

1 **Q. Vander Weide Evidence – In Dr. Vander Weide’s March, 2012 evidence, he stated**  
2 **that investors were “painfully aware” that regulators in some jurisdictions have**  
3 **been unwilling at times to set rates that allow companies an opportunity to recover**  
4 **their cost of service in a timely manner and earn a fair and reasonable return on**  
5 **investment. Dr. Vander Weide further stated, “As a result of the perceived increase**  
6 **in regulatory risk, investors will demand a higher rate of return for electric utility**  
7 **operating in those jurisdictions. On the other hand, if investors perceive that**  
8 **regulators will provide a reasonable opportunity for the company to maintain its**  
9 **financial integrity and earn a fair rate of return on its investment, investors will**  
10 **view regulatory risk as minimal.”**

11  
12 **If, in jurisdictions where there is perceived to be increased regulatory risk, investors**  
13 **will demand a higher rate of return, please confirm that it is also true that all else**  
14 **equal, investors in utilities in jurisdictions where such risk is minimal will not**  
15 **demand a higher return?**

16  
17 **A.** The answer to this question depends on how regulatory risk is defined. If regulatory risk  
18 is correctly defined as the utility’s ability to maintain its financial integrity and earn a fair  
19 return on its investment, then Dr. Vander Weide agrees that investors in utilities doing  
20 business in jurisdictions where the risk of earning less than a fair return on investment is  
21 minimal will not demand a higher return. However, if regulatory risk is incorrectly  
22 defined as simply having access to cost recovery and rate stabilization mechanisms, then  
23 Dr. Vander Weide does not agree with the statement in the question. Cost recovery and  
24 rate stabilization mechanisms generally increase a utility’s ability to earn its allowed  
25 return; but they do not necessarily increase a utility’s ability to earn a fair return on  
26 investment. To grant utilities an opportunity to earn a fair return on investment,  
27 regulators must set the allowed return on investment equal to the return investors expect  
28 to earn on other investments of similar risk.