1 Q. Provide a detailed breakdown of accounts payable by year for the period 2 2002 to 2007 forecast including an explanation for the significant reduction 3 shown in the 2006 and 2007 forecasts. (Finance and Accounting Evidence, 4 Schedule I, page 2 of 10, line 22)

A. A summary of actual year ending accounts payable balances is outlined in the following table.

Accounts Payable (\$000)	Actual			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Accounts Payable Trade	5,972	6,177	13,184	7,437
Contractor Retainage	11,069	5,066	1,745	2,164
Accrued Liabilities Trade	25,142	16,546	10,276	26,149
Capital	2,239	6,720	3,197	3,614
Taxes	6,370	6,941	10,111	8,993
Miscellaneous	1,005	997	2,315	965
Total Accounts Payable	51,797	42,447	40,828	49,322

On a forecasted basis, the accounts payable balances for 2006 and 2007 are not comparable to the historical balances. The 2006 and 2007 forecast balances of \$17 million and \$14 million respectively are a product of Hydro's methodology for the computation of year ending cash balances. Generally there are two methods utilized when preparing cash forecasts: the balance sheet method and the receipts and disbursements method. Hydro utilizes the latter. In the balance sheet method, year ending cash balances are determined based on an approach that first estimates all balance sheet accounts with the exception of cash. The cash account is then utilized as the balancing figure. In the receipts and disbursements method employed by Hydro, a detailed estimation of expected cash flows is performed and an

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ending cash balance thus determined. The cash balance so determined is
then incorporated into the estimated balance sheet, with the balancing
account then becoming accounts payable. Variations between forecast and
actual cash flow timing, particularly at year-end, can impact on the resultant
accounts payable balance as estimated.