



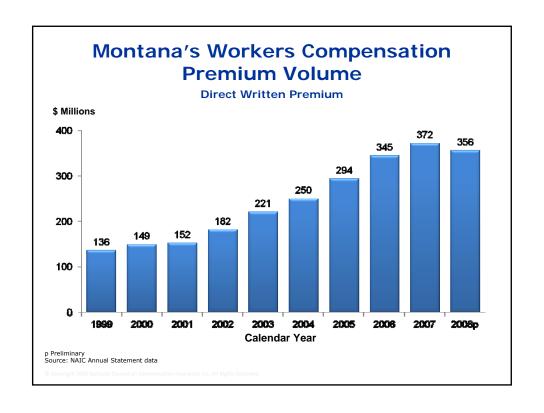
State of the Industry—An Overview

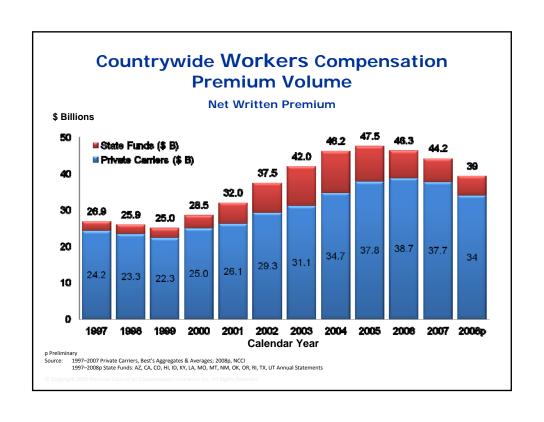
- Total workers compensation premium continues to decline
- Underwriting results continue to be good
- Countrywide frequency continues to decline for workers compensation injuries, and has declined last 11 years from the previous year's level
- Medical and indemnity claim costs continue to rise somewhat negating the good news regarding reduced claims
- Uncertain fallout from state and federal action

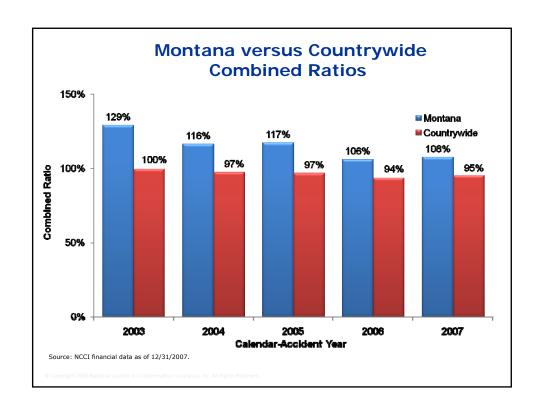
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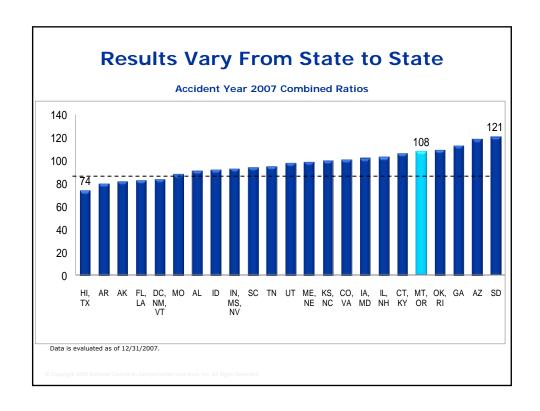
Montana Workers Compensation System— An Overview

- Easing system pressure due to improved frequency of claims
- Indemnity costs have moderated relative to wages from higher averages in the early 2000's
- Medical costs continue to rise
- Uncertainty associated with economic conditions

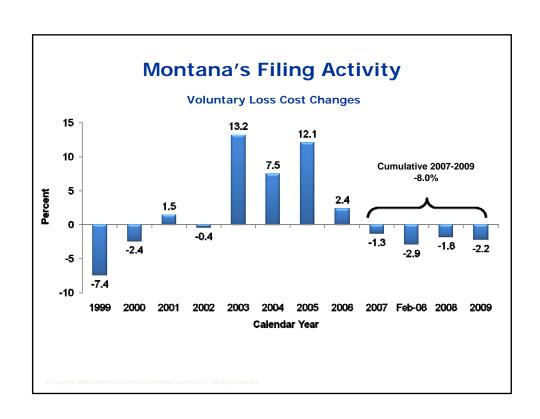


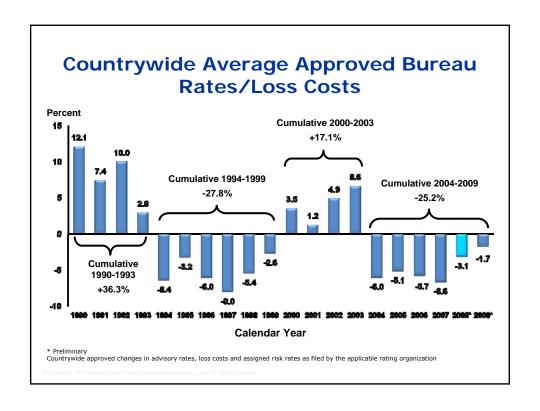


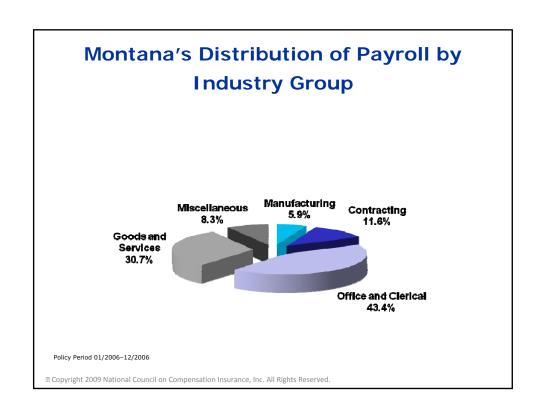


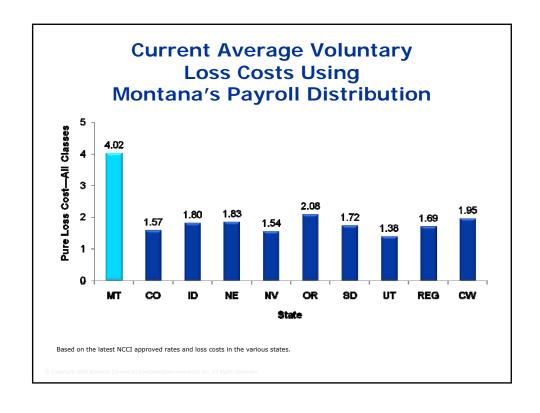


Recent Regional Rate Changes					
South Dakota	7/1/09	+3.5%			
Montana	7/1/09	-2.2%			
Idaho	1/1/09	-3.8%			
Nebraska	2/1/09	-4.4%			
Nevada	3/1/09	-4.9%			
Oregon	1/1/09	-5.9%			
Utah	12/1/08	-7.8%			
Colorado	1/1/09	-15.9%			



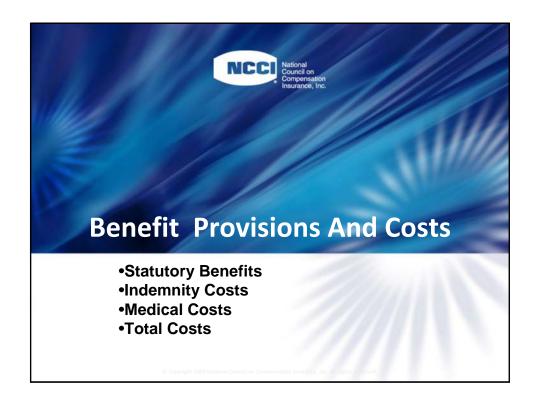


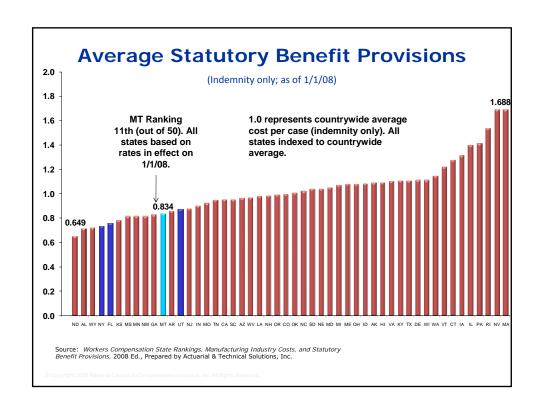


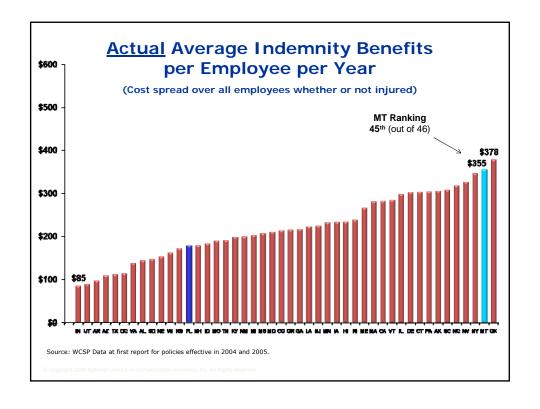


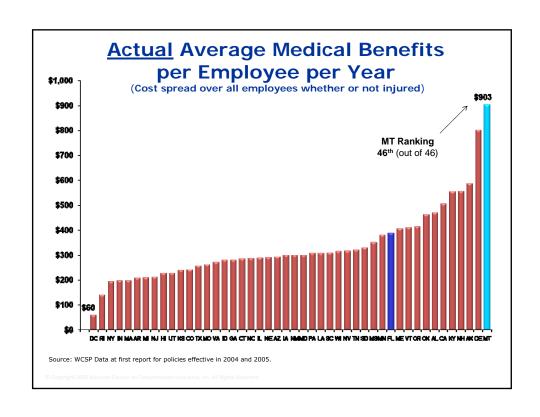
Potential Drivers of Higher Pure Premiums in Montana

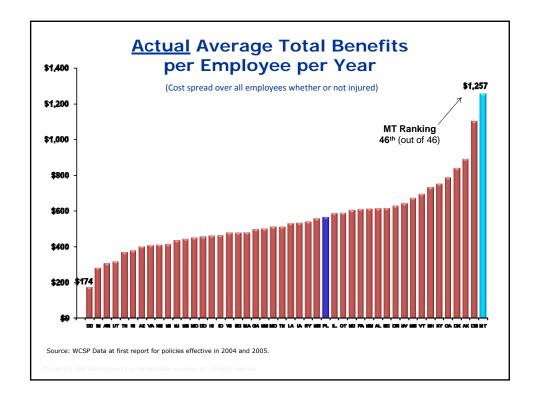
- Benefits
- Industry Mix
- Compensability Criteria
- Experience











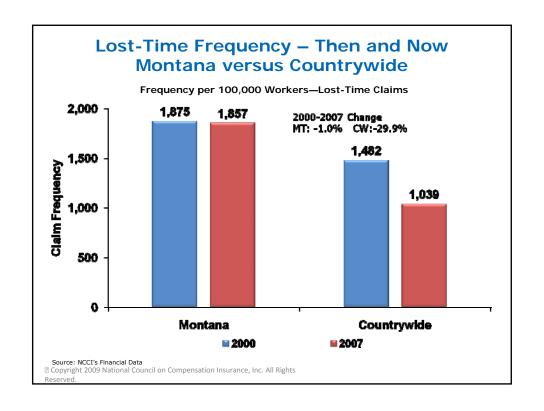
Montana versus Neighbors Compensability Criteria

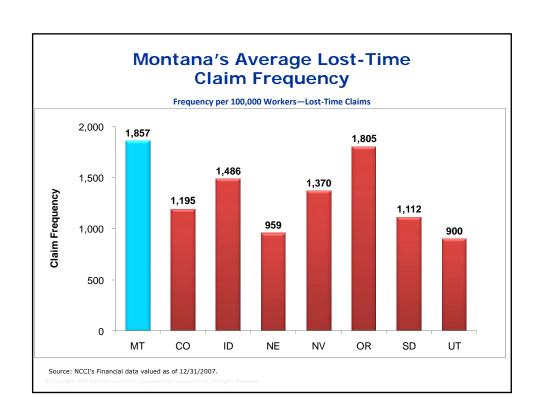
- Waiting Period for indemnity benefits
 - Montana: 4 days
 - Regional states: range from 3 to 7 days
- Relationship of work to injury
 - Montana and 4 neighbors: "causal connection"
 - Remaining regional states: "material cause," "major cause," and "proximate cause"
- Compensability exclusions in Montana and neighbors
 - Intoxication
 - Illegal drug use
 - Pre-existing conditions
 - Mental-only injuries

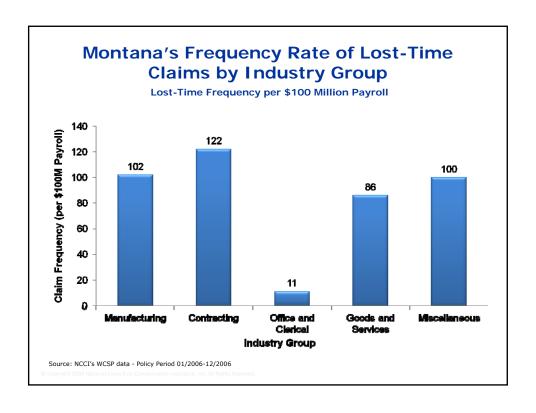


Workers Compensation Claim Frequency

- Countrywide frequency continues to decline. In fact, for each of the last 11 years (and 16 of the last 18), on-thejob claim frequency for workers compensation injuries has declined from the previous year's level
- Montana's frequency rate has declined, but not to the levels seen regionally or nationally





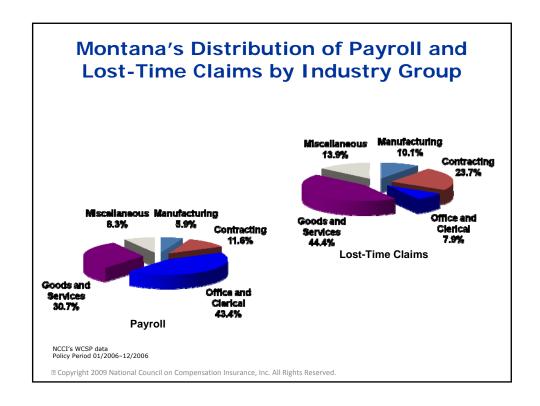


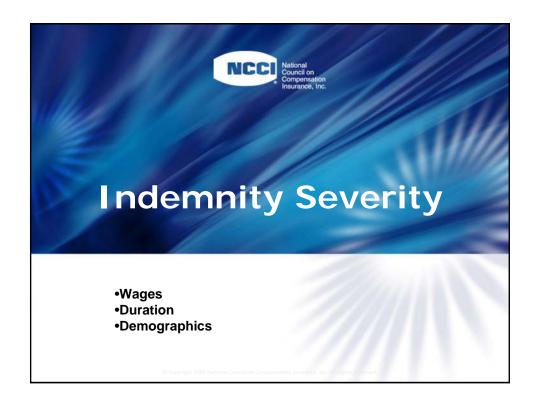
Frequency of Injuries: Experience Matters

Inexperienced Have a Disproportionately High Share of Lost Work-Time Injuries and Illnesses

Time With Current Employer	Share of Employment (2008)	Share of Lost Work-Time Injuries & Illnesses (2007)	Relative Difference Share of Injuries vs. Employment
Less Than 1 Year	24.9%	34.2%	37.3% : Higher
1 – 5 Years	37.8%	35.2%	-6.9% : Lower
5+ Years	37.4%	30.6%	-18.2% : Lower

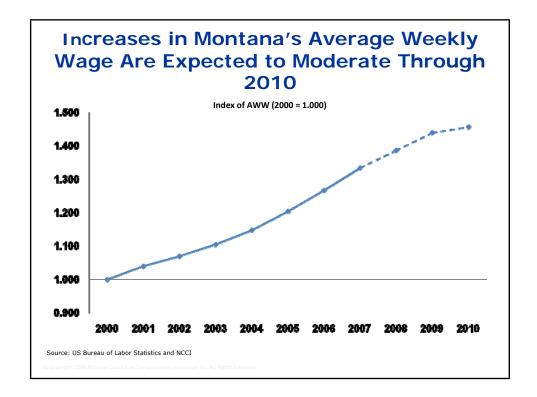
Time periods in the table are based on Share of Lost Work-time Injuries and Illnesses. Tenure "breaks" for Share of Employment classifications: 12 months or less, 13 months-to-5 years, and 5 years and above. Data for Share of Employment based on data as of January 2008. Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

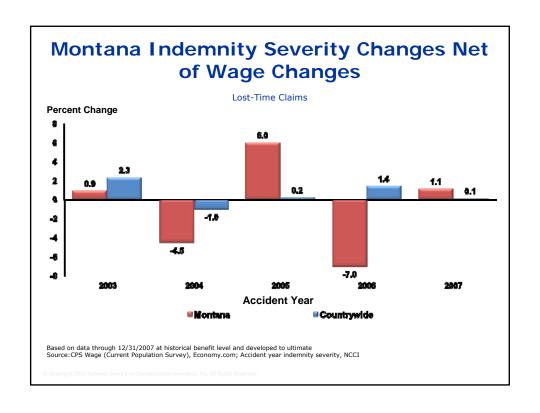


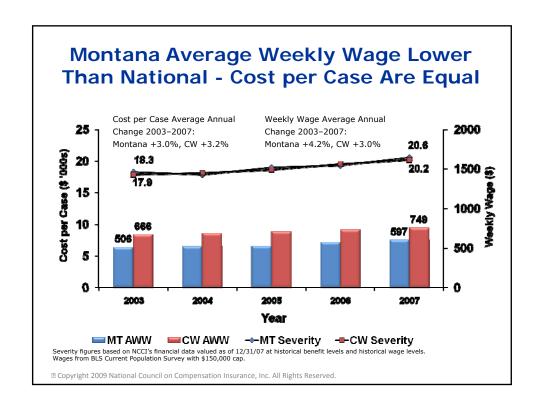


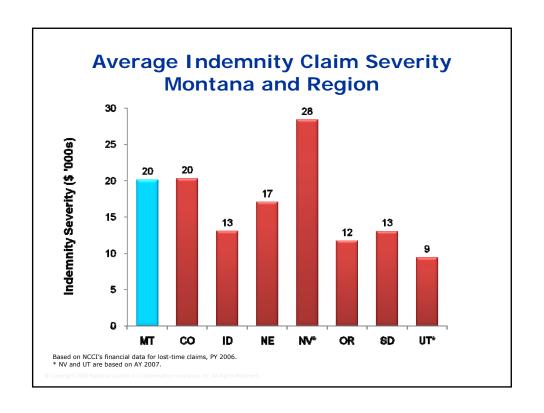
Drivers of Severity

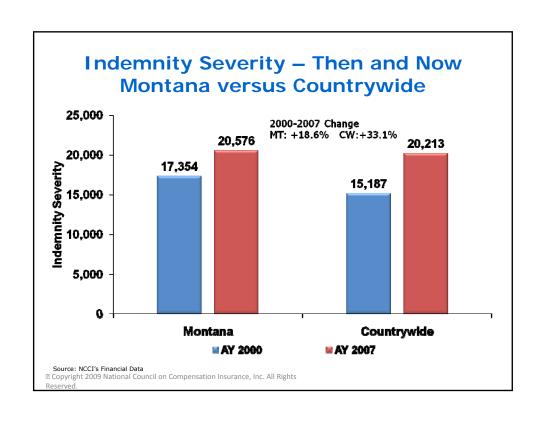
- •Average Weekly Wage
- Age of Workforce
- •Time Away From Job
- •Impairment Ratings
- Closure Rates



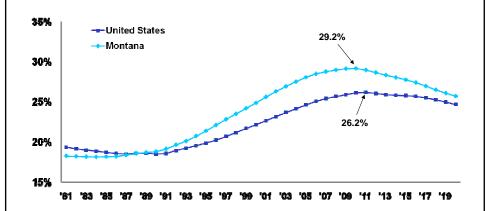












Source: US Census Bureau; Moody's Economy.com

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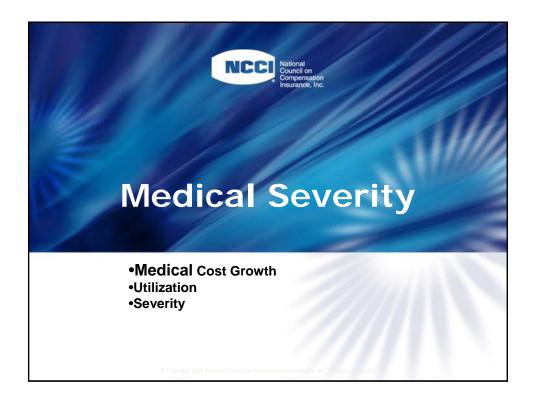
Percentage of Claims Closed Montana vs. Neighboring States

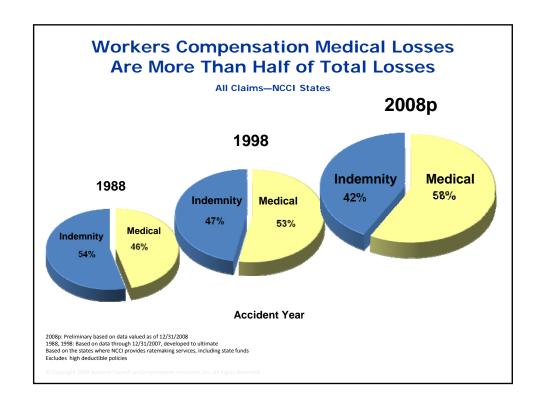
	@ 1 st Report	@ 2 nd Report	@ 3 rd Report	@ 4 th Report	@ 5 th Report
Nebraska	55%	79%	87%	92%	94%
Montana	58%	77%	86%	89%	90%
South Dakota	58%	83%	91%	94%	96%
Nevada	66%	89%	92%	95%	95%
Oregon	67%	85%	91%	94%	96%
Idaho	69%	88%	93%	95%	97%
Utah	70%	88%	92%	95%	95%
Colorado	71%	91%	96%	98%	99%

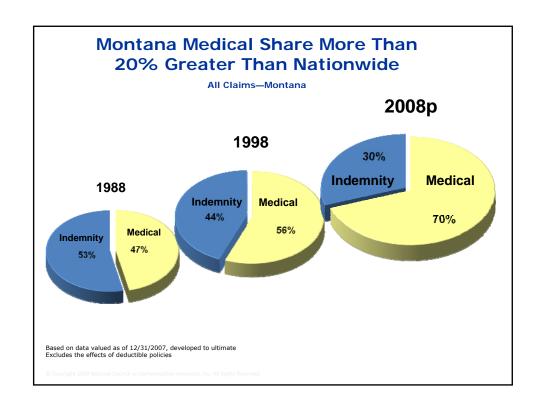
Source: NCCI Financial Call data valued as of 12/31/07

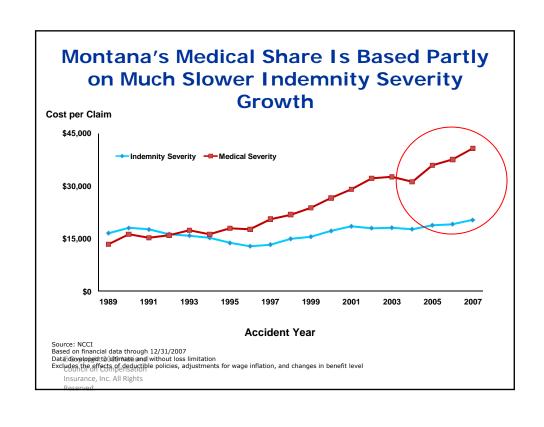
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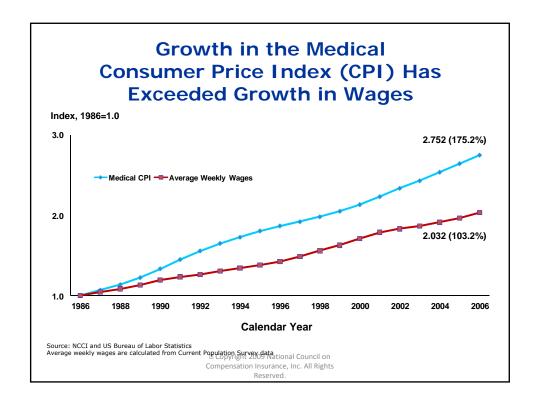
Reserved

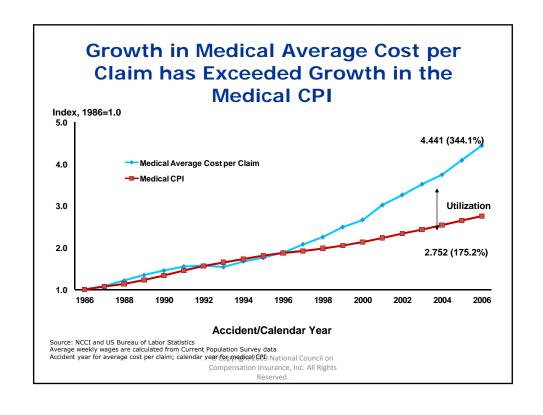


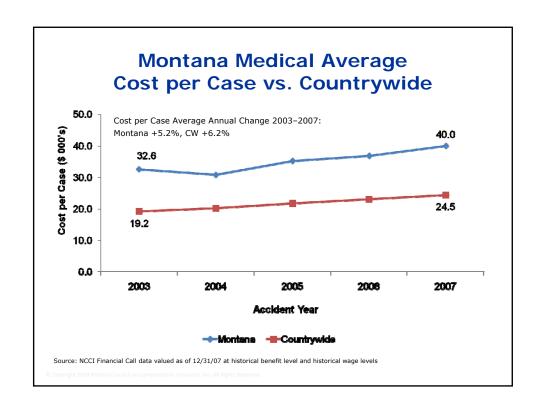


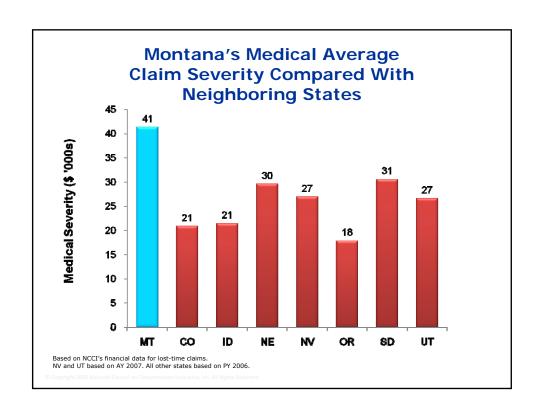


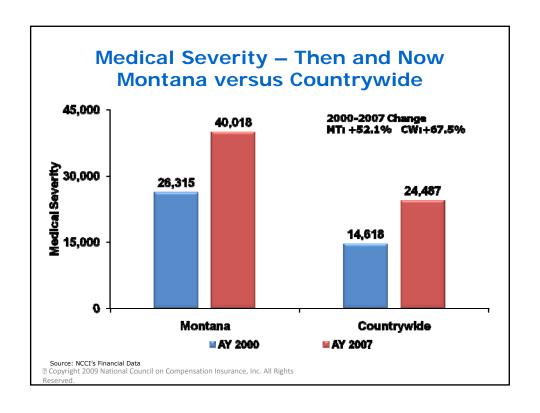












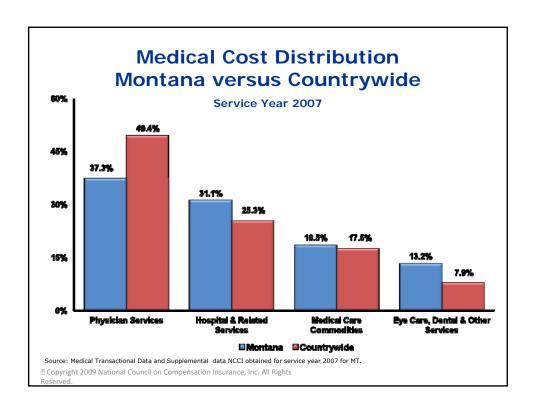
Back-Related Injuries in Montana as Compared to Countrywide

	Montana	Countrywide
Back-related PPD claims as a percentage of all PPD claims	36.5%	17.0%
Back-related PPD medical incurred dollars as a percentage of total PPD medical incurred (Paid+Case)	40.4%	19.5%
Average medical cost per case for back-related injuries (PPD Claims)	\$34,973	\$27,818
Average medical cost per case for all injuries (PPD Claims)	\$31,605	\$24,353

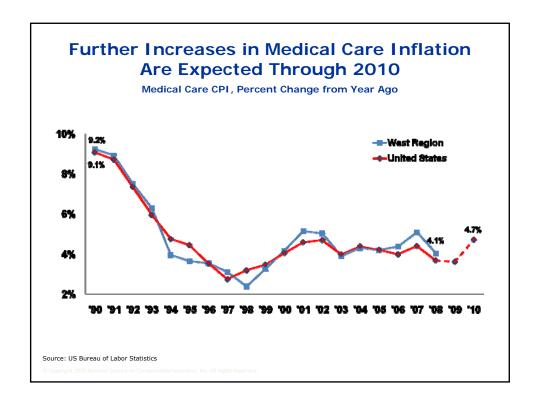
Source: NCCI WC Statistical Plan—policies effective 2002–2006 Losses are not developed to ultimate: latest available report for each policy year

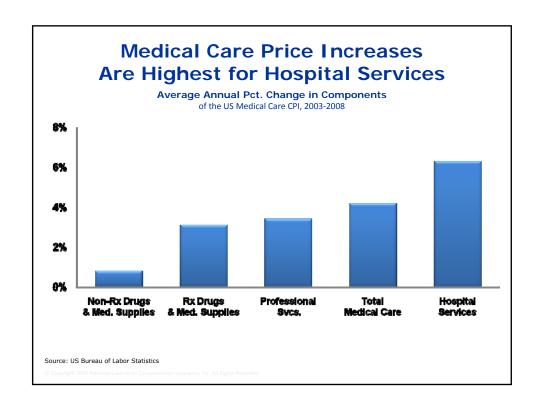
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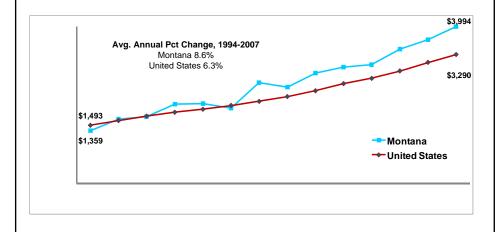








Avg. Hospital Cost per Day* in Montana: Above the US; Increasing More Rapidly

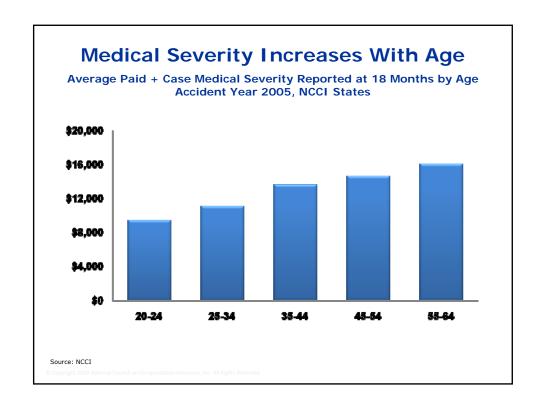


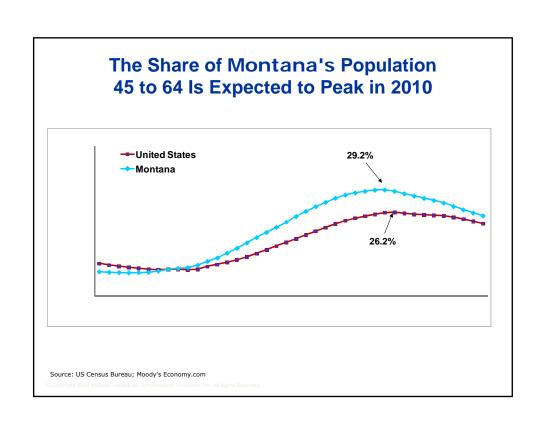
 $\boldsymbol{\ast}$ Cost per Day reflects internal costs incurred for hospital services Source: American Hospital Association

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Changes in Utilization Can Come From Many Sources

- Changes in the number of services provided
- Changes in treatment modalities (use of MRIs instead of X-rays)
- Introduction of newer pharmaceuticals/generics
- Adaptive practices by providers





Key Takeaways— Drivers of Medical Severity

- Ongoing increases in medical inflation and utilization suggest further upward pressure on medical severity
- Medical severity increases with age
- Upward pressure on medical severity may diminish as Baby Boomers exit the workforce
- This latter effect may be partly offset to the extent that persons work well beyond the "normal" retirement age



