

Members present:

Chairman Jeffrey
Assemblyman Bennett
Assemblyman Bremner
Assemblyman Chaney
Assemblbyman Horn

Assemblyman Sena
Assemblyman FitzPatrick
Assemblyman Rusk
Assemblyman Weise

Members excused:

Vice Chairman Robinson
Assemblyman Tanner
Assemblyman Weise

The meeting was called to order at 4:00 p.m.

AB 841: Shirley Pate, Department of Human Resources, stated that if an infirmary simply represented a lower classification of hospital and care, their primary concern would be as to whether or not these infirmaries would be covered under the federal Medicare plans, and if they would not be recognized, they would oppose the bill. Mr. Jeffrey stated that this bill had come from the rural areas and that their concern had not been with the medicare payments, but with the overnight care which might be necessary in those areas.

Fred Hillerby, Nevada Hospital Association, stated that the way the bill is written, it really doesn't do anything. Although, he stated, there are alternatives to this kind of concern. He stated that any facility which has less than five beds doesn't have to be considered as a hospital anyway, but the infirmaries would still have to comply with all the rules and regulations if they had an operating room, etc. He added that federal assistance is very important in the state, including the rural areas, and in those areas it sometimes makes up some 40% of the revenue. He stated that they currently have many small hospitals which have the same type of problems, but the state legislature cannot do anything which would effectively change the federal requirements for these facilities.

AB 843: Mr. Reese Harper, Nevada Association of Land Surveyors, stated that they are in agreement with this bill and thinks that the photogrammetrists should be regulated and licensed because they are doing the same thing from the air that surveyors are doing on the ground. He stated that this would put them under the Board of Engineers and that it would make a more professional organization and that the fees which would be collected would help to defray the costs of the board in regulating this area.

Maurice E. Lafferty, aerial surveyor, stated that he makes aerial maps within the state and that he would support the bill. He pointed out to the committee that this does not apply to

people who just take aerial photographs for other purposes, i.e. advertising, etc. He said that this bill would professionalize this space age approach to surveying and engineering. He also stated that the National Organization of Photogrammetry, who are working nationwide on licensing and regulating the profession, also supports the concept of the bill. In answer to a question from Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Lafferty stated that aerial sensors are types of equipment which detect, from the air, other types of information, such as heat loss from homes, differentiation in land forms, etc. He also told Mr. Jeffrey that he would have no objections to lowering the licensure age from 21 to 18 to comply with the other statutory provisions for other professions.

SB 313: James Wadhams and Chuck Knaus, Director of Commerce, and actuary for the Insurance Division, stated that they were back to discuss some of the questions raised by the committee regarding this bill. Mr. Wadhams said that he would like to give the members some background as to the comments which had been made by representatives of the Commerce Department and the Insurance Division. He stated that when they had appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee they had been told that the threshold aspect was not going to be considered and they therefore had to prepare their remarks based on that premise. He stated that if they had been considering other bills which would have allowed the raising of the threshold, their remarks would have been somewhat different, but they were faced either with the present system containing its no fault provisions and shortcomings or the conventional tort system. He stated that based on their previous remarks, the committee should keep in mind what you get and how much it costs.

He stated that it is true that the premiums under the current system have increased and average of 20% per year over the last four years and that during the hearings last summer the public had been very vocal in expressing their displeasure at paying higher and higher premiums. He said that theoretically if you go back to the tort system, you will be paying fewer people lower settlements; however, they feel that premiums might continue to increase because it will reduce the benefits directly.

Mr. Knaus presented to the committee some statistics on the portion of the premium dollar which is used for brb coverage and that breakdown is attached and marked as Exhibit "A".

Mr. Knaus also stated that it has been estimated that if no fault is eliminated, there will be a direct increase of some 5% to the cost of the liability portion of the premium.

Mr. Wadhams stated that they were only in favor of the repeal over the Oregon (optional) plan based on the criteria previously explained. He also pointed out that approximately 87% of the people nationwide had other forms of medical coverage, and he felt that was probably also true of people in Nevada.

He discussed with the members of the committee the med-pay program which was available prior to the 1973 enactment of no fault. And, explained that though it covered \$10,000 in medical benefits, it did not cover loss of earnings, etc.

In commenting on the change in section 7, page 5, Mr. Wadhams stated that this was done in order to bring the law in accordance with the way it had been prior to 1973.

Mr. Bremner pointed out that in the 1973 Session when they had been discussing no fault they had provided in their Assembly Bill that there be a \$2,500 threshold and that the Senate had changed it to the present \$750 level. And, that together with the inferior job on informing the public of what was covered and what was available had brought about the bad experience in the state with no fault. He further stated that he felt the brb coverage is good and thought that you could make most people agree with that if you could explain to them the facts of the case. He also stated that he felt the public should at least have the opportunity to purchase that coverage if they desired to do so. Commenting on a point brought up by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bremner stated that the system prior to 1973 hadn't worked well either. After a brief discussion relative to what kinds of disability and medical payments coverage would be available, Mr. Bremner pointed out that there is a great amount of discrimination present in writing policies of this type, i.e. not wanting to write policies for dealers, waitresses and other blue collar workers. And, he stated that whether you stay as you are now or whether you elect to go back to the other system and add in the bodily increase factor and the med-pay plan the premium levels will be a wash. Mr. Knaus stated that so far as he could see, that was basically true from their information. He also stated that there would be a lot of variance between companies. He also stated the most alternative medical plans which are covering most people are either to low or inadequate.

Rennie Ashleman, NTLA, stated that he felt the Senate had felt that if you allow the brb benefits to be taken on an optional plan, you would find that the policies would be harder to write because there would be fewer people being covered.

In answer to a point brought out by Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Wadhams agreed that under the present system, many people are in effect being paid twice for their injuries and that is what is leading to the rapid inflation factor.

Virgil Anderson, AAA, stated that he felt most companies would be offering some sort of med-pay plan, but with a smaller group of people seeking coverage for income protection, there would be a big problem writing that coverage through the auto insurance carriers and it might even be cheaper for the public to go to other types of insurers for that coverage.

Mr. Pauley also noted that you wouldn't just lose income protection, but that you would also be losing survivor's benefits and other in lieu of benefits if you eliminated no fault.

Dick Garrod, Farmers Insurance Company, also stated that the reason they were expressing support for this bill is because they were not able to have a bill which would raise the threshold and this would help to take some of the litigation out of the court system.

Mr. Wadhams, in answer to a question from Mr. Bremner, stated that the average premium has gone up by 80% since 1973 and that even though the bodily injury rate had gone down somewhat after no fault was initiated, it has gone back up now. He commented again that you have to decide which you want: more coverage or cheaper premiums. He also said that the overlap of litigation and first party benefits was too great and that either raising the monetary threshold or going to a verbal threshold would help to keep down premiums.

Mr. Pauley agreed with Mr. Wadhams' remarks and added that currently the overall premiums are generally 55% going for bodily injury, public liability and public damage and 45% going for comprehensive and collision coverage.

Mr. Wadhams stated that the insurance companies are required to file with the Insurance Divisions all their statistical information and that if it varied from recount to recount, then the Division would have to look into those variances on a closer basis.

Chairman Jeffrey announced that AB 676 and AB 752 would be heard at the meeting on Friday, 5/18/79.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

AB 843: Mr. Bennett moved to DO PASS, Mr. Sena seconded the motion and it carried with Mr. Rusk voting against the motion and Mr. Tanner, Mr. Weise and Mr. Robinson not present.

AB 841: Mr. Sena moved to INDEFINITELY POSTPONE the bill, Mr. FitzPatrick seconded the motion and it carried unanimously.

SB 505: Mr. Bennett moved to INDEFINITELY POSTPONE the bill, Mr. Sena seconded the motion and it carried unanimously with Mr. Jeffrey adding that he felt they already had the power asked for in this bill on line 17.

Also attached to these minutes as Exhibit "B" is a copy of a letter in support of AB 843 and some additional information on no fault insurance matters which was submitted by Don Rhodes, Legislative Research Department, as Exhibit "C".

Minutes of the Nevada State Legislature

Assembly Committee on.....COMMERCE.....

Date:.....May 17, 1979.....

Page:.....Five.....

There being no further business to come before the committee,
the meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Linda D. Chandler
Linda D. Chandler
Secretary

(A)

The Required Security Under NRS 698 consists of BI/PD liability insurance and Basic Reparatons Benefits which is the first Party No fault Coverage.

Currently, the Required limit of BI is 15/30, the Required limit of PD is 5,000 and the Required limit of BRB Package is 10,000.

The total Premium for the Required Coverages equals BI + PD + BRB.

LAS VEGAS	10/20 BI	15/30 BI	5000 PD	10000 BRB	BI/PD
Zor ISO (Royal)	N/A	78	51	43	354400
Zor Fremons Fund	N/A			33.50	*91
Zor Hartford	N/A	\$77	\$72	\$53	
Zor State Farm ⁶		59.40		14 ⁰⁰	
Zor Allstate ^{NO MARRIAGE} _{Liab-}	39	48	29*	26	

ISO / Royal Globe	78 + 51 + 43	= 172 ⁰⁰	BRB = 25
Fremons Fund	33.50 + 91 ⁰⁰	= 124.50	BRB = 27
Hartford		= 202 ⁰⁰	BRB = 26
State Farm		= 73.40	BRB = 19
Allstate (10,000 PD)		= 103 ⁰⁰	BRB = 25
Financial Indemnity			BRB = 33



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RICHARD H. BRYAN, ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILSON MCGOWAN, STATE CONTROLLER

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89712

JOSEPH A. SOUZA
STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER

May 16, 1979

IN REPLY REFER TO

PSD 10.01

Mr. John E. Jeffrey, Chairman
Assembly Commerce Committee
State Legislature Bldg.
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Re: Assembly Bill No. 843 Regulates
Practice of Photogrammetry

Dear Assemblyman Jeffrey:

A photogrammetric organization is often a service section within an engineering or surveying company or also may be a section within a federal, state or local agency. Consequently Section 4, Subsection 4a, would describe the situation more accurately if referred to a photogrammetric service rather than the use of the word business.

We also noted that Section 4, Subsection 5, does not provide an additional experience clause as the sections for professional engineering or land surveyor registration under this chapter currently contain.

Based on these two observations we respectfully request the Assembly Commerce Committee consider the following amendments to Assembly Bill 843.

Section 4, Subsection 4(a), manages or conducts a photogrammetric (business) service in this state; or.

Section 4, Subsection 5. If the application is made after January 1, 1980, he or she is a professional engineer or land surveyor registered under this chapter and has been in responsible charge of photogrammetric work for 2 or more years; or he or she has completed 6 years of photogrammetric experience of a character satisfactory to the board.

Thank you for your consideration of the above amendment.

Should you wish additional information I will be available to discuss this with your committee.

Respectfully,

GEORGE B. WESTENHOEFER, P.E.
Chief Planning Survey Engineer

GBW:bb

- cc: D. Crosby
- G. Phelps
- W. Engel
- W. Raymond
- C. Miskulin

EXHIBIT "B"

Do Lawyers Vote Differently?
A Study of Voting
on
No-Fault Insurance

JAMES A. DYER

THE QUESTION of whether lawyers in the legislature behave differently from non-lawyers is important because of the relatively large number of lawyers in most legislative bodies. The evidence from several studies indicates that in terms of policy choices, lawyers do not vote differently from the non-lawyer members of the legislature.¹ In spite of this, the suspicion is still raised that lawyers in the legislatures are not the neutral "intellectual jobber(s) and contractor(s)" that these studies indicate.² For example, the press reports large scale, lawyer-backed attempts to defeat no-fault insurance. Incidents of legislator-lawyer maneuvering to render it ineffective in limiting legal activity also abound in the press.³

¹ David W. Brady, John Schmidhauser, Larry L. Berg, "House Lawyers Support for the Supreme Court," *Journal of Politics*, 35 (August 1973), 724-729. David R. Derge, "The Lawyer as Decision-Maker in the American State Legislature," *Journal of Politics*, 21 (August 1959), 408-433. David R. Derge, "The Lawyer in the Indiana General Assembly," *Midwest Journal of Political Science*, 6 (February 1962), 19-53. Justin Green, John Schmidhauser, Larry Berg, "Lawyers in Congress: A New Look at Some Old Assumptions," *Western Political Quarterly*, 26 (September 1973), 440-452.

² For examples of such reports, see Helen Dewar, "Legislature Spins Wheels," *Washington Post*, March 11, 1973, Section D, 1-2; and John Morris, "Inaction by States May Strengthen a New Drive for Federal No-Fault Insurance Law," *New York Times*, October 3, 1972, 23.

³ Short biographies of legislators from directories were used to classify

DO LAWYERS VOTE

Voting on no-fault insurance by lawyer-legislators is a large number of the various legal in their position. Insurance as their strong evidence. If they vote differently, the neutrality has limits.

This study is based on roll call votes in the States Senate and Minnesota. The data is from roll call papers, or records. The records of Georgia and Illinois were not available. The vote

Since the lawyer-legislators in Congress are not non-lawyers. No but two are recorded between being a lawyer and a non-lawyer. A significant factor explain indicate that party and the vote.

Many lawyer-legislators and could reasonably be expected by a large number

lawyers and non-lawyer-legislators as those listed in the directory: Martindale

⁴ Data from *Congressional Quarterly*, *Reports*, 32 (May 4,

EXHIBIT "C"

1643

Voting on no-fault insurance is a useful test of the limits of lawyer-legislator neutrality. There are few issues on which such a large number of lawyers have such a personal stake and on which the various legal organizations have been so uniform and adamant in their position. If lawyers are as likely to support no-fault insurance as their non-lawyer colleagues, this would indeed be strong evidence supporting the argument of lawyer neutrality. If they vote differently, this will at least indicate that their neutrality has limits.

This study is based on no-fault legislative action in the United States Senate and four states: California Florida New York and Minnesota. The states were chosen on the basis of the availability of data. Roll calls for these states were published in indexed newspapers, or records of the legislature were available to the author. The records of Georgia, Indiana, and Texas were checked, but no recorded votes on the issue were found. Newspapers in Louisiana and Illinois were also checked, but no no-fault roll calls were published. The vote on final passage of the bill was used in each state.

ANALYSIS

Since the lawyers in Congress have generally left making a living from the practice of law far behind, it was hypothesized that lawyers in Congress would have no incentive to vote differently from non-lawyers. No roll call votes have been recorded in the House, but two are recorded for the Senate. No relationship was found between being a lawyer and voting on no-fault on either Senate Bill S945 in 1972, or on S354 in 1973.⁴ Party was the most important factor explaining the vote, but controlling for party did not indicate that party was obscuring any relationship between lawyers and the vote.

Many lawyer-legislators at the state level are practicing attorneys and could reasonably expect their business to be adversely affected by a large number of unemployed trial lawyers. Thus, there is an

lawyers and non-lawyers, except in Florida. In that state, lawyers were identified as those listed in *Martindale and Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, New Jersey: Martindale and Hubbell, Inc., 1971).

⁴Data from *Congressional Quarterly Almanac* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1972), 52-55; and *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Reports*, 32 (May 4, 1974), 1140.

incentive for active lawyers to behave differently from non-lawyers toward no-fault proposals. For that reason, a difference between lawyers and non-lawyers in voting on no-fault insurance at the state level is hypothesized.

The findings for the votes analyzed in the four states are presented in Table 1. Two votes were considered in California, a vote on a no-fault bill taken in the Assembly in 1972, and another also taken in the Assembly in 1973. These votes were on final passage of the bills and were reported in the newspaper.

A larger percentage of non-lawyers than lawyers supported no-fault in both votes, though the difference is greater in 1973. The difference cannot be explained by party, as controlling for the effect of party had little or no effect on the relationship.

TABLE 1
LAWYER/NON-LAWYER SUPPORT FOR NO-FAULT INSURANCE
IN STATE LEGISLATURES

	Lawyer	Non-Lawyer	Significance
California House			
1972 Vote ^a	55% (29)	79% (38)	$p < .01^c$
1973 Vote ^b	34% (29)	74% (42)	$p < .001$
Florida House ^c	59% (34)	90% (73)	$p < .001$
New York Senate ^d			
Gordon Bill	27% (37)	65% (17)	$p < .05$
Laverne Bill	84% (37)	65% (17)	
Minnesota House ^e	83% (12)	81% (52)	

^a Final vote on Assembly Bill No. 422, *Assembly Journal*, May 25, 1972, 3874.

^b *Los Angeles Times*, March 16, 1973, Section I, 24.

^c Final vote on HB 1821, *Journal of the House of Representatives*, June 4, 1971, 1177.

^d *New York Times*, Thursday, May 11, 1972, 41.

^e Final vote on S.F. No. 96, *House Journal*, May 9, 1973, 2529.

^f The probability is a one-tailed difference of proportions test. No probability is given for the Laverne vote in New York, and the Minnesota vote. No difference was expected for the Laverne Bill and the Minnesota difference was slightly in the opposite of the hypothesized direction.

The vote used for Florida was the final House vote on the 1971 bill which instituted Florida's no-fault program. There is substantial difference between lawyers and non-lawyers, with non-

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New York provides an interesting opportunity to study shifts in voting on two no-fault bills voted on back-to-back. The first, the Gordon bill, was supported by the governor and was considered a stronger no-fault proposal than the second, the Laverne bill, supported by the Trial Lawyers Association. It was expected that the lawyers would tend to support the second bill and not the first. The difference between lawyers and non-lawyers on the Gordon bill is in the predicted direction. Party influence was important on this bill, and controlling for party increased the strength of the relationship substantially. What is impressive evidence of a difference in behavior of lawyers and non-lawyers is the shift of the vote on the two bills. There was a net shift of 57 percent of the lawyers toward the Laverne bill. The net shift of non-lawyers toward the bill was zero percent. There is adequate reason to believe that being a lawyer in the New York Legislature did make a difference in voting behavior on no-fault insurance.

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Minnesota is the only state studied in which there was no observed relationship between occupation and voting on a no-fault proposal. The final vote on the bill is used. It is interesting to note that Minnesota has the smallest percentage of lawyers voting on the issue, with only 19 percent of its House of Representatives being lawyers. This compares with 72 percent in the United States Senate, a little over 40 percent in both sessions in California, 31 percent in Florida, and 68 percent in New York. It might be offered in speculation that the small number of lawyers makes them less relevant as a group in the Legislature in Minnesota than in the other states. Whatever the reason, the evidence noted here is that lawyers do not vote differently from non-lawyers in Minnesota.

ANCE
Significance

- p < .01*
- p < .001
- p < .001
- p < .05

CONCLUSION

This analysis indicates that in general, lawyers in state legislatures are less likely to support no-fault proposals that would affect the business of the legal profession than are non-lawyers. It is also clear that the lawyers did not necessarily vote as a bloc against it. But even when the majority of lawyers voted in favor of it, they were less supportive than non-lawyers.

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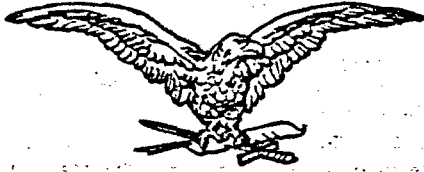
The question is, how important are these differences between lawyers and non-lawyers? Perhaps even more significant than the fact that a relationship was found between lawyers and no-fault voting was that it was not more dramatic. Seldom would there be an issue given more emphasis by the profession, and yet large numbers of lawyers voted contrary to that position.

Clearly, lawyers are a diverse group of people. But the outcomes of several votes would have been substantially different had lawyers not opposed no-fault insurance to the extent that they did. Also, as Derge has indicated, lawyers are often in the key positions of leadership within legislative bodies, so the opportunities to influence decisions in a less public way than a recorded roll call vote are great. It is suggested that the evidence presented here is only a reflection of other, more private arenas of legislative decision-making, in which lawyers may be expected to play an even more significant role in determining the outcome.

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Los Angeles Times

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4 —Part II MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1978

No-Fault: the Lawyers' Fault

We want to reassure all those who worked hard for Senate Bill 1702, the no-fault insurance measure that will come to a decisive committee vote in Sacramento on Tuesday.

Even though the bill is almost sure to die in the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is dominated by trial lawyers, the efforts in its behalf have not been wasted. Maybe the vote will be closer than the 8 by which a similar measure lost last year. Maybe a few more people have been made aware of the need for no-fault, and the benefits that it offers.

The no-fault measure, introduced by Sen. Peter H. Behr (R-San Rafael), has been endorsed by state regulators and insurance-company officials. Its principles have been documented by academic experts, and buttressed by the findings of federally financed studies. The savings to consumers have been analyzed and explained by spokesmen for consumer groups. But the trial lawyers oppose it, and their opposition is almost insurmountable.

The trial lawyers are opposed because no-fault would remove from the courts many personal-

injury and property-damage cases arising from auto accidents. Medical costs and lost income would be paid directly to the victim by his own insurance company without regard to who was at fault in the crash. Only cases involving death, permanent disability or unusually large amounts of money would still go through the courts.

By taking this approach, the Behr bill and a similar but less-ambitious measure by Assemblyman Alister McAlister (D-San Jose) would slow the rapid growth in auto-insurance premiums or return more of the premium dollar to accident victims.

California can do much better in assuring injured people faster and fairer compensation for medical expenses and lost income. No-fault would go a long way in this direction while protecting consumers more effectively against spurious lawsuits and heavy courtroom costs.

Only, Sen. Alan Sieroty (D-Los Angeles) voted for the last no-fault bill in the Judiciary Committee. We hope that he has some confederates this time—and more of them next time.

WHY NO FAULT AND
WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE CURRENT SYSTEM:

"ONE LINERS" FROM SENATE I & F I (December 1977) HEARING

Why No Fault? - Alan G. R. Morris, Auto Club of Southern California

1. to correct deficiencies in the fault system. (page 127)
2. speed payments to injured persons. (page 131)
3. make coverage of wage and medical loss as universal as possible. (page 131)
4. contain the cost of automobile insurance. (page 131)
5. eliminate duplicate and overpayments in those cases involving minor injuries. (page 131)
6. pay a greater proportion of the premium dollar to the injured persons. (page 131)

What is Wrong With the Fault System?

1. many of the people injured in automobile accidents recover nothing from the existing system. (page 127)
2. it takes too long to pay money to those who do get paid. (page 127)
3. often people with small claims get paid too much and those with serious and expensive claims get paid too little in comparison. (page 127)
4. not enough of premium dollar is paid to injured persons in the form of benefits. (page 127)
5. increased auto insurance rates because of skyrocketing claims costs. (page 130) (The Club believes that while the adoption of a no-fault law in itself will not result in a significant reduction in automobile insurance costs, a properly drafted no-fault law with adequate restriction on the right to sue will be in the best interests of all motorists.)

Why No Fault? - Bud Farrell, California Department of Insurance

1. Twice as many people benefit under a no fault system than under the fault system. (page 6-7)
2. "If you want to put the lid on the upward spiral of auto insurance premiums, no-fault does offer a feasible way of moving in that direction, if not to reduce them, then to lower the rate of increase." Farrell emphasized that it has to be a strong no fault system for possible reductions or lower rate increases over the years. (page 8)

What is Wrong With the Fault System?

1. It is slow, with the more seriously injured waiting longer to receive insurance benefits than the slightly injured. (page 8)
2. It is unfair, compensating the slightly injured more than the seriously injured. (page 8)
3. It is inefficient with too much of the premium dollar going for determining and arguing over fault. (page 9)

Why No Fault? - Robert Rowe, former Chief Deputy Commissioner,
Department of Insurance, Michigan

1. "...1978 should be an excellent year for the passage of California's no-fault auto insurance law, and I commend your attention to the project." (page 60)
2. "Aside from the obvious benefits to those most seriously injured, and to the survivors of those killed in auto accidents who receive little or nothing from the tort system...in Michigan the biggest benefit in terms of premium savings has been for retirees." (page 61)
3. "And at the other end of the wage scale, the young single drivers who have no family exposure, no dependent survivors, no family income loss exposure." (page 63)
4. "...The one really worthwhile innovation, I think without question, accompanying Michigan's unlimited provision, is that auto insurers do now see that people are rehabilitated." (page 95)
5. "...the quid pro quo can be that one gives up in exchange for giving up the ability to recover in damages,...the responsibility to respond in damages, and that's about as equal before the law as I can imagine anything being." (page 97)

What is Wrong With the Fault System?

1. "...In the majority of injuries, and particularly in the most serious injuries,...you cannot find a third party to go against." (page 71)

Why No Fault? - Jerry Wilson, American Insurance Association

1. "...there's no question if you have a really sound and substantial no-fault system and package of benefits, balanced with the limitation on tort liability, that the person who buys the insurance is buying a much, much better product than he is buying today when he buys an automobile liability insurance policy." (page 102)

Why No Fault? - Michael McCabe and Robert Pike, Allstate Insurance Co.

1. Prompt first party benefits to compensate people for their economic loss. (page 18)
2. Twice as many people are compensated. (page 19)
3. A no fault system is better social policy in that accident victims are given top priority. (page 20)
4. Premium rates can go down (not by much). (page 48)
5. No fault produces a system which is the fairest for policyholders. (page 18)

What is Wrong With the Fault System?

1. "At best there is speculative benefits to be gained from the tort system, a producer system which is very costly, very slow, inefficient, and most significantly, unfair." (page 17)

What is Wrong With the Fault System? (McCabe and Pike continued)

2. "Less than half of all people insured in auto accidents, victims, receive anything at all in the tort system." (page 38) (Pike and McCabe cited D.O.T. study)
3. The poor individual receives less from the system than the wealthy individual given the same factual auto accident case. The poor individual is undercompensated. (page 39)

Why No Fault? - Marialee Neighbours, Alliance of American Insurers

1. Under this system a person would recover most of his medical and wage loss expenses, but could also recover pain and suffering compensation in serious cases. (page 138)
2. Compensates motor vehicle accident victims promptly, adequately and without regard to fault. (page 140)
3. a better or more timely payment, more adequate payment for various economic losses. (page 141)

What is Wrong With the Fault System?

1. A number of automobile accident victims who are uncompensated; (only 46% of auto accident victims received compensation from the fault system.) (page 137)
2. inadequate compensation to automobile accident victims for economic loss. (page 137)
3. inefficient distribution of premium dollars. (page 137)
4. fault system requires costly infrastructure of middlemen: insurance company personnel, claims adjusters, investigators, and plaintiffs' attorneys and defense attorneys. (page 137)
5. small claims which are paid disproportionate amounts. (page 138)
6. untimely resolution of claims. (page 138)

Why No Fault? - James Perry, State Farm Insurance Company

1. It works, and has been proven over 6 or 7 years in some 16 states. (page 86)
2. Provides more dollars in benefits in a cost-effective manner. (page 86)
3. No state has cut back no fault laws. (page 87)

Why No Fault? - Carl Hulbert, National Association of Independent Insurers, and former Utah Insurance Commissioner

1. We're going to get more premium dollars returned to the insurers out of their initial payments by lost dollars. (page 115)
2. better distribution system. (page 115)
3. eliminate unfounded claims that are part of problem. (page 124)