BEFORE THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

| In the Matter of the |) | | |
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| Rate Application of: |) | | |
| |) | File Nos. | PA-2024-00011 |
| STATE FARM GENERAL INSURANCE |) | | PA-2024-00012 |
| COMPANY, |) | | PA-2024-00013 |
| |) | | |
| Applicant. |) | Volume I | |
| |) | | |

CERTIFIED COPY

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 2025

Reported by:

Aaron Ellington CSR No. 13449

Job No.: 54432 INS

| 1 | BEFORE THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER |
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| 5 6 | In the Matter of the) Rate Application of:) File Nos. PA-2024-00011 |
| 7 | STATE FARM GENERAL INSURANCE) PA-2024-00012 COMPANY, PA-2024-00013 |
| 8 | Applicant.) Volume I |
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| 15 | TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at |
| L6 | 1901 Harrison Street, 3rd Floor, Oakland, |
| L7 | California, commencing at 10:05 a.m. on |
| L8 | on Tuesday, April 8, 2025, reported by |
| L9 | Aaron Ellington, CSR No. 13449, a Certified |
| 20 | Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of |
| 21 | California. |
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1 TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 2025 2. MORNING SESSION 3 4 5 THE COURT: Good morning. Morning, your Honor. 6 MS. MCKENNEDY: THE COURT: Please be seated. Morning. 7 Morning, your Honor. 8 THE REPORTER: 9 THE COURT: On the record. Good morning, everyone. 10 I am Karl Fredric Seligman, the administrative law judge assigned to this case. Today is Tuesday, April 8th, 2025 and 11 it's 10:00 o'clock in the morning or just thereafter. 12 13 convened in the Administrative Hearings Bureau hearing room in Oakland located at 1901 Harrison Street on the third floor for 14 15 the first day in the evidentiary hearing in this matter. This is the matter of the rate applications of State Farm 16 17 General Insurance Company identified as File Numbers 18 PA-2024-00011, PA-2024-00012, PA-2024-00013. This hearing is 19 being conducted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the 20 Insurance Code and Administrative Procedures Act, including 21 Government Code beginning at 11500. This courtroom and -- This is a courtroom, and these are 22 23 formal proceedings. Please silence all mobile devices, remain 2.4 quiet to allow the attorneys and their clients the opportunity 25 to do their important work. Please be aware that electronic

| 1 | equipment is being used that captures and transmits audio and |
|----|---|
| 2 | visual images. |
| 3 | With that I'm gonna start with appearances. I'll start |
| 4 | with State Farm General Insurance, please. If you will make |
| 5 | your appearances? |
| 6 | MR. TETI: Jordan Teti with Hogan Lovells for State |
| 7 | Farm General, the Applicant. |
| 8 | MS. WELLINGTON: Katherine Wellington for the |
| 9 | Applicant. |
| 10 | MR. MADDIGAN: Michael Maddigan for the Applicant. |
| 11 | THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. And for |
| 12 | the Department of Insurance, please? |
| 13 | MS. MCKENNEDY: Good morning, your Honor. |
| 14 | THE COURT: There's a slight delay when you push |
| 15 | those buttons. Is the light illuminated? |
| 16 | MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, it does not seem to be |
| 17 | working, but my name is Nikki McKennedy for the California |
| 18 | Department of Insurance. |
| 19 | THE COURT: If it's green, you just leave it green. |
| 20 | MR. MONTGOMERY: Good morning, your Honor. My name |
| 21 | is Duncan Montgomery, with the Department of Insurance. |
| 22 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 23 | MR. PLETCHER: Good morning, your Honor. William |
| 24 | Pletcher for Intervenor Consumer Watchdog. |
| 25 | THE COURT: Thank you. |

1 Good morning, your Honor. Pamela MS. PRESSLEY: 2 Pressley for Intervenor Consumer Watchdog. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. 4 MR. MELLINO: Good morning your Honor, Ryan Mellino 5 on behalf of the Intervenor Consumer Watchdog. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 MR. ARMSTRONG: Good morning, your Honor. Ben 8 Armstrong. 9 THE COURT: Just a second. 10 (Brief pause in the proceedings.) 11 THE COURT: All right. This proceeding is being held 12 concerning the stipulation concerning the Applicant's 13 emergency interim rate request between the California 14 Department of Insurance and the Applicant State Farm General 15 Insurance Company in the above referenced proceeding I earlier mentioned, and the objections raised by Intervenor Consumer 16 Watchdog in order to determine whether the stipulation should 17 18 be approved, recommendations modified, or rejected. 19 The hearing is being recorded by a court reporter who 20 will prepare a verbatim transcript of the proceedings. 21 transcript is the official record. If you wish to receive a 22 copy of the transcript, please make arrangements with the 23 reporter directly. As a courtesy to the reporter, please 2.4 remember to assist in creating an accurate record by speaking

clearly, and not interrupting one another or a witness.

25

Okay. So that gets us down to where we are with regards to proceeding. Thank you for filing the proposed schedule and working on that. A number of things came in, and/or were pending.

For those of you who are observing today, you will find that at the outset today we're going to be handling some administrative matters associated with getting underway with evidence being presented, so it might be a little bit boring, but, you know, you are free to observe not withstanding that.

If there's anything that -- that the parties want to advance right now as priority to address before I make some suggestions, can I hear that? I'll start with -- with the carrier, please? Anything you think we need to address right at the outset?

MR TETI: Not from Applicant, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. And the Department?

MS. MCKENNEDY: No, your Honor. Thank you.

MR. PLETCHER: And no, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. So I noticed that we have, in addition to a series of requests that we need to tackle, we also have the matter of all of the exhibits. Have the parties discussed how they -- where that is with regard to them yet, in the sense of their acceptability in being received? Since some of them have just been lodged, I'm gonna kind of look to you, Consumer Watchdog, about that?

MR. PLETCHER: I can say at this -- not having a chance to fully catch up to everything that's come in, so, you know, but we are definitely amenable to quickly review things, identify any documents that we think might be problematic, but other than that, we're happy with the documents, I think, we would stip to come into evidence, but we don't expect to have any sort of foundation or those types of objections.

THE COURT: Okay. So is there a suggestion as to how to approach that? Should we go through each of them in a rapid succession in order to capture it for the reporter's record, and you want to be looking at them then, or do you have another idea?

MR. PLETCHER: We had talked to counsel over the weekend, about possibly coming to some sort of stipulation. There hasn't been time for that, but I think, you know, we would be open to at a break, or as folks are able to put together e-mails and things like that to make sure there are no objections to handling it that way, and then report back to you as soon as we can if there will be particular exhibits that we'd like to further address.

THE COURT: All right. And so when would you be suggesting that that happen?

MR. PLETCHER: After the lunch break, or something like that to just -- I know there are people who are franticly reading and reviewing right now, so I don't want to commit to

an exact time, but I think that would be the target.

THE COURT: All right. Anything from the De

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THE COURT: All right. Anything from the Department to supplement those comments?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Well, your Honor, you're looking at the trial team here, so we're not currently franticly reviewing exhibits. We might need a little more time.

Perhaps by tomorrow morning?

THE COURT: Okay. I'm not saying I agree with that. I'm just saying I understand.

From the Applicant? What's your sense, since a large number of them are yours?

MR. MADDIGAN: Thank you, your Honor. The parties did discuss, as counsel for Consumer Watchdog indicated, entering into a stipulation with respect to most or all of the exhibits. Certainly, many of the documents are publicly-filed documents, publicly-available documents that we don't anticipate there being any issue about. We have a motion to strike pending with respect to one of the exhibits, so there's a dispute about that, but we would be fine meeting and conferring at a break later today, or going through it now, whatever your Honor prefers?

THE COURT: Okay. So I'll let the parties confer on that, at least initially, but I will suggest that, a couple of things. You don't have to do it in writing if that slows you down. You can make the stipulation on the record orally, so,

you know, you already have a lot of work in front of you, and you're wrestling with, so you might contemplate doing that in lieu of. If it's easier to write them up, I'm not telling you now, I'm just saying that that's one approach.

If we have to deal with them in the interim in connection with taking one or more witness, then we're gonna have to sort of just deal with it in real time, because what you're suggesting, which is fine, but it may also slow that process down just a bit.

Okay. So that sounds like we're gonna -- we'll come back to that in part. I will make a footnote to it, because there's, the number was, you know, significantly added to in the last few hours, if there's things that are not maybe captured in the record, this is on my points from the conferences, you might want to look to that to make sure that you captured everything. I, you know, I want to make sure that -- that we have a comprehensive record, so the cleanest way is to have it specific. You don't have to make it your own exhibit. It can be an ALJ exhibit. If there's something hanging out there, I noticed a couple of them, and we'll make sure we have them drafted in the record, okay?

So from the things that I see on the list of matters that, just either to clarify where we stand with that, or whether or not they -- whether or not we're going to deal with them this morning, at which time I'm going to give the parties

an opportunity to speak to them, we have the March 25th, 2025 Consumer Watchdog's Objections to CDI's and State Farm's two-way stipulation to an interim rate dated March 24th, 2025.

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Consumer Watchdog also wrote a letter to me dated March 28th, 2025, State Farm General Insurance Company's brief in support of the interim request and response to Consumer Watchdog's pre-hearing objections, which was dated April 2nd, 2025.

State Farm General's motion to strike portions of Consumer Watchdog's objections to Consumer -- Sorry.

Objections to the California Department of Insurance's and State Farm's two-way stipulation to interim rate, and for an order excluding evidence, dated April 2nd, 2025.

Consumer Watchdog's opposition to State Farm General's motion to strike portions of Consumer Watchdog's objection to the California Department of Insurance's and State Farm's two-way stipulation to an interim rate and court order excluding evidence dated April 4th, 2025.

The California Department of Insurance's motion to limit the testimony of, or in the alternative exclude State Farm General's retained expert witness Nancy Watkins based on her current consulting agreement with the Department dated April 7th, 2025, and the declaration of Nikki McKennedy in support of the California Department of Insurance's motion to limit testimony of, or in the alternative exclude State Farm

General's retained expert witness Nancy Watkins based on her current consulting agreement with the Department dated April 7th, 2025.

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Consumer Watchdog's notice of and motion in limine Number 1 to exclude evidence regarding State Farm General's financial condition dated April 7th, 2025.

Consumer Watchdog's notice of motion in limine Number 2 to exclude evidence regarding the supplement to the February 7th, 2025 stipulation dated April 7th, 2025.

Consumer Watchdog's notice of motion in limine Number 3 to exclude evidence regarding RBC calculations dated April 7th, 2025.

Consumer Watchdog's objections to strike, and a notice of motion for sanctions regarding State Farm and the Department's untimely submissions dated April 7th, 2025.

Consumer Watchdog's reply brief, and supplemental objection in opposition to California Department of Insurance and State Farm General's two-way stipulation to interim rate increase dated April 7th, 2025.

And if nothing has been added to the docket since I walked away from it, a supplemental declaration of Benjamin Armstrong's Consumer Watchdog's reply brief in opposition to State Farm General's request for rate increase dated April 7th, 2025.

Now I understand some of these are attributable to one

another not in the order that I read them, except I read them
from the docket, but I wanted to make sure that they were
reflected in the record. Does anyone immediately notice
something that's is missing from that list?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, did you include the

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, did you include the supplemental stipulation filed and served on April 4th?

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THE COURT: I do have it here, and it's obviously a concern in connection with the other ones that I listed, but I did not read it aloud, and that is the April 4th California Department of Insurance's supplement to the February 7th, 2025 stipulation to interim rate, subject to refunds with interest, pending a final determination of the legality of the rate dated April 4th, 2025.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. So let's start to pick them apart. Maybe in an order that is not necessarily the chronological one. How about starting with the motion by the Department from yesterday as to the testimony evidence -- testimonial evidence, and/or -- Sorry. I was receiving a note.

The testimonial evidence and/or other proffered evidence from Nancy Watkins, the Department's motion. Shall we start with that?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Sure.

THE COURT: So what I was thinking I would do before

I take your arguments on this, I'll -- I'll hear from all of you as to each of these pieces, and then we might take a quick break. I originally thought you might need to talk about the exhibits. Maybe you can take this is an early opportunity to do so, and then we'll go from there, so does the Department have anything to add to what it included in the moving papers?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Sure. I'd like to just briefly go through it.

THE COURT: Please.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, would you like us to stand when we argue?

THE COURT: You do not have to. You can stay right where you are. If you want to, you can. We have nifty new equipment, so if you want to take the mike we can hand you a mike if you prefer standing?

MR. MONTGOMERY: No, that's fine. Thank you. So, yes. We brought this motion to exclude or limit the testimony of Nancy Watkins, and there's three main reasons why we've done this.

First, she has a contract with the Department. It's a consulting agreement that she signed as a principal of Milliman. It's a big company that she's worked at with, and it's a very important contract, and in that contract it says specifically that there will be no conflict of interest with her work, and that she'll keep all the information she has

confidential. That's the first point.

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Second point is, she is, as through her work with the Department, she has received significant amount of confidential information, including a lot of data calls where confidential information is shared, and number three, we've asked State Farm to withdraw her as an expert witness, because we believe it's not appropriate, and they have not -- they said they would not do that.

We also checked with Consumer Watchdog to see if they would accommodate -- make accommodations with us with respect to her testimony, and we are have not heard back from them, or we have not been able to finalize that, so just in general those are the three main points why we seek to limit her testimony.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MONTGOMERY: And just for the record -- And just for the record, if I can add, we have not waived her conflict of interest, so, and they had asked us last August if we would waive it, and we said we would not.

THE COURT: Can you add a little bit to the nature of the retention of this expert by the Department?

MR. MONTGOMERY: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: How was she retained?

MR. MONTGOMERY: It's through a contract, and that contract has been produced. It's in the thousands of

1 documents I'm sure before you, your Honor. 2. THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. MONTGOMERY: And she was the one that signed the 4 contract. 5 THE COURT: Okay. And can you give us some representations as to whether she's been involved in this 6 7 matter or? MR. MONTGOMERY: Well, she is -- she is provided a 8 declaration, and we've reviewed the declaration, and we're 9 10 fine with the contents of the declaration. We would propose, your Honor, that as long as she sticks to the four corners of 11 12 the declaration, we would be okay, but we just don't know 13 what's gonna happen. We don't know if something comes up on 14 cross-examination, or in some other manner. We're just afraid 15 of what's going to happen, so as long as she'll still stick to 16 the four corners of the declaration, we're fine. 17 THE COURT: But she -- But this proposed expert 18 hasn't consulted with the Department on this case? Has Ms. 19 Watkins done that? 20 MR. MONTGOMERY: She has not. As far as I know, she 21 has not. 2.2 MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, if I may? 23 I have direct personal knowledge on this. The issue is 2.4 that we read the Commissioner's order as requiring State Farm 25 to update its data through the first quarter of 2025.

Watkins' declaration, as currently set forth, is analyzing the applications as they were submitted in June and July of 2024, but if and when State Farm updates its rate applications, new regulations that Ms. Watkins did directly consult with us on may come into play, so that is our overall concern.

We have directly asked Consumer Watchdog if they would agree to limit their cross-examination of Ms. Watkins to her declaration and its contents, and we've never received a response.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. From State Farm General, please?

MR. TETI: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. Ms. Watkins is an expert declarant and actuary that's been presented by State Farm General to respond to Consumer Watchdog's actuary Ben Armstrong's technical, actuarial objections to State Farm General's interim rate submissions.

In its motions CDI has identified some concerns about two specific topics that they believe might be raised by questions that Consumer Watchdog might, but has not even indicated that it will ask Ms. Watkins. Namely, she has been consulting with respect to drafting, going forward regulatory tax materials connected to, number one, net cost of insurance, number two, catastrophe models, neither of which is at issue here, and certainly has not been discussed in Ms. Watkins' declaration, as CDI acknowledged today, and as CDI acknowledged in its

motion.

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Nonetheless, CDI, as we've heard, in an abundance of caution, fearful of what Consumer Watchdog will ask, seeks to limit Nancy Watkins' testimony in these two areas, and we do not oppose that request to limit the testimony of -- with respect to those three areas if Consumer Watchdog raises such questions, or in the alternative, to exclude Ms. Watkins entirely, which would be extremely prejudicial to State Farm General, and that request should be denied for three reasons.

Number one, it's premature. There's no live conflict as they have acknowledged in their motion and today.

Number two, it's unnecessary. There is no conflict. As CDI acknowledged just a minute ago, the analysis that Ms. Watkins provides is with respect to the rate applications that have been filed in the past, and not going forward, and as CDI acknowledged in footnote two of its motion, the applications at issue here are subject to the rate regulations in effect at the time the applications were submitted, June, July 2024, consistent with what CDI said today.

And number three, it's concerning as a legal matter that an industry expert, an independent third party like Ms.

Watkins, would be disqualified based on her work for separate parties involving separate issues in separate matters. For those reasons we believe this motion should be denied. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Consumer Watchdog?

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MR. PLETCHER: Yes. Yes, your Honor. Thank you. We definitely appreciate the position of both the Department and State Farm in respect to Ms. Watkins, and our sort of one area of concern, obviously, is it seems that there's intent to omit her testimony to essentially her declaration. We don't know exactly what kind of direct testimony might be elicited from her, and if that door is opened to these areas, then we want to be able to explore that.

Just in a very general sense, reinsurance is at issue, or has been discussed by other witnesses to this case. CAT models have been discussed by other issues in this case, so it's not like those issues are so far afield that it's inconceivable that it would ever come up, but if you just look at her declaration, those aren't the issues. We're prepared to cross her on her declaration. We just want to make sure that if the door is opened, we have the ability to be able to explore that.

THE COURT: So that seems to be an interesting point for both the Department and the Carrier. I would like to speak to that. Anything else you have to add in response.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor. That's why -- Sorry.

THE COURT: Yeah. You don't have to have it real close.

MS. MCKENNEDY: That's why the Department has moved to, in the alternative, exclude Ms. Watkins from testifying, because we understand the quandary that Consumer Watchdog is in. We appreciate it, and I would like to say for the record there is a direct current conflict. Ms. Watkins is under a pre-existing contractual duty to the Department of Insurance that extends through December 31st, 2025. It's ongoing, and that is a pre-existing contractual relationship. State Farm's counsel asked me in August 2024 if we would waive the conflict, and I said, "No."

We didn't find out that they had hired her anyway until April 1st of this year. It's a problem.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. MONTGOMERY: And as well, your Honor, if I can just add? In the contract it says, this is not just a conflict, but it's the appearance of a conflict, so this is clearly an appearance of conflict, if not a conflict itself.

THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead.

MR. TETI: The way I understood Mr. Pletcher's comments from Consumer Watchdog is that there's not necessarily a quandary for Consumer Watchdog, and that if the door's opened, they want to reserve the right to pursue questions. We don't plan to open that door, your Honor. The declaration is what it is, and it sounds like they don't plan to cross-examine her on topics outside of her declaration as

they stand, and again, the original motion was primarily to limit the testimony to not address these other topics which involve, you know, going forward regulatory texts that is not at issue in the declaration.

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She's an actuary. She's responding to objections that Consumer Watchdog has raised with respect to the actuarial analysis done by State Farm General. That's why we're offering her, to respond to those technical objections with respect to loss development factor, AIY trend, the choices that State Farm General has made, and the objections that Consumer Watchdog has levied to those choices. That's why we're proffering her, and it's relevant testimony that we really believe should be heard, and that is not a conflict with respect to that testimony.

THE COURT: If I limit the testimony, as was the, at least it was the initial request from the Department was in the alternative to exclude in the entirety, and nevertheless, this -- as counsel for Consumer Watchdog put it, the door is opened, somehow are you prepared to take that risk? I then say that you have to -- they have to go down that road.

MR. TETI: We will not be the ones to open the door, your Honor. That I can say.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, they would also be the ones not to take the risk. The ones at risk are the California Department of Insurance who have provided

1 | confidential information to Ms. Watkins.

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THE COURT: Sure. So how comfortable are you with a limiting order? Let's turn to you next.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Not very comfortable, since Consumer Watchdog has not agreed to limit their cross-examination testimony, your Honor.

THE COURT: May I ask why that you made that -- made the alternative exclusion, and not the primary request?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Because I met and conferred with Consumer Watchdog's counsel on Saturday, and he said he would take the question under advisement, but I have not heard back.

THE COURT: Okay. And I don't think you have anything further to say?

MR. PLETCHER: None. Nothing further.

THE COURT: Seems to me it could open up numerous things, and while the counsel's confident from the Carrier that it doesn't put them in sort of the target of, nevertheless, you don't know where that goes, so sometimes people find things, there are surprises. Okay. Anything further on that?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, if I may add? Consumer Watchdog has previously voiced concerns over the Department's retention of Nancy Watkins in, I believe it was September of 2024 when she was working with the Department at a rule-making hearing, and so we know that Consumer Watchdog has concerns

1 over the conflict, and I believe that they -- if they don't 2. agree to limit their cross-examination testimony, and I understand why they would not, but that is why the Department 3 4 is very concerned. 5 THE COURT: I understand. 6 MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you. 7 And I can see as a preliminary matter, I THE COURT: want to make sure that we have a comprehensive record, and I'm 8 9 having representations from counsel which I accept on the face 10 of them that it is prejudicial for them not to have the evidence received, so it puts us in a difficult spot. 11 12 MS. MCKENNEDY: It was all in my declaration, your 13 Honor. 14 Your Honor, may I be heard just briefly? MR. TETI: 15 Your Honor, I actually think the parties are aligned here. CDI and State Farm General are aligned with respect to not 16 17 opening this door, and should that door be opened, your Honor could choose to strike that testimony, or limit that testimony 18 19 to avoid this issue. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Anything? 21 MS. PRESSLEY: Your Honor? 2.2 THE COURT: Yes. 23 I would say this is a very public MS. MCKENNEDY: 24 hearing, your Honor, and so if the Department's confidential

information is stated in open court, I believe that even if

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1 you move to strike it from the transcript, it will still be 2. made public. THE COURT: Can't un-ring the bell. 3 4 MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Yes. MS. PRESSLEY: Your Honor, I just wanted to add that 6 7 I think beyond just the, limiting the testimony, our, as Ms. McKennedy said, our broader concern was the fact that Ms. 8 9 Watkins is -- has an ongoing contractual relationship 10 consulting with the Department, so to the extent she's 11 consulting with both the Department and State Farm, the concern is that it could be unfairly prejudicial if she's 12 13 using information that she's gaining from State Farm to convey 14 to the Department through the course of the proceeding, and 15 also directly, possibly communicating to the Commissioner, and that's our broader concern of having that ongoing conflict 16 17 during the proceeding. 18 THE COURT: I appreciate those concerns, but they're 19 somewhat, you know, they're speculative. I think you don't 20 have them. 21 MR. MONTGOMERY: And, your Honor, if I can just add? 22 What Ms. Pressley just stated was exactly the conflict that 23 we're concerned about. 2.4 THE COURT: Okay. We've exhausted our position on 25 that. All right.

Let me ask this before we tackle the objections matter, the preliminary ones, are more objections being -- What's happening with that? Are there gonna be more objections today?

MR. PLETCHER: Consumer Watchdog does not anticipate any additional objections or motions in limine.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PLETCHER: With the, if I can just reserve, you know, sort of late things that are coming in.

each other, just, you know, and so I'm trying to look to you as to an efficient way to sort of manage it. As I've indicated to the parties, both in writing, and on the record conference, I understand that certain things are gonna be contested and dealt with in the decision with respect to some procedural issues, and the applicable law to apply and evaluate the evidence under, but I want to certainly give you the opportunity to speak to the -- to the in limine motions not withstanding, and have us address those, and so would you like to start with that, and then -- and then if there's, you know, we'll take those in the order that you put them, one, two, three, or is better to do it another way in your mind?

MR. PLETCHER: We might even by able to sort of do

MR. PLETCHER: We might even by able to sort of do that collectively, because I think they are linked a bit, but I'll turn to my colleague, Mr. Mellino.

| 1 | THE COURS What do your to do May Mallings |
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| 1 | THE COURT: What do you want to do, Mr. Mellino? |
| 2 | What do you want to present? |
| 3 | MR. MELLINO: I think we can take them one, two, |
| 4 | three, if that works for your Honor? |
| 5 | THE COURT: That's the way you put it, so |
| 6 | MR. MELLINO: I just want to make sure, I'm not |
| 7 | positive we mentioned earlier that you saw State Farm's |
| 8 | responses to motion in limines? |
| 9 | THE COURT: I know that we got the filings, but I |
| 10 | but I I wasn't finished studying them. |
| 11 | MR. MELLINO: Okay. I'll just briefly address those, |
| 12 | I guess, in my comments. So the first motion in limine |
| 13 | focuses on State Farm's financial condition, which we believe |
| 14 | to be excluded from this hearing. Our position is that |
| 15 | California law authorizes the |
| 16 | THE REPORTER: Counsel, I Counsel? Counsel? |
| 17 | THE COURT: We can't hear you. |
| 18 | THE REPORTER: I can't hear. |
| 19 | THE COURT: You may have to move the mike a little |
| 20 | bit? Just move it to the side. |
| 21 | MR. MELLINO: Got me now? |
| 22 | THE COURT: That's better. |
| 23 | THE REPORTER: Thank you. |
| 24 | MR. MELLINO: So our position is California law |
| 25 | authorizes the Commissioner to approve interim rates only when |
| | |

current rates are plainly invalid, and State Farm originally had pled or argued that it was entitled to Variance 6 through its initial applications, but it expressly explains reliance on that variance in applying for the interim rates, and it is also never relied on Variance 10, which would apply to the claim that its current rates are -- so in the absence of reliance on either of those variances, we believe that financial conditions should be excluded.

2.2

In addition to not relying on the variances, State Farm had not, if they wanted to rely on variances, have not produced sufficient information as required by the variance, which requires, among other things, the plan to restore solvency, and a plan to return excessive charges to policyholders, which in this case would be any amounts above the maximum earned premium that were left.

We further don't think there's been admissible evidence to support State Farm's financial claims. The appellate declaration is generally seeking to shift blame to the Department for State Farm's current affairs, but --

THE REPORTER: Your Honor? Your Honor? I can't hear him.

THE COURT: Adjust that mike a little bit.

MR. MELLINO: Sorry.

THE COURT: It doesn't have to be super close to you, but it does have to point towards you.

MR. MELLINO: So we believe the appellate declaration does not provide any financial analysis, but rather a narrative of an economic viewpoint. The Ehrhart declaration discusses reinsurance issues, but doesn't really go to any claims of State Farm's financial distress, and Ms. Watkins' declaration is focused mainly on Consumer Watchdog's actuarial analysis, but like the other declarations, is not intending -- or analysis of State Farm's financial condition. Those are the only declarations in this matter.

So to sum up, we believe this evidence should be excluded, for State Farm did not produce this evidence when it was relying on Variance 6, and so to allow it to be, or any such evidence to be produced at this proceeding, we believe would be both prejudicial and possible to litigation by surprise, so for those reasons we would ask for an order excluding all evidence, testimony, or argument concerning State Farm's financial condition.

THE COURT: So let's stick with that first. Let me ask a couple questions. So accepting your premise that it was late, and you expected it and/or it was required, can you point to how you've been prejudiced in your own case in chief?

MR. MELLINO: Well, we would be prejudiced by arguing about an issue that we don't believe is actually at stake in this proceeding, which is State Farm's financial condition, and we'd be prejudiced by lacking the evidence that was not

| 1 | provided over the months of the underlying rate proceedings |
|----|--|
| 2 | when they were relying on that variance in which we requested |
| 3 | many documents concerning its financial condition that State |
| 4 | Farm refused to produce, and we still don't have those |
| 5 | documents. |
| 6 | THE COURT: But as to your first point that is during |
| 7 | the entire that the applications have been under |
| 8 | consideration, you did indicate that; is that accurate? |
| 9 | MR. MELLINO: Yes. |
| 10 | THE COURT: Okay. So it's an ongoing concern, slash, |
| 11 | objection that you have? |
| 12 | MR. MELLINO: Yes. But of course, in the underlying |
| 13 | rate applications, they were explicitly relying on Variance 6. |
| 14 | Now they're not, but they're still claiming that that same |
| 15 | evidence that goes to Variance 6 is relevant here, so. |
| 16 | THE COURT: Understood. And that was raised right at |
| 17 | the onset with the pleadings taken and directed to my |
| 18 | attention. Okay. |
| 19 | So that's as to Tier 1. You want to continue to 2 and 3, |
| 20 | and then handle them in that consolidated manner, or should we |
| 21 | stay just at the 1? |
| 22 | MR. MELLINO: I'm happy to continue, or if your Honor |
| 23 | |
| 24 | THE COURT: Find out what's easier for those who |
| 25 | have to respond? Would you like to just respond to Point |

Yeah. Let's stick with Point -- Okay. State Farm General, please?

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Thank you, your Honor. So in the MS. WELLINGTON: orders setting interim rate proceeding, the Commissioner asked this Court to address the issues in the stipulation, and one of the key issues addressed and described in the stipulation is State Farm's financial condition, in particular as it relates to the risk of an imminent financial strength ratings downgrade. We think that's very much at issue here. I think that's -- that is precisely what the Commissioner is asking this Court to address, so that's why we've addressed that issue throughout our briefing, and that's why we submitted and asked for declarations, in particular by Mr. Appel and Mr. Ehrhart explaining their position on that financial strength rating downgrade issue, so we think to exclude that evidence, would really be to ignore what the Commissioner is asking this Court to address, and what the Commissioner wants to hear evidence about.

And I think it's very important, your Honor, to keep in mind that Proposition 103 is about keeping insurance available in California, and Consumer Watchdog has made a lot of arguments, and we can debate what the proper legal standard is here, but I don't think there's any dispute that Proposition 103 is at the center of this case, and the point here is to keep insurance available in California, and the reason why

we're concerned here, the primary reason we're concerned that insurance won't remain available to State Farm General's policyholders is the risk of an imminent financial strength ratings downgrade, and this is really important for the hundreds of thousands of State Farm General policyholders with a mortgage, because it's people with a mortgage that have to get insurance from a company with a specific financial strength rating, and if, you know, State Farm General slips below that level, all of these hundreds of thousands of people might have to go out and get other insurance, and that may not be available.

2.

They might have to go with the FAIR plan, which as you know, has less insurance and is more expensive, so this is very much at the center of this proceeding. I think however you look at the legal standard, it's relevant, even under this plainly invalid standard, Proposition 103 is relevant. If something violates Proposition 103, it violates even their standard.

Now, we've explained we think that's not the standard. We think it's the fundamentally fair, adequate, reasonable, and in the interest of justice, and we think all of that certainly takes into account particularly the interest of justice standard. What matters to California consumers and policyholders in this financial strength rating issue is particularly important, and you've seen it addressed both in

the original stipulation, and in the supplemental stipulation.

We certainly don't think you should exclude this evidence

which we think will be incredibly helpful to the Commissioner

as he ultimately makes the decision here in the stipulations.

Thank you. And the Department?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor. The

Department would just add that State Farm has not actually
abandoned its variances assertion. It's still in the rate
applications, which are still pending, and even if State Farm
did withdraw the Variance 6, I think it's still incumbent upon
the Commissioner to consider the financial strength and
solvency of all insurers when reviewing rate applications.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. MELLINO: May I briefly respond to a couple of points?

THE COURT: Mm-hmm.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. MELLINO: Thank you. So we certainly agree that when a financial strength rating drops significantly it is important to the insurer that insurance is available, but that objective is fulfilled within the statutory texts, not just a generalized command that the Commissioner can feel how we wants to.

Obviously, interim rates are a big exception for, kind of outside the bounds of what prior approval would normally require, and so there are ways that State Farm could introduce

that evidence of its financial condition at these proceedings, you know, in order to argue that, and that would be through the variances. I understand that it does not explain the variances in the underlying rate application, but we are here discussing these interim rate applications, and the rate templates that we're submitting in support of that are expressly not from this variance, so we would argue that they're not at issue here.

2.4

We also argue that it's speculation about the availability of insurance if State Farm's financial strength rating was downgraded is just that, speculation. There's no evidence that other insurers would not be available to cover those people who lost their insurance through State Farm, or that it would be more expensive, and so that's pure speculation, and finally the standard for approval, we agree that the standard for approval of the stipulation is whether it's fundamentally fair and in the interest of justice, but whether an interim rate should be approved is the standard of whether the current rates are plainly invalid, so those standards work in tandem. They're not separate standards. The stipulation would be fundamentally fair, adequate, reasonable, and justified if the current rates are plainly invalid. They're not, and I'll rest that.

THE COURT: Thank you. Move to Number 2?

MR. MELLINO: Yeah. Motion in limine Number 2

concerns the supplemental stipulation. Pretty straight forward. Our objections are, first, that it was filed untimely. Your Honor, ordered that it be filed no later than April 2nd. It was not filed April 2nd. It was filed April 4th, therefore it is late. We believe it should be excluded for that reason, especially given the very tight timelines in which this hearing is held, a one or two-day delay is very significant. It does not allow us to address the differences in the supplemental stipulation.

I understand from State Farm's response that Ms. Vanessa Wells was involved in negotiating the terms of the stipulation, and that she had a family tragedy and was unable, and that contributed to the delay.

We're obviously sympathetic with Ms. Wells, but we would say State Farm has many lawyers that work on these matters, and in particular there is no reason that Ms. Wells's absence precluded State Farm or the Department from providing notice that they were continuing to work on the stipulation, or that there were still planning to file. We didn't get one on February, or on April 2nd, and the parties submitted declarations that appeared to be supporting differing ideas of what the stipulation or the final decision should be. The reason we assumed, "Well, they haven't agreed to a stipulation, so that's not gonna happen," and suddenly Friday morning without notice we get the stipulation, so we think

that's prejudicial.

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We still don't know whether it's -- We've had to prepare to argue both stipulations, because it's not clear whether the stipulation should be allowed, and then furthermore, there were no declarations submitted in support of the supplemental stipulation. I know that State Farm has argue in its response that declaration's already submitted were sufficient because they generally go to the same issues, but they were not submitted in support of that declaration. They were submitted in support of the original stipulation, which has different terms than the supplemental stipulation.

The Department's declaration is also not under those same terms, because the Department's declaration did not incorporate any non-renewals while the supplemental declaration did, so we have all these competing declarations that are arguing about different stipulations, and that stipulation came without notice, all together. I think this is prejudicial, and especially given the short timeline, we would ask that any evidence about the supplemental stipulation be excluded, and that this hearing concern the February 7th stipulation that was on the -- Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. So similar to your recitation earlier, I'm gonna ask you, are you -- is there something that you're not prepared to do given that outline?

MR. MELLINO: I mean, I would say that we prepared

the best we can in the very short time we've had, but certainly feel that we would be more prepared if we knew exactly which stipulation we were working on. We were all working all weekend, day and night, and, you know, I think it's not fair to a party to have to prepare two different types of arguments because another party submitted something late and now we don't know whether that's what we're arguing about or not, so we're prepared to do our best if we have to argue on this, but we don't feel that it would be a fair result to require that.

2.4

about the timeline and not receiving it when you anticipated, you know, working on it, but I'm trying to pinpoint what you were not able to accomplish in preparation? If there's something you can literally say that didn't happen, and what would that be? Is there something that you couldn't do? That you couldn't prepare for?

MR. MELLINO: Well, I mean, we had no chance to ask any questions about the supplemental stipulation, and again, there were no declarations submitted in support of it, no analysis submitted in support of it, so we prepared the best we can, but we don't feel like that means that we're sufficiently prepared and not prejudiced in any way by this.

THE COURT: Seems like you're doing pretty good.

Sounds like you're ready to attack them in real time at trial.

Is that not true?

2.

MR. MELLINO: I mean, I'm ready to attack the timeliness of the stipulation. We're ready to attack the original stipulation. I mean, obviously, from a legal perspective we don't believe this stipulation is justified, but, you know, this is a hearing under the EPA. You know, at the very least, one of the parties could have given us a heads up that this was still in the works, because we did immediately start working on this under the assumption that it was done.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right. State Farm General?

MS. WELLINGTON: Thank you, your Honor. So returning to the Commissioner's order setting the interim rate hearing, it did instruct CBI and State Farm General to continue discussing the issues that the Commissioner is concerned, about in particular our capital infusion from State Farm Mutual in the nonrenewal issue, and so CBI and State Farm General have continued to discuss those issues in good faith. We were able to reach a second supplemental stipulation on Friday.

We regret we couldn't get that done earlier, but there were really exigent circumstances here. This is a complicated. There's lot of parties involved. The key lawyer who'd been working on this for weeks was very unexpectedly

unable to continue, and so we regret the delay here, but we think this is in incredibly important issue, again, that the Commissioner wants to hear about. The Commissioner cares about the issues described in the supplemental stipulation, in particular the agreement between CBI and State Farm General that if and when the Commissioner enters an order approving the interim rates in the supplemental stipulation, State Farm General shall obtain a surplus note of 4 million -- 400 million dollars from State Farm Mutual, and again, this is something that, as I understand, Consumer Watchdog was asking for itself, some kind of capital infusion.

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We were able to reach that agreement. As CBI's actuary explained is directly relevant to State Farm General's continued financial health. It interacts with the rate increase, so we think it is an incredibly important issue that this Court should take evidence on, and should provide a recommendation to the Commissioner on this issue, and again, we don't think there's prejudice here, because CBI's actuary submitted a declaration on April 2nd talking directly about this 400 million dollar issue, so Consumer Watchdog has had all the evidence, that declaration is in support of this supplemental stipulation. They've had that since April 2nd.

We are not planning to submit any additional declarations. We believe the declarations our declarations that we've submitted both support the original stipulation and

the supplemental stipulation, so there's no additional evidence we're filing. The only thing that was filed on Friday is just the text of that supplemental stipulation.

2.

The supplemental stipulation also addressed the nonrenewal issue. Again, this is an issue the Commissioner raised in the discussions between the parties, asked the parties to address. This was the agreement that we were able to reach, which was to stipulate to a lower interim rate of 17 percent for the homeowner's line to take into account the CBI's actuary's view of how the nonrenewals impact Start Farm General's risk profile, so this is part of really the core issues that are of concern here, and we think they're very important for this Court to address.

We do apologize about the timing. We really were trying to get it done on Wednesday, but there were really exigent circumstances here, and all of us are hardworking in this situation.

I did want to just point out here, they do have an opportunity to address the second supplemental stipulation. They supported -- supported their arguments on that with an actuary declaration that they filed yesterday. They will have an opportunity, of course, to present evidence, and conduct a cross-examination, so there is plenty of an opportunity to be heard under the Barkley case that we cited in our briefing. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Can I ask, why nobody asked for an extension? Either the -- I mean, I won't ask you to speak for the Department. I'm going to ask them too, or said anything?

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MS. WELLINGTON: I apologize about that, your Honor. I think the problem was we thought we were gonna be able to get it done on Wednesday, and then we thought we were gonna be able to get it done, so it just, we thought we were gonna be able to get it done before Friday morning. We should have said something.

To be frank, your Honor, we thought that the CBI's actuary declaration, which expressly discussed the terms that were agreed to, indicated that the parties were trying to reach another agreement, and we apologize if that was misconstrued, and frankly, we simply had a ton going on on Wednesday with everything that we had to file, and we were really working as quickly as possible to get it done.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, I appreciate you responding to it, but I do find it troublesome, especially since it's administrative law, there's not even a required pleading format. You can literally print an e-mail, and file it, so just -- just a little learning lesson. Don't do that. Anything from the Department?

MS. MCKENNEDY: We appreciate that, your Honor, and we apologize as well. I think one of the issues here is that

we view this as on ongoing discussion trying to reach resolution of the interim rate issue, and I would say that under the Regulation 2656.1, Consumer Watchdog still has the opportunity to submit written objections if it wants to, to the supplemental stipulation. They would be due tomorrow.

2.

If they want to request a separate hearing on the supplemental stipulation, they could, although I would prefer that we get it done in this one shot, but it's unclear to me what prejudice they will have suffered, because under the regulation it's still -- it's still timely. I mean, the Department and State Farm could then turn in a new stipulation next week on yet another new issue. It's an ongoing litigation process.

And I will say, your Honor, last week all the parties were working extremely hard under an extremely set of tight deadlines. No one was lazing about, or, I mean, I'm proud of all the parties here. The fact that we're here, and we have shoes on is, you know, a good sign, your Honor.

I would also point out that I'm not clear that the regulation actually requires declarations in support of this particular stipulation. This is a stipulation to resolve an issue, not to resolve the entire rate application proceeding, and under 2656.1, Subdivision C, declarations are only required if a stipulation dispositive of the case or a settlement is proposed prior to the taking of any testimony.

If you also look at Subdivision C, there's no timing. There's no set deadline for when declarations in support of the stipulation have to be submitted. Here I would argue that the declaration of Tina Shaw is in support of the supplemental stipulation as it amends the overall prior stipulation, and it was submitted early, because in all honesty we thought that was giving CW the heads up as to the additional terms we were still trying to work out, so I don't understand CW's focus on maintaining that declarations in support of a stipulation have to be simultaneously filed with the stipulation itself. There's no regulatory requirement for that, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you. You might recall in the conference I cited to those very same provisions without finding a -- making a determination, nevertheless hearing whether -- Okay. Something in response to those comments?

MR. MELLINO: Yeah. Yeah. So I'd first like to say State Farm, you know, raised the issue of the Commissioner's order, and the Department generally did too, that it's some kind of ongoing negotiation, and they can just amend a stipulation at any time, and we specifically discussed those at the conference -- an order requiring a stipulation to file at a certain time. They could have asked for a extension. They could have put us on notice that they were still working on it. They did not.

The Department's declaration that was filed by Tina Shaw

absolutely did not give a heads up that they were still in the process of working on and signing a stipulation, giving that the time set by the Court's order had passed, and State Farm's declarations did not discuss those same terms, and to be clear the Tina Shaw declaration is not about the terms in the supplemental stipulation. That declaration did not incorporate any agreement to stop nonrenewals by State Farm, which are in the supplemental stipulation.

On the issue of 2656.1, Subdivision C, we would argue that this is an interim rate hearing, and an interim rate proceeding, you might call it, and the issue of whether State Farm should get a interim rate will be fully disposed of in this hearing, and so the requirement to file declarations should clearly apply, and while we acknowledge that there's no express timeline stated in that regulation, it's simply not logical to interpret that as somehow, "Oh, we can file the declarations whenever. We don't have to file them with the stipulation," particularly when there's a regulatory timeline of five days for a party to object to a stipulation. If -- If -- When would the parties who stipulated ever have to file it? Do they file it the same day that the party had to object? What would the party be objecting on?

And to the suggestion that we could file objections to the supplemental stipulation, and then that would trigger another hearing, I mean, I think we all realize that would be

1 Either this is a hearing about the original ridiculous. 2 stipulation, or it's about the supplemental stipulation, depending on how your Honor interprets this, but we can't --3 4 We've been working to prepare for this hearing not knowing 5 which stipulation it would be on, and it would be unreasonable to have us also be filing objections, and then preparing for 6 7 another hearing on possibly the exact same subject. I don't think that was a realistic suggestion. 8 THE COURT: You knew the first -- You knew the basis 9 10 of the issues, did you not? 11 MR. MELLITNO: Yes. There are --THE COURT: So it's not -- You just didn't know in 12 13 addition to the supplemental --14 MR. MELLINO: No. We did not, and I mean, we would 15 argue that, you know, arguably supplemental stipulations are not envisioned under the stipulation. There is no 16 envisionment of a continued negotiation or something like that 17 18 regards of what the Commissioner's order may have applied, but 19 20 THE COURT: But, again, consistent with the question 21 I asked you earlier, that's consistent with many of the 22 concerns you've raised by objection or otherwise; is that not 23 correct? Process? The law? 24 MR. MELLINO: Yes. We have many concerns about the

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process.

1 I'm not beating you up about it. THE COURT: Okay. 2 I just want to understand. Okay. Anything further? MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, if I may? I would just 3 4 add that the terms of the supplemental stipulation are further 5 protected for California consumers, and so if there is any intent to exclude the stipulation, then your Honor should 6 7 expressly ask State Farm to agree to those terms on the record when making a final determination in this matter. 8 9 THE COURT: Why don't you -- Why don't you offer 10 that? 11 I would prefer the supplemental MS. MCKENNEDY: 12 stipulation be in place, your Honor, because it contains all 13 the bells and whistles that we could come up to put in 14 writing, and have State Farm sign that. 15 THE COURT: Sure. You can confirm it on the record 16 too. You could do both, right? 17 MS. MCKENNEDY: We could read it into the record, 18 Thank you. your Honor. 19 MS. WELLINGTON: And, your Honor, we would be fine to 20 read the supplemental stipulation into the record. In our 21 view, it's closer. It's not what Consumer Watchdog wants, but 22 it is closer to what Consumer Watchdog wants, so we really 23 don't see any prejudice in the parties moving closer to each 2.4 other.

All right. Thank you. All right.

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THE COURT:

Moving on.

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MR. MELLINO: Yeah. Motion in limine Number 3. So hopefully this will be more straight forward than the last two. This goes to the declaration submitted by Tina Shaw on behalf of the Department. Specifically, the parts of the declaration that are limited to discussion of the RBC, Risk Based Capital, instructions. Under statute, Insurance Code Section 739.8, Subdivision C, "It is the judgment of the legislature that RBC instructions shall not be used by the commissioner for ratemaking nor considered or introduced as evidence in any rate proceeding, nor used by the commissioner to calculate or derive any elements of an appropriate premium level or rate of return."

In Ms. Shaw's declaration, she expressly notes that she is relying on the RBC instructions independently to calculate State Farm's RBC ratios. That independent instruction does not make it acceptable under the regulation, which specifically cites the RBC instructions as something that shall not be considered or introduced as evidence by the commissioner in a rate proceeding, and so for those reasons we would argue that the portions of her testimony about, or that were based on the RBC instructions in some way should be struck, and any further evidence should be excluded from this hearing. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Department want to start on

this one?

2.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. I believe there might be some confusion regarding what the term "RBC instructions" means statutorily. If you look at Insurance Code Section 739, Subdivision I, it says, "RBC instructions means the RBC report, including risk-based capital instructions adopted by the NAIC."

My understanding is that the RBC report itself tells insurers how to calculate their RBC ratios, and that as part of that RBC report, that overall document is what Ms. Shaw did not review, did not rely upon in independently calculating the RBC ratios. Ms. Shaw did use the same formula that is set forth in the NAIC instructions. It's set forth in other places as well. It is the only way to calculate the RBC ratios.

Ms. Shaw was merely identifying that that is where the formula is identified, but the RBC ratios are the best way to measure an insurance solvency. If we don't use the RBC ratios, there is no way for the Commissioner to assess State Farm's solvency concerns, and Variance 6, your Honor, which I believe is still in play in this rate proceeding, expressly allows the Commissioner exception to the rate-setting formula if an insurance -- an insurer's solvency is at stake. If the Commissioner has no way to measure the insurer's solvency, then Variance 6 would become just meaningless. I mean, how

else is the Commissioner supposed to do this?

2.

Ms. Shaw was very careful not to review any confidential RBC reports submitted by State Farm, or any other insurer, to my knowledge. I also believe if you look at Insurance Code Section 739.8, Subdivision A, this is State Farm's objection to make, not Consumer Watchdog's. There is a concern with confidentiality that State Farm may choose to raise, however, they already put their solvency issues at issue in this proceeding, and they've already raised the RBC ratio issue themselves in their initial interim rate request, and so I believe Ms. Shaw's declaration is exactly on point to addressing the Commissioner's orders request that we consider further information.

And finally, I would note that your case management order requested that the parties should endeavor to meet and confer on the issue of excluding witnesses on the hearing, and counsel for CW failed to do that.

THE COURT: Okay. State Farm?

MS. WELLINGTON: Our understanding here is that the RBC information that is used in this declaration is from State Farm General's annual report. That's publicly available information. We don't view there to be any legal prohibition. If you read the text of what Consumer Watchdog is objecting about, it says, you know, you can't disclose RBC information that is legally protected. This is not legally protected

information. It is literally in State Farm's annual statement. That's our understanding at least of where this information came from.

We don't think there's any legal reason why it can't be used to calculate these RBC ratios, so we don't actually really understand what the objection here is. We do agree that there is confidential information related to the RBC calculations, but again, that's not in this report, so we don't have any objection to using public information here, and to be fair, we think that that's what all of the party's witnesses are relying on is this publicly available RBC information, including what Mr. Appel used in his declaration?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, may I add one thing that I forgot to mention? I apologize for that.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. MCKENNEDY: The RBC ratios were not used by Ms. Shaw to set the rate itself that -- in her declaration. She is recommending adoption of the interim rates, but she's not using the RBC rations as a rate-making tool, if that makes sense? She's just using the RBC rations to address the solvency concerns.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MELLINO: Yes. Yes. So we note that RBC ratios are not directly relevant to rate-making, in so far as this is a proceeding about interim rates, and whether they're

acceptable, and State Farm's current rates.

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Again, I recognize that Ms. McKennedy is raising that Variance 6 is still at issue in the underlying proceedings. We still believe it's not at issue in this proceeding. State Farm could have submitted some rate term requests pursuant to Variance 6, and things would look differently now. They did not. That was a purposeful choice, and they should be held to that, and --

THE COURT: What do you have to say that applies to Ms. McKennedy's point that the declarant -- the declarant was speaking to the solvency as a general proposition?

MR. MELLINO: Well, again, we would say that's a Variance 6 issue. That's not a issue here, and furthermore to the extent that policy -- in the extent this was a Variance 6 proceeding, the regulation would not override the statute. It would be the other way.

Now, we also recognize that there seems to be some kind of conflict if the Commissioner is required to investigate solvency but there's a statute prohibiting that, but that's the determination of the legislature, and that's what we have to go with, so the code section plainly states judgment of the legislature that RBC instructions shall not be used or considered as evidence, so even if this was a variance proceeding, that statute would still supercede any alternative.

1 Okay. Anything further? THE COURT: 2. MS. MCKENNEDY: No. 3 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 4 As to your March 25th objections, and Consumer Watchdog's 5 objections, together with your subsequent motion of April 7th objections, do you want those -- How do you envision those 6 7 being addressed? Did you, I mean, you have objections in the case in chief itself, so, but are you -- are you looking, you 8 9 know, with most of the motions from yesterday, to strike, and 10 a motion for sanctions, that's succinct as to what you're trying to accomplish procedurally. You want to start -- You 11 12 want to address that now? 13 MR. MELLINO: I will defer to Mr. Pletcher. 14 MR. PLETCHER: Yes. With respect to the objections? 15 THE COURT: Your initial ones? The initial objection. 16 MR. PLETCHER: Yeah. 17 believe those will be taken up. To the extent there's still 18 apply as new files some in, I think they'll be taken up over 19 the course of this hearing. 20 THE COURT: Yeah. What I was saying is what I said 21 earlier, you know, there's some overlap in some things, so I'm 22 just trying to see what you want to address with your actual 23 motion for relief? 2.4 MR. PLETCHER: Right. As to our motion to strike, 25 you know, that goes to the late filings, and the procedural

problems. That's certainly something we intend to argue, and you know, we would certainly invite a strike now.

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We understand that this is an administrative proceeding where you may want to hear the record before you decide to do that, but that could also be a way to go. I don't think that needs to be resolved at this moment, but we're prepared to argue it either way.

As to the sanctions, that's something we would like some additional time to prepare. We just wanted to give notice that we thought this was a significant violation that involved significant prejudice, and that we had a moment to return to that issue to further address that.

THE COURT: Okay. So if you want -- If there's anything you want to add to those pieces, you're more to welcome to do so now, and you can -- you're not prejudiced from supplementing that later, so what do you want to do?

MR. PLETCHER: Nothing to add at this moment, because so much of the dispute or the issues surrounding late filings was addressed by Mr. Mellino, but I believe it's something we will be addressing throughout.

THE COURT: All right. And so I will sort of consolidate that also with the letter of March 28th as being -- encompassing those pieces.

MR. PLETCHER: I think that makes sense, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anything that the parties want

to speak to those particular matters raised by Consumer

Watchdog at this time? You can make some preliminary comments
in response and/or the only ones you are gonna make in
response if that's what you want to do. It's up to you.

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MR. MADDIGAN: We'd like to speak to it briefly, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yeah. Please, go ahead.

MR. MADDIGAN: This is in connection with the motion to strike that was filed yesterday. We filed our opposition this morning.

There are really two components to that, your Honor. The first is with respect to these allegedly late filings. The basis of that is submitting something electronically after the 4:30 deadline for submitting things in paper filings, and as we laid out in our papers, all the parties have been doing that, including Consumer Watchdog, so there's no basis for finding those filings to be -- to be late as has been the practice of the parties that everyone has followed.

And the second point that's the basis of the motion, your Honor, is the stipulation, which has already been addressed, so I won't belabor that, but in brief, there's really no basis for granting the motion to strike, and certainly no basis for sanctions, which we're happy to address if and when that is formally made, which hopefully it will not be.

THE COURT: Anything from the Department?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, I actually do have a request for clarification from the Court. One of the complaints that Consumer Watchdog makes in its motion for sanctions is that the Department and State Farm have been including the Commissioner on our proofs of service in this matter, but your Honor, I can't speak for State Farm, but the Department is doing that, because the Administrative Hearing Bureau is doing that on your proofs of service, so we thought that that is what the Court would like us to do.

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There is no ex parte violation by including the Commissioner on any publicly-filed pleading that is also being simultaneously served on all parties and filed with the Court, however, Consumer Watchdog raised the issue, and so I would like to request clarification. Is this something that the Court would like the parties to stop doing?

THE COURT: I will answer that, but I'm gonna see if there's any further comments.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. PLETCHER: Just very briefly with respect to the motion to strike, we realize that we're talking about hours here, not days or weeks, and that's certainly not, you know, a position that we would normally take, but because of compressed schedule, this is a time where hours mattered, and mattered greatly.

With respect to the service issue, this was something

that we wanted to raise, perhaps just to get clarification about Consumer Watchdog has not been serving the Commissioner. If that's gonna be the practice, we're happy to do so, but we understood from one of the early notices from AHB that we were not supposed to do that. We might have misunderstood it, but we want to make sure all three parties are on the same footing with respect to whether or not the Commissioner should be served.

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THE COURT: I believe you're correct in the sense that I confirmed the application regulation in the notice of hearing, if I'm not mistaken, but go ahead. Anything further on that?

MR. PLETCHER: No. That's it on that issue.

THE COURT: Just a moment. Something more?

MS. MCKENNEDY: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. So I -- I appreciate being alerted to that. I don't have an exact answer, because I didn't know until I read it on your paperwork, and I did put in motion requiring how that came to be, so I would speculate to tell you why there are additional noticing included in the service, but I can share with you as a general proposition that the support staff have typically been liberal in courtesy copying when requested.

I don't know about the Commissioner's Office, because that's -- that has not been something that I've seen. For

example, when we're having workers compensation cases, the Workers Compensation Insurance Rating Bureau sometimes will not choose to be a party. They have the option to do that, but they nevertheless want to be courtesy copied, and so I can only indicate to you that that -- they would not necessarily think if something was irregular, absent an instruction, but I appreciate that the optics are not good with that.

I will also share that once we issue something, it's in the public record anyway, and anybody can see it, and as to their adherence as to what their obligations are, that's up to them to make that determination, it's not before to render a decision, but I will instruct that correction me made, and so that the -- to the extent that somehow that is, that those documents are sought by others, they have other means to do so, because we want to make sure it's absolutely clear.

I will also include in my comments so it is absolutely clear in the record, I have had no contact as far as substance with either the Department or any party in any manner other than on the record or through notice, order, I haven't had a decision yet, and the only contact I have is -- is with respect to the Department providing support, infrastructure support, or what we're sitting here today doing, and arranging for those kind of things, and that's not -- That's done through our process of liaison to notice the parties what happens, so is there any question whatsoever about that?

1 I quess our remaining question would MR. PLETCHER: 2 be as a potential remedy as you consider this issue, would you 3 consider giving us leave to file what has been, you know, 4 previously filed on the other parties on the service list, 5 just so everything on the same -- the footing? 6 THE COURT: Is there any comment about that? 7 I was just going to say it's not a MS. MCKENNEDY: 8 filing. It's just a service. 9 It's a service. THE COURT: 10 MS. MCKENNEDY: And the Department would not object, 11 so --12 I don't know that you even need to -- I THE COURT: 13 mean, it doesn't have to be a formal service if you're 14 providing a courtesy copy to another party, but you can think 15 about what you're comfortable with in that regard. I don't 16 want to instruct you, cause I am in agreement with you with 17 respect to being very cautious with regard to the separation 18 of functions, especially in the context of an actual matter 19 being litigated in front of me, so I don't -- I don't want to 20 make that worse than -- than -- than your concern has been 21 I don't think -- I'm not aware of anything 22 substantively that effects my role, but if I did, I will tell 23 you. 24 MR. PLETCHER: Thank you. I appreciate that.

we're not seeking instructions, just to the extent that that

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might violate the prior order, would just seek leave so that we could consider whether we --

THE COURT: -- I see what you mean. Let me think about that, cause I don't wanna -- I don't want to -- It has some implications for you of others adhering to their own obligations, so to the extent there was a mistake that was -- that occurred, given my understanding of what I said, I don't want to -- I don't wanna -- I don't wanna -- I don't wanna further it, but I understand why you're saying what you're saying.

MR. PLETCHER: Thank you, your Honor. And we appreciate it. It's a bit tricky.

THE COURT: Yeah? Yes?

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MS. PRESSLEY: I just wanted to add, I think the reason the confusion came up is this was highly unusual where the Commissioner stepped in and had the conferences, so we were serving -- we were serving communications at that time. I think our position has been that once everything was noticed and gone to Stage B, typically the Commissioner as the decision-maker would not be copied on ongoing, you know, discovery disputes.

There are procedures in the regulations that deal with if they're not satisfied -- if a party's not satisfied with your Honor's rulings on evidentiary issues or motions to compel to seek interim from the Commissioner but generally, the record

is developed fully, and then you issue a proposed decision, and the whole package would then go to the Commissioner, so our concern has been there is no filings at this point, the Commissioner doesn't have -- doesn't even know that we've made filings, but so, I think our preference would be going forward to follow the procedure as it's contemplated under the Government Code, and the regulations that the Commissioner acting as the decision-maker would get the final record, not ongoing, you know, updates on --

THE COURT: -- The general outline is correct.

MS. PRESSLEY: Yes.

THE COURT: And that is what I was indicating when I made the statements that I did. My only pause was the catching them up with things, and I'm not comfortable with that. I think that we should just leave it the way it is. Stop doing that practice. It should not have happened.

There's a lot of reason to speculate as to why it is, and I'm also consistent with what you were indicating because the way it positioned itself procedurally was not one that they normally would see, you know, people copy and paste, so I don't really have any other actions than that, but I would rather the optics be absolutely untarnished, so I think that we should -- The Commissioner's office, to the extent there's, you know, it will go up, they will -- they have, as the regulations contemplate, the decision by the Commissioner it

will be based on the record that the Commissioner's Office receives, so that's the entirety of the record at that time, and I'm confident that's what they'll be looking at, rather than some sort of mishmash of stuff that they received in the interim, whether intentionally or otherwise, and I can't speak to what they've done with those or anything.

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All I can tell you is what I did, and that is that I found out because you mentioned it, so something more from anybody?

MR. MONTGOMERY: We're just wondering, your Honor, if this might be a good time to take a break?

THE COURT: Getting tired. Sure. Why don't we -- We've blown through a lot of time. It's slow going, but we're getting there.

What do we have left here on -- We have the -- We've just addressed your -- Is there any other moving matter that -- any moving papers, request for relief, that we haven't talked about?

MR. PLETCHER: Your Honor, in the nature of preliminary evidentiary objections or motions in limine, Consumer Watchdog has a response to State Farm's motion.

THE COURT: All right. Do you want to start with any comments from State Farm first, or -- furtherance of that request?

MR. TETI: This is regarding State Farm's motion to

1 strike what was filed on April 2nd; is that right? 2 MS. PRESSLEY: Yes, the motion to strike portions of Consumer Watchdog's objections to extent concern --3 4 THE COURT: -- Yes. It was lodged on April 2nd. Ιt 5 was actually filed on April 3rd, because of the timing of 6 everything, so, yes. 7 MS. PRESSLEY: Correct. MR. TETI: Yes. We can address the -- We can address 8 9 this motion now, or after the break, your Honor, would be 10 preferable for State Farm? If you need it for prep time. I'm just 11 THE COURT: thinking because of 11:30, we have the option of taking an 12 13 early lunch, and then breaking completely, so we don't have to 14 take it up now. We can take it up when we get back, but if we 15 take it up now, it might save us a little time when we get back? 16 17 MR. TETI: We would like to save time, but if your 18 Honor is amenable to the earlier lunch, that would be great? 19 THE COURT: You want to take time. That is fine. 20 We'll do that. I'm not gonna jam you up. 21 MR. TETI: Thank you, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. So how about an early lunch. 23 usually take a long lunch, because people have things to do, 2.4 and I've also asked you to talk about the exhibits. 25 Did you all get a sheet as to places you can go to lunch?

MR. TETI: I don't believe so, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Then we'll bring it out if you just wait here, like, after I step off? The secretary will bring out the cheat sheet for you, but how about if we come back at 1:00 o'clock? Is there any concerns about that?

MS. MCKENNEDY: That's fine, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. So we are recessed until 1:00 o'clock.

(Pause in the proceedings from 11:36 a.m.

until 1:04 p.m.)

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TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 2025

AFTERNOON SESSION

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THE COURT: Please be seated. All right. Back on record after a recess for lunch. Parties did not take a morning break, and consistent with traditional practice we took a longer lunch resuming at approximately 1:00 o'clock or just thereafter in the matters of State Farm General Insurance Company, the Applicant, for Case Numbers PA-2024-00011, and PA-2024-00012, and PA-2024-00013.

Prior to taking the recess we had heard oral argument on a series of outstanding motions, and we had agreed to resume that process in order to get through those that were pending upon coming back from the break. So with that, we had planned

1 to take up State Farm's -- State Farm's motion, and are you 2 ready now, Counsel, to speak to that? MR. TETI: Yes, your Honor. 3 Thank you. 4 Your Honor, State Farm General withdraws it's motion to 5 Hopefully this helps move things along. We noted strike. that in Consumer Watchdog's opposition brief acknowledged that 6 7 it was not presenting this material for the truth of the matter. As with any other piece of evidence offered in the 8 9 course of this proceeding, we reserve our rights to object as 10 appropriate, but we do withdraw this motion. THE COURT: All right. The withdrawal, is there 11 12 anything to be mentioned by the other parties as to their 13 withdrawal? 14 No, your Honor. MS. PRESSLEY: 15 MR. MONTGOMERY: Sounds good to us. 16 THE COURT: All right. The withdrawal is accepted. 17 I got an updated docket report, and I just wanted to 18 clarify with respect to the Department's motion that we 19 discussed earlier, prior to the break, was there any written 20 response filed by State Farm in that, or was it -- did you -did you respond solely orally? 21 22 Cause I have a -- I have your response to the motions in 23 limine generally, which was just -- was filed today, and is 2.4 that incorporated in that, or does that speak only to the --25

MR. TETI: -- Yes, your Honor. It is incorporated in

that. It's in the first section of that document.

THE COURT: Okay. So I'm gonna have to look at that in a few minutes in more depth since it came in today.

All right. Reviewing other business, you have your outstanding, meaning State Farm General has outstanding requests also for personal notice of certain exhibits?

MR. TETI: Yes, your Honor. We believe that can be addressed in connection with the meet and confer process that's underway. We connected with Consumer Watchdog about that during the lunch, and we have a plan for identifying the documents which we'd stipulate to being admitted in evidence, and trust that that process will work its course today efficiently, and that we can reach agreement on a lot of that.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. So would you anticipate having that ready later this afternoon, or is that something that's gonna spill into tomorrow?

MR. TETI: I think we're striving to do that, your Honor. That's where we hope to get that done today.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TETI: And just to clarify, the material that's part of that request for official notice, that's included in the exhibits, and so that -- that would be -- that would help to resolve that -- that request essentially.

THE COURT: Okay. So that we're clear just on the procedure, when you get to the point when you're ready to do

that, we can state orally in the record. It's very helpful for us to be able to identify the specific ones that are coming in so that the reporter has something to look at in connection with doing that, and so it just doesn't become a mess on the -- on the record.

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MR. TETI: The current -- Yes, your Honor. To address that, the current plan is to have a list of the documents that will come in, so hopefully that will result in --

THE COURT: -- Perfect. Thank you for cooperating and working on that today.

Okay. Is there something else that we need to address with respect to the moving papers that we haven't talked about? Going? Going? Okay. Very well.

So what I'm gonna do is we're gonna take another recess, but hopefully brief. I just want to make sure that I have looked at State Farm General's written material in connection with those things that we talked about earlier that the filing was only earlier today, and then I'll come back on.

In the interim while we're on that, maybe you could work further on your exhibit work, and try to get that in order. If you need to move to a room in order to do that, as a reminder, you don't know what's being captured by audio and visual in this room, you know? Simply indicate to someone here on the staff that -- that you're doing that, so that I

1 know, okay? 2. Right now we are going off the record, and let's come 3 back at -- It says ten after on that clock, and I don't have 4 another one, is that about right? 10 after the hour? 5 MS. MCKENNEDY: Yes. THE COURT: Let's come back at 1:30? Is 1:30 too 6 7 fast? Okay. Hopefully. Off the record. 8 (Pause in the proceedings from 1:10 p.m. 9 until 1:36 p.m.) 10 THE COURT: Please be seated. Oh, please be seated. 11 I'm sorry. On the record. Back on the record after a brief break. 12 Allow the parties to confer further, and for additional study 13 14 on some filings that came in today. We are on -- here on the 15 matter of the applications from State Farm General Insurance Company, Cases PA-2024-00011, PA-2024-00012, and 16 PA-2024-00013. 17 18 Before I revisit the various motions that we talked about 19 earlier on the calendar today, is there anything I need to be 20 updated on? Okay. 21 So starting with the motion to disqualify Watkins, I 22 considered this matter carefully. In the context of this 23 motion, presumptions arising under Evidence Code 605 and 606,

as well as case law, imposed on the party against whom it

operates the burden of proof as to the non-existence of a

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presumed fact. Because I find the confidential information was provided by Nancy Watkins as an expert, the presumption applies to also find the confidential information was shared by Watkins under the facts so presumed and established.

Applicant did not rebut the presumption that Watkins' testimony should not be excluded. The purpose of the law, indeed the presumptions themselves, is to implement public policy protecting confidential communications in its broader concept can simply lead evidence to be offered.

Therefore I am granting the motion as to the disqualification, exclusion if you will, to track the language of the motion itself, and I am doing so with the note to remind everybody this is an in limine ruling, which can be revisited at any time during the hearing, and I also will solicit for an offer of proof from State Farm, which I would expect is consistent with the declaration, but I wanted to see if that's true?

MR. TETI: An offer of proof with regard to?

THE COURT: So I'm -- want to make an offer of proof since I'm excluding?

MR. TETI: Yes, your Honor. Well, your Honor, first, if your Honor has considered the potential to manage the -Ms. Watkins' testimony in the context of this hearing with the potential of a sealed proceeding, in which if any questions should arise that would potentially implicate this -- this

potential conflict, that she can so testify in a sealed manner. She can advise the Court that this question would solicit that material, and the Court can manage the proceedings accordingly, should that even arise, which again, we believe would be speculation.

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Second, the material that CBI submitted in connection with this motion does not provide any evidence that any confidential information was in fact shared at all, and I think they acknowledge that they don't believe it has been. I understand the presumption your Honor mentioned, but I want to underscore that that is what the record is.

And then third, we would -- we would ask that the declaration that has been provided by Ms. Watkins and has not been objected to by the Department would come in, because, again, this is testimony that addressed Consumer Watchdog's actuary issues with the actuarial model that is before your Honor, and it is extremely prejudicial to exclude this evidence, and we believe that it's important that that discussion come in.

It has been responded to in the form of argument by Consumer Watchdog, and an additional declaration that Mr. Armstrong strong for Consumer Watchdog submitted last night, so it has been responded to. They've had an opportunity to respond to all these actuarial matters that, again, are not being objected to by CBI, so we would hope that

your Honor consider those three -- those three considerations here in ruling on this.

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THE COURT: I did consider those things, but if you look to the papers, contrary to what I understood your representations to just be, the Department specifically indicates that, "During the course of her consulting work with the Department, Ms. Watkins has received, and is continuing to receive confidential information relating to the Department's internal processes, as well as confidential information received from industry and considered on pursuant to Insurance Code Sections 735.5 and 129.19," which was reiterated in the representations which I accepted as true from counsel earlier today.

That doesn't prevent the parties from trying to work on this. Like I said, in limine motions, broadly as to all of them, can be revisited during trial, so you guys can work on something to see if you can present something that would be okay, and I'll deal with it at that time. You can also attempt to change my mind if you think that something has been left out.

I think that part of what, you know, I tried to explain here in making the ruling itself is that while you've included a number of things in order to indicate that -- that it shouldn't be considered because of the nature of the -- of what this witness may speak to, that isn't necessarily the

entire analysis because of the burden shifting with respect to the presumption, so you can look at that again. You can raise it again in due course if -- I prompted you to indicate if you're gonna make an offer of proof now, you don't have to. You can do it then, like, when you were gonna present that testimony, that's fine, but you may want to do that so that's -- that's in the record, and the parties in talking may want to talk about that, because of course the down side to having an offer of proof in the record is that if my ruling ultimately is not maintained, then you didn't have an opportunity necessarily to really deal with that or wrestle with that, and that's just a reality, so you might want to think about it.

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I will note for the parties, and for the Department's purposes, although I did not bear on my decision-making, you might want to look at the Code of Professional Conduct of the American Academy of Actuaries. Again, it didn't -- wasn't considered in connection with making the decision. I have already told you what I based that on, but it seems to confirm the results.

Moving on, anything more anyone wants to say on that, or on that topic?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Like I said, you guys are good at it, so you can work on it. Let me know.

And just to be clear, to just follow-up to make sense to ensure that we understand the disqualification is broad, so it excludes the testimony which reaches down to the declaration, so essentially, and in fact, I'll just make it instruct --

MS. MCKENNEDY: -- Thank you, your Honor.

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So financial condition motion in limine, THE COURT: that's at least what I kind of titled it to deal with it, and the relevancy of the supplemental stipulation which has been addressed together, I, from Consumer Watchdog, I, as I've kind of indicated in asking questions about this, do respect many of the points that are raised, but I am also very aware, and I want to respect that we're not getting too far ahead in -from deciding specific evidentiary issues, because this form of law and motion is not meant to replace dispositive motions, so your ultimate outcome would be the weight of the case essentially, by virtue of the fact papers have been filed in connection with the series of the things you have raised that actually said that, which you are fully reminded repeatedly, you can continue to argue and are not prejudiced, but I'm not prepared to grant those two pieces, and then curtail our evidentiary presentation such that we don't have a complete record upon which to wrestle with them.

And in fact, if you are faced with points in the evidentiary presentation where you specifically feel that those arguments are applicable to some prejudice that you

would not have otherwise faced, certainly, as with the earlier motion, you are free to raise those, and I will otherwise, however, also include these issues with the general ones that there's some overlay and overlap, as I've also mentioned, and your objections and other concerns when I wrestled with the decision itself, so whether that's characterized as some sort of dispositive motion, it's then taken under submission, really probably is another mechanics thing that is less important to the fact that I will address it in the decision in a more in depth manner, but when it comes to those fist two, the financial condition in one, and relevancy of the supplemental stipulation in two, I don't want to curtail at the outset our ability to consider the evidence when it's being proffered, so those are denied.

The third is more troubling, the RBC, so I'm not going to rule on this now. Instead I'm going to take a slightly different route with it, which is in keeping with the idea that with in limine motions you want to try to look for alternatives that are reasonable to certainly dispositive outcomes, and I think that I'm going to entertain a form of voir dire when that -- when that is brought up for -- in evidence, by the Plaintiffs, slash, witnesses, and we'll wrestle with it then.

Any comments as to that?

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MS. MCKENNEDY: No, your Honor. Thank you.

1 THE COURT: Consumer Watchdog? 2. MR. PLETCHER: No, your Honor. Thank you. 3 And from State Farm General? Anything? THE COURT: 4 MR. TETI: No, your Honor. Thank you. 5 THE COURT: All right. So that moves us into, I think, back to the parties and where they're at with their 6 7 exhibit admissions and managing the exhibits? MR. TETI: Your Honor, I can -- I can weigh in on 8 9 In the break we were able to have productive meet and 10 confer discussions so that the witnesses that we, perhaps 11 witness or witnesses that we expect to testify today, the parties have stipulated that the exhibits associated with 12 13 those witnesses would be admissible, so we've addressed 14 today's exhibits and witnesses. 15 As for the balance of the items on the exhibit list, we 16 are anticipating being able to stipulate to the vast majority Many of them were SIR filings, for example, or other 17 of them. 18 administrative records, so we've created a list, and we've 19 sent it to the other side, and we're working to catalogue that 20 list. 21 We expect the results of that list probably to be 22 completed by tomorrow morning, but for the purposes today, 23 your Honor, we're able to stipulate to admission --2.4 admissibility of the exhibits that we expect to be used for

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the witnesses today.

| 1 | THE COURT: All right. Anything to add to those |
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| 2 | comments from counsel for the Department or Consumer Watchdog? |
| 3 | MS. PRESSLEY: Yes, your Honor. I just wanted to |
| 4 | clarify that was for the exhibits that have already been |
| 5 | proffered on behalf of the witnesses that are appearing today, |
| 6 | but if there's additional exhibits they're planning to |
| 7 | introduce on additional direct, we have we haven't reached |
| 8 | any stipulations. These are just the ones that were on their |
| 9 | exhibit list as of now for the two witnesses that might be |
| 10 | testifying today. |
| 11 | THE COURT: Okay. Is that consistent with your |
| 12 | expectations, Ms. McKennedy? |
| 13 | MS. MCKENNEDY: Yes, your Honor. |
| 14 | MR. TETI: Yes, your Honor. |
| 15 | THE COURT: All right. Very good. So have you Do |
| 16 | you have that list ready to read into the record now? |
| 17 | MR. TETI: We do. |
| 18 | MR. MADDIGAN: Your Honor, I was just going to do |
| 19 | that at the beginning of each witness, but I could do it now, |
| 20 | if you prefer? |
| 21 | THE COURT: We can do it either way. Usually we do |
| 22 | them kind of wholesale, but that's not a rule, that's just so |
| 23 | many people have fallen into the practice of doing. |
| 24 | MR. MADDIGAN: No problem. I can do it now. |
| 25 | THE COURT: That way we can Go ahead. |

| 1 | MR. MADDIGAN: So the exhibits that are being |
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| 2 | discussed for the witnesses today are Exhibit 103, the |
| 3 | declaration of David Appel. |
| 4 | Exhibit 104, which is his CV. |
| 5 | Exhibit 105, which is CW's letter to Commissioner Lara |
| 6 | dated February 26th, 2025. |
| 7 | Exhibit 106, which is State Farm's financial strength |
| 8 | rating from AM Best dated March 28th, 2025. |
| 9 | Exhibit 107, which is an S&P credit watch announcement |
| 10 | dated February 25, 2025. |
| 11 | And Exhibit 108, which is CW's objections to the two-way |
| 12 | stipulation to interim rate. |
| 13 | Those are the Mr. Appel, Dr. Appel's declaration, and |
| 14 | exhibits to the declaration. |
| 15 | I don't know if we'll get to Mr. Ehrhart today, but if we |
| 16 | do, the exhibits that have been stipulated to in connection |
| 17 | with Mr. Ehrhart are Exhibit 109, which is his declaration, |
| 18 | and Exhibit 101, which is the stipulation to the interim rate. |
| 19 | THE COURT: All right. Let me check with the |
| 20 | reporter. Is there any clarifications you need in connection |
| 21 | with the review by counsel? |
| 22 | THE REPORTER: One second, your Honor. |
| 23 | (Brief pause in the proceedings.) |
| 24 | THE REPORTER: No thank you, your Honor. |
| 25 | THE COURT: All right. Very good. |

1 So as to the stipulation to -- for admission of the 2. exhibits that were referenced by counsel, from the Department, 3 so stipulated? 4 MS. MCKENNEDY: Yes, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: And from Consumer Watchdog? 6 MS. PRESSLEY: Yes, your Honor. So stipulated. 7 THE COURT: Is that a yes? MS. PRESSLEY: 8 Yes. 9 Okay. Thank you very much, so those THE COURT: 10 exhibits are received. 11 MS. MADDIGAN: Thank you. 12 THE COURT: So now we're going to get into the 13 presentation of evidence. We're finally at that exciting 14 point. Maybe some folks can wake up a little bit. Things 15 that aren't just referred to on paper and in theory. 16 With respect to media coverage in the room, has -- has --17 Let me ask this. Have they seen a copy of the media order? 18 JUDGE LATIMER: The order on court room management 19 has been published in AHB's website, but the media 20 representatives here have not received a copy. 21 THE COURT: Okay. So for the media's purposes in 22 coverage of today 's proceedings, and ongoing until we have 23 completed, now that we're getting into the evidentiary phase 2.4 of this, and the presentation by the parties of their live

witnesses, there may be issues that come up, but as a standing

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matter, when -- when you're taking your videography, I guess they still call it that, or any audio, if the attorneys are conferring between themselves privately, please do not include that in your coverage, and if I give instructions otherwise as to some sort of limitation, please honor that, or indicate to me that you have to -- you want to express some position about it so that we can deal with it, and we will.

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Is there anything from counsel on that that they want reinforced? No?

Okay. Who's going to be calling the first witness? Who will it be?

MR. MADDIGAN: Were we going to do opening statements, your Honor?

THE COURT: Oh, yeah. Thanks for reminding me.

MR. PLETCHER: And, your Honor, one brief housekeeping point, if I may? We discussed this over this weekend. I understand it has been the practice at prior rate hearings that actuaries -- party's actuaries are not excluded from the proceedings, and I also note your order regarding exclusion of witnesses. We would certainly appreciate the ability to to have that resource available to us, and would, you know, certainly not object to any other party having their actuary present for the testimony of other witnesses.

THE COURT: So I asked the parties to talk about it.

Is there any difference in that? There's been no interest

1 raised in doing so? 2. MR. PLETCHER: Not that I'm clear. I just wanted to 3 make that clear. 4 MS. MCKENNEDY: Agreed, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Yeah. There's no -- There's no --MR. MADDIGAN: -- We have no objection to the 6 7 witnesses being present. THE COURT: All right. So consistent with California 8 9 law anyway, so, and with opening remarks, as I indicated 10 previously, you can make them now, or if you want to defer to when you're calling your own witness, you may do so, or if you 11 simply don't want to make them, that's fine too. We'll start 12 13 with the Applicant? 14 MS. WELLINGTON: Thank you, your Honor, and I was 15 planning to make opening remarks regarding the whole case if that's all right with you? 16 17 THE COURT: Sure. 18 MS. WELLINGTON: So we're here before you, your 19 Honor, to address an emergency situation. State Farm General 20 has proudly provided homeowner and other property insurance in 21 the State of California for more than 60 years, but no insurer 22 can stay in business if it pays more in claims than it 23 collects in premiums year after year. 2.4 That's been the case for State Farm General in California

for a decade. During that period State Farm General's

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financial position has steadily declined. For every \$1 dollar it has received in premiums, it has paid out \$1.26 in claims and expenses. State Farm General's surplus, which is the money that's available to pay claims has fallen from about 4 billion in 2015 to about 1 billion in 2024.

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This is a serious situation. It has only been exacerbated by the wild fires in Los Angeles. State Farm General is committed to supporting the Los Angeles homeowners who have tragically lost their homes, and it is estimated it will pay about 7 billion dollars in claims.

Fortunately, the critical reinsurance that State Farm

General has purchased will cover a significant portion, but
the fire losses will further reduce State Farm General's
surplus. Following the fires in Los Angeles, State Farm

General has estimated that its surplus will decline to about
600 million dollars. That's down from 4 billion.

State Farm General filed applications in mid-2024 seeking rate increases for its homeowners, non-tenant, HO-3, renter condo tenant, and renter dwelling line. These rate increases would help State Farm stabilize and rebuild its surplus to continue to be there for its policyholders, but the 2024 rate applications remain pending until a full rate hearing, and State Farm General doesn't know when its rate applications will be resolved. Its 2024 rate application, for example, was not resolved until 2022. That's eight years later.

In light of these circumstances, State Farm General has asked the Commissioner to approve an interim rate which would remain in place until State Farm General's rate applications were decided. Rate increases were needed before the Los Angeles wildfires, and a rate increase is certainly needed now.

The rate-- More wildfires like the ones in Los Angeles could happen at any time. An interim rate poses no risk to policyholders, because if the final rate ends up being lower than the interim rate, policyholders will be entitled to a refund of the difference with interest.

Denying the interim rate in contrast will hurt the California insurance market as a whole, and deeply impact State Farm General's policyholders. State Farm General's surplus is now at a point where it gravely threatens the company's financial strength. This matters to all of State Farm General's policyholders, because it means the company has fewer resources to pay claims in the event of another catastrophe like the recent Los Angeles wildfires.

But it matters in particular to the hundreds of thousands of State Farm General policyholders who have a mortgage. When homeowners take out a mortgage, they are generally required to purchase homeowner's insurance from a company that has a significant financial strength rating. That makes sense, because the bank wants to ensure if there's a fire or some

other loss, the insurance company can pay.

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The two main rating agencies that banks rely on are AM Best and S&P. If an insurance company doesn't meet a specific rating from one of these two agencies, then homeowners with a mortgage cannot use that insurance.

AM Best has already downgraded State Farm General's rating from an 'A' to a 'B', and S&P just issued a credit watch with negative implications which S&P says could lead to a ratings downgrade by multiple notches. If that happens, it would mean the hundreds of thousands of State Farm General policyholders may have to find new insurance.

That would send a shockwave through the California market, and it simply wouldn't be possible for many of these homeowners to find new insurance, and they'd be forced onto the FAIR plain which provides less robust coverage at a higher price. State Farm General seeks to avoid this result and to again be self-sufficient in the California market, and the interim rate serves that goal.

As your Honor is aware, State Farm General and CDI entered into a supplemental stipulation on Friday. Under the terms of the supplemental stipulation the parties agree that if and when the Commissioner enters an order approving the interim rates agreed to in that stipulation, State Farm General will obtain capital from its parent company, State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, in the form of a 400

million dollar surplus note.

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CDI's actuary concludes the combination of a 4 million dollar surplus note, and a 17 percent interim rate increase will help address State Farm General's financial condition. In the supplemental stipulation CDI acknowledges State Farm General's position that it cannot pause its nonrenewal program initiated in March 2024 and nearing completion, because State Farm General must reduce its risk exposure in the California market given its declining surplus, and the increasing risk of catastrophic loss in California.

CDI has proposed a 17 percent interim rate increase for homeowners instead of the originally requested 22 percent, which CDI believes will account for these nonrenewals. State Farm General has stipulated to the 17 percent interim rate increase for homeowners, because State Farm General's goal is to get an interim rate and to help prevent an imminent ratings downgrade. We thus ask your Honor to recommend that the Commissioner approve the supplemental stipulation.

Contrary to Consumer Watchdog's position, CDI filed a declaration on April 2nd that expressly supports its position in the supplemental stipulation, and all three or two of State Farm General's witnesses similarly filed declarations supporting State Farm General's position that an interim rate increase is warranted.

Consumer Watchdog claims that the supplemental

stipulation is not properly before your Honor, but that is wrong. The Commissioner is looking for your Honor's considered views on whether to grant an interim rate, and he expressly instructed State Farm General and CDI to continue to work together to reach an agreement to address the Commissioner's concerns about nonrenewals and a surplus note from State Farm Mutual, which is exactly what State Farm General and CDI did.

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I want to address next the legal standard that applies to his hearing. The Commissioner may approve a stipulation as long as it's fundamentally fair, adequate, reasonable in the interest of justice. Consumer Watchdog claims that State Farm General must make a much higher showing and demonstrate that its rates are plainly invalid, but that's the standard that applies at a full rate hearing.

As the California Supreme Court has made clear, an interim rate may be approved, even if it is later determined to be incorrect, and the insurer is required in that situation to pay refunds. That means to obtain an interim rate an insurer is not required to undertake the same burden of proof as a full rate hearing. All that's required here is to show that the stipulation, which has been agreed to by both State Farm General and CDI, is fundamentally fair, adequate, reasonable, and in the interest of justice.

That standard is met here in spades. There can be no

real dispute State Farm General's current financial situation, including its declining surplus, and the fact that it has paid more in claims than it has received in premiums for many years, nor can there be any real dispute that California's insurance market is in distress and in need of solutions.

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Even before the Los Angeles wildfires, the Governor issued an emergency order instructing the Commissioner to take prompt regulatory action to strengthen and stabilize California's marketplace for homeowner's insurance, taking into account the requisite sudden deterioration of the private insurance market. After the Los Angeles wildfires, the need for prompt action is even clearer.

Even if the plainly invalid standard applies however, it is met here. Consumer Watchdog agrees that a rate is invalid if it violates Proposition 103, but Consumer Watchdog ignores that the objective of Proposition 103 is not just to keep insurance rates fair to consumers, but to keep insurance available, which requires that rates be fair to insurers as well. That's straight from the State Farm General against Lara decision in the California Court of Appeal, and that's what's at stake here. Whether insurance will be less available in California as State Farm General's financial strength rating is downgraded, and hundreds of thousands of consumers lose their insurance.

Of course the Commissioner can approve an interim rate

that helps keep insurance available in California. That's fully consistent with Proposition 103, which the people of California adopted in part to keep insurance available in California. We ask that your Honor recommend the Commission — recommend that the Commissioner approve the supplemental stipulation.

The State Farm General's expert David Appel explains that, "In light of State Farm General's current financial condition, the benefits to the market and the absence of risk to policyholders, it seems obvious the interim rate increase should be approved and implemented as soon as possible."

Consumer Watchdog is the only party opposing the stipulation. According to Consumer Watchdog, State Farm General should not be permitted to charge an interim rate despite the Los Angeles wildfires, despite State Farm General's declining surplus, and despite the negative credit watch from S&P. Instead Consumer Watchdog argues that State Farm General's rate for homeowner's insurance should be decreased.

Your Honor, Consumer Watchdog's position simply isn't credible. The Los Angeles wildfires were a truly catastrophic event, combined with the 2017 and 2018 wildfires reflect that the risk of wildfire loss in California is increasing. The stipulated interim rate reflects this fact. It seeks to return State Farm General to a sustainable financial position.

Consumer Watchdog has two main complaints with the stipulation. First it claims that State Farm General's declining financial condition isn't due to the unsustainable difference between its premiums and its losses, but is instead because State Farm General is purportedly overpaying for reinsurance from its parent company State Farm Mutual.

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Second, Consumer Watchdog claims the stipulated interim rate is plainly invalid, citing the testimony of its actuary Mr. Armstrong. State Farm General intends to present testimony from Mr. Appel and from Mr. Ehrhart to refute Consumer Watchdog's position and support its request for an interim rate.

These experts have submitted declarations describing their opinions, and they're available for direct, and cross-examination, as well as to answer your Honor's questions. Mr. Appel is an experienced consulting economist, and a retired professor with more than four decades of experience, and he's here to testify about State Farm General's declining financial health, the reasons for that decline, and how it impacts its financial strength, and -- financial strength rating and policyholders. His analysis demonstrates that under these circumstances an interim rate is reasonable, justified, and essentially to State Farm General's continued operations in the State.

I'd like to highlight two parts of Mr. Appel's testimony,

and I believe he'll be the first witness. First, Mr. Appel describes State Farm General's current financial condition and how we got there. The math is simple. For many years, State Farm General has been paying out more in claims than it collects in premiums. That is not sustainable.

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Mr. Appel examined State Farm General's public financial statements, and its financial strength across several metrics. His conclusion is that State Farm General's financial condition is significantly weakened with sustained underwriting losses that average over 520 million dollars per year, and that takes into account years where there was no catastrophe, like the 2017 and 2018 wildfires, or the recent Los Angeles strategy.

Consumer Watchdog attributes these losses to State Farm General supposedly overpaying for reinsurance, but Mr. Appel shows this isn't true. Even if State Farm General had incurred half the net cost for reinsurance, it would still have sustained significant underwriting losses. Mr. Appel will also explain that State Farm General's financial condition urgently needs to improve.

Its surplus is expected to be about 600 million dollars after the Los Angeles wildfires, down from 4 billion a decade ago. This decline in surplus is a serious problem, because it impacts State Farm General's financial strength rating. As Mr. Appel will explain, the downgrade by S&P would mean that

as a practical matter State Farm General policyholders with a mortgage may no longer be able to use State Farm General to insure their properties, impacting hundreds of thousands of people in California.

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Mr. Appel will explain that an interim rate is reasonable, because it is critical to the health of State Farm General, and the California homeowner's insurance market.

Indeed, in Mr. Appel's words, "An interim rate is an obvious choice because it will immediately ameliorate State Farm General's decline while posing no risk to the policyholders."

I believe the second witness will be Mr. Ehrhart, who is the Global Head of Growth and Strategic Development for AON, the largest reinsurance brokerage in the world. He has nearly four decades of experience in the insurance and reinsurance industry, and he will explain how reinsurance work, and confirm that State Farm General's reinsurance practices are prudent and deeply beneficial for its policyholders.

As Mr. Ehrhart will testify, reinsurance is essential. It permits insurance companies to transfer some of the company's risk to a reinsurer. In exchange, the reinsurer receives some portion of the insurer's premium. This is really crucial in situations like the Los Angeles wildfires where reinsurance ensures that State Farm General has resources available to pay the policyholders even after a large scale catastrophe.

Mr. Ehrhart will explain that most reinsurance companies are not willing to sell the amount of reinsurance that State Farm General needs to account for the increasing frequency and cost of California wildfires. As he puts it, "The reinsurance market does not have the capacity or the appetite to assume California property risk at the level State Farm General requires." Mr. Ehrhart estimates that if State Farm General were to try to purchase reinsurance from unaffiliated companies, it would cost four times more, if State Farm could even buy it.

2.

By relying on affiliated reinsurers, like its parent company State Farm Mutual, State Farm can buy reinsurance that is otherwise unavailable at the price. Mr. Ehrhart details the many ways this benefits policyholders, including by providing reliable coverage despite surging exposure.

Indeed, State Farm General's reinsurers are estimated to pay 5 billion dollars in claims as a result of the Los Angeles wildfires. Consumer Watchdog's position that State Farm General should have purchased less reinsurance simply isn't tenable given how significantly State Farm General's policyholders have benefited from State Farm General's prudent purchase of reinsurance.

Hold on one second, your Honor.

So with respect to Ms. Watkins, I'm not going to address her testimony here, but I think the key thing that we want to

emphasize, which we've made in our briefs from the very beginning, is we don't think this action comes down to some kind of actuarial dispute. The standard under, that this Court is looking at is whether the stipulation is fundamentally fair, adequate, reasonable, and in the interest of justice.

As we explained, that is the Proposition 103 standard that looks at maintaining the availability of insurance, so the question isn't, you know, should it have been this number or that number? In this situation, where State Farm General and CDI have reached a stipulation, and you have an actuarial report from CDI's expert explaining why they reached the 17 percent number, and, you know, in light of the really serious financial circumstances, we think that's really the question here, not the numbers that Mr. Armstrong is putting forth.

I do want to point out though, your Honor, that in his latest declaration Mr. Armstrong abandoned his defense of a selected AIY trend, and he admits that his non-catastrophe loss development factor was wrong. These two changes result in a 17 percent higher maximum rate indication according to Consumer Watchdog's own numbers, and can -- Sorry.

These two changes result in a 7 percent higher maximum rate indication according to Consumer Watchdog's own numbers. Consumer Watchdog's initial number was negative 0.1 percent for the homeowners line, and now it's positive 7 percent as a

result of these two key changes in Mr. Armstrong's analysis.

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Again, we really don't think this is the key focus, should be the key focus for the Court. We do think that this is an important thing that we wanted to flag with respect to the change in State Farm General's, or excuse me, with respect to the change in Consumer Watchdog's actuary's numbers.

I want to briefly touch on Consumer Watchdog's litany of complaints about this interim rate proceeding. All of the parties have been working under short timelines to respond to the Commissioner's order setting an interim rate hearing. Consumer Watchdog thinks prejudice, but has had ample opportunity to respond to the stipulations, including filing multiple briefs, and expert analysis, and it's also had opportunity to present evidence in argument to this Court.

State Farm General and CDI both agree that there is a pressing need for an interim rate. State Farm Generally has amply supported the stipulations with testimonies from experienced insurance industry experts, and publicly available information demonstrates State Farm General's weakened financial state, as two rating agencies have recognized.

An interim rate is fundamentally fair, adequate, and reasonable as a response to one of the largest wildfire catastrophes in California history, and it is in the interest of justice because it will help prevent the ratings downgrade that would negatively impact hundreds of thousands of

California homeowners. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you very much. Ms. McKennedy for the Department?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor.

The Department agrees with State Farm that this is an emergency situation. Approximately 3.2 million Californians rely on State Farm General for their property insurance, but the company is in a currently precarious financial condition. That is why Department staff is recommending that you propose, and the Commissioner approve, State Farm General's emergency request for an interim rate increase.

This is not based upon a rigid application of the Prop 103 rate-making formula, but rather based upon the holistic assessment of State Farm's exigent circumstances, as will be described by Ms. Shaw. The interim rate increase is a stopgap, temporary measure. It will not solve all of State Farm General's problems, nor is it intended to, but by granting the interim rate increase, the Commissioner will open the door to an infusion of 400 million dollars in capital from State Farm General's parent company.

Based upon the Department's analysis, the combination of the interim rate increase, plus the 400 million dollars in surplus note from the parent will immediately improve State Farm General's financial condition. This in turn will protect the over 3 million State Farm General policyholders in California by ensuring they continue to have insurance protection. It will also provide much needed stability for the California insurance marketplace.

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At the same time, Department staff and State Farm General have agreed that the interim rate increase will be subject to full investigation and proof as part of the complete rate hearing process. If the interim rate increase turns out to be excessive, State Farm General has already agreed and stipulated that it will pay refunds plus interest to its California policyholders.

Consumer Watchdog intends that the Commissioner does not have authority to do anything but rigidly apply his own rate-making formula, and that the Commissioner must deny State Farm's request for emergency relief because they have not demonstrated the company is entitled to a rate increase under the formula, but this approach is un -- is without merit for two main reasons.

First, the Commissioner's rate-making formula contains an express exception where a company's solvency is at stake, as it is here. State Farm General has already requested application of Variance 6 in order to allow it relief from a too rigid application of the Prop 103 regulations.

Second, and perhaps more importantly, your Honor, these are the Commissioner's own regulations. The California Supreme Court has already previously recognized the

Commissioner has plenary authority to take whatever steps are necessary to implement Prop 103. Approving State Farm General's emergency request for an interim rate increase is a very necessary step.

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It is not in California consumer's best interest to allow State Farm General, the largest property insurance in California by far with 20 percent market share, to go bankrupt, or to otherwise withdraw from the California market. This is why the Commissioner has already provisionally approved the interim rate increase request, and following that provisional approval, Department staff have worked hard to secure an additional agreement from State Farm General. To confirm the 400 million dollars in capital infusion from the parent company, and to reduce the interim rate increase in the homeowners line from 21.8 percent to 17.0 percent.

Nothing in this situation is normal. The normal rules don't apply. We're on the Titanic, and we see the iceberg. Now is not the time to argue about where to put the deck chairs. There is still time, your Honor, to turn this ship around. If we don't, over 3 million Californians are going in the water, and there are not enough lifeboats.

THE COURT: Thank you. Consumer Watchdog, would you like to make remarks now?

MR. PLETCHER: Yes, please.

Good afternoon, your Honor. William Pletcher on behalf

of Consumer Watchdog. We acknowledge this is a difficult time in the California insurance market. People are worried about availability. They're worried about affordability. There are concerns about inflation, climate change, global instability, and these are all real concerns.

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There's also a lot of attention on these proceedings. From the media, from the legislature, from regulators, and from the over 2 million State Farm policyholders who are going to be effected by the outcome at an average of \$600 per homeowner's policy. That comes to about 900 million dollars on the original proposal, to about 470 million for homeowner. That's 750 million total on the supplemental proposal.

And we're not here to dispute State Farm's importance in California. It is the largest insurer, and we all know that, but with that said, all of those concerns, while, very, very real, are outside this hearing room today. There's a limited question before the Court. Has State Farm met its burden to justify an emergency interim rate increase? The answer, based on the facts and the law, must be no.

Let's start with the legal standards, with the rules. We just heard that the normal rules don't apply, but some rules have to apply, or else we're not only abandoning Prop 103, we're moving into a world where Prop 103 is completely inverted. Where rates will be -- can be approved or put in place before there's any opportunity to review them, and

that's just not the law.

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Now, there is a standard for interim rates, and that's the plainly invalid standard. That's the phrase from the California Supreme Court in CalFAR, and plainly invalid means what it means. It's not arguably wrong, it's not maybe too low, it has nothing to do with the insurer's belief it's the wrong rate.

So how following the rules and not abandoning them, how do you figure out if a rate is plainly invalid? You have to turn to Prop 103 and its regulations. You have to apply the formula actuarially that is there starting in Section 2644.1 in the regs, and that formula does some different things. It accounts for expected losses, it accounts for expenses, and it's designed to leave a fair rate of return for the insurer. Fundamentally it's designed to match price to risk. It's not designed to solve business problems, to manage market volatility, or to store capital, and there's a very, very good reason for this, and we would argue as a matter of policy, that State Farm cannot rely on its financial condition to justify a rate increase.

There are multiple reasons for this. First of all, they've abandoned Variance 6. We just heard from the Department that Variance 6 is the Commissioner's ability to look at financial condition. It's not part of this proceeding, even if it's still part of the main proceeding on

the final rate. They aren't arguing Variance 6, and they're also not arguing the rates are plainly invalid.

Secondly, there's a second safeguard to keep financial condition out of rate calculations, and that's Insurance Code Section 739.8(c). That statute says you can't use risk-based capital in a rate hearing.

Well, stop, the Commissioner can use it for different reasons, such as monitoring insolvency, to take corrective actions, but you can't use it in a rate hearing, and we're here on interim rate. This isn't a rate hearing. I don't know what to call it as a matter of common sense, and when we look at the declarations, it's this RBC level, it's financial condition, that's what they're focused on. They're not focused on the actuary analysis, and they may argue it, and we appreciate your, the Court's considering the motion in limines on these topics, but we don't think that this Court should consider it.

And there's -- Fundamentally, taking a step back, there's a very good reason why the legislature has to clearly exclude financial condition from rate considerations that really goes to the heart of this hearing. It's because policyholders are not insurance company investors. They don't pay premiums to boost a company's surplus, or to protect a parent company's 140 billion dollar surplus, and they're not here to bail out the insurance company.

The relationship between policyholders and insurance companies runs the other direction. Consumers pay to have their risks covered, to get help when they need it, not the other way around, and that's why you need -- why financial condition information needs to be excluded so the calculations are just focused on -- so the rate is developed to cover expected losses, pay some, allow for expenses, and allow some profit, and we're not here about people in Los Angeles not having the ability to have their claims paid.

In this room in February, State Farm's executives said that they will be able to cover losses from that disaster, and we haven't seen any declaration or evidence to the contrary in this hearing, but rate is not to recapitalize a company's balance sheet, at least certainly not in the short term, and not to make up for market volatility, and not to respond to internal business decisions, and I'll turn to those in a minute here.

But I want to turn first to the evidence, because when you push past the rhetoric that we're hearing, the evidence coming from State Farm and the Department falls short. None of them provide what's required under the regs, that would be 10 CCR, Section 2656.1(c).

First of all, we believe that the sworn declarations that regulation requires to come with the stipulations need to support that the proposed rate is fundamentally fair,

adequate, reasonable, and in the interest of justice, but these declarations, and now we're talking about Mr. Appel, and Mr. Ehrhart for State Farm, none of them run a rate indication using the regulatory formula to determine if the rates are invalid, so what do we get instead?

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Mr. Appel, we expect, will offer a policy and economic defense, State Farm's financial position, but he doesn't submit any actuarial analysis. He generally say the interim rate is justified based on the company's surplus decline, and its weakening credit position, but that's an argument that's relying heavily on the RBC and financial condition, and we don't think that that should be considered here, but he clearly doesn't apply the regulatory formula, he doesn't calculate a rate, and he doesn't test the maximum minimum rate change permitted under the law.

What he presents is largely a critique of California's regulatory system, and he's entitled to that viewpoint, but his personal disagreements with Proposition 103 doesn't help resolve the positions we have here today.

Now, Mr. Ehrhart, he's a reinsurance executive, and he's gonna discuss State Farm's reinsurance program, but he doesn't dispute that State Farm has paid around 3 billion dollars for reinsurance from its parent over the last decade. He just disagrees with Consumer Watchdog's position that State Farm overpaid for that insurance, and he's free to disagree, and we

don't need a definitive answer on that question here today or in this hearing, but again, he doesn't offer a rate analysis. He doesn't look at whether a 17 percent rate is reasonable, or a 22 percent is reasonable, or fair, or adequate. His testimony is fundamentally about corporate risk strategy, and it doesn't address whether this Court should allow emergency relief.

Tina Shaw is the Department's chief actuary who supports granting an interim rate with certain conditions, which to some extent are now in the supplemental declaration, but of course it's not directed at a supplemental situation -- supplemental stipulation, because that's just a pure timing issue. Her analysis is, she calls it a holistic assessment of State Farm's financial condition, and its systemic role in the market. Neither of those are part of the rate formula, and again, she's relying heavily on RBC data. She acknowledges that RBC data is inadmissible under the Evidence -- Insurance Code, but she still relies on it extensively to justify interim relief.

Probably most critically though, she also admits that her review is very early stage, and she hasn't ideated the impact of nonrenewals. When an actuary is telling you that things are very early stage and they need more information, we believe that's what they should get, and that will be part of a final rate hearing.

We appreciate her candor on the limitations of her analysis, but she's just not presenting what's required here, and by contrast, we would say the only complete, data-driven rate analysis comes from Consumer Watchdog, and that testimony will come from Benjamin Armstrong, our staff actuary, and a fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society.

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He's reviewed State Farm's files, and identified multiple violations of actuarial standards and regulatory requirements. He identified that State Farm used inconsistent time periods for catastrophe and non-catastrophe data. He saw that State Farm applied a biased catastrophe weighting to emphasize the January 2025 fires, and obviously, of course, any weighting towards that event of other events would have a rate impact, but that's not actuarially sound, and he analyzed the inconsistent trend data, mismatching catastrophe load and other trends. That leads to further bias in State Farm's favor.

But he didn't stop in identifying flaws in the numbers. He also ran multiple rate indication scenarios using State Farm's own data, and most cases his preferred assumptions, and every scenario resulting indicated rate change for homeowners remained within the lawful range that is not plainly invalid, and even under the most favorable assumptions for State Farm, the minimal indicated rate was still negative, which shows that State Farm's current rates are not inadequate based on

the formula.

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So this can't support the claim that State Farm's current homeowners rate is plainly invalid if everything shows the opposite. Even in the high-endest scenario, based on State Farm's assumptions, the result is still negative.

Now, Mr. Appel also looked at the reinsurance issue, again, looking at State Farm's own data. From 2015 to 2024, State Farm's general -- State Farm's reinsurance program resulted in a net 3 billion dollar outflow, primarily to its parent company. I'm sure we'll hear a lot in these proceedings about the 2025 Los Angeles fires, but, and again, that's what reinsurance is for, and it will help pay for those losses, but from an actuarial standpoint, you can't ignore or downplay the previous decade of capital outlooks from reinsurance. That's not a structure that benefits consumers, and it just doesn't justify the elevated reinsurance charges built into this rate request.

Mr. Appel will also look at some of the market data. We saw that if State Farm had simply requested a 6.9 percent rate increase in each of the years when it claimed it needed a relief, including 2017 and 2019, we would be sitting at a cumulative rate level about 14 percent higher today. That's really similar to what's being proposed in the proposed stipulation.

You can also see in the data that after a brief dip, this

pricing strategy coincided with a growing market share for State Farm, so instead of steadily building their rate, State Farm held back, chose not to file, and now wants an emergency relief to make up the difference. That's not Proposition 103 or insurance regulation failing the company. That's a company that's not availing itself of the process it has available to it, and we'll also hear that State Farm didn't ask for more than 6.9 percent, because they didn't think they could get it.

But we saw even last year, they were approved for 20 percent without a hearing, so the idea here that this is somehow Proposition 103's fault, or the regulations fault, it just doesn't hold up, so we urge the Court to not let this hearing become a bailout for bad business decisions, rather than problems that are driven by the rate calculations.

Now I want to briefly talk about the refund argument.

State Farm says, "If we're wrong, we'll give the money back."

I understand that as a alternative, because the data and calculations are there, but this -- this panacea, this cure-all for process defects, or the chance that they've got the wrong rate, the idea that they'll just give money back is not how Proposition 103 works.

A collect now, maybe pay later scheme is the exact opposite of prior rate approval required by California voters. Refunds are not a substitute for legality. They're not a permission slip to charge unlawful rates today, to maybe

correct them later, and they don't insulate the company or the Department from the legal requirement to set rates perspectively based on a full evidentiary hearing.

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Refunds also don't fix damage done now. They don't help a homeowner who is being forced to choose between paying a new premium, a \$600 increase, or a \$470 dollar increase, and paying their mortgage. They don't help a family that gets non-renewed or priced out that can't find replacement coverage. These harms are immediate, and in many cases they can be irreversible.

Every dollar charged under an unjustified rate is a dollar wrongfully taken. It's taken from a family trying to keep their home, to put food on the table. Many of these families are still recovering from the January fires. There are neighbors who are literally sifting through the ash and rubble of their homes, and to ask them to pay more now, based on incomplete, inadequate filings, is not just unfair, it's unconscionable, and there's certainly no guarantee of a refund here. There's no certainty. There's no protection.

Let's be honest about what a refund means in practice. It means policyholders pay more now for coverage that hasn't changed, only maybe to get some of that money back in 60 years, a year, 2 years after these legal fights, and going through other regulatory hurdles.

And let's be clear, State Farm has resisted refunds

before. It has fought them in court. It has denied liability, and delayed repayment, so when the company stands before this Court and says, "Don't worry, we'll make it right," the public and this tribunal have every reason to be very skeptical. This isn't a question of trust. It's a question of regulatory compliance and following the rules. Compliance with Proposition 103 doesn't mean you collect first and prove it up later. You prove first, or you don't collect at all.

So where does that leave us? We're in the middle of an insurance market that is absolutely under pressure. Financial markets are in turmoil. There's public fear, political urgency, and intense scrutiny here, and we acknowledge all of that, but we also cannot let those things override the law that governs this proceeding, because if we open the door to emergency relief without justification, then the rules stop meaning what they say. The proposition's prior approval process is finished, and once we abandon that, we abandon the consumer protections of Proposition 103.

So what happens in this hearing room cannot be about market pressures. It can't be about Wall Street, or politics. It needs to be about the law, the facts, and the record before this Court, and the record is clear, State Farm hasn't shown its current rates are plainly invalid. Multiple procedural safeguards have been bypassed here or broken down. Even if

the Department nominally supports an interim rate in concept, it cannot do so in violation of its own regulations. This is a process the Department itself designed, and the parties haven't followed it.

The only comprehensive actuarial evidence presented by Consumer Watchdog here is that there is no justification for the emergency rates. When the largest insurer in the state fails to follow the rules, it should not be rewarded with rate increases. It should be held to the same legal standards of every other party, so with that we'll respectfully ask the Court to deny their request for relief and proceed to a full evidentiary hearing as soon as June 1st.

Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you very much.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, if I may? I'm wondering if the court reporter would like a break? We've been very talky.

THE COURT: Sounds good. Why don't we recess until 3:00 o'clock. Off the record.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor.

(Pause in the proceedings from 2:40 p.m.

until 3:05 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. If you're ready, back on the record after a recess, afternoon recess. We are back on the record in the matter of State Farm General Insurance Company,

and Case Numbers PA-2024-00011, PA-2024-00012, and PA-2024-00013.

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The parties having earlier completed their opening remarks, we're proceeding to the stage of the proceeding where we have testimony from live witnesses. I had asked the parties just before going on the record again whether this raises the RBC matter that had been the point of motion in limine Number 3, I believe, from Consumer Watchdog, and we -- I deferred until we got back on the record for them to speak further to that, because it was an answer that had conditions, so going back to that, I'll start with State Farm. Maybe you can restate what you started to indicate before we got back on the record, Counsel?

MR. MADDIGAN: Yes, thank you, your Honor. In response to your question of whether Dr. Appel's testimony implicates the RBC issues that were subject of the motion, the answer to the question was no. The motion was directed only toward the actuary of the Department, and the basis for the motion was whether the actuary had used confidential information that is statutorily protected.

The analysis by Dr. Appel is -- talks about a concept of risk-based capital, RBC, but is completely different. It relies only on public sources, which in the statute was excepted from the information that is treated as confidential, and as Dr. Appel will explain, is different than what is

discussed in the statute, and wasn't the subject of any motion. In fact, the declaration was already agreed to be admitted.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Consumer Watchdog, do you have a comment to make?

MR. PLETCHER: Yes, no. We have no objection to the admission of the declaration. Where we still want to intend to argue that this really goes to the financial condition motion in limine. Argue about, as we've described, that financial condition shouldn't play a role here in this decision, and things like that.

We also would disagree with the limited definition of RBC information in that particular statute, because we think the policy certainly extends further than that, but, you know --

THE COURT: -- Well, any part of --

MR. PLETCHER: -- We think this is something you could, you know, could further argue a motion in limine or these issues. You know, it could be -- Dr. Appel could be examined on this at this point, and then you're certainly capable of deciding whether this information comes in or not.

THE COURT: Sure. You can tackle it in different ways. I really just reached out because I had indicated if it came up in connection with the concerns raised by your motion in limine directly, I was going to entertain voir dire, so then you could sort of see where it is going, but you could

| 1 | address it through, whether it's objections, or other motions | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 2 | and such. | | |
| 3 | MR. PLETCHER: Okay. | | |
| 4 | THE COURT: So you want to call your first witness? | | |
| 5 | MR. MADDIGAN: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. We would | | |
| 6 | like to call Dr. David Appel. | | |
| 7 | DR. APPEL: Morning. | | |
| 8 | THE COURT: Good afternoon. | | |
| 9 | DR. APPEL: Good afternoon, sorry. Water is okay? | | |
| 10 | THE COURT: Yes. | | |
| 11 | DR. APPEL: Thank you. | | |
| 12 | THE COURT: So just a couple of things. I'm going to | | |
| 13 | ask for the court reporter to place you under oath in a | | |
| 14 | moment. If there's an objection during your testimony, please | | |
| 15 | pause so that we can address it before you respond, and I'll | | |
| 16 | let you know whether to answer it or not, okay? | | |
| 17 | DR. APPEL: Okay. Thank you. | | |
| 18 | THE COURT: So if the reporter would place the | | |
| 19 | witness under oath? | | |
| 20 | THE REPORTER: Yes, your Honor. Thank you, Doctor. | | |
| 21 | Do you solemnly swear or affirm the testimony you shall | | |
| 22 | give in this matter will be the truth, the whole truth, and | | |
| 23 | nothing but the truth? | | |
| 24 | THE WITNESS: I do. | | |
| 25 | THE REPORTER: Thank you. | | |

1 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2. BY MR. MADDIGAN: 3 Good afternoon, Dr. Appel. Ο. 4 Α. Good afternoon. 5 You provided a declaration in this matter; is that Ο. 6 correct? 7 Α. Yes. If you would please, look at Exhibit 103 in front of 8 0. you? Which is a document entitled, "Declaration of David 9 10 Appel". 11 Α. Okay. 12 Ο. Do you have that? I'm there. Yeah. 13 Α. 14 Is that the declaration you provided? Q. 15 Α. Yes. And this declaration contains a summary of your 16 0. 17 opinions in this matter, right? 18 Α. It does. 19 You intended it as your direct testimony? Q. 20 Yes. Α. 21 Ο. Okay. I'm not going to ask you to repeat the whole declaration, but I will ask you to briefly focus on a few 2.2 23 points within the declaration, but before we do that, let's 2.4 just take care of some housekeeping matters. Your declaration

has a number of exhibits as well, right?

| 1 | Α. | Correct. | |
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| 2 | Q. | And those are attached to the declaration; is that | |
| 3 | correct? | | |
| 4 | Α. | Yes. | |
| 5 | Q. | And they're numbered as Exhibits 104 through 108, is | |
| 6 | that correct, on the version before you? | | |
| 7 | A. | Yes. | |
| 8 | Q. | Okay. Thank you. You wanted to, at the beginning of | |
| 9 | your testimony, identify a couple of minor errata in your | | |
| 10 | declarat | ion for the record, so I'd like to ask you to do that? | |
| 11 | Α. | Correct. | |
| 12 | Q. | Beginning at Page 4, Line 19? | |
| 13 | Α. | Your Honor, do you want me to make the changes to the | |
| 14 | record copy? I will just strike out and insert a number. | | |
| 15 | | THE COURT: The parties have a view about how they | |
| 16 | want that to be memorialized? | | |
| 17 | | MR. MADDIGAN: I think it's fine for him just to say | |
| 18 | it. It | would be okay, I think. | |
| 19 | | THE COURT: Fine with an oral convey? | |
| 20 | | MS. MCKENNEDY: That's fine with the Department, your | |
| 21 | Honor. | | |
| 22 | | MR. PLETCHER: That's fine. | |
| 23 | | THE COURT: You can orally convey. | |
| 24 | | THE WITNESS: Okay. There's only three. At Page 4, | |
| 25 | at Line | 14, there's a sentence that ends, "at total operating | |

losses of almost 2.8 billion." That number should be 2.7 billion.

At the same page at Lines 22, there's a sentence that reads, "Aside from the risk from that risk, SFG's previous surplus ratio in excess of 3.0 causes it to fail the first IRIS ratio test." That should be, "the second IRIS ratio test."

And then at Page 8 at Line 26, it says, "Results are shown in Column 3." That should be, "Column 4," so those are obviously all incidental. Those are the only ones I've found to date.

BY MR. MADDIGAN:

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Q. Okay. Thank you for correcting those typographical errors.

All right. So to begin discussing your declaration, the first exhibit to your declaration is your CV; is that correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And without asking you to go over every line of that document, can you highlight, please, some of your relevant professional experience?
- A. Sure. I have a Doctoral degree in Economics from Rutgers University. I've worked -- I worked for about 40 years in the insurance industry. Initially at a organization called the National Counsel on Compensation Insurance where I worked for the first nine years of my career after finishing

my education, and then I moved to Milliman where I founded and managed for the next 30 years the Economics Consulting practice for the firm. I was the principal at Milliman, and as I said, I was in charge of the Economics Consulting practice for 30 years between 1989 and 2019.

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- Q. And in the course of your work at Milliman did you have experience working with insurance in California?
- A. Yeah. I was -- I testified in, I think, what was the first or possibly the second Prop 103 hearing in 1989.

 Represented Safeco in that matter. I testified a number of times in the generic hearings that took place shortly thereafter. I participated in, I would guess, 40 or 50 individual rate cases, of which at least 25 went to public hearing for which I provided public testimony.

Most importantly probably was the fact that I assisted State Farm in a hearing that began and was pursuant to a filing that was made in December of 2014. The hearing began in 2015, and continued on until beginning of the next year. The case, as I mentioned in my testimony, was not ultimately resolved until 2022 when the California Supreme Court overruled in favor of State Farm on issues that had been the subject of my testimony.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, I'm going to object as to the extent it mischaracterizes the court holding. It was a denial of cert.

1 I apologize. THE WITNESS: 2. THE COURT: Are you withdrawing that representation then or, are you unsure? 3 4 THE WITNESS: Yeah. I'm not certain of the legal 5 What I know is that there was -- the Court of status. Appeals, I believe, ruled in favor of State Farm. That case 6 7 was finally appealed to the Supreme Court. If it was the fact that they did not deny certification, then that's what it was, 8 but then the final --9 10 THE COURT: Is that adequate? 11 MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: I think we're good. 13 BY MR. MADDIGAN: 14 Okay. So I'd like to ask you to focus and to talk Ο. 15 about with the Court here today some portions of your declaration, beginning with Paragraph 17. If you could turn 16 to that, please, on Page 8 of Exhibit 103? 17 18 Α. Yeah. Okay. 19 MR. PLETCHER: Your Honor, I'd like to object based 20 on the financial condition, and RBC issues we're discussing. I don't want to interrupt the flow of the exam with --21 2.2 THE REPORTER: Counsel? Counsel? 23 MR. PLETCHER: I -- I wanted to -- Your Honor, I 24 wanted to object based on the financial condition, and the RBC 25 issues. I don't want to interrupt the flow -- interrupting to object to a series of question on financial condition, so we'd like to have sort of a standing objection on that, and we'll deal with that at a later date, if that's all right?

THE COURT: Any opposition to a -- Any opposition -And is there any opposition to a standing objection on
financial condition, generally expressed both in the papers by
Consumer Watchdog and by --

MR. MADDIGAN: If by "standing objection" is meant as I understand it, that rather than asserting the objection to every question that it relates to financial -- the financial condition of State Farm, that will just be an assumed objection to the questions of Dr. Appel, ten I have no objection.

THE COURT: Is that part adequate?

MR. PLETCHER: That's adequate, thank you.

THE COURT: It'll be settled. The record will reflect that the objection as to that piece. The RBC, I want you to be more particular about, given the nature of it, so if -- I'm not telling you how to proceed or strategize, but I don't want that to be left sort of ambiguous or somehow subject to a catchall when the issue as you presented it, and has been examined is one that's subject to the statutory restriction on entertaining that type of evidence in the right context or the wrong context depending how you deal with it, so do you want to address that as the testimony is solicited?

1 MR. PLETCHER: I would rather if we could deal with 2 that in the same way as to the RBC. If that could be a 3 separate objection, more specific to RBC-related data when 4 that comes up, but --5 THE COURT: -- What I'm telling you is I want you to 6 point out when we're in territory that you're indicating is a 7 problem. Will do, thank you. 8 MR. PLETCHER: 9 THE COURT: Go ahead. 10 MR. MADDIGAN: Thank you, your Honor. 11 BY MR. MADDIGAN: 12 Dr. Appel, do you have Paragraph 15 in front of you? Ο. 13 Α. Yes. 14 And there is a chart that you prepared that is Q. 15 contained within Paragraph 17; is that right? 16 Α. Correct. All right. I'd like to ask, if you could, for you 17 Ο. 18 just to walk through this chart, explaining what each column 19 is. We can move from let to right beginning with the 20 left-hand column, Column Number 1, which might be the most 21 straight forward because it is entitled "Year". So what does 22 that column represent? 23 That column represents the year, surprisingly, and Α. 2.4 it's from -- the exhibit runs from 2015 to 2024.

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10-year period.

- 1 Just as a preliminary question, where did you get the Ο. 2. information that is contained within the chart in Paragraph 17? 3 4 It's from a page of the State Farm General statutory Α. annual statement. It's actually from two --5 6 THE REPORTER: -- Doctor? Doctor? Doctor? I can't hear him. 7 THE WITNESS: You can't hear me? 8
 - THE REPORTER: It's from a page of the State Farm General Statutory?

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THE WITNESS: Statutory annual statements. It's actually from two statutory annual statements, 2019 and 2024. The specific page is called the 5-year historical page, and it reproduces a variety of information that's drawn from other portions of the annual statements, so every lineup on that page comes from a different place in the annual statement, or is a calculation based on the data from the annual statement. BY MR. MADDIGAN:

- Q. And the annual statement is a public document; is that correct?
- A. Yes. It's the -- It's the required financial statement that has to be filed by insurers in their state domicile, and also in any other state in which they do business, I believe. It's promulgated by the NAIC, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. It has a

standard format. Every insurance company reports its data under that format. One, I suppose, nuance, might be that it's -- the statutory annual statement is developed using statutory accounting principles, as opposed to generally accepted accounting principles, and so statutory accounting principles pertain to the accounting for property for insurers generally.

- Q. Okay. If you could please look at Exhibit 174?
- A. Mm-hmm. Yes.

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- Q. What is Exhibit 174?
- A. That is the pages -- Sorry. That's pages from the statutory annual statement, the 5-year historical pages, and this is from the December -- from the 2024 annual statement, and then several pages further back are -- are the pages that are from the 2019 statement, and every column that appears on the table that we've just been talking about in my testimony, every data element in that exhibit comes from one or another of the lines of this annual statement.

I guess I would also -- Well, I was going to point out that risk-based capital analysis is contained on those pages, but we can talk about that when we get there --

- Q. Yes, thank you. Okay. So now that we understand the source of the chart in Paragraph 17, let's continue walking across the column. So Column Number 2 is entitled, "Net Written Premium," so what is net written premium?
 - A. Net written premium is the dollar value of the

premium for all the policies that were sold by the company during each given year, and it is the net written premium, I want to distinguish that from direct written premium, because the difference from those two is important for the issues in this case.

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Direct written premium reflects the actual premium that is going to be received when a policy -- when a policy is sold, and that premium was ultimately paid, so if there was a homeowners policy of \$1,000, the direct written premium on that policy would be 1,000, but let's say that the insurer ceded some of their risk to a reinsurer. Let's say they ceded 5 percent of the risk, or they ceded 5 percent of the premium, meaning that they paid a reinsurer 5 percent of 1,000 or \$50 to purchase some reinsurance coverage.

In that case, the direct premium on that policy would be 500, but the net -- I'm sorry. The direct premium would be \$1,000, but the net premium would be 950. The 1,000 minus the \$50 ceded.

- Q. Because the \$50 represents the 5 percent?
- A. Exactly. 5 percent of \$1,000 is 50, and so that premium would be part of direct premium, but not part of net premium. I mentioned that specifically because I know reinsurance is a subject of, you know, some dispute here, and so just to be clear about what this exhibit reflects.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you. Column Number 3 on the chart in

Paragraph 17 is entitled, "Net Underwriting Gain," parentheses, "Loss". What does Column 3 represent?

- A. Column 3 is, represents the direct results of the insurance operation for State Farm General over the last 10 years. It is computed by taking net earned premium, and then subtracting from it net incurred losses, and loss adjustment expenses, and all the other operating expenses that insurers face, which include commission and brokerage taxes, licenses and fees, other acquisition expense, and general expense, so those are the four broad categories of expenses, and net underwriting gain is the total premium earned during the year from all the business written by State Farm General, and then subtracted from that, the incurred loss, and loss adjustment expenses, and other underwriting expenses, and what that shows, obviously, is that the lost over the 10-year period was almost 5.3 billion dollars.
- Q. And what you're referencing there is the total for Column 3 is \$5,278,040,708; is that correct?
 - A. Precisely.

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- Q. And I think you just said this, but what does that number represent?
- A. That represents the 10-year underwriting loss sustained by State Farm General from its insurance operations.
- Q. And if you wanted to look at the total for any individual year, you would just go across the column for that

1 year, so for example, looking at the year 2023, what would the
2 -- what were the net underwriting results for that year?

- A. 1 billion -- Sorry. 1,066,061,350.
- O. As a loss?

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- 5 A. Yes. All the numbers in red or in brackets are losses.
 - Q. And for 2024?
 - A. I should say they are -- For 2024, the loss was 589,384,079.
 - Q. Okay. Column 4 in your chart is entitled, "Net Income After Tax". Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What does that represent?
 - A. The underwriting gain or loss, your Honor, is just the results of the insurance operation without consideration of investment income or tax credits to other important considerations in determining the final income available to the insurer, so net income after tax takes the underwriting gain or loss, and adds to it all the investment income earned by the insurer during the period, and also takes account of tax credits or tax liabilities to the extent that they were available to the insurer, so that column reflects, really, the after tax results of State Farm General having sold insurance in California over the last 10 years.

After consideration of the underwriting operation, all

the investment income from both the underwriting operation, as well as from the company's own surplus, and in consideration of all the tax benefits they may have achieved as a result of the losses they sustained. After all of that is taken into account, the loss over the 10-year period was 2 billion, 663 million without reading any of the fine print.

- Q. And so just to understand how that comparison works, from the perspective of a single year, let's look at 2023 again. As we saw, there was a net underwriting loss during that year of 1.066 billion dollars, right?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And in Column 4, the results for that year show a negative net income of 880 million dollars, approximately, correct?
 - A. Mm-hmm.
- Q. And so the different -- What does the difference between those two numbers represent?
- A. The difference is the sum of all the investment income that was available to the company, plus the impact of the tax position that they were in during that year, so in this case, it would have likely been a tax credit given the size of the underwriting loss, so that value, the difference between the 1 billion, 66 million, and the 880 million, so that's about a 186 million dollars, that would have been the net benefit of the investment income and the tax credits.

- Q. All right. Thank you. Column 5 in your chart is entitled, "Policyholder Surplus". What is policyholder surplus?
- A. If this were reported under normal accounting rules, generally accepted accounting principals, this would be shareholder equity. It's the difference between the assets and the liabilities of the company, and so it is in effect the equity investment that's been made in State Farm Mutual, or I'm sorry, State Farm General. The cumulative impact of all the investment or retained earnings that have occurred over the entire history.
 - Q. Okay.

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A. Also, I guess I should add that surplus is kind of the earnest money that stands behind the promise to pay that's inherit in the insurance policy. To the extent that the revenue collected from premiums and all investment earnings are insufficient to pay losses and expenses, which has been the case for the last 10 years, in that event, surplus is available to meet those needs.

As you can see, and has been amply discussed already in this hearing, the surplus has declined by about 75 percent from near 4 billion dollars to around 1 billion, and actually if you take into account further reduction from the fires, the LA fires, then that surplus level would be at about 600 or 620 mullion, so a truly dramatic decline over the last decade.

- Q. And when you talk about that decline over the last decade, just to identify the numbers on the chart, you're comparing the surplus in the year 2015 of 3.99 million -- billion, with the surplus in the year 2024 of about 1 billion; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And again, just to make sure I understand, when you reference the fact that it would be -- the surplus would be lower now as a result of the LA fires, is that because those fires took place in 2025 so those results aren't reflected here?
 - A. Oh, yes. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Please explain what is meant by Column 6: "Change In Surplus"?
- A. Column 6 is just the year-to-year change in Column 5. Let's start at 2024, because it's right at the top of the column, so the policyholder surplus at the end of 2024 was 1 billion, 38 million. At the end of 2023 it was 1 billion, 342 million. The difference between those is 304 million dollars, so the loss in surplus or the change in surplus in 2025 -- I'm sorry. The change in surplus in 2024 is the difference between year-end surplus in 2024, and the year-end surplus in 2023. That surplus declined by 300 million, which is, you know, virtually the same as the net income after tax, meaning this demonstrated, and I point this out in the testimony, that

State Farm General's surplus is strictly the result of its insurance operations in California.

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If you compare the column Net Income After Tax in Column 4 and Change In Surplus, first of all the totals are identical virtually, off by 100 million dollars or something, but 2.7 versus 2.8 billion, but furthermore, each and every year those changes are -- they're not identical, but if you calculate the correlation between net income after tax and surplus, that correlation is 99.99 percent. That's the correlation between the net income after tax and the change in policy orders, meaning that it's virtually identical those two values, and what that demonstrates, as I said, is that State Farm's surplus is strictly the result of the California insurance operations, and by the way, I point that out in my testimony that, because I've been involved in the State Farm matter a decade ago, I had looked at the same kind of analysis for the proceeding 15 years. I think I --

- Q. -- Is that in Paragraph 21 that you describe that?
- A. Yes. This pattern that the company surplus is solely a function of California insurance operations has been the case from 2000 on, so for the last quarter century State Farm General's general surplus has risen and fallen solely as the result of its California operations.
- Q. Thank you. What about Column 7 in your chart entitled, "Return Of Surplus," what does that mean?

A. Yeah. That's just a calculation of the net income after tax divided by the average policyholder surplus during the year, so you take the value in Column 4, Net Income After Tax, and divide that by the average of the year-end and proceeding year-end's surplus, so that tells you, you know, what the income was over the average amount of surplus that is covering, and in six of the years, the returns were negative, significantly, in four of the years, there are very, very small positive returns.

I think it's the case that not in any single year did

State Farm General ever earn a return on surplus that was even
equal to the allowable rate of return, or the maximum
allowable rate of return under the regulations.

- Q. What about Column Number 8, the "Premium To Surplus Ratio"? First of all, what is the premium to surplus ratio?
- A. It's a ratio which is the net written premium, the numerator, divided by statutory surplus, the denominator, and as I mentioned, it's the second IRIS test, IRIS is for Insurance Regulatory Information System test, and it's probably the most widely used metric for an insurer's level of capitalization.

Normally you would want to see insurers with capital at least equal to their premium. I think that the industry average today is probably, the ratio is probably around .8 or something like that. I'm not sure, and I haven't checked the

numbers recently, but the IRIS test specified, what unusual values for any of the ratios, and by unusual values, they mean the value is sufficient to generate some regulatory intention, and the unusual value for the net surplus ratio is 3 to 1.

As you can see, State Farm's value in the most recent year exceeds that. The value in 2015 was .48, or roughly a 1/2 to 1. That's a level of capitalization that is pretty solid and secure, particularly for an insurer that writes a catastrophe book of business. When the ratio is as high as 3 to 1 for an insurer with State Farm's profile, that's just really outside the bounds of what would be considered prudent financial condition.

- Q. And so just to again make clear where that ratio comes from, it's indicated in the column, but it's the figure in Column 2, so for 2024, 3.1 billion in net written premium divided by the figure in Column 5, which is the policyholder surplus, or about 1 million for 2024, correct?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. And can you just explain, maybe, listened to what you said, and obvious to you, but just to make sure we have a good record, and it's clear, why is it bad to have a higher ratio, and good to have a lower ratio?
- A. Well, the premium reflects the amount of exposure the insurer is taking. The more premium they've written, the more they are exposed to the loss, and surplus is the buffer

1 against losses exceeding your revenues, your premium plus 2. investment income, so when that --THE REPORTER: -- Hold on. One second, one second. 3 4 If I could ask you to slow down, please? 5 Surplus is the buffer against losses exceeding? The revenues available to pay those 6 THE WITNESS: 7 losses. 8 THE REPORTER: Thank you. 9 MR. MADDIGAN: Okay? Is it okay to proceed? 10 THE REPORTER: Thank you, Counsel. Yes. Sorry. 11 THE WITNESS: Let me just add one thing. The number of 600 or 620 million was already articulated here as State 12 13 Farm's surplus today after the impact of the LA fires, so if 14 you just took 2024 net written premium of 3 billion, roughly, 15 and divide by 600 million, you have a premium to surplus ratio of 5 to 1. 16 That is really outside the bounds, and I can understand 17 18 why the Insurance Department is concerned about financial 19 condition of State Farm General with a ratio like that. 20 BY MR. MADDIGAN: 21 Ο. Now, you mentioned in your testimony that the ratio, 22 having a high ratio can be -- lead to an insurer being subject 23 to regulatory scrutiny, and I think you talked about this in 2.4 Paragraph 31 of your declaration, is that right?

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Α.

Yeah.

Q. Oh, sorry.
 A. 31 I'm tal

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- A. 31 I'm talking about the RBC calculations.
- Q. Sorry. 29. I apologize.
- A. Okay. Yes. That says that -- It discusses the fact that the ratio above 3.0 is deemed to be an unusual value, and as I said a moment ago, it's particularly an unusual value for an insurer whose exposure is so catastrophe prone, and catastrophe dependent.
- Q. Okay. Column 9 in your chart on Paragraph 17 is entitled, "Risk-Based Capital or RBC Ratio," is that correct?
- A. Yes.
 - MR. PLETCHER: Objection. Your Honor, respect to the RBC information.

THE COURT: Okay. You want to elaborate rate on that, because we have the statute, which you raised earlier?

MR. PLETCHER: I don't want to fully reargue things. We offered to brief it this evening. But generally, you know, we think there's a clear distinction in the statute between what the Commissioner can look at, which is one question, or look at, at least with respect to rate, and a separate question about which pieces of RBC information are publicly available through other sources or in confidential reports.

We think the fundamental purpose is to prevent this kind of financial condition information from coming into rate proceedings. We think it's a subset of financial condition

information, along with a specific prohibition that goes to the general policy, but --

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THE COURT: So stated another way, are you saying Subsection C of 739.8 is a absolute prohibition?

MR. PLETCHER: It looks pretty clear to us that it's an absolute prohibition, your Honor.

THE COURT: And that Subsection A, which I understand counsel or State Farm General to be contending it's not, some might say, conditioning it to public versus non-public source -- sources? Am I understanding that right?

MR. PLETCHER: We think that's the distinction, and you know, we'd love an opportunity with everything that's been occurring to take a look at it, and try to get you a brief on it this evening, or first thing tomorrow morning.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's take it up before we end the day, but as to the objection, I want to handle it in the appropriate manner, that's why I asked you to sort of give me more detail when they begin to emphasize these points.

MR. PLETCHER: That's our understanding of it at the moment, and you know, we just wanted to flag this, and again, don't want to, um --

THE COURT: -- Well, it depends on how you -- I don't mean to put you on the spot. Do you plan to move to strike after the testimony is proffered because of that, and then take it up in connection with that, or are you going to

preclude it from being even entered?

MR. PLETCHER: We would, I think at this point, handle it through a motion to strike process after we get a chance to look at it carefully, because we want to take the arguments raised by opposing counsel seriously, and make sure we're addressing them appropriately. Just in the pace of these proceedings I wants to make sure we have the best possible answer for the Court on that.

THE COURT: All right. So we'll proceed subject to that.

MR. MADDIGAN: Thank you, your Honor.

BY MR. MADDIGAN:

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- Q. So let's take this in steps to make sure we have a good record about what you mean, and where you got this information, so first of all, if you could please define risk-based capital?
- A. Well, risk-based capital in a broad sense is a program that was instituted or implemented by the NAIC years ago to better monitor and evaluate the solvency of insurers, as opposed to the IRIS test, which we talked about a minute ago, and they are also a solvency-monitoring tool, but as opposed to the IRIS test which calculate 13 ratios based on annual statement information data, risk-based capital takes a much more detailed and comprehensive approach to evaluating or assessing the risks insurers face.

They consider risks associated with the assets of the company, with the underwriting, with the liabilities. They consider credit risk, investment risk, etc., also importantly catastrophe risk, and all of those risks are identified and quantified in the risk-based capital report that has to be filed by insurers.

There are instructions to that report. The instructions contain the formulae, and data requirements, and show the manner of calculation of each component of this risk-based capital value, and a lot of that information is likely to be confidential and proprietary, and I can understand that that information might not be admissible in any kind of proceeding, simply because it's privileged and confidential. I don't know about any of the other arguments, but at least in respect to that, that makes sense to me.

However, the final value of the risk-based capital calculation is reported publicly, so what risk-based capital does is it says for a company with, let's say, take State Farm General as an example, so for State Farm General, in consideration of all of its potential risks we're going to calculate a number that we called the authorized control level risk-based capital number. That's a dollar value, and it turns out that when you calculate that number with all of the confidential and privileged information that goes into the calculation, it turns out that in 2024, the risk-based capital

calculation authorized control level of risk-based capital was \$691,001,813.

That's the value that appears on the table -- I'm sorry. It doesn't appear on the table. The RBC ratio appears on the table, but if you turn to Exhibit 174, that's the exhibit I was directed to a moment ago, which is the 5-year history page.

O. Mm-hmm.

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A. And the annual statement, if you go to the second page, the upper side of this page, you'll see in Rows Number 28 and 29, the heading of those two rows is, "Risk-Based Capital Analysis." It shows total adjusted capital, which in the case of State Farm General is exactly equal to its surplus. There are no adjustments that were made based on State Farm's peculiarities, and the authorized control level risk-based capital is 691 million, and if you take the ratio of those two numbers, that is the RBC ratio that appears in my exhibit.

So the first two -- The first year or the first column to the right of the words on this page are the values for 2024, and that ratio, 1 million, 38 -- 1 billion, 38 million divided by 691 million, that ratio is 1.50 or 150 percent, which is exactly the value that's shown on my table.

- O. So --
- A. -- Just to demonstrate the calculation one other

time, if you take the ratio of 1 billion, 342 million, which is the next column to the right, that's total adjusted capital for 2023, and divide that by the authorized control level of 588 million dollars, the ratio of those two is 228 percent, so those are the values that I believe were referenced in the insurance declaration, I think, but those are the values.

They are computed from publicly available information. They provide probably the most comprehensive single measure of a company's financial condition, and as I discuss at some length in the testimony, and also was discussed in Ms. Shaw's testimony, State Farm's level at the end of 2024 was 150 percent, which is just at the edge of the regulatory action level, and if you calculate, or based on Ms. Shaw's declaration, she shows that given the surplus decline associated with the LA fires, and the -- the impact on surplus to reduce surplus to roughly 600 or 620 million, that would not change the authorized control level of risk-based capital, but it would change the total adjusted capital, and the ratio would fall below 100 percent, and a ratio of below 100 percent is what is called the reg --

Q. -- Yeah. Let me -- Let me just stop there, because I want to go through those different categories that you explain in Paragraph 31, but just to close out the last topic, you -- the information that you included in your chart in Column 8 about RBC, I think you said this, but just want to make sure,

you derived that from publicly reported information that you identified as being on Exhibit 174; is that right?

- A. Yes, exactly.
- Q. You didn't use -- Thank you. Okay. So let's look at Paragraph 31 and talk about the significance of the RBC just for the purposes of the opinions and findings that you are making in this case, and in Paragraph 31 you describe the different levels of the risk-based capital that may the involve regulatory concern; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So let's walk through those. The first one is something called, "CAL," or "Company Action Level," is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What is that?
- A. That's when the RBC ratio, or the ratio of risk-based capital, total adjusted capital to risk-based capital is between 150 to 200 percent. It falls below 200 percent.
- Q. And in that instance, a regulator may require a company to do something to take action to address that situation? Reduce risk, or increase capital; is that correct?
- A. Yes. They are intending to file a plan, and the regulators should review the plan and determine it is reasonable to address the concerns.
 - Q. The next level is called "RAO", or "Regulatory Action

Level." What is that?

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- A. It's when the RBC ratio is between 100 and 150 percent, so the capital surplus in the numerator is smaller relative to the minimum requirement, and in that situation, the regulator my be empowered to intervene more directly in the company's calculations. They certainly have to continue to file their action plan, and so on, and those plans would continue to be reviewed, but the regulator has more authority to intervene.
- Q. The next level is called "ACL", or "Authorized Control Level"?
 - A. Yes.
 - O. What is that?
- A. That means that the regulator is authorized to take control of the company. It could mean an aggressive plan to manage risk and exposure, or to try to restore the financial condition. It could potentially mean receivership of the company or the organization depending on how severe the condition was.
- Q. And for ACL, Authorize Control Level, what is the threshold for that?
- A. Oh, that -- The total capital falls below the authorized control level, so it's when the ratio, RBC ratio is below 100 percent, but greater than 70 percent.
 - Q. And the last level that you identify in Paragraph 31

is called "MCL", or "Mandatory Control Level", correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And what is that?
- A. It's when the RBC ratio falls below 70 percent, and I say the regulator has the authority to take control. I think in, you know, the actual RBC statute, it may be stronger than that. It may be that the regulator is required to take control of a company, but suffice it to say that that is an extremely severe financial condition for a company, and it's one that State Farm General today, in the absence of rate increase and capital infusion, is getting perilously close to.
- Q. So if you look at the risk-based capital ratio in Column 9 of your chart for the year 2024 that you calculated based on the publicly available NAIC information, it's 150 percent; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So right on the dividing line between a company action level and regulatory action level; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. A few minutes ago in talking about the premium to surplus ratio you made some general -- you provided some general testimony about the significance of that, so looking at the data that you pulled together in your chart about risk-based capital, what general observations do you make as a result of looking at that data?

A. As I noted in the testimony, the fact that the largest insurer in the largest state in the country has an RBC ratio that is virtually at the regulatory action level is extraordinary, and I think I demonstrate that it's extraordinary by looking at the RBC ratios for every property casualty insurer in the United States for the last 7 years. That's in the chart that appears on Page 13 of my testimony. That shows the actual distribution of RBC ratios.

By the way, the vast majority of this chart, 2018 through 2023 comes from the NAIC directly. It's a report that the NAIC files, so they do the computation, and then they put together this report. I replicate that for 2024, because the NAIC report doesn't come out until June, or at least that's when it's traditionally been published, so I, in order to update this to 2024, I did that using my own data sources, but the most important take away from this is really the bottom two lines of this exhibit, bottom two rows.

Q. In Paragraph 35?

A. Yes. Yes. So that shows the number of companies with RBC ratios less than 200 percent, and the number of -- and the proportion of total companies with RBC ratios that low, and as you can see, it's a scant number of companies, and the percentage of companies with RBC ratios that low is generally in the range of 1.5 to 2 percent of companies, and I haven't done any study of these individual companies, but

- Q. Thank you. Now that we've gone through the chart that you set forth in Paragraph 17, I'd like to ask you to go back a few pages in your declaration to Paragraph 10? On Page 4. You there?
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. Paragraph 10 summarizes your findings as you describe them as a result of your work in this matter, right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. So I'd like to just walk -- have you walk through now these with the benefit of the context that's provided in the chart, and not repeating anything if we've covered it already, but I just want to make sure that your conclusions from the chart are clear, so in Paragraph 10-A, what is your opinion regarding State Farm General's current financial condition in light of what you described in the chart about its surplus?
- A. It's exactly what I say at Lines 10 and 11 of Page 4.

 "Condition is characterized by a dangerously low level of surplus as a result of a decade of sustained underwriting losses in California," and I could add underwriting and

operating costs, and then the remainder simply identifies the basis for that statement, and the basis is that the operating underwriting losses were over 5 billion, the operating losses were 2.7 billion, and evidence of financial distress is in the IRIS test, surplus ratio, as well as the RBC ratio, so those are the demonstration. That plus the reduction in the ratings by AM Best, and the potential reduction by S&P, but those are all the sources of information that I relied upon to come to the conclusion that State Farm is in severe financial condition, and needs some measure of relief.

- Q. So you mentioned a minute ago, I think you made a reference to some rating agencies, so let me ask you about Paragraph 10-B, and the conclusion that you said -- set forth there. In particular, with respect to a ratings downgrade, so talk about what you mean when you describe a ratings downgrade? First, tell us what it is, then I'm going to ask you what the significance of it is, but first just what is it?
- A. Well, insurance company, financial strength is rated by various agencies, and I think it was already noted here that the two most prominent ones rating insurance companies are AM Best, and Standard and Poor. There are other rating agencies, but Best and S&P are really the dominant ones.

Insurance -- When insurance company ratings fall below a certain level, their homeowners insurance policies are no longer, or may no longer be adequate to insure the collateral

underlying mortgages. It's been mentioned in a bunch of the papers here that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the two entities that do the majority of purchasing and securitization of mortgages, have minimum financial strength rating requirements for the insurers that write homeowners insurance that support the collateral for the mortgage, and those minimum ratings are a B-plus rating from Best, and a Triple-B rating, BBB rating, from S&P, and as I've noted, State Farm's Best rating has already declined below that, and their S&P rating is in some danger.

The real import of the matter is that if the insurance can no longer serve as support for the underlying collateral of the mortgage, then all those policies will no longer be suitable to support mortgages, and I don't know whether it's 1 million or 1.2 million homeowners policies that are currently enforced for State Farm, but I looked at some census data. I found that 68 percent of homeowners in California have mortgages, and so if I assume 68 percent of State Farm's policyholders have mortgages, and there are, say, even a million policyholders, then 680,000 policies could be on the market tomorrow if the ratings go down, and I don't think that that's a condition that the California market can sustain at this point.

The market has already deteriorated dramatically, it's continued. The FAIR plan has grown astronomically. There's

no capacity for another half a million or million policies to go on the market in California, so I think from the perspective of maintaining the company's ratings, both Best and S&P mentioned specifically the adverse environment in California. I think State Farm getting a rate increase, and with a commitment to infuse capital in the form of a surplus note, that's going to go a long way to maintaining the rating at a level that will allow it to support the collateral for mortgages.

- Q. I just want to go over a couple of things that you said in that answer, and identified some exhibits that relate to them to make sure the record is clear. First thing I think you mentioned that AM Best had downgraded the credit rating of State Farm General; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So if you look, please, at Exhibit 4 to your declaration, which is Exhibit 106?
- A. Yeah, that's -- 106. I'm sorry. That is actually identified as SFG-DA-3 in my book.
 - Q. Yes. That's correct. Exhibit 3 to your declaration?
- 21 A. Okay.
- 22 | O. And so what is this?
- A. This is the notice Best released in March of 2024 notifying about the downgrade of State Farm General.
 - Q. And it was downgraded it says to B, Fair from A,

Excellent; is that right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay.
- A. And they're mentioning on here, in the first paragraph to the summary investment downgrade financial strength rating from B to A, in the long term issue of credit rating to B-plus from A, it's the financial strength rating that matters for the mortgage collateral. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac require that the financial strength ratings of the companies be at the levels I mentioned, not at the issuer credit ratings.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. If you look at the next exhibit to your declaration, which has the numbering in your declaration, SFG-DA-4, but it also Exhibit 107?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. That is a document entitled, "State Farm General Insurance Company's AA Ratings Placed on Credit Watch, Negative Of Weakening Capital Position," right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So what is this document?
- A. This is the Standard and Poor's press release of February 25th of this year, 2025, which speaks to the maintenance of the current rating, but explains why it's on negative credit watch, and what the potential implications of that would be.

- Q. Okay. And you also mentioned that you had reviewed some Census Bureau data to attempt to ascertain approximately what percentage of Californians have mortgages; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. If you look at Exhibit 173, is that the data that you looked at from the Census Bureau?
 - A. Exactly. Exactly.
- Q. Okay. And you also mentioned about the FAIR plan. Let me ask you about that. First of all, just to define it, what is the California FAIR plan?
- A. It's the, what's called the market of last resort for, you know, property insurance in California, so if an insured policyholder has -- cannot find coverage elsewhere, they can buy coverage through the FAIR plain, and FAIR plain is like an association of insurers that writes coverage to the -- those otherwise uninsurable risks or insured or policyholders who are unable to find insurance, and the financial deficits that may be -- may arise from the FAIR plan are then spread back to the companies that participate in the voluntary insurance market, and there's, I don't know if in 100 percent of states there are FAIR plans, but FAIR plans are common things around the country, and there are FAIR flans for residual markets of that type, for homeowners insurance, for auto insurance in some states, for workers compensation, etc.

- Q. And you made a comment, if I heard you correctly, that the FAIR plan has -- has grown; is that correct?
- A. Mm-hmm. Yeah. The policy accounts has tripled, and the exposure has doubled, I think. The policy count now anyway is 500, about a half a million policies, and the exposure is 500 billion dollars. I was actually interested to know that the average exposure is a million dollars per policy.

I mean, that's, in my experience that's just astonishing that homes of that value are being insured in the FAIR plan.

I think that tells you something about the appetite in the market for the risk of homeowners insurance in California.

- Q. If you look at Exhibit 172, please?
- A. Yes. That's the document that -- from which I drew my conclusions in my declaration.
 - Q. About the status of the FAIR plan?
- A. Yes. So you can see that from 2022 to 2024, policy counts almost doubled, and exposure went two and a half times. I guess, 2021 through 2024 the exposure more than tripled, and the policy counts more than doubled.
- Q. All right. Thank you. Back to Paragraph 10 of your declaration, in Paragraph 10-C you address a contention by Consumer Watchdog that SFG's distressed financial condition is self-inflicted, right?
 - A. Yes.

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A. You know, several of the letters that Consumer Watchdog sent to the Commissioner, they mentioned, I have a quote, "self-inflicted". That's me as telling it's taken directly from the letter, and those letters, I'm sure, are in evidence here, so you'll find the statements, but it seemed to me the allegations in those letters were basically that State Farm's financial condition is the result of two things.

One is that if paid two much for reinsurance, and the other is it didn't take the rate increases it could have taken, or it didn't file for the rate increases it might have filed for, and I believe neither of those explanations can possibly explain State Farm's current financial condition.

- Q. Let's take them one at a time. How about the reinsurance contention that you referred to? Why is it your view that that cannot possibly explain State Farm General's financial condition?
- A. Well, I mean, for one thing, there's no, no discussion at all about the price of reinsurance in comparison to what could have been purchased elsewhere. It seems like Consumer Watchdog is contending that because State Farm Mutual or State Farm General purchases much of its insurance from its parent State Farm Mutual, that for some reason the price is unreasonably high, but there's no evidence provided to support

1 that assertion. The evidence of whether the price of 2 something is reasonable is by comparing that price to the 3 price of equivalent goods and services in the market, and 4 Consumer Watchdog doesn't do anything like that. That's what 5 Bryon Ehrhart's testimony is about, is about how State Farm's costs compare to what would be available in the market. 6 7 MR. PLETCHER: Objection --8 THE REPORTER: -- Counsel? 9 THE COURT: Your mike? 10 MR. PLETCHER: Just object that Mr. Ehrhart's 11 testimony can speak for itself. THE COURT: 12 Sustained. 13 MR. MADDIGAN: I'm sorry. I couldn't hear the 14 objection, your Honor? 15 MR. PLETCHER: The objection is that Mr. Ehrhart's 16 testimony can speak for itself. The description of it from 17 Dr. Appel --18 THE COURT: -- He doesn't have to testify on behalf 19 of somebody else, so let's move along. 20 BY MR. MADDIGAN: 21 Q. You were referencing his declaration; is that 2.2 correct? 23 In any event, I've seen no data or evidence Α. 2.4 from Consumer Watchdog as to whether State Farm's reinsurance

program was reasonable. What evidence they provided was a

10-year history of the, what I would call the ceded-loss ratios of several of the large California homeowners insurers.

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What I mean by ceded-loss ratios is, when you buy reinsurance, you give some premium to the reinsurer because they're taking on the risk of certain exposure. It might be, for example, "Oh, if I incur losses in excess of a quarter billion dollars from a catastrophe event, then the reinsurer will pay those losses," so you give some premium to the reinsurer in order to -- in order for that reinsurer to absorb that risk. That's called the ceded-premium. It is the premium ceded to the reinsurer.

But if a loss event occurs, and that is large enough to get into the reinsurer there, then the primary insurer will cede some losses to the reinsurer, and if you look at the ratio of the ceded-losses to the ceded-premium, that's the ratio of the losses the reinsurer absorbed compared to the premium it got to absorb those losses, and so what Consumer Watchdog did was provide a table or several tables showing the reinsurance experience for State Farm General, and -- I guess I can find the other companies. Fire Insurance Exchange was one of them. I'm just not recalling the individual companies, but the analysis they did compared the ceded-loss ratios for those companies to State Farm for two particular years, the two wildfire years of 2017 and '18, and several of those companies had significant recoveries relative to their

premium. One of the companies seemed to have recovered about \$4 in losses for every dollar of premium they paid. That is, they had a ceded-loss ratio of 400 percent in one of the years.

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What I said in my testimony is that it is impossible to compare the experience of different companies, their ceded-loss experience, unless you know a fair bit about the details of their reinsurance program. If one company attaches at a relatively low level, meaning their reinsurance kicks in when their losses are relatively low, they may get a fair bit of recovery from a given event. Another company that attaches at a much higher lever, might not get any recoveries.

That doesn't mean that the second company's program is overpriced. It just means that the event wasn't big enough to hit their attachment point, so I don't think you can say anything meaningful about the value of the reinsurance program by looking strictly at the ceded-loss ratios.

The other piece that they talk about in terms of reinsurance is the fact that over the 10-year period the cost of the reinsurance, the ceded-premium, exceeded, was greater than the ceded-losses by about 3 billion dollars, and that's true, and as I discuss at some length in my testimony, the economics of reinsurances demand that that's true, so the fact that in a 10-year period, the reinsurance didn't pay off significantly is not evidence that it was overpriced, and in

fact, if they had added in the last -- the next quarter of data, so if they had included just January and March of 2025, then even by Consumer Watchdog's own admission, there was a 5 billion dollar net benefit to State Farm from its reinsurance program, so that's compared to the 3 billion dollar, sorry, net loss over the prior 10 years.

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You add them both together. So over 10 and a quarter years there's a 2 billion dollar net benefit to State Farm General from its reinsurance. A 5 billion dollar benefit in the last three months, and a 3 billion dollar cost in the proceeding 10 years. That is not at all surprising for reinsurance property, and in fact when you are reinsuring events that might occur once every 20, or 50 or 100, or 500 years, it's not surprising that you don't see those events in a given 10-year period.

So the two pieces of proof I think that Consumer Watchdog tries to provide about the cost of reinsurance are the ceded-loss ratio comparisons, which I think is bankrupt, because you can't compare them without knowing about the insurance programs, and also the 10-year history of State Farm's program, and the net cost it incurred, because just including another three months changes whole picture entirely.

Q. Because by cutting -- choosing to cut off the analysis at December 31, 2024, it excluded the January 2025 fires in Los Angeles?

| A. Yes. And I understand that formal financial data as |
|--|
| normally reported on annual statements or quarterly statements |
| is not available including those events, but to come into a |
| hearing where State Farm is asking for emergency interim |
| relief, and to exclude from the analysis entirely that event, |
| and considering the implications it has for all of the |
| allegations that are being made by Consumer Watchdog, it just |
| surprises me that it wouldn't have been considered, but it |
| does change the picture. |

- Q. One of the things you address in Paragraph 10-D is the allegation by Consumer Watchdog that State Farm General intentionally elected to file inadequate rates in order to capture market share; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And in your analysis, did you look to see if State Farm General actually had increased its market share over the --

(Lights went out in courtroom.)

Got to liven it up here.

- A. Getting kind of intimate here.
- Q. Should we keep going? Did you look to see if State Farm General actually had increased its market share over the years 2015 to 2024?
- A. I did. I noted that at least at the two endpoints from 2015, the market share was 19.7 percent, I think, and

- 2024 it was 19.5 percent, so I noted those facts. I did not include the entire 10-year history, and it is true that during that period, State Farm's market share declined for a period of time, and then starting around 2017 or so, it increased, but at the end of the 10-year period the market share was virtually identical to what it was at the beginning of the period.
- Q. And what if we look at it differently, not in terms of market share, but in terms of number of policies? Did you -- Did you examine that?
- A. Yeah. I think that -- Can you point me to what Consumer Watchdog letter? I don't actually --
 - O. Yes.

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- A. I'm sorry. This might be more in Mr. Armstrong's declaration that was filed last night.
- Q. Yeah.
- A. Where is that?
- Q. If you want to see that, we can put it in front of you?
 - A. He has State Farm premium numbers over that period of time, and just from memory the premium volume for State Farm increased, I want to say, about 80 percent between maybe 2017, and 2024. That's not an increase in market share, that's just an increase in premium volume, in the dollars collected.
 - That comes from -- One thing Mr. Armstrong noted, you

know, rate increases contribute to that premium change. New business could contribute to that premium change, but perhaps the most important factor is the underlying inflation in homeowner's insurance costs which get, most policies get built in automatically through inflation adjustment costs, so that the exposure, the amount of insurance increases by the change in building costs, or the change in the cost to repair or replace damage, and the combination of all those factors certainly contributed to a significant increase in premium volume for State Farm over that period from 2017 to 2023 or

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But I wanted look at policy counts, because if the allegation is that State Farm deliberately underpriced its insurance in order to gain new business and dominate the market or something like that, if that's the allegation, then one way to measure that is whatever happened to their policy counts? Did they actually write more listings, or did they -- did those other factors like inflation, and, you know, other consideration, rate changes and so forth, did that explain the difference.

And the number of policies in force is an exhibit in the rate filing, and so I found that exhibit, it is Exhibit B, and I couldn't tell you what page it is in the file, but it shows the policies in force over the 10-year period from 2014 to 2023, 9 years. I'm sorry. 10 years. And between 2017 and

2023, that's the time at which in Mr. Armstrong's exhibit the significant majority of the premium increases occur. The policy counts increased in total over that time only 8.5 percent, which is an average annual increase of about 1.4 percent a year in policies.

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So that to me does not suggest the company is trying to write every new piece of business and dominate the market. That seems like a rather modest annual increase, and I understand that at least some of that has to do with the fact that State Farm chose not to non-renew some of its business, where as other companies were trying to, at least limit their exposure, if not exit the market, so I don't think there's any support for the fact that State Farm was responsible for its own financial condition, because of an attempt to charge lower than reasonable rates in order to capture market share, I don't thing there's any evidence to support that at all.

- Q. In Paragraph 10-E of your declaration you state, "It is my opinion that the interim rate increase is not only reasonable and justified, but in fact is critical to the health of State Farm General and the California homeowners insurance market." Can you elaborate on the reasons that you think that?
- A. Well, for, I guess, the very same reasons that Ms.

 Shaw wrote about it, and anyone else with eyes wide open would be concerned as well. If the company became financially

impaired in such a way that it could no longer serve its
California policyholders, either because it's taken over, or
under some degree of regulatory control, or because it's
financial strength ratings declined to the point where it's
insurance is no longer acceptable as collateral mortgage, then
you're going to see hundreds of thousands, possibly up to a
million policies on the market, and that is just an
unsustainable situation at this point in California.

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So the interim rate increase provides some immediate benefit. There will be some immediate infusion of revenue just due to the rate increase, but with the agreement and the stipulation that if the rate increase is approved in its entirety, then State Farm Mutual will purchase surplus note from State Farm General. That just enhances the value of this stipulation or interim rate agreement.

It likely means, I would guess, I mean, I don't talk to the credit agencies on a regular basis, but I would guess that that would be a very strong signal that State Farm General is going to continue to be supported by its parent, and that therefore the credit ratings would likely be maintained, and as long as --

MR. PLETCHER: -- Objection, your Honor, due to the speculations describing --

THE COURT: I'll Sustain that.

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, I don't want to

1 interrupt, but I think it might be time for a break? 2. THE COURT: I'm willing to do that. We're getting towards the end of the time anyway, so I'll make an inquiry 3 4 first as to the further duration of this witness's direct? 5 MR. MADDIGAN: I think the direct is very close to 6 complete, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Couple more question on direct? What does it look like? 8 MR. MADDIGAN: I mean, five minutes, something like 9 10 that. 11 THE COURT: You want to wait five minutes, or do 12 people want to take a break? 13 MS. MCKENNEDY: I'd like to ask the court reporter, 14 your Honor? 15 That's fine, your Honor. Thank you. THE REPORTER: 16 Thank you, Counsel. 17 THE COURT: Five minutes? 18 MS. MCKENNEDY: I'm good, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: I appreciate the check-in, because it's 20 one of the things I get criticized about is not taking any 21 breaks, and you're welcome to raise at any point if it's 22 necessary. Okay. So let's see if we can complete the direct, 23 and then we'll talk about where we're at, okay? BY MR. MADDIGAN: 2.4 One of the things you mentioned in a few places in 25 Q.

your declaration, including Paragraph 10, is a reason you believe that the stipulation is reasonable is because it has, I think you used the phrase, "no risk to policyholders". What do you mean by that?

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A. I mean that at some later date when the full rate application is reviewed, and the rate change is finally determined, if allowed rate increase is less than what was permitted under the stipulation, that there would be refunds to policyholders with interest. I don't deny that policyholders will pay a higher premium in the near term.

That higher premium, in my view, is warranted, because the exposure and risk in California is so evidently significant that an increase in premium is warranted, and so I appreciate the -- the needs of consumers, and the burdens that this may place on consumers, and I'm mindful of that, but I'm also mindful of the financial condition of the largest insurer in the state, and the fact that insurance rates have to be adequate to cover underlying insurance costs, and that has not been the case for State Farm General, at least for the last decade.

Now, I'm not saying that that is something they can put into a rate template, and determine and rate change based on it, but it's something the Commissioner has to consider, because the Commissioner's primary responsibility -- In my view, Commissioner's primary responsibility is ensuring the

financial solvency of the insurers under its control, or authority, and taking into account the distressed financial condition of a company is entirely appropriate in the case of an interim rate increase that has dramatic level of protection for policyholders.

Absent drafting the rate increase, and absent the capital infusion, I think it's like rolling the dice. You don't know what's gonna happen to State Farm General, and if you want to take a risk, proposing a rate reduction, for example, you want to take the risk that State Farm General is going to remain viable, and remain in the market, I think that's a big risk to take, and the other side of that is to grant the interim rate increase schedule, 400 million dollar surplus, and it will restore to some extent the financial condition of the company, and then go to a rate hearing and determine if it's reasonable or not, so that's my opinion.

Q. Thank you, Dr. Appel. Just two more housekeeping questions before we conclude. You testified -- You referred throughout your testimony to -- to some exhibits, I'm sorry, to the stipulations. You made reference to them.

I would just like to ask you to identify them, and to make sure that the record is clear about what you've been talking about, so first of all if you look at Exhibit 101?

A. Yes.

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O. What is that?

1 Stipulations with a whole bunch of words. Α. 2. looking for the date. 3 Okay. Yeah. And what -- what is the date? Ο. 4 Α. February 7th, 2025. 5 And Exhibit -- That's what you were -- one of the Ο. stipulations you were referring to in your testimony? 6 7 Α. Yeah. I was really thinking more of the revised one. 8 0. That's why I wanted to do this, and that's Exhibit 102? 9 10 Α. Yes. And that's the one that has the 17 percent 11 interim rate, subject to refunds, with interest, etc., and it 12 also states that, but somewhere it states that State Farm 13 Mutual will purchase the rest of them. 14 MR. MADDIGAN: Okay. Thank you, you Honor. May I 15 have 30 seconds to talk to my colleagues, or maybe this would be a good time for a break? I believe I'm done. 16 17 THE COURT: Sure. If you need to confer a little 18 bit, let's just take a 5-minute break before we resume and 19 conclude for the day. The witness remains under oath. If you 20 want to step aside for the moment to use the facilities or get 21 water. Please do. We're in recess for 5 minutes until 4:45. 22 I'm going to stay on the bench unless you ask me to step off, 23 okay? 2.4 MR. MADDIGAN: Thank you. 25 (Pause in the proceedings from 4:40 p.m.

1 until 4:48 p.m.) 2. THE COURT: Okay. We're back on the record after a 3 brief break in the State Farm General Insurance Company, Cases 4 PA-2024-00011. I'm going to stop saying the whole thing. 5 and 13. 6 We were just finishing up with the testimony on direct 7 from the witness called by State Farm General Insurance 8 Company, and we agreed that we would talk about where we stood 9 with respect to continuing testimony, and what to expect for 10 tomorrow, so I'm gonna just confirm, are you sure your finished with your direct, Counsel? 11 12 MR. MADDIGAN: I have just one more question. I have 13 a housekeeping matter, your Honor? 14 THE COURT: All right. You want to squeeze that in? 15 MR. MADDIGAN: Yes. First of all, the --THE COURT: You're still under -- Sorry. You're 16 17 still under oath. 18 MR. MADDIGAN: The housekeeping matter, I asked the 19 witness about Exhibit 102, the amended stipulation. I was 20 told I did not say Exhibit 102 at the beginning of the exam 21 when I listed the exhibits that I was going to ask about. 22 was just inadvertence, so I want to make sure it's part of the 23 record. 2.4 Okay. The record will so reflect. THE COURT: 25 Thank you. MR. MADDIGAN:

BY MR. MADDIGAN:

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- Q. And then the question that I had for the witness is, if you could look at Exhibit 102, Paragraphs 1 and 2, you made a reference to a surplus note in your testimony. If you look at Paragraph 2 it says, "Accordingly the parties supplement the terms of the prior stipulation by stipulating and agreeing as an additional term that should the Commissioner approve the interim rates as set forth herein, Applicant shall obtain a surplus note of 400 million from State Farm Mutual." You see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is that what you were referencing in your testimony when you described the surplus note?
 - A. Exactly.

MR. MADDIGAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. I'm gonna turn to the Department, because although this witness was called by State Farm General Insurance, the Department is aligned in a sense of wanting to seek approval of the stipulations, and the stipulation that is consolidated, and I wanted to know if you were going to have questions for this witness? Anticipated questions?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, the Department has two very brief questions.

THE COURT: You want to get those in now?

| 1 | MS. MCKENNEDY: I would love to. Thank you, your | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | Honor. | | | |
| 3 | THE COURT: Sure. Let's do it. | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | CROSS-EXAMINATION | | | |
| 6 | BY MS. MCKENNEDY: | | | |
| 7 | Q. Dr. Appel, hello. | | | |
| 8 | A. Hi. Nice to see you again. | | | |
| 9 | Q. Nice to see you again too. I am wondering, did you | | | |
| 10 | look at State Farm General's data through the first quarter of | | | |
| 11 | 2025 informing any of your opinions you've expressed here | | | |
| 12 | today, or in your declaration? | | | |
| 13 | A. I didn't look at any specific data that were reported | | | |
| 14 | by State Farm but I did pay attention, obviously, to | | | |
| 15 | information about the fires, and the impact, and what | | | |
| 16 | happened. | | | |
| 17 | Q. And can I just ask why you didn't look at the first | | | |
| 18 | quarter of 2025 data? | | | |
| 19 | A. I didn't have access to it. | | | |
| 20 | MS. MCKENNEDY: That's all. Thank you. Thank you, | | | |
| 21 | sir. | | | |
| 22 | THE COURT: Anything further from State Farm given | | | |
| 23 | those questions? | | | |
| 24 | MR. MADDIGAN: No. | | | |
| 25 | THE COURT: All right. And now turning to Consumer | | | |

Watchdog in connection with a further exam on cross, be ready for that tomorrow, or do you have just a, you know, where are you at?

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It's less of a tap, but more of a hold. We're talking about our mikes, and just a push.

MR. PLETCHER: Yes. We anticipate a cross of the witness tomorrow.

THE COURT: Okay. And can I, without holding you to it, are you going to be including in your examination, you know, some specifics or a teasing-in of the RBC part that is in contention? That is, what -- what -- where -- where the conclusions that are reached by this witness depend on those are independently justified?

MR. PLETCHER: Right. At this point, we might want to address some of those at a high level, and also wanted to address the matter legally through a motion as well.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. So we'll put that, what I said, aside for a minute, but I put it out for discussion with both parties, and whether or not you want to, you know, rehabilitate depending on how the cross-examination goes with that, and be thinking about. Let's just -- Let's --

We have anything further for this witness right now? I don't think so, so we're not excusing him, since you'll be subject to recall, but you can step down.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

| 1 | THE COURT: Thank you for your testimony. So do you |
|----|---|
| 2 | have a suggestion for me, Counsel, with respect to what you |
| 3 | wanted to accomplish? I hate to see you having to draft |
| 4 | through the night, but it seems that you will be engaged in |
| 5 | things. You were suggesting some sort of written submission? |
| 6 | MR. PLETCHER: We hope to get in a brief written |
| 7 | submission on the RBC issue to further clarify some of the |
| 8 | questions that have been raised about its applicability. |
| 9 | THE COURT: Okay. Do you anticipate that in the |
| 10 | morning? Some time tonight? Not holding you to it. I'm |
| 11 | trying to help the other parties, because they are gonna see |
| 12 | something, and then it's gonna thrust everybody to have to |
| 13 | respond. |
| 14 | MR. PLETCHER: Sure. We'll work to get it done as |
| 15 | soon as possible, and we'll do it tonight if we can. We |
| 16 | absolutely want, you know, enough time for you to have a |
| 17 | chance to review, and for the other parties to have a chance |
| 18 | to at least review it before we begin again tomorrow morning. |
| 19 | THE COURT: All right. So any comments about that |
| 20 | before I make comments about it? |
| 21 | MR. MADDIGAN: No. |
| 22 | THE COURT: Okay. So what I would anticipate Go |
| 23 | ahead, Ms. McKennedy? |
| 24 | MS. MCKENNEDY: Your Honor, we haven't seen it yet, |
| 25 | but the Department might want the opportunity to respond in |

writing. I just raise that as a possibility.

THE COURT: Absolutely, and that's where I was going, so it just depends on, you know, what you want to do once you see what comes from there. I would like to nip it in the bud sooner than later, because I think that it changes the characterization of examinations.

This was fine. Some of the suggestions that we just heard as to how to operate with it, but if once you see it, you only have oral remarks, that's fine. If you still need time to produce something more than, let me know, and we'll navigate somehow to have you able to do that if at all possible, okay?

MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: So to give you a sense of what I anticipate in the morning when we resume is we obviously have this witness coming back for cross-examination. Prior to him resuming the stand, I will do a very mini-recap, cause we went through a lot of stuff this morning, and I like to make sure we've done sort of a little housekeeping step that just says, "This is what we did," in case there's, you know, clarifications that people sit up in the middle of the night and say, "Oh, my God. What did he really say?" And if you need to ask me for something in that regard, then you can at that point too, so that we're all at the same page going forward, and you can -- you can plan your -- plan your

1 strategy and your approach before you --2 We open the room early. About, at least an hour I don't know that anybody really wants to leave 3 4 anything here. I wouldn't recommend it, because if it's, 5 like, something confidential, sensitive, or you can't lose, but you could leave things that are not of that 6 7 characterization at your table, and kind of shift it. 8 What else? Is there any questions? 9 I have two questions, your Honor? MR. MADDIGAN: 10 THE COURT: Sure. MR. MADDIGAN: First, in terms of leaving things, is 11 it okay to leave the binders of exhibits? 12 13 THE COURT: Those are the kind of things that 14 typically do get left, yes, but I would put them on the table. 15 I mean, they come in and clean, but if you put it on counsel table, and make clear it's yours, I would suggest that. 16 And like I said, don't leave anything that you wouldn't 17 -- couldn't replace, if you had to. Nothing personal, or 18 19 computers, or anything like that. 20 Thank you. The second question was MR. MADDIGAN: 21 just to confirm the time you would like to start? 22 THE COURT: I was planning to start at 10:00 o'clock. 23 It's our standard time, and I'm getting nods from the room, 24 because it looks like people need that allocation. As we get 25 closer to the end of the week, if we need to expand our hours,

1 I'm willing to do that, but I will ask the parties to talk 2 about that and tell me, rather than expecting me to raise it, okay? So sort of collaborate and see whether or not you can 3 4 stay awake that long and do it, but we do want do -- we do 5 want to finish. So is there anything further that should be addressed 6 7 today? I do want to thank you for your advocacy, and for your 8 work today. I know that these are very important issues for 9 those of you that are participating, as well as observing, and 10 with that, we will adjourn until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow, April 11 9th, at the Administrative Hearings Bureau courtroom in 12 Oakland. All right? Good night. Everybody stay safe. 13 MS. MCKENNEDY: Thank you, your Honor. 14 (Whereupon the proceedings were continued.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 2.4 25

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place herein set forth; that any witnesses in the foregoing proceedings, prior to testifying, were duly sworn; that a record of the proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand, which was thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony given.

Further, that if the foregoing pertains to the original transcript of a deposition in a federal case, before completion of the proceedings, review of the transcript was not requested.

I further certify I am neither financially interested in the action nor a relative or employee of any attorney or party to this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed my name.

Dated: APRIL 15, 2025

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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For The State of California

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