Page 1	Page
1 (January 10, 2013)	1 conference, time was allowed for Requests for
2 CHAIRMAN:	2 Information to be submitted and responses to
3 Q. Good morning everybody. This is the	3 be filed. Time was also allowed for the
4 Newfoundland Power 2013 General Rate	4 parties to retain experts as required.
5 Application hearing. My name is Andy Wells	5 The Board requested the parties to
6 and I'm joined by my colleagues, Dwanda Newman	6 participate in a Board facilitated settlement
7 and James Oxford. Glenda Gibbons from	7 process to discuss the issues contained in the
8 Discoveries Unlimited is assisting Cheryl	8 application. This negotiation process, as
9 Blundon with the transcripts of today's	9 indicated by the Chair, was held the week of
10 hearings. Our schedule for today's evidence	December 17th and a resulting settlement
should continue until about 1:30 today with a	agreement was filed with the Board on December
half-hour break between 11 and 11:30. As for	12 21st. All parties have a copy of this
tomorrow, we will just have to wait and see	agreement and it will be entered onto the
what the Good Lord sends us.	record as Consent Exhibit No. 1. I'd like to
Before we get started, could the panel	take a moment just to review the issues which
16 introduce yourselves.	have been agreed upon by the parties.
17 KELLY, Q.C.:	17 The parties have agreed that the Board
18 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ian Kelly here	may rely upon the Customer Energy and Demand
19 representing Newfoundland Power. Joining me	Forecast dated August 2012 which was submitted
20 is Gerard Hayes, Newfoundland Power, and Chris	with the Application. Changes to the
21 Wells who is assisting us with the documents.	calculation and amortization of the defined
22 CHAIRMAN:	benefit pension expense have also been agreed
23 Q. That's a good name.	to. The deferral and amortization of
24 MR. JOHNSON:	conservation program costs over a seven-year
25 Q. Tom Johnson here, Mr. Chair, on behalf of the	25 period have been agreed to. However, the
Page 2	Page
consumer. Here with me is Dr. Lawrence Booth	Page Consumer Advocate has reserved the right to
	1 Consumer Advocate has reserved the right to 2 cross-examine on the actual program costs.
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Γ		Page 5		Page 7
1	1	18th.	1	event through the Energy Supply Cost Variance
1	2	The Board's financial consultants, Grant	2	mechanisms. So this Application is really
1		Thornton, submitted a report on November 9th,	3	about the other 3.4 percent of the proposed
1		2012. The parties have agreed to accept this	4	increase.
1		report without the necessity of a	5	The second component is the Return on
1		representative from Grant Thornton appearing	6	Equity. It amounts to 1.8 percent. Now it's
1		to adopt it and neither party wishes to cross-	7	important to remember that customer rates went
1		examine on that report. Again, the parties	8	down in 2011 when the allowed return was
1		already have a copy and that will be entered	9	reduced from 9 percent to 8.38 percent through
1		onto the record as Consent Exhibit No. 2.	10	the operation of the Automatic Adjustment
- 1	11	Evidence will start today with the	11	Formula. But rates did not go back up in 2012
- 1		company witnesses. Cost of Capital is	12	when the allowed return was increased to 8.8
- 1		scheduled for next week and depreciation	13	percent. It was already June of 2012 when
- 1		evidence for the end of the following week.	14	that occurred, so the recovery of that
- 1	15	As the Chair has indicated, the normal	15	increase was deferred. Only the return of
- 1		sitting schedule is from 9 to 1:30 with a	16	8.38 percent is currently embedded in customer
- 1		half-hour break at 11. However, during the	17	rates. The 1.8 percent increase covers the
- 1		Cost of Capital evidence, we have agreed to	18	difference between that 8.38 and the 10. 4
- 1		sit at least an hour later, until 2:30. An	19	percent based upon the evidence in the
-1		additional break may be required on those	20	Company's Cost of Capital witnesses. And of
- 1		sitting days. And of course, again, the storm	21	course, the final percentage will obviously
- 1		may put some changes into that schedule.	22	depend upon the determination of the Board as
- 1	23	Mr. Chair, I confirm that the Application	23	to the appropriate Return on Equity.
- 1		has been properly filed and appropriate	24	And the final 1.6 percent represents
- 1		notices published. There are no preliminary	25	everything else which is a relatively modest
ł				Paga 8
ľ	1	Page 6		Page 8
-	1	Page 6 matters which I have been made aware of. You	1	increase, percentage wise, over the 2010 year
	2	Page 6 matters which I have been made aware of. You may ask the parties for their opening	1 2	increase, percentage wise, over the 2010 year test year costs. So the principal issues in
	2 3	Page 6 matters which I have been made aware of. You may ask the parties for their opening statements.	1 2 3	increase, percentage wise, over the 2010 year test year costs. So the principal issues in this case are the cost of capital issues,
	2 3 4 CHAII	Page 6 matters which I have been made aware of. You may ask the parties for their opening statements. RMAN:	1 2 3 4	increase, percentage wise, over the 2010 year test year costs. So the principal issues in this case are the cost of capital issues, return on equity, capital structure and the
	2 3 4 CHAII 5 Q.	Page 6 matters which I have been made aware of. You may ask the parties for their opening statements. RMAN: Okay. Newfoundland Power can proceed, sir.	1 2 3 4 5	increase, percentage wise, over the 2010 year test year costs. So the principal issues in this case are the cost of capital issues, return on equity, capital structure and the use of an automatic adjustment formula.
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Page 9 and added to regulatory cost rather than promoting efficiency. So Newfoundland Power continues to believe that the best approach is to discontinue use of the formula until financial markets return to more normal conditions and a regulatory consensus emerges as to the utility of a formula in the new economic order.

With respect to the other costs, as Ms. Greene and Ms. Glynn have referred to, Grant Thornton has conducted a detailed review of Newfoundland Power's operating costs, the amortization and deferred recoveries, the demand forecast, rate base and other matters. Grant Thornton has filed a comprehensive report in which it found no basis to conclude that there was anything unreasonable with any of these items. The Board, I think, can take comfort from Grant Thornton's analysis and conclusions with respect to the overall reasonableness of the company's operating costs and these other items.

I'd also like to mention that in preparing its test year costs, Newfoundland Power has built into those estimates certain

depreciation, as the Consumer Advocate proposes, increases the rate base which in turn adds to the required return on that rate base. Customer rates are approximately 3.7 million dollars less today because of the Board's decision to adopt ELG. Reversing that process would result in a current reduction in rates at the expense of higher rates in the future and that would not be in the interests of the long -- the long terms interests of Newfoundland Power's customers.

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And on this point, Mr. Chairman, I observe that in a GRA, which is where we are now, the Board examines the company's test year costs for reasonableness and prudency. That's the test to be applied. And as our Court of Appeal has pointed out, management is entitled to exercise judgment in running the company and is entitled to a presumption of good faith. That applies to determining depreciation expense. So the practical burden here lies upon the Consumer Advocate to demonstrate that the depreciation expense for the test year is not reasonable and prudent.

Mr. Chairman, let me next turn to the

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labour force efficiency assumptions.

Newfoundland Power will serve 1.3 percent more

customers with 1 percent less in labour costs.

Customers will receive the benefits of those

productivity assumptions whether or not the

company succeeds in achieving those

operational efficiencies.

The only other item I wanted to address at this time is the depreciation issue. This is an issue which has been raised by the Consumer Advocate. He challenges the depreciation methodology, not simply the application of that methodology to the current assets. The Board determined the appropriate methodology and ordered the implementation of what's called the Equal Life Group or ELG methodology over a five-year period from 1977 to 1983. The Board has ordered updated depreciation studies based upon that methodology every four or five years since then. The company completed the most recent update in 2010 using the approved methodology and experience has demonstrated that the Board's decision to adopt the ELG depreciation methodology was correct. Reducing

witnesses that you'll hear in this proceeding. Newfoundland Power intends to call six

witnesses. Mr. Earl Ludlow, the president and
 chief executive officer, will testify first

5 and subject to tomorrow's weather, the next

6 witness will be Ms. Jocelyn Perry, the vice-

7 president finance and chief financial officer

8 of the company. She will deal with the

9 financial evidence, including depreciation

expense, insofar as it affects financial

parameters. During the cost of capital phase,

you'll hear the expert testimony from Ms.

Kathleen McShane and Mr. James VanderWeide.

Rauncen Weshale and Wir. James Vander Weide

14 Mr. John Wiedmayer of Gannett Fleming will

15 testify with respect to depreciation. And

finally, Mr. Gary Smith, Newfoundland Power's

17 vice-president of customer operations and

engineering will answer questions with respect

to operating costs.

20 Mr. Chairman, those are my opening

comments, unless you have any questions.

Thank you.

23 MR. JOHNSON:

Q. Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, Newfoundland
 Power is back before this Board seeking a rate

Janu	ary 10, 2013	Multi-Page	TM NL Power Inc.'s General Rate Application
	Pa	ge 13	Page 15
1	increase which in significant measure is	1	Newfoundland Power is once again making a
2	driven by a wholly unrealistic request for its	2	case for a higher return based largely on cost
3	return on equity. It expects, to put this in	3	of capital witnesses from the United States
4	context, to earn a net income of 36 and a half	4	who say, in essence, that Newfoundland Power
5	million dollars in 2012. But in 2013, it	5	is comparable to their US utilities and that
6	wants this Board to set rates high enough to	6	its return, in essence, should be similar.
7	let it earn 42 and a half million dollars.	7	Now we went down this road already with
8	That's just in 2013. And in 2014, rates high	8	Newfoundland Power in their last General Rate
9	enough to let it earn 44 million dollars in	9	Application and what did the Board conclude in
10	net income. It seeks a return on equity of	10	its decision? It concluded as follows, and I
11	10.4 percent in 2013 and 2014. This would put	11	quote: "The Board believes that in this type
12	Newfoundland Power at the highest allowed	12	of analysis it is not enough that the chosen
13	return in Canada for any regulated utility,	13	comparables are the best available. If this
14	whether electric, gas or anything else. In my	14	data is to be relied on, it must be shown to
15	respectful submission, this is a gross	15	be a reasonable proxy or that reasonable
16	overstatement of Newfoundland Power's fair	16	adjustments can be made to account for the
17	return.	17	differences. The evidence showed significant
18	I'll repeat what I said at the 2009	18	differences in virtually all of the
19	General Rate Application of Newfoundland Power		comparables including significant levels of
20	which Mr. Ludlow agreed with at the time, and	20	non-regulated and non-utility business, as
21	that is, Newfoundland Power has been and will	21	well as riskier generation projects, earnings
22	continue to be a very well protected, stable,	22	volatility, more competition and less
23	predictable, conservative, low risk utility	23	regulatory support. While it was argued that
24	operating in a very supportive regulatory	24	on balanced, the US comparables are reasonable
25	environment where the company enjoys moderate,		proxies, the Board notes the overwhelming
		ge 14	Page 16
1	yet fairly steady customer growth, free from	1	evidence of a lack of balance as it was clear
2	any significant competition. With only a	2	that on almost every measure, Newfoundland
3	small amount of generation, Newfoundland Power	3	Power would have to be considered less risky
4	is predominantly poles and wires. In essence,	4	than the US comparables."
5	it is very low risk. That's what I said in	5	Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, as the
6	2009 and the same remains.	6	great Yogi Berra said, it's like deja vu all
7	The fact is that Newfoundland Power is	7	over again. For what did Newfoundland Power
8	risk adverse. It has a penchant for	8	do in the face of these clear admonitions from
9	mechanisms that transfer risk to its	9	the Board? Did they change their approach?
10	customers. Indeed, since the last hearing	10	No. In fact, they doubled down on it, hiring
11	before this Board in 2009, two further	11	not one US cost of capital witness, but two,
12	deferral accounts have kicked in. One totally	12	at considerable expense. These witnesses use
13	removes the risk of forecasting pension	13	the same approach where once again they say to
14	expense and the other set up in 2011 totally	14	the Board that companies such as Consolidated
15	removes any risk to the company associated	15	Edison, Southern and Vectrin are comparable to
16	with forecasting costs of other post-	16	Newfoundland Power and that the Board should
17	employment benefits.	17	get on with it, rely on the financial results
18	Newfoundland Power is left with next to	18	from these US companies without adjustments in
1.0	1.5 With mind to the first the min ment to	10	determining Newfoundland Deven's foir natura

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What's more, in this case begs the question with the doubling down on cost of capital witnesses by Newfoundland Power is do

determining Newfoundland Power's fair return on equity. Mr. Chairman and Commissioners,

these companies were not comparable in 2009

and they are not comparable today.

its customers face.

no risk and in order for customers to benefit

set up, the return on equity that is used in

from the low risk environment that has been

setting Newfoundland Power's rates must

reflect the lower risk to which the company is

exposed and the commensurate higher risk that

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I just want to state for the record that we

have a right to be here. Newfoundland Power has a right to make an application. The

Consumer Advocate has a right to be here. It

has nothing to do with this other issue that is a matter of concern to the protestors, the

strikers and it's deeply disrespectful of

people's right to peacefully assemble and go about their business to have to be subjected

to this kind of interruption and harassment

and deal with it resolutely. We're not going

to tolerate any interruptions in our right to peacefully proceed with the business that is

before this tribunal. So, Mr. Johnson, I

O. Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, our contention

and if it reoccurs again, all I can tell all of the parties is that we shall deal with it Page 19

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18 MR. JOHNSON:

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1	we really want to go down the road of
2	scrapping the automatic adjustment formula as
3	Newfoundland Power proposes it and replacing
4	it with nothing? They say the formula doesn't
5	work. Yet, they bring forward no constructive
6	suggestions at all as to how it may be
7	modified. One of the features of it, besides
8	reducing the frequency of general rate
9	applications, is to provide an incentive to
10	pursue productivity gains in the non-GRA
11	years. This Board held in its last GRA Order
12	that the automatic adjustment formula was
13	"fundamental to the multi-year regime in place
14	in this jurisdiction." Those words were as
15	true then as they are now.
16	What is no longer a good incentive is to

reward Newfoundland Power's executives and management team through customer funded short term incentive pay which is tied to the amount of profit Newfoundland Power can make for its shareholders. While this has been the practice for some years, it is time to end it in this hearing. The primary beneficiary of more company profit is the shareholder, not the company, and that's not deniable.

21 short term incentive pay aspect of the 22 company's executives and managers 23 compensation, it is very clear that the primary beneficiary of more company profit is 24

in this hearing is that in relation to the

25 the shareholder, not the customer, and Page 18

think I'm back to you.

Accordingly, it is the shareholder who should 1 2 pay all the salary and associated costs of incenting the executives and managers to 3 achieve the profit targets. 4

5 CHAIRMAN:

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Q. Mr. Johnson, I'm going to stop you here just 6 7 for one second. I'm sorry, sir, that's not permitted in here. I'll ask you to leave with 8 that placard.

10 PROTESTOR:

11 Q. It's just a -

12 CHAIRMAN:

13 Q. No, no, sir, you're not allowed to speak. I'm sorry. I will ask you to leave. Well, I'll 14 15 ask you to take down the placard. We'll adjourn for a couple of minutes and if you 16 17 don't leave, sir, I probably will call the 18 police. 19 (OFF RECORD)

20 (10:00 a.m.) 21 CHAIRMAN:

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Q. We shall recommence our proceedings, ladies and gentlemen. If there is any further disruptions of our right to peacefully proceed

with this application, we shall deal with it.

therefore, it is the shareholder who should pay all of the salary and associated costs of incenting the company's executives and managers to achieve profit targets.

We also look forward in due course to examination of the company's operating costs in the coming days, in particular during the phase when we'll be hearing from Newfoundland Power's vice-president of operations, Mr.

In this proceeding, the Consumer Advocate will be calling two expert witnesses. The first expert witness I will be calling will be Dr. Lawrence Booth. Dr. Booth is a professor of finance at the Rotman School of Management at the University of Toronto where he holds the CIT Chair in structural finance, a chair that he's held since 1999. His research interests centre on the cost of capital international corporate finance and capital markets theory. His teaching area is in domestic and international Incidentally, Dr. Booth also serves on the governing council of the pension -- the Pension Committee of the Governing Council of

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Page 21 the University of Toronto, and as such, brings 1 1 MR. EARL LUDLOW, SWORN, EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY IAN 2 a realistic perspective on the returns that 2 KELLY, O.C. are being forecasted on equities and bonds. 3 3 KELLY, Q.C.: Dr. Booth has testified widely in Canada and 4 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning, Mr. previously, as I alluded to, testified before 5 5 Ludlow. You are the president and chief 6 the Board of Commissioners at Newfoundland executive officer of Newfoundland Power? 6 Power's 2010 GRA. Dr. Booth will testify as 7 7 MR. LUDLOW: 8 to a fair and just return for Newfoundland A. Yes, that's correct. Power and in relation to the automatic 9 9 KELLY, O.C.: 10 adjustment formula. 10 Q. And you will introduce this General Rate As regards depreciation, the second Application on behalf of the company. Do you 11 11 witness I will call is Mr. Jacob Pous, who is 12 12 adopt Section 1, the introduction, as your 13 a principal of the firm, Diversified Utility testimony? 13 14 Consultants in Austin, Texas. 14 MR. LUDLOW: professional engineer and has participated in 15 15 A. Yes, I do. 16 well over 400 utility rate proceedings in both 16 KELLY, Q.C.: the United States and Canada. He's also 17 17 Q. Are there any changes that you wish to make to completed a series of programs in relation to 18 18 the pre-filed testimony and exhibits at this depreciation and has testified extensively on 19 19 time? matters of depreciation amongst other utility 20 20 MR. LUDLOW: issues. He's testified on behalf of the staff 21 21 A. No. 22 of five State regulatory commissions and one 22 KELLY, Q.C.: Canadian utility regulator. Mr. Pous was 23 23 Q. First of all, how long have you been the retained by the Consumer Advocate to address president and CEO of Newfoundland Power? 24 24 the level of depreciation expense and rates 25 25 MR. LUDLOW: Page 22 proposed by Newfoundland Power based on its A. Since 2007 and I've also served as a director 1 1 2 2010 Gannett Fleming depreciation study filed 2 of Maritime Electric Company and also Fortis 3 as part of this General Rate Application. In 3 Ontario, and prior to 2007, I held senior the first place, Mr. Pous will challenge the positions in Fortis Utilities in Prince Edward 4 4 5 company's depreciation witnesses, average 5 Island, Alberta and British Columbia. service lives in relation to several 6 6 KELLY, Q.C.: 7 categories of property and assets of 7 Q. Mr. Ludlow, in this application, Newfoundland Power is proposing an average rate increase of 8 Newfoundland Power and he also challenges the 8 company's Equal Life Group calculation 9 9 approximately 6 percent. Would you explain to procedure in favour of the average life group the Board the key drivers for this increase? 10 10 11 procedure that is in wide use in both Canada 11 MR. LUDLOW: and in the United States in the utility A. Yes. As you indicated, Newfoundland Power is 12 12 requesting a 6 percent average increase in 13 context. 13 To conclude, Mr. Chairman and customer rates. If we look at Exhibit EAL-1 -14 14 15 Commissioners, we look forward to representing 15 KELLY, O.C.: the customers of Newfoundland Power in this Q. And that can perhaps be marked, Mr. Chairman, 16 16 for the record. Thank you. 17 rate proceeding and to getting on with the 17 hearing. Thank you very much. 18 MR. LUDLOW: 18 A. - you'll see that there are three principal 19 CHAIRMAN: 19 components of this increase. Rebalancing of Q. Back to you, sir. 20 20 the 2013-2014 energy supply costs accounts for 21 KELLY, Q.C.: 21 22 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The next witness, or approximately 2.6 percent. As you indicated 22 in your opening comments, these costs would the first witness will be Mr. Earl Ludlow. 23 23

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25

have been recovered to the energy supply cost

variance mechanism if there had not been a

Chairman.

The witness is ready to be sworn, Mr.

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	Page 25		Page 27
1	general rate application.	1	believe we're doing a reasonable job with
2	As second part of the increase relates to	2	meeting our customers' expectations.
3	the return on equity. The application	3	Our workforce is a key factor in
4	proposes a return a rate of return of 10. 4	4	maintaining operational efficiency and
5	percent. Current electricity rates reflect a	5	customer responsiveness. We are managing our
6	return on equity of 8.38 percent. This	6	workforce to ensure that we provide safe,
7	difference accounts for approximately 1. 8	7	reliable service, not only today but into the
8	percent of the increase in customer rates.	8	future. As you know, skilled workers are in
9	A third component, 1.6 percent,	9	high demand in today's economy. We have
10	represents all the other costs. Changes in	10	increased our recruitment and training to
11	operating costs do not play a large part in	11	ensure that we have the ability to provide
12	this rate increase, especially bearing in mind	12	efficient and reliable service for our
13	the significant cost pressures in the	13	customers.
14	Newfoundland economy. This demonstrates to me	14	So, I think we're focused on the right
15	the efficient nature of our operations at	15	things. The things that provide least cost
16	Newfoundland Power.	16	reliable service to our customers.
17	So this proceeding is really about the	17	KELLY, Q.C.:
18	appropriate return for Newfoundland Power and	18	Q. You've indicated that Newfoundland Power's
19	a relatively small increase in other costs.	19	rate of return on equity is one component of
20	Our residential customers will experience	20	the proposed increase. Can you place this
21	a somewhat larger rate increase at 7. 2	21	aspect of the application in context for us?
22	percent. The increase for our smallest	22	MR. LUDLOW:
23	general service customers will only be 0. 6	23	A. Yes, I can. In the company's last General
24	percent. These changes correct long standing	24	Rate Application in 2009, Newfoundland Power
25	cost recovery issues and ensures that all	25	sought a higher return than the approximately
1		1	2 2 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Page 26		Page 28
1	Page 26 customers bear an equitable share of the cost	1	Page 28 7.5 percent indicated by the formula. The
1 2	Page 26 customers bear an equitable share of the cost of service.	1 2	Page 28 7.5 percent indicated by the formula. The company also sought suspension of the formula.
1 2 3	Page 26 customers bear an equitable share of the cost of service. KELLY, Q.C.:	1 2 3	Page 28 7.5 percent indicated by the formula. The company also sought suspension of the formula. The Board ruled that a 9 percent return on
1 2 3 4	Page 26 customers bear an equitable share of the cost of service. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Next, would you give us a brief overview of	1 2 3 4	Page 28 7.5 percent indicated by the formula. The company also sought suspension of the formula. The Board ruled that a 9 percent return on equity was reasonable and that the formula
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1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 26 customers bear an equitable share of the cost of service. KELLY, Q.C.: Q. Next, would you give us a brief overview of Newfoundland Power's current operations? MR. LUDLOW:	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 28 7.5 percent indicated by the formula. The company also sought suspension of the formula. The Board ruled that a 9 percent return on equity was reasonable and that the formula should continue in use. For 2011, the formula reduced our return on equity to 8.38 percent,
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Jan	iual y 10, 2015	Tulu-1	· u	50 111	L'I Owei The, s General Rate Application
	Pag	e 29			Page 31
1	risk Canadian utility. How do you see		1	an a	aging workforce at a time when skilled
2	Newfoundland Power's current risk profile?		2	WO	rkers are in high demand in other sectors of
3 1	MR. LUDLOW:		3	this	economy.
4	A. I believe Newfoundland Power's risk profile is		4	Ir	the coming years, our customers will
5	substantially the same as it was in 2009. We		5	fac	e higher costs due to increases in
6	face some unique challenges. We are a small		6	Ne	wfoundland Power's purchase power expense as
7	utility. We operate in an isolated system in		7	a r	esult of the Labrador infeed, the
8	a harsh weather environment and the		8	reti	rement of Holyrood and other capital
9	demographics of our service territory are		9	exp	enditures by Hydro. Those cost changes
10	changing. Our operational challenges may be	1	0	wil	l pose challenges for Newfoundland Power.
11	greater than that of many other Canadian	1	1 k	KELLY, Q.	C.:
12	utilities. As this Board has observed in the	1	2	Q. Wo	ould you comment on the regulatory support in
13	past, these challenges are offset by our	1	3	this	jurisdiction?
14	strong capital structure. We also have a	1	4 N	AR. LUDLO	OW:
15	generally supportive regulatory environment	1.	5	A. Ne	wfoundland Power has reasonable regulatory
16	similar to other utilities in Canada. So, on	1	6	sup	port. However, this is not out of step
17	balance, we still consider our self an average	1	7	wit	h the rest of the country. All
18	risk utility.	1	8	dist	ribution utilities I have worked with have
19	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	9	full	supply cost recovery flow-through
20	Q. Would you comment on Newfoundland Power's	2	0.	me	chanisms through regulatory mechanisms. It
21	relative operational risks?	2	1	is a	lso common to have regulatory mechanisms
22	MR. LUDLOW:	2	2	wh	ich permit recovery of future benefit costs.
23	A. As I've indicated earlier, I've served as a	2	3	It is	s not unusual for there to be differences
24	director or officer of Fortis utilities in	2	4	in c	letails from province to province. For
25	four provinces, in addition to Newfoundland	2	5	exa	mple, I know from my experience as an
	Pag	e 30			Page 32
1	and Labrador. Newfoundland Power certainly		1	off	icer of Fortis Alberta that storm damage
2	has the most difficult weather conditions and		2		seeding \$100,000 was automatically deferred
3	today being no exception, I might add, Mr.		3		future recovery. By comparison, the
4	Chairman. Of any of the five provinces I've		4		reased operating costs for Newfoundland
5	had the privilege of working in, Newfoundland		5		wer of approximately 1.8 million dollars
6	and Labrador has the most severe wind and ice		6		ulting from Hurricane Igor in 2010 were
7	conditions in populated regions of Canada.		7		ver the subject of a deferral application.
8	Maintaining reliable service in these		8		ut Newfoundland Power also has some
9	conditions is a particular concern since so		9		ative strengths, including its stronger
10	many of our customers rely on electric heat to		0		oital structure which contribute to it being
11	heat their homes.	1		_	average risk utility on an overall basis.
12	Newfoundland Power has the most			KELLY, Q	-
13	challenging customer demographics I've	1			ny is a cost of capital important for
14	encountered. Newfoundland and Labrador is the	1.			wfoundland Power's customers?
15	only Canadian province in which population has			MR. LUDI	
16	declined over the past two decades. It is	1			wfoundland Power is first and foremost a
17	also the only Canadian province in which		7		vice company. Our primary obligation is to
18	population is forecast to decline over the	1			ovide safe, reliable, least cost service to
19	next two decades. And in addition,		9	_	customers. Our ability to provide service
20	Newfoundland and Labrador has one of the most	2			our customers depends upon continued
21	rapidly aging populations in Canada. The	2			estment in long-life utility assets. The
22	movement of population from rural Newfoundland	2			ney or capital required to fund this
23	to urban centres requires that we maintain	2			ntinuing investment is a key aspect of
24	service in rural communities while at the same	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$			wfoundland Power's provision of safe,
25	time providing for growth elsewhere. We have	2			able service to our customers.
1-0	F		-		

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1	The capital to fund this investment comes	1		reasonable return on equity, then management
2	from debt and equity markets. The annual cost	2	2	would be in the difficult position to having
3	of that capital is a substantial component of	3		to consider reducing other costs. Reductions
4	the price our customers must pay for the	4	ļ	in costs might not have an immediate impact on
5	service we provide. So cost of capital is	5	;	service levels. However, the need to earn a
6	important for Newfoundland Power's customers	$\epsilon \mid \epsilon$	ó	fair return could eventually result in
7	because it is fundamental to the reliability	7	7	deterioration of the service provided by
8	of the service they receive and the price they	8	3	Newfoundland Power to its customers.
9	must pay for that service. The return on	9	KELL	Y, Q.C.:
10	equity must be fair to Newfoundland Power and	10	Q.	Can you give us an example of that, of how the
11	also to its customers.	11		need to earn a fair return can have a long
12 KELL	Y, Q.C.:	12	2	term impact on service?
13 Q.	Why does fairness matter?	13	MR. I	LUDLOW:
14 MR. L	UDLOW:	14	Α.	Yes, I can. In the early 1990s, following the
15 A.	Equity investors in a regulated utility expect	15	5	fisheries moratorium, economic conditions
16	a fair return. Equity investors commit	16	Ó	resulted in Newfoundland Power cutting its
17	capital to fund long-lived utility assets	17		annual capital investment by as much as half.
18	which typically are in service for decades.	18		This was done to ensure the continued
19	This capital is essentially captive. In my	19)	financial integrity of Newfoundland Power in
20	experience, there are relatively few	20		difficult economic conditions. These capital
21	differences among electric utility operations.	21		cost reductions did not have an immediate
22	For example, an electricity utility pole	22		impact on the service received by our
23	installed in British Columbia would not be	23		customers. However, the cost reductions did
24	materially different than one installed right	24		have longer term impacts on reliability of
25	here in Newfoundland and Labrador. Capital	25)	service. By 1998, a review of the company's
	Page 3	34		Page 36
1	markets are not provincial. There isn't a	1		quality of service and reliability of supply
2	Newfoundland and Labrador capital market and			by the Board's engineering consultant
3	British Columbia capital market.	3		indicated that it was important that the
4	Now in this proceeding, we have filed the	4		company seek to improve its reliability
5	expert opinions of Ms. Kathleen McShane and	5		performance. So in the early 1990s,
6	Dr. James Vanderweide. These experts indicate	6		Newfoundland Power reduced its cost to ensure
7	that a fair return on equity for Newfoundland	7		its financial integrity. This didn't impact
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Power is in the order of 10.4 to 10.5 percent.	8		service to customers immediately. However,
9 KELL 10 O.		10		within five years or so, these cost reductions had clearly impacted the service provided to
10 Q. 11	What are the implications of not having a fair allowed return on equity?	11		the company's customers.
	UDLOW:			Y, Q.C.:
	Newfoundland Power's management has an			Could that logic apply today?
14	obligation to maintain the company's financial			LUDLOW:
15	integrity. This is consistent with least cost	15		Yes, it could. Currently, Newfoundland Power
16	delivery of safe, reliable service to our	16		has increased its recruitment of skilled and
17	customers over the long term. Maintaining	17		technical labour to address workforce
18	Newfoundland Power's financial integrity	18		demographics. These efforts, which are aimed
19	requires it to achieve a fair and reasonable	19		at maintaining customer service levels over
20	return on common equity and equity investors	20		the long term, tend to increase the company's
21	expect to earn a fair return. So, as CEO, I	21		costs. If Newfoundland Power were to curtail
22	have an obligation to both our customers and	22		these increased recruitment efforts to
23	to our equity investors to try to achieve an	23		maintain the company's financial integrity in
24	appropriate return. If Newfoundland Power is	24		the short term, there may not be an immediate
25	not allowed the apportunity to corn a just and	25		impact on the corvine received by our

impact on the service received by our

25

not allowed the opportunity to earn a just and

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1	customers. However, such cost reductions	1		have any confidence that anyone has proposed a
2	could certainly have negative impacts on the	2		better formula that will give reliable and
3	service received by our customers in the	3		reasonable results in current market
4	future. The point here is a simple one.	4		conditions. Ms. Perry will address that point
5	Newfoundland Power's operations are focused on	5		as we follow through in different parts of
6	long term, sustainable improvement in service	6		this proceeding. From my perspective, the
7	to customers while earning a reasonable	7		better approach is to leave the question of a
8	return. It's a balance and establishing rate	8		formula for another day. There is currently
9	making returns that are too low can affect	9		no consensus among regulators as to whether a
10	that balance.	10		formula should be used. The Board can revisit
11 K	ELLY, Q.C.:	11		this issue at a future time when financial
12	Q. Does Newfoundland Power believe that those	12		market conditions return to normal and a
13	kind of steps would be necessary?	13		regulatory consensus emerges.
14 M	IR. LUDLOW:	14	KELI	LY, Q.C.:
15	A. No, we do not. The Public Utilities Act	15	Q.	Mr. Ludlow, the next issue I want to turn to
16	provides that Newfoundland Power is entitled	16		is depreciation. The Consumer Advocate has
17	to the opportunity to earn a just and	17		raised some issues concerning depreciation in
18	reasonable return each year in addition to its	18		this proceeding. Can you give us your views
19	reasonable costs. This entitlement reflects	19		on depreciation?
20	the essential balance between the competing	20	MR. I	LUDLOW:
21	interests of utility investors and customers.	21	A.	I view this discussion very simply. If you
22	In Newfoundland Power's view, the balance of	22		reduce depreciation, the rate base grows. The
23	these competing interests should not include	23		return on rate base is a cost to our customer.
24	placing the management of Newfoundland Power	24		Increasing the rate base adds to our
25	in a position where it has to choose between	25		customers' costs over the long term. Yes, you
	Page 38			Page 40
1	reducing either its service levels or its	1		can get a short term reduction today by
2	financial integrity. Either choice would be	2		reducing depreciation, but it comes at the
3	inconsistent with the power policy of this	3		price of higher rates tomorrow and on into the
4	province.	4		future. So I do not believe these changes are
1	ELLY, O.C.:	5		in our customers' best interest. The Board
6	Q. Mr. Ludlow, Newfoundland Power, in this	6		examined this issue many years ago and adopted
7	proceeding, has again proposed discontinuing	7		the current ELG depreciation methodology.
8	the use of the automatic adjustment formula.	8		From everything I've seen, that seems to be
9	Why has the company adopted that position?	9		the best approach. It best matches the
1	IR. LUDLOW:	10		expenses with the life of the asset. Our rate
11	A. The purpose of the formula was to reduce	11		base would be significant higher if we had
12	hearings, increase regulatory efficiency and	12		stayed on the ALG methodology and our
13	reduce costs. It largely fulfilled that	13		customers would be paying approximately 3.7
14	function until 2008. Since then, it has not.	14		million dollars in higher electricity rates
15	Everyone seems to agree that since 2008,	15		today. So I think it's very clear that the
16	capital markets have not been normal and	16		Board made the right decision in adopting ELG.
17	everyone seems to agree that they're still not	17		I see no reason to depart from a policy that
18	normal today in 2013. Since the last hearing,	18		has proven to be in the long term interest of
19	the formula has added to the regulatory	19		our customers.
20	complexity, not lessened it. In 2012, the			LY, Q.C.:
21	company had to go through a regulatory process	21		Mr. Ludlow, does that conclude your testimony?
22	because the formula did not yield a reasonable			LUDLOW:
23	result. For a small utility like Newfoundland	23		Yes, it does.
24	Power, these processes take time away from the			Y, Q.C.:
25	critical job of running the company. I don't	25		Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
23	critical job of raining the company. I don't	123	Ų.	Timin Jou, 1711. Challillall.

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1 CHAIRMAN:	1	Newfoundland Power's financial integrity.
2 Q. Mr. Johnson.	2	Now, let us examine for a moment how much
3 (10:30 a.m.)	3	profit Newfoundland Power wishes to make from
4 MR. EARL LUDLOW, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. THOMAS JOHNSON	4	its customers in 2013 and 2014 by turning to
5 MR. JOHNSON:	5	Exhibit 6, line 25 in the 2013 proposed
6 Q. Good morning, Mr. Ludlow, again.	6	column. So you're proposing, are you not,
7 MR. LUDLOW:	7	that in 2013 that net income will go to 42.5
8 A. Good morning.	8	million dollars and in 2014, under the
9 MR. JOHNSON:	9	proposed column, go to 44 million dollars in
10 Q. You talked in your direct with Mr. Kelly about	10	2014? That's correct, right?
11 Newfoundland Power's returns over the last few	11 MR.	LUDLOW:
12 years since the rate case, but I take it that	12 A	. Those are the correct numbers according to the
13 you would confirm, Mr. Ludlow, would you not,	13	schedule, yes.
that Newfoundland Power itself believes that	14 MR.	JOHNSON:
15 its financial performance since the last	15 Q	. And then, as per line 32, that would be
general rate application through to 2012 has	16	reflective of this Board allowing you a rate
been absolutely consistent with the company's	17	increase sufficient for Newfoundland Power to
18 financial integrity, correct?	18	make a 10.4 percent return on its regulated
19 MR. LUDLOW:	19	equity, correct?
20 A. I would agree, Mr. Chairman, that we have	20 MR.	LUDLOW:
21 performed very well in the past two or three	21 A	. That is correct.
years and it has not had any negative impact	22 MR.	JOHNSON:
on the financial integrity of the company.	23 Q	. And just to put the return on regulated the
24 MR. JOHNSON:	24	regulated return on common equity into some
Q. And 2012 similarly, 2012 was a good year for	25	sort of perspective, could I ask you to turn
Page 4	12	Page 44
Page 4 Newfoundland Power in terms of its results?	1	
	1	Page 44
1 Newfoundland Power in terms of its results?	1 2 MR.	Page 44 up the CA-NP-401?
1 Newfoundland Power in terms of its results?2 MR. LUDLOW:	1 2 MR.	Page 44 up the CA-NP-401? LUDLOW:
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1 MR. JOHNSON:	1	Johnson.
2 Q. Yes.	2 MR.	. JOHNSON:
3 MR. LUDLOW:	3 (Q. And in fact, that 10.4 percent return, Mr.
4 A. Show 24.1 percent.	4	Ludlow, that would, would it not, put
5 MR. JOHNSON:	5	Newfoundland Power amongst the very highest in
6 Q. Greater than 2012?	6	Canada in terms of its allowed return on
7 MR. LUDLOW:	7	equity, correct?
8 A. That's correct.	8 MR.	. LUDLOW:
9 MR. JOHNSON:	9 A	A. As I've looked at the Canadian utilities, I
10 Q. And just to be clear, 2011 when the company	10	think the range now would go to about 9.9
made just made slightly more than what you	11	percent as to the highest in British Columbia,
are projected to make in 2012, that was a fair	12	that is correct.
return in 2011 and preserved the financial	13 MR.	. JOHNSON:
integrity of the company?	14 (Q. And that would be the highest that's known to
15 MR. LUDLOW:	15	you, but others are getting 8.7 other
16 A. 2011?	16	Fortis companies, I believe, are getting even
17 MR. JOHNSON:	17	lower than 8.7, are they not?
18 Q. Yes.	18 MR.	. LUDLOW:
19 MR. LUDLOW:	19 A	A. Other companies are getting lower than 9, but
20 A. Our return, as stated, as I said earlier, was	20	at the same point, all companies are based on
21 whatever I what we were saying earlier, it	21	different characteristics of operating,
was reasonable at that point in time, yes.	22	business, regulatory and as well financial
23 MR. JOHNSON:	23	risk characteristics. What we have done on
Q. Okay. And in 2014, you want more onto the	24	that point is again, we've engaged the expert
in addition to, relative to 2013 forecast, you	25	witnesses of McShane and VanderWeide where
Page 4	.6	Page 48
want another 1.6 million dollars through 2014	1	their expert testimony which you will hear
2 to bring you up to about 45 million in net	2	hopefully next week, if we can get past this
income or the regular return on common equity.	3	weekend, and that was the basis upon which we
4 Is that correct?	4	have engaged those experts.
5 MR. LUDLOW:	5 MR	a. JOHNSON:
6 A. According to the table, that is correct. Mr.	6 (Q. So, just for the record, I know that's what
7 Chairman, what I would say as well, is that -	7	Ms. McShane and Dr. VanderWeide have put
8 MR. JOHNSON:	8	forward which would put you at the highest,
9 Q. That table, was that -	9	but is it your contention as the president and
10 MR. LUDLOW:	10	CEO of Newfoundland Power that you really need
11 A. Just as I said earlier, according to the table	11	to be at the highest? I mean, do you
and what's been promoted, that is correct.	12	personally believe that as president of the
The earnings that we have had during the past	13	company?
number of years, questionable whether we met	14 MR	a. LUDLOW:
them. It dealt with a lot of management and	15 A	A. Mr. Chairman, I look at a lot of factors when
cost management within the business to perform	16	we put a rate case together. We look at where
and execute. As I said in my opening	17	we're going. We look at a whole bunch of
statement, this takes there's only so much	18	factors, and as I said earlier, striking that
19 room within the utility to work and that	19	balance is a key one to hit. So, I'm not a
20 allowed return is key to giving us opportunity	20	cost of capital expert, that I can assure you.
to work within that band to earn a reasonable	21	So, we go out, we find the best we can find
return and what we have done here is we've	22	and we put those numbers together and we look
promoted and come forward with cost of capital	23	at it and instead of me turning around and
experts who are recommending a 10.4 percent	24	casting my wand over it, I don't like this or
and that's basically where we are, Mr.	25	I don't like that, there's parts I do and

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1	there's parts I don't, we have accepted the	1	
2	expert testimony of McShane and VanderWeide	2	
3	and that's what we filed and that's what they	3	MR. JOHNSON:
4	will present here next week, and I'm sure	4	Q. Oh, I'm sorry.
5	that's what the debate will continue on.	5	MS. GLYNN:
6	There's parts of this case I like and parts I	6	Q. That's fine. So we'll enter that as
7	don't like as well.	7	Information Item No. 1, please.
8 N	MR. JOHNSON:	8	MR. JOHNSON:
9	Q. Pardon me?	9	Q. Thank you. You're familiar with this
10 N	MR. LUDLOW:	10	document, Mr. Ludlow?
11	A. That's correct.	11	MR. LUDLOW:
12 N	MR. JOHNSON:	12	A. Yes, I am.
13	Q. I didn't hear the last part. There's parts	13	MR. JOHNSON:
14	you -	14	Q. Okay. What was the purpose of this document?
15 N	MR. LUDLOW:	15	MR. LUDLOW:
16	A. My point was, as we put this case together,	16	A. It's a media release that we issue to all
17	there's a lot of debate in the case around	17	media outlets in Newfoundland and Labrador
18	operating expense and where we're moving and	18	announcing that we are filing or have filed a
19	you know, when I look at this, I rely totally	19	2013 general rate application effective
20	on my experts as I come forward with this	20	September the 4th as we were ordered to do by
21	number.	21	this Board, and it would lay out the various
22 N	MR. JOHNSON:	22	1
23	Q. Did it surprise you at all that these two	23	MR. JOHNSON:
24	people that Newfoundland Power hired happen to	24	•
25	pitch on the same number which would be well	25	release is that it you know, it talks to
	Page 50		Page 52
1	in excess of what the highest utility in the	1	commitment of investing in rural areas. It
2	country is getting?	2	talks to energy supply costs. It talks to the
3 N	MR. LUDLOW:	3	amount of money that's been invested over the
4	A. No, not really. I think it's a matter of	4	past five years of 350 million, and you
5	consistency. How an expert looks at	5	E
6	something, I would be greatly concerned if	6	
7	they were multiple basis points apart. That's	7	1
8	the way I'd look at experts. I look for	8	
9	consistency in where they're going.	9	11
1	MR. JOHNSON:	10	
11	Q. I think as you acknowledged in your opening	11	1 5
12	that the key issue in this case is the cost of	12	,
13	equity issue and in the letter which	13	
14	accompanied your application to the Board, it		MR. LUDLOW:
15	was described as a central issue of the	15	1
16	application, you'd agree with that, and	16	
17	yesterday I sent to you two documents and	17	1
18	you'll recall that I did the same thing last	18 19	11
19	time. I sent you your company's media release		11
20 21	and I sent you, as well, the Power Connection document that you sent to customers in the	20 21	
	month following the filing of the general rate		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1			
22		22	
1	application and if we could bring up the media release first.	22 23 24	the additional increase to residential

down into the various areas of supply, return

25 MS. GLYNN:

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and also the other operating costs. Those	talking about, which is similar to the media
2 that wish to have additional detail down to	2 release.
3 the decimal point or the levels, and I'm not	3 MR. JOHNSON:
demeaning your point there, there's a direct	4 Q. Okay. So essentially, the customer who you
5 link for the full application on our website	5 communicated with in October is not really
6 which is still there, still live.	6 told anything different than what you sent out
7 MR. JOHNSON:	to the media previously in relation to what
8 Q. Would you not at least concede that the	8 the central issue is in the case?
9 there's no mention obviously of what the	9 MR. LUDLOW:
return on equity is and there's certainly no	10 A. Mr. Chairman, I'm going to take a little bit
mention that it's going to put you at the	of different tact here than the Consumer
highest in the country, correct?	Advocate is putting forward because as I look
13 MR. LUDLOW:	at that, I would agree to the fact that the
14 A. There is no mention of the number, but there	actual number is not included into the Power
is a mention here about establishing a fair	15 Connection or into the media release.
and reasonable return, which is the central	However, what we did decide, and there's a lot
case or one of the key points of this hearing,	of thought goes into this, our customers are
one of the three.	interested in price, rate increases. Do we go
19 MR. JOHNSON:	with the average or do we directly point out
20 Q. Did you make it any clearer in your Power	what are the impacts on the different rate
21 Connection? So maybe we could turn to the	classes? And that's what we sent to our
22 next document.	customers here. We laid out the various
23 MS. GLYNN:	proposals in the case. They will be argued
Q. And that would be entered as Information Item	and that's what we're here for today. But we
25 No. 2.	25 felt that it was essential that we put out the
Page 54	Page 56
1 (10:45 a.m.)	impact that the bottom line on the bill of our
2 MR. JOHNSON:	customers will be highly clarified for them
3 Q. And this is a document dated October 2012 that	and that's what we put out here.
4 was sent out to all your customers.	4 MR. JOHNSON:
5 MR. LUDLOW:	5 Q. I'm not quibbling with the fact that you put
6 A. Correct. This is an attachment, both	6 the bottom line in there in terms of the
7 electronically and paper, that we would have	customer impact. What I'm quibbling with is
sent to all 250,000 customers.	8 why in the world why in your covering
9 MR. JOHNSON:	9 letter to the Board, you say cost of equity is
10 Q. And you'll confirm for me that there is no	a central issue, but you don't say it to
direct mention here at all to your customers	customers and you don't say it to the media?
of what your proposal is for the return for	That's the simple question I have for you.
the company or the company's profit, right?	13 MR. LUDLOW:
14 MR. LUDLOW:	14 A. But we have said just that, cost of equity and
15 A. I'm missing your point. Are you asking me if	a fair return is a point of this and a central
16 10.4 is in here?	point of this hearing.
17 MR. JOHNSON:	17 MR. JOHNSON:
18 Q. I'm asking you well, I'm asking you that	18 Q. Now you made reference to the weather
question. It's not in there, is it?	conditions of Newfoundland and Labrador and
20 MR. LUDLOW:	just to be clear, I understand that the events
21 A. What's not in here?	of 2010, when we had the storm there was
22 MR. JOHNSON:	two storms, was it not? There was an ice
23 Q. Well, the 10.4.	23 storm and then there was Igor?
24 MR. LUDLOW:	24 MR. LUDLOW:
25 A. Fair and reasonable return is what we're	25 A. Correct. There was a March ice storm that
	1

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1	Page 57		Page 59
1	impacted the Bonavista and probably the	1	that, by the way, Mr. Smith will be more than
1	Bonavista North and as well down through	2	happy to take you through. As we went through
1	Grate's Cove area and then September 21st,	3	Igor, as I said in my chief, we were looking
	4 Hurricane Igor decided to bless us with its	4	at a five-day period from Tuesday to Saturday
	5 appearance.	5	and just that area alone cost an additional, I
1	6 MR. JOHNSON:	6	would suggest in the range of 1.8 million
1	7 Q. Right, indeed. And the ice storm that we're	7	operating dollars.
1	talking about, that was the worst storm in 25	8	So, we're now at September. What have we
1	9 years, I take it. I think that's what your	9	got left? We're running in this year, sales
1	10 materials disclosed.	10	were in decent shape. We've also got four
1	11 MR. LUDLOW:	11	months to readjust and manage and bring in
1	12 A. The ice storm?	12	this company at a reasonable financial
1	13 MR. JOHNSON:	13	condition. So what we decided to do is rather
1	14 Q. Yes.	14	than come before this Board for a deferral, we
1	15 MR. LUDLOW:	15	said: look, we're in such condition, we can
1	16 A. It may be. Every ice storm I just I	16	try it. It means that some work will not get
1	don't know where that reference is. If you	17	done because of sheer resource limitations,
1	can show me, I'd appreciate it.	18	both capital and operating. Can we push, can
1	19 MR. JOHNSON:	19	we push for three or four months? So that's
1	20 Q. Okay. Maybe I'll come back to it.	20	what we did and we pushed them over into
1	21 MR. LUDLOW:	21	another year. We took the 1.8 and basically
1	22 A. It was a bad ice storm.	22	took it on rather than coming before this
1	23 MR. JOHNSON:	23	Board. And that's the basis. It's a
1	Q. Indeed. But in any event, it didn't keep	24	combination of good luck, good management
	Newfoundland Power from earning its allowed	25	and by the way, I'd put the management of that
	Page 58		Page 60
1	return, did it?	1	
1	2 MR. LUDLOW:	2	the military showed up, I might add, Mr.
1	3 A. Are you referring to the ice storm or both	3	Chairman, and we were complete the day they
1	4 storms or the year?	4	showed up. That's what we're here for, is to
1	5 MR. JOHNSON:	5	keep those lights running. By the time we got
1	6 Q. Both storms. Let's say the ice storm and	6	past that Saturday, we then started to kick in
1	7 Igor.	7	gear and say: how do we do this without
1	8 MR. LUDLOW:	8	additional cost onto the customer? That's how
1	9 A. Okay. Take us back to 2010 for a minute.	9	we managed it. That's how we got through
1	March ice storm, an ice storm by its very	10	2010.
- 1	nature and again, I'm hoping this is not	11	MR. JOHNSON:
-	what's going to happen this weekend, but we'll	12	Q. And so to answer my question, you made your
	see what happens. An ice storm by its nature	13	allowed return in 2010?
	has a tendency to be capital intensive, broken		
	15 males that there of demands and an arrival	14	MR. LUDLOW:
	poles, that type of damage, whereas in a	14 15	
	hurricane and a wind storm, combined with rain	15	
		15	A. We did so. MR. JOHNSON:
	hurricane and a wind storm, combined with rain	15 16	A. We did so. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Notwithstanding an event that happened late in
	hurricane and a wind storm, combined with rain that hit with Igor and Igor by far was one	15 16 17 18	A. We did so. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Notwithstanding an event that happened late in
	hurricane and a wind storm, combined with rain that hit with Igor and Igor by far was one of the worst storms we've had in multiple	15 16 17 18	A. We did so. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Notwithstanding an event that happened late in 2010 that you didn't plan for? MR. LUDLOW:
	hurricane and a wind storm, combined with rain that hit with Igor and Igor by far was one of the worst storms we've had in multiple decades has a tendency to more drive towards the operating conditions of the company, trees, vegetation, response, those	15 16 17 18 19	A. We did so. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Notwithstanding an event that happened late in 2010 that you didn't plan for? MR. LUDLOW: A. It happened in September. Had that been in
	hurricane and a wind storm, combined with rain that hit with Igor and Igor by far was one of the worst storms we've had in multiple decades has a tendency to more drive towards the operating conditions of the	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. We did so. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Notwithstanding an event that happened late in 2010 that you didn't plan for? MR. LUDLOW: A. It happened in September. Had that been in
	hurricane and a wind storm, combined with rain that hit with Igor and Igor by far was one of the worst storms we've had in multiple decades has a tendency to more drive towards the operating conditions of the company, trees, vegetation, response, those	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. We did so. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Notwithstanding an event that happened late in 2010 that you didn't plan for? MR. LUDLOW: A. It happened in September. Had that been in December, it would be a different story.

25

I guess.

December, which are more operating intensive,

and there was some operating conditions or

operating funds off that. The details of

24

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1 MR. LUDLOW:	States is there's been no change over the past
2 A. Mr. Chair, the way the weather conditions here 2	80 years.
	LUDLOW:
	I can't quite go back that far, Mr. Chairman,
5 like today, this has a tendency, this could 5	but I can go back 35 and I've seen more
6 blow up into ice, wind, snow. I can handle 6	hurricanes in the last ten than I did in the
7 wind. I can handle snow. I just can't handle 7	previous 20.
-	IRMAN:
	. I'll send you an e-mail.
	JOHNSON:
	. I just want to move off and perhaps we'll
12 Q. And I guess, you know, the tropical storms,	revisit some other areas after the break, but
they happen up and down the Eastern Seaboard. 13	just to start a new theme for a moment. I
They hit Nova Scotia. They hit PEI. They hit	want to bring you to CA-NP-440.
	LUDLOW:
	. Yes.
·	JOHNSON:
	. And I raise this in connection with the
Hurricane Earl by the way. I don't take much 19	incentive targets. This obviously shows the
pleasure in that one, I might add, Mr. 20	2012 salary policy and incentive targets for
Chairman, but it blew up and blew up through 21	the executives and managers, right?
	LUDLOW:
	. That is correct.
•	JOHNSON:
1	. Okay. And in addition to the base salaries
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1 MR. JOHNSON:	that we're seeing there for yourself and
2 Q. I hope Earl doesn't fizzle out.	executives and managers, there's obviously a
3 CHAIRMAN: 3	column there that allows incentive pay on top
4 Q. You mean more hurricanes are becoming a 4	of that. So in your case, it would be 50
5 regular - 5	percent of your base salary of 400 and so you
6 MR. LUDLOW:	could get another 200 by incentive pay,
7 A. Seems to be moving that way. In the last five 7	correct?
1	LUDLOW:
	. Not 100 percent correct. Basically, the
10 MR. JOHNSON:	incentive target is 50 percent. There is a
11 Q. But they're not unique to Newfoundland?	band around that that could increase
12 MR. LUDLOW: 12	above the 50 percent, but there's only 50
13 A. I agree with you.	percent in rates to the customer.
	JOHNSON:
15 Q. Right. 15 Q.	. Okay. Now these incentive target amounts for
16 CHAIRMAN: 16	executives and managers, these require, do
17 Q. But evidence worldwide, that's not the case.	they not, the meeting of both individual
18 I'm not going to argue here with you guys, but 18	targets as well as corporate targets, right?
19 - 19 MR.	LUDLOW:
20 MR. LUDLOW: 20 A.	. That is correct.
21 A. Certainly it seems to be what's happening in 21 MR.	JOHNSON:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. Okay. So not only does the company have to
23 to Newfoundland.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	perform, but the individual executives have to
24 CHAIRMAN: 24 25 Q. The hurricane intensification in the United 25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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subject to check, I know you don't have a	payouts to the president, the vice-presidents
2 calculator and I don't want you to do that,	and the managers, we know that more than 100
but by my calculation, just to know what we're	3 percent target is met, correct?
4 talking about, if 100 percent of the corporate	4 MR. LUDLOW:
5 and individual targets are met, then a total	5 A. Correct.
of \$474,000 in incentive target payments will	6 MR. JOHNSON:
be paid to the executive members in 2012. Do	7 Q. Okay. Now and we are in agreement that in
8 you accept that, for argument purposes? And	8 forecast years 2013 and 2014 that it's
9 if I'm wrong that can be corrected on the	9 reasonable to expect that at least 100 percent
10 record.	of the targets will be achieved and in fact,
11 MR. LUDLOW:	your GRA filing is premised on 100 percent
12 A. I have no idea where your calculation show	being met for the company and the executives
me how tell me how you're doing your	and managers. Is that correct?
14 calculation and I'll agree with your	14 MR. LUDLOW:
15 methodology.	15 A. That's correct.
16 MR. JOHNSON:	16 (10:45 a.m.)
17 Q. I'm taking the base salaries and then I'm	17 MR. JOHNSON:
taking the incentive target percentages in the	18 Q. In terms of the revenue requirement?
right-hand column and then I'm adding those up	19 MR. LUDLOW:
to come to about 474.	20 A. Okay.
21 MR. LUDLOW:	21 MR. JOHNSON:
22 A. I'll agree with the methodology.	22 Q. And we know, we alluded to the fact that
23 MR. JOHNSON:	anything over 100 percent, that's non-
24 Q. And similar methodology is applied when I look	regulated and the Board has said anything over
at the managers and as a group, again subject	25 100, that's non-regulated. We understand that
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to check, when I do that, I come to \$200,970.	1 from P.U. 19, right, (2003).
Now if we look for a moment at 449, what we	2 MR. LUDLOW:
have here is a table from 2004 to 2011 which	3 A. Yes.
4 sets out the non-regulated STI payouts. Now	4 MR. JOHNSON:
5 the non-regulated, so that would mean if you -	5 Q. Not necessarily okay. Now if I could just
6 - if the company and the executives went above	6 go to the corporate targets for a moment by
7 target, the shareholder picks up those costs	bringing you back to 443, Mr. Ludlow, and in
8 and pays it, not the rate holder not the	8 particular, page three of four. And I just
9 rate payer, right?	9 want to look at Table Table 5 has to do
10 MR. LUDLOW:	with the corporate targets for 2012, okay. So
11 A. Correct.	we see the category of reliability and there
12 MR. JOHNSON:	is a specific measure that's required to be
Q. Okay. And if we look at that period, I guess	met for SAIDI at 2.58 and that's given a 15
we can deduce that over that period, the	percent weighting and we see customer
president, yourself well, and your	satisfaction which has two measures, being
predecessor, and at least some of the vice-	percentage of customer satisfied first call
presidents and at least some of the managers	resolution, that's given a weighting of 7. 5
obtained STI payments in excess of 100 percent	percent each, and then we have safety, the all
that the customer pays for, right?	injury frequency rate which again we have to
20 MR. LUDLOW:	meet 1.56 incidents for number and it's 15
A. Make sure I've got your point. Would you	percent weighting, and then financial as a
22 repeat it, please?	total is controllable operating cost per
23 MR. JOHNSON:	customer which is given a 20 percent weight
24 Q. Sure. By merit of the fact that we know that	and then earnings which is given a 35 percent
over those years there were non-regulated	25 weight. So out of the corporate targets for

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1 2012, the earnings get the biggest weight,	1	is I'm running a fairly tight ship right now
2 right?	2	with three vice-presidents, down from numbers
3 MR. LUDLOW:	3	that were much higher in the past. So, I
4 A. The earnings receives 35. Financial receive	4	decided upon looking at incumbents,
5 55. That point I would agree.	5	contribution and impact, to take a
6 MR. JOHNSON:	6	recommendation to the governance committee of
7 Q. Yes, the 55 includes the 20 for controllable	7	reducing the personal component or the
8 operating.	8	corporate component and raising the individual
9 MR. LUDLOW:	9	and bringing it on a 50/50 split for the vice-
10 A. Financial.	10	presidents and it was just a slight adjustment
11 MR. JOHNSON:	11	of five percent on mine from 75 to 70, 75/25
12 Q. Understand, okay. And that's pretty much in	12	to 70/30. And it was based upon where we are,
line with how the targets have operated over	13	the basis of our operation, and the
the last number of years?	14	contributions that three versus I guess at one
15 MR. LUDLOW:	15	point in the past could be as high as six or
16 A. Pretty much, yes.	16	seven executive members. So it was a personal
17 MR. JOHNSON:	17	thing, my professional judgment, that I
18 Q. Yeah, okay. So then so assuming that these	18	decided to take that forward on that basis,
corporate targets are met, I'd like to look at	19	Mr. Chairman.
20 the individual targets of the executive		OHNSON:
21 members and managers. So if we could go to		Okay. And just -
the personal targets at 451? And in		LUDLOW:
particular, we see at Table 1, this is the		Would you like me to explain the top one?
target percentage payouts, we see for the		OHNSON:
president and CEO, the previous target was 40	25 Q.	Sure.
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1 percent while the current target is 50 and		LUDLOW:
2 everybody has gone up from the previous targ	get 2 A.	I shouldn't be doing this, but I did it
3 to the current target. So we understand that.	3	anyway. The top adjustment was made as a
4 And in Table 2, we see that for the president	4	result of recommendation of the HAY consultant
5 and CEO, your corporate weighting was 75	5	that we've been using now for 20 years to
6 percent and your individual was 25 and that	6	bring us in line with the compensation policy
7 has had a slight change too. Can you explain	7	of the corporation, which is a 50th percentile
8 why that change took place?	8	of the Canadian industrial commercial, and it
9 MR. LUDLOW:	9	was felt that the change in targets should be
10 A. Okay. Are you asking me to explain both	10	made and that was a recommendation from HAY
changes or the second change?	11	and he had also went through the corporate
12 MR. JOHNSON:	12	governance and subsequently to the Board of
13 Q. The second change.	13	Directors.
14 MR. LUDLOW:	14 MR. J	OHNSON:
	ı	
15 A. Okay. Second change from the split between	n 15 Q.	Mr. Ludlow, if I could direct your attention
15 A. Okay. Second change from the split between corporate and personal, it was done as a	16	to 443 once more, and into the well into
15 A. Okay. Second change from the split between corporate and personal, it was done as a result let me explain the way it would	16 17	to 443 once more, and into the well into the document, about 15 or 16 pages in, gives
15 A. Okay. Second change from the split between corporate and personal, it was done as a result let me explain the way it would operate, first of all. For any change to be	16 17 18	to 443 once more, and into the well into the document, about 15 or 16 pages in, gives the 2012 short term incentive plan performance
15 A. Okay. Second change from the split between corporate and personal, it was done as a result let me explain the way it would operate, first of all. For any change to be made to this STI program, it's through our	16 17 18 19	to 443 once more, and into the well into the document, about 15 or 16 pages in, gives the 2012 short term incentive plan performance targets for yourself and the other members of
15 A. Okay. Second change from the split between corporate and personal, it was done as a result let me explain the way it would operate, first of all. For any change to be made to this STI program, it's through our Board of Directors upon recommendation from	16 17 18 19 om 20	to 443 once more, and into the well into the document, about 15 or 16 pages in, gives the 2012 short term incentive plan performance targets for yourself and the other members of the executive team, and indeed the managers.
15 A. Okay. Second change from the split between corporate and personal, it was done as a result let me explain the way it would operate, first of all. For any change to be made to this STI program, it's through our Board of Directors upon recommendation from our governance and HR committee. That would be compared to the strength of the split between the split betwee	16 17 18 19 om 20 1ld 21 MR. I	to 443 once more, and into the well into the document, about 15 or 16 pages in, gives the 2012 short term incentive plan performance targets for yourself and the other members of the executive team, and indeed the managers.
15 A. Okay. Second change from the split between corporate and personal, it was done as a result let me explain the way it would operate, first of all. For any change to be made to this STI program, it's through our Board of Directors upon recommendation from our governance and HR committee. That would go this one in particular would be a	16 17 18 19 om 20 1ld 21 MR. I 22 A.	to 443 once more, and into the well into the document, about 15 or 16 pages in, gives the 2012 short term incentive plan performance targets for yourself and the other members of the executive team, and indeed the managers. LUDLOW: 2012?
A. Okay. Second change from the split between corporate and personal, it was done as a result let me explain the way it would operate, first of all. For any change to be made to this STI program, it's through our Board of Directors upon recommendation from our governance and HR committee. That would go this one in particular would be a recommendation from me to the Board, to the	16 17 18 19 om 20 11d 21 MR. I 22 A. 23 MR. J	to 443 once more, and into the well into the document, about 15 or 16 pages in, gives the 2012 short term incentive plan performance targets for yourself and the other members of the executive team, and indeed the managers. LUDLOW: 2012?
15 A. Okay. Second change from the split between corporate and personal, it was done as a result let me explain the way it would operate, first of all. For any change to be made to this STI program, it's through our Board of Directors upon recommendation from our governance and HR committee. That would go this one in particular would be a	16 17 18 19 om 20 11d 21 MR. I 22 A. 23 MR. J	to 443 once more, and into the well into the document, about 15 or 16 pages in, gives the 2012 short term incentive plan performance targets for yourself and the other members of the executive team, and indeed the managers. LUDLOW: 2012?

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as I understand it, in terms of the financial	1 MR. LUDLOW:
2 results, particularly tied to the earnings,	2 A. Not directly. That is correct.
3 the only executives whose results are tied to	3 MR. JOHNSON:
4 earnings on a personal basis would be yours	4 Q. Okay. And in terms of the managers, they have
5 and Ms. Perry's. Is that correct?	5 a stake as well by virtue of the corporate
6 MR. LUDLOW:	6 target in the company's earnings as well,
7 A. Bear with me a minute. I haven't got them all	7 right?
8 committed to memory. That is correct.	8 MR. LUDLOW:
9 MR. JOHNSON:	9 A. Yes, they would.
10 Q. Okay. And one of the corporate targets that	10 MR. JOHNSON:
11 we saw previously was the that fell under a	11 Q. Yes, okay. And I guess, Mr. Ludlow, to come
financial target was controllable costs and	to the point, when we consider the matter of
there's nobody personally is impacted by the	earnings in the company and so for instance,
controllable costs other than through the	for 2012, if we look at yours, to achieve the
15 corporate target?	15 100 percent payout for financial results, it
16 MR. LUDLOW:	says subjective with minimum earnings of 31.
17 A. Not directly.	million and what does the subjective mean?
18 MR. JOHNSON:	18 MR. LUDLOW:
19 Q. Not directly.	19 A. The way that this would be presented to our
20 MR. LUDLOW:	governance committee is we would look at the
21 A. But everyone inclusively.	year and if it was just a slam dunk that 31. 5
22 MR. JOHNSON:	22 million fell out without effort, this combines
23 Q. Everyone inclusively by virtue of it being a	personal contribution. It involves what we've
24 corporate target?	had to do. If I want to go to Igor, let's go
25 MR. LUDLOW:	back there on the topic. Subjected in meeting
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1 A. Correct.	earnings means that there was a lot of work
2 MR. JOHNSON:	2 had to be done to manage the organization for
3 Q. Okay. So you have an individual stake through	
4 the STI in the company's earnings, but you	4 what we could to make things happen. So it's
5 don't have an individual stake in the	5 not just about a number falling out. It's
6 company's controllable costs and nor does Ms.	6 about a reflection on the year. It's about
7 Perry?	7 the effort and it's about did this group
8 MR. LUDLOW:	8 perform the way they should have been
9 A. I'm -	9 performing to get that number, not just
10 MR. JOHNSON:	10 happenstance.
11 Q. Let's put it this way -	11 MR. JOHNSON:
12 MR. LUDLOW:	12 Q. But if it's expressed as a minimum, can't you
13 A. I'm trying to answer your question and trying	say well, look, gee, I met the minimum?
to be helpful here.	14 MR. LUDLOW:
15 MR. JOHNSON:	15 A. You can say a lot of stuff, Mr. Johnson, but
Q. And I'm not putting it properly either, so	16 I'm going to tell you something, that when
17 I'll just back up.	this is presented and I have to debate on
18 MR. LUDLOW:	behalf of Ms. Perry or Mr. Alteen or Mr.
19 A. So we'll agree on that.	Smith, I can assure you when I look at this,
20 MR. JOHNSON:	the fact that it's 31 don't automatically mean
21 Q. We'll agree on that. What I'm asking you is	21 they get it. It means that without it they
in relation to your short term incentive plan	22 won't get it.
target, your individual targets, while it	23 MR. JOHNSON:
includes company earnings, does not include	Q. But in point of fact, say for 2013 and 2014,
controllable cost?	

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1	revenue requirement, that that target is met,	1	Q.	I'm easy to break as well.
2	2	2		RMAN:
3	MR. LUDLOW:	3	Q.	Let's break.
4	A. When we prepared the rate filing, the revenue	4	-	OHNSON:
5		5	Q.	Okay.
6		6	MS. G	GLYNN:
7	1 1	7	Q.	We'll come back in?
8	attainable. And that's the basis upon which	8	CHAII	RMAN:
9	we decided to include in our revenue	9	Q.	How long have we got?
10	requirement the 100 percent STI payment for	10	MS. G	SLYNN:
11	the executives and managers of Newfoundland	11	Q.	Half an hour.
12	Power. So we put the 100 percent in and	12	CHAII	RMAN:
13	that's the basis of it.	13	Q.	Half an hour.
14	MR. JOHNSON:	14	(11:1	5 a.m.)
15		15		(BREAK)
16	,	16	(11:4	7 a.m.)
17	J 1 J ,	17	CHAII	RMAN:
18	, and the second	18		I think we're back to you, Mr. Johnson.
19	MR. LUDLOW:	19		OHNSON:
20	•	20		Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Ludlow, in terms
	MR. JOHNSON:	21		of the earnings of Newfoundland Power, the
22		22		primary beneficiary of the earnings is the
23		23		shareholders of Newfoundland Power, not the
24	•	24		customer. Would you grant me that?
25	based on?	25	A.	No, I would not agree to that statement, Mr.
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1	MR. LUDLOW:	1		Chairman. I think there's a balance that
2	1	2		needs to be struck, particularly in the
3	\mathcal{E}	3		earnings, financial integrity. If we want to
4	1	4		take that and go to the operating conditions
5	*	5		that needs a focus to be brought, so I think
6	1	6		overall there is a balance in there.
7	,	7		I thought the question was very - called for a
	3 MR. JOHNSON:	8		very obvious reply, Mr. Ludlow, that
9		9		shareholder profit, that which turns into
10	•	10		dividends to go back to shareholders, while
11	1 2	11		there may be some aspect of benefit to
12	• •	12		customer in some sense, the primary
l	CHAIRMAN:	13		beneficiary of the earnings is that of the
14		14		shareholder, is it not?
15	E	15		There's no question that the financial
	MR. JOHNSON:	16		integrity or the earnings of the company go
17	11 8 1	17		back to the - obviously, the common equity
	S CHAIRMAN:	18		shareholders, yes, but in getting that and
19	•	19		creating that earnings is a separate issue.
l	MR. JOHNSON:	20		Yeah, but the primary beneficiary of the earnings would be the shareholders?
21	Q. I'm going to be wrapping up in about five	21		The dellers are seen

22

23 24

25

A. The dollars, yes.

Q. Yes, and I guess then you would have an

incentive, your executive team would have an

incentive to make the company's earnings as

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minutes on this one.

22

24

23 CHAIRMAN:

25 MR. JOHNSON:

Q. Okay.

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1		high as possible, right?	1	l MR	. JOHNSON:
2	A.	We would look at maximizing earnings in tandem	2	2 (Q. This witness has testified that the executives
3		with various other aspects of the company, and	3	3	have a stake in - and the managers have a
4		that includes customer service, reliability,	4	1	stake in the earnings of the company, and he's
5		safety, and all those factors and that's	5	5	testifying here that the Board has got to keep
6		effectively what's built into the STI Program.	6	5	in mind some sort of balance, which I'm sure
7		To maximize earnings, I can crater either one	7	7	the Board will, but I think it's material to
8		or the two of the others, and that is	8	3	know what it means to this witness and to the
9		unacceptable under any circumstances.	9)	executives and managers of Newfoundland Power
10	Q.	But your - but the incentive, nevertheless,	10)	in terms of their compensation if this Board
11		there is an incentive to make the company's	11	1	were to accede to what Newfoundland Power is
12		earnings higher, not lower? That's very	12	2	telling this Board it requires by way of a
13		clear, right?	13	3	return on equity, which is 10.4 percent. I
14	A.	The earnings of the company as laid out in the	14	1	think it is a perfectly legitimate question.
15		STI is set based on the allowed earnings as	15	5 KE	LLY, Q.C.:
16		laid out before this Board. The whole STI	16	5 (Q. And that tells me nothing more, Mr. Chairman,
17		Program that we're discussing basically should	17		than all the questions which have previously
18		ensure and will ensure earnings of a company -	18	3	been asked, and if my friend is looking for
19		I'm not going to sit here and say we should	19)	some piece of information which he has not
20		not make money, we make money. We look after	20)	asked, which I can't figure from the question,
21		the customers of this company, we also do our	21	1	then he should have put it in an RFI at the
22		best to keep the lights on under less than	22	2	appropriate time. I do not accept the
23		ideal circumstances. You put all that in the	23	3	undertaking.
24		pot, sound financial management is core to	24	4 CH	AIRMAN:
25		running a solid business under any	25	5 (Q. I think you're asking a what if question, is
		Page 82			Page 84
1		circumstances.	1	1	that what you're saying, if the Board agrees
2	Q.	And you've done all that without a 10.4	2	2	to the 10.5 percent ROE, what does that mean
3		percent return over the last few years,	3	3	to the compensation which will be paid to the
4		correct?	4	1	executives of Newfoundland Power. That is
5	A.	We have not earned 10.4 percent in many years.	5	5	your - that's the question?
6	Q.	And in terms of - just to get a sense of this,	6	5 MR	. JOHNSON:
7		Mr. Ludlow, would you be able to provide us by	7	7 (Q. That's the question.
8		way of an undertaking with what it would mean	8	3 CH	AIRMAN:
9		to yourselves and the executives and managers	9) (Q. And you're not agreeing to answer that
10		in terms of extra compensation if you were to	10)	question?
11		be allowed the 10.4 percent return on equity	11	l KEI	LLY, Q.C.:
12		by this Board? Would you provide that in an	12	2 (Q. We have already answered a whole series of
13		undertaking?	13	3	questions which effectively encompass that
14	KELL	LY, Q.C.:	14	1	question, and if my friend was looking for
15	Q.	We've answered numerous requests for	15	5	something more -
16		information on the STI Program, all of which	16	6 CH	AIRMAN:
17		are based upon the company's application,	17	7 (Q. I think I'm going to turn it over to our
18		which is 10.4 percent built into it. So I	18	3	solicitors to - do you have any insight into
19		have no idea what precisely this request would	19)	this?
20		be, so I'm not agreeing to an undertaking of	20) GRI	EENE, Q.C.:
21		that, especially when that 10.4 percent has	21	1 (Q. Yes, Mr. Chair. My name is Maureen Greene,
22		been built into it. We've been through a	22	2	and I am Board Hearing Counsel. I wasn't
23		rigorous program of answering RFI's on what	23	3	introduced before, but I believe most people
۱ - ۱		at a state of the	ا ما		

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25 CHAIRMAN:

in the room know who I am.

accept the undertaking.

the current application is. No, I do not

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1	Q. That was grievous omission.	1	Q.	And you want to know what that amount is?
2	GREENE, Q.C.:	2	MR. J	OHNSON:
3	Q. As I said, I'm sure most people know who I am.	3	Q.	That's right.
4	With respect to the request, the request, and	4	KELL	.Y, Q.C.:
5	the objection, as I understand the request,	5	Q.	The revenue stream that's put forward already
6	the Chair has properly summarized what the	6		includes the 10.4 percent. That's already in
7	information requested by the consumer advocate	7		the revenue stream. It's there. That's the
8	is. The objection, as I understand it from	8		problem I'm having. What is the question
9	Mr. Kelly, is that it's too late, it should	9		precisely?
10	have been asked in an RFI process. I don't	10	MR. J	OHNSON:
11	believe that particular question in that was	11	Q.	Well, we could certainly get at the difference
12	asked in the RFI process, we cannot turn to	12		between what's currently there versus what the
13	the record and see if that particular piece of	13		10.4 would mean.
14	information isolated. I would point out for	14	KELL	.Y, Q.C.:
15	the Commissioners that from time to time	15	Q.	Well, now we're asking another question.
16	during the hearing process it does arise that	16		That's the problem I've got with this whole
17	new information is requested and undertakings	17		process. If you start giving loose
18	are given, so I don't - with respect to the	18		undertakings, then the company is off trying
19	objection that it's simply too late in the	19		to figure out what the heck the question
20	process, I would point out to the	20		means. So if my friend has a specific written
21	Commissioners that in the past it has been a	21		question, he should put forward a specific
22	common practice for undertakings to be	22		written question that we can then take under
23	provided for answers to questions that arise	23		advisement.
24	during cross-examination. So unless Mr.	24	MR. J	OHNSON:
25	Kelly had some other basis for his objection-	25	Q.	Mr. Chairman, if it will bring clarity to it,
	Page 86			Page
1	KELLY, Q.C.:	1		I'd be happy to devise the question and
1	O. I do not agree that it is new information	1 2		present it to the Roard for the Roard's

present it to the Board for the Board's 2

3 consideration.

4 GREENE, O.C.:

Q. Mr. Chair, the consumer advocate has agreed to 5 do that, and that is fine for moving this 6 7 process forward, but again for the future part of the hearing, as long as the question is 8 very clear, it has not been the practice in 9

the past to require written questions before 10

11 undertakings are given during the examination

12 of witnesses, but we have agreed for this 13 particular one to move forward in this way.

14 KELLY, Q.C.:

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24 25 Q. I don't want to get into an argument with Board Hearing Counsel, but there have always been in terms of undertakings, Mr. Chairman, two factors. One, clarity is required, and two, necessity and reasonableness to assist the Board is required. So the simple basis which Ms. Greene may suggest that if a question is proposed, that some undertaking therefore automatically follows, I don't accept that proposition because that would

turn hearings into endless undertakings which

Q. I do not agree that it is new information.

3 That's the fundamental objection.

4 GREENE, O.C.:

Q. Well, if that's the case, can you point to the 5 RFI where that answer is. 6

7 KELLY, Q.C.:

Q. I can't point to the RFI because there's no 8 precision in even what this undertaking is 9 that we are being asked to answer. If my 10 11 friend wants to put this forward, the first thing he should do is commit it to a specific 12 13 written request as to what the undertaking is 14 that he's looking for.

15 CHAIR:

Q. Presumably, Mr. Johnson is saying that if we 16 17 allowed it, it would be an additional revenue 18 stream, and you're saying that this revenue 19 stream would fall directly to - all other considerations aside, it would fall to 20 21 corporate compensation, is that what you're saying? 22

23 MR. JOHNSON:

24 o. Yes.

25 CHAIRMAN:

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is not appropriate, and that's never been the	1	We can get some, but not a lot. Now we're
2 practice in the 15 odd years that I've been	2	into the apprenticeship programs. So, you
here. Now I don't wish to engage in argument	3	know, our complement is changing slightly
4 on that. We can move forward.	4	because of workforce changes that's happened.
5 GREENE, Q.C.:	5	The workload is changing as well in St.
6 Q. I don't either, and I don't want to delay the	6	John's as it is coming down and up in other
7 process. I do agree that obviously it has to	7	areas - up here, sorry, down in other areas.
be relevant to matters before the Board, and	8	So overall our ability to look forward and to
9 it also has to be a clear question. I think	9	forecast, we're always at that on a regular
10 for the -	10	basis.
11 CHAIRMAN:		In terms of the challenges of obtaining
12 Q. I mean, it shouldn't be hard to generate a	12	skilled workers that everybody is finding, I
number with the - say, the current ROE, and	13	guess that's a reflection of the economy. How
assuming 10.5 or whatever it is, that number	14	would you describe the local economy, would
should be very - that shouldn't be hard to	15	you consider it strong from your perspective
find that number. I think that's basically	16	where you sit?
		I would look at the Newfoundland economy in
the number that Mr. Johnson is looking for. 18 KELLY, Q.C.:	17 A.	total as being strong in many pockets, and
19 Q. And is that for total executive compensation	19	when I say that, I would say when I look at
20 or -	20	the developments in Labrador, Vale in Long
21 CHAIRMAN:	21	Harbour, or Hebron, and the oil industry in
22 Q. Well, you better ask him that. I'm just	22	general and you can see the bustle around the
23 trying to -	23	city here, but that's contrasted very heavily
24 KELLY, Q.C.:	24	as you move into a lot of what I would call
125 O. Well, that's my problem. That's why you got	25	the emaller areas of this province. So the
25 Q. Well, that's my problem. That's why you got	23	the smaller areas of this province. So the
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1 2		Page 92 economy of the province in total today is
Page 90		Page 92
Page 90 1 to have clarity in the question. I think we	1	Page 92 economy of the province in total today is
Page 90 1 to have clarity in the question. I think we 2 should move on and have the question put into	1 2 3	Page 92 economy of the province in total today is strong. In the foreseeable future, there will
Page 90 to have clarity in the question. I think we should move on and have the question put into some written form.	1 2 3 4 (12:0	Page 92 economy of the province in total today is strong. In the foreseeable future, there will continue to be challenges.
Page 90 1 to have clarity in the question. I think we 2 should move on and have the question put into 3 some written form. 4 MR. JOHNSON:	1 2 3 4 (12:0	Page 92 economy of the province in total today is strong. In the foreseeable future, there will continue to be challenges.
Page 90 1 to have clarity in the question. I think we 2 should move on and have the question put into 3 some written form. 4 MR. JOHNSON: 5 Q. I'll provide the clarity, Mr. Chairman.	1 2 3 4 (12:0 5 Q.	Page 92 economy of the province in total today is strong. In the foreseeable future, there will continue to be challenges. 90 p.m.) In terms of - I guess, looking at it from the
Page 90 1 to have clarity in the question. I think we 2 should move on and have the question put into 3 some written form. 4 MR. JOHNSON: 5 Q. I'll provide the clarity, Mr. Chairman. 6 CHAIRMAN:	1 2 3 4 (12:0 5 Q.	Page 92 economy of the province in total today is strong. In the foreseeable future, there will continue to be challenges. 00 p.m.) In terms of - I guess, looking at it from the point of view of your customer growth since
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		Page 93
1	Q.	And the workers coming in, what are you seeing
2		in that regard? You mentioned you're seeing
3		the workers coming in. On projects and
4		things?
5	A.	When I say I see them coming in, I'm reading
6		newspapers and seeing what I see in the local

newspapers, and seeing what I see in the local 7 economy, it would be primarily the larger 8 centres again, driven around major projects is 9 what I'm hearing, and what I do envision or 10 see, it's not that I can write numbers to it or quote actual details. There are some 11 12 coming in, but as I look to 2017 to 2030 - now 13 I rely pretty heavily again back on long haul forecasters, and even short to medium term 14 15 I can comment that the forecasters. 16 population is forecast to decline substantially by late 1920s - er, 1920s, you 17 know, 2030, and combine that with the dynamics 18 19 and the demographics within that population is changing a lot as well, both on shift and age. 20 Huge things happening out there right now. 21 22 Q. In terms of the concentration of your reach 23 for electricity into the market, it's basically around 9 out of 10 new construction 24

that.

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- Q. Just to clarify, that's the 90 percent?
- 3 A. Yes.
 - Q. All right. I want to ask you a question and this goes back to the introduction. Because cost of capital is so central here, Mr. Ludlow, as I pointed out in my introduction, the Board's comments from PU-43 where they talked about the fact that it's not enough that the chosen comparables be the best available you heard that introduction, and they noted, you know, that nearly on every indicator the Board noted the overwhelming evidence of the lack of balance, as it was clear on almost every measure Newfoundland Power would have to be considered less risky than the US comparables. Can I ask you, you
 - that?

 A. I don't have a whole lot that I can add to that commentary. You know, we took the Board's order, we look at it, we read it, and we apply it. There's not a lot of explanation

findings in that regard? Can you expand on

know, were you concerned, are you concerned as

the CEO of Newfoundland Power by the Board's

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or broadening that I can add at this point.

where is the other 1 out of the 10 ending up,
on the oil furnace, wood stove in a new house
it's harder to think that they rely fully on
that, but what are you - what's your sense of
that?

go with electric for heat, I take it, and

- A. My sense is that a lot of new homes are 6 7 heading towards, unless it's - I'll use the 8 term approximately 90 percent. The balance 9 are still heading towards oil, some propane, still heading a little bit of wood/oil 10 11 combinations is happening out there, and 12 that's roughly how I would see it, Mr. 13 Johnson.
- Q. Your 90 percent, what are you counting as the 90 percent? In terms of the new customer, is that the customers who's relying on you for heating load?
- A. When I look at new customers, when I say I 18 19 said earlier that we have roughly 5,000 plus gross new connections. In there you've got 20 everything from garages, and there might be 21 22 power supplied boxes for, I don't know, 23 Rogers, Aliant, and what have you, but the 24 majority of the homes would be relying on us 25 for heating supply. There's no question about

- Q. Were any steps taken for the purpose of this rate application to ensure that the Board's concerns were addressed in relation to that key finding in its last decision?
- A. Can you just explain that a little further, what the key finding and what your question is, please?
 - Q. Well, I view it as a pretty key finding that first of all it's not enough to just - it's not enough to say that the comparables are the best available, and that if the data is to be relied on, it must be shown to be a reasonable proxy or that reasonable adjustments can be made to account for the differences, and then the Board noted that the evidence showed that on balance the US comparables - on balance, the Board noted that the overwhelming evidence was of a lack of balance as it was clear on almost every measure Newfoundland Power would have to be considered less risky than the US comparables. So that was the chief concern, and my question, did you or your team take any steps to ensure that the Board's concern was met for the purpose of this rate application?

Jai	nuar	y 10, 2013 Multi	-Pag	e	NL Power Inc.'s General Rate Application
		Page 97			Page 99
1	A.	Mr. Chairman, the whole area of cost of	1		reality, it's something I've got to deal with
2		capital and comparators is something that once	2		and I'm trying to stay focussed on what I'm
3		we get into the details and what I would call	3		doing here today while I'm wondering whether
4		the specifics of risk, in my opinion it would	4		Burin is going to stay on tonight. That is a
5		be much better dealt with with our expert	5		reality of my business. That operating
6		evidence, experts when they come by.	6		conditions is key. So when I look at the
7		Similarly, Ms. Perry may be able to add some	7		various components of our business and a
8		basis to this, but it would be much more	8		business risk profile, business risk
9		helpful than what I can add to this discussion	9		regulatory and financial, yeah, I would put us
10		at this time.	10		in the average risk category. That's how I
11	Q.	Well, are you aware of any instruction from	11		would see us.
12		either yourself or your executive team to cost	12	Q.	Okay, now if you could answer my question, and
13		of capital witnesses in terms of being	13		that would be do you believe it would be
14		responsive to what the Board's concerns were	14		reasonable for Newfoundland Power to ask for a
15		that I just addressed with you?	15		cost of capital in relation to companies that
16	A.	I did not instruct our expert witnesses to	16		would be on nearly every measure more risk
17		make change, pro or con, on any of the basis	17		than Newfoundland Power? Would that be
18		of numbers. We basically engage expert	18		reasonable to you?
19		witnesses. They are provided with the	19	A.	The premise for the question, I think would be
20		information on our business and to put forward	20		better addressed to other individuals. From
21		the testimony that you have seen here today.	21		my perspective, I don't know all the pieces of
22	Q.	Would you believe, Mr. Ludlow, from sitting in	22		all those other businesses. When we look at
23		the customer's perspective that it would be	23		an average risk utility, then I would suggest
24		fair for Newfoundland Power for cost of	24		if we're average risk, we should be treated as
25		capital purposes to compare itself to	25		average risk. That's the way I would see it.
		Page 98			Page 100
1		companies that would on nearly every measure	1	Q.	So anything about these companies in your
2		more risky than Newfoundland Power? Would	2		expert sample, essentially you have to rely
3		that be fair to you?	3		totally on what your experts are telling you?
4	A.	Mr. Chairman, this is where I get a little	4	A.	Mr. Chairman, we brought in expert witnesses

Chairman, this is where I get a little 5 confused. I have worked in a lot of 6 businesses across this country, and in 7 particular as I look at the Canadian 8 environment, and I'll go there for a minute, 9 we know where Newfoundland Power - we talked 10 about business risk, regulatory risk, and we 11 look at the financial risk. You put all that 12 in a pot and I think it's been clear, clear 13 from this Board that we remain an average 14 regulatory risk - average risk utility. Now 15 we can go out and we can look at other 16 businesses, and I've work in them, and they 17 will have pros and cons. Some will have, as I 18 said earlier, a deferral account for storms.

They will not have an excess earnings account.

down. What I'm saying is when we get to that

average point, which I think is where we are -

I mean, I can tell you I can pull out things

that - look at the weather today, this is

So it's not a matter of me sitting here and

saying this one is better or less or up or

5 for a reason. They are experts. I have not had the privilege of working with hundreds of 6 7 different utilities or being around them. I know five. Now I can speak to that from a CEO 8 perspective, a Senior Vice President's 9 perspective, and a Vice President of 10 11 Engineering and Operations. I look at the markets, I rely heavily on Ms. Perry, on her 12 13 recommendations and where we are, and then we go and get experts in the field, and that's 14 what we've done. That's what we will put 15 before this Board and are doing in this 16 17 hearing. 18

- Q. The five companies that you know the most about are the companies that you've been associated with either as a Director or an Executive or worked for generally with Fortis, I take it?
- A. Yes. 23

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24 Q. And those companies would be what, Mr. 25 Ludlow?

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- 1 A. They would be BC, Alberta, Ontario, Prince
- Edward Island. That's the four I would use.
- 3 Q. What BC one are you talking about?
- 4 A. I'm talking about the former West Kootenay
- 5 Power, which is now Fortis BC Electric.
- 6 (12:15 p.m.)
- 7 O. Okay, and how about Alberta? That would be
- 8 Fortis Alberta?
- 9 A. That would be Fortis Alberta.
- 10 O. And Ontario?
- 11 A. That would be Fortis Ontario.
- 12 Q. And PEI is the Maritime. Now you referred to
- financial risk. What do you mean by that, Mr.
- 14 Ludlow?

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- 15 A. Financial risk that I refer to would be the
 - structure, the financial structure, debt
- equity structure of the business.
- Q. And in terms of the debt equity structure of
- the business, what is the risk that you're
- 20 referring to?
- 21 A. The risk I refer to is we currently would run
- on a 45/55 debt equity equity debt split.
- So if that were to be reduced and we were to
- 24 dividend out substantive funds and increase
- 25 the debt equity ratio, now all of a sudden our
 - Page 102
 - fixed costs are implied. That basically is
- the financial risk area that I would look at,
- so the basis under which the detail of that,
- 4 Mr. Johnson, I think I would defer beyond that
- 5 point to Ms. Perry.
- 6 Q. But generally, your understanding of financial
- 7 risk would be the more debt and less equity in
- 8 the capital structure, the more financial
- 9 risk?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. So on that measure, you would have less
- financial risk than any other Fortis company
- in the country, would you not?
- 14 A. I'm not certain I would go as far as to say
- that I have the less risk. I would suggest to
- 16 you -
- 17 Q. Less financial risk?
- 18 A. I have 45 percent ratio, and as such we have
- strong regulatory support here in this
- province, and it's been reflective of the
- small size of our utility and that's been
- stated multiple times.
- 23 Q. But, Mr. Ludlow, I'm trying to focus on
- something. You mentioned financial risk and
- 25 then you tied financial risk to the amount of

- Page 103
- equity in your capital structure, and I take it that you wouldn't disagree with me that a
- 3 company that has higher common equity in its
 - financial structure is seen to have less
- 5 financial risk than one that has lower common
- 6 equity in its financial structure? We don't
 - disagree on that, do we?
- 8 A. I'm certainly not going to disagree, but what
- 9 I am going to say to you is you posed the
- question, or the question was posed, Mr. Chair, that we are one of the highest in
- 12 Canada.
 - Q. Well, let me put it this way. Your common
- equity component in your company's capital
- structure is the highest certainly of all the
- 16 Fortis companies, is it not?
- 17 A. I don't know the details of all the Fortis
- companies, Mr. Chair. I really don't.
- $\,$ 19 $\,$ Q. Could I refer you to the MDNA of Fortis, which
- 20 was filed as an information item, just so we
- can be confirmed on what the capital
- structures of the other Fortis companies are.
- 23 That would be -
- e 24 KELLY, Q.C.:
 - 5 Q. Mr. Chairman, the witness has already
 - indicated many of these questions would be

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- better posed to Ms. Perry, and I notice that
- the document that the witness (sic) proposes
- 4 now to put to Mr. Ludlow is one which was
- 5 provided for Ms. Perry's examination. So I
- 6 think we need to be fair to the witness as
- think we need to be fair to the withess a.
- 7 well.

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- 8 MR. JOHNSON:
- 9 Q. The witness worked for these companies and he
- was a Director of all of them, would that be right?
- 12 A. My role was that is not correct. I was the
- Vice President of Engineering for Fortis
 - Alberta, Senior Vice President in British
- 15 Columbia, and Vice President of Engineering
- and Operations for Maritime Electric.
- 17 Q. And you weren't a director of any of those companies?
- companies?

 19 A. I was a director of Maritime Electric, or am a
- 20 director of Maritime Electric, and a director
- of Fortis Ontario.
 - Q. You would be aware, would you not, that
 - Maritime Electric is 40 percent common equity?
 - A. I honestly don't know the number off the top.
 - If you wish, we can get it, and I'm sure it's

Page 101 - Page 104

			Page 105			Page 107
	1		in the somewhere. I just don't know what it	1		risk? Is that what you're saying?
	2		is.	2	A.	Mr. Chairman, it sounds like I'm getting
	3	Q.	Let's put it this way -	3		myself into an argument, and I don't mean to
	4	A.	Sorry, as a director, Mr. Chair, I don't know	4		be, okay. I'm agreeing that we have a higher
	5		all the - I can tell you the details and work	5		financial structure at the 45/55. If there
	6		with it, but I just don't have it at the top	6		are other implications within that financial
	7		of my -	7		risk, I just don't know what they are at this
	8	Q.	Let's put it this way, if the record will	8		point in time. If it's based solely on
	9		disclose, okay, that Newfoundland Power has	9		capital structure, from where I sit, as I said
	10		higher common equity in its capital structure	10		earlier, we are high at 45, high being not
	11		than any other Fortis company in Canada, would	11		relative to the others, but given the other
	12		that not mean that Newfoundland Power has less	12		parameters of us being a small utility, that I
	13		financial risk than any other Fortis company	13		would agree. With respect to what else are in
	14		in Canada?	14		the financial risk categories, I don't know
	15	A.	As I look at that question, on the surface I	15		what they are and I'm not basically an expert
	16		would be inclined to say yes, but before I'm	16		to talk about them.
	17		too definitive on that, I do want the input of	17	Q.	Now you are aware, Mr. Ludlow, that - I'll ask
	18		my CFO and that would be Ms. Perry, and that	18		you the question, I won't lead it. What
	19		question would be better directed in that	19		company does Newfoundland Power consider in
	20		direction. On the surface, I would say, yes.	20		Canada that it's comparable to?
	21	Q.	You're saying yes to what?	21	A.	What company? Utility, I assume you're
	22	A.	Your question.	22		referring to.
	23	Q.	So you're saying, yes, that Newfoundland Power	23	Q.	Yes, for cost of capital purposes.
	24		would seem to have less financial risk than	24	A.	That's an interesting question because as I
	25		the others, correct?	25		look at it, I would have to look across all
			Page 106			Page 108
	1	A.	Mr. Chairman, our equity stake is at 45	1		the variables. I would put us in, as I said
	2		percent. We said we've had strong regulatory	2		earlier, an average risk category, and what
	3		support on that side of the financial matrix.	3		other ones fall in that average risk category
	4		That's been very clear. I don't know what all	4		remains to be seen. Again that's a debate you
	5		the details are of the equity debt structure	5		can have. I can talk through all those
	6		of all the companies that I work on or have	6		various risk areas of business and so on with
	7		worked on, or if they've changed. If the	7		you. To put a peg on it, I don't think I can
	8		capital structure, the credit ratings and so	8		actually give you a company that I can compare
	9		on - I'm sure there are other items in there	9		myself to.
	10		that has financial risk implications, but from	10	Q.	Could be bring up PUB-NP-014. In this
	11		my perspective, I would be willing to say that	11		question, Board staff asked, "How does the
	12		the equity component that we have in	12		comparison of the allowed returns for other
	13		Newfoundland Power of 45 percent represents a	13		Canadian regulated utilities reconcile with
	14		strong regulatory support in this environment.	14		the position that Newfoundland Power is an
	15		Beyond that, I think our conversation would	15		average risk utility", and the answer is,
	16		probably be much more articulated by my CFO,	16		"Current allowed returns on equity for
	17		Ms. Perry.	17		Canadian regulated electric utilities range
	18	Q.	You cannot be - maybe you are saying this,	18		from a low of 8.75 percent, Alberta Electric
- 1	19		that as the CEO of Newfoundland Power, and as	19		Utilities, to a high of 9.90 percent, Fortis
- 1	20		a corporate director of one of the largest	20		BC. The utility with the current allowed
- 1	21		investor owned utility in Canada, that you	21		return on equity of 9.9 percent is Fortis BC.
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Fortis BC appears to Newfoundland Power to be

a comparable average risk utility". So does

that refresh your thinking on the subject?

A. I mean, it is what it is. I've just - if you

cannot agree that if your company, in fact,

has more common equity in its capital

structure than another company, that that does

not mean that your company has less financial

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January 10, 2013 Page 109 ask me directly to a question are Fortis BC Kelowna through to - across Boundary Country 1 1 utilities on an average risk basis, I would 2 2 and into Creston. agree with that. If I didn't, I wouldn't have Q. So they're much different than Newfoundland 3 3 4 4 Q. So the Fortis BC company, that's one that you A. That was the point I was making earlier, Mr. 5 5 Chairman. When we talk about average risk and 6 worked with? 6 we talk about business risk, working in Nelson 7 A. That is correct. 7 and down through Boundary Country, white cap Q. And Fortis BC is what sort of company, Mr. 8 8 on the lake was seen as a windy day. They Ludlow? 9 9 10 A. Fortis BC is a transmission, distribution, 10 have no idea around wind or ice. So the customer service, and they have some hydro operating conditions are different. They 11 11 production facilities. The electric utility basically have - their pole infrastructure are 12 12 portion of it does. nowhere near the stresses and strains we would 13 13 Q. And do you accept the proposition that go through. Their demographics, the mobility 14 14 Newfoundland Power is a poles and wires of their people, that's all different. 15 15 company, a transmission and distribution 16 16 Electric heating, that's different. So everything changes, and I guess that's the company? 17 17 point I'm making. A. With a small amount of generation, yes, I 18 18 Q. So could I ask you, do you believe that the would agree to that. 19 19 business risk for Fortis BC is higher than Q. But for purposes of, for instance, how Moody's 20 20 characterizes you, they say, look, we treat Newfoundland Power's, or equal, or lower? 21 21 them like a T & D, right? Are you aware of A. This whole discussion, Mr. Chairman, higher or 22 22 23 23 lower is irrelevant. We have to look at the that? A. By far the majority of our assets are in three parts. 24 24 distribution, roughly 9,000 kilometres, Q. No, I'm talking about business risk. 25 25 Page 110 another couple of thousand would be A. I understand, but what I'm saying is we have 1 1 transmission, and we would have roughly 28 2 2 3 small hydro and generating plants. So on the 3 balance, I would say, you know, the total of 4 4 our assets would be small on the generation 5 5 6 side. 6 7 Q. And would you not accept that transmission and 7 distribution are seen to have less, let's say, 8 8 9 business risk than an integrated utility, one 9 that's into both generation, transmission, and 10 10 11 distribution?

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to look at it even as we look at the business risk. As I look at our business risk components, I'll just run there for a little bit and then I'll go back to BC, I talk about the demographics, decline, and aging. That is reality, that's what we're into. We talk about weather and operating conditions. That's different, it's known, and it's changing. Cost flexibility; we're less than 10 percent or running about 10 percent ability to manage our operating cost now on total revenue streams. Our management ability is declining. We talk about Igor, that's continuing to decline, our ability to adjust and make short term movement. We also run on a single future supply, sole source. Now I'll go to BC. I moved out of BC about five years ago - no, it's not now, my goodness, seven years ago. So they have a plant, a utility that was designed by a mining company, Teck Cominco. It had large blocks of customers that were in areas of Kelowna, Osoyoos, and

down through the Okanagan. The plant, much

older. They have some generating plants.

A. Possibly so, yeah. I think I could go there,

each unique to their own, but, yeah, that's

considered a vertically integrated company,

company than we are. Fortis BC would also be

buying energy on the markets through an

integrated market system. So they operate

plants, but they don't generate all their own.

So they as well have a majority of

their service territories in the areas of

distribution and transmission out there in

Q. And in the case of Fortis BC, that would be

A. Fortis BC would also be a much different

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fair.

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1	1		Population, increasing, not decreasing.	1		would we say. I've already laid out the
1	2		Workforce, not an issue. So there's a whole	2		operating conditions or the business risk. I
1	3		lot of parameters. I'm not really in a	3		would look at market out there, pro and con,
1	4		position to say, yes or no, higher or lower.	4		whether they've got multiple suppliers.
1	5		I mean, if I look at all those factors, I know	5		That's not necessarily a good thing, not
1	6		I'm facing a lot of challenges in the next	6		necessarily a bad thing, but it's a different
1	7		four to five years. BC, as I speak to them	7		place to work. I do know that they have also
1	8		from time to time, anecdotally, their ability	8		worked in a PBR regime that didn't work so
1	9		to attract workers don't appear to be a big	9		well and they're rebuilding that company back
1	10		issue at this point. Their ability - their	10		from where it was in the mid 90s, early 2000s.
1	11		load, median load, buying on the market and	11		I look at the people, the dynamics, I see the
1	12		multiple sourcing, they don't seem to have	12		heating load different because of gas. So I
1	13		those issues, and that's all I can say, Mr.	13		guess the point that was being made as I look
1	14		Johnson. Maybe there are things, but I don't	14		here, there are so many variables that are
1	15		know them.	15		changing. There's no such thing as you take
1	16 (1	12:3	0 p.m.)	16		Newfoundland Power and say line it up
1	17	Q.	Do you have a sense as between - well, no,	17		perfectly against Fortis BC or Fortis Alberta,
1	18		I'll pass on this, actually. Mr. Ludlow,	18		but on a whole, when you bring all the factors
1	19		there's reference made to Fortis Alberta	19		together, the regulatory environment in
1	20		earning a return of 8.75 percent, and Fortis	20		British Columbia with the BCUC - it's again
1	21		Alberta, they're under service quality	21		fairly supportive, and when I look at where
1	22		standards, I take it? Are you aware of that?	22		the average risk from my perspective back
1	23	A.	I'm not familiar with the details, but I do	23		against BC, those are the factors, I think,
1	24		believe they are. There are some service -	24		that I would take in, Mr. Johnson.
1	25		Mr. Smith might be able to help you with those	25	Q.	Mr. Ludlow, I asked a recent RFI #682, having
İ			Page 114			Page 116
1	1		later on.	1		to do with your company's in depth workforce
1	2	0	Okay. In terms of PBR, for instance, do you	2		assessment. If we could bring that up.
1	3	Q.	know whether or not that would be expected to	3	Α	The number again, please?
1	4		subject you to at least a greater risk than a	4		682.
1	5		pure cost of service regime?	5	-	I'm sorry, I don't have the paper copy which I
1	6	Α.	I read the risk document out of Alberta, and	6		prefer to read by because -
1	7		when I was finished, I have no idea what the	7	O.	Yes, I understand.
1	8		answer was, whether it's riskier or not, to be	8		Thank you.
1	9		quite honest with you in Alberta. They've	9		Mr. Ludlow, I guess the question came from a
	10		just embarked on the PBR process, and the	10	۲.	reference in the annual report of Newfoundland
	11		details I don't know, and I honestly do not	11		Power, where it stated that, "In early 2011
1	12		know the pieces of it.	12		the company conducted an in depth workforce
		HAI	RMAN:	13		assessment in which we projected retirements
1	14		What's PBR?	14		for the next five years, reviewed workload
1	15	_	It's Performance Based Regulation.	15		plans, and identified human resource
- 1			OHNSON:	16		strategies to guide the company in the
- 1	17		I guess, if I could ask you, would you be able	17		future", and just tell us about how that
- 1	18		to encapsulate for me why it is you believe	18		exercise came out, what spurred it on?
- 1	19		that it's appropriate to compare Newfoundland	19	A.	I think we looked at the exercise as one step
- 1	20		Power with Fortis BC, just put a bow around	20		in multiples of exercises. I'm going to go
- 1	21		that question for me.	21		back a little bit here and, you know, when
- 1	22	A.	Can I assume you're referring to the document	22		this - we have a large number of our employees
- 1	23		we had here earlier?	23		that are coming through - were hired in the
- 1	24	Q.	Right.	24		60s, the 70s, and the early 80s, and we've got
- [Olsay When we leak at average misk what	l		the demonstrate bushle without cetting into

- the demographic bubble, without getting into

A. Okay. When we look at average risk, what

Janu	ary 10, 2015
	Page 11
1	specifics, is coming at us. We've seen it,
2	we're looking at it, and how do we get ready
3	as we go to the future. I would suggest that
4	it's pretty much a regular event that I would
5	have, look, where are we now, where were we,
6	where are we going, what are the skills we
7	will require, and these aren't global, these
8	aren't down to a unit or a position in Port
9	Aux Basques, it's what are - like, the impact
10	of technology, it's the impact of location,
11	it's the rural versus urban, do we need more
12	in St. John's or not, and those types of
13	thinking. That's one way we look at this. So
14	typically that type of an exercise would be
15	driven through HR, our Human Resources area,
16	and also through our Operations group, which
17	basically makes up for most of the bodies, as
18	it were, within the organization. Likewise to
19	that, what is it we're doing that we don't
20	need to continue doing. Now I'm back to how
21	can we continue to improve, operating cost
22	reductions, cost per customer, and I won't go
23	back into that, but that's the type of
24	thinking that comes to bear. That can happen
25	on a fairly regular basis. The reference here

look at age, demographics, I'd look at locations, and that would be the type of thinking that's going on all the time throughout the HR of my business.

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- Q. Okay, and I understand that, but this got special highlight in the company's annual report, that the company conducted this in depth workforce assessment, and one part of my question was if any reports were produced from the assessment, if you could provide a copy, and there must have been reports or memos or something generated from a process that would merit the attention of specific mention in the annual report, Mr. Ludlow, was there?
- A. I do believe there's a feeling that everything we do has to have long meetings and bureaucracy wrapped around it. This whole process, having HR involved, having my VP Operations or his designate involved, no, we will not create multi-bound documents. It just don't happen. I'm not a tendency to sit down and write emails and memos. I just don't do it. I do know, though, that I will need "x" number of individuals at this location, are we ready, when are they leaving, what are

Page 118

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was done in early 2011, and we looked across the organization and those are the types of things that we then in turn build back in, pro and con, into a proceeding like we're doing here today as we build our costs.

Q. How long did the process take?

- A. I have no idea. This could be running for days, weeks it could be weeks, and it's not a group of people sitting in a boardroom pontificating with things. It is about an actual work in process leading into budgetary allowance and budgetary discussions is the way we would go at this.

 O. But there would have to be some I don't know
 - Q. But there would have to be some I don't know about pontificating about things, but at least meeting and figuring out, okay, what's our objectives here, how are we going to go about it. There must have been that type of approach taken.
- approach taken.

 A. Those are what I just gave you, panel, it's how do I ensure that this company is in good hands from a human resource standpoint in five and ten years time. I mean, I'd look at engineering staff, I'd look at P & C, Protection and Control, civil, mechanical, I'd

Page 120 the criteria for thinking about this, and that's all laid out and I'm not avoiding your question. If there was a report, we would have filed it. That's the basis. When this request came in - and I talk to my Board on a regular basis with this, Mr. Chairman, regular, every Board meeting I'm talking about are we ready, what's the impact of Muskrat, what's the impact of Vale, are you able to retain, are you losing, and, yes, we're losing, but that's the balance that's fluid, Mr. Johnson, throughout this process.

- Q. But surely the Board would have said, Mr. Ludlow, you've embarked on this in depth workforce assessment, do you have the results of that assessment that you could share with us. It wouldn't work like that?
- A. I do not have a management board, Mr. Chairman. I have a governance board.
- Q. Okay. Well, surely didn't you have to have some sense of - because you didn't conduct this assessment yourself, correct?
- 23 A. Correct.
 - Q. And didn't you have to find out, okay, ladies and gentlemen, what did you come up with? How

		Page 121			
1		would you have known?	1		and your in
2	A.	How I would know would be through regular	2		sponsored sp
3		ongoing discussions, debates, with my	3		Newfoundla
4		executive team, and that's the reason I have a	4		whether you
5		VP Operations. It's not about whether I need	5		efficiency of
6		three line personnel in Stephenville or in	6		reply to CA-1
7		Port Aux Basques, or whatever. It's about	7		do not have
8		where are we going, what's our hot spots, how	8		efficiency of
9		is it working, and that's the basis upon which	9		that be corre
10		we do, and we run that company on a regular	10 ((12:45	5 p.m.)
11		basis like that, and, no, it's no more than	11	A.	Let me just
12		that. I do not take a multi-bound report and	12		143?
13		go through it or even a small report. It's	13	Q.	Yes, sir.
14		not the way it works.	14		"Newfoundla
15	Q.	You don't mean to tell me that when you're	15		on the opera
16		having these debates and discussions, that	16		utilities".
17		there would be no paper in terms of what the	17	A.	I agree with
18		analysis showed or where the numbers are? I	18	Q.	Okay. So, I
19		mean, that can't be, is it, Mr. Ludlow?	19		obviously, w
20	A.	I don't like the insinuation of that question,	20		a good job o
21		Mr. Chairman.	21		when it com
22	Q.	But it just strikes me as odd that - I mean,	22		would have
23		if you're going to have a meeting and talk	23	A.	That is corre
24		about results and that sort of thing, I don't	24	Q.	And at page
25		mean to insinuate, but it just strikes me as	25		and 13, the
		Page 122			
1		unnatural that there wouldn't be something to	1		Newfoundl
2		discuss and say, you know, here's what we came	2		improved la
3		up with, but if -	3		1 percent p
4	A.	When you asked whether or not there's a memo	4		we asked a
5		or an email from Gary and I talking back and	5		this line an
6		forth, back then there may have been, but that	6		"How do N
7		does not constitute a report for filing. I	7		improved 1
8		mean, that's the way we operate. I mean, a	8		electric dis
9		lot of it is talking, discussion, working. I	9		Canada", a
10		mean, that's the basis upon which we run and	10		Power does
11		we always have. Out of that process, we filed	11		the compar
12		with our capital budget the whole AMR	12	A.	Correct.
13		strategy. That AMR strategy removes a fair	13	Q.	And so aga
14		number of positions out of our company by	14		don't have
15		2017. That's a formal document, formal report	15		efficiency a
16		filed with this Board, and that's the basis	16		bottom line
17		upon which we go forward.	17	A.	I think the
18	Q.	So to sum it up, if you went looking for a	18		clear, Mr.
19		report in your organization, you would not be	19		improved la
20		able to find one arising out of this in depth	20		1 percent p
21		workforce assessment?	21		comparator
22	A.	We were asked to provide reports that were	22		point.
122		meduard from this assassment. If we had	100	_	Vaal.

Page 123 ntroduction materials that you poke of the operating efficiency of and Power, and we asked the question u had information on the operating of other Canadian utilities, and in NP-143, we were advised that you e information on the operating of other Canadian utilities. Would ect? t check what we're saying here. The very first line says, land Power does not have information ating efficiency of other Canadian h that. I guess, it's - you can't say then, whether Newfoundland Power is doing or not relative to other utilities nes to operating efficiency. That to be correct, I take it? e 224 of your Application at line 12 statement is made that overall Page 124 lland Power's operating costs reflect labour productivity of approximately per year, and so when we saw that, a question in CA-NP-142 referring to nd asking - CA-NP-142. We asked, Newfoundland Power's labour cost and labour productivity compare to stribution companies elsewhere in and again you indicated Newfoundland s not have data with which to make rison requested, right? ain we logically then don't know - we a relative basis to look at your at Newfoundland Power. That's the e, right? e statement on 12 and 13 is very Chairman, and says that our labour productivity of approximately per year is not a relative or a or, and I don't know if that's your point. 23 Q. Yeah. 24 A. It's more about the way we look at it and

benchmark, and what we've been trying to do to

them, we would have produced them.

produced from this assessment. If we had

Q. Mr. Ludlow, you spoke of operating efficiency

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			1	,-	THE TOWER ME. S GENERAL NAME TIPPHEALTON
		Page 125			Page 127
1		continuously improve on our operating expense	1		Good afternoon.
2		lines.	2	Q.	I'm sure that you and everybody will be happy
3	Q.	And even - is there no effort to compare	3		to hear that my questions are reduced from
4		baselines, for instance, with your other	4		what they were when I started this morning
5		sister utilities, for instance, if you're all	5		because Mr. Johnson did pursue a couple of
6		part of the one family?	6		areas where we did have some questions, but I
7	A.	Some time back we looked at some of these	7		still have two or three areas I'd like to
8		comparators. My goodness - unless it's me as	8		cover with you. The first one does relate to
9		an individual who's working on utilities, it	9		risk, and the risk of Newfoundland Power, and
10		gets so convoluted as to where things are	10		that's been covered in detail, I'm not going
11		charged, how is it charged, how things are	11		to repeat it at this point, but I did have a
12		actually run, that they become meaningless.	12		couple of follow-up questions with respect to
13		One of the RFIs, I think it's 243 here, we	13		your discussion with Mr. Johnson about risk.
14		talk about some of the matrix we look at like	14		I believe that you have confirmed that in
15		SAIFI and SAIDI, we'll look at a safety	15		Newfoundland Power's view, you are an average
16		statistics, but they're driven on a national	16		risk Canadian utility as found by the Board in
17		basis and we will look at those, but we won't	17		the last rate case, is that correct?
18		draw specifically on those. So, you know, if	18		That is correct.
19		I were to compare myself to Newfoundland and	19	Q.	And in your opinion, there's been no material
20		Labrador Hydro, two different businesses, two	20		change in the risk that Newfoundland Power
21		different environments. I can look at	21		faces since the last rate case?
22		Maritime Electric, two different businesses,	22	A.	That is correct.
23		and that becomes, I think - I'm trying to lay	23	Q.	In terms of stating that Newfoundland Power is
24		out the differentials between companies, and	24		an average risk utility, it does imply that
25		that's the reason that - I don't know if there	25		usually there would be somebody higher and
23		that s the reason that - I don't know it there	25		usually mere would be somebody nigher and
23		Page 126	25		Page 128
1			1		
		Page 126			Page 128
1		Page 126 out there. We haven't got them and we don't	1		Page 128 somebody lower if you are average, and I
1 2		Page 126 out there. We haven't got them and we don't use them, or I do not compare myself to BC.	1 2		Page 128 somebody lower if you are average, and I wanted to explore that a little bit with you.
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		Page 129
1		would you consider to be higher than average
2		risk?
3	A.	I've thought about that question and that's
4		the one I struggled with because I'm
5		struggling to find one that's lower or above
6		as well, Mr. Chair, and at the risk of
7		sounding evasive, I looked at each of them
8		individually and the various risk categories
9		and instead of trying to weight them and bring
10		them up, which I couldn't do, I found it very
11		difficult to do it, I found myself pro and con
12		on all of them. I look at Nova Scotia Power
13		and I look at where their regulatory is and
14		their reliability and how it sits. I look at
15		Maritime Electric and their dependence upon
16		everything from shale gas to nuclear in their
17		supply mix, and how that factors in. So to
18		say that I would have a specific question of
19		one that would be higher and one that would be
20		lower, I don't have an answer for your
21		question, I'm sorry.
22	Q.	, I
23		occurred with the Executive, between yourself
24		and your Chief Financial Officer as to who
25		your comparators are and who would be
		Page 130
1		considered to be riskier than you?

Page 131 Bell to avoid multiple calls, multiple calls. I mean, they're responding on their pole setting. We're maintaining the 60/40 split. The costings and the financial that we put forward were within - there's no material differences from what was anticipated to where we are at this stage. One thing has happened in the middle of all this is Aliant has embarked on a massive fibre op program, and we've taken on a fair amount of third party work, and it's obviously billable out to them, and that's assisted. So things have gone, I would suggest, pretty much as we had forecasted in the filings and on the approval basis of what we had anticipated. Q. With respect to maintenance, and the fact that the joint use support structures, about a year

- Newfoundland Power performs maintenance for ago it wasn't clear as to how long that practice would continue. Has there been any further discussions with respect to ongoing maintenance beyond the initial period that had initially been agreed upon?
- A. I am not I don't have the detail of where we are on it. I know there was a discussion that

A. I have not had that discussion with Ms. 2 3 Perry, but maybe she's had them with different agencies. I'm not certain. 4 5 Q. So we can defer that question to Ms. Perry.

6 A. Please.

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7 Q. Turning to an operating question, recently the agreement between Newfoundland Power and Bell 8 9 Aliant was approved by the Board for the sale 10 of the joint use support structures about a 11 year ago, so Newfoundland Power now has more 12 than a years experience with the new 13 arrangement with respect to the ownership of 14 the support structures and the maintenance, 15 and what has your experience been since the 16 new arrangements became effective? 17 A. Well, I guess we're early days, we're into it 18 is what I would suggest, a year in now. So 19

far, so good. I would suggest a lot of things

have, I think, gone very well. For example,

back to weather, but normal day to day

calls that would come in during - I keep going

circumstances which come through our call

centre, we automatically are - our set systems in now that they're diverted directly over to

we'd keep doing it if we could strike the deal 1 2 with them. Mr. Smith would be more than 3 capable of addressing where we are on that at this point in time, Ms. Greene. 4

5 GREENE, Q.C.:

Q. Thank you. Those are all the questions that I 6 7 have.

8 (1:00 p.m.)

9 MR. EARL LUDLOW - EXAMINATION BY THE CHAIRMAN

Q. Just a couple of questions on demographics, 10 11 Mr. Ludlow. You said the company projects population declines for the next 20 years or 12 13 so.

A. Yes. 14

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Q. Is that right? 15

A. That is correct, Mr. Chair, yes. 16

17 Q. How do you - what sources do you use for making your demographic projections? 18

A. We use the Conference Board of Canada as the prime source, as we would with any of our pretty much our forecasting, and we temper that with anything we can see, but the prime

is the Conference Board. 23

Q. And would you do your own calculations on 25 demographics?

Page 132

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- A. We have a forecaster, and forecasters by their 1
- 2 very nature will do calculations on
- everything, but we wouldn't go out and be 3
- serving customer bases on average ages or 4
- anything of that type. I guess the answer 5 would be, no. 6
- 7 Q. How would you calculate population decline
- then or growth, what number do you use there, 8 do you know? 9
- 10 A. The same - population growth - I'm sorry?
- Q. Well, like, I've read on demographics, you 11
- know, to keep your population stable, you need 12 a reproductive ratio of 2.1. 13
- 14 A. 2.1.

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- O. Newfoundland, I think now is at -15
- 16 A. 1.4, I do believe, Mr. Chair.
- Q. 1.4 or 1.3, I read. So what number are you 17
- using? Are you using 1.4, for instance? 18
- A. Again I don't know, but we would be using 19
- probably a much higher level number than that, 20
- looking at what's being said and forecasted by 21
- 22 the forecasters, you know, on total base, and
- if they're using 1.4, and whether that's going 23
- to increase, I don't know, but again the 24
- average age is increasing as well, so I 25

 - would think that would come right from the
- 2 Conference Board, Mr. Chairman.
- 3 Q. Have you filed any numbers about what you expect with the Board over the next 20 years? 4
- 5 A. I think we have given an indication of what we
- would expect to see regarding percentage drop 6
- 7 in population of Newfoundland and Labrador.
- It's a tangle is an awful word, but we're 8
- seeing an average increase and a decline in 9
- some areas, and a growth in others, and I 10
- 11 referenced the urbanization earlier. So what
- 12 we've got going on is we've got a contraction
- in some areas. A lot of people still keeping 13
- the houses as summer residences. Now pulling 14
- 15 into the urban centres of Mount Pearl, St.
- John's, and I've got to mention my namesake, 16
- Paradise, that you're growing the system and 17
- pushing a force on the system here; at the 18
- 19 same time, trying to maintain that service level in -20
- 21 Q. But there's two aspects. There's service
- levels and there's population. Like, right 22 now, I think you said there's 250,000 23
- 24 customers?
- A. Correct, approximately. 25

Q. Which means we've got approximately one

Page 135

Page 136

- 2 service for every two people in the province,
- say, 500,000? 3
- A. Pretty much. 4
- Q. How's that likely to change with the 5
- demographics? Do you have any information on 6 7
 - that?
- 8 A. Well, anecdotally, Mr. Chair, I think the way
 - I would look at that is a lot of these homes
- 10 in a lot of the smaller communities are older
- homes, and I'm going to be a pessimist, I'm 11
- from rural Newfoundland, proud of it, and I 12
- will say that as I look out and look at the 13
- future of rural Newfoundland, unless something 14
- happens, a lot of those older houses are not 15
- going to be maintained. I'm looking 20 years. 16
- I don't want to be a fear-monger. I'm being 17
- very careful of that because, you know, I look 18
- at the place I come from, they've registered 19
- something like a 12 percent decline in 20
- population since the last census. Not the 21
- 22 community, but the general area.
 - Because I understand that one of the things, I mean, in this forecasting business is - if you

unreliable after three or four years on

anything, but demographics because of the

nature of - I mean, demographics you can

- 24 25
 - know anything about forecasting, it's pretty
- Page 134
- - - 4

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5 A. One of the scariest things we look at is the

predict with some accuracy.

- age. Even the age cohorts and how things are 6
- moving through, there's a graph here that 7
- shows the average age and how much it's 8
- increasing, and that's probably more 9
- concerning or at least equally as concerning 10 11
 - because as let me put it another way. As I get older, and if I live in rural
- 12
- Newfoundland, my call for service and 13
- reliability will increase. It's almost like 14 the medical system when you look at it in some 15
- way, right, and, you know, as we see that 16
- happening we're trying to keep an eye on it. 17
- There's not a lot you can do about it, I 18
- 19 guess.
- Q. That's your -20
- A. We structure around that, by the way. 21
- Q. The reproductive ratio would capture that, 22
- wouldn't it? 23

25

- 24 A. You would think.
 - Q. I think Ms. Greene covered off this business

Page 133 - Page 136

23

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		Page 137	
1		of average risk. You say we got a generally	1
2		supportive regulatory environment. Generally	2
3		means that it's okay, it's not great. I mean,	3
4		generally I'm a pretty nice guy, but some	4
5		people, you know - generally doesn't mean a	5
6		heck of a lot. I mean, what else would you	6
7		think we could do to make the regulatory	7
8		environment more than generally supportive?	8
9		Tell us where we're inadequate. We're not	9
10		sensitive.	10
11	A.	I thought we were very positive with generally	11
12		supportive.	12
13	Q.	I don't know what generally means there, you	13
14		know.	14
15	A.	I guess the point, Mr. Chair, with that is	15
16		compared to other areas, there's differences	16
17		between regulatory regimes.	17
18	Q.	Uh-hm.	18
19	A.	You know, like - to be quite honest, we've	19
20		structured our business and if you look at the	20
21		Executive structure of my business, you will	21
22		see that I have a Vice President Regulatory	22
23		and he handles IT, and that's seen as an area	23
24		that we bring focus to. We look at it on that	24
25		basis. So our ability to be responsive and	25
		Page 138	
1		meet deadlines and work with the Board, that's	1
2		something we take very seriously. Now in	2
3		there, there are rulings that are different	3
4		here than they would be out west. Am I	4
5		looking for something else; no, I'm just	5
6		saying they're different. Like, the excess	6
7		earnings account, we're hearing numbers here	7
8		of Alberta earning 8.75. That's their	8
9		allowed. We don't know what they're going to	9
10		earn because they might earn nine and a	10
11		quarter or nine and a half. I know that I've	11
12		got a 40 basis point spread on my allowed ROE.	12
13 14		If I go above that, it goes into an excess earnings account. Now am I knocking that;	13 14
15		it's just the basis under which I run.	
16	0	Uh-hm. I guess, on this business of capital	15 16
17	Q.	markets, we can leave that to your CFO, but	17
18		you said capital markets have not been normal	18
19		and I was wondering when is the last time you	19
20		thought they were normal?	20
21	A.	I would go back to 2007, early 2008.	21
22	Q.	Before the bailouts?	22
	•		1

Page 139 today but there's something wrong or there's something going on in Europe and its impact here. What does that all translate to? We talk about infrastructure and governments injecting money to markets, I don't believe, and this is me as an uninformed engineer looking at it, would say the markets haven't been able to be a market, there's a lot of influences out there, all over. volatility is all over the place. Bond yields are down to 2.39. I think the last time we were here they were 4, and we said they'll never go to 2. Q. You've given no indication, sir, that you're uninformed, but how do you think capital markets are going to get back to normal? A. That's going to be the big question. Q. Because you could make a pile of money if you knew that one. A. I wouldn't be here.

25 issue of Executive compensation. You quoted Page 140

Q. We could all retire.

A. Yes.

HAY. HAY is pretty well accepted across the country as one of the major companies with respect to this whole compensation issue. I think you said that you're at the 50 percentile. So in the survey that HAY did for your company, half the company's paid more, half paid less. Is that the way that would work?

Q. Maybe we'll leave it for Mr. Booth. The only

other question I had is on this recurrent

- A. There's a policy line set and where the policy line, Mr. Chairman, is set to is a group of companies called the Canadian Commercial Industrial, and there's been a policy line set by our Board that we would target 50 percent of that grouping, and that was the basis, not of all companies, but of that particular group of companies. So that was the adjustment that was made to the STI portion for the Executive members to bring that a little closer in line.
- 19 Q. Uh-hm.
- 20 A. And that's the basis. Like, that policy may 21 move by the markets moving a bit, but the policy line was set on that grouping. 22
 - Q. That would be total compensation, would it? It wouldn't be compensation paid for by rate payers, it would be total compensation?

A. Yeah, and, you know, I thought long and hard

about that, not anticipating your question,

but, you know, you can't pick up the paper

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24

Page 141 Page 143 on or adjourn? I mean, what do you think. A. It would look at total compensation, that is 1 2 correct, and it would look at cash and 2 MS. GLYNN: indirect -Q. Can we just go off the record? 3 3 Q. And in that calculation, would there be a 4 4 CHAIRMAN: 5 comparison between total compensation and 5 Q. Yes, go off the record. compensation paid by rate payers? Is there a (OFF RECORD) 6 6 ratio there that - in other words, I guess I'm 7 (1:23 p.m.) 7 asking you in your total compensation compared 8 8 CHAIRMAN: 9 to your study group or the control group, are Q. I understand we're going to deal with our next 10 you - are the rate payers in Newfoundland 10 witness. paying more than, say, the average in the 11 11 KELLY, O.C.: 12 group? Are we at 50 percent in terms of 12 Q. Press ahead, Mr. Chairman. contributions from rate payers to your 13 CHAIRMAN: 13 Generally forecasts are 14 Executive compensation? 14 O. Press ahead. A. That would not be in or part of this study, reliable, but we don't know. 15 15 16 and again this could range, Mr. Chairman, from 16 KELLY, Q.C.: - just any kind of a company is what's in Q. The consensus forecast is we'll go through Ms. 17 17 there. You know, it's not just electrics, it 18 18 Perry's evidence in chief. 19 could be - I don't think retailers. Retailers 19 THE CHAIRMAN: might be in there - there's other companies in O. And I also understand that if the weather 20 20 21 that mix. So your answer is, I do not have 21 doesn't materialize, we will convene tomorrow. 22 that visibility from HAY at all. 22 Has everybody agreed to that? 23 O. Uh-hm. I think what would concern the Board 23 KELLY, Q.C.:

is what percentage of your compensation is 24 25

paid for through rates, and what the

Page 142

Q. Yes. 2 CHAIRMAN:

25 MR. JOHNSON:

shareholders decide to do for you people is 1 2 entirely up to them, I would presume.

A. Well that's -3

4 CHAIRMAN:

Q. Okay, let me just--I think that is all that I 5

have. So we're finishing up a little bit 6

early. Do you want to adjourn for the day, or 7 8 do you want to try and get our CFO going.

What do you want to do?

11 Q. Perhaps if we're finished with the witness,

the witness can -12

13 CHAIRMAN:

14 Q. Oh, yeah, I'm going to dismiss him. I mean,

15 we're finished with you. I don't think

there's anything else. 16

17 KELLY, Q.C.:

19

22

Q. Then we could perhaps have a quick 18

conversation as to the timing. I take it the Board only intends to sit until 1:30, in any

20

event, Mr. Chairman. It wouldn't make sense 21

to start on that basis.

23 CHAIRMAN:

24 Q. Look, I'm - I mean, I'm easy. I don't know what do you want to do, do you want to carry 25

1

Q. I'm agreeable.

3 Q. So we'll see what it's like at, say, 8 o'clock

5 all right?

6 MR. JOHNSON:

4

11

7 Q. It's kind of like calling the Regatta, Mr.

8 Chair.

9 CHAIRMAN:

10 Q. It's like calling the Regatta. So tomorrow it

depends on the wind, boy. Madame, do you

in the morning, something like that, is that

12 swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and

13 nothing but the truth, so help you God.

14 MS. PERRY:

16 MS. JOCELYN PERRY (SWORN) EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY KELLY,

17 Q.C.:

19

22

25

18 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Perry, you are

the Vice President of Finance and Chief

20 Financial Officer of Newfoundland Power?

21 A. Yes, that's correct. I've held this position

since 2005.

23 Q. And do you adopt Section 3 of the Finance

24 testimony and the company's rebuttal evidence

as your testimony in this matter?

Page 144

January 10, 2013 Multi					TM	NL Power Inc.'s General Rate Application
		Page 145				Page 147
1	A.	Yes.	1			will not have an opportunity to earn a
2	Q.	Are there any changes you wish to make to any	2			reasonable return in either year. Lines 37
3		of the pre-filed testimony and exhibits?	3			through 39, they contain the key credit matrix
4	A.	No, not at this time.	4			that flow out of these returns. You'll note
5	Q.	Now Ms. Perry, we'll go through four matters.	5			that all key matrix are forecast to erode from
6		One is financial performance and financial	6			where they are today, and these financial
7		integrity. Two is cost of capital and capital	7			results are not consistent with the
8		structure. Three is the automatic adjustment	8			maintenance of the company's financial
9		formula, and four is depreciation. We'll talk	9			integrity.
10		about those four. Let's start with the	10	(Q.	Next can you please comment on Newfoundland
11		company's financial performance and financial	11			Power's creditworthiness?
12		integrity. Can you start with that?	12	A	٨.	Newfoundland Power continues to be
13	A.	Certainly. I'd like to start with a brief	13			creditworthy. Our first mortgage bonds are
14		overview of the financial performance since	14			rated A by DBRS, and A2 by Moody's Investor
15		the last rate case. If we could please go to	15			Services. These ratings have not changed
16		page 1 of Exhibit 3. This exhibit includes	16			since our last general rate order. Both DBRS
17		the company's actual financial results for	17			and Moody's recognize that Newfoundland
18		2011 - 2010 and 2011, and the most current	18			Power's creditworthiness is dependent upon
19		financial forecast for 2012, 2013, and 2014.	19			decision making by this Board. Moody's latest
20		Let's look at the first two columns which are	20			exhibit, latest report, I believe Chris is
21		the actual results for 2010 and 2011. On line	21			going to bring up on the screen - last page.
22		35, you'll see that our rate of return on	22			Okay, right here, Moody's latest report
23		equity was 9.21 percent for 2010, and 9	23			indicates that the company's rating would
24		percent for 2011. In both those years, we	24			likely be downgraded if we perceived a
25		were within our allowed range of return. So	25			meaningful reduction in the level of
		Page 146				Page 148
1		now moving on to the third column, this is our	1			regulatory support combined with weaker
2		2012 forecast. Newfoundland Power's 2012 rate	2			liquidity and a sustained deterioration in the
3		of return on rate base is set based on a	3			company's financial matrix.
4		return on equity of 8.8 percent. As you can	4	(1:3	30	p.m.)
5		see from line 35 again, we are forecasting a	5	KEI	LL	Y, Q.C.:
6		return on equity of 8.81 percent. At line 37,	6	(Q.	What do credit rating agencies consider as
7		our interest coverage is 2.3 times. At line	7			regulatory support?
8		38, our cash flow interest coverage is 3. 2	8	A	٨.	Credit rating agencies typically look to

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9 times, and on line 39, our cash flow to debt is 15.7 percent. While our 2012 matrix are 10 11 consistent with maintaining Newfoundland 12 Power's financial integrity, as you can see

14 Q. Next would you provide the Board with an 15 overview of Newfoundland Power's financial outlook for 2013 and 2014? 16

they have deteriorated since 2010.

13

24

25

17 A. Yes. The 2013 and 2014 forecast are shown in 18 the last two columns on this exhibit. The 19 2013 and 2014 forecasts excludes the proposals in this Application, and is based on the 8. 38 20 21 percent cost of equity currently in customer 22 rates. So moving down to line 35 again, the forecasted return on equity is 7.57 in 2013, 23

and 6.89 percent in 2014. So based on the

current financial outlook, Newfoundland Power

- predictability and Board decision making, and Newfoundland Power's opportunity to recover its cost in a timely manner, and earn its return as the key components of regulatory support. As an example, the company's 45 percent common equity ratio has consistently been singled out by credit rating agencies as a financial strength. The maintenance of this ratio is a prominent feature of this Board's regulatory support of the company's financial integrity.
 - Q. Could this Application have implications for the company's future creditworthiness?
- A. Yes, it could. When I consider the combined proposals as put forward by the consumer advocate, which include; one, a reduction in the equity capital structure from 45 percent

Page 149					Page 151	
to 40 percent; two, a reduction in the return			1			
١	on equity to 7.5 percent; three, a decrease in		2		returns are fair or not rests with the utility	
١	accrued depreciation recovery of approximately		3		regulators, but the returns allowed by	
١	4 10 million per year, I do have serious		4		regulators affect the financial matrix. So	
١			5		allowed returns are, therefore, relevant to	
١	6		credit rating.	6		the credit rating agencies assessment of our
١	7	Q.	Let's discuss capital structure first. Can	7		creditworthiness. The return provides a
١	8		you explain to the Board the practical effects	8		margin of safety for debt holders that
ı	9		of changing the capital structure for	9		interest will be paid in the future. So for
ı	10		Newfoundland Power?	10		this very reason, a reduced return could very
ı	11	A.	Yes. Well, a reduction in the common equity	11		well impact the company's creditworthiness.
١	12		by 5 percent would have significant	12	Q.	I want to take you next to Dr. Booth's
ı	13		consequences for the company. First of all,	13		evidence at page 90, lines 20 and 21, and Dr.
ı	14		it would prompt a capital divided payout of	14		Booth has indicated that Moody's has implied
١	15		approximately 42 million dollars. That amount	15		that a lower allowed ROE is warranted for
١	16		would have to be borrowed and Newfoundland	16		Newfoundland Power because of its 45 percent
١	17		Power's financial risk would increase, and its	17		common equity ratio. Has Moody's ever
١	18		matrix would again decrease. Second, and	18		indicated that to you?
١	19		equally important, such a change could lead to	19	A.	No. I speak or meet with each credit rating
١	20		a reevaluation of the regulatory support as	20		agency two or three times each year. Neither
١	21		perceived by the credit rating agencies. This	21		Moody's nor DBRS has ever indicated that
١	22		could lead to a reduction in Newfoundland	22		Newfoundland Power's allowed ROE should be
١	23		Power's current credit ratings in these	23		lower because of its capital structure. I
١	24		circumstances.	24		would be surprised if Moody's or DBRS were to
	25	Q.	Now I want to take you to a piece of Dr.	25		indicate an appropriate level of ROE for
			Page 150			Page 152
- 1	1		Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to	1		Newfoundland Power one way or the other. What
	1 2		•	1 2		Newfoundland Power one way or the other. What Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that
			Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	2		Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland	2		Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that
	2 3		Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be	2 3		Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are
	2 3 4		Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be	2 3 4		Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which
	2 3 4 5	A.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares.	2 3 4 5		Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut
	2 3 4 5 6	A. Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not.	2 3 4 5 6		Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities
	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not.	2 3 4 5 6 7		Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8		Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier,
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade.
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be. Second, retractable preference shares would	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade. Does the 2013 return on equity of 7.5 percent
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be. Second, retractable preference shares would likely be considered debt by the credit rating agencies. The preference shares would not be assigned any equity value for the purpose of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade. Does the 2013 return on equity of 7.5 percent as recommended by Dr. Booth appear fair to you? No.
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be. Second, retractable preference shares would likely be considered debt by the credit rating agencies. The preference shares would not be assigned any equity value for the purpose of assessing Newfoundland Power's credit rating.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade. Does the 2013 return on equity of 7.5 percent as recommended by Dr. Booth appear fair to you? No. Explain to the Board why not?
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be. Second, retractable preference shares would likely be considered debt by the credit rating agencies. The preference shares would not be assigned any equity value for the purpose of assessing Newfoundland Power's credit rating. So from a credit rating perspective, issuing	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade. Does the 2013 return on equity of 7.5 percent as recommended by Dr. Booth appear fair to you? No. Explain to the Board why not? The 7.5 percent return on equity recommended
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be. Second, retractable preference shares would likely be considered debt by the credit rating agencies. The preference shares would not be assigned any equity value for the purpose of assessing Newfoundland Power's credit rating. So from a credit rating perspective, issuing 42 million in retractable preference shares	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade. Does the 2013 return on equity of 7.5 percent as recommended by Dr. Booth appear fair to you? No. Explain to the Board why not? The 7.5 percent return on equity recommended by Dr. Booth is significantly below the return
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be. Second, retractable preference shares would likely be considered debt by the credit rating agencies. The preference shares would not be assigned any equity value for the purpose of assessing Newfoundland Power's credit rating. So from a credit rating perspective, issuing 42 million in retractable preference shares would be the same as issuing 42 million in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade. Does the 2013 return on equity of 7.5 percent as recommended by Dr. Booth appear fair to you? No. Explain to the Board why not? The 7.5 percent return on equity recommended by Dr. Booth is significantly below the return of any investor owned electric utility in
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be. Second, retractable preference shares would likely be considered debt by the credit rating agencies. The preference shares would not be assigned any equity value for the purpose of assessing Newfoundland Power's credit rating. So from a credit rating perspective, issuing 42 million in retractable preference shares would be the same as issuing 42 million in additional debt.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade. Does the 2013 return on equity of 7.5 percent as recommended by Dr. Booth appear fair to you? No. Explain to the Board why not? The 7.5 percent return on equity recommended by Dr. Booth is significantly below the return of any investor owned electric utility in North America. It is less than the 7.85
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be. Second, retractable preference shares would likely be considered debt by the credit rating agencies. The preference shares would not be assigned any equity value for the purpose of assessing Newfoundland Power's credit rating. So from a credit rating perspective, issuing 42 million in retractable preference shares would be the same as issuing 42 million in additional debt. Let's turn next to the return on equity. Do	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade. Does the 2013 return on equity of 7.5 percent as recommended by Dr. Booth appear fair to you? No. Explain to the Board why not? The 7.5 percent return on equity recommended by Dr. Booth is significantly below the return of any investor owned electric utility in North America. It is less than the 7.85 percent return on equity indicated by the
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A.	Booth's evidence. He's proposed, if we go to page 80, at lines 11 to 12, that Newfoundland Power's 45 percent common equity ratio be reduced to 40 percent, and the 5 percent be replaced with retractable preferred shares. Do you agree with that proposal? No, I do not. Could you explain to the Board why not? Well, Newfoundland Power is a small issuer in the financial markets. I seriously doubt that we could issue retractable preference shares, and if we could, what the cost might be. Second, retractable preference shares would likely be considered debt by the credit rating agencies. The preference shares would not be assigned any equity value for the purpose of assessing Newfoundland Power's credit rating. So from a credit rating perspective, issuing 42 million in retractable preference shares would be the same as issuing 42 million in additional debt.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q.	Moody's has indicated quite clearly is that Newfoundland Power's financial matrix are somewhat weaker than those of its peers, which they state are Fortis Alberta, Connecticut Light and Power, Orange and Rockland Utilities in New York, and Public Service Electric and Gas in New Jersey, and as I mentioned earlier, Moody's has quite clearly indicated that sustained deterioration in the company's financial matrix could result in a ratings downgrade. Does the 2013 return on equity of 7.5 percent as recommended by Dr. Booth appear fair to you? No. Explain to the Board why not? The 7.5 percent return on equity recommended by Dr. Booth is significantly below the return of any investor owned electric utility in North America. It is less than the 7.85

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of the formula, and it's also not materially

different than the 7.53 percent return on

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whether the allowed utility returns are fair?

A. Not directly. Credit rating agencies appear

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		Page 153			Page 155
1		equity indicated by the formula for 2013. A	1		capital so soon after the last examination
2		7.5 percent return on equity is simply not	2		factored into the company's mind set.
3		fair to Newfoundland Power. We have filed	3		Finally, the 8.38 percent was the result of
4		expert reports from Ms. McShane and Dr.	4		financial market conditions reducing forecast
5		Vanderweide that consider an appropriate	5		long Canada Bond yields. Given the degree of
6		return on equity for Newfoundland Power.	6		volatility in the financial markets at that
7	Q.	Now I want to turn a little bit to the	7		time, Newfoundland Power was mindful that long
8		automatic adjustment formula. Can you explain	8		Canada Bond yields could increase by the time
9		to the Board the effect on Newfoundland Power	9		the formula operated again. So all of these
10		of the continuation of the automatic	10		considerations influenced the company's
11		adjustment formula since the 2009 hearing?	11		decision in November, 2010, not to apply to
12	A.	Yes. I understand the purpose of the formula	12		suspend the operation of the formula in 2011.
13		was to set a fair return on equity between	13	Q.	Now in this hearing, Newfoundland Power is
14		test years. This was intended to provide for	14		proposing that operation of the automatic
15		regulatory efficiencies, which in turn would	15		adjustment formula be discontinued. Would you
16		reduce cost associated with these proceedings.	16		please explain why?
17		Since 2009, this has not been the result. As	17	A.	Well, I think we all agree the existing
18		previously stated by Mr. Ludlow, the	18		formula is not working in current financial
19		experience has been that the formula has	19		market conditions. The formula has not
20		produced unfair returns and increased	20		produced fair returns and has increased the
21		regulatory process, taking considerable time	21		regulatory process. The modified formulas
22		and resources away from the daily operations	22		which currently exist in Canada take into
23		of Newfoundland Power.	23		account both the change in long Canada Bond
24	Q.	In 2011, the formula indicated an estimated	24		yields and the change in spreads between
25		return on equity of 8.38 percent. Why didn't	25		utility and long Canada Bond yields. The
		Page 154			Page 156
1		Newfoundland Power seek to suspend the	1		addition of the spread is an attempt to limit
2		operation of the formula for 2011?	2		the exposure to changes in long Canada Bond
		Wall first of all Maryfoundland Darron did not			violds. Co consmally angalying I simply have

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A. Well, first of all, Newfoundland Power did not think the 8.38 percent return on equity in 4 5 2011 was a fair return. It was significantly lower than the returns of other investor owned 6 7 utilities. Newfoundland Power chose, however, 8 not to seek to suspend operation of the 9 formula for 2011 for a number of reasons. Most notably, in late 2010, Newfoundland Power 10 11 was negotiating the terms of the Bell Aliant 12 repurchase of the joint use support structures pursuant to a 2001 agreement. The negotiated 13 terms of the repurchase would have affected 14 the company's rate base and future cash flows. 15 So this created a significant degree of 16 17 uncertainty in the company's financial outlook. Newfoundland Power chose instead to 18 19 focus on managing this project and the financial uncertainty associated with it. The 20 company also considered the fact that a 21 22 November 2010 Application would have been

filed approximately 11 months after the

associated with a full review of the cost of

The expense

addition of the spread is an attempt to limit the exposure to changes in long Canada Bond yields. So generally speaking, I simply have no confidence that the formula or either of the modified formulas would result in a fair return for Newfoundland Power in current financial market conditions.

9 Q. We have two proposals that have been put forward here; Mr. MacDonald's and Dr. 10 Booth's. So would you please comment on the 11 operation of modified formulas as proposed by 12 each of Mr. MacDonald and Dr. Booth, please?

A. Yes. While neither Mr. MacDonald nor Dr. Booth has provided full details on a proposed formula, I did attempt a pro forma analysis of how these formulas might operate. Let me say to you first that as a fundamental principle, a formula should produce a change in the ROE if there has been a change in circumstance. If conditions haven't changed, the ROE should remain the same. So now let's take a look at Mr. MacDonald's proposed formula first. If we could display Exhibit JP #1, please.

O. We pre-filed that as marked.

Q. We pre-filed that as marked. 25 MS. GLYNN:

Board's decision in 2009.

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Γ		Page 157			Page 159
	1 Q. And we'll enter that into	_	1		in forecast long Canada Bond yields would not
	2 you.		2		result in an increase in Newfoundland Power's
	3 KELLY, Q.C.:		3		return on equity. We would still be under Mr.
	4 Q. Thank you.		4		MacDonald's deadband. So the formula appears
	5 A. So for this pro forma ana	alysis, I have assumed	5		unbalanced. Based on the pro forma analysis,
	6 the financial markets ren		6		the difficulties we've just discussed are a
	7 exhibit simply shows the	e pro forma operation	7		direct result of the parameters used in the
	8 of the formula to estimat	te the 2014 return on	8		formula.
	9 equity based on that ass	sumption. So first	9	Q.	Thank you. Can you go next to Dr. Booth's
	we'll start on line 4 with	the 2013 return on	10		proposed formula and take us through that one?
1	11 common equity of 8.91 p	percent as proposed by	11	A.	Yes. Despite apparent similarities between
1	Mr. MacDonald, and this	s return assumes a risk	12		Dr. Booth's proposed formula and Mr.
1	free rate of 3.04. Next M	Ir. MacDonald proposes 1	13		MacDonald's, the operation of the two formulas
1	the return on equity be a	djusted by 50 percent	14		is quite different. If we could go to Exhibit
:	of the change in long Ca	nada Bond yields, and	15		JP #2, and we can discuss Dr. Booth's
:	this starts on line 6. Assu	ıming the financial	16		proposed formula.
	17 markets remain unchang	ged, the long Canada Bond	17	MS. G	LYNN:
	consensus forecast is 2.5	9 percent, and this	18	Q.	And we'll enter that one into the record as
:	was based on the Nove	ember, 2012 consensus	19		well. Thank you.
12	formula and - that conse	ensus forecast, and	20	(1:45	p.m.)
12	21 that's essentially the sai	me as what it is	21	KELL	Y, Q.C.:
2	today, and this can be fo	ound on line 7. On 2	22	Q.	Thank you. So again starting on line 4, we
12	line 8, the base forecast 1	for long Canada Bond 2	23		start with the return on equity of 7.5 percent
12	yield proposed by Mr.	MacDonald again is 2	24		as proposed by Dr. Booth. This proposed
[2	25 3.04. So the 0.23 percer	nt reduction on line 2	25		return on equity assumes a 3.8 percent risk
		Page 158			Page 160
	1 11 is the difference between	ween the 2.59 percent	1	1	free rate. On line 6, Dr. Booth proposes the
	and the 3.04 percent mu	ultiplied by 50 percent.	2	1	return on equity be adjusted by 75 percent of
	3 Next the proposed form	nula adjusts the return	3	1	the change in long Canada Bond yields above
	4 on equity by 50 percent	t of the change in the	4	1	the 3.8 percent. My understanding of Dr.
	5 utility bond spread, as	nd as I mentioned	5]	Booth's evidence is the 3.8 percent is viewed
	6 earlier, the utility bon	id spread is the	6	ä	as a floor to be applied in this formula. So
	7 difference between util	-	7		assuming the financial markets remain
	8 year A rated utility bor	_	8		unchanged, the long Canada Bond forecast is
	•	, i	9		2.59 percent, and that's the same as Mr.
	the base or the starting	_	10		MacDonald's formula, and this can be found on
- 1	to incorporate in the for		11		line 7. Given the current long Canada Bond
- 1	the assumption that th	•	12		forecast is below the 3.8 percent indicated by
- 1	spread is the current spr	-	13		Dr. Booth, no adjustment is required to the
- 1	With no change in util	-	14		return on equity for this component. Next the
- 1	adjustment is required t		15		proposed formula adjust the return on equity
- 1	for this component. So	_	16		by 50 percent of the change in the utility
- 1	21, the 2014 estimated	1	17		bond spread. This is the same as Mr.
- 1	8.68 percent. This wou	_	18		MacDonald's proposed formula as well.
-	less the .23 percent as i		19		However, in Dr. Booth's evidence, the base or
- 1	The .23 percent reduct	-	20		the starting utility bond spread to
- 1		• •	21		incorporate in the formula was based on the
- 1	point deadband, but youCanada Bond yields fel	9	22		Scotia Capital Bond Index, and the base utility bond spread referenced by Dr. Booth
-	-	-	23		was 1.8 percent. However, when I looked at a
	return would drop by n	nore man .23 percent. 2	24	`	was 1.0 percent. However, when I looked at a

number of answers to requests for information,

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On the other hand, a 75 basis point increase

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	Page 161
1	my understanding is Dr. Booth agrees with
2	using the Bloomberg 30 year A rated utility
3	index, and this again is consistent with Mr.
4	MacDonald's formula. So going to lines 15 and
5	16, the current and base utility bond spread
6	is 1.45 percent. With no change in the
7	utility bond spread, no adjustment is required
8	for this component. So moving down to line
9	21, the 2014 estimated return on equity is 7.5
10	percent. So based on how I interpret Dr.
11	Booth's formula, there will be no change in
12	Newfoundland Power's 2014 return on equity if
13	financial markets remain the same. However,
14	given Dr. Booth applies a 3.8 percent floor on
15	the long Canada Bond yields at a time when the
16	forecast is 2.59 percent, the yield forecast
17	would have to increase by more than 1.2
18	percent before the formula would signal an
19	increase in the company's cost of equity for
20	changes in long Canada Bond yields, and it
21	would be reasonable to assume that the utility
22	bond spread would decline if long Canada Bond
23	yields were to increase by that amount. So,
24	therefore, the operation of the formula could
25	signal a reduction in Newfoundland Power's
	Page 162

Page 163 advocate's depreciation proposals include the transfer of approximately 70 million dollars net of tax that has been collected from customers in the past to the customers in the future. Transferring such a large cost to future customers causes me concern. This amount will have to collected from customers at some point in the future as Newfoundland Power's costs are not changing. The proposals have the short effect of reducing annual depreciation expense and the revenue requirement by approximately 10 million dollars. Newfoundland Power's rate base and its return on rate base will increase as a result of these proposals, again costing future customers more. So effectively, this becomes a current rate reduction at the expense of higher cost for customers in the future.

- Q. What are the financial effects of that for the company?
- A. From a financial perspective, if the consumer advocate's depreciation proposals are approved, in the short term the company's cash flow from operations and financial matrix

would be reduced. I do not believe that this

Q. Ms. Perry, have you assessed the impact on the

is in the long term interest of either our

customers or Newfoundland Power.

2014 cost of equity at a time when bond yields are rising. Given this, I'm not clear how the proposed formula is logically reflecting changes to Newfoundland Power's cost of equity for changes in financial market conditions. Q. Ms. Perry, what is your overall assessment of

Q. Ms. Perry, what is your overall assessment of the formulas proposed in this proceeding?

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8 A. Simply speaking, Newfoundland Power did not 9 propose a formula, given the lack of consensus 10 on the relationship between long Canada Bond 11 yields in current financial market conditions 12 and the utility's cost of capital. I believe 13 the proposed formulas demonstrate that lack of 14 consensus. The 1.2 percent increase in long 15 Canada Bond yields in Mr. MacDonald's proposed 16 formula would almost certainly increase 17 Newfoundland Power's forecast cost of equity. 18 However, a 1.2 percent increase in Dr. Booth's 19 proposed formula would either leave 20 Newfoundland Power's forecast cost of equity

unchanged or could potentially reduce it.

Q. Now let's turn next to depreciation. What

A. Well, a prominent feature of the consumer

financial impact will the consumer advocate's

5 company's financial integrity if the Board implemented both the depreciation 6 7 recommendations of Mr. Pous, and the ROE and 8 capital structure recommendations of Dr. 9 Booth? A. Yes, I have, and when you combine the impact 10 11 of both recommendations, the financial impact to Newfoundland Power is very serious. If we 12 13 could go to Exhibit JP #3, please. 14 MS. GLYNN: O. And the same, that will be entered onto the 15 record. 16 17 KELLY, Q.C.:

Q. Thank you. This exhibit shows the company's 18 19 forecasted key financial matrix for 2014. The first column shows the matrix based on 20 21 existing rates prior to any proposals in this 22 Application, and this was shown on Exhibit 3 in the evidence. Now as I said earlier, the 23 24 matrix shown here are not consistent with the 25 maintenance of Newfoundland Power's

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proposals have on customers?

Jai	nuary 10, 2013 Multi	-Page *** NL Power Inc.'s General Rate Application			
	Page 165	Page 167			
1	creditworthiness. The middle column shows the	1 CERTIFICATE			
2	forecasted matrix proposed by Newfoundland	2 I, Judy Moss, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true			
3	Power in this Application. Finally, the last	3 and correct transcript in the matter of Newfoundland			
4	column is showing the impact of the consumer	4 Power's Inc.s General Rate Application, heard on the 10th			
5	advocate's recommendations, particularly the	5 day of January, A.D., 2013 at the Board of Commissioners			
6	reduction in the capital structure, the	6 of Public Utilities, 120 Torbay Road, St. John's,			
7	reduction in the return on equity to 7.5	7 Newfoundland and Labrador and was transcribed by me to			
8	percent, and the depreciation recommendations.	8 the best of my ability by means of a sound apparatus.			
9	So simply looking at the financial matrix	9 Dated at St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador			
10	alone, based on the consumer advocate's	10 this 11th day of January, A.D., 2013			
11	recommendations, if you go to line 6, our	11 Judy Moss			
12	interest coverage would be 2.1 times; on line				
13	8, our cash flow to interest would drop to 2.7				
14	times; and then on line 11, our cash flow to				
15	debt ratio would be 11 percent. These matrix				
16	are at or lower than our existing matrix under				
17	column 1, and are also at or below the bottom				
18	of the range indicated by Moody's that may				
19	warrant a credit downgrade. Moody's has				
20	indicated that Newfoundland Power would likely				
21	be downgraded if they were to perceive a				
22	meaningful reduction in the level of				
23	regulatory support combined with the sustained				
24	deterioration in financial matrix. These				
25	proposals disregard the requirement that the				
23					
	Page 166				
1	company maintain a sound credit rating in the				
2	financial markets. As CFO, I believe that				
3	these proposals would negatively impact our				
4	credit ratings.				
5	Q. Does that conclude your testimony?				
6	A. Yes, it does.				
7	KELLY, Q.C.:				
8	Q. Thank you.				
9	CHAIRMAN:				
10	Q. I think we'll adjourn and we'll make a				
11	decision as to proceeding tomorrow early in				
12	the morning, and the parties will be advised				
13	of the Board's decision.				
	MS. GLYNN:				
15	Q. We received emails and phone numbers for all				
16	the parties, but just for the record to make				
17	sure that we'll be putting out a media				
18	advisory as well as the public will be				
19	advised.				
	CHAIRMAN:				
21	Q. Okay, we're adjourned.				
1	KELLY, Q.C.:				
23	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.				
	(1:53 p.m.)				
25	(UPON CONCLUDING)				

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8.4 [1] 44:17

8.68 [1] 158:18

8.7 [2] 47:15,17

8.75 [3] 108:18 113:20

8.8 [3] 7:12 28:16 146:4

8.81 [2] 42:19 146:6

80 [2] 63:2 150:2

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8.91 [2] 157:11 158:18

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