 124:21 145:14
standards [2] 55:17 120:16
standing [1] 12:7
standpoint [1] 144:11
stands [1] 51:12
start [7] 5:7 29:1,3 54:2
76:9 92:4 143:18
starting [6] 5:25 6:10
101:16 163:18,22 165:7
starts [2] 6:13,18
stat [2] 152:3 154:3
state [1] 73:25
statement ${ }_{[14]}$ 2:20 37:1
63:11,15,17 64:4 80:21
89:15 96:5 97:11 118:24
120:21 147:5 150:24
states [1] 26:5
statistical [6] 26:8,13
26:25 55:18 78:4 154:4
statistically [8] 8:23,25
9:13 90:10 103:14,25
109:3 110:2
stay [1] 46:6
staying [1] 122:13
stays [6] 79:9,12,18 130:8 158:4,12
step [4] 65:13 98:19
104:8 161:13
still ${ }_{[7]} 9: 19$ 50:4 96:19
122:19 135:14 140:21 147:25
Stop [2] 120:1,1
straight ${ }_{[1]} 72: 13$
strict [1] 30:7
strictly [1] 157:23
structure [5] 55:14 70:4
83:18 100:3 159:19
struggle [2] 117:16 159:19
struggled [2] 116:23
117:4
struggles [2] 117:12,22
struggling [2] 118:10 126:3
studies [1] 13:15
study [2] 120:4,18
stuff [11] 122:21 147:22
149:1 151:23 155:22
158:4,5,8,23 163:21
164:5
subject [3] 128:2 129:3 130:17
submitted ${ }_{[1]}$ 22:10
subrogation [1] 34:6
subsequent [2] 4:11 58:6
subsets [1] 81:19
substantial [2] 57:24
59:12
substantially [2] 59:9 59:19
such [7] 27:9 50:14 64:20
74:13 89:5 90:21,24
suffering [1] 85:21
sufficient [5] 44:6 56:10
84:10,13 151:15
suggest [5] 33:11 37:18
74:9 75:13 149:16
suggested [1] 133:23
suggesting [1] 75:16
suggestion [3] 135:2,4
136:9
Superintendent [2]
36:13 139:15
superintendents [2]
41:3 140:9
support [3] 37:13 159:1 159:9
surcharge [2] 44:15,25
surprised [1] 156:8
surprising [1] 63:22
suspicion [1] 4:8
-T-
table [1] 130:23
tail [4] 125:6,7,7,8
takes [1] 16:2
taking [4] 59:13 81:11 81:14 146:6
tandem [1] 159:18
$\boldsymbol{\operatorname { t a x }}$ [3] 35:12 54:8 133:16 $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { t a x i }}[55]$ 6:25 20:14 21:1
25:21 26:7,12 33:3 41:16 47:7,9,10,20 48:6 49:8
49:24 50:3,11,16 51:23
55:12 64:2,10,25 66:18
68:19 69:3 70:14 71:9
72:10 113:2 127:13 141:8
141:18,18,25 142:9,11
149:14 151:1 153:1,11
154:16 155:8 157:15
158:7,13 160:14,19 161:2 161:24 162:8,22 163:1 163:12 166:4
taxies [1] 57:23
taxiing [2] 49:10 50:19
taxis [32] 28:11 31:11,11
32:2 37:8 41:25 49:18 63:19,22 109:17 112:18 114:9,16 127:9 130:1,5 130:8,11 134:11 138:24 148:15,16,17 150:13,17 153:18,19,23,25 156:16 157:2 161:19
team [3] 11:13 15:23 61:2
technology [2] 80:1,1
telling [1] 29:7
template [2] 143:23 144:2
ten [6] 31:15 32:14,19 59:7,17 71:18
ten-year [1] 30:24
tend [3] 31:6 94:12 124:8
term [3] 38:6 40:7,9
terminology [1] 18:22
terms [6] 15:22 36:8 49:3
49:12 65:7 143:3
territorial [1] $24: 5$
territories [15] 24:7,25
25:2 27:18 30:17 64:8
133:21,24 134:7,8,13,17 134:18,22 135:16
territory [18] 24:12,13
24:14,16,17 26:8,13,25
27:22 32:2 72:3,7 74:14 77:4 135:5,18,22,23
test ${ }_{[4]}$ 4:12 16:16 74:21 142:17
tested [2] 78:4 98:21
testified [1] 12:18
testimony [1] 17:7
testing [1] 27:12
tests [1] 16:17
thank [27] 1:14 21:4
52:16,17,19 58:17 60:5
71:2 72:22 76:1 82:7
85:24 101:7 108:19
116:19 120:1 132:7
144:13,16 146:22 159:23
160:12 163:8 164:7,16 164:18 165:12
themselves [3] 138:23 158:11 163:2
there'd [1] 138:9
thereby ${ }_{[1]} 64: 1$
therefore ${ }_{[2]}$ 43:25 45:9
they've ${ }_{[4]}$ 30:1 32:21
40:19,20
thinking [1] 141:9
third ${ }_{\text {[16 }}$ 19:9 27:3 29:15
32:23 54:4 73:15 91:18
91:19 101:17 111:7
115:14 119:19 137:19
160:25 161:4,17
Thirty ${ }_{[1]}$ 84:4
THOMAS ${ }_{[1]}$ 1:12
thought ${ }_{[6]}$ 3:9 7:1 53:2 126:5 145:11 165:6
three [16] 28:21,23 35:14
35:18 49:22,25 64:7 65:3
69:14 74:9 127:25 134:10
139:4 143:10 151:20 164:24
threshold [1] 61:21
through [33] 15:25 17:13
20:3 22:22 28:2,5,8
29:14 37:16 60:10,23
61:2 62:15,16 63:20 67:2
67:10 72:11,12 74:24
75:1 79:5 87:5 88:9 89:7
98:6 129:23 152:3 154:3
154:21 157:20 160:25
161:4
throughout [3] 69:15 74:18 137:18
times [5] 49:22,25 74:18 83:2 139:4
timing [1] 130:14
together [5] 15:19
112:11 130:24,25 158:7
tone [1] 44:14
too [3] 99:10 134:14 146:20
took [5] 81:7,9,10 120:6 158:13
top [14] 18:7 49:16 50:9 50:12 56:15 64:11,14 94:14 105:3 106:6 107:6 116:12 125:14 128:21
topic [1] 32:10
Torbay [1] 166:7
toSS [1] 2:17
total [2] 87:15 111:21
touched [1] 141:6
toward [1] 146:13
track [2] 34:1 77:5
transactions [2] 34:2 37:22
transcribed [1] 166:8
transcript [2] 119:24 166:3
travels [1] 159:24
treat [1] 116:1
treated [2] 100:4,6
trend [59] 2:2,4 4:13 7:2 7:18 8:24 9:10,14 16:5 16:10 19:2 66:25 67:17 68:4,10,23 70:23 72:17

72:19 74:8 76:10,19
77:16,23 78:2,3,14,18
78:21 79:8,11,16 80:18
81:4,16,17,18,24 82:2
83:7 86:4,16 90:3 96:21
97:16 100:3,5 103:8,15
110:18 114:18 115:10
126:1 131:18,20 143:25
144:1 156:20 158:22
trending [2] 18:10 119:12
trends [9] $4: 16$ 68:14 73:13 74:22 80:17 97:3 100:6 118:13 156:19
triangle [1] 70:3
tried [1] 126:8
trouble [2] 96:4 98:19 true [2] 151:2 166:2 truly [1] 74:20
try [11] 31:1,18 46:6,15 64:19 102:23 118:9 122:3 143:6 154:22 162:9
trying [14] 20:23 28:7
30:25 71:20 78:18 90:15 95:13 97:23 112:7,11 149:25 150:8,21 154:2
Tuesday [1] 164:25
turn [5] 7:15 26:3 32:10 69:10 160:16
turned [1] 162:7
tweak [1] 155:24
Twenty-five [1] 83:24
two [33] $8: 13,1329: 8$
41:9 54:10 74:9 81:13
87:8,11 91:16,17 96:11
96:18 97:24 98:3,7 101:1 105:25 111:25 113:14 118:4 122:19,22 130:12 130:17 131:20 143:24 151:9 153:2,25 159:13 159:17 161:24
two-thirds [1] 114:14 type [2] 29:23 149:19
types [5] 65:13,15 121:16 151:16 161:13
typically [6] 16:6 28:22
28:24 64:23 65:24 129:18
typo [2] 104:22,25

## -U-

Uber [3] 163:11,16 164:1
ultimate [8] 30:8 56:2
60:12 70:5,15,17 111:6 113:11
unattractive [1] 45:21
under [11] 36:12 51:15
51:18 86:23 91:17 102:9
124:17 142:1 143:15
159:19 161:16
underinsured [1]
115:23
underlying [11] 29:4,10
31:10 71:16 86:16,25
87:10 124:10,12 126:22 139:10
underneath [1] 95:24
understand [37] 6:16
12:22 18:18 20:22 21:6
25:19 26:22 41:16 43:20
44:12 46:20 47:14,19
52:12 57:16 63:16 66:4
73:3 80:25 84:11 85:18
99:16,22 100:9,13,15
120:2 126:4 137:10
140:10 141:21,25 145:12
147:12 152:8 155:25
158:16
understated [1] 19:23
understood [2] 48:25 141:15
undertake ${ }_{[7]} 5: 21$
52:14 108:5 125:16 131:22 133:10,17
undertaking [6] 5:18
39:15 58:7 116:14 128:10 131:11
undertook [1] 133:5
underwriting [15] 32:16
33:3,20 34:24 36:10,24
37:8,18 38:12,17 44:12 62:24 63:9 149:3 163:20
underwritten [1] 51:16 unemployed [1] 160:2
unfortunately [4] 93:9 93:18 152:2,2
uninsured [3] 115:4,6 115:24
unintended ${ }_{[1]}$ 95:6
unless [5] 104:22 152:20
153:6 157:10 158:7
unlimited [1] $84: 9$
unpaid [1] 71:25
up [62] 6:12 15:15 17:13 18:3 19:19 25:6 28:20 34:23,25 38:16 56:1 63:13,17 75:3,10 81:13 81:16 82:1 83:20 85:23 86:12 88:25 89:23 90:2 91:7,22 92:20,20 93:8 95:2 96:22 97:3,23 99:18 100:19 101:6 103:2 104:21 105:22,24 109:9 112:2,6 117:17 119:8,9 119:23 121:1,4 127:13 128:13 130:20 136:8 137:1,10,14,15,24 146:20 154:18 156:21 163:22
updated [3] 41:9 55:14 121:6
urban [1] 113:23
usage [1] 48:6
useable [1] 9:1
used [40] 9:10 18:12
46:21 47:16,18,20 49:9
49:9 51:8,18 55:19 68:12
69:15,22 70:4,12,22
72:16,19 73:4,6,7,12
77:22 100:2 105:4 108:23
109:6,13 110:3 115:14
118:4 120:19 126:1,25
131:5,19 145:2 164:3,4
useful [1] 32:9
useless [1] 2:3
uses [1] 78:9
using [27] 2:10 19:15
29:14,15 30:13 47:6 55:2
77:7,7,15,17 81:2,12,13
81:18,19,23 82:16,18
84:7 93:5 97:5,24 110:13
110:14 142:1,7
usually [2] 44:20 71:13
Utilities [1] 166:6

## -V-

validity [1] 74:21
valuation [8] 15:21,22
15:24,24 16:5,6,10 69:24
value [5] 55:21,22 106:9
112:22 122:13
values [6] 86:7 93:15,16
106:8 138:11,12
variability [1] 117:14
variable [4] 32:15
101:19 102:12,13
variables [2] 102:10
103:13
variance [6] 50:14 81:21
82:22 110:24 117:13,25
varies [1] 147:21
various [3] 30:5 89:23
107:6
vary [1] 80:17
vehicle [23] 8:8,22 18:14
41:17 43:4 46:21 47:7
47:16 49:9 50:6 51:7,17
109:1 110:21 113:16
118:20 127:14 141:7,24
142:2,3,4,7
vehicles [8] 18:25 42:22
49:20,23 109:18 113:22
113:23 114:11
verses [1] 50:8
versus [2] 42:22 138:11
viable [1] 45:22
vice [1] 63:8
VICE-CHAIR [24]
146:25 147:2,11,17,24
148:8,14 149:10,22 150:2 150:23 152:7,15,24 153:8 154:15,24 155:7,18 156:1
156:5 157:5,14 159:22
vice-president [2] 9:20 163:19
view [14] 1:20 9:9 27:16
66:2 77:14,15 89:19
104:5 126:11,19,21 130:3
139:5 156:19
views [1] 89:20
vision [1] 163:4
volatility [1] 82:9
volume [1] 150:11
voluntary [6] 46:4,7
64:21 148:11 149:7,11
$\frac{-\mathbf{W}-}{\frac{\text { walk }}{\text { [2] }} \text { 89:6 152:1 }}$
wanting [2] 44:1,1
wants [1] 162:22
ways [2] 30:25 31:17
wear [1] 161:11
website [1] 39:21
Wednesday [1] 164:25
week [2] 53:20 164:20
weight [5] 29:8,18 30:2 124:9,16
weighted [1] 146:12
weighting [1] $128: 21$
welcome [2] 52:19 60:7
Whalen [25] 147:1,2,11 147:17,24 148:8,14 149:10,22 150:2,23 152:7 152:15,24 153:8 154:15 154:24 155:7,18 156:1,5 157:5,14 159:22 160:13
Whalen's [1] 160:7
whereas [2] 77:18 144:25
whichever [1] 146:18
who'd [1] 66:7
whole [3] 54:4 57:15
83:15
willing [3] 28:4 29:12
155:10
window [1] 123:10
wish [1] 33:12
within [10] $36: 15$ 46:4
62:6 77:23 102:24 115:25
139:19 145:15 161:18
163:4
without [3] 30:10 71:16 102:24
wonderful [4] 108:8
130:17 132:1 151:9
wondering [3] 3:17 5:6 137:15
word [1] 50:23
words [2] 66:9 147:20
worked [1] 143:16
world [1] 43:11
worried ${ }_{[2]}$ 103:16 160:1
worth [2] 97:6 150:16
worthwhile [1] 150:12
write [8] 22:22 23:2,19
23:21 46:5,8 66:5 156:21
writing [7] 66:7 149:8
153:22,25 154:11,12
156:16
written [3] 39:7 148:10 153:3
wrong [3] 58:2 94:18
144:17
Wyman [21] 32:11 49:1 $^{2}$
67:1,15 73:4,7 76:15
77:7,16 80:14 82:8,19
84:25 89:2 99:21,24
103:5,12 106:2 109:11 155:13
Wyman's [5] 74:21 75:8
76:22 77:13 156:19


