

1 **Q. Evidence of Ms. McShane, bond ratings/credit metrics, Pages 18-23: On Page 20**  
2 **Ms. McShane refers to NP's Baa1 rating as being partly caused by its lower allowed**  
3 **ROE, if long Canada interest rates increased by say 2%, so NP's formula allowed**  
4 **ROE increased by 1.6%, in her judgement would this cause an upgrade in NP's**  
5 **issuer rating and would this cause NP's debt to be safer? Would NP's bond holder**  
6 **be happy if long Canada interest rates increased by 2%, causing the value of their**  
7 **debt to fall?.**

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9 A. Ms. McShane's testimony states that "Moody's noted that, while the assigned rating of  
10 Baa1 is one notch lower than the rating implied by the grid, the difference in part reflects  
11 its belief that Newfoundland Power's future financial metrics will be modestly weaker  
12 than those in 2010 due primarily to the reduction in the allowed ROE to 8.38% in 2011  
13 from 9.0% in 2010." It is possible based on Moody's statement in its July 2011 report  
14 that it would upgrade Newfoundland Power if its ROE were higher. The report states that  
15 the Company would likely be upgraded if there were a sustainable improvement in the  
16 credit metrics. Whether the sustainable improvement would occur in the circumstances  
17 premised in the question would also depend on what happened to Newfoundland Power's  
18 interest expense. As the question is premised, the ROE increases due to an increase in  
19 interest rates, which would also result in higher costs of new debt, both short-term and  
20 long-term. It would also depend on whether elements of cash flow other than earnings  
21 changed. Cash flow coverage is a function not only of earnings but of non-cash expenses  
22 which, in 2011, accounted for approximately 60% of cash flow before changes in  
23 working capital. Stronger metrics would, all other things equal (i.e., no change in  
24 regulatory environment), lead debt investors to view Newfoundland Power's debt as  
25 being safer. No debt investors are likely to be happy if the market value of their debt  
26 falls due to increases in interest rates, just as no equity investors are happy if the market  
27 value of their equity investment falls.