Apr	il 1, 2016			NL Power GRA 2016
	Page 1			Page 3
1	(9:07)	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	'senior principal." So the title is a bit
2	MR. CHAIRMAN:	2	d	different than what it shows on my bio, only
3	Q. So are there any preliminary matters before	3	b	because we're reorganizing titles with the
4	we –	4		burchase, but otherwise, yes, sir.
5	MS. GLYNN:	5	KELLY, Q.C.:	
6	Q. Not this morning, Mr. Chair.	6		Okay, and just while we're on the point,
7	MR. CHAIRMAN:	7		Korn Ferry is what?
8	Q. Okay, so Mr.—sir, I'm over to you.	8	MR. ABOUD:	
9	KELLY, Q.C.:	9		Korn Ferry is the world's largest search
10	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, the	10		irm.
11	next witness is Mr. Karl Aboud. Mr. Aboud	11	KELLY, Q.C.:	
12	is with the Korn, K-O-R-N, Ferry, F-E-R-R-Y,	12		Okay, so you're now part of that
13	Hay Group Canada. That's the new name.	13		organization?
14	We'll generally refer to them as the Hay	14	MR. ABOUD:	organization:
15	Group. Mr. Aboud is ready to be sworn.	15		Yes, we are.
1	MR. CHAIRMAN:	I		ies, we are.
16		16	KELLY, Q.C.:	Olray, and so subject to the change that you
17	Q. So do you wish to use the Bible, sir?	17	•	Okay, and so subject to the change that you
18	MR. ABOUD:	18		mentioned, do you adopt the report as your
19	A. Sure.	19		evidence in this proceeding?
20	MR. KARL ABOUD (SWORN) EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY IAN	20	MR. ABOUD:	
21	KELLY, Q.C.	21		do.
22	MR. CHAIRMAN:	22	KELLY, Q.C.:	
23	Q. Okay, you are now sworn. Mr. Kelly, sir.	23		Okay. And now if we go to Appendix A of the
24	KELLY, Q.C.:	24		report, which is at page 10, your
25	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman,	25	q	qualifications are listed there. Samantha,
	Page 2			Page 4
1	Page 2 there is the evidence which has been filed	1	i	Page 4 if we could scroll down? You have a
1 2	•	1 2		•
1 -	there is the evidence which has been filed	1	1	if we could scroll down? You have a
2	there is the evidence which has been filed on March the 18th a report on Newfoundland	2	1	if we could scroll down? You have a Master's of Business Administration from the
2 3	there is the evidence which has been filed on March the 18th a report on Newfoundland Power's Executive Compensation Review, and	2 3	MR. ABOUD:	if we could scroll down? You have a Master's of Business Administration from the
2 3 4	there is the evidence which has been filed on March the 18th a report on Newfoundland Power's Executive Compensation Review, and that'll be the primary focus this morning.	2 3 4	MR. ABOUD:	if we could scroll down? You have a Master's of Business Administration from the University of Western Ontario in 1982?
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1		We're global. I'm the head of one of those	1		but we're comparing to a broad Canadian
2		three pieces for Canada, and I've been doing	2		private sector industrial market, and I'll
3		it since 1990. I do it for all business	3		explain why we chose that comparative group
4		sectors, financial organizations, private	4		a lot in the next 30 minutes. Thirdly we
5		sector industrials, a lot of public sector	5		were asked to compare to that market's level
6		work, and I do it for all employee groups,	6		of pay at their 50th percentile, which means
7		executives, sales people, blue-collar	7		half of the orgs pay above; have the orgs
8		production workers, general management. So	8		pay below. So again in the next 30 minutes
9		I do anything regarding our pay practice,	9		we'll describe why we chose to the median
10		putting points on jobs, designing salary	10		level of pay as the Newfoundland Power
11		ranges, designing the incentive plan,	11		comparative standard as opposed to a premium
12		designing the executive stock plans for any	12		level of pay or a discounted level of pay.
13		employee groups of just about any type of	13		And lastly, we were asked to look at all pay
14		organization in Canada.	14		elements, base salary. When you add short-
15	KELLY, Q.C		15		term incentive, we call it total cash. When
16		Okay, we'll come to detail some of that in a	16		•
	Q.	minute. And you've testified before this	1		you add long-term incentive, we call it total direct. When you add benefits and
17			17		•
18	MD ADOLID	Board before in 2009, is that correct?	18		retirement, we call it total remuneration.
19	MR. ABOUD		19		We were asked to look at the whole spectrum
20	A.	2009, yes.	20		of compensation elements which we did, and
21	KELLY, Q.C		21		then we backed out those elements for which
22	Q.	Okay. Now let's go next to page 1 of your	22		the Newfoundland ratepayers are not
23		report, and perhaps you can start by	23		responsible. So we provide illustration on
24		summarizing for us the intent of and purpose	24		the all-in compensation package and on the
25		of the report.	25		compensation package for which only the
-		*	<u> </u>		
		Page 6			Page 8
1	MR. ABOUD	Page 6	1		
1 2	MR. ABOUD	Page 6			Page 8 ratepayer is responsible. So two sets of data and I'll explain all that as we go
1 2 3		Page 6	1		Page 8 ratepayer is responsible. So two sets of data and I'll explain all that as we go through the next half hour.
		Page 6 So I wasHay Group, not through me, works	1 2	KELLY, Q.C.	Page 8 ratepayer is responsible. So two sets of data and I'll explain all that as we go through the next half hour.
3		Page 6 So I wasHay Group, not through me, works with Newfoundland Power and its parent	1 2 3	KELLY, Q.C. Q.	Page 8 ratepayer is responsible. So two sets of data and I'll explain all that as we go through the next half hour.
3 4		Page 6 So I wasHay Group, not through me, works with Newfoundland Power and its parent organization. Once every six years I am	1 2 3 4	_	Page 8 ratepayer is responsible. So two sets of data and I'll explain all that as we go through the next half hour.
3 4 5		Page 6 So I wasHay Group, not through me, works with Newfoundland Power and its parent organization. Once every six years I am asked to come and testify at this board	1 2 3 4 5	_	Page 8 ratepayer is responsible. So two sets of data and I'll explain all that as we go through the next half hour. Chay. Let's next have you give us a brief
3 4 5 6		Page 6 So I wasHay Group, not through me, works with Newfoundland Power and its parent organization. Once every six years I am asked to come and testify at this board hearing. So for this board hearing I'm	1 2 3 4 5 6	_	Page 8 ratepayer is responsible. So two sets of data and I'll explain all that as we go through the next half hour. Chay. Let's next have you give us a brief summary of what your conclusions were, and
3 4 5 6 7		Page 6 So I wasHay Group, not through me, works with Newfoundland Power and its parent organization. Once every six years I am asked to come and testify at this board hearing. So for this board hearing I'm asked to use practices we have used before	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	_	Page 8 ratepayer is responsible. So two sets of data and I'll explain all that as we go through the next half hour. : Okay. Let's next have you give us a brief summary of what your conclusions were, and then we'll go back and look at it in more detail.
3 4 5 6 7 8		Page 6 So I wasHay Group, not through me, works with Newfoundland Power and its parent organization. Once every six years I am asked to come and testify at this board hearing. So for this board hearing I'm asked to use practices we have used before on behalf of Newfoundland Power and the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q.	Page 8 ratepayer is responsible. So two sets of data and I'll explain all that as we go through the next half hour. : Okay. Let's next have you give us a brief summary of what your conclusions were, and then we'll go back and look at it in more detail.
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1	president to jobs in the market called	1	expect. Your relationship to standard is
2	president and CEO; we are mapping the	2	plus or minus 15. Newfoundland Power's is.
3	president to jobs in the market priced at	3	So Newfoundland Power, if anything, is a bit
4	2128 points. So in the marketplace there	4	more conservative than the broad Canadian
5	will be organizations much larger than yours	5	market in terms of how much variance from
6	and smaller than yours. Those organizations	6	standard they will allow. You don't allow
7	much larger will have CEOs with much higher	7	that much variance from standard, and these
8	points than 2128. We are not mapping your	8	percentage differentials indicate that you
9	CEO to their CEOs. We're mapping your CEO	9	had hardly differ from standard. So the
10	to their executives whose evaluations are	10	salaries are as we've shown. The total cash
11	2128. So we're mapping to jobs of similar	11	differentials, as you'll see, are all a bit
12	job content. And then we array your	12	less competitive to market than are the base
13	compensation elements in bold across the top	13	salaries. For the CEO we go from minus 3.7
14	of each job and we show the market	14	to minus 11. How come every differential is
15	compensation elements P75, P50, the median,	15	a bit less competitive to market than base
16	and P25. We could have shown P33 and 1/3.	16	salary given that the only differential in
17	It doesn't matter what percentiles. We can	17	base salary to total cash is the inclusion
18	show any percentiles. We've happened to	18	of short-term incentive? The implication is
19	illustrate these three, and at the bottom of	19	your short-term incentive percent is not
20	each array we're comparing you to the market	20	quite to industry standard, and that's the
21	being P50. So if we just want a quick	21	math reality of this analysis. If we
22	review of what the implications are, we'll	22	compare 360 to 540 for the CEO, that's a 50
23	look down the base salary column first.	23	percent short-term incentive escalation. If
24	Your salaries as noted in bold, your CEO at	24	we compare the markets 373 to 608, that's a
25	360, compares to the market median based	25	63 percent escalation of short-term
	Page 10		Page 12
1	salary of 373, which means you're 3.7	1	incentive. So your 50 percent compares to a
2	percent below the market median. And if we	2	market differential, a market short-term
3	look at all of the percentage differentials	3	incentive of 63. Each of your jobs have a
4	for market median, you're 3.7 below the	4	short-term incentive target award that's a
5	market; the next job is 10 percent below the	5	bit less than the market P50 standard. So
6	market; the next two jobs are 4.6 above the	6	the total cash values are a bit less
7	market. All of those percentage	7	competitive to market than were the base
8	differentials from the market in my world of	8	salary values. And then two columns later
9	compensation executive review imply that you	9	we call "Total Direct," the inclusion of
10	pay very close to market standard. Your	10	long-term incentive. You're now going to
11	percentage differentials from the market are	11	see differentials that have become a bit
12	minimal. Every organization with whom I	12	more competitive than were the total cash
13	deal and with whom all my colleagues deal	13	differentials. Minus 11 percent is now 1.6
14	set a pay standard, in your case P50 of the	14	percent. All of a sudden, when we add long-
15	market, and then they set a range min and	15	term incentives, your folks look a bit more
16	max which indicates the range in which an	16	competitive than they were relative to total
17	incumbent should be paid, but the	17	cash. What's the implication? Your long-
18	incumbent's exact pay will be based on	18	term incentive is a bit aggressive to
19	incumbent circumstance, performance,	19	market, which is interesting if you look in
20	service, whatever else goes into incumbent	20	the middle column called "Long-Term
21	circumstance. So to vary a level of pay by	21	Incentive," your numbers are a bit less than
22	these very small percentages around your	$\begin{bmatrix} 21\\22 \end{bmatrix}$	market. Your long-term incentive for the
23	standard is what all the market does. The	$\begin{vmatrix} 22 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix}$	CEO is 324; the market's 336. How come your
24	market variations to standard typically are	24	incentive, your long-term incentive is a bit
25	plus or minus 20 percent is what they	25	aggressive to market if the absolute value
43	plus of fillings 20 percent is what they	11	aggressive to market if the ausulute value

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1	of long-term incentive, if anything, is a	1	Your ratepayer covers 630. The market
2	bit less than market? And the reason is in	2	values are the exactly as they are. So the
3	that middle column called "Long-Term	3	implication is relative to the market. You
4	Incentive" in brackets "Eligible" implies	4	are not paying as the first column
5	only those incumbents who receive long-term	5	illustrates 3.3 percent above market. The
6	incentive. Not every incumbent from the	6	ratepayer is paying 31.7 percent below
7	comparative market receives long-term	7	market. So in terms of the ratepayer
8	incentive. There are zeros that don't show	8	implication, the ratepayer not being
9	in the middle column, but they are accounted	9	obligated to cover the LTI or short-term
10	for in the fourth column called "Total	10	incentive over 100 percent of target and
11	Direct." So when we include the zeros, your	11	short-term incentive, the ratepayer is
12	long-term incentive is a bit more aggressive	12	paying 31 percent below market, 26 percent
13	to market, but to the ratepayer that's not	13	below, 15 percent below, 11 percent below.
14	the issue because a ratepayer doesn't cover	14	So in total if I add up those four
15	long-term incentive. So we put that in for	15	percentages, the ratepayer is paying 22
16	information purpose, but with respect to	16	percent below market for the Newfoundland
17	this hearing, I think it's a bit of a "so	17	Power four executives.
18	what" in terms of what the long-term	18	KELLY, Q.C.:
19	incentive awards are to people. And then in	19	Q. And is that using the P50 level? And we'll
20	the last column when we add benefits and	20	come back and talk about that in a minute.
21	pension, we see that the percentages vary	21	Okay? Now Mr. Aboud, can we go back to page
22	very slightly from what they were in total	22	2 of your report? We can go there next. If
23	target direct. The implication is your	23	you could, scroll to the top of that page,
24	package of benefits perquisites and pension	24	Samantha, where you have a summary of your
25	is very comparable to the market such that	25	recommendations. And could we just have you
	Page 14		Page 16
1	at this point the differential stays just	1	take us quickly through this first?
2	about the same. So from the ratepayer	2	MR. ABOUD:
3	perspective in summary I would say your	3	A. With respect, I think not to waste people's
4	percentage variations from market are very	4	time, I've said everything on this page.
5	stable, very consistent to standards, if	5	I'm going to summarize this page to say your
6	anything, more conservative to standards.	6	differentials to market standard are very
7	The only single element that seems a bit	7	tight. Your salaries are below market a
8	aggressive to market is amount of LTI award	8	little bit; your short-term incentives are
9	and that's not really an issue of this	9	below market a little bit; your total cash
10	committee. And so I would say that this	10	therefore is below market a little bit.
11			therefore is below market a fittle bit.
11	picture in all of my practice since 1990 is	11	Your compensation standards are clean, and
12	picture in all of my practice since 1990 is full reasonableness in terms of how	11 12	
1	* * *	ı	Your compensation standards are clean, and
12	full reasonableness in terms of how	12	Your compensation standards are clean, and I've already given the specifics on this
12 13	full reasonableness in terms of how competitive is our total pay package.	12 13	Your compensation standards are clean, and I've already given the specifics on this page. I'll answer any specific question,
12 13 14	full reasonableness in terms of how competitive is our total pay package. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. Did you want to turn next to Table 3 briefly?	12 13 14	Your compensation standards are clean, and I've already given the specifics on this page. I'll answer any specific question, but – KELLY, Q.C.: Q. That's fine.
12 13 14 15	full reasonableness in terms of how competitive is our total pay package. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. Did you want to turn next to Table 3	12 13 14 15	Your compensation standards are clean, and I've already given the specifics on this page. I'll answer any specific question, but – KELLY, Q.C.:
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	full reasonableness in terms of how competitive is our total pay package. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. Did you want to turn next to Table 3 briefly? MR. ABOUD: A. So Table 3 very briefly, the first column of	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Your compensation standards are clean, and I've already given the specifics on this page. I'll answer any specific question, but – KELLY, Q.C.: Q. That's fine. MR. ABOUD: A. But that would just be a repetition.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	full reasonableness in terms of how competitive is our total pay package. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. Did you want to turn next to Table 3 briefly? MR. ABOUD: A. So Table 3 very briefly, the first column of Table 3 is the last column of Table 2.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Your compensation standards are clean, and I've already given the specifics on this page. I'll answer any specific question, but – KELLY, Q.C.: Q. That's fine. MR. ABOUD:
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	full reasonableness in terms of how competitive is our total pay package. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. Did you want to turn next to Table 3 briefly? MR. ABOUD: A. So Table 3 very briefly, the first column of Table 3 is the last column of Table 2. Absolutely identical; it's the same values.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Your compensation standards are clean, and I've already given the specifics on this page. I'll answer any specific question, but – KELLY, Q.C.: Q. That's fine. MR. ABOUD: A. But that would just be a repetition. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. Now let's talk next about how do you
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	full reasonableness in terms of how competitive is our total pay package. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. Did you want to turn next to Table 3 briefly? MR. ABOUD: A. So Table 3 very briefly, the first column of Table 3 is the last column of Table 2. Absolutely identical; it's the same values. All we did in Table 3 is we reduced the	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Your compensation standards are clean, and I've already given the specifics on this page. I'll answer any specific question, but – KELLY, Q.C.: Q. That's fine. MR. ABOUD: A. But that would just be a repetition. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Okay. Now let's talk next about how do you compare jobs in the marketplace to ensure
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1	because methodologies change the market	1	publically-traded organization, budgeting,
2	values, and so the methodologies are	2	general ledger. Some heads of finance also
3	important. Samantha, could we go to page 3,	3	have non-financial mandate responsibilities.
4	please, just to look at that table. So	4	It could be HR; it could be IT; it could be
5	we're going to apply something called job	5	legal. A CFO all else being the same who
6	evaluation points, and we've evaluated the	6	has more functional mandates than just
7	four Newfoundland Power executives with the	7	financial is going to score more evaluation
8	points you see in Table 1. The points	8	points than the other CFO. So the points
9	reflect the organization and the jobs in the	9	are also used to differentiate the content
10	organization. And the points in this case	10	of jobs inside the organization. All that
11	are something called Hay Job Evaluation	11	to say with those evaluation points we can
12	Points. So Hay Evaluation Points, I'll talk	12	now go to organizations much different than
13	about how they impact the corporate—at the	13	Newfoundland Power. It could be bigger; it
14	corporate level which means a CEO. If you	14	could have different functional mandates; it
15	had two utilities, both of a billion dollars	15	could have different jurisdictional
16	of revenue, and one generates its power and	16	obligations. It could be in a completely
17	transmits, and the other just transmits, but	17	different business. It could simply be
18	they're both a billion dollars if you look	18	much, much bigger and we can still compare
19	at gross revenue, the one that has more	19	to those organizations because we're
20	vertical integration of function would get—	20	comparing to jobs of similar job points, as
21	that CEO would get higher points. More	21	long as all those companies have also had
22	functionality, same size. Two utilities,	$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22\end{vmatrix}$	their jobs evaluated by Hay Group. We've
23	•	23	
24	they both have the same functionality.	24	been doing this for 70 years. We've got a
	They're both transmitters only. One is five	ı	monstrously big database with lots of good
25	billion and one is a billion. Those two	25	companies in it. So we rescore those jobs
	Page 18		Page 20
1	CEOs are going to get different points just	1	every year for all the companies
2	because of org size. Two utilities, same	2	KELLY, Q.C.:
3	size, same functionality. One is Atlantic	3	Q. Right, so for the Newfoundland Power jobs
4	Canada, all four provinces. One is one	4	are they scored on a consistent basis over
5	province only. One CEO gets more points	5	time?
6	because of jurisdictional complexities. Two	6	MR. ABOUD:
7	utilities, a billion dollars, the same	7	A. So the Newfoundland Power jobs are rescored
8	function, the same province, one reports to	8	every year because Hay Group does a big
9	the board of directors and is their own	9	compensation review with Newfoundland Power
10	parent organization, the other reports to a	10	and all of the Fortis entities every year.
11	senior executive of a foreign parent	11	So all the jobs are looked at each year.
12	organization. One CEO gets more points	12	These jobs points were changed over the
13	because they have more strategic influence	13	course of the last couple of years to
14	to the company. The evaluation tool	14	reflect changes at Newfoundland Power. And
15	recognizes all those company differences and	15	for this study I would have reviewed the new
16	assigns points to the CEO based on those	16	evaluations, these evaluations of the
17	differences. Now we can compare the CEO to	17	Newfoundland Power jobs. I would have
18	other jobs in the market on a like basis	18	resolved to myself that their valid
19	rather than a title basis. Then we go a	19	evaluations. I've done that. They are.
20	level further into the executives of the	20	The evaluations were done by our national
21	organization. I'll take the VP of finance.	21	head of Job Evaluation. His name is Bill
22	A VP finance of any organization who reports	22	Greenfield, a close colleague of mine, and
23	to the CEO typically had a standard	23	if Bill has done the evaluations, he's done
24	financial mandate of risk management, and	24	them based on expert job evaluation
25	treasury, raising capital if you're a	25	knowledge, not just of your jobs, but he
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1	evaluates your jobs as I would as well,	1	matter which of the two markets, public
2	comparing your jobs to the many others in	2	sector utilities, private sector
3	our database, and so he's got an internal	3	industrials, you're using, the levels of
4	reference as well as the internal reference	4	salary P50 of their respective markets are
5	to put points on jobs.	5	similar. I add short-term incentives and
6	KELLY, Q.C.:	6	get to total cash. The target short-term
7	Q. Okay. Now, what market do you use to	7	incentives are very similar. The maximum
8	compare the Newfoundland Power positions, if	1	short-term incentives in the private sector
9	you can describe that for us?		are higher, but we're not talking about
10	MR. ABOUD:	10	maximum short-term incentives; we've talking
11	A. Sure.	11	about target. So standard salary, plus
12	KELLY, Q.C.:	12	target short-term incentives, equals target
13		13	total cash, similar values. Then I'm going
1	Q. And explain why you use that market group. MR. ABOUD:	14	
14			to add long-term incentives. The private
15	A. So job evaluation methodology. One of the	15	sector moves up a lot. The public sector
16	two big drivers of market pay comparative	16	didn't move at all, the public sector
17	group; the other big driver of market pay.	17	utilities. So that addition of long-term
18	So a very important question. You could	18	incentives on the private sector industrial
19	price to lots of different markets. The Hay	19	side creates a much higher total direct than
20	Group database as of December 2015 when we	20	the total direct value of the public sector
21	ran this data has 540 organizations. I	21	utilities. Because of that influence of the
22	could have cut those organizations by lots	22	private sector having long-term incentives,
23	of different ways. I could have cut them by	23	and significant long-term incentives for
24	sector and just run utilities. Almost all	24	executive jobs, a private sector
25	those utilities, save the Fortis companies,	25	organization that wants to pay its
	<u> </u>		
	Page 22		Page 24
1	Page 22 would have been public sector, government-	1	Page 24 executives comparable to market would choose
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1	would have been public sector, government-		executives comparable to market would choose
1 2	would have been public sector, government- owned utilities. I could have run a sector	2	executives comparable to market would choose a market that has long-term incentives
1 2 3	would have been public sector, government- owned utilities. I could have run a sector database. I could have run a geographic	2 3	executives comparable to market would choose a market that has long-term incentives because that's an important pay nature of a
1 2 3 4	would have been public sector, government- owned utilities. I could have run a sector database. I could have run a geographic database; Eastern Canada, Central Canada,	2 3 4	executives comparable to market would choose a market that has long-term incentives because that's an important pay nature of a privately—a private sector publically-traded
1 2 3 4 5	would have been public sector, government- owned utilities. I could have run a sector database. I could have run a geographic database; Eastern Canada, Central Canada, Western Canada; can do it by province. Could have done it by ownership; public	2 3 4 5	executives comparable to market would choose a market that has long-term incentives because that's an important pay nature of a privately—a private sector publically-traded company. There are no such things as a market of publically-traded utilities. So
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	would have been public sector, government- owned utilities. I could have run a sector database. I could have run a geographic database; Eastern Canada, Central Canada, Western Canada; can do it by province. Could have done it by ownership; public sector companies, private companies, or I could have done the one we did which is private sector industrial companies. So lots of way to cut the data, even more than I described, and we used private sector industrials, and here is why. Your organization is a publically-traded organization, and therefore wants to pay its people, at least its executives, comparable to the pay standards of publically-traded organizations. And the pay standards of publically-traded organizations are different than those of public sector organizations. I don't have a whiteboard, so I'll try to do this visually. I start with base salary. Public sector utilities	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	executives comparable to market would choose a market that has long-term incentives because that's an important pay nature of a privately—a private sector publically-traded company. There are no such things as a market of publically-traded utilities. So to get the influence of long-term incentives, you go to a private sector industrial market because of that big influence of long-term incentives. But again as I said, that's not this Board's concern, but that's Newfoundland Power's concern, is that we compare to a market that includes long-term incentive awards. So that's why, not just because of this review, but because of the holistic review of compensation for Newfoundland Power, we price to a private sector market. We want to be competitive to those long-term incentive programs, the stock options, restricted share programs that long-term incentives privately-traded companies have.
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	would have been public sector, government- owned utilities. I could have run a sector database. I could have run a geographic database; Eastern Canada, Central Canada, Western Canada; can do it by province. Could have done it by ownership; public sector companies, private companies, or I could have done the one we did which is private sector industrial companies. So lots of way to cut the data, even more than I described, and we used private sector industrials, and here is why. Your organization is a publically-traded organization, and therefore wants to pay its people, at least its executives, comparable to the pay standards of publically-traded organizations. And the pay standards of publically-traded organizations are different than those of public sector organizations. I don't have a whiteboard, so I'll try to do this visually. I start with base salary. Public sector utilities	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	executives comparable to market would choose a market that has long-term incentives because that's an important pay nature of a privately—a private sector publically-traded company. There are no such things as a market of publically-traded utilities. So to get the influence of long-term incentives, you go to a private sector industrial market because of that big influence of long-term incentives. But again as I said, that's not this Board's concern, but that's Newfoundland Power's concern, is that we compare to a market that includes long-term incentive awards. So that's why, not just because of this review, but because of the holistic review of compensation for Newfoundland Power, we price to a private sector market. We want to be competitive to those long-term incentive programs, the stock options, restricted share programs that long-term incentives privately-traded companies have.

1	11 1, 2016	_	NL Power GRA 2016
I	Page 25		Page 27
1	all sectors in the private industrial? Why	1	jobs, would you potentially use other basis?
2	not sub-sectors? Why not just	2	MR. ABOUD:
3	pharmaceuticals and natural resource? The	3	A. Absolutely could, absolutely should. Many
4	reason is you could recruit executive talent	4	companies would. They wouldn't stay with
5	from any sector in the privately held	5	just publically-traded organizations for
6	universe of companies. If we look at the	6	some jobs. They wouldn't stay on a national
7	comparative group in here—I'm going to flip,	7	basis for some jobs. They wouldn't stay on
8	Samantha, to page—where's our list of	8	a broad sector basis for some jobs. They
9	comparatives? Go to the last page of	9	would be sector specific. For single
10	comparatives, please.	10	contributor task orientated professional
11	MS. GLYNN:	11	sector jobs the sector that pays the
12	Q. Excuse me.	12	absolute most of any business sector in
13	MR. ABOUD:	13	Canada is utilities, without doubt and by
14	A. The list of comparatives. I'm going to pick	14	far. So if I'm looking at your single
15	one. Go to the last page and let me see who	15	contributor jobs from professional technical
16	is on the list. I'm going to pick Siemens	16	down to clerical, the richest market by far
17	5 5 1	17	is utilities. So you might look at
	Canada. Siemens Canada; Toronto based,	1	, ,
18	large industrial; five times the size of	18	utilities to want to be market competitive,
19	Newfoundland Power; much more vertical	19	not maybe the best thing for the ratepayer,
20	integration than Newfoundland Power; much	20	but you want—if you want to be market
21	more geographical diversity than	21	competitive, utilities are by far the
22	Newfoundland Power. There's absolutely no	22	highest payer for many job classes.
23	reason that you wouldn't, shouldn't recruit	23	KELLY, Q.C.:
24	an executive from Siemens Canada. A lot of	24	Q. And very, very briefly, why is that the case
25	their business is power related anyways. So	25	if you compare the utilities?
	Page 26		Page 28
1	a classic recruitment source. They should	1	MR. ABOUD:
2	be in your comparative group. They are in	2	A. So I'll start with the fact that they are by
3	your comparative group because our points	3	far the highest payers. In my opinion the
4	can adjust to their levels of pay where they	4	reason they're the highest payers is it all
5	pay a 2128 point job, or their—they pay a	5	started with that darn company from my
6	1560 point job. You can now know how	6	hometown called the old Ontario Hydro. They
7	competitive your compensation should be	7	paid a massive amount of money in part
8	including long-term incentive, to recruit	8	driven by union compression to single
9	someone from Siemens Canada and every other	9	contributor roles, and that escalated to all
10	company on the list. Because your	10	
10	1 2	10	the Ontario public utility organizations,
11	perspective market for talent is beyond just	11	and I believe escalated across the country.
11	perspective market for talent is beyond just utilities, you, for executives, you should	11	and I believe escalated across the country.
	utilities, you, for executives, you should	11 12	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long
11 12 13	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and	11 12 13	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data.
11 12 13 14	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies	11 12 13 14	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.:
11 12 13 14 15	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies are across Canada because you shouldn't be	11 12 13 14 15	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No.
11 12 13 14 15 16	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies are across Canada because you shouldn't be restricted to looking for talent just of a	11 12 13 14 15 16	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No. MR. ABOUD:
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies are across Canada because you shouldn't be restricted to looking for talent just of a region for executive jobs. So what we've	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No. MR. ABOUD: A. Very aggressive.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies are across Canada because you shouldn't be restricted to looking for talent just of a region for executive jobs. So what we've done here is consistent with what we would	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No. MR. ABOUD: A. Very aggressive. KELLY, Q.C.:
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies are across Canada because you shouldn't be restricted to looking for talent just of a region for executive jobs. So what we've done here is consistent with what we would do for any large, sophisticated company at	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No. MR. ABOUD: A. Very aggressive. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No, I don't want you to do that. So just so
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies are across Canada because you shouldn't be restricted to looking for talent just of a region for executive jobs. So what we've done here is consistent with what we would do for any large, sophisticated company at the executive level, look as broad a market	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No. MR. ABOUD: A. Very aggressive. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No, I don't want you to do that. So just so the Board understands it, if you used a
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies are across Canada because you shouldn't be restricted to looking for talent just of a region for executive jobs. So what we've done here is consistent with what we would do for any large, sophisticated company at the executive level, look as broad a market as you could and should for executive talent	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No. MR. ABOUD: A. Very aggressive. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No, I don't want you to do that. So just so the Board understands it, if you used a utility comparative group, ratepayers would
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies are across Canada because you shouldn't be restricted to looking for talent just of a region for executive jobs. So what we've done here is consistent with what we would do for any large, sophisticated company at the executive level, look as broad a market as you could and should for executive talent and price to that market, and that's why	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No. MR. ABOUD: A. Very aggressive. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No, I don't want you to do that. So just so the Board understands it, if you used a utility comparative group, ratepayers would actually pay more?
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	utilities, you, for executives, you should go up to a broad market of companies, and that's what we've done. And these companies are across Canada because you shouldn't be restricted to looking for talent just of a region for executive jobs. So what we've done here is consistent with what we would do for any large, sophisticated company at the executive level, look as broad a market as you could and should for executive talent and price to that market, and that's why this is a broad marker.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	and I believe escalated across the country. They're—I could—if we want to spend a long time looking at data, I'd show you the data. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No. MR. ABOUD: A. Very aggressive. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. No, I don't want you to do that. So just so the Board understands it, if you used a utility comparative group, ratepayers would actually pay more? MR. ABOUD:
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		Page 29		Page 31
1	Q.	Okay. Now let's turn next to—you've talked	1	pay, I would set my pay principles at maybe
2		about the various compensation elements on	2	P65 of the industrial database, maybe P75 of
3		page 6 of your report. Is there anything	3	the industrial database, knowing that that's
4		else you want to add to that or have we	4	P50 of the pharmaceutical database. But you
5		talked about what is –	5	don't have that circumstance. You're
6	MR. ABOUD		6	pricing—you're not of a sector for
7	A.	I think we've talked about the build of the	7	executives that's high paying. It's an
8	12.	elements.	8	average paying sector for executives. And
9	KELLY, Q.C		9	you're pricing to a broad market, so you
10	Q.	And what –	10	need not use that excuse to pay other than
11	MR. ABOUL		11	P50. Another example would besince we're
12	A.	And as we said, we took two cuts of total	12	still on this page of the comp elements, I
13	11.	remuneration, one without your LTI and it	13	only have three of the comp elements. The
14		shows your ratepayer costs to just what they	14	one typically I might be missing is long-
15		cover at Newfoundland Power. So I won't	15	term incentive. But I want to be P50 on an
16		repeat anything else at this point.	16	all-in basis which means mathematically one,
17	KELLY, Q.C		17	two or three of the elements I do have,
18	Q.	Okay. Now the next thing, just to turn to	18	salary, short-term incentive to equal total
19	Q.	is the statistical level, the 50th	19	cash benefits, and pension to equal total
20		percentile, and you've talked a little bit	20	remuneration. One, two or three of those
21		about this. Why is that used as the	21	must be higher than their relative P50
22		comparison standard?	22	standard, so that the sum offsets my zero
23	MR. ABOUD	*	23	LTI. You don't have that circumstance. You
24	A.	Well the 50th percentile, the level also	24	have all four elements. There's not reason
25	11.	called median, the level at which half of	25	to have a P65 base salary to make up for not
125		canca median, the level at which half of	25	to have a ros oase salary to make up for hot
		Dog 20		Dog 22
1		Page 30	1	Page 32
1		the companies pay more and half the	1	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across
2		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have	2	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an
2 3		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have calculated—we can calculate any percentile	2 3	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an early lifecycle company that's trying to
2 3 4		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have calculated—we can calculate any percentile between 0 and 100. Mathematically the	2 3 4	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an early lifecycle company that's trying to conserve cash. Pay your salaries at P25;
2 3 4 5		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have calculated—we can calculate any percentile between 0 and 100. Mathematically the computer just does it, and it's there. At	2 3 4 5	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an early lifecycle company that's trying to conserve cash. Pay your salaries at P25; not your circumstance. You could be a high
2 3 4 5 6		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have calculated—we can calculate any percentile between 0 and 100. Mathematically the computer just does it, and it's there. At which percentile should you set your pay	2 3 4 5 6	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an early lifecycle company that's trying to conserve cash. Pay your salaries at P25; not your circumstance. You could be a high capital intensive organization, an
2 3 4 5 6 7		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have calculated—we can calculate any percentile between 0 and 100. Mathematically the computer just does it, and it's there. At which percentile should you set your pay standards is the question. I think I'll	2 3 4 5 6 7	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an early lifecycle company that's trying to conserve cash. Pay your salaries at P25; not your circumstance. You could be a high capital intensive organization, an investment bank, an upstream petro-chemical
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have calculated—we can calculate any percentile between 0 and 100. Mathematically the computer just does it, and it's there. At which percentile should you set your pay standards is the question. I think I'll answer, if I may, by explaining the cases where you shouldn't pay P50 because unless you're an exception, and you're not, you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an early lifecycle company that's trying to conserve cash. Pay your salaries at P25; not your circumstance. You could be a high capital intensive organization, an investment bank, an upstream petro-chemical organization. You couldn't care less what you pay because your payroll is such a miniscule portion of your total cost. Not
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have calculated—we can calculate any percentile between 0 and 100. Mathematically the computer just does it, and it's there. At which percentile should you set your pay standards is the question. I think I'll answer, if I may, by explaining the cases where you shouldn't pay P50 because unless you're an exception, and you're not, you should pay—you should set your pay standards to the median. So in what cases would you set your pay standards at less than P50 or more than P50? You are a pharmaceutical	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an early lifecycle company that's trying to conserve cash. Pay your salaries at P25; not your circumstance. You could be a high capital intensive organization, an investment bank, an upstream petro-chemical organization. You couldn't care less what you pay because your payroll is such a miniscule portion of your total cost. Not the case with Newfoundland Power. So those highly capital-intensive low-labour intensive organizations pay whatever they want. Real estate developer, pays whatever
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have calculated—we can calculate any percentile between 0 and 100. Mathematically the computer just does it, and it's there. At which percentile should you set your pay standards is the question. I think I'll answer, if I may, by explaining the cases where you shouldn't pay P50 because unless you're an exception, and you're not, you should pay—you should set your pay standards to the median. So in what cases would you set your pay standards at less than P50 or more than P50? You are a pharmaceutical which is a high-paying sector, but you don't have pharmaceutical data for whatever	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an early lifecycle company that's trying to conserve cash. Pay your salaries at P25; not your circumstance. You could be a high capital intensive organization, an investment bank, an upstream petro-chemical organization. You couldn't care less what you pay because your payroll is such a miniscule portion of your total cost. Not the case with Newfoundland Power. So those highly capital-intensive low-labour intensive organizations pay whatever they want. Real estate developer, pays whatever they want. None of those circumstances are your circumstances. A classic one that has
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22		the companies pay more and half the companies pay less. We could have calculated—we can calculate any percentile between 0 and 100. Mathematically the computer just does it, and it's there. At which percentile should you set your pay standards is the question. I think I'll answer, if I may, by explaining the cases where you shouldn't pay P50 because unless you're an exception, and you're not, you should pay—you should set your pay standards to the median. So in what cases would you set your pay standards at less than P50 or more than P50? You are a pharmaceutical which is a high-paying sector, but you don't have pharmaceutical data for whatever reason, because you're not working with me. I have lots of pharmaceutical data. Pharmaceutical data, so you're pricing to something called the broad industrial database. We know pharma pays aggressive to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	having LTI. Again you should be P50 across all elements, and you are. You could be an early lifecycle company that's trying to conserve cash. Pay your salaries at P25; not your circumstance. You could be a high capital intensive organization, an investment bank, an upstream petro-chemical organization. You couldn't care less what you pay because your payroll is such a miniscule portion of your total cost. Not the case with Newfoundland Power. So those highly capital-intensive low-labour intensive organizations pay whatever they want. Real estate developer, pays whatever they want. None of those circumstances are your circumstances. A classic one that has happened to me recently, a mid-size bank in Toronto, before they started working with Hay Group recruit all their executive talent from the big banks, from the Royal, Scotia, CIBC, and rightly so because the mid-size bank is looking for people who are technical

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1	smaller organization, your rol	e broadens and 1	1	people. It's just culturally sensitive to
2	you're much more impactful.	Classic case of 2	2	do that. So their salary range
3	a mid-sized bank hiring a Roy	al banker. So 3	3	differentials are very narrow. They are a
4	they had the right comparativ	e group, Royal, 4	1	20 percent spread because there's no
5	CIBC, Montreal, Scotia, TD,	but this 5	5	mechanism by which to say excellent, very
6	organization was a hundredth	the size. Do 6	5	good, good, fair, poor in terms of
7	you pay P50 to those five mo	nster 7	7	performance. So people move between the
8	organizations? Absolutely no	ot. The mid-	3	narrow percentage spread of salary from min
9	size bank CFO, they expected	l to be paid 9)	to max. That's a 20-percent spread. Every
10	somewhere around 700,000.	The medians of 10)	year they get an automatic step rate
11	the five CEOs of the banks w	ere somewhere 11	1	increase and it's not tremendously
12	around ten times that, 7 million	on. So they 12	2	performance oriented. Private sector has a
13	said, "Well, we can't pay med	lian of the five 13	3	different philosophy on paying for
14	banks. They're the right grou	p, but that's 14	1	performance. They will more aggressively
15	too big. What do they pay at	P25? They pay 15	5	tell people your performance is excellent,
16	1,500,000. That's a bit closer	: What do 16	5	very good, good, fair, poor, and on that
17	they pay at P10? Hm, 800,00	0. That's 17	7	basis, I will pay the poor people a zero
18	pretty close to where we want		3	percent salary increase, not even a cost of
19	P10 of the market, so that we	* *)	living adjustment, but a zero, I'll pay my
20	for our people." I think that's	· 1)	excellent two and a half, three times the
21	consulting. I don't think that	· .	1	salary increase I'm giving my good people,
22	do it. The way to compare to	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		so they will be much more deliberate and
23	banks is do it on a pay point a			aggressive about differentiating
24	basis. You'll price to P50 of	•		performance; therefore, their salary range
25	size, but they had the price to	′		spreads are much wider than the government's
	1	Page 34		Page 36
$\mid \mid_{1}$	they were title matching to orga	~ I	1	20 percent. They are 40 percent, and they
2	much bigger. None of those si			will pay people within that 40 percent range
3	for Newfoundland Power. You			relative to performance. Newfoundland
4	group is solid. Your job evalua	*		Power's percentage range is 30 points, from
5	methodology is solid. Compen			85 to 100 percent, to 115, so you're a bit
6	inventory of elements is full. T		_	more conservative in terms of how much
7	lifecycle issue. So therefore, d		7	spread from the median you will pay your
8	the common approach to pay w		, 2	people based on performance, but the private
	set ranges above and below to	· I		sector standard for executives is probably
10	incumbent and corporate performance			40 points of differential.
11	deviations, but set your pay sta			*
12	P50, and that's what you should			Okay, and why would you have any variation,
13	That's what we've done.	13	-	what's the purpose of it?
14	KELLY, Q.C.:	14		1 1
15	Q. Okay, so we talked about the P			For an organization to not just tell people
16	how much—you talked about in	·		that they're excellent, very good, good,
17	variations. If you could, just ex			good, fair, poor, which is a communication
18	a little bit and the variations that	•		-
1	here.	11 you see 18		issue, and not just to help people who are rated low to improve their – identify their
10	11010.			shortfalls and improve development, but also
19				shortians and improve development, but also
20	(9:45 a.m.)	20		
20 21	(9:45 a.m.) MR. ABOUD:	21	1	to reward people's performance rating. So if
20 21 22	(9:45 a.m.) MR. ABOUD: A. A public sector company, espe	cially pure 21	1 2	to reward people's performance rating. So if someone rated very high, excellent, is going
20 21 22 23	(9:45 a.m.) MR. ABOUD: A. A public sector company, esper public sector, government, heal	cially pure 21 22 23	1 2 3	to reward people's performance rating. So if someone rated very high, excellent, is going to get a higher salary increase in terms of
20 21 22	(9:45 a.m.) MR. ABOUD: A. A public sector company, espe	cially pure 21 22 23 24 24 24 24 25 24 24 25 24 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	1 2 3 4	to reward people's performance rating. So if someone rated very high, excellent, is going

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		Page 37			Page 39
1		of a smaller number, so their short term	1		compensation, right?
2		incentive award is going to be higher	2	MR. ABOUD:	
3		because their salary is higher. It's to	3	A.	Correct.
4		communicate to people, your performance	4	JOHNSON, Q.	C.:
5		rating, we're going to differentiate your	5	Q.	And Mr. Smith has told us that Newfoundland
6		salary on that basis, your bonus will be a	6		Power uses the Hay Group's or the new
7		bit higher, your career progression	7		company, how you termed it this morning, the
8		expectation in the company is something we	8		Hay Group's broad Canadian commercial
9		want you to know about. It's all about	9		industrial executive market as a comparator
10		recognizing and rewarding performance. A	10		group, right?
11		private sector company is more focused on	11	MR. ABOUD:	
12		doing that.	12	A.	Yes.
13	KELLY, Q.C	-	13	JOHNSON, Q.	.C.:
14	Q.	Okay, and the range, you told us a few	14	Q.	And the Hay Group's broad Canadian
15		minutes ago that Newfoundland Power uses is	15		commercial industrial market, does that term
16		less than normal in the marketplace?	16		refer to a comparator sample that Hay
17	MR. ABOUD		17		maintains and is one of many sets of
18	A.	A bit more conservative, yes.	18		comparator companies that it uses for
19	KELLY, Q.C	· •	19		clients?
20	Q.	More conservative, okay.	20	MR. ABOUD:	
21	MR. ABOUD	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	21	A.	Absolutely true.
22	A.	You're less willing to differentiate	22	JOHNSON, Q.	
23		people's pay relative to their performance	23		Absolutely. So how many other Hay clients
24		than would a lot of private sector	24		would use this comparator sample?
25		companies, but not tremendously different,		MR. ABOUD:	
		Page 38			Page 40
1	in	st a little bit more conservative.	1	A.	If we have – so our database was 540 odd
2		st a little of more conservative.	1	11.	11 We have so our database was 5 to odd
	KELLY O.C.		2		companies Three quarters were private
	KELLY, Q.C.:	kay anything further you wish to add. Mr	2		companies. Three quarters were private sector organizations. So if we're doing a
3	Q. 0	kay, anything further you wish to add, Mr.	3		sector organizations. So if we're doing a
3	Q. 01 A1	kay, anything further you wish to add, Mr. boud or have we covered the main points?	3 4		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three
3	Q. OI AI MR. ABOUD:	boud or have we covered the main points?	3 4 5		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their
3 4 5 6	Q. O. A. A. I.'ı		3 4 5 6		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as
3 4 5 6 7	Q. Q. A' MR. ABOUD: A. I'1 KELLY, Q.C.:	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good.	3 4 5 6 7		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but
3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. Q. Al MR. ABOUD: A. I'i KELLY, Q.C.: Q. I'i	boud or have we covered the main points?	3 4 5 6 7 8		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. Q. A. A. MR. ABOUD: A. I'1 KELLY, Q.C.: Q. I'1 CHAIRMAN:	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good. m good.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector companies might be different than
3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. Q. A' MR. ABOUD: A. I'1 KELLY, Q.C.: Q. I'1 CHAIRMAN: Q. M	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good. m good. r. Johnson.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector companies might be different than Newfoundland Power's. I'll come back to the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. Q. AI MR. ABOUD: A. I'i KELLY, Q.C.: Q. I'i CHAIRMAN: Q. M MR. KARL ABO	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good. m good. r. Johnson. DUD – CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JOHNSON, Q.C.:	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector companies might be different than Newfoundland Power's. I'll come back to the example of my midsize bank client. Their
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. Q. A.	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good. m good. r. Johnson. DUD – CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JOHNSON, Q.C.:	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector companies might be different than Newfoundland Power's. I'll come back to the example of my midsize bank client. Their version of the private sector was private
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. Q. A. A. A. I.'1 MR. ABOUD: A. I.'1 KELLY, Q.C.: Q. I.'1 CHAIRMAN: Q. M. MR. KARL ABO JOHNSON, Q.C. Q. TI	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good. m good. r. Johnson. DUD – CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JOHNSON, Q.C.:	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector companies might be different than Newfoundland Power's. I'll come back to the example of my midsize bank client. Their version of the private sector was private sector financials. So the nature of the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. Q. AI MR. ABOUD: A. I'1 KELLY, Q.C.: Q. I'1 CHAIRMAN: Q. M MR. KARL ABO JOHNSON, Q.C. Q. TI MR. ABOUD:	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good. m good. r. Johnson. DUD – CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JOHNSON, Q.C.: :: nank you. Good morning again, Mr. Aboud.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector companies might be different than Newfoundland Power's. I'll come back to the example of my midsize bank client. Their version of the private sector was private sector financials. So the nature of the company will slightly realign the definition
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. Q. AI MR. ABOUD: A. I'i KELLY, Q.C.: Q. I'i CHAIRMAN: Q. M MR. KARL ABO JOHNSON, Q.C. Q. TI MR. ABOUD: A. G	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good. r. Johnson. DUD – CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JOHNSON, Q.C.: :: nank you. Good morning again, Mr. Aboud.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector companies might be different than Newfoundland Power's. I'll come back to the example of my midsize bank client. Their version of the private sector was private sector financials. So the nature of the company will slightly realign the definition of competitive market, so my midsize bank
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. Q. A. A. MR. ABOUD: A. I'1 KELLY, Q.C.: Q. I'1 CHAIRMAN: Q. M. MR. KARL ABO JOHNSON, Q.C. Q. TI MR. ABOUD: A. G. JOHNSON, Q.C.	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good. m good. r. Johnson. DUD – CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JOHNSON, Q.C.: :: nank you. Good morning again, Mr. Aboud.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector companies might be different than Newfoundland Power's. I'll come back to the example of my midsize bank client. Their version of the private sector was private sector financials. So the nature of the company will slightly realign the definition of competitive market, so my midsize bank use private sector financials, where
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. Q. AI MR. ABOUD: A. I'1 KELLY, Q.C.: Q. I'1 CHAIRMAN: Q. M MR. KARL ABO JOHNSON, Q.C. Q. TI MR. ABOUD: A. G. JOHNSON, Q.C. Q. M	boud or have we covered the main points? m good if you're good. m good. r. Johnson. DUD – CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JOHNSON, Q.C.: :: nank you. Good morning again, Mr. Aboud. ood morning, sir. :: r. Aboud, are you're aware, you've probably	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17		sector organizations. So if we're doing a compensation review for any of those three quarters, they would dominantly use their version of the private sector companies as opposed to the public sector companies, but their version of the private sector companies might be different than Newfoundland Power's. I'll come back to the example of my midsize bank client. Their version of the private sector was private sector financials. So the nature of the company will slightly realign the definition of competitive market, so my midsize bank use private sector financials, where Newfoundland Power rightly used private
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		Page 41		Page 43
		us?	1	how to cut the 540 Canadians is infinite.
2	MR. ABOUD:	T)	2	, (
3		I'm not sure I can.	3	3 6
4	JOHNSON, Q.		4	
5	Q.	Why would that be?	5	,
6	MR. ABOUD:		6	
7		Because firstly Hay Group doesn't do	7	1 ,
8		necessarily every analysis that our clients	8	U 1 ,
9		do. Many of our clients buy access to our	9	
10		database, pull the data themselves, and run	10	1
11 12		the data themselves, without engaging a	11 12	
13		consultant, so I'm not exactly sure what markets they're running for themselves, I'd	13	
14		have to ask each client we have what market	13	,
15			15	1 1 2
ı	JOHNSON, Q.	do you run against.	16	
16 17		So do you know how many you run for	17	
18	-	companies, never mind those who are self-	18	
19		serve?	19	· ·
20	MR. ABOUD:		20	, ,
$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$		So if I personally run 24 projects a year,	21	
$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22\end{vmatrix}$		two a month, and if half of them are private	22	•
23		sector, those private sectors will – so	23	•
24		that's 12 private sector projects a year.	24	e
25		Nine of them will run a pure private sector	25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			23	
1		Page 42 market, three of them will run a hybrid	1	Page 44 slicing, and dicing the 540, and there's an
1		marker infee of mem will fill a hybrid		Sucing and dicing the 340 and there's an
lο		•	1	
2	j	private public sector market.	2	infinite number of possible cuts.
3	JOHNSON, Q.	private public sector market. C.:	2 3	infinite number of possible cuts. JOHNSON, Q.C.:
3 4	JOHNSON, Q. Q.	private public sector market. C.: So you just can't tell us how many of your	2 3 4	infinite number of possible cuts. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. Does Hay have a comparator sample that
3 4 5	JOHNSON, Q. Q.	private public sector market. C.: So you just can't tell us how many of your existing clients for whom you provide a	2 3 4 5	infinite number of possible cuts. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. Does Hay have a comparator sample that focuses on executive pay for utilities?
3 4 5 6	JOHNSON, Q. Q.	private public sector market. C.: So you just can't tell us how many of your existing clients for whom you provide a service like you do for Newfoundland Power,	2 3 4 5 6	infinite number of possible cuts. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. Does Hay have a comparator sample that focuses on executive pay for utilities? MR. ABOUD:
3 4 5 6 7	JOHNSON, Q. Q.	private public sector market. C.: So you just can't tell us how many of your existing clients for whom you provide a service like you do for Newfoundland Power, used the Canadian private commercial	2 3 4 5 6 7	infinite number of possible cuts. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. Does Hay have a comparator sample that focuses on executive pay for utilities? MR. ABOUD: A. No.
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9	JOHNSON, Q. Q. S.	private public sector market. C.: So you just can't tell us how many of your existing clients for whom you provide a service like you do for Newfoundland Power, used the Canadian private commercial industrial?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	infinite number of possible cuts. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. Does Hay have a comparator sample that focuses on executive pay for utilities? MR. ABOUD: A. No. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. What Hay comparator group would include the
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	JOHNSON, Q. Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q. Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q. Q.	private public sector market. C.: So you just can't tell us how many of your existing clients for whom you provide a service like you do for Newfoundland Power, used the Canadian private commercial industrial? I can't tell you that number, no. C.: Okay. Would you be able to confirm that this Canadian commercial industrial executive market would be available to as many as wish to choose it? Without doubt. C.: How many different comparator samples does Hay maintain?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	infinite number of possible cuts. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. Does Hay have a comparator sample that focuses on executive pay for utilities? MR. ABOUD: A. No. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. What Hay comparator group would include the largest sample of utilities? MR. ABOUD: A. A comparator group for – there's more than one answer, so let me give you a couple. A public sector utility that wants to price its executives, public sector utility, so it doesn't care about the private sector's long term incentive escalation – so I'm OPG, I'm the old Hydro One, and many of the Ontario LVCs couldn't care less about long term incentives in the private sector market, couldn't care less about saying I know we
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	JOHNSON, Q. Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q. Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q. Q.	private public sector market. C.: So you just can't tell us how many of your existing clients for whom you provide a service like you do for Newfoundland Power, used the Canadian private commercial industrial? I can't tell you that number, no. C.: Okay. Would you be able to confirm that this Canadian commercial industrial executive market would be available to as many as wish to choose it? Without doubt. C.: How many different comparator samples does Hay maintain? If our full database is, as I said, 540 Canadian companies, and we have a similar	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	infinite number of possible cuts. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. Does Hay have a comparator sample that focuses on executive pay for utilities? MR. ABOUD: A. No. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. What Hay comparator group would include the largest sample of utilities? MR. ABOUD: A. A comparator group for – there's more than one answer, so let me give you a couple. A public sector utility that wants to price its executives, public sector utility, so it doesn't care about the private sector's long term incentive escalation – so I'm OPG, I'm the old Hydro One, and many of the Ontario LVCs couldn't care less about long term incentives in the private sector market, couldn't care less about saying I know we can design a proxy LTI plan, don't want to do it, I know we can escalate our salaries
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	JOHNSON, Q. Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q. Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q. Q.	private public sector market. C.: So you just can't tell us how many of your existing clients for whom you provide a service like you do for Newfoundland Power, used the Canadian private commercial industrial? I can't tell you that number, no. C.: Okay. Would you be able to confirm that this Canadian commercial industrial executive market would be available to as many as wish to choose it? Without doubt. C.: How many different comparator samples does Hay maintain? If our full database is, as I said, 540	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	infinite number of possible cuts. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. Does Hay have a comparator sample that focuses on executive pay for utilities? MR. ABOUD: A. No. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. What Hay comparator group would include the largest sample of utilities? MR. ABOUD: A. A comparator group for – there's more than one answer, so let me give you a couple. A public sector utility that wants to price its executives, public sector utility, so it doesn't care about the private sector's long term incentive escalation – so I'm OPG, I'm the old Hydro One, and many of the Ontario LVCs couldn't care less about long term incentives in the private sector market, couldn't care less about saying I know we can design a proxy LTI plan, don't want to do it, I know we can escalate our salaries so that we overcome not having LTI, not

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1		utility, I want to price to a total cash	1		owned, one of our criteria, located in
2		level salary, plus short term incentive.	2		Atlantic Canada, another of our criteria,
3		They absolutely could/should use public	3		with a utility mandate, another of our
4		sector utilities as their market in that	4		criteria, and our database will create that
5		context, they could and should. That context	5		array or organizations. The array of our
6		isn't this context, but absolutely there's	6		organizations might be three if I keep
7		context where an organization, public sector	7		cutting my criteria tight, but we can cut to
8		utility only wanting to do a total cash	8		that segmentation, but we don't keep that
9		analysis, which means we don't care about	9		segment as a separate data cut.
10		LTI comparability, would price to a public	10	JOHNSON, Q	•
11		sector utility market. We would do that for	11	, ,	Okay, so if someone said, because it sounds
12		them.	12	-	like bespoke tailoring what we're talking
13	JOHNSON, Q		13		about here, that someone could come in and
14	Q.	So if someone – so would there be a label on	14		say, Mr. Aboud, I see that you have a
15	Q.	a comparator group that Hay maintains that	15		Canadian commercial industrial executive
16		would include a large sample of utilities?	16		market, could you show us your Atlantic
1	MR. ABOUD	~ ·	17		Canadian commercial industrial executive
17			1		
18	A.	540 companies, as I've said a few times,	18		market, they could do that, right?
19	IOIDIGON O	sorry about that.	19	MR. ABOUD:	
20	JOHNSON, Q	•	20		Absolutely, they could, yes.
21	Q.	Right.	21	JOHNSON, Q	
22	MR. ABOUD		22		How many companies would be involved in that
23	A.	There are 24 attributes of each of those	23		market?
24		companies in this monster database, one	24	MR. ABOUD:	
25		attribute a sector, geography, and all kinds	25	A.	No idea.
\vdash		averse use a sector, geography, una un initias	<u></u>		
		Page 46			Page 48
1			1	JOHNSON, Q	
1 2		Page 46	1 2	JOHNSON, Q Q.	
1		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain	1		.C.: Could you undertake to tell us?
2		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a	1 2	Q.	.C.: Could you undertake to tell us?
2 3		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database	1 2 3	Q. MR. ABOUD	.C.: Could you undertake to tell us?
2 3 4		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how	1 2 3 4	Q. MR. ABOUD	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please?
2 3 4 5		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected	1 2 3 4 5	Q. MR. ABOUD A.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please?
2 3 4 5 6		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can	1 2 3 4 5 6	Q. MR. ABOUD A. MR. ABOUD	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please?
2 3 4 5 6 7		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. MR. ABOUD A. MR. ABOUD	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. MR. ABOUD A. MR. ABOUD	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD:	C.: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD:	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14		Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q	C.: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C.:
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	JOHNSON (Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C:: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	JOHNSON, C	Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q. Q.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C:: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us how many companies would be in that market?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	JOHNSON, Q	Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context. C.: And I'll just ask this question, I might get	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q. Q. MR. ABOUD:	C.: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C.: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us how many companies would be in that market?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	-	Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context. O.C.: And I'll just ask this question, I might get a similar answer, do you have a comparator	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q. Q.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C:: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us how many companies would be in that market? Sure, Canadian industrial private sector
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	-	Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context. O.C.: And I'll just ask this question, I might get a similar answer, do you have a comparator group that focuses on companies located in	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD: A.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C:: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us how many companies would be in that market? Sure, Canadian industrial private sector and/or public sector?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q.	Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context. C.: And I'll just ask this question, I might get a similar answer, do you have a comparator group that focuses on companies located in Atlantic Canada?	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C:: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us how many companies would be in that market? Sure, Canadian industrial private sector and/or public sector? C::
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. MR. ABOUD	Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context. O.C.: And I'll just ask this question, I might get a similar answer, do you have a comparator group that focuses on companies located in Atlantic Canada?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD: A.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C:: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us how many companies would be in that market? Sure, Canadian industrial private sector and/or public sector? C:: Both.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q.	Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context. O.C.: And I'll just ask this question, I might get a similar answer, do you have a comparator group that focuses on companies located in Atlantic Canada? Another segmentation of our database is	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD: A.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C:: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us how many companies would be in that market? Sure, Canadian industrial private sector and/or public sector? C:: Both.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. MR. ABOUD	Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context. O.C.: And I'll just ask this question, I might get a similar answer, do you have a comparator group that focuses on companies located in Atlantic Canada? Another segmentation of our database is geography, so absolutely you can say to us	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD: A.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C:: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us how many companies would be in that market? Sure, Canadian industrial private sector and/or public sector? C:: Both. Both, okay.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. MR. ABOUD	Page 46 of other attributes. We don't maintain selected cuts of data. We have – think of a database concept of having a huge database that's extremely interactive in terms of how you cut it, so we don't maintain selected cuts of it, we take the full database that is very interactive in terms of how it can be cut, and we cut it unique for each client's circumstance. The context of each project are unique and the way we cut the database for each client are theirs, unique to them. So it's not like we maintain selected cuts. We allow the database to be diced and sliced, however, in the best interest of the client context. O.C.: And I'll just ask this question, I might get a similar answer, do you have a comparator group that focuses on companies located in Atlantic Canada? Another segmentation of our database is	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD: A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD: A.	C:: Could you undertake to tell us? And the specific question, sir, is what, please? Yes, how many companies would be within the Atlantic Canadian commercial industrial executive market? Oh, yes, I could easily tell you the number of orgs in any selected criteria cut that you would like, yes, I could tell you that. C:: Okay, so would you undertake to provide us how many companies would be in that market? Sure, Canadian industrial private sector and/or public sector? C:: Both. Both, okay.

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1	JOHNSON, Q).C.:	1	(10:00 a.m.)	
2	Q.	Atlantic Canada.	2	JOHNSON, Q	.C.:
3	KELLY, Q.C.	<i>:</i>	3	Q.	Now if we turn to your report for a moment,
4	Q.	I'm not sure what the number of companies	4		page 2, the first bullet, this is your
5		tells anybody, but -	5		summary section.
6	JOHNSON, Q).C.:	6	MR. ABOUD:	
7	Q.	And perhaps provide a list of the companies	7	A.	It is.
8		then with the undertaking, thank you. Is	8	JOHNSON, Q	.C.:
9		that agreed, Mr. Kelly?	9	Q.	Where you state, "It is reasonable for NF
10	KELLY, Q.C.	<i>:</i>	10		Power to use comparative executive jobs,
11	Q.	Accepted.	11		i.e. jobs of similar evaluation points to
12	JOHNSON, Q		12		those of NF Power within the broad Canadian
13	Q.	Mr. Aboud, would Hay permit Newfoundland	13		commercial industrial marketplace as its
14		Power to know what the median salaries are	14		comparator group". Now just returning to
15		for potential comparator samples before they	15		what Mr. Smith told us during this case, he
16		choose the one they want to use?	16		said that if the compensation policy of
17	MR. ABOUD		17		Newfoundland Power said that compensation
18	A.	Yes, an organization can ask us not just for	18		should be comparable to the broad Canadian
19		its final cut of market, they can ask us for	19		utilities executive market, a different Hay
20		multiple cuts of market, and we would show	20		assortment would be used". I take it, he'd
21		them the results of using multiple cuts and	21	NO ADOLID	be correct on that as well?
22		we would choose the one that is best for	22	MR. ABOUD:	
23		lots of criteria and context, but, yes, an	23	A.	Yes.
24	IOIDIGON C	organization can look at multiple cuts.	24	JOHNSON, Q	
25	JOHNSON, C	•	25	Q.	Okay, and you would also agree, I think,
		Page 50			Page 52
1		Okay. Mr. Smith told us on March 30th that	1		that Mr. Smith was correct when he said that
2		Hay determined that this particular	2		it is Newfoundland Power's Board of
3		comparator group that we're using in this	3		Directors that sets the executive
4		case best reflects Newfoundland Power's	4	ND ADOLID	compensation for the company?
5		executive compensation policy. Do you	5	MR. ABOUD:	
6		recall him saying that?	6	A.	It's every company's board that's obligated
/	MR. ABOUD:		7		to be the final decision maker on
8		No.	8	IOHNGON O	compensation policy.
9	JOHNSON, Q		9	JOHNSON, Q	
10	`	Okay, just to turn up the transcript from	10	Q.	Right, so it's not Hay that recommends the
11 12		March 30th, page 120. See page 120 there, Mr. Aboud?	11 12		compensation policy to Newfoundland Power, but you have only confirmed that it is
13	MR. ABOUD:		13		reasonable, as we discussed a few minutes
14	MR. ABOUD:	Yeah.	14		ago?
15	JOHNSON, Q		15	MR. ABOUD:	
16		Okay, at around line 16, I say, "As I	16	A.	What I've said is reasonable is your levels
17	Ų.	understand it, Mr. Smith, the comparator	17	л.	of pay relative to the market. I've said
18		group chosen is the one that best reflects	18		your relativity to the market is reasonable.
19		Newfoundland Power's executive compensation	19		Hay, in partnership with staff and the
20		policy, would that be right". "Yes, the	20		board, look at arrays of data and come to a
21		comparator group". So I just want to	21		conclusion of the recommendation of what the
22		understand we're on the same footing before	22		right dataset should be. The board
23		we proceed.	23		arbitrates the final determination of what
24	MR. ABOUD:	•	24		the compensation principles should be. Every
25		Right.	25		HRC of the board has that mandate, so it's
L ²	1 1.	11101111.	L-2		Title of the cours has that mandate, so it s

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		Page 53			Page 55
1		the board's decision to approve	1		think it's a very fair question.
2		recommendations made by the consultant and	2	KELLY, Q.C.	:
3		staff.	3	Q.	To go back 18/20 years, Mr. Chairman, that's
4	JOHNSON, Q	0.C.:	4		not reasonable.
5	Q.	Okay, so you're indicating that you	5	JOHNSON, Q	
6	ζ.	recommended this compensation policy to	6	Q.	Is there a -
7		Newfoundland Power, or Hay did?	7	KELLY, Q.C.	
8	MR. ABOUD	•	8	Q.	What purpose does it serve? It can't
9	A.	Whether the word "recommended", we – it's	9	ζ.	possibly serve a purpose.
10	11.	not our role to say – yes, I'm going to say	10	CHAIRMAN:	
11		we would have recommended that you run this	11	Q.	Oh, my, I'm inclined to agree with Mr.
12		market relative to other markets, and then	12	ζ.	Kelly, but, you know, I don't know how it's
13		the board makes the final decision.	13		going to assist us in our deliberations
14	JOHNSON, Q		14		here.
15	, ,	Okay. Now are you able – and would this	15	MS. GLYNN:	
1	Q.	recommendation have been made in writing? I	ı		
16		•	16	Q.	Mr. Chair, would you like to take a moment
17		presume it would have been by Hay Group to	17		and we can speak about it with the rest of
18	MD ADOLID	Newfoundland Power?	18	CHAIDMAN	the Commissioners?
19	MR. ABOUD		19	CHAIRMAN:	
20	A.	The Newfoundland Power pay principles	20	Q.	Yes, I would like to.
21		haven't changed for decades, so whether	21	MS. GLYNN:	
22		there's a document way back when, and I	22	Q.	Let's do that.
23		presume there is, that says working with the	23	(10:06 a.m.)	
24		consultant, staff recommends to the board	24		(RECESS)
25		that we price to this market definition,	25	(10:22 a.m.)	
-			_		
		Page 54			Page 56
1			1	CHAIRMAN:	Č
1 2		Page 54	1 2	CHAIRMAN: Q.	Č
1		Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think	1 2 3		•
2		Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years,	ı		So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I
2 3	JOHNSON, Q	Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document.	3		So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the
2 3 4	JOHNSON, Q Q.	Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document.	3 4		So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request
2 3 4 5		Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document. C.:	3 4 5		So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request is, what is it exactly that you are looking
2 3 4 5 6		Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document. C.: Could you undertake to find out, and provide	3 4 5 6		So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request is, what is it exactly that you are looking for, and, therefore, who, in fact, should
2 3 4 5 6 7		Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document. C.: Could you undertake to find out, and provide a report that sets out where the mandate of Hay was to – and the scope of Hay's work was	3 4 5 6 7	Q.	So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request is, what is it exactly that you are looking for, and, therefore, who, in fact, should supply it; would it be Newfoundland Power or would it be the Hay Group.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. KELLY, Q.C.	Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document. C.: Could you undertake to find out, and provide a report that sets out where the mandate of Hay was to – and the scope of Hay's work was to recommend a policy?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. JOHNSON, Q	So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request is, what is it exactly that you are looking for, and, therefore, who, in fact, should supply it; would it be Newfoundland Power or would it be the Hay Group. C.: Okay.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q.	Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document. C.: Could you undertake to find out, and provide a report that sets out where the mandate of Hay was to – and the scope of Hay's work was to recommend a policy?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. JOHNSON, Q Q.	So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request is, what is it exactly that you are looking for, and, therefore, who, in fact, should supply it; would it be Newfoundland Power or would it be the Hay Group. C.: Okay.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. KELLY, Q.C.	Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document. C.: Could you undertake to find out, and provide a report that sets out where the mandate of Hay was to – and the scope of Hay's work was to recommend a policy? Mr. Chairman, that would be a massive undertaking. That goes – this policy has	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. JOHNSON, Q Q. CHAIRMAN: Q.	So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request is, what is it exactly that you are looking for, and, therefore, who, in fact, should supply it; would it be Newfoundland Power or would it be the Hay Group. C.: Okay. Let's try it again.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. KELLY, Q.C. Q.	Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document. C.: Could you undertake to find out, and provide a report that sets out where the mandate of Hay was to – and the scope of Hay's work was to recommend a policy? Mr. Chairman, that would be a massive undertaking. That goes – this policy has been in effect, to my knowledge, at least all the way back to 1998. It's been before this board in 2009 at least, and I think prior to that, so going back and being asked to do a document search back two decades ago is not a reasonable request undertaking. C.: First of all, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Kelly is proceeding to give evidence for Mr. Aboud as to how massive an undertaking would be to	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. JOHNSON, Q Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. JOHNSON, Q	So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request is, what is it exactly that you are looking for, and, therefore, who, in fact, should supply it; would it be Newfoundland Power or would it be the Hay Group. C.: Okay. Let's try it again. C.: Certainly. Just to backtrack as to how we got there in terms of the evidence to put it in context, Mr. Smith told us when he testified that if the compensation policy of Newfoundland Power said that compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, a different Hay assortment would be provided, okay, which Mr. Aboud agreed with. Mr. Aboud agreed
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. KELLY, Q.C. Q.	Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document. C.: Could you undertake to find out, and provide a report that sets out where the mandate of Hay was to – and the scope of Hay's work was to recommend a policy? Mr. Chairman, that would be a massive undertaking. That goes – this policy has been in effect, to my knowledge, at least all the way back to 1998. It's been before this board in 2009 at least, and I think prior to that, so going back and being asked to do a document search back two decades ago is not a reasonable request undertaking. C.: First of all, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Kelly is proceeding to give evidence for Mr. Aboud as to how massive an undertaking would be to look into Newfoundland Power's file to see	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. JOHNSON, Q Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. JOHNSON, Q	So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request is, what is it exactly that you are looking for, and, therefore, who, in fact, should supply it; would it be Newfoundland Power or would it be the Hay Group. C.: Okay. Let's try it again. C.: Certainly. Just to backtrack as to how we got there in terms of the evidence to put it in context, Mr. Smith told us when he testified that if the compensation policy of Newfoundland Power said that compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, a different Hay assortment would be provided, okay, which Mr. Aboud agreed with. Mr. Aboud agreed that it's the Board of Directors that sets
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. KELLY, Q.C. Q.	Page 54 I'll be that document exists. I don't think that principle has changed for many years, so I'm not sure there's a current version of that document. C.: Could you undertake to find out, and provide a report that sets out where the mandate of Hay was to – and the scope of Hay's work was to recommend a policy? Mr. Chairman, that would be a massive undertaking. That goes – this policy has been in effect, to my knowledge, at least all the way back to 1998. It's been before this board in 2009 at least, and I think prior to that, so going back and being asked to do a document search back two decades ago is not a reasonable request undertaking. C.: First of all, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Kelly is proceeding to give evidence for Mr. Aboud as to how massive an undertaking would be to	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. JOHNSON, Q Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. JOHNSON, Q	So we've gone over this, so Mr. Johnson, I would ask you to try and clarify for the record what the exact nature of your request is, what is it exactly that you are looking for, and, therefore, who, in fact, should supply it; would it be Newfoundland Power or would it be the Hay Group. C.: Okay. Let's try it again. C.: Certainly. Just to backtrack as to how we got there in terms of the evidence to put it in context, Mr. Smith told us when he testified that if the compensation policy of Newfoundland Power said that compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, a different Hay assortment would be provided, okay, which Mr. Aboud agreed with. Mr. Aboud agreed

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		Page 57			Page 59
1		know is did Hay recommend that compensation	1		made, is that what you're looking for?
2		policy to the company, okay, the one that	2	JOHNSON, Q	•
3		they're using now. I know that Hay is	3	Q.	That's right, or anything subsequent that
4		saying that they believe it's reasonable,	4		reconfirms, yes, this is still our
5		but was there a report from Hay to	5		recommended compensation -
6		Newfoundland Power saying that this is the	6	CHAIRMAN:	÷
7		compensation policy we recommend for you.	7	Q.	Well, if it reconfirms, then there's an
8	CHAIRMAN	1 1 1	8	ζ.	original confirmation, there's an original,
9	Q.	So you're looking for that original policy,	9		I suppose, agreement – that's what you're
10	٧.	because apparently this has been in effect	10		trying to find, is it?
11		for quite some time, Mr. Kelly, is that	11	JOHNSON, Q	
12		correct?	12	Q.	Yes.
13	KELLY, Q.C		13	CHAIRMAN:	
14	Q.	Back into the 1990s, Mr. Chairman.	14	Q.	And how is that original agreement
15	CHAIRMAN		15	Q.	constructed, I mean, I don't know -
16	Q.	So what you want is a –	16	KELLY, Q.C.	
17	JOHNSON, Q	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17		. If you go to CA-NP-199, Mr. Chairman, you
18		Or even the most recent document indicating	18	Q.	have all the correspondence with the Hay
19	Q.	that the scope of our engagement is to	19		Group from 2011 on, including the review
20		recommend or continue to recommend, as the	20		that was done February 16th, 2015. So what
1		•	21		
21		case may be, that this is your salary policy			Mr. Johnson appears to be looking for, which
22		because the salary policy is something, as	22		is what prompted my objection, is looking
23		the witness indicated earlier, depends upon	23		for material back which would take us back
24		what you want, right, and I'm wondering if	24		to the 1990s, which would, I'm assuming, not
25		there's an actual recommendation that this	25		only be onerous for Newfoundland Power, but
		Page 58			Page 60
1		should be your salary policy.	1		onerous for Hay as well because this policy
2	CHAIRMAN:		2		has been in effect for a long period of
3	Q.	Sure, that's here – isn't it here in the	3		time.
4		second point on your project scope? Isn't	4	CHAIRMAN:	
5		that – doesn't that cover that?	5	Q.	I mean, are you suggesting that Newfoundland
6	JOHNSON, Q	•	6		Power decided to try and upwardly bias
7	Q.	I don't believe so.	7		their, you know – like, are you cherry
8	CHAIRMAN:		8		picking, I mean, to put it in vernacular
9	Q.	Well, Newfoundland Power compensation values	9		terms, is that what you're looking, I mean,
10		uses a broad selection of Canadian	10		is –
11		commercial industrial organizations, which	11	JOHNSON, Q	
12		is consistent with Newfoundland Power's	12	Q.	Well, you know, I'll make submissions at the
13		historical compensation principles. I mean,	13		end of the day once the evidence is all in.
14		I -	14		Obviously, I don't – I guess, if the
15	JOHNSON, Q	•	15		gentleman has said that we have recommended
16	Q.	Yes, and I guess the question – they're	16		that that be the salary policy, where is it
17		saying they're consistent with Newfoundland	17		in a report that says our mandate was to
18		Power's historical compensation principles,	18		recommend to you that this is where you
19		but do they recommend to adopt those	19		pitch. It's one thing to say you've selected
20		compensation principles? That's really the	20		our comparative group, we think it's
21		question.	21		reasonable, but where was the
22	CHAIRMAN:		22		recommendation, and perhaps, Mr. Chairman, I
23	Q.	Okay, so then Hay has got to supply the	23		would also be content, if it made it easier
24		information, not Newfoundland Power. The	24		for the panel, for me to put precisely in
		original context within which decision was	25		writing to the panel what it is that I'm

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1	seeking and the rationale.	1	payer review that's different than the
2	CHAIRMAN:	2	executive compensation principles we run
3	Q. Okay.	3	regardless of the rate payer that tell us
4	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	4	how competitive we are, we could have run
5	Q. So that we can –	5	your defined market, but the compensation
6	CHAIRMAN:	6	values would be higher because that's a
7	Q. That would be good.	7	richer market without LTI.
8	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	8	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
9	Q. I'll certainly be happy to do that.		Q. Mr. Aboud, if a utility said we would wish
10	CHAIRMAN:	10	for a comparator market to include utilities
11	Q. Okay.	11	of all stripes, okay, because presumably
12	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	12	utilities would be attracting people
1		13	7
13	Q. Thank you. CHAIRMAN:	1	potentially from other utilities, etc, etc.
14		14	MR. ABOUD:
15	Q. So we'll leave this issue for now, will we'll		A. Sure.
16	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	16	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
17	Q. Yes.	17	Q. And as I understand it, and you'd probably
18	CHAIRMAN:	18	be aware that some utilities in Canada take
19	Q. We'll put it into "to do" hard file for the	19	a more utility focus, do they not, in their
20	weekend.	20	comparator groups?
21	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	21	MR. ABOUD:
22	Q. That's right.	22	A. They do so because of it being a little bit
23	CHAIRMAN:	23	self-serving, but, yes.
24	Q. Okay.	24	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
25	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	25	Q. Oh, I see, okay. So if Newfoundland Power's
	D (2		_ ,,
	Page 62		Page 64
1	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland	1	Page 64 Board of Directors said we would want to see
1 2	2	1 2	<u> </u>
1	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland Power's Board of Directors had said that its	2	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range
2	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland	2	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range of Canadian utilities, both public and
2 3 4	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland Power's Board of Directors had said that its executive compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive	2 3	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range
2 3 4 5	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland Power's Board of Directors had said that its executive compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, would you have any reason to have	2 3 4	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range of Canadian utilities, both public and private, etc, you would say that that would
2 3 4 5 6	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland Power's Board of Directors had said that its executive compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, would you have any reason to have said in your report that that policy was not	2 3 4 5	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range of Canadian utilities, both public and private, etc, you would say that that would be unreasonable? MR. ABOUD:
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland Power's Board of Directors had said that its executive compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, would you have any reason to have said in your report that that policy was not reasonable?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range of Canadian utilities, both public and private, etc, you would say that that would be unreasonable? MR. ABOUD: A. We would technically produce it, and then we
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland Power's Board of Directors had said that its executive compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, would you have any reason to have said in your report that that policy was not reasonable? MR. ABOUD:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range of Canadian utilities, both public and private, etc, you would say that that would be unreasonable? MR. ABOUD: A. We would technically produce it, and then we would debate it along with our current
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland Power's Board of Directors had said that its executive compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, would you have any reason to have said in your report that that policy was not reasonable? MR. ABOUD: A. If the context – I'm sorry, but I'm always	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range of Canadian utilities, both public and private, etc, you would say that that would be unreasonable? MR. ABOUD: A. We would technically produce it, and then we would debate it along with our current defined market, the Canadian industrial
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland Power's Board of Directors had said that its executive compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, would you have any reason to have said in your report that that policy was not reasonable? MR. ABOUD: A. If the context – I'm sorry, but I'm always going to come back to the context of what they're trying to do. If their context was to know the competitiveness of what the market pays for comparable jobs, I would say that is not reasonable because the market you defined would exclude long term incentive awards because that market doesn't have any. If the context of their question was, I want to get an analysis of rate payer competitiveness, in other words, total cash, not total direct because the rate payer doesn't cover LTI, the total cash of your	2 3 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range of Canadian utilities, both public and private, etc, you would say that that would be unreasonable? MR. ABOUD: A. We would technically produce it, and then we would debate it along with our current defined market, the Canadian industrial private sector, along with two or three other market requests they might have. They might want to subdivide it by geography, so we would produce all the requests. We're not going to refuse to produce a request. Then we're going to argue the strengths and advantages – the strengths and weaknesses of each request relative to their context, and between our recommendations of which version best fits their context, and their authority to make the approval decision, there will be a conclusion of which market is the official
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Thank you. Mr. Aboud, if the Newfoundland Power's Board of Directors had said that its executive compensation should be comparable to the broad Canadian utilities executive market, would you have any reason to have said in your report that that policy was not reasonable? MR. ABOUD: A. If the context – I'm sorry, but I'm always going to come back to the context of what they're trying to do. If their context was to know the competitiveness of what the market pays for comparable jobs, I would say that is not reasonable because the market you defined would exclude long term incentive awards because that market doesn't have any. If the context of their question was, I want to get an analysis of rate payer competitiveness, in other words, total cash, not total direct because the rate payer doesn't cover LTI, the total cash of your market, public utilities, is richer than the	2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Board of Directors said we would want to see something that compares us to a broad range of Canadian utilities, both public and private, etc, you would say that that would be unreasonable? MR. ABOUD: A. We would technically produce it, and then we would debate it along with our current defined market, the Canadian industrial private sector, along with two or three other market requests they might have. They might want to subdivide it by geography, so we would produce all the requests. We're not going to refuse to produce a request. Then we're going to argue the strengths and advantages – the strengths and weaknesses of each request relative to their context, and between our recommendations of which version best fits their context, and their authority to make the approval decision, there will be a conclusion of which market is the official market.
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1		would be reasonable without necessarily	1	we're going to receive your official request
2		having to use your broad commercial group,	2	and if it's made of me, I'm going to look in
3		would that be a fair comment?	3	archives and see to what degree Hay Group
4	MR. ABOUD):	4	was involved in providing the recommendation
5	A.	They could conceivably, sure.	5	based on presumably looking at multiple
6	JOHNSON, (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	markets, that this is the market that's best
7	Q.	Right. Now on Wednesday's evidence, Mr.	7	for your executives.
8		Smith acknowledged that the intent of the	8	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
9		peer group is that it should be made up of	9	Q. Mr. Aboud, would you agree that when your
10		companies that Newfoundland Power's	10	clients are using Hay for compensation
11		compensation for executives must be	11	reviews, that what they're generally looking
12		competitive with.	12	for is good information on what they have to
13	MR. ABOUD	•	13	pay their executives in order to be
14	A.	Okay.	14	competitive in both attracting and retaining
15	JOHNSON, (•	15	appropriately qualified executives?
16	Q.	Sound like a sensible statement?	16	MR. ABOUD:
17	MR. ABOUD		17	A. I'm going to exactly agree with that and add
18	A.	It does.	18	the phrase, "and it must be ironclad
19	JOHNSON, O).C.:	19	defensible to the compensation committee of
20	Q.	He did not, in saying that, as he did in	20	the board" because that's the new governance
21		response to a number of other questions to	21	protocol that oversees this. It's no longer
22		me, decline to answer that question and say	22	an issue of – someone used the word "cherry
23		that was your turf, okay, he answered that	23	picking", it's the opposite of that.
24		question. So I took it that his view is not	24	There's an aggressive assessment of the
25		based on a study that Hay has done that has	25	defendability of the group, and that's
1		based on a study that Hay has done that has	I	defendability of the group, and that s
		Page 66	20	Page 68
1		• •	1	1 2
		Page 66	1 2	Page 68
1		Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that	1	Page 68 paramount in all these studies.
1 2	MR. ABOUD	Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with".	1 2	Page 68 paramount in all these studies. JOHNSON, Q.C.:
1 2 3		Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with".	1 2 3	Page 68 paramount in all these studies. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. So I just want to – I sent over a cross-
1 2 3 4		Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with".	1 2 3 4	Page 68 paramount in all these studies. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. So I just want to – I sent over a cross- examination document pertaining to your role
1 2 3 4 5		Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with". : I can't speak on his behalf, but I would	1 2 3 4 5	Page 68 paramount in all these studies. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. So I just want to – I sent over a cross- examination document pertaining to your role with the Toronto Transportation Commission, and
1 2 3 4 5 6		Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with". : I can't speak on his behalf, but I would have assumed the opposite. I would have	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 68 paramount in all these studies. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. So I just want to – I sent over a cross- examination document pertaining to your role with the Toronto Transportation Commission, and it's sort of insightful in terms of the process
1 2 3 4 5 6 7		Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with". : I can't speak on his behalf, but I would have assumed the opposite. I would have assumed that he would include our insight in making his recommendation to his board.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 68 paramount in all these studies. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. So I just want to – I sent over a cross-examination document pertaining to your role with the Toronto Transportation Commission, and it's sort of insightful in terms of the process that a recent client followed here.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A.	Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with". : I can't speak on his behalf, but I would have assumed the opposite. I would have assumed that he would include our insight in making his recommendation to his board.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 68 paramount in all these studies. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. So I just want to – I sent over a cross- examination document pertaining to your role with the Toronto Transportation Commission, and it's sort of insightful in terms of the process that a recent client followed here. (10:37 a.m.)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. JOHNSON, Q	Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with". : I can't speak on his behalf, but I would have assumed the opposite. I would have assumed that he would include our insight in making his recommendation to his board. O.C.:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 68 paramount in all these studies. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. So I just want to – I sent over a cross- examination document pertaining to your role with the Toronto Transportation Commission, and it's sort of insightful in terms of the process that a recent client followed here. (10:37 a.m.) MS. GLYNN:
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. JOHNSON, Q Q. MR. ABOUD	Page 66 explicitly identified "the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with". I can't speak on his behalf, but I would have assumed the opposite. I would have assumed that he would include our insight in making his recommendation to his board. C.: So are you aware of a study that has explicitly identified the companies that Newfoundland Power's compensation for executives must be competitive with? If I understand, I think that's the request that we've been discussing. We're looking for a Hay recommendation from 20 years ago that says we, working with you folks, have looked at four cuts of market data, and for all the right contextual reasons for your executives, we're recommending the broad Canadian private sector industrials, I think	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 68 paramount in all these studies. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. So I just want to – I sent over a crossexamination document pertaining to your role with the Toronto Transportation Commission, and it's sort of insightful in terms of the process that a recent client followed here. (10:37 a.m.) MS. GLYNN: Q. That would be entered as Information 17, and we have it up on the screen. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. Thank you. This is a – you provided expertise in executive compensation matters to the Toronto Transportation Commission, Mr. Aboud? MR. ABOUD: A. I did, yes. JOHNSON, Q.C.: Q. And what we have are the Minutes of the Toronto Transportation Committee's Human Resources and Labour Relations Committee

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	Page 69		Page 71
1	A. Yes.	1	say, Mr. Aboud, that the TTC Human Resources
2	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	2	and Labour Relations Committee were striving
3	Q. And one of the – I guess, a key item at that	3	to find the appropriate comparable
4	meeting was executive compensation, right?	4	organizations?
5	MR. ABOUD:	5	MR. ABOUD:
6	A. Correct.	6	A. Correct, yes.
7	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	7	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
8	Q. And Item 2, which is on the second page,	8	Q. Okay, and that this would be a cross check
9	deals with the presentation regarding	9	using another reasonable peer group, would
10	comparator group discussion, and it	10	it not?
11	indicates that you delivered a PowerPoint	11	MR. ABOUD:
12	presentation on that item?	12	A. That's fair, yes.
13	MR. ABOUD:	13	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
14	A. Yes, that's correct.	14	Q. Okay, and can you confirm that you did, in
15	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	15	fact, provide that additional information to
16	Q. And so you recall that, I take it?	16	this committee?
17	MR. ABOUD:	17	MR. ABOUD:
18	A. I do.	18	A. The larger Ontario public sector group?
19	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	19	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
20	Q. Okay, and the notes below say that, "The	20	Q. Yeah.
21	committee agreed that the primary comparato	r 21	MR. ABOUD:
22	group would be the median compensation	22	A. Yes, I did.
23	values of a selection of public sector	23	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
24	organizations that participate in the Hay	24	Q. Okay. In terms of the transcript from March
25	Group database", and Mr. Aboud, was that	25	30th, Mr. Smith, and this is at page 141,
	Page 70		Page 72
1	action consistent with your recommendations	2 1	says that – I'm sorry, page 151. He had
2	MR. ABOUD:	2	indicated there at page 151, line 22, that –
3	A. Absolutely.	3	I had asked him whether it would be
4	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	4	reasonable to conclude that by choosing a
5	Q. Okay, and the TTC is a public sector	5	comparator group that excludes Atlantic
6	organization, obviously?	6	regional utilities from the comparator
7	MR. ABOUD:	7	group, that the resulting median
8	A. It is.	8	compensation would be increased, is that
9	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	9	reasonable, and he couldn't answer that
10	Q. Okay, and I take it that the TTC wanted	10	question. Are you able to answer the effect
11	comparators that are public sector	11	of including the Atlantic Canada regional
12	organizations?	12	utilities, what effect that would have?
13	MR. ABOUD:	13	MR. ABOUD:
14	A. It was an absolute mandate of the study.	14	A. Including or excluding?
15	JOHNSON, Q.C.:	15	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
16	Q. right, and the committee – the notes go on	16	Q. If we included them?
17	to say in the second paragraph that, "The	17	MR. ABOUD:
18	committee also requested that Hay Group	18	A. Because we do – we include any Canadian
19	supply the median compensation values of all		organization that's private sector, so if
20	Ontario based public sector organizations in	20	Nova Scotia Power were in our database,
$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$	the Hay Group database. This group would be	- 1	which it no longer is, it would be in our
22	used to assess the degree that the group of	$\begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix}$	database. So we're now talking about what
23	27, see below, may be a relatively high or a	23	if we included public sector Atlantic
24	low paying market relative to the broader	24	utilities, correct?
1	Ontario public sector index". Is it fair to	25	JOHNSON, Q.C.:
25			

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		Page 73			Page 75
1	Q.	Right.	1		market and the Atlantic Canadian industrial
2	MR. ABOUD		2		market for the year 2012, and it indicates,
3	A.	So you've got two offsetting influences. I	3		I think you would agree, that the median
4		don't have the specific empirical answer,	4		salary for executives and non-executives in
5		but I'll talk about it conceptually. You've	5		Canada was \$180,000.00, which is about 32
6		got two offsetting implications; you've got	6		percent higher than the same group in
7		utilities and you've got Atlantic Canada.	7		Atlantic Canada, is that your understanding
8		One is a premium payer utilities relative to	8		as well?
9		all other sectors, one is a discount payer	9	MR. ABOUD:	
10		geographically Atlantic Canada	10	A.	Yes.
11		organizations. The influence of adding a	11	JOHNSON, Q	
12		premium sector that pays at a discounted	12	Q.	Okay.
13		geography might be an offset and might be	13	MR. ABOUD:	•
14		neutral, or it might have an influence, but	14	A.	Right. So this shows exclusively the
15		regardless of how much that influence is, if	15	Λ.	Atlantic Canada pay discount, so on the face
16		we have a database of 278 organizations,	16		of it, it shows the Atlantic Canada pay
17		which we already have, and you add 5, 10, 15	17		discount. There's the problem with data,
18		more, the mathematical influence to the	18		this table does not show something called
19		-	19		"the end", the number of observations that
20		median, because we're looking at the middle point of those organizations, never mind is	20		comprises the data. I bet you the end of
1		the offset of circumstance; utilities as	21		÷
21			$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22\end{vmatrix}$		the middle column is 320 orgs. The end of
22		high payer, Atlantic as lower payer, not	23		the right hand column, I'll bet you is 36
23 24		only might that be neutral, but adding 5 or	23		orgs. Is the differential, because of a
25		10 organizations to a database of 278 likely won't influence the median value at all.	25		philosophical difference in pay principle
23			123		between Atlantic Canada companies and the
					n 7/
.	IOINICON	Page 74			Page 76
1	JOHNSON, Q).C.:	1		rest of the country, or is it the data noise
1 2	Q.	O.C.: Okay.	2		rest of the country, or is it the data noise of what 36 companies happen to pay versus
3	Q. CHAIRMAN:	Okay.	2 3		rest of the country, or is it the data noise of what 36 companies happen to pay versus 278 companies. Just the fact that you've
3 4	Q. CHAIRMAN: Q.	Okay. The law of large numbers.	2 3 4		rest of the country, or is it the data noise of what 36 companies happen to pay versus 278 companies. Just the fact that you've got tremendously different datasets might
3 4 5	Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. MR. ABOUD	Okay. The law of large numbers.	2 3 4 5		rest of the country, or is it the data noise of what 36 companies happen to pay versus 278 companies. Just the fact that you've got tremendously different datasets might cause a difference of data, it might not
3 4	Q. CHAIRMAN: Q.	Okay. The law of large numbers. We're dealing with – the point of cherry	2 3 4 5 6		rest of the country, or is it the data noise of what 36 companies happen to pay versus 278 companies. Just the fact that you've got tremendously different datasets might cause a difference of data, it might not just be because of pay principle
3 4 5 6 7	Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. MR. ABOUD	C.: Okay. The law of large numbers. : We're dealing with – the point of cherry picking before, we're doing the opposite of	2 3 4 5 6 7		rest of the country, or is it the data noise of what 36 companies happen to pay versus 278 companies. Just the fact that you've got tremendously different datasets might cause a difference of data, it might not just be because of pay principle differences, it might be because of an end
3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. MR. ABOUD	Okay. The law of large numbers. We're dealing with – the point of cherry picking before, we're doing the opposite of cherry picking. We are being so inclusive	2 3 4 5 6 7 8		rest of the country, or is it the data noise of what 36 companies happen to pay versus 278 companies. Just the fact that you've got tremendously different datasets might cause a difference of data, it might not just be because of pay principle differences, it might be because of an end difference. I just don't know, I just don't
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6 GREENE, Q.C.: 7 Q. Yes, Mr. Chair. 8 MR. KARL ABOUD - CROSS-EXAMINATION BY GREENE, Q.C.: 9 GREENE, Q.C.: 10 Q. Good moming, Mr. Aboud. 11 MR. ABOUD.: 12 A. Good moming, Mr. Aboud. 14 Q. I just have a few questions for you. The 15 first is a follow-up relating to some of 16 your evidence here this moming relating to the evaluation of the skills required for 18 the position and the assignment of the 19 poms. Can you evidence here this moming relating to the process, and how it is done? 19 MR. ABOUD: 10 MR. ABOUD: 11 MR. ABOUD: 12 A. Sure. We correlate our understanding of the process, and understanding of the position and the assignment of the process, and how it is done? 19 MR. ABOUD: 20 A. Sure. We correlate our understanding of the process and how it is done? 21 MR. ABOUD: 22 A. Sure. We correlate our understanding of the obcumented information, org charts and job 23 job many different ways. The first way is documented information, org charts and job 24 we receive information of the job, documented information, org charts and job 25 of that to our project team, which is typically someone in Human Resources. Then we often have an interview at the executive level about the jobs we're about to discuss, and our job evaluator, I mentioned his name earlier, Bill Greenfield, did speak to Mr. Smith about the executive jobs at New Foundland Power when he did his reassessment or point scorring that he did. 11 So we collect information, we confirm information. The other activity we do is that we look at external benchmarks. We have dozens of utility organizations. We have dozens of utility organizations. We have hundreds of organizations, many of which we can articulate to general comparable jobs, where have we evaluated to comparable jobs, where have we evaluated to comparable jobs, where have we evaluated comparable jobs, where have we evaluated to comparable jobs, where have we evaluated comparable jobs, where have we evaluated to comparable jobs, where have we evaluated executively sould not our position of the pos	5		ı	•
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Page 78 Accumented information, org charts and job Page 78 Page 78			ı	*
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at a whole bunch of internal factors, a 25 MR. ABOUD:	18 19 20 21 22 23	mandate, ownership, and we say where have we scored comparable points, where have we comparable jobs, where have we evaluated comparable jobs. So we're looking externally and we're looking internally, saying to ourselves, you know, ultimately we	19 20 21 22 23	GREENE, Q.C.: Q. So the process of evaluating the size of the position, which is what the points are determined to do to make sure you compare equivalent positions, that's done on a
Discounies II 11:0:4-1 I. (700) 427 5020 Dr. 77 Dr. 90	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	mandate, ownership, and we say where have we scored comparable points, where have we comparable jobs, where have we evaluated comparable jobs. So we're looking externally and we're looking internally, saying to ourselves, you know, ultimately we get to 2128 points. So conceptually we look	19 20 21 22 23 24	GREENE, Q.C.: Q. So the process of evaluating the size of the position, which is what the points are determined to do to make sure you compare equivalent positions, that's done on a Fortis level, is that how I -

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		Page 81		Page 83
1	A.	Only for the CEO, because it's unfair to ask	1	of your revenue is value added, half of it is
2		the operating CEO how big their own job is.	2	the cost of power. So we've got to say to
3		We're putting someone in a conflict of	3	ourselves, do we make you prime dollar for
4		interest, so you go to the next higher order	4	dollar on 600 million, or are you prime on 300
5		of comparability and someone at the parent	5	million of revenues because the other 300
6		organization who can compare subsidiary CEOs	6	million is a transfer process from what the
7		across the enterprises, and from that	7	hydro generated. So one of the things we'll do
8		perspective, as the third perspective to	8	for utilities is say to ourselves, prime on 600
9		what also is our internal perspective and	9	million or prime on 300 million, contributory
10		what is our external benchmark perspective,	10	on the second 300 million. That's one of the
11		we triangulate those three perspectives to	11	sector nuances we would do when we're
12		get to Mr. Smith's job points, and then we	12	evaluating the point factor that is influenced
13		use Mr. Smith as the focal point for looking	13	by revenue size.
14		at internal comparables inside of	14	GREENE, Q.C.:
15		Newfoundland Power.	15	Q. That's only one of your factors?
16	GREENE, Q.	C.:	16	MR. ABOUD:
17	Q.	And in looking at your comparable external	17	A. Exactly so.
18		group, you would look at all organizations	18	GREENE, Q.C.:
19		in the commercial industrial group that Hay	19	Q. How do you take into account that in the
20		looks at, or what group do you look at?	20	electricity sector and for Newfoundland
21	MR. ABOUD		21	Power, you're dealing with the fact that it
22	A.	I mean, that's interesting. So now I'm	22	is a regulated utility that is guaranteed to
23		going to change everything I've said. To	23	recover its prudently incurred cost, and is
24		price a job, the market we believe should be	24	also guaranteed the opportunity to earn a
25		commercial private sector. To evaluate a	25	profit, and it has the right to come back to
		Page 82		Page 84
1		job, you need not just evaluate to	1	increase the cost of its product? How does
2		commercial private sector benchmarks because	2	that get factored in? I assume it's in the
3		evaluating a job's content is much different	3	assignment of the points, is it?
4		than pricing how much you want to pay it.	4	MR. ABOUD:
5		So to assess the proper evaluation of a job,	5	A. And you're absolutely right. So of the many
6		Mr. Smith in this example, why not look at	6	evaluation criteria, one would be called
7		very large local distribution organizations	7	"complexity of process and decision-making
8		in Ontario, Horizon, Enersource, Power	8	authority", you would see that your CEO,
9		Stream, Ottawa. Why not look at Hydro One	9	I'll throw out a technical evaluation that's
10		or why not look at any other organization in	10	going to be meaningless, is rated at 66
11		our database that could provide insight to	11	percent complexity. A freestanding CEO,
12		the CEOs evaluation at Newfoundland Power.	12	public sector firm, unregulated, would be
13		We would look at a perspective internal	13	rated at 87 percent problem solving
14		benchmark group much broader than just	14	complexity, indicating that your CEO, not
15	ODEENTE C	commercial private sector.	15	just yours, but anyone in your circumstance,
16	GREENE, Q.		16	has less decision-making authority, not only
17	Q.	Okay. In doing that, how do you reflect any	17	because there's a parent organization, but
1 1 17	MD ADOLE	differences there might be between sectors?	18	because there's a regulatory body that in a
18	MR. ABOUL		19	private sector organization, unrelated,
19			20	where the CEO is the CEO of the parent
19 20		by, there's lots – I hesitate only because	ı	*
19 20 21	th	ere's lots of answers, I'm sorry. Your	21	organization, there's more freedom of action
19 20 21 22	th re	ere's lots of answers, I'm sorry. Your venues are 600 million. A serious portion of	21 22	organization, there's more freedom of action and more decision-making authorities
19 20 21 22 23	th re yo	venues are 600 million. A serious portion of our revenues are transfer values, it's not –	21 22 23	organization, there's more freedom of action and more decision-making authorities available, you would see a difference in the
19 20 21 22	th re yo yo	ere's lots of answers, I'm sorry. Your venues are 600 million. A serious portion of	21 22	organization, there's more freedom of action and more decision-making authorities

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		Page 85			Page 87
1		points, and excuse me for the technology	1	MR. ABOUD:	
2		nuance, but you would see it all over the	2	A.	It's not subjective judgment. There is
3		evaluations that decision-making authority	3		empirical judgment, but there is judgment.
4		is restrained. As I said earlier, we	4		There is not a pure science that says if you
5		consider you single functioned, that being	5		tell me these words, the only evaluation
6		transmission, you're not transmission and	6		possible is this. It's not that empirical,
7		generation like NB Power would be, so your	7		but there's so many cross-references; what
8		points are constrained by functionality, by	8		does a parent organization think of all its
9		decision-making authority, your size is your	9		CEOs, how have we mapped your CEO to all
10		size, so all of those factors contribute to	10		other CEOs in the same sector and in other
11		our evaluation.	11		sectors, what does your internal job
12	GREENE, Q.	C.:	12		specificity tell us about your job, how do
13	Q.	So if we looked if we had the opportunity to	13		we translate all that knowledge done by an
14		look at the points assigned to a President	14		extremely experienced evaluator into our job
15		and CEO in your commercial industrial	15		evaluation methodology. Yes, judgement, but
16		database that you use, would you see that	16		not subjective judgment, very objective
17		the points assigned to the Newfoundland	17		judgment, if I can use that term and people
18		Power CEO, or the CEO of any other	18		can understand it.
19		electrical distribution utility, would	19	GREENE, Q.O	7. 2
20		generally be lower than the points assigned	20	Q.	It is somewhat of a -
21		to CEOs of other organizations to reflect	21	MR. ABOUD:	
22		that different sector?	22	A.	Sorry, it's not a perfect world.
23	MR. ABOUD):	23	GREENE, Q.O	* '
24	A.	That would be a bit of an unfair	24	Q.	And it's not a perfect science, is it? It's
25		generalization. There could be another	25		not a perfect science?
20		generalization. There could be another	43		not a perfect science:
25		<u> </u>	23		
		Page 86	1	MR. ABOUD:	Page 88
1		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making	1	MR. ABOUD:	Page 88
1 2		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically	1 2	MR. ABOUD:	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a
1 2 3		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So	1	A.	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science.
1 2 3 4		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced	1 2 3 4	A. GREENE, Q.O	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science.
1 2 3 4 5		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to	1 2 3 4 5	A.	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. L: I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't
1 2 3 4 5 6		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make	1 2 3 4	A. GREENE, Q.O Q.	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. L: I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	A. GREENE, Q.O Q. CHAIRMAN:	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. Example 1 see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now.
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. GREENE, Q.C Q. CHAIRMAN: Q.	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. The see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you?
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would score less points than a freestanding org	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. GREENE, Q.O Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. GREENE, Q.O	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you? ::
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would score less points than a freestanding org that has much wider span of decision-making	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. GREENE, Q.O Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. GREENE, Q.O	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. L: I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you? C:: Well, I have additional questions.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would score less points than a freestanding org that has much wider span of decision-making authority. That's the only factor, yes, the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN:	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. Example: I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you? Example: Well, I have additional questions.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13		Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would score less points than a freestanding org that has much wider span of decision-making authority. That's the only factor, yes, the utility example job would score lower	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q.	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. L: I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you? C:: Well, I have additional questions.
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. MR. ABOUD	Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would score less points than a freestanding org that has much wider span of decision-making authority. That's the only factor, yes, the utility example job would score lower points. C.: And, of course, the evaluation of the points and where you land is one of the major inputs that determines the compensation, is that correct?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. (11:00 a.m.) CHAIRMAN: Q. MS. GLYNN:	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. Example 1 see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you? Example 2 your additional questions. Let's take a break. (RECESS) So before I go back to Madam Greene, you have a matter?
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. MR. ABOUD A.	Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would score less points than a freestanding org that has much wider span of decision-making authority. That's the only factor, yes, the utility example job would score lower points. C.: And, of course, the evaluation of the points and where you land is one of the major inputs that determines the compensation, is that correct? 'E' Very major influence, yes.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. (11:00 a.m.) (11:35 a.m.) CHAIRMAN: Q.	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. L: I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you? L: Well, I have additional questions. Let's take a break. (RECESS) So before I go back to Madam Greene, you have a matter? Just a preliminary matter, Mr. Chair, that
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. MR. ABOUD A. GREENE, Q.	Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would score less points than a freestanding org that has much wider span of decision-making authority. That's the only factor, yes, the utility example job would score lower points. C.: And, of course, the evaluation of the points and where you land is one of the major inputs that determines the compensation, is that correct? Very major influence, yes. C.:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. (11:00 a.m.) CHAIRMAN: Q. MS. GLYNN:	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. L: I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you? L: Well, I have additional questions. Let's take a break. (RECESS) So before I go back to Madam Greene, you have a matter? Just a preliminary matter, Mr. Chair, that the undertakings from yesterday have been
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. MR. ABOUD A.	Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would score less points than a freestanding org that has much wider span of decision-making authority. That's the only factor, yes, the utility example job would score lower points. C.: And, of course, the evaluation of the points and where you land is one of the major inputs that determines the compensation, is that correct? 'E' Very major influence, yes. C.: And would you agree that there's a fair	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. (11:00 a.m.) CHAIRMAN: Q. MS. GLYNN:	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. L: I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you? L: Well, I have additional questions. Let's take a break. (RECESS) So before I go back to Madam Greene, you have a matter? Just a preliminary matter, Mr. Chair, that the undertakings from yesterday have been filed and they have been circulated to all
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. MR. ABOUD A. GREENE, Q.	Page 86 organization that has more decision-making flexibility, yes; is more vertically integrated, yes, but is much smaller. So your bigger size might offset your reduced decision-making authority, but to be fair to the question, same size org, so let's make revenues the same however we define that. If one org has more decision-making control taken away from it, that in itself would score less points than a freestanding org that has much wider span of decision-making authority. That's the only factor, yes, the utility example job would score lower points. C.: And, of course, the evaluation of the points and where you land is one of the major inputs that determines the compensation, is that correct? Very major influence, yes. C.:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. GREENE, Q.O. Q. CHAIRMAN: Q. (11:00 a.m.) CHAIRMAN: Q. MS. GLYNN:	Page 88 That's a better way of saying it, it's not a perfect science. L: I see, Mr. Chair, it's 11 o'clock. I didn't know if you wanted to break now. Okay, want to take a break and come back, do you? L: Well, I have additional questions. Let's take a break. (RECESS) So before I go back to Madam Greene, you have a matter? Just a preliminary matter, Mr. Chair, that the undertakings from yesterday have been filed and they have been circulated to all the parties. Thank you.

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		Page 89		Page 91
1	Q.	Just before the break, Mr. Aboud, we had	1	that –
2		finished talking about one of the key inputs	2	MR. ABOUD:
3		to determine the compensation of the	3	A. Yes, it is.
4		individual, which was the points, because	4	GREENE, Q.C.:
5		that's what you compare is the points. The	5	Q. Now we've heard evidence that that certainly
6		next, what I call a key input would be the	6	occurred back in '97 or '98 when the first
7		peer group, which is selective and we've	7	policy was set that dialogue or discussion
8		already had a fair bit of discussion around	8	as to what was the best or an appropriate
9		it. And I don't have the benefit of the	9	peer group for Newfoundland Power to use as
10		transcript from this morning, but I did	10	its target group. To your knowledge, well
11		write down a couple of things that struck me	11	first from a general human resource
12		about how it is determined. You described	12	consulting practice approach, is it or is
13		it as a partnership between Hay and the	13	there a timeframe when the original policy
14		company to determine what is the appropriate	14	should be reviewed? Do you review that
15		peer group. Do you recall having said that?	15	periodically?
16	MR. ABOUD		16	MR. ABOUD:
17	A.	Yes.	17	A. Conceptually yes, you would have a
18	GREENE, Q.		18	discussion of is the comparative market
19	Q.	And to you, that's an accurate reflection of	19	still applicable? You would have that on a
20	Q.	how it works?	20	regular basis. In your case your market is
$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$	MR. ABOUD		21	so broad that you don't have the concern
22	A.	Yes, it is.	22	that some goldmining companies would that,
23	GREENE, Q.	-	23	say, there were six of us, now there's eight
24	Q.	And another statement that I wrote down is,	24	of us, but three of the six dropped out and
25	Q.	and again, hopefully it should be fairly	25	there's two new ones added. There's so much
125		Page 90	-	Page 92
,		representative, but "Hay can make the market	1	specificity in that particular market, you
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$		reflect what the client wants." And I	1 2	
$\frac{2}{3}$		wanted you to put that in context because	$\frac{2}{3}$	have to have that review every year to agree on which eight of the miners stay in your
4		that is what I took from your statement.	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	MR. ABOUD	•	l	peer group and which—in your case, your market is so broad that you can't cherry
5			5	
6	A.	Yes, so when I hear that, there sounds an	6	pick because there's just too many
/		implication of manipulation. We can produce	7	organizations, so it would be less needing,
8		any market the client wants to see. The	8	there'd be less need to do a hard core
9		technical piece of compiling data is	9	debate about the 278 organizations each
10		whatever the client wants to see, but what	10	year. If the principal is broad, comparison
11		the client should use will be a partnership between our recommendation and their	11	to a broad private sector industrial market,
12			12	you would have to have a pretty serious
13		approval authority and their common-sense	13	principle issue to wrestle that being wrong
14		decision of what's right for them. So it's,	14	and if you don't believe it's wrong, you'd
15		I just want to differentiate from what we	15	continue it every year pretty automatically.
16		don't do is have the client say I want the	16	It doesn't mean that you shouldn't have a
17		richest conceivable pay market possible. Go	17	discussion once a year that says "same
18		and produce self-interest data. We don't	18	market, right folks?" And the people would
19		produce self-interest data; we produce any	19	say, "no reason not to".
20		and all data requested and then debate what	20	GREENE, Q.C.;
21	Cheene O	the right fit is.	21	Q. And I guess that's what I'm getting at is
22	GREENE, Q.		22	when is there a need to have a thorough
23	Q.	So it's more of a concensive collaborative	23	review or—first the analysis that you first
24		partnership between Hay and the company as to what is the appropriate peer group, is	24 25	did with respect to determining the peer group, which I call a full analysis verses
25		TO THE OF TO THE COMPONENTS ASSET OF CHANGE AS	. /5	group which I call a full analysis warsas

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		Page 93		Page 95
1		the autopilot one which is saying, "yeah,	1	or not occurred?
2		it's time to do it again, we'll use the same	2	MR. ABOUD:
3		peer group, right?" So in your opinion, is	3	A. I cannot.
4		there an appropriate time in which the peer	4	GREENE, Q.C.:
5		group should be thoroughly reviewed?	5	Q. In looking at the peer group that is in your
6	MR. ABOUD): :	6	appendix C, I just wanted to clarify the
7	A.	Well there are certainly some activities	7	companies, the 270-odd that are in this
8		that would cause you to look at it, the	8	group, they are all Hay clients, is that
9		organization is changing. We are not just	9	correct?
10		an assembly of utility organizations; we're	10	MR. ABOUD:
11		also an assembly of utility and mining	11	A. They are all Hay clients with Hay evaluation
12		organizations. That would cause a discreet	12	points for their jobs.
13		discussion. We are emphasizing certain	13	GREENE, Q.C.:
14		regions of the country. That would suggest	14	Q. And you have mentioned that Nova Scotia
15		a specific discussion. If the entity's	15	Power is not in that group.
16		business model doesn't change, way less need	16	~ *
17		to have an intensive discussion of principle	17	A. It was, but it's not any longer.
18		every year. As the business models changes,	18	GREENE, Q.C.:
19		yes, requirement to have a discussion of	19	Q. And that's because it's no longer a client.
20		principles whenever the business model	20	MR. ABOUD:
21		changes.	21	A. Right.
22	GREENE, Q.	<u> </u>	22	GREENE, Q.C.:
23	Q.	When was the last time that Hay engaged with	23	Q. Are there any other utilities that are Hay
24		Newfoundland Power with respect to the	24	clients, private or public first?
25		analysis of the peer group in a thorough	25	
		Page 94		Page 96
1		way, as opposed to what I call—and it's just	1	A. Many dozens.
2		for lack of a better term right now, the	2	GREENE, Q.C.:
3		autopilot way of it's time for the annual	3	Q. And in terms of do you know what percentage,
4		review.	4	roughly, what percent of Canadian utility
5	MR. ABOUD		5	companies would be Hay clients?
6	A.		6	r
_		So I don't lead the Hav relationship with		MR. ABOUD:
7		So I don't lead the Hay relationship with the Newfoundland Power account or the Fortis	1 7	MR. ABOUD: A. Yes, if we have a database of 540 and 48 are
7 8		the Newfoundland Power account or the Fortis	7 8	A. Yes, if we have a database of 540 and 48 are
7 8 9		the Newfoundland Power account or the Fortis account. I've only been engaged twice, 2009	7 8 9	A. Yes, if we have a database of 540 and 48 are utilities, I knew I'd have a purpose for
9		the Newfoundland Power account or the Fortis account. I've only been engaged twice, 2009 and this engagement to deal with this	9	A. Yes, if we have a database of 540 and 48 are utilities, I knew I'd have a purpose for this calculator, 48 divided by 540 is 9
9 10		the Newfoundland Power account or the Fortis account. I've only been engaged twice, 2009 and this engagement to deal with this specific issue. I know that Hay Group talks	9 10	A. Yes, if we have a database of 540 and 48 are utilities, I knew I'd have a purpose for this calculator, 48 divided by 540 is 9 percent. 9 percent of the database would be
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	Page 97			Page 99
1	look at the companies.	1		of the reasons, as I understood it, why you
2	MR. ABOUD:	2		did not include—you don't think it's
3	A. Direct Energy, so they're a reseller and NG	3		appropriate to include utilities in the peer
4	North America, they're a liquid natural gas	4		group was that if you include public
	The state of the s	5		· ·
5	organization. So they would be three	1		utilities, they do not have a long-term
6	organizations that would be energy oriented	6	100 10010	incentive plan?
7	that are in the private sector, but as I	7	MR. ABOUD:	_
8	said, there would be 48 that would be more	8	A.	Correct.
9	traditional, albeit public sector-owned	9	GREENE, Q.O	
10	utility organizations.	10	Q.	Is that the primary reason why you do not
11	GREENE, Q.C.:	11		include them in the peer group?
12	Q. So public and private would be 48?	12	MR. ABOUD:	
13	MR. ABOUD:	13	A.	Yes.
14	A. Yes.	14	GREENE, Q.O	2.:
15	GREENE, Q.C.:	15	Q.	Moving on now to the next question, you had
16	Q. And Direct Energy is, I'm not familiar with	16	ζ.	also stated and I wanted you to clarify that
17	that company, you said they're a retailer?	17		if you did look at only, what I understood
18	MR. ABOUD:	18		to be the base salary and the short-term
19		19		incentive plan for utilities, both public
1	7.3	1		7 1
20	GREENE, Q.C.:	20		and private, that the base salary and the
21	Q. In Ontario?	21		STI component would be higher than for other
22	MR. ABOUD:	22		commercial industrial companies, I
23	A. Across the country.	23		understood you to have said that.
24	GREENE, Q.C.:	24	MR. ABOUD:	
1 .			A	With a glight aggregat it damands an systich
25	Q. Of electric utilities?	25	A.	With a slight caveat, it depends on which
25	Q. Of electric utilities? Page 98	25	A.	Page 100
25		1	A.	
1 2	Page 98		A. GREENE, Q.	Page 100 job group you're looking at.
1	Page 98 MR. ABOUD: A. Yes, natural gas and hydro.	1	GREENE, Q.	Page 100 job group you're looking at. C.:
1 2	Page 98 MR. ABOUD: A. Yes, natural gas and hydro. (ll:45 a.m.)	1 2		Page 100 job group you're looking at. C.: That was my clarification I was going to ask
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1	A.	Yes.	1		different business, but if the question is
2	GREENE, Q.	C.:	2		are there any private sector energy oriented
3	Q.	So I'll come back then, if that's the case,	3		utilities in the database, there are three.
4		why wouldn't you at least use some utilities	4		I don't think good comparators for you at
5		to look at the base salary and STI	5		all. If they weren't in the database, I
6		components?	6		wouldn't lose any sleep.
7	MR. ABOUD):	7	GREENE, Q.C	7
8	A.	Because we're not just looking at base	8	Q.	So when you made the comments that if you
9		salary and STIs, if we were, you're	9		look at only the utility group, it would
10		absolutely right, we need not go to the	10		produce higher salaries, that was for the
11		broader database. Now the other advantage	11		non-executive group, is that correct.
12		of the broader database, of course, is it	12	MR. ABOUD:	
13		allows you to know the compensation	13	A.	It would produce much higher for the non-
14		standards you have to have to attract from	14		exec., and it would produce just about the
15		the broader market. I'll use the example of	15		same, if anything, maybe slightly higher
16		Siemen's Canada, there's nothing wrong with	16		salaries at the executive, but let's call it
17		you thinking you should recruit someone from	17		the same.
18		Siemen's Canada, not that I'm pushing for	18	GREENE, Q.C	2.:
19		anyone in particular, but you lack that	19	Q.	Okay. The other area on this is with
20		comparability to the point of though	20		respect to your answers to the questions Mr.
21		including the public sector utilities,	21		Johnson asked with respect to the meeting
22		you're right, they would not change the	22		salary, if you used only the Atlantic
23		median value of salary and total cash, but	23		Canadian, do you recall the slide?
24		they would dilute the median value of total	24	MR. ABOUD:	
25		direct because they're contributing all	25	A.	Yes.
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1		kinds of zeros into the total directed –	1	GREENE, Q.O	2.:
2	GREENE, Q.		2	Q.	And you weren't comfortable that 30-odd
3	Q.	But there again, there could be some	3		percent was a reasonable reflection of the
4		adjustment if that was determined to be	4		marketplace because it could be related to
5		relevant data.	5		the sample size.
6	MR. ABOUD		6	MR. ABOUD:	
7	A.	We could mechanically work around that if we	7	A.	
8					Could be.
1 0		wanted to, yes.	8	GREENE, Q.O	2
9	GREENE, Q.	C.:	9		C.: Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary
10	GREENE, Q. Q.	C.: Coming back to the companies that you said	9 10	GREENE, Q.O	Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary differential for Atlantic Canada, even at
10 11		C.: Coming back to the companies that you said there was three utilities in your appendix C	9 10 11	GREENE, Q.O.Q.	Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary differential for Atlantic Canada, even at the executive level?
10 11 12		C.: Coming back to the companies that you said there was three utilities in your appendix C that are energy based and one was NG North	9 10 11 12	GREENE, Q.O. Q. MR. ABOUD:	Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary differential for Atlantic Canada, even at the executive level?
10 11 12 13		C.: Coming back to the companies that you said there was three utilities in your appendix C that are energy based and one was NG North America? If you go down the list that is	9 10 11 12 13	GREENE, Q.O. Q. MR. ABOUD: A.	Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary differential for Atlantic Canada, even at the executive level? Yes, there is.
10 11 12 13 14	Q.	C.: Coming back to the companies that you said there was three utilities in your appendix C that are energy based and one was NG North America? If you go down the list that is shown there under ENS, it's not listed.	9 10 11 12 13 14	GREENE, Q.C Q. MR. ABOUD: A. GREENE, Q.C	Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary differential for Atlantic Canada, even at the executive level? Yes, there is.
10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. MR. ABOUD	C.: Coming back to the companies that you said there was three utilities in your appendix C that are energy based and one was NG North America? If you go down the list that is shown there under ENS, it's not listed.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	GREENE, Q.O. Q. MR. ABOUD: A.	Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary differential for Atlantic Canada, even at the executive level? Yes, there is. E:: From your perspective are you in a position
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. MR. ABOUD A.	C.: Coming back to the companies that you said there was three utilities in your appendix C that are energy based and one was NG North America? If you go down the list that is shown there under ENS, it's not listed.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	GREENE, Q.C Q. MR. ABOUD: A. GREENE, Q.C	Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary differential for Atlantic Canada, even at the executive level? Yes, there is. E:: From your perspective are you in a position to be able to say what that differential is?
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. MR. ABOUD A. GREENE, Q.	C.: Coming back to the companies that you said there was three utilities in your appendix C that are energy based and one was NG North America? If you go down the list that is shown there under ENS, it's not listed.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	GREENE, Q.C. Q. MR. ABOUD: A. GREENE, Q.C. Q.	Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary differential for Atlantic Canada, even at the executive level? Yes, there is. Trom your perspective are you in a position to be able to say what that differential is? On average?
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10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. MR. ABOUD A. GREENE, Q. Q. MR. ABOUD	C.: Coming back to the companies that you said there was three utilities in your appendix C that are energy based and one was NG North America? If you go down the list that is shown there under ENS, it's not listed. E-N-G-I-E. C.: Oh E-N-G-I-E, okay. And you already confirmed that Direct Energy is US based, it's not a Canadian — I think it's US based, I don't work with them at all. I don't think they're	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	GREENE, Q.C. Q. MR. ABOUD: A. GREENE, Q.C. Q.	Okay. Do you accept that there is a salary differential for Atlantic Canada, even at the executive level? Yes, there is. Trom your perspective are you in a position to be able to say what that differential is? On average? Yeah, I didn't do it for this study, I have done it for previous studies and I'm not sure we included Newfoundland, so I'm not sure if it's Atlantic or Maritimes. In 2014 I ran a lot of regional data for an
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1	GREENE, Q.	C.:	1	Q.	We are finished, thank you, sir. So we are
2	Q.	And that was for engineering positions, was	2		adjourned until – Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Johnson
3		it?	3		got an issue?
4	MR. ABOUD	<u>.</u>	4	JOHNSON, Q	
5	Α.	No, that was for executive jobs of similar	5	Q.	Oh no, not at all.
6	12.	points, not just for engineering jobs.	6	MS. GLYNN:	•
7	GREENE, Q.		7	Q.	Just to put the documents on the –
8	Q.	And not those single-skilled jobs we were	8	JOHNSON, Q	
9	٧.	talking about?	9	Q.	Yes, myself and counsel for Newfoundland
10	MR. ABOUD	•	10	ζ.	Power have agreed that the information that
11	A.	Correct, not for those.	11		was put to Mr. Smith in cross the other day
12	GREENE, Q.		12		will be part of the evidentiary record and
13	Q.	Turning now to another topic, Mr. Aboud,	13		Newfoundland Power is not requesting or
14	Q.	which is Hay's involvement in Newfoundland	14		requiring that I call the maker of the
- 1		Power's short-term incentive plans. Does	15		ž •
15					document. We will put all the source
16		Hay have any involvement with respect to the	16		documents on the record in this proceeding
17		development each year of the individual	17		as well that was used to populate the cells
18		short-term incentive plans for the	18	CHAIDMAN	and the graphs and charts.
19	MD ADOLID	executive?	19	CHAIRMAN:	
20	MR. ABOUD		20	Q.	So we are adjourned until Monday morning
21	A.	No. All we do is compile the market data	21	TT 1	9:00.
22		based on all the market processing we've	22	Opon conclus	ion at 11:55 a.m.
23		been talking about and we make a statement	23		
24		that the market amount of target short-term	24		
25		incentive is this amount. Your amount is	25		
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1		this amount; do you want to deal with the			CERTIFICATE
2		delta? But we don't if your question is		•	loss, do hereby certify that the
3		help you structure the metrics that are		~ ~	ue and correct transcript of a
4		inside your short-term incentive plan, no,		•	atter of a General Rate Application by
5		we don't.	ı		Power Inc. to establish customer
6	GREENE, Q	.C.:		•	for 2016 and 2017 heard on the 1st
7	Q.	So that's totally the decision of the		_	16 at the Public Utilities Commission
8		company, is that correct?	off	ice, St. John's	s, Newfoundland and Labrador and was
9	MR. ABOUI		tra	nscribed by m	e to the best of my ability by means
10	A.	I can't say exactly whose decision; I know		a sound appar	
11		it's not ours.		ted at St. Johr	· ·
12	GREENE, Q	.C.:	301	th day of Marc	ch, 2016
13	Q.	Okay, that concludes all my questions.			
14		Thank you, Mr. Aboud.			
15	MR. ABOUI	D:			
16	A.	Thank you.	Juc	ly Moss	
17	CHAIRMAN	1:	Dis	scoveries Unli	imited Inc.
18	Q.	Okay, where am I know?			
19	MS. GLYNN	1 :			
20	Q.	Re-direct for Newfoundland Power.			
		Τ.			
21	CHAIRMAN	N.			
21 22	CHAIRMAN Q.	N. Re-direct for Newfoundland –			
- 1		Re-direct for Newfoundland –			
22	Q.	Re-direct for Newfoundland –			
22 23	Q. KELLY, Q.O	Re-direct for Newfoundland – C.: No questions, Mr. Chairman.			

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