



**Taylor & Mulder**  
Property and Casualty Consulting Actuaries

**MONTANA PETROLEUM TANK RELEASE COMPENSATION  
BOARD**

**LOSS AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSE  
RESERVE ANALYSIS  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2016**

**OCTOBER 2016**



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October 25, 2016

Mr. Terry Wadsworth  
Executive Director  
Petroleum Tank Release Compensation  
1225 Cedar Street  
Helena, MT 59620

**RE: ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS OF THE PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK INSURANCE FUND  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2016**

Dear Mr. Wadsworth:

Enclosed is the actuarial review of the loss and allocated loss adjustment expense reserves of the Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board (the "PTRCB") as of June 30, 2016.

The first section in the text of our report is the Executive Summary section. This section presents our conclusions and recommendations. It also describes the purpose and scope of our report, explains the distribution and use of our report, and provides the conditions and limitations underlying our work. This section of our report includes the Background section which provides information about the PTRCB program history.

The next section of the text of our report is the Actuarial Analysis section that describes the sources of data, our overall methodology, the selection of factors and specific methodologies and considerations by line of business. It also describes the selection of ultimate losses, and loss reserve discounting. The Exhibits section of our report follows the text of the report and includes all of our analyses.

Please feel free to call if you have any questions regarding any aspect of our report.

Sincerely,

Daniel W. Lupton, FCAS, MAAA, MBA

E. Toni Mulder, FCAS, MAAA, FCA

Enclosures

**Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserve  
 Analysis as of June 30, 2016**

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## Executive Summary

### Purpose and Scope

Taylor & Mulder, Incorporated (“T&M”) was requested by Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board (“PTRCB”) to conduct an actuarial review of its loss and loss adjustment expenses reserves as of June 30, 2016. This report contains our summary, conclusions and recommendations along with a description of the analysis underlying our conclusions.

Specifically, T&M was asked by the PTRCB to conduct an actuarial analysis to include within its scope the following tasks:

1. Assessment of the history of claim activity including reimbursement to date by year by type of tank system and to the extent possible by type of cleanup strategy.
2. Assessment of anticipated long-term average cost of release cleanup for all eligible releases.
3. Assessment of anticipated long-term average cost of release cleanup for different types of tank systems (Such as Federally Regulated USTs, not federally regulated USTs, large ASTs, and small ASTs)
4. Assessment of anticipated long-term average cost of release cleanup for different types of cleanup methods (Remediation systems (SVE, AS, etc.), Excavation, Monitored Natural Attenuation, Petroleum Mixing Zone, etc.).
5. Financial projections for the next ten fiscal years assuming no changes are made to the Fund.
6. Projection of Loss & Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves by report year. To assist in determining if the fund were to cease collecting income or accepting new reported claims, how much money would need to be in the fund to be able to bring all currently open eligible sites to closure.
7. Assessment and quantification of risk. Identification, measurement, analyses and understanding the existing and emerging risks that impact the Petro-Fund business. Risk evaluation on the financial impact of current economic, legal and social trends and use these insights to help suggest strategies for the fund.
8. Provision of values for the predictive variables and the actuarial assumptions made about certain variables, especially key predictive variables leading to inputs into any actuarial, financial or predictive models.

This report presents the results of those analyses. This report was prepared by Daniel W. Lupton, FCAS, MAAA, MBA, Vice President and Consulting Actuary and Evelyn Toni Mulder, FCAS, MAAA, FCA, Principal and Consulting Actuary.

In accordance with the requirements of the Actuarial Standards of Practice in making statements of actuarial opinion, I provide the following statement:

*I, Daniel W. Lupton, am Vice President and Consulting Actuary in the firm of Taylor & Mulder, Inc. I am a Fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society in good standing and qualified to issue a Statement of Actuarial Opinion. I am also a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries.*

## Background

The Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Fund (“the Fund”) was established in 1989 to assist in remediating pollution related to the use of petroleum products in Montana. The Fund is financed through a \$0.0075 per gallon fee levied on distribution of petroleum products. When the fund balance equals or exceeds \$10 million, the fee is suspended until the fund balance (less claims anticipated for board approval within 90 days) drops below \$6 million.

In May 2007, the Fund instituted a new claim reimbursement policy to prioritize reimbursements for corrective actions based on the goal of protecting human health and the environment. As a result of this program, high priority sites receive funding first, followed by lower priority sites when additional funds are available.

In 2011, legislative changes enabled the use of a “Petroleum Mixing Zone” (PMZ) whereby water quality standards for petroleum and petroleum constituents may be exceeded in an area subject to certain conditions. When these conditions are satisfied, the petroleum release may be considered resolved and a no-further-action letter may be issued to the owner or operator of the PMZ.

On April 7, 2015, the US Environmental Protection Agency Region 8 provided the results of a Tier II soundness assessment of the Fund. This analysis raised concerns of the long term financial soundness of the fund as well as questions about the speed with which cleanups could proceed toward closure. This assessment included sixteen recommendations for the fund, including an independent actuarial review. This report was prepared as a response to that recommendation.

## Terms Defined

**Claim** In an actuarial context, a “claim” is typically used to refer to a single event triggering coverage by an insurer. For the Fund, a claim is a request for reimbursement for a single work plan related to the remediation of a site. For the purposes of this report, the term “claim” will have the latter meaning, while “release” will be used to signify individual triggering events, per the terminology used by the Fund.

**Frequency** Technically speaking frequency is the average number of releases per insured exposure. For the Fund, an insured exposure is one tank insured for one year. For example, if 250 releases are reported in a year with 10,000 insured tanks, the frequency (average number of releases per insured exposure) is  $250 / 10,000$  insured tanks = 0.025 releases per tank.

In spite of this, the term “frequency” is often used to describe simply the number of releases (rather than releases per exposure), such as in the “Frequency Times Severity Method,” below. We will clarify our use of this term if the meaning is not clear from context and the distinction is important.

**LDF** A Loss Development Factor (“LDF”) is calculated by an actuary from historical payment data and applied to current paid losses values to estimate ultimate claim costs

for an insurer. LDFs are determined by analyzing cohorts of releases at similar points in time to determine the anticipated amount by which those releases developed over time.

As an example, consider only the cohort of releases that were reported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. As of fiscal year-end 2010, \$17,680 had been paid in remediation expenses for those releases. By the same time a year later (at fiscal year-end 2011), \$149,486 had been paid on the same cohort of claims. This yields an LDF of 8.455 ( $= \$149,486 / \$17,680$ ).

Looking at similar LDFs for different cohorts at the same point in time provides indication as to how future cohorts might change over time. For instance, as of the date of this report, the cohort of claims that were reported in 2016 is at the same age as the cohort from 2010 was at year-end 2010. Therefore, we might expect that the 2016 cohort will develop by a similar amount between the fiscal year ending 2016 and fiscal year-end 2017. (Note: this was not the final selected LDF, just an example).

By looking at LDFs for each cohort at each year-end, and by using some actuarial judgment and statistical assumptions, we can determine the anticipated amount by which less “mature” cohorts of releases will grow in the future, including the rate at which those remediations will take place and the ultimate liability arising from those releases.

**Severity**

Severity is the average size of a release for a given collection of releases. For instance, if the total cost for three releases is \$45,000, the severity (average size of a release) is  $\$45,000 / 3 \text{ releases} = \$15,000$  severity.

**Ultimate Loss**

Ultimate Losses equal the total paid losses for all currently open and closed claims plus the total unpaid losses for all currently open claims. The ultimate losses represent the total cost final of remediation for all reported releases.

## Conclusions

### Unpaid Loss Reserves

T&M projected loss reserves for the PTRCB. The following table provides a summary of our findings:

<b>Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016 Summary of Unpaid Losses</b>	
<b>Ultimate Losses 1989-2016</b>	\$158,667,836
<b>Paid Losses 1989-2016</b>	\$121,174,749
<b>Unpaid Losses 1989-2016</b>	\$37,493,087

In the above chart, “Ultimate Losses” represents the total amount anticipated to be paid on all currently open releases as of June 30, 2016 by the time the releases are completely closed in the future. The “Paid Losses” represents the amount paid to date on all such releases. The “Unpaid Losses” represents the difference between these two values, which is the total additional amount anticipated to be required to bring all currently open releases to closure.

It should be noted that these unpaid loss amounts do not include consideration of administrative expenses or any revenues. Therefore, these unpaid loss amounts are not discounted for the time value of money, but represent a nominal cash value required to remediate all currently open petroleum releases.

These unpaid loss projections are subject to uncertainty if release sites do not develop in the future as they have in the past. As a result, we have used Monte Carlo simulation to determine the propensity of losses to vary from our central estimates. The following chart shows possible unpaid loss amounts and their respective probability levels:

<b>Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016 Unpaid Losses by Confidence Level</b>	
<b>Confidence Level</b>	<b>Loss Reserve</b>
50.0%	\$35,551,038
55.0%	\$36,434,499
60.0%	\$37,455,366
65.0%	\$38,497,388
70.0%	\$39,622,590
75.0%	\$40,864,324
80.0%	\$42,330,137
85.0%	\$44,209,826
90.0%	\$46,624,050
95.0%	\$50,280,647
97.5%	\$53,756,258
99.0%	\$57,585,629
99.5%	\$60,181,549
<b>Expected</b>	<b>\$37,493,087</b>

As an example, according to this analysis, there is a 50% chance that current unpaid losses will be lower than \$35,551,038. There is an 80% chance that unpaid losses will be lower than \$42,330,137. Similarly, there is a 0.5% chance (100% - 99.5%) that unpaid losses will exceed \$60,181,549 (or a 99.5% chance that losses will be less than \$60,181,549.)

Note that the “expected” losses of \$37.5 million fall between the 60<sup>th</sup> and 65<sup>th</sup> percentiles of loss according to the Monte Carlo model. The expected losses represent the “actuarial central estimate,” which is based on our understanding of changes to the program and actuarial judgment. By contrast, the percentiles of loss from the Monte Carlo model are products of applying a more “naïve” statistical model that may not fully capture actuarial judgment about future losses. Therefore, the \$37.5 million expected loss estimate represents T&M’s best estimate of the amount unpaid as of June 30, 2016.

### **Unpaid Federally Regulated Fund Eligible Releases**

Federally-regulated fund eligible (FRFE) releases are a subset of the releases for which the Fund is liable. Not all FRFE releases have applied for reimbursement through the Fund. There are several potential reasons for this, including:

1. In many cases, remediation costs for such releases may be below the deductible of the coverage provided by the Fund.
2. Some owners/operators of tanks subject to FRFE releases may not be aware of their ability to request reimbursement through the Fund.
3. Remediation activities may not have commenced yet for some more recently-reported releases; these releases may generate requests for reimbursement in the future.



From a statutory accounting perspective, it is not important to hold reserves for remediation activities that do not have a reasonable probability of occurring. For this reason, the unpaid loss reserve estimates above do not include provision for FRFE releases that are unlikely to be reported.

Nevertheless, it can be informative to understand the potential remediation expenses arising from FRFE claims in case they are eventually incurred by the fund in the future. The following table describes the FRFE remediation expenses anticipated to be incurred by the fund as well as those that are not anticipated to be incurred by the fund:

<b>Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board</b>			
<b>Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016</b>			
<b>Summary of FRFE Loss Reserves</b>			
	<b>Anticipated</b>	<b>Not Anticipated</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Ultimate Loss</b>	\$125,184,547	\$10,966,915	\$136,151,463
<b>Unpaid Loss Reserve</b>	\$27,132,087	\$10,966,915	\$38,099,002
<b>Open Release Count</b>	604	95	699

### **Financial Projections**

T&M projected anticipated cash flows over the next ten fiscal years. The following chart shows the anticipated total revenue, expenses (including personal services and operating expenses), remediation expenses, and ending loss reserve for 2017 through the final payoff of the remaining backlog of releases:

<b>Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board</b>				
<b>Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016</b>				
<b>Cash Flow Projections – Expected Scenario</b>				
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Revenues</b>	<b>Misc. Expenses</b>	<b>Remediation Expense</b>	<b>Ending Loss Reserve</b>
<b>2017</b>	\$7,406,983	\$2,152,547	\$7,345,669	<b>\$32,302,074</b>
<b>2018</b>	\$7,476,934	\$2,208,397	\$5,268,537	<b>\$29,172,175</b>
<b>2019</b>	\$7,547,558	\$2,266,560	\$5,280,998	<b>\$26,189,780</b>
<b>2020</b>	\$7,618,862	\$2,327,151	\$5,291,711	<b>\$23,190,112</b>
<b>2021</b>	\$7,690,853	\$2,390,289	\$5,300,564	<b>\$20,206,869</b>
<b>2022</b>	\$7,763,536	\$2,456,101	\$5,307,435	<b>\$17,239,303</b>
<b>2023</b>	\$7,836,919	\$2,524,719	\$5,312,200	<b>\$14,298,968</b>
<b>2024</b>	\$7,911,008	\$2,596,282	\$5,314,726	<b>\$11,385,696</b>
<b>2025</b>	\$7,985,810	\$2,670,938	\$5,314,873	<b>\$8,642,428</b>
<b>2026</b>	\$8,061,333	\$2,748,840	\$5,312,493	<b>\$5,936,436</b>
<b>2027</b>	\$8,137,582	\$2,830,150	\$5,307,432	<b>\$3,288,728</b>
<b>2028</b>	\$8,214,565	\$2,915,039	\$5,299,526	<b>\$703,234</b>
<b>2029</b>	\$8,292,289	\$3,003,687	\$3,472,683	<b>\$-</b>

Fuel revenues, personal expenses, and operating expenses were projected using an exponential growth function based on the preceding six years. Other revenues were based on the average for the preceding six years, but were highly volatile over that time period and therefore not subject to exponential growth.

Historically, remediation expenditures have been primarily limited by the amount of money available to perform remediation rather than the pace at which remediation activities proceed. Therefore, remediation expenditures were determined based on cash available (i.e., assuming an average ending fund balance of \$0 each year), and were limited based on the outstanding liabilities. Therefore, toward the end of the projection period, remediation expenses may slow as fewer sites are “ready” to proceed with subsequent work plans, for example. Likewise, significant changes in revenues could alter the pace of cleanups in the state.

Taylor & Mulder projected the anticipated expenses each year based on varying losses. This will impact the anticipated liability balance at the end of each year.

It should be noted that financial projections in the future are subject to a higher degree of uncertainty than anticipated unpaid losses for currently known releases. There are several reasons for this, including:

1. Paid remediation expenses may vary based on the available budget. Therefore, paid remediation expenses may tend to be higher when more cash is available.
2. However, paid remediation expenses may also vary based on the availability of work plans, the capacity of contractors, and the maximum speed with which remediation projects can proceed from one step to the next.
3. Finally, future cash flows are based on a larger number of statistical assumptions than current unpaid losses, such as the value of current unpaid losses, the anticipated speed of payment for currently unpaid losses, the anticipated future number of releases reported and their anticipated severities, anticipated revenues, and the anticipated speed of payment of future releases.

As a result of these uncertainties, it is instructive to consider the possible fund balances based on a variety of scenarios. Exhibits E-1 through E-4 show detail of the anticipated future cash flows based on the expected scenario, the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile of losses, the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile, and the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile, respectively.

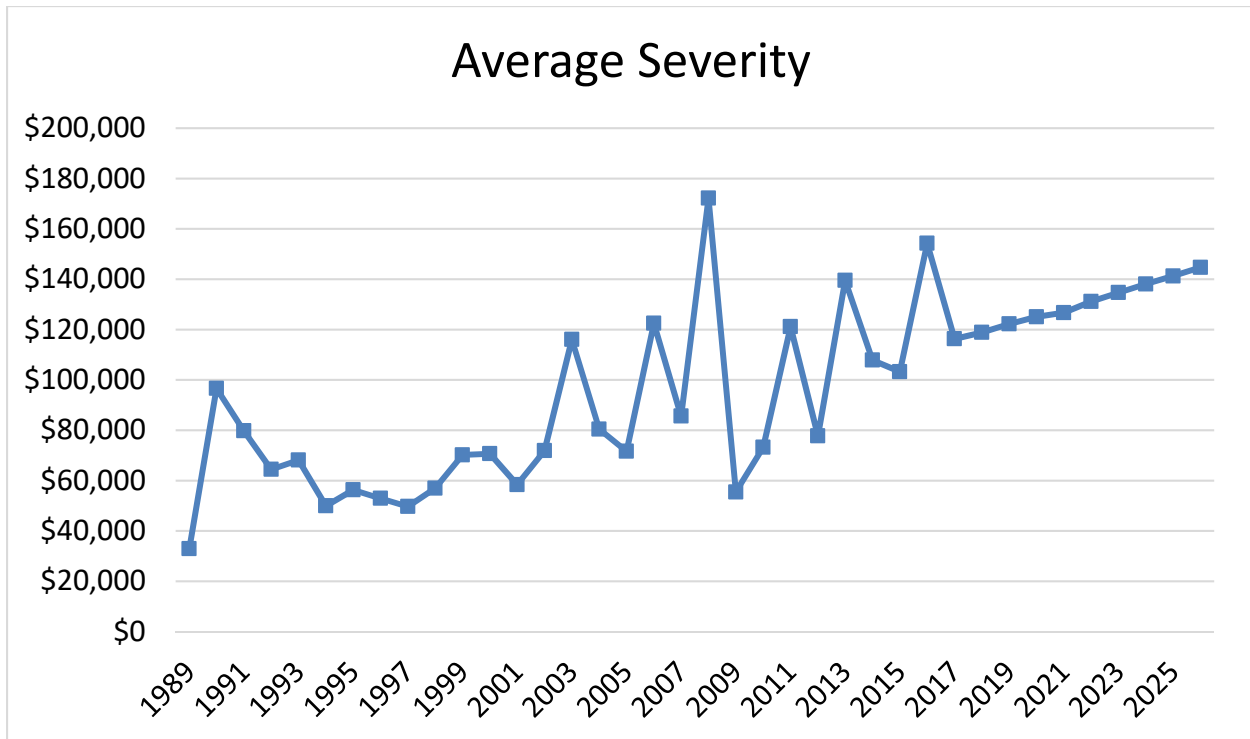
The anticipated time to payoff of the remaining backlog of claims varies depending on the scenario:

<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Time to Payoff of Backlog</b>
<b>Expected</b>	13 Years
<b>50<sup>th</sup> Percentile</b>	10 Years
<b>75<sup>th</sup> Percentile</b>	15 Years
<b>95<sup>th</sup> Percentile</b>	Indefinite

The 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of losses represents a “worst-case scenario” in which the current funding will be inadequate to ever clear the backlog of claims. This is because the size of losses incurred each year in this scenario grows to exceed the incoming revenue each year before the backlog is cleared. Put another way, eventually more losses are being added than revenues are coming in each year under this scenario.

### Long-Term Average Cost per Release

T&M projected the long-term average cost per release each year in the future. The following graph shows the anticipated average cost per release (i.e., the “severity” of releases) from 1989 to 2026:



The detail underlying this graph as well as additional information may be found in Exhibits E-7 through E-9.

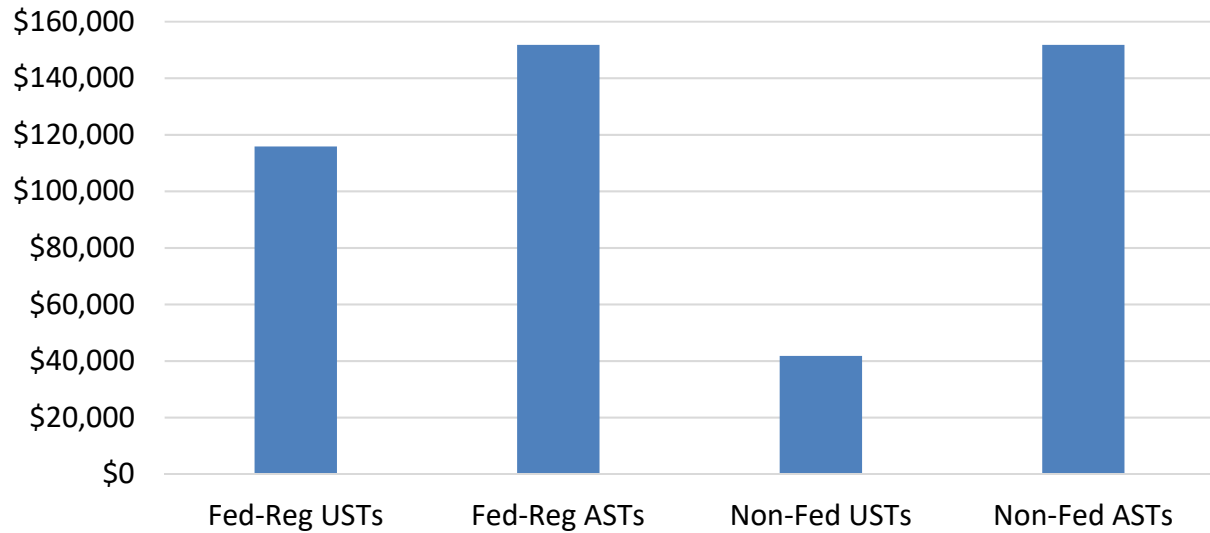
The average cost per release has shown gradual growth from 1989 to 2016 (approximately 2.5% per year). The relatively low volatility of the average severity of releases in the 1990s is the result of a relatively high volume of reported releases during that time period. In the 2000s, the number of reported releases in each period has declined, leading to higher volatility in average severity<sup>1</sup>. Our projections anticipate that this slow growth will continue into the future.

There are several countervailing pressures that impact severity over time. Improved tank technology, and the switch from single-walled tanks to double-walled tanks, and the move away from certain gasoline additives has led to less severe releases in general. However, larger tank capacity and an aging tank population have a tendency to push release severity in the other direction. Finally, normal inflation (approximately 2.0% per year, as a rule of thumb) impacts the average severity of releases.

The following chart shows a comparison of the average severity of releases from federally-regulated and non-federally regulated sources:

<sup>1</sup> This makes sense statistically, because the volatility of the average severity is proportional to (1 / number of claims). I.e., as the number of claims increases, the volatility should naturally decrease because there are more claims to “even out” the effects of the outliers.

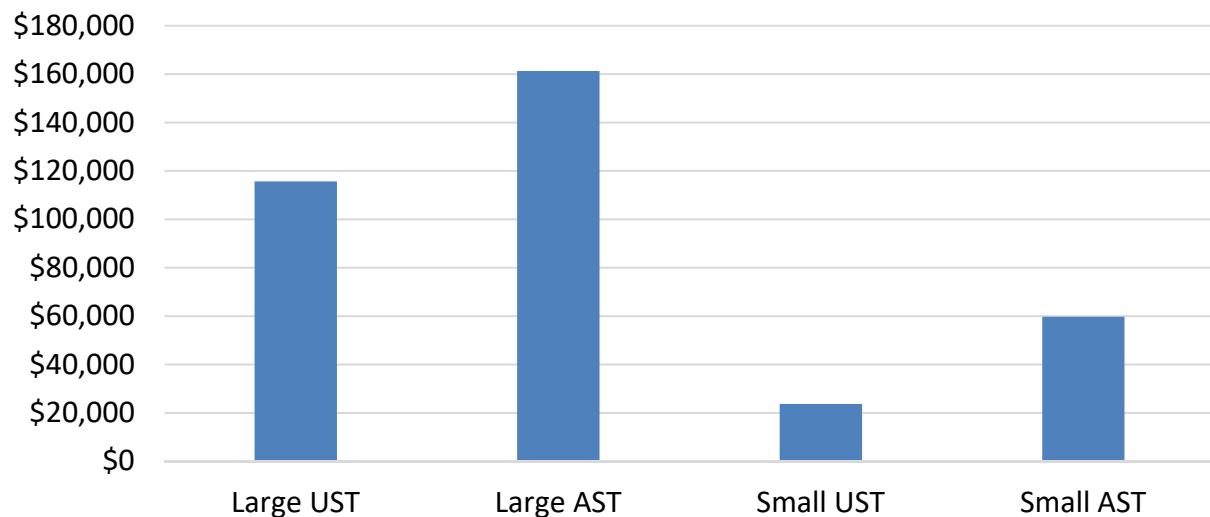
## Comparison of Average Release Severity: Federally Regulated vs Non-Federally Regulated



The average severities in this chart represent a trended, weighted average severity from 1989 to 2016. In general, aboveground storage tanks have severity that is higher than that of underground storage tanks, and federally-regulated sites have higher average severity than non-federally-regulated sites.

The following graph shows similar statistics for large versus small USTs and ASTs:

## Comparison of Average Release Severity: Large Tanks Versus Small



As in the previous chart, the average severities in this chart represent a trended, weighted average severity from 1989 to 2016. Here again, aboveground storage tanks appear to have more costly releases on average than underground storage tanks. As expected, releases from large tanks tend to be about three to five times as expensive as releases from small tanks on average.

### Cost per Work Plan Activity

Taylor & Mulder reviewed the average cost per each work plan activity. The following chart shows the average cost for the ten most common work plan activities:

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016 Average Cost per Work Plan Activity			
Activity Code	Number of Work Plans with Activity	Average Cost per Work Plan	Average Cost per Release
<b>GWM</b>	2,882	\$8,267	\$25,618
<b>WI</b>	799	\$11,617	\$16,635
<b>SB</b>	590	\$11,268	\$14,611
<b>SVE</b>	386	\$11,320	\$28,009
<b>SR</b>	326	\$81,037	\$95,372
<b>WA</b>	324	\$2,839	\$3,046
<b>OI</b>	262	\$9,668	\$13,331
<b>FPR</b>	225	\$9,410	\$20,358
<b>LF</b>	140	\$4,620	\$5,093
<b>AS</b>	126	\$23,886	\$45,601

As an example, groundwater monitoring is the most common activity included in a work plan. It appeared in 2,882 work plans. On average, groundwater monitoring increases the price of a work plan by \$8,267, although this amount varies depending on a number of factors such as the location of the monitoring and the specific activities included in the work plan.

When groundwater monitoring is called for in a release, on average it appears in 3.1 work plans for that release. Therefore, the average cost per release is \$25,618.

As another example, soil removal is much more expensive: when it appears in a work plan, the additional cost is \$81,037 on average. However, on releases where soil removal is called for, on average it appears in only 1.2 work plans for that release – usually, one work plan for soil removal is enough. As a result, the cost per release is much closer to the cost per work plan, at \$95,372 on average.

### Report Distribution and Use

This report has been prepared for internal use by the management of PTRCB, their accountants, auditors, and attorneys. This report may be reproduced only in its entirety. The Exhibits and Appendices are integral parts of this report. Other distribution or use of this report by the PTRCB management or related parties

described above is not authorized without the prior written permission of Taylor & Mulder, Incorporated. The PTRCB is not authorized to include this report in any marketing or request for proposal solicitations. In addition, it should be understood that T&M consultants are available to respond to any questions by authorized third parties with respect to this report.

### **Conditions and Limitations**

The analyses contained in this report were performed using accepted loss and loss adjustment expense reserving methods adjusted to the special needs of the PTRCB and in conformance with sound actuarial standards and principles. T&M introduced assumptions and judgments that we considered appropriate in the circumstances.

With regard to projections of ultimate values, it should be understood that the emergence and settlement of claims are subject to uncertainty. While we have used our best professional judgment in all instances, projections of future ultimate losses and loss expenses are inherently uncertain because of the random nature of claims occurrences. They are also dependent upon future contingent events and are affected by many additional factors.

PTRCB claim reserving procedures and settlement philosophy, current and perceived social and economic inflation, current and future court and jury attitudes, legislative changes affecting the PTRCB, improvements in technology, and many other economic, legal, political, legislative and social factors all can have significant effects on ultimate claim costs. Therefore, we cannot warrant that actual developments will not differ from current projections. Such differences could be upward or downward and could be significant.

In summary, the ultimate loss and loss adjustment expense levels estimated in this report are subject to potential variations in estimation due to:

- (1) the fact that the ultimate liability of PTRCB is subject to the outcome of events yet to occur;
- (2) the unanticipated changes in the legal, economic, legislative or claims adjudication environments;
- (3) statistical fluctuation in losses around the estimated or expected values when all other factors remain constant; and
- (4) the fact that the actual future loss and loss payment and reporting patterns may differ from those applied in the determination of the expected losses or there may be unanticipated changes in the loss and expense loss and expense payment and reporting patterns;

Accordingly no assurance can be given that future loss emergence will not deviate from the estimated ultimate loss and loss adjustment expenses. However, the ultimate loss and loss adjustment expense estimates were based on a reasonable application of generally accepted actuarial procedures and techniques applied to the information available.

We reviewed the information for overall reasonableness and presented any irregularities to the PTRCB third-party administrator for edification and clarification.

T&M relied without audit or verification on historical loss, loss adjustment expense, exposure data, and other information provided by the PTRCB and its employees and brokers. T&M has relied upon the data provided and on the oral and/or written statements made regarding the quality, accuracy, and completeness of the data and information supplied. Any inaccuracies or inconsistencies in the data could have a significant effect on the conclusions drawn. Should any inaccuracies be found in the data, T&M should be notified immediately so that the analysis can be adjusted accordingly.

The analysis in this report was limited to the loss and loss adjustment expense items noted in the scope of this project. This report does not include an examination of the assets of the PTRCB, nor did we form any opinion as to the value or validity of the assets. This report does not include a review or analysis of any income statement or other balance sheet items. This analysis with respect to loss and loss adjustment expense reserves is based upon the assumption that all reserves are backed by valid assets and that these assets reflect suitably scheduled maturities and/or sufficient liquidity to meet cash flow requirements.

This report is limited in scope to the estimate of the level of reserve adequacy at the evaluation date of the report. It also includes projections regarding cash flow of the operations of the PTRCB under certain narrow assumptions and conditions.

This report was prepared for use by persons technically competent in insurance financial matters. Persons receiving this report should be made aware of the availability of T&M, Inc. personnel to answer questions and/or amplify on any matter addressed therein.

## **Actuarial Analysis**

### **Sources of Data**

Data was provided by Terry Wadsworth, Executive Director of the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Fund, and Michael Trombetta, Contaminated Site Cleanup Bureau Chief for the Montana Department of Environmental Quality.

Data was provided in the form of Microsoft Access database that included information from the PTRCB as well as the LUST and UST databases maintained by the Department of Environmental Quality. These databases include information pertaining to historical claim payments, release information, work plans, tank information, and site information.

### **Overall Methodology**

#### **Selection of Factors**

In each of the methods described below, our selections of development factors were based on the evaluation of the predictive value of the various historical averages and the perceived presence or absence of trends and singularities. Apparent statistical aberrations were eliminated either judgmentally or by selecting a longer experience period to increase the credibility of the experience, whichever we believed more appropriate in the particular circumstances.

#### **Paid Development Method**

The paid development method uses historical loss payment patterns to project actual payments as of a given valuation date to ultimate. The PTRCB's historical payment patterns or the fitted loss development factors were relied upon in selecting the expected payment patterns at each evaluation. The difference between the projected ultimate losses and the losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses paid through the evaluation date is the estimated reserve as of the evaluation date.

Estimates produced using the paid development method are not affected by changes in the case reserve position of the PTRCB which might have occurred during the review period, but may be understated since they ignore large unpaid claims. Also, this method may be susceptible to any changes in case settlement philosophy and/or speed of payment.

#### **Frequency Times Severity Method**

The "Frequency Times Severity Method" (or, simply, "Frequency / Severity Method") is similar to the loss development method in that it uses historical development patterns to determine anticipated payments in the future. However, this method differs in that it breaks the paid loss data into average release severities and the number of releases reported in each fiscal year.

In this case, the number of releases reported in each fiscal year is fixed as of the end of the fiscal year. However, not all releases lead to applications for reimbursement with the Fund. Therefore, we looked at the number of releases that had applied for reimbursement over time and the rate at which those



applications were approved. This enables us to project the anticipated releases that will apply for reimbursement in the future.

We compare this to the anticipated average severity per release.

### **Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method**

Loss development methods may be affected by changes in the reporting and payment of claims. Random fluctuations in the reporting and payment of claims (such as may result from a single unusually large claim) are magnified by the development factors, potentially resulting in biased estimates and wide changes in the estimates from one evaluation to the next. To minimize such fluctuations, we applied the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method to paid losses. The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method is particularly suited for projecting loss reserves for longer-tailed business with volatile or limited development patterns. The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method represents a compromise between traditional loss development methods such as the incurred and paid loss development methods and an expected loss ratio method.

For the paid Bornhuetter-Ferguson method, initial expected losses are derived from projected pure premium amounts. These initial expected losses are then split into two components: expected paid losses and expected unpaid losses. The expected unpaid losses are calculated as a function of the initial expected loss ratio, the initial expected ultimate losses, and the expected portion of ultimate losses that remains unpaid as of the evaluation date.

In this case, reported releases were used as an exposure base for the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method. Because the losses are evaluated on a report year basis, this exposure base does not change from year to year. This approach therefore has similarities with a frequency times severity method.

### **Projection Methodologies and Cash Flow Analysis**

Several overlapping projection methodologies were used to perform the cash flow analysis. First, regression techniques were used to project frequency and severity into future periods. This analysis was performed by individual claim types in two ways: first, we projected anticipated frequencies and severities for federally regulated and non-federally-regulated USTs and ASTs. Then we performed a similar analysis for large and small USTs and ASTs. We compared the results of these analyses to make sure that they agreed.

It should be noted that there was particular concern that release reports were strongly correlated with economic indicators. The reason for this is that a large number of releases each year are the result of phase II site assessments that are typically performed when property is transferred and a company desires to develop on a property. Because of the commercial nature of the risks, it was therefore expected that the frequency of phase II site assessments (and corresponding release reports) would track closely with the economy.

In defiance of expectations, however, prominent economic indicators were not strongly correlated with the frequency of release reports. The main reason for this is likely that there are simply too few releases

reported in any given year to produce a visible pattern in comparison to normal statistical “noise”. Therefore economic indicators were not used to project future release frequencies.

Following this analysis, we converted projections and individual release data into parameters for a simulation model.

The simulation model used a Poisson distribution to predict the number of releases for each report year. For each predicted release, a lognormal distribution was then generated as the prediction of the ultimate (dollar) size of that release. For example, one trial of the simulation might predict that there would be 13 releases in a given report year. Each of those 13 releases would have a simulated loss size drawn from the lognormal distribution.

Repeating this process 20,000 times for each report year from 2017 to 2026, we obtained a set of potential ultimate losses that represent a probability distribution of outcomes, where more common answers represent more likely outcomes.

Historical losses were simulated using paid loss development triangles. For each triangle, the loss development factors were simulated using normal distributions for each development period. The mean for each development period was selected to be the actuarial central estimate, while the standard deviation was selected to be the standard deviation of the historical LDFs.

For both historical and future releases, anticipated future payments by fiscal year were determined by applying fixed projected payment patterns to unpaid losses to determine the anticipated timing of future payments.

Combining these projections, we obtained an estimate of the range of possibilities for loss payments over time. We compared these loss payment projections to revenue projections to obtain an estimate of the range of possible outcomes for cash flows over time.

### **Selections of Ultimate Losses**

Generally, the selection of ultimate losses was based on selecting incurred loss development method for older years, as this method seemed to give the best result. In years where there was great variability, particularly more recent report years, we selected a combination of methods (including the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method) to provide greater stability in results.

Any exceptions to the above description were based on our review of the methods combined with our knowledge of specific accident years and other considerations as described in the background section of our report.

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Financial Projections - Mean Payment Scenario

(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Fiscal Year	Revenues		Expenses		Expected Claim Payments	Beginning Fund Balance	Ending Fund Balance	Beginning Loss Reserve	Incurred Losses	Ending Loss Reserve		
	Fuel Revenues	Other	Personal Services	Operating Expenses								
2011	6,802,572	112,398	1,245,668	758,972	4,830,011	(1,329,625)	(720,427)					
2012	6,953,183	414,146	1,248,368	533,588	3,995,516	(720,427)	1,139,534					
2013	7,048,774	29,576	1,352,281	479,321	5,025,063	1,139,534	1,314,758					
2014	7,034,794	6,484	1,368,808	642,568	5,600,326	1,314,758	205,557					
2015	7,221,648	28,914	1,309,992	1,106,653	5,128,253	205,557	(90,143)					
2016	7,113,694	245,271	1,299,013	658,791	3,501,374	(90,143)	2,091,234			37,493,087		
2017	7,267,518	139,465	1,351,814	800,733	7,345,669	2,091,234	-	37,493,087	2,154,656	32,302,074		
2018	7,337,469	139,465	1,366,039	842,358	5,268,537	-	-	32,302,074	2,138,638	29,172,175		
2019	7,408,093	139,465	1,380,413	886,148	5,280,998	-	-	29,172,175	2,298,603	26,189,780		
2020	7,479,397	139,465	1,394,938	932,213	5,291,711	-	-	26,189,780	2,292,043	23,190,112		
2021	7,551,388	139,465	1,409,616	980,673	5,300,564	-	-	23,190,112	2,317,321	20,206,869		
2022	7,624,071	139,465	1,424,449	1,031,652	5,307,435	-	-	20,206,869	2,339,868	17,239,303		
2023	7,697,454	139,465	1,439,437	1,085,281	5,312,200	-	-	17,239,303	2,371,866	14,298,968		
2024	7,771,543	139,465	1,454,584	1,141,699	5,314,726	-	-	14,298,968	2,401,454	11,385,696		
2025	7,846,346	139,465	1,469,889	1,201,048	5,314,873	-	-	11,385,696	2,571,604	8,642,428		
2026	7,921,868	139,465	1,485,356	1,263,484	5,312,493	-	-	8,642,428	2,606,502	5,936,436		
2027	7,998,117	139,465	1,500,986	1,329,164	5,307,432	-	-	5,936,436	2,659,723	3,288,728		
2028	8,075,100	139,465	1,516,780	1,398,260	5,299,526	-	-	3,288,728	2,714,032	703,234		
2029	8,152,824	139,465	1,532,740	1,470,946	3,472,683	-	1,815,919	703,234	2,769,449	-		

Notes: Historical revenues, expenses, and fund balances provided by PTRCB  
 Projected post-2016 values for columns (2), (4), and (5) are projected using exponential growth models based on 2011-2016.  
 Due to higher volatility, column (3) is set at the average from 2011 to 2016.  
 Expected Claim Payments set equal to remaining funds available after expenses.  
 Claim payment amounts assume no limitations in amount that can be spent on individual releases in a year.

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Financial Projections - 50th Percentile Scenario

(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Fiscal Year	Revenues		Expenses		50th Percentile Claim Payments	Beginning Fund Balance	Beginning Fund Balance	Beginning Loss Reserve	Incurred Losses	Ending Loss Reserve		
	Fuel Revenues	Other	Personal Services	Operating Expenses								
2011	6,802,572	112,398	1,245,668	758,972	4,830,011	(1,329,625)	(720,427)					
2012	6,953,183	414,146	1,248,368	533,588	3,995,516	(720,427)	1,139,534					
2013	7,048,774	29,576	1,352,281	479,321	5,025,063	1,139,534	1,314,758					
2014	7,034,794	6,484	1,368,808	642,568	5,600,326	1,314,758	205,557					
2015	7,221,648	28,914	1,309,992	1,106,653	5,128,253	205,557	(90,143)					
2016	7,113,694	245,271	1,299,013	658,791	3,501,374	(90,143)	2,091,234			35,751,267		
2017	7,267,518	139,465	1,351,814	800,733	7,345,669	2,091,234	-	35,751,267	1,672,120	30,077,717		
2018	7,337,469	139,465	1,366,039	842,358	5,268,537	-	-	30,077,717	1,655,720	26,464,900		
2019	7,408,093	139,465	1,380,413	886,148	5,280,998	-	-	26,464,900	1,794,101	22,978,003		
2020	7,479,397	139,465	1,394,938	932,213	5,291,711	-	-	22,978,003	1,736,574	19,422,866		
2021	7,551,388	139,465	1,409,616	980,673	5,300,564	-	-	19,422,866	1,763,576	15,885,878		
2022	7,624,071	139,465	1,424,449	1,031,652	5,307,435	-	-	15,885,878	1,763,518	12,341,962		
2023	7,697,454	139,465	1,439,437	1,085,281	5,312,200	-	-	12,341,962	1,807,096	8,836,857		
2024	7,771,543	139,465	1,454,584	1,141,699	5,314,726	-	-	8,836,857	1,849,260	5,371,392		
2025	7,846,346	139,465	1,469,889	1,201,048	5,314,873	-	-	5,371,392	1,985,313	2,041,832		
2026	7,921,868	139,465	1,485,356	1,263,484	4,032,060	-	1,280,433	2,041,832	1,990,228	-		

Notes: Historical revenues, expenses, and fund balances provided by PTRCB  
 Projected post-2016 values for columns (2), (4), and (5) are projected using exponential growth models based on 2011-2016.  
 Due to higher volatility, column (3) is set at the average from 2011 to 2016.  
 Expected Claim Payments set equal to remaining funds available after expenses.  
 Claim payment amounts assume no limitations in amount that can be spent on individual releases in a year.

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Financial Projections - 75th Percentile Scenario

(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Fiscal Year	Revenues		Expenses		Personal Services	Operating Expenses	75th Percentile Claim Payments	Beginning Fund Balance	Ending Fund Balance	Beginning Loss Reserve	Incurred Losses	Ending Loss Reserve	
	Fuel Revenues	Other											
2011	6,802,572	112,398	1,245,668	758,972	4,830,011	(1,329,625)	(720,427)						
2012	6,953,183	414,146	1,248,368	533,588	3,995,516	(720,427)	1,139,534						
2013	7,048,774	29,576	1,352,281	479,321	5,025,063	1,139,534	1,314,758						
2014	7,034,794	6,484	1,368,808	642,568	5,600,326	1,314,758	205,557						
2015	7,221,648	28,914	1,309,992	1,106,653	5,128,253	205,557	(90,143)						
2016	7,113,694	245,271	1,299,013	658,791	3,501,374	(90,143)	2,091,234					39,705,265	
2017	7,267,518	139,465	1,351,814	800,733	7,345,669	2,091,234	-	39,705,265	2,478,332	34,837,928			
2018	7,337,469	139,465	1,366,039	842,358	5,268,537	-	-	34,837,928	2,476,802	32,046,193			
2019	7,408,093	139,465	1,380,413	886,148	5,280,998	-	-	32,046,193	2,610,010	29,375,204			
2020	7,479,397	139,465	1,394,938	932,213	5,291,711	-	-	29,375,204	2,575,531	26,659,024			
2021	7,551,388	139,465	1,409,616	980,673	5,300,564	-	-	26,659,024	2,573,717	23,932,176			
2022	7,624,071	139,465	1,424,449	1,031,652	5,307,435	-	-	23,932,176	2,587,038	21,211,780			
2023	7,697,454	139,465	1,439,437	1,085,281	5,312,200	-	-	21,211,780	2,650,689	18,550,268			
2024	7,771,543	139,465	1,454,584	1,141,699	5,314,726	-	-	18,550,268	2,687,878	15,923,420			
2025	7,846,346	139,465	1,469,889	1,201,048	5,314,873	-	-	15,923,420	2,844,601	13,453,148			
2026	7,921,868	139,465	1,485,356	1,263,484	5,312,493	-	-	13,453,148	2,846,566	10,987,221			
2027	7,998,117	139,465	1,500,986	1,329,164	5,307,432	-	-	10,987,221	2,904,689	8,584,479			
2028	8,075,100	139,465	1,516,780	1,398,260	5,299,526	-	-	8,584,479	2,964,000	6,248,953			
2029	8,152,824	139,465	1,532,740	1,470,946	5,288,603	-	-	6,248,953	3,024,521	3,984,872			
2030	8,231,297	139,465	1,548,868	1,547,412	5,274,481	-	-	3,984,872	3,086,278	1,796,669			
2031	8,310,524	139,465	1,565,166	1,627,852	4,945,965	-	311,005	1,796,669	3,149,297	-			

Notes: Historical revenues, expenses, and fund balances provided by PTRCB  
 Projected post-2016 values for columns (2), (4), and (5) are projected using exponential growth models based on 2011-2016.  
 Due to higher volatility, column (3) is set at the average from 2011 to 2016.  
 Expected Claim Payments set equal to remaining funds available after expenses.  
 Claim payment amounts assume no limitations in amount that can be spent on individual releases in a year.

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Financial Projections - 95th Percentile Scenario

(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Fiscal Year	Revenues		Expenses		Personal Services	Operating Expenses	95th Percentile Claim Payments	Beginning Fund Balance	Ending Fund Balance	Beginning Loss Reserve	Incurred Losses	Ending Loss Reserve
	Fuel Revenues	Other										
2011	6,802,572	112,398	1,245,668	758,972	4,830,011	(1,329,625)	(720,427)					
2012	6,953,183	414,146	1,248,368	533,588	3,995,516	(720,427)	1,139,534					
2013	7,048,774	29,576	1,352,281	479,321	5,025,063	1,139,534	1,314,758					
2014	7,034,794	6,484	1,368,808	642,568	5,600,326	1,314,758	205,557					
2015	7,221,648	28,914	1,309,992	1,106,653	5,128,253	205,557	(90,143)					
2016	7,113,694	245,271	1,299,013	658,791	3,501,374	(90,143)	2,091,234					46,252,332
2017	7,267,518	245,271	1,351,814	800,733	7,451,475	2,091,234	-	46,252,332	3,835,758	42,636,614		
2018	7,337,469	245,271	1,366,039	842,358	5,374,343	-	-	42,636,614	3,819,402	41,081,674		
2019	7,408,093	245,271	1,380,413	886,148	5,386,804	-	-	41,081,674	3,992,111	39,686,981		
2020	7,479,397	245,271	1,394,938	932,213	5,397,517	-	-	39,686,981	3,972,589	38,262,053		
2021	7,551,388	245,271	1,409,616	980,673	5,406,370	-	-	38,262,053	3,956,966	36,812,649		
2022	7,624,071	245,271	1,424,449	1,031,652	5,413,241	-	-	36,812,649	3,951,605	35,351,013		
2023	7,697,454	245,271	1,439,437	1,085,281	5,418,006	-	-	35,351,013	4,036,604	33,969,611		
2024	7,771,543	245,271	1,454,584	1,141,699	5,420,532	-	-	33,969,611	4,134,631	32,683,711		
2025	7,846,346	245,271	1,469,889	1,201,048	5,420,678	-	-	32,683,711	4,255,710	31,518,742		
2026	7,921,868	245,271	1,485,356	1,263,484	5,418,299	-	-	31,518,742	4,279,098	30,379,541		
2027	7,998,117	245,271	1,500,986	1,329,164	5,413,238	-	-	30,379,541	4,366,472	29,332,775		
2028	8,075,100	245,271	1,516,780	1,398,260	5,405,332	-	-	29,332,775	4,455,630	28,383,074		
2029	8,152,824	245,271	1,532,740	1,470,946	5,394,409	-	-	28,383,074	4,546,609	27,535,274		
2030	8,231,297	245,271	1,548,868	1,547,412	5,380,287	-	-	27,535,274	4,639,445	26,794,432		
2031	8,310,524	245,271	1,565,166	1,627,852	5,362,776	-	-	26,794,432	4,734,177	26,165,833		

Notes: Historical revenues, expenses, and fund balances provided by PTRCB  
 Projected post-2016 values for columns (2), (4), and (5) are projected using exponential growth models based on 2011-2016.  
 Due to higher volatility, column (3) is set at the average from 2011 to 2016.  
 Expected Claim Payments set equal to remaining funds available after expenses.  
 Claim payment amounts assume no limitations in amount that can be spent on individual releases in a year.

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Report Year Ultimate Loss Projections by Confidence Interval

Percentile	Report Year Ultimate Losses									
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
50.0%	1,672,120	1,655,720	1,794,101	1,736,574	1,763,576	1,763,518	1,807,096	1,849,260	1,985,313	1,990,228
55.0%	1,825,097	1,801,668	1,954,347	1,897,766	1,926,232	1,926,183	1,974,884	2,013,460	2,136,995	2,139,476
60.0%	1,981,715	1,972,158	2,101,317	2,054,242	2,085,272	2,081,562	2,125,638	2,163,977	2,286,111	2,294,170
65.0%	2,140,069	2,124,797	2,251,769	2,222,373	2,230,695	2,231,196	2,292,570	2,321,632	2,454,656	2,451,485
70.0%	2,296,368	2,290,836	2,416,414	2,389,559	2,394,132	2,401,789	2,459,097	2,495,557	2,637,805	2,640,548
75.0%	2,478,332	2,476,802	2,610,010	2,575,531	2,573,717	2,587,038	2,650,689	2,687,878	2,844,601	2,846,566
80.0%	2,694,980	2,691,961	2,828,848	2,803,072	2,797,365	2,810,955	2,882,070	2,942,967	3,081,436	3,071,252
85.0%	2,966,350	2,961,567	3,107,337	3,087,643	3,068,298	3,087,573	3,150,415	3,216,927	3,343,347	3,365,492
90.0%	3,299,102	3,287,772	3,440,668	3,419,442	3,395,724	3,406,449	3,490,513	3,576,071	3,676,009	3,718,207
95.0%	3,835,758	3,819,402	3,992,111	3,972,589	3,956,966	3,951,605	4,036,604	4,134,631	4,255,710	4,279,098
97.5%	4,309,453	4,311,279	4,505,040	4,461,876	4,467,935	4,412,606	4,525,115	4,614,446	4,721,228	4,748,707
99.0%	4,947,220	4,866,237	5,119,964	5,075,405	5,108,420	5,015,596	5,153,193	5,204,487	5,347,274	5,383,900
99.5%	5,404,627	5,221,651	5,586,173	5,519,491	5,501,029	5,469,116	5,646,536	5,622,765	5,730,611	5,917,831
Mean	2,154,656	2,138,638	2,298,603	2,292,043	2,317,321	2,339,868	2,371,866	2,401,454	2,571,604	2,606,502

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Projected Frequency and Severity by Report Year

<u>Report Year</u>	<u>Reported Releases</u>	<u>Selected Ultimate</u>	<u>Indicated Severity</u>
1989	21	691,193	32,914
1990	128	12,366,643	96,614
1991	166	13,241,777	79,770
1992	211	13,598,904	64,450
1993	163	11,106,312	68,137
1994	168	8,392,272	49,954
1995	148	8,331,079	56,291
1996	149	7,885,499	52,923
1997	138	6,856,130	49,682
1998	156	8,889,425	56,983
1999	177	12,426,877	70,208
2000	124	8,761,178	70,655
2001	52	3,035,420	58,373
2002	48	3,449,605	71,867
2003	45	5,222,015	116,045
2004	44	3,539,014	80,432
2005	57	4,082,974	71,631
2006	33	4,002,616	122,503
2007	44	3,775,483	85,603
2008	23	3,960,248	172,185
2009	21	1,159,483	55,451
2010	9	625,227	73,209
2011	22	2,659,500	121,137
2012	17	1,329,100	77,727
2013	17	2,407,809	139,508
2014	23	2,531,500	107,849
2015	27	2,813,153	103,247
2016	10	1,527,400	154,294
2017	19	2,154,656	116,317
2018	18	2,138,638	118,837
2019	19	2,298,603	122,231
2020	18	2,292,043	125,039
2021	18	2,317,321	126,709
2022	18	2,339,868	131,155
2023	18	2,371,866	134,666
2024	17	2,401,454	138,067
2025	18	2,571,604	141,268
2026	18	2,606,502	144,690



Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Projected Frequency and Severity by Report Year by Federal vs Non-Federal Regulation and Tank Type

RY	Federally Regulated								Non-Federally Regulated								Both Federal & Non-Federal Both AST & UST or No Record*				
	UST				AST				UST				AST				Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity	
	Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity	Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity	Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity	Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity					
1989	19	663,194	689,722	36,301	1	1,414	1,471	1,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1990	113	10,305,053	10,822,665	95,776	2	11,091	11,648	5,824	8	1,078,232	1,132,390	141,549	5	380,812	399,939	79,988	-	-	-	-	
1991	130	10,766,063	11,520,892	88,622	3	159,311	170,480	56,827	27	449,924	481,469	17,832	5	973,661	1,041,927	208,385	1	25,240	27,010	27,010	
1992	166	10,918,255	11,982,220	72,182	1	20,834	22,864	22,864	29	147,780	162,181	5,592	14	1,304,516	1,431,639	102,260	1	-	-	-	
1993	118	8,119,130	9,078,492	76,936	6	358,644	401,021	66,837	31	1,060,214	1,185,490	38,242	7	386,250	431,890	61,699	1	8,423	9,419	9,419	
1994	116	5,726,489	6,504,635	56,257	3	220,791	250,793	84,593	38	821,077	932,649	24,836	12	619,952	704,195	59,382	-	-	-	-	
1995	110	5,936,505	6,964,596	63,315	4	3,656	4,289	1,072	17	231,943	272,111	16,007	15	921,110	1,080,630	72,042	2	8,058	9,453	4,727	
1996	95	5,751,206	6,864,525	71,985	1	-	-	-	33	354,759	423,434	12,917	17	500,628	597,540	35,385	3	-	-	-	
1997	106	2,440,244	3,001,591	28,195	4	1,018,588	1,252,901	317,765	9	44,959	55,301	6,234	18	2,070,131	2,546,337	143,513	1	-	-	-	
1998	121	5,202,495	6,535,305	54,011	4	792,514	995,546	248,887	9	119,413	150,005	16,667	20	943,076	1,184,679	59,234	2	19,017	23,889	11,944	
1999	133	6,676,358	8,628,156	64,753	11	1,953,491	2,524,584	230,804	11	29,657	38,327	3,504	18	941,150	1,216,290	67,953	4	15,104	19,519	4,907	
2000	81	2,896,257	3,834,336	47,337	6	1,231,209	1,629,990	271,665	7	406,420	538,057	76,865	23	1,905,499	2,522,678	109,682	7	178,351	236,118	33,731	
2001	32	2,001,073	2,712,347	84,761	-	-	-	-	4	3,497	4,740	1,185	15	234,855	318,333	21,222	1	-	-	-	
2002	29	1,943,833	2,707,734	93,370	4	67,767	94,398	23,600	4	18,939	26,381	6,595	10	428,912	597,468	59,747	1	16,959	23,623	23,623	
2003	28	2,124,122	3,067,784	109,564	-	-	-	-	4	3,484	5,032	1,258	13	1,488,097	2,149,198	165,323	-	-	-	-	
2004	32	1,361,047	2,053,441	63,640	1	11,803	17,808	18,212	5	130,769	197,295	40,356	5	663,868	1,001,592	204,871	1	178,216	268,879	274,989	
2005	37	1,450,780	2,292,951	61,972	1	-	-	-	4	24,996	39,507	9,877	15	1,107,574	1,750,516	116,701	-	-	-	-	
2006	22	1,474,311	2,448,411	108,997	-	-	-	-	1	25,757	42,775	41,893	9	910,109	1,511,431	164,474	-	-	-	-	
2007	32	1,373,057	2,387,036	75,072	1	6,623	11,514	11,226	3	12,583	21,875	7,109	8	779,448	1,355,058	165,139	-	-	-	-	
2008	16	1,992,160	3,613,829	225,864	1	4,224	7,662	7,662	1	-	-	-	5	186,743	338,757	67,751	-	-	-	-	
2009	12	455,504	860,037	74,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	90,877	171,585	20,515	1	67,720	127,862	122,297	
2010	5	197,630	549,029	102,859	-	-	-	-	2	23,852	66,264	31,036	1	3,576	9,934	9,306	-	-	-	-	
2011	16	1,080,798	2,244,155	143,106	-	-	-	-	1	4,601	9,554	9,139	3	195,431	405,791	129,383	2	-	-	-	
2012	13	225,632	901,140	71,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100,608	427,960	93,853	-	-	-	-	
2013	9	660,360	1,581,617	183,277	-	-	-	-	5	83,477	268,082	54,364	4	21,455	558,110	150,905	-	-	-	-	
2014	15	191,392	1,441,385	94,902	-	-	-	-	1	251,413	372,357	269,678	6	78,086	680,915	123,288	1	-	36,843	26,683	
2015	13	257,550	1,603,013	125,020	-	-	-	-	2	-	59,158	36,910	6	28,594	926,594	144,532	6	12,438	224,387	35,000	
2016	5	-	896,529	168,027	-	-	-	-	1	-	67,115	58,231	2	-	504,304	221,532	1	-	59,452	52,396	
2017	11.7	-	1,385,711	118,727	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	67,878	42,824	4.3	-	663,958	155,584	1.0	-	37,110	37,110	
2018	10.8	-	1,313,177	121,696	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	76,802	43,895	4.5	-	710,622	159,474	1.0	-	38,037	38,037	
2019	11.7	-	1,458,870	124,738	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	75,187	44,992	4.4	-	725,558	163,461	1.0	-	38,988	38,988	
2020	11.0	-	1,406,004	127,856	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	81,706	46,117	4.6	-	764,370	167,547	1.0	-	39,963	39,963	
2021	10.9	-	1,425,349	131,053	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	95,033	47,270	4.4	-	755,977	171,736	1.0	-	40,962	40,962	
2022	11.2	-	1,506,407	134,329	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	75,540	48,451	4.1	-	715,935	176,029	1.0	-	41,986	41,986	
2023	10.6	-	1,459,251	137,687	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	81,896	49,663	4.4	-	787,683	180,430	1.0	-	43,036	43,036	
2024	10.4	-	1,463,318	141,130	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	83,626	50,904	4.4	-	810,398	184,941	1.0	-	44,112	44,112	
2025	11.1	-	1,608,656	144,658	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	89,417	52,177	4.4	-	828,316	189,564	1.0	-	45,214	45,214	
2026	10.9	-	1,621,278	148,274	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	92,094	53,481	4.4	-	846,785	194,303	1.0	-	46,345	46,345	

Note: \* Includes all tanks not fitting into the other categories. This includes double-walled USTs (which are a variety of sizes), large tanks that have no record, large tank releases with both USTs and ASTs combined, and small tank releases with both USTs and ASTs combined.

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Projected Frequency and Severity by Report Year by Tank Size and Tank Type

RY	Large Tanks								Small Tanks								All Tank Types			
	UST				AST				UST				AST				Both AST & UST or No Record*			
	Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity	Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity	Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity	Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity	Count	Paid	Ultimate	Severity
1989	19	663,194	689,722	36,301	1	1,414	1,471	1,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
1990	119	11,264,149	11,829,935	99,411	7	391,903	411,588	58,798	2	119,136	125,121	62,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1991	134	10,894,124	11,657,932	86,999	8	1,132,972	1,212,407	151,551	23	321,863	344,429	14,975	-	-	-	1	25,240	27,010	27,010	
1992	163	10,968,185	12,037,016	73,847	14	1,324,711	1,453,802	103,843	32	97,850	107,385	3,356	1	639	701	701	-	-	-	
1993	122	9,105,939	10,181,903	83,458	13	744,894	832,911	64,070	27	73,405	82,079	3,040	-	-	-	1	8,423	9,419	9,419	
1994	124	6,055,069	6,877,864	55,678	15	840,743	954,988	64,424	30	492,497	559,420	18,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1995	111	5,939,528	6,968,143	62,776	18	924,767	1,084,919	60,273	16	228,920	268,564	16,785	1	-	-	2	8,058	9,453	4,727	
1996	95	5,740,537	6,851,790	71,852	18	500,628	597,540	33,419	33	365,429	436,169	13,306	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
1997	110	2,421,091	2,978,032	26,975	21	3,088,719	3,799,238	183,538	5	64,112	78,860	16,001	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
1998	127	5,286,975	6,641,428	52,295	22	1,733,649	2,177,787	98,990	3	34,933	43,883	14,628	2	1,941	2,438	1,219	2	19,017	23,889	11,944
1999	140	6,690,139	8,645,966	61,665	29	2,894,641	3,740,874	129,724	4	15,876	20,517	5,158	-	-	-	4	15,104	19,519	4,907	
2000	84	3,174,889	4,203,216	50,038	26	3,117,345	4,127,032	158,732	3	32,729	43,330	14,443	3	19,364	25,635	8,545	8	273,409	361,964	45,246
2001	35	2,004,570	2,717,087	77,631	11	91,693	124,284	11,299	1	-	-	-	4	143,162	194,049	48,512	1	-	-	-
2002	31	1,943,833	2,707,734	87,346	12	408,048	568,405	47,367	2	18,939	26,381	13,191	2	88,630	123,461	61,730	1	16,959	23,623	23,623
2003	29	2,045,882	2,954,784	101,889	12	1,460,943	2,109,980	175,832	1	-	-	-	1	27,154	39,218	39,218	2	81,725	118,032	59,016
2004	36	1,480,503	2,233,668	61,741	6	675,671	1,019,400	173,761	1	11,313	17,068	17,456	-	-	-	-	1	178,216	268,879	274,989
2005	35	1,304,827	2,062,274	58,922	13	794,275	1,255,348	96,565	3	15,950	25,209	8,403	3	313,299	495,168	165,056	3	154,999	244,975	81,658
2006	22	1,474,311	2,448,411	108,997	7	899,033	1,493,038	208,894	1	25,757	42,775	41,893	2	11,076	18,393	9,007	-	-	-	-
2007	33	1,284,069	2,232,331	68,013	7	781,195	1,358,094	189,154	1	63,515	110,419	107,654	2	4,877	8,478	4,133	1	38,056	66,160	64,503
2008	16	1,992,160	3,613,829	225,864	5	190,967	346,419	69,284	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	12	455,504	860,037	74,783	5	77,674	146,657	28,055	-	-	-	-	3	13,202	24,928	7,948	1	67,720	127,862	122,297
2010	6	221,482	615,293	96,061	1	3,576	9,934	9,306	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	16	1,080,798	2,244,155	143,106	1	-	-	-	1	4,601	9,554	9,139	2	195,431	405,791	194,074	2	-	-	-
2012	13	225,632	944,781	75,343	3	100,608	351,577	102,803	-	-	-	-	1	-	32,742	28,721	-	-	-	-
2013	9	660,360	1,732,524	200,764	2	18,926	413,120	167,552	5	83,477	193,967	39,334	1	2,529	68,198	55,319	-	-	-	-
2014	14	114,712	1,345,114	97,420	4	42,663	531,323	128,270	3	328,094	517,492	187,396	1	35,422	83,233	60,281	1	-	54,338	39,354
2015	14	257,550	1,745,085	120,978	5	28,594	691,930	143,904	-	-	-	-	2	-	73,993	46,166	6	12,438	302,145	47,129
2016	5	-	961,336	179,088	2	-	393,659	236,794	1	-	35,936	32,079	1	-	48,463	78,931	1	-	88,007	77,562
2017	11.9	-	1,472,728	124,222	2.9	-	506,345	173,169	1.4	-	35,626	25,432	1.3	-	86,146	64,119	1.0	-	53,812	53,812
2018	11.0	-	1,391,560	126,741	3.2	-	571,930	176,681	1.6	-	40,501	25,948	1.2	-	79,744	65,419	1.0	-	54,903	54,903
2019	11.8	-	1,533,315	130,405	3.2	-	582,921	181,788	1.6	-	42,943	26,698	1.2	-	82,935	67,310	1.0	-	56,490	56,490
2020	11.1	-	1,482,340	133,708	3.3	-	620,708	186,393	1.7	-	46,046	27,375	1.2	-	85,028	69,015	1.0	-	57,921	57,921
2021	11.0	-	1,506,987	137,314	3.2	-	611,538	191,420	1.9	-	53,748	28,113	1.2	-	85,565	70,877	1.0	-	59,483	59,483
2022	11.3	-	1,584,675	139,919	2.9	-	570,684	195,050	1.4	-	41,471	28,646	1.1	-	82,427	72,221	1.0	-	60,611	60,611
2023	10.9	-	1,557,390	142,605	3.1	-	623,499	198,795	1.3	-	38,724	29,196	1.2	-	90,478	73,607	1.0	-	61,775	61,775
2024	10.5	-	1,546,448	147,586	3.2	-	652,561	205,739	1.5	-	46,325	30,216	1.2	-	92,187	76,178	1.0	-	63,933	63,933
2025	11.3	-	1,699,568	150,784	3.2	-	664,412	210,196	1.6	-	48,238	30,870	1.2	-	94,070	77,829	1.0	-	65,318	65,318
2026	11.1	-	1,713,206	154,694	3.2	-	680,000	215,647	1.6	-	50,088	31,671	1.2	-	96,197	79,847	1.0	-	67,012	67,012

Note: \* Includes all tanks not fitting into the other categories. This includes double-walled USTs (which are a variety of sizes), large tanks that have no record, large tank releases with both USTs and ASTs combined, and small tank releases with both USTs and ASTs combined.

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Losses by Confidence Interval

<u>Percentile</u>	<u>Total Ultimate</u>	<u>Paid Losses</u>	<u>Unpaid Losses</u>
50.0%	156,926,016	121,174,749	35,751,267
55.0%	157,629,724	121,174,749	36,454,974
60.0%	158,319,978	121,174,749	37,145,229
65.0%	159,085,310	121,174,749	37,910,561
70.0%	159,920,181	121,174,749	38,745,432
75.0%	160,880,014	121,174,749	39,705,265
80.0%	161,898,649	121,174,749	40,723,900
85.0%	163,174,837	121,174,749	42,000,088
90.0%	164,828,294	121,174,749	43,653,544
95.0%	167,427,081	121,174,749	46,252,332
97.5%	169,542,915	121,174,749	48,368,166
99.0%	172,241,501	121,174,749	51,066,752
99.5%	174,126,186	121,174,749	52,951,437
Expected	158,667,836	121,174,749	37,493,087

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Summary of Methods

Report <u>Year</u>	LDM <u>Ultimate</u>	Freq x Sev <u>Ultimate</u>	BF <u>Ultimate</u>	Selected <u>Ultimate</u>	Paid <u>Loss</u>	Unpaid <u>Loss</u>
1989	691,193	691,193	710,004	691,193	664,608	26,584
1990	12,366,643	12,464,018	12,127,858	12,366,643	11,775,188	591,455
1991	13,241,777	13,189,129	13,016,418	13,241,777	12,374,199	867,578
1992	13,598,904	13,609,335	13,525,374	13,598,904	12,391,385	1,207,519
1993	11,106,312	11,062,154	11,001,265	11,106,312	9,932,662	1,173,650
1994	8,392,272	8,562,780	8,666,311	8,392,272	7,388,309	1,003,963
1995	8,331,079	8,281,406	8,525,257	8,331,079	7,101,272	1,229,808
1996	7,885,499	7,999,547	8,221,053	7,885,499	6,606,594	1,278,905
1997	6,856,130	6,815,251	7,341,238	6,856,130	5,573,921	1,282,208
1998	8,889,425	8,912,513	9,309,607	8,889,425	7,076,515	1,812,910
1999	12,426,877	12,540,207	12,496,430	12,426,877	9,615,759	2,811,117
2000	8,761,178	8,704,305	8,854,902	8,761,178	6,617,736	2,143,442
2001	3,035,420	3,090,791	3,270,158	3,035,420	2,239,425	795,995
2002	3,449,605	3,435,873	3,525,582	3,449,605	2,476,409	973,196
2003	5,222,015	5,307,614	4,714,970	5,222,015	3,615,703	1,606,311
2004	3,539,014	3,493,210	3,553,369	3,539,014	2,345,703	1,193,312
2005	4,082,974	4,008,867	4,330,086	4,082,974	2,583,350	1,499,624
2006	4,002,616	3,942,303	3,521,876	4,002,616	2,410,177	1,592,439
2007	3,775,483	3,733,098	3,814,002	3,775,483	2,171,711	1,603,771
2008	3,960,248	3,986,751	3,110,471	3,960,248	2,183,127	1,777,122
2009	1,159,483	1,158,263	1,519,901	1,159,483	614,100	545,383
2010	446,869	454,200	625,227	625,227	225,058	400,168
2011	2,729,220	2,841,094	2,408,185	2,659,500	1,280,831	1,378,669
2012	798,325	886,483	1,329,100	1,329,100	326,240	1,002,860
2013	2,372,934	2,896,523	1,953,970	2,407,809	765,292	1,642,517
2014	2,249,121	2,945,118	2,400,260	2,531,500	520,891	2,010,608
2015	2,309,257	3,297,830	2,832,372	2,813,153	298,583	2,514,570
2016	2,002,172	1,124,286	1,052,628	1,527,400	-	1,527,400
Total	157,682,046	159,434,143	157,757,875	158,667,836	121,174,749	37,493,087

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
Paid Loss Development Method

Report <u>Year</u>	Indicated <u>Ultimate</u>	Paid <u>Loss</u>	Unpaid <u>Loss</u>
1989	691,193	664,608	26,584
1990	12,366,643	11,775,188	591,455
1991	13,241,777	12,374,199	867,578
1992	13,598,904	12,391,385	1,207,519
1993	11,106,312	9,932,662	1,173,650
1994	8,392,272	7,388,309	1,003,963
1995	8,331,079	7,101,272	1,229,808
1996	7,885,499	6,606,594	1,278,905
1997	6,856,130	5,573,921	1,282,208
1998	8,889,425	7,076,515	1,812,910
1999	12,426,877	9,615,759	2,811,117
2000	8,761,178	6,617,736	2,143,442
2001	3,035,420	2,239,425	795,995
2002	3,449,605	2,476,409	973,196
2003	5,222,015	3,615,703	1,606,311
2004	3,539,014	2,345,703	1,193,312
2005	4,082,974	2,583,350	1,499,624
2006	4,002,616	2,410,177	1,592,439
2007	3,775,483	2,171,711	1,603,771
2008	3,960,248	2,183,127	1,777,122
2009	1,159,483	614,100	545,383
2010	446,869	225,058	221,811
2011	2,729,220	1,280,831	1,448,390
2012	798,325	326,240	472,085
2013	2,372,934	765,292	1,607,642
2014	2,249,121	520,891	1,728,229
2015	2,309,257	298,583	2,010,674
2016	2,002,172	-	2,002,172
Total	157,682,046	121,174,749	36,507,297

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Paid Loss Developments

Report Year	12 - 24	24 - 36	36 - 48	48 - 60	60 - 72	72 - 84	84 - 96	96 - 108	108 - 120	120 - 132	132 - 144	144 - 156	156 - 168	168 - 180	180 - 192	192 - 204	204 - 216	216 - 228	228 - 240	240 - 252	252 - 264	264 - 276	276 - 288	288 - 300	300 - 312	312 - 324	324 - 336	336 - 348
1989	4,508	2,011	1,255	2,679	1,135	1,065	1,186	1,025	1,044	1,066	1,057	1,325	1,057	1,110	1,027	1,013	1,434	1,110	1,002	1,000	1,000	1,002	1,002	1,004	1,015	1,000	1,010	1,040
1990	4,711	1,722	1,509	1,346	1,339	1,192	1,199	1,117	1,032	1,020	1,037	1,032	1,023	1,026	1,032	1,037	1,025	1,020	1,008	1,012	1,024	1,044	1,044	1,041	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
1991	14,784	1,714	1,378	1,363	1,271	1,208	1,121	1,069	1,131	1,092	1,057	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024
1992	8,630	2,237	1,809	1,251	1,160	1,067	1,045	1,049	1,093	1,057	1,030	1,023	1,027	1,038	1,073	1,014	1,014	1,009	1,011	1,009	1,013	1,014	1,024	1,012	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
1993	3,130	2,079	1,547	1,190	1,179	1,095	1,084	1,061	1,042	1,038	1,047	1,051	1,067	1,041	1,018	1,008	1,010	1,012	1,023	1,026	1,018	1,028	1,018	1,018	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,040
1994	15,960	2,734	1,960	1,236	1,202	1,106	1,064	1,054	1,081	1,064	1,076	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068
1995	10,600	2,208	1,140	1,152	1,169	1,087	1,084	1,044	1,044	1,103	1,060	1,101	1,067	1,035	1,019	1,011	1,033	1,023	1,016	1,013	1,073	1,018	1,018	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
1996	7,054	2,471	1,435	1,262	1,135	1,210	1,158	1,076	1,063	1,078	1,111	1,130	1,029	1,055	1,028	1,036	1,037	1,046	1,025	1,056	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
1997	15,116	1,615	2,455	2,011	1,254	1,115	1,105	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045
1998	14,643	3,033	1,934	1,260	1,251	1,297	1,165	1,124	1,107	1,083	1,061	1,104	1,026	1,055	1,028	1,031	1,069	1,047	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
1999	62,967	2,538	1,262	1,136	1,171	1,130	1,092	1,077	1,164	1,058	1,020	1,055	1,066	1,028	1,026	1,022	1,030	1,029	1,021	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,040
2000	81,506	1,164	1,198	1,150	1,209	1,184	1,170	1,231	1,035	1,065	1,080	1,029	1,044	1,065	1,028	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2001	7,967	1,283	1,192	1,449	1,117	1,096	1,163	1,046	1,186	1,022	1,014	1,022	1,061	1,034	1,009	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2002	1,347	1,744	1,206	1,266	1,127	1,077	1,043	1,045	1,022	1,014	1,079	1,070	1,063	1,031	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2003	4,608	1,676	1,294	1,468	1,066	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
2004	3,157	1,524	1,554	1,131	1,219	1,137	1,052	1,040	1,056	1,098	1,036	1,063	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2005	5,280	1,886	1,404	1,326	1,104	1,074	1,021	1,044	1,066	1,026	1,037	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2006	60,840	1,884	1,168	1,495	1,285	1,051	1,061	1,434	1,045	1,026	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2007	39,723	2,868	1,751	1,711	1,334	1,040	1,071	1,039	1,007	1,024	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2008	6,656	1,624	1,609	1,080	1,056	1,027	1,057	1,037	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2009	4,508	1,306	1,170	1,145	1,111	1,232	1,056	1,041	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2010	8,455	1,051	1,089	1,178	1,083	1,031	1,052	1,041	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2011	3,412	3,405	1,182	1,212	1,045	1,073	1,052	1,041	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2012	2,056	1,345	1,066	1,133	1,148	1,073	1,052	1,041	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2013	4,682	2,207	1,361	1,307	1,148	1,073	1,052	1,041	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2014	6,429	1,241	1,393	1,267	1,148	1,073	1,052	1,041	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2015	1,195	1,791	1,393	1,267	1,148	1,073	1,052	1,041	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040
2016	4,508	1,791	1,393	1,267	1,148	1,073	1,052	1,041	1,043	1,047	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,037	1,028	1,024	1,024	1,029	1,021	1,031	1,017	1,033	1,016	1,019	1,026	1,010	1,010	1,040

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Field Loss Development Factors

Report Year	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60-72	72-84	84-96	96-108	108-120	120-132	132-144	144-156	156-168	168-180	180-192	192-204	204-216	216-228	228-240	240-252	252-264	264-276	276-288	288-300	300-312	312-324	324-336	
1989	1.24	2.011	1.255	2.679	1.135	1.065	1.061	1.186	1.025	1.044	1.066	1.057	1.325	1.057	1.110	1.027	1.013	1.434	1.110	1.002	1.000	1.000	1.002	1.004	1.015	1.000	1.010	
1990	4.211	1.722	1.509	1.346	1.329	1.192	1.199	1.117	1.032	1.020	1.037	1.032	1.023	1.026	1.032	1.037	1.025	1.020	1.008	1.012	1.024	1.046	1.044	1.041	1.026	1.020		
1991	14.784	1.714	1.378	1.363	1.273	1.208	1.121	1.069	1.131	1.092	1.057	1.018	1.024	1.034	1.024	1.024	1.016	1.025	1.018	1.029	1.017	1.042	1.009	1.026	1.026			
1992	8.620	2.237	1.809	1.251	1.160	1.067	1.045	1.049	1.093	1.057	1.030	1.033	1.027	1.028	1.073	1.014	1.009	1.011	1.009	1.013	1.014	1.028	1.012					
1993	3.130	2.079	1.547	1.590	1.719	1.095	1.084	1.061	1.042	1.038	1.047	1.051	1.067	1.041	1.018	1.008	1.010	1.012	1.023	1.026	1.018	1.028	1.012					
1994	15.960	2.734	1.360	1.074	1.236	1.170	1.102	1.115	1.076	1.084	1.116	1.040	1.060	1.028	1.029	1.022	1.026	1.052	1.057	1.067	1.044	1.051						
1995	10.600	2.208	1.168	1.140	1.152	1.169	1.087	1.084	1.044	1.103	1.060	1.061	1.062	1.035	1.019	1.011	1.023	1.023	1.016	1.073	1.018							
1996	7.054	2.471	1.435	1.262	1.135	1.210	1.158	1.076	1.063	1.078	1.111	1.130	1.029	1.055	1.028	1.036	1.037	1.046	1.025	1.056								
1997	13.116	1.515	2.618	2.001	1.254	1.115	1.155	1.113	1.182	1.035	1.045	1.238	1.012	1.007	1.012	1.024	1.167	1.012	1.024									
1998	14.643	3.033	1.934	1.320	1.251	1.297	1.165	1.124	1.107	1.083	1.061	1.054	1.026	1.055	1.068	1.031	1.069	1.047										
1999	62.967	2.538	1.252	1.136	1.171	1.330	1.092	1.077	1.164	1.058	1.020	1.055	1.066	1.028	1.026	1.022	1.030											
2000	81.506	1.364	1.198	1.150	1.209	1.184	1.170	1.331	1.035	1.065	1.080	1.029	1.044	1.065	1.045	1.028												
2001	7.967	1.283	1.192	1.449	1.117	1.096	1.163	1.046	1.186	1.182	1.014	1.042	1.071	1.034	1.009													
2002	1.247	1.744	1.206	1.266	1.127	1.077	1.043	1.045	1.022	1.014	1.079	1.070	1.063															
2003	4.688	1.428	1.676	1.294	1.468	1.066	1.050	1.195	1.051	1.192	1.085	1.038	1.018															
2004	3.157	1.524	1.554	1.131	1.219	1.137	1.052	1.040	1.056	1.098	1.036	1.063																
2005	5.280	1.886	1.404	1.326	1.104	1.074	1.021	1.044	1.066	1.026	1.037																	
2006	60.940	1.894	1.168	1.455	1.195	1.065	1.061	1.424	1.045	1.026																		
2007	39.723	2.868	1.751	1.711	1.334	1.040	1.071	1.039	1.007																			
2008	6.656	1.624	1.609	1.080	1.056	1.027	1.057	1.037																				
2009		1.306	1.270	1.145	1.131	1.132	1.056																					
2010	8.455	1.051	1.089	1.178	1.083	1.031																						
2011	3.412	3.405	1.182	1.212	1.045																							
2012	2.056	1.345	1.066	1.133																								
2013	4.682	2.207	1.361																									
2014	6.429	1.241																										
2015	1.395																											
Avg All Yr	15.708	1.939	1.440	1.364	1.213	1.125	1.096	1.114	1.075	1.072	1.058	1.063	1.061	1.037	1.038	1.024	1.039	1.068	1.030	1.034	1.019	1.030	1.019	1.021	1.022	1.010	1.010	
Avg 89-03	17.901	2.005	1.503	1.421	1.249	1.143	1.113	1.112	1.084	1.076	1.061	1.063	1.061	1.037	1.038	1.024	1.039	1.068	1.030	1.034	1.019	1.030	1.019	1.021	1.022	1.010	1.010	
Avg 04-Present	12.917	1.849	1.345	1.268	1.146	1.087	1.053	1.119	1.044	1.050	1.037	1.063	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Avg 15	3.595	1.850	1.193	1.149	1.130	1.079	1.053	1.119	1.045	1.071	1.050	1.048	1.053	1.042	1.032	1.028	1.065	1.036	1.025	1.046	1.022	1.036	1.019	1.021	1.022	1.010	1.010	
Wtd All Yr	5.979	1.932	1.431	1.282	1.236	1.133	1.102	1.101	1.080	1.067	1.054	1.055	1.041	1.034	1.035	1.023	1.034	1.027	1.020	1.033	1.021	1.034	1.022	1.025	1.026	1.019	1.010	
Wtd 04-Present	4.508	1.791	1.393	1.267	1.148	1.073	1.052	1.104	1.043	1.047	1.037	1.063	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Wtd 15	2.822	1.854	1.219	1.133	1.137	1.057	1.051	1.104	1.045	1.075	1.053	1.043	1.043	1.035	1.028	1.058	1.036	1.025	1.040	1.020	1.035	1.022	1.025	1.026	1.019	1.010		
5 Yr x Hi/Lo	3.383	1.598	1.180	1.152	1.090	1.045	1.058	1.041	1.051	1.050	1.051	1.048	1.040	1.028	1.028	1.045	1.039	1.021	1.049	1.017	1.039	1.016	1.019	1.026	NA	NA	NA	
All Yr x Hi/Lo	13.472	1.915	1.405	1.317	1.197	1.121	1.094	1.101	1.073	1.068	1.057	1.054	1.045	1.037	1.024	1.028	1.030	1.023	1.033	1.018	1.033	1.016	1.019	1.026	NA	NA	NA	
All Yr x 2 Hi/Lo	11.690	1.895	1.395	1.295	1.190	1.120	1.093	1.090	1.069	1.063	1.055	1.050	1.045	1.037	1.032	1.024	1.024	1.029	1.019	1.031	1.017	1.035	1.010	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Selected	4.508	1.791	1.393	1.267	1.148	1.073	1.052	1.041	1.043	1.047	1.051	1.048	1.045	1.037	1.028	1.024	1.024	1.029	1.021	1.031	1.017	1.033	1.016	1.019	1.026	1.019	1.010	1.040

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Field Losses Net of Deductibles

Report Year	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336		
1989	-	-	20,145	40,521	50,845	136,200	154,601	164,637	174,688	207,098	212,299	221,535	236,234	249,612	330,786	349,730	388,325	398,690	404,013	579,172	642,833	644,327	644,327	644,327	645,861	800	648,569	658,135	658,135	664,608
1990	228,952	964,219	1,660,799	2,506,508	3,373,692	4,484,520	5,344,295	6,406,508	7,155,855	7,381,959	7,527,020	7,808,367	8,060,119	8,248,697	8,464,815	8,734,513	9,059,923	9,285,603	9,468,586	9,545,267	9,659,070	9,891,708	10,351,029	10,804,903	11,246,979	11,544,174	11,775,188			
1991	79,553	1,176,104	2,015,475	2,776,922	3,783,564	4,815,973	5,819,751	6,526,760	6,976,322	7,889,981	8,615,752	9,106,705	9,266,775	9,485,148	9,623,494	9,851,425	10,087,303	10,248,403	10,501,963	10,690,620	11,000,248	11,185,866	11,658,212	11,763,326	12,065,970	12,374,199				
1992	131,601	1,135,727	2,540,173	4,959,040	5,748,333	6,665,857	7,109,710	7,424,748	7,792,199	8,515,733	8,999,562	9,266,819	9,569,806	9,825,501	10,200,402	10,947,129	11,098,197	11,251,590	11,356,065	11,480,481	11,593,005	11,744,821	11,910,144	12,244,225	12,391,385					
1993	186,426	583,569	1,213,021	1,877,052	2,984,550	5,131,056	5,620,033	6,091,418	6,461,158	6,730,501	6,988,896	7,313,963	7,685,076	8,202,031	8,534,479	8,690,703	8,760,749	8,844,120	8,951,988	9,158,753	9,393,185	9,558,675	9,829,564	9,932,662						
1994	31,553	503,588	1,376,658	1,872,279	2,011,278	2,485,944	2,907,940	3,203,859	3,370,863	3,841,451	4,164,890	4,645,978	4,831,855	5,121,753	5,265,611	5,417,398	5,535,189	5,678,445	5,974,405	6,312,410	6,734,231	7,032,409	7,388,309							
1995	84,364	894,272	1,974,334	2,305,502	2,628,218	3,027,360	3,538,338	3,845,424	4,168,753	4,333,797	4,804,216	5,091,667	5,400,332	5,734,804	5,933,371	6,048,236	6,113,177	6,235,870	6,402,754	6,504,904	6,977,966	7,101,272								
1996	62,603	441,608	1,091,271	1,566,489	1,977,392	2,243,893	2,714,600	3,143,218	3,382,932	3,595,856	3,877,332	4,308,760	4,869,562	5,009,725	5,286,141	5,433,806	5,629,462	5,840,289	6,107,042	6,258,050	6,606,594									
1997	14,966	196,293	297,417	778,736	1,558,459	1,954,770	2,180,383	2,519,313	2,804,484	3,313,983	3,420,121	3,584,862	4,436,747	4,487,792	4,520,829	4,576,856	4,688,920	5,472,291	5,539,255	5,573,921										
1998	16,461	241,042	711,178	1,414,183	1,867,354	2,335,436	3,028,039	3,526,985	3,962,628	4,387,570	4,751,596	5,039,087	5,313,088	5,448,907	5,746,725	6,134,696	6,322,329	6,759,721	7,076,515											
1999	17,206	1,083,430	2,749,426	3,468,948	3,941,897	4,617,790	5,239,038	5,696,809	6,136,131	7,141,579	7,557,651	7,706,385	8,129,195	8,607,452	8,906,256	9,134,908	9,340,143	9,645,769												
2000	13,236	1,078,801	1,471,800	1,762,526	2,027,478	2,450,977	2,903,148	3,397,692	4,520,728	4,681,007	4,986,837	5,387,733	5,544,670																	
2001	51,406	409,544	525,550	626,569	908,100	1,014,051	1,111,785	1,293,334	1,352,520	1,604,130	1,896,208	1,923,405	2,003,430	2,146,068	2,218,880	2,239,425														
2002	397,921	535,854	934,546	1,126,995	1,427,070	1,608,945	1,732,257	1,806,360	1,897,922	1,929,971	1,956,813	2,110,730	2,458,181	2,401,372	2,476,409															
2003	88,075	413,766	591,003	890,266	1,281,106	1,881,017	2,094,739	2,105,760	2,516,787	2,645,528	3,152,715	3,421,439	3,550,171	3,615,703																
2004	143,209	452,086	689,071	1,070,618	1,210,791	1,475,550	1,678,219	1,766,006	1,835,939	1,938,135	2,128,049	2,205,673	2,345,703																	
2005	97,312	513,824	968,839	1,360,132	1,802,935	1,989,584	2,137,356	2,181,614	2,278,244	2,428,222	2,490,859	2,583,350																		
2006	5,794	352,507	654,086	775,921	1,159,694	1,385,943	1,476,418	1,566,304	2,246,123	2,348,294	2,410,177																			
2007	4,095	162,678	466,499	816,704	1,397,320	1,863,531	1,937,803	2,075,843	2,155,993	2,171,711																				
2008	97,811	650,979	1,056,938	1,700,693	1,836,882	1,939,292	1,991,486	2,104,782	2,183,127																					
2009	219,704	286,552	364,469	417,171	471,896	581,325		614,100																						
2010	17,680	149,486	157,117	171,032	201,521	218,321	225,058																							
2011	73,652	251,303	855,582	1,011,435	1,225,585	1,280,831																								
2012	97,761	200,980	270,238	288,018	326,240																									
2013	54,411	254,851	562,477	765,292																										
2014	65,289	419,739	520,891																											
2015	213,977	298,583																												
2016	-																													



Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Frequency x Severity Method

Report <u>Year</u>	Ultimate <u>Frequency</u>	Ultimate <u>Severity</u>	Indicated <u>Ultimate Loss</u>	Paid <u>Loss</u>	Unpaid <u>Loss</u>
1989	21	32,914	691,193	664,608	26,584
1990	128	97,375	12,464,018	11,775,188	688,830
1991	166	79,453	13,189,129	12,374,199	814,930
1992	211	64,499	13,609,335	12,391,385	1,217,950
1993	163	67,866	11,062,154	9,932,662	1,129,492
1994	168	50,969	8,562,780	7,388,309	1,174,472
1995	148	55,955	8,281,406	7,101,272	1,180,134
1996	149	53,688	7,999,547	6,606,594	1,392,953
1997	138	49,386	6,815,251	5,573,921	1,241,329
1998	156	57,131	8,912,513	7,076,515	1,835,998
1999	177	70,849	12,540,207	9,615,759	2,924,448
2000	124	70,196	8,704,305	6,617,736	2,086,569
2001	52	59,438	3,090,791	2,239,425	851,366
2002	48	71,581	3,435,873	2,476,409	959,464
2003	45	117,947	5,307,614	3,615,703	1,691,911
2004	44	79,391	3,493,210	2,345,703	1,147,508
2005	57	70,331	4,008,867	2,583,350	1,425,517
2006	33	120,657	3,942,303	2,410,177	1,532,126
2007	44	84,642	3,733,098	2,171,711	1,561,387
2008	23	173,337	3,986,751	2,183,127	1,803,624
2009	21	55,393	1,158,263	614,100	544,163
2010	9	53,183	454,200	225,058	229,142
2011	22	129,408	2,841,094	1,280,831	1,560,263
2012	17	51,842	886,483	326,240	560,243
2013	17	167,824	2,896,523	765,292	2,131,231
2014	23	125,470	2,945,118	520,891	2,424,227
2015	27	121,035	3,297,830	298,583	2,999,248
2016	10	113,572	1,124,286	-	1,124,286
Total	2,241	2,345,333	159,434,143	121,174,749	38,259,394











Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Claim Counts

Report Year	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	21	
1989	-																													
1990	10																													
1991	16																													
1992	38																													
1993	27																													
1994	18																													
1995	28																													
1996	64																													
1997	46																													
1998	51																													
1999	69																													
2000	44																													
2001	19																													
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2006	17																													
2007	17																													
2008	14																													
2009	7																													
2010	3																													
2011	10																													
2012	11																													
2013	9																													
2014	12																													
2015	7																													
2016	2																													

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Paid Frequency / Severity Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method

Report Year	LDM Ultimate	Reported Releases	Ind. Avg. Severity	Trended Severity	Detrended Severity	A Priori Ultimate	Percent Unpaid	Indicated Unpaid	Paid Loss	Indicated Ultimate	Ending Severity
1989	691,193	21	32,914	64,110	56,204	1,180,277	4%	45,395	664,608	710,004	33,810
1990	12,366,643	128	96,614	183,596	57,609	7,373,923	5%	352,670	11,775,188	12,127,858	94,749
1991	13,241,777	166	79,770	147,889	59,049	9,802,132	7%	642,219	12,374,199	13,016,418	78,412
1992	13,598,904	211	64,450	116,572	60,525	12,770,820	9%	1,133,989	12,391,385	13,525,374	64,101
1993	11,106,312	163	68,137	120,235	62,038	10,112,250	11%	1,068,604	9,932,662	11,001,265	67,492
1994	8,392,272	168	49,954	85,999	63,589	10,683,003	12%	1,278,002	7,388,309	8,666,311	51,585
1995	8,331,079	148	56,291	94,545	65,179	9,646,497	15%	1,423,985	7,101,272	8,525,257	57,603
1996	7,885,499	149	52,923	86,720	66,809	9,954,468	16%	1,614,460	6,606,594	8,221,053	55,175
1997	6,856,130	138	49,682	79,424	68,479	9,450,064	19%	1,767,316	5,573,921	7,341,238	53,197
1998	8,889,425	156	56,983	88,875	70,191	10,949,748	20%	2,233,092	7,076,515	9,309,607	59,677
1999	12,426,877	177	70,208	106,830	71,945	12,734,346	23%	2,880,671	9,615,759	12,496,430	70,601
2000	8,761,178	124	70,655	104,887	73,744	9,144,268	24%	2,237,166	6,617,736	8,854,902	71,410
2001	3,035,420	52	58,373	84,542	75,588	3,930,560	26%	1,030,733	2,239,425	3,270,158	62,888
2002	3,449,605	48	71,867	101,546	77,477	3,718,915	28%	1,049,173	2,476,409	3,525,582	73,450
2003	5,222,015	45	116,045	159,969	79,414	3,573,645	31%	1,099,266	3,615,703	4,714,970	104,777
2004	3,539,014	44	80,432	108,172	81,400	3,581,586	34%	1,207,666	2,345,703	3,553,369	80,758
2005	4,082,974	57	71,631	93,986	83,435	4,755,777	37%	1,746,736	2,583,350	4,330,086	75,966
2006	4,002,616	33	122,503	156,814	85,521	2,794,269	40%	1,111,699	2,410,177	3,521,876	107,789
2007	3,775,483	44	85,603	106,906	87,659	3,866,163	42%	1,642,291	2,171,711	3,814,002	86,476
2008	3,960,248	23	172,185	209,790	89,850	2,066,550	45%	927,344	2,183,127	3,110,471	135,238
2009	1,159,483	21	55,451	65,914	92,096	1,925,732	47%	905,801	614,100	1,519,901	72,688
2010	446,869	9	52,325	60,680	94,399	806,196	50%	400,168	225,058	625,227	73,209
2011	2,729,220	22	124,312	140,648	96,759	2,124,289	53%	1,127,354	1,280,831	2,408,185	109,690
2012	798,325	17	46,687	51,533	99,178	1,695,898	59%	1,002,860	326,240	1,329,100	77,727
2013	2,372,934	17	137,487	148,059	101,657	1,754,529	68%	1,188,678	765,292	1,953,970	113,213
2014	2,249,121	23	95,819	100,670	104,198	2,445,814	77%	1,879,369	520,891	2,400,260	102,258
2015	2,309,257	27	84,753	86,872	106,803	2,910,054	87%	2,533,789	298,583	2,832,372	103,952
2016	2,002,172	10	202,254	202,254	109,474	1,083,709	97%	1,052,628	-	1,052,628	106,334
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,682,046</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>70,357</b>			<b>156,835,484</b>		<b>36,583,126</b>	<b>121,174,749</b>	<b>157,757,875</b>	<b>70,391</b>

Selected Trend	2.5%
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Average Severity	
5-Year Avg x 2016	105,556
04-15 Avg	110,837
04-15 Wtd	112,469
89-03 Avg	108,383
89-03 Wtd	109,906
All-Year Avg x 2016	109,474
<b>Selected Avg</b>	<b>109,474</b>

Notes; Reported claim counts for years 2012-2016 are inflated to reflect anticipated late-reported claims



Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Reimbursements Paid by Fiscal Year by Tank System

Fiscal Year	Type of Tank System				Total
	UST	AST	Both	No Record	
1990	239,020	10,076	-	-	249,096
1991	803,649	31,547	-	-	835,196
1992	1,881,770	53,287	-	-	1,935,056
1993	2,786,237	174,751	-	-	2,960,988
1994	3,128,552	351,623	-	-	3,480,175
1995	4,994,628	373,595	-	-	5,368,223
1996	5,020,182	444,957	-	-	5,465,139
1997	5,442,787	650,292	-	-	6,093,079
1998	5,130,706	238,827	-	-	5,369,533
1999	2,826,114	271,844	8,469	-	3,106,427
2000	4,274,934	916,721	1,557	-	5,193,212
2001	5,344,683	2,064,945	23,234	-	7,432,863
2002	4,367,994	1,056,020	15,895	-	5,439,909
2003	2,983,629	720,547	10,988	-	3,715,163
2004	3,792,796	988,336	12,195	-	4,793,327
2005	3,899,424	1,128,619	24,974	-	5,053,017
2006	4,490,173	1,049,205	5,512	-	5,544,890
2007	4,382,796	1,577,163	17,688	-	5,977,647
2008	4,000,508	2,389,145	16,976	-	6,406,629
2009	2,886,758	1,798,024	10,035	-	4,694,816
2010	3,217,489	760,275	2,057	-	3,979,821
2011	3,961,225	856,824	11,963	-	4,830,011
2012	3,252,928	741,300	1,288	-	3,995,516
2013	3,617,082	1,390,614	17,367	-	5,025,063
2014	3,580,990	1,851,727	164,871	2,738	5,600,326
2015	4,287,035	692,471	148,747	-	5,128,253
2016	2,924,159	544,243	12,477	20,496	3,501,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,518,247</b>	<b>23,126,976</b>	<b>506,292</b>	<b>23,234</b>	<b>121,174,749</b>

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Estimated Reimbursements by Fiscal Year by Work Plan Activity

Fiscal Year	Work Plan Activity Estimated Cost									
	GWM	WI	SB	SVE	SR	WA	OI	FPR	LF	AS
1999	2,920	4,104	3,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	21,932	2,846	-	-	83,080	-	-	-	-	-
2001	429,542	-	16,665	37,157	191,254	-	-	1,700	2,428	-
2002	1,471,810	8,864	98,784	216,253	179,636	2,267	44,390	165,973	12,695	156,789
2003	2,672,622	24,445	318,616	354,759	1,452,644	5,758	46,255	129,456	5,479	167,230
2004	2,119,414	470,071	303,179	459,084	1,405,467	1,706	161,333	165,012	18,390	21,678
2005	1,940,509	721,996	656,496	398,076	1,502,828	5,375	108,529	87,865	62,756	191,978
2006	2,415,171	1,429,819	964,513	401,575	1,553,975	48,392	221,142	192,205	77,597	375,335
2007	1,873,560	1,293,978	441,132	352,581	3,350,344	25,544	134,979	175,384	125,496	213,633
2008	1,309,544	880,325	250,935	343,145	1,846,556	21,345	111,764	165,720	63,821	282,282
2009	935,303	641,635	154,153	334,468	915,712	49,744	149,565	157,281	11,306	269,173
2010	811,775	368,897	152,199	292,627	1,012,340	93,859	96,787	90,220	16,035	267,360
2011	757,550	287,549	188,912	172,843	1,492,396	51,030	156,280	116,054	8,039	167,031
2012	1,178,778	453,900	390,715	216,238	1,720,439	119,235	141,481	92,582	22,536	275,486
2013	1,494,272	941,387	637,344	287,191	2,255,039	118,203	400,510	163,974	48,262	268,161
2014	1,183,024	684,014	728,648	109,191	2,096,004	110,860	202,266	93,666	56,717	76,953
2015	1,164,382	457,378	405,166	201,715	2,208,150	77,718	327,623	104,670	37,999	133,943
2016	907,290	414,477	306,271	171,465	2,201,306	82,085	105,423	59,435	48,002	215,524
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,689,397</b>	<b>9,085,685</b>	<b>6,017,708</b>	<b>4,348,367</b>	<b>25,467,170</b>	<b>813,122</b>	<b>2,408,328</b>	<b>1,961,195</b>	<b>617,557</b>	<b>3,082,555</b>

Notes: Chart shows estimated costs by year for 10 most common work plan activities. Estimates are based on the cost per work plan and the anticipated long-term average cost for each work plan activity.

Early fiscal years have low payments due to lack of records of work plans.

The strategy codes listed are as follows:

- GWM - Ground Water Monitoring
- WI - Well Installation
- SB - Soil Borings
- SVE - Soil Vapor Extraction
- SR - Soil Removal
- WA - Well Abandonment
- OI - Other Investigation
- FPR - Free Product Recovery
- LF - Landfarm / Landfill
- AS - Air Sparging

Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board  
 Actuarial Reserve Study as of June 30, 2016  
 Anticipated Average Cost by Work Plan Activity

<u>Activity</u>	Number of <u>Work Plans with Activity</u>	Mean Cost <u>By Work Plan</u>	Std Dev <u>By Work Plan</u>	Mean Cost <u>By Release</u>	Std Dev <u>By Release</u>
GWM	2,882	\$8,267	\$214	\$25,618	\$662
WI	799	\$11,617	\$877	\$16,635	\$1,256
SB	590	\$11,268	\$847	\$14,611	\$1,099
SVE	386	\$11,320	\$1,138	\$28,009	\$2,816
SR	326	\$81,037	\$5,114	\$95,372	\$6,019
WA	324	\$2,839	\$179	\$3,046	\$192
OI	262	\$9,668	\$992	\$13,331	\$1,368
FPR	225	\$9,410	\$1,208	\$20,358	\$2,613
LF	140	\$4,620	\$1,178	\$5,093	\$1,298
AS	126	\$23,886	\$4,014	\$45,601	\$7,663

Notes: The strategy codes listed are as follows:  
 GWM - Ground Water Monitoring  
 WI - Well Installation  
 SB - Soil Borings  
 SVE - Soil Vapor Extraction  
 SR - Soil Removal  
 WA - Well Abandonment  
 OI - Other Investigation  
 FPR - Free Product Recovery  
 LF - Landfarm / Landfill  
 AS - Air Sparging