January 16, 2013	Multi-P	ge TM NL	Power Inc. 2013 GRA
	Page 1		Page 3
1 (9:06 a.m.)	1	Schedule.	
2 CHAIRMAN:	2	And undertaking 6, U-6	, January 14th,
3 Q. So we are back with Mr. Johnson.	3	page 197 of the transcrip	t and it was a
4 KELLY, Q.C.:	4	request for page 47 and 48	and Schedule 15 and
5 Q. A couple of preliminary matters first, M	Ir. 5	16 from Ms. McShane's	2007 evidence for
6 Chairman.	6	Newfoundland Power, and	l again, we filed the
7 CHAIRMAN:	7	full section rather than jus	t the couple of
8 Q. Yes, sir.	8	pages and the Schedules th	at were requested.
9 KELLY, Q.C.:	9	HAIRMAN:	
Q. The undertakings, there are some response	es to 10	Q. Thank you.	
be dealt with. Mr. Hayes.	11	IR. HAYES:	
12 MR. HAYES:	12	Q. That's those matters.	
13 Q. Yes, Mr. Chairman, good morning. There	e are a 13	ELLY, Q.C.:	
number of written responses that Newfour	ndland 14	Q. That's the first item, Mr.	Chairman. The
Power has prepared to some of the underta	akings 15	second item is Ms. Perry h	nas an update on a
that arose on Monday and so we're goin	ig to 16	matter which I'll ask her to	speak to first.
enter those into the record now in the ord	ler 17	IS. PERRY:	
in which they arose in the transcript.	18	A. Mr. Chairman, late yesterd	ay afternoon Moody's
The first one, numbered U-1, will be	19	advised that they will be	issuing updated
20 found on page discussion starting at pa	.ge 20	credit rating on Newfoun	dland Power, an
48 of the transcript on January 14th and w	as a 21	updated credit report on Ne	ewfoundland Power in
request for Ms. McShane's evidence file		the next few days. So, up	
the Alberta 2009 Cost of Capital proceed		final copy, I will provide the	
and we were able to confirm that the Cons	-	ELLY, Q.C.:	
25 Advocate had already requested that earlie		Q. We'll file that when it's r	eady, available,
	Page 2		Page 4
the proceeding and that's already on the	- 1	Mr. Chairman.	C
2 record.		HAIRMAN:	
3 Undertaking 2 is a request for some new	\mathbf{v} 3	Q. Sure. Good. So, Mr. Jo	hnson, are we back to
4 information, updated information from so		you?	,
5 previous testimony of Ms. McShane. Th		IR. JOHNSON:	
being worked on by Ms. McShane's offic		Q. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I g	uess in light of the
will be filed when it's ready.	7	updated Moody's report	_
8 Undertaking 3 was the question of wheth		be necessarily, unfortun	
9 Ms. McShane had signed a confidential		Ms. Perry again, from m	•
agreement with respect to certain informati	-	review of it there's some	• • •
filed in the BCUC Generic Cost of Capita		I don't Mr. Kelly di	_
proceeding last year, and we've got a		presentation to Moody's	
response, a written response for that.	13	under advisement.	took
14 Undertaking 4 is a request for some new		ELLY, Q.C.:	
information again related to Ms. McShane		Q. We will be providing a	a response to that
that's being worked on by her office and		undertaking request, Mr	_
		worked on.	. Chanman, it's othig
l •	17		
Undertaking 5 arose on January 14th	18	IR. JOHNSON:	

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22 MS. PERRY:

Power annually, so it's been since July 2011, 25 so it's somewhat overdue, I guess, in terms of

Q. Ms. Perry, in terms of the new Moody's report

that's being filed, what prompted the filing

A. Moody's would issue a report for Newfoundland

of a credit opinion at this time?

transcript, page 196, and it was a request for

filing of a page from Ms. McShane's October

2002 testimony before this Board on behalf of

that. We filed, in addition to the page that

testimony that deals with that matter and the

was asked for, the full section of the

Newfoundland Power and for Schedule 10 of

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	Page	5	Page 7
1	a standard timing with respect to a report for	1 MS. F	PERRY:
2	us, so I was surprised we didn't receive it in	2 A.	Yes.
3	the fall, but again, as I mentioned yesterday,	3 MR. J	OHNSON:
4	they've had a bit of turnover and new staff at	4 Q.	If you yeah. And with the assistance of
5	Moody's, so I'm not surprised, I guess. So	5	Dr. Booth, I can now tell you that Dr. Booth
6	nothing precipitated it per se.	6	advises me that what he did here was he took
7 MR.	JOHNSON:	7	the NEB's formula or employing NEB's formula
8 Q	Okay. And when would you have last met with	8	on the from 1995 to 2010 and incorporating
9	Moody's?	9	the long term Canada yields and the credit
10 MS.	PERRY:	10	spreads from Ms. McShane's evidence in a
11 A	. I met with Moody's early 2011 and I believe	11	proceeding before the National Energy Board so
12	that's a presentation that we're going to be	12	that there would be no dispute as to the
13	providing with the undertaking, and then the -	13	inputs. He then added the impact of a credit
14	- but my last conversation with respect to	14	spread, an adjustment for a change in the
15	Newfoundland Power and the operations of	15	credit spread, and what he arrives at in the
16	Newfoundland Power and an update for	16	column under Booth is 8.92 percent versus what
17	Newfoundland Power was in August of 2012.	17	the NEB formula which would have solely been
18 MR.	JOHNSON:	18	an adjustment based on a 75 percent change in
19 Q	2. And that discussion, was that in that was	19	long Canada yield with yield at 8.37. And I
20	not a meeting, that was a telephone	20	guess the significance of it being 2010 is
21	discussion?	21	that that was the that was obviously the
22 MS.	PERRY:	22	test year in Newfoundland Power's last general
23 A	That was a telephone discussion that year,	23	rate application where this Board, after a
24	yes.	24	litigated proceeding, determined that a fair
25 MR.	JOHNSON:	25	return on equity for Newfoundland Power was
	Page	6	Page 8
1 Q	Okay. And were there materials provided to	1	nine percent. So that's the context, okay.
2	Moody's at that time in relation to that	2	And so, I take it, or I assume that you
3	discussion?	3	would not regard the difference between 8.92
4 MS.	PERRY:	4	and nine to be material?
5 A	No, there was no formal materials provided.	5 MS. F	PERRY:
6	It was a telephone conference call to discuss	6 A.	I would agree that the 8.92 and nine is not
7	the operations and the financials.	7	material, but Mr. Johnson, I do have to the
8 MR.	JOHNSON:	8	only, I guess where I'm confused with this
9 Q	who participated in the conference call?	9	formula or this display is that Dr. Booth's
10 MS.	PERRY:	10	recommended proposal for us in 2009 was 7.75,
11 A	Myself and I believe, subject to check, the	11	so it wasn't the nine or the 8.92 that we're
12	Manager of Finance, Mr. Hiscock.	12	discussing here.
1	JOHNSON:	13 MR. J	OHNSON:
14 Q	e. And who participated on Moody's end?	14 Q.	Well, there's no confusion. He's illustrating
1	PERRY:	15	what his what a gloss on the NEB formula
16 A	I would have to get their names. I know it's	16	would produce.
17	David, and I'm forgetting his last name.	17 MS. F	'ERRY:
	JOHNSON:		Okay.
1	there was more than one?		OHNSON:
1	PERRY:	1	Okay?
21 A	Yes, there was two of them.	21 MS. F	'ERRY:
100 3 75	TOTALGON	100 .	N/ I-

24

A. Yeah.

23 MR. JOHNSON:

25 MS. PERRY:

Q. Ms. McShane recommended what in 2009? 11.

Q. All right. Ms. Perry, last day I asked you to

turn to page 68 of Dr. Booth's report, having

to do with the automatic adjustment formula.

22 MR. JOHNSON:

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D0	D 11
Page 9	Page 11
1 A. 11, yes.	difference this would mean to the price of
2 MR. JOHNSON:	2 drugs, and the range that Blue Cross provided
3 Q. Now I want to circle back for a second on this	3 is that they suspect that on certain drugs it
4 OPEBs business. It might be what we know	4 could be as high as 20 percent difference, but
5 for sure, Ms. Perry, is that, as you indicated	5 on other drugs, it could be substantially
6 yesterday, drug coverage is the biggest area	6 lower than that.
7 of expense under the OPEB's umbrella, right?	7 MR. JOHNSON:
8 MS. PERRY:	8 Q. Right. But it would make a positive
9 A. It is, yes.	9 difference obviously, relative to the
10 MR. JOHNSON:	agreement that's been reached?
Q. And under the drugs category, you indicated	11 MS. PERRY:
that about 60 percent of the drugs were	12 A. Everything else equal, I would agree, yes.
generics.	13 MR. JOHNSON:
14 MS. PERRY:	14 Q. Okay. Now your 2013 forecast number for
15 A. Yes.	OPEB's expense, you indicated that that was
16 MR. JOHNSON:	developed in August or September?
Q. Okay. And as well, we know that from prior to	17 MS. PERRY:
April 16, 2012, there were no limits on what	18 A. That is correct, yes.
19 could be charged for generic drugs in the	19 MR. JOHNSON:
province. That would just be regulated by the	20 Q. And just indicate to us how that number gets
21 market, correct?	developed. What material is used to arrive to
22 MS. PERRY:	the place where Newfoundland Power says that's
23 A. Well, actually, we have pharmacy agreements.	the number we can put in that table that we
Blue Cross would negotiate pharmacy agreements	see in Section 3 of the evidence?
25 with the different pharmacies with respect to	25 MS. PERRY:
Page 10	Page 12
1 the price that we're prepared to pay for	1 A. So the OPEB's expense is an actuarially
2 generic drugs.	2 determined number that's provided by our
3 MR. JOHNSON:	3 actuaries, Mercers, and there are a couple of
4 Q. Okay.	4 key inputs that would factor into the
5 MS. PERRY:	5 determination of the expense.
6 A. So this is a further step to this and it's	6 MR. JOHNSON:
7 better rates than we've negotiated with the	7 Q. We're at Table 3-4, just for the record.
8 pharmacies, yes.	8 MS. PERRY:
9 MR. JOHNSON:	9 A. Table 3-4. So the OPEB's expense, as I said,
10 Q. They are better rates?	is actuarially determined but certainly there
11 MS. PERRY:	are a couple of key variables that are input
12 A. They are better rates, yes.	into the determination of the expense each and
13 MR. JOHNSON:	every year. First would be the discount rate
Q. Okay. And so what we know is that when I look	and that is prescribed by accounting rules and
15 at 2013, by 2013, by April 1st, 2013, which	that was estimated to be 4.9 percent. One of
will be just a few months away, by that time,	the other key variables would be the health
the maximum that will be able to be charged	care trend cost rate, which is 4.5 percent for
for generics will be 35 percent of the brand	Newfoundland Power and has been for some time.
price, and do you have a sense as to how that	That number I do rely on Mercers to provide
compares to the agreement that you referred	20 because it's a forward-looking number about
21 to, in terms of the price between generics and	21 what it's expected to cost for the drug
22 brand?	22 program and the health care costs, but
23 MS. PERRY:	primarily the drug costs.
A. It depends on the specific drug, so it's not	24 MR. JOHNSON:
as easy. I did ask the question about what	25 Q. That 4.5 percent number is obviously distinct

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Page 1	Page 15
1 from the discount number obviously?	1 that time frame, yes.
2 MS. PERRY:	2 MR. JOHNSON:
3 A. Absolutely, yes.	3 Q. And in August or so, would they have also
4 MR. JOHNSON:	4 provided the numbers for 2014?
5 Q. And we're talking 4.5 percent is the projected	5 MS. PERRY:
annual increase in the cost of the growth?	6 A. Yes.
7 MS. PERRY:	7 MR. JOHNSON:
8 A. Yes, it's the health care trend cost, which is	8 Q. All at the same time?
9 factored in to the future obligation of post-	9 MS. PERRY:
retirement benefits, yes.	10 A. Yes, same time.
11 MR. JOHNSON:	11 MR. JOHNSON:
12 Q. And what will be increasing by 4.5 percent,	12 Q. Okay. And when would they typically provide
the cost?	you those numbers in a regular year?
14 MS. PERRY:	14 MS. PERRY:
15 A. Well, certainly it's a combination of the	15 A. Well, valuation is completed every three
16 consumption of drugs and the cost of drugs. I	16 years, so that's when we review the
think that's the two key variables. So	demographics of Newfoundland Power,
depending on the consumption levels, the	18 consumption of drugs, age of employees, you
nature of the drugs, the composition of the	19 know, and each and every year, at the
drugs and the price of drugs are the key components of that health care trend.	
1	
22 MR. JOHNSON:	22 update for the discount rate because it's
Q. Okay. And so the thing that we are focusing	known as of December, and we will discuss any
in on here is the actual cost of the drug	other proposed changes in any of the other
25 itself and the role that would play in the	25 variables, primarily the health care trend
Page 1	
1 overall trend going forward.	1 cost, which traditionally stays pretty stable.
2 MS. PERRY:	2 It's a long term average estimate, so it's not
3 A. Yes.	3 something that would fluctuate that greatly.
4 MR. JOHNSON:	4 MR. JOHNSON:
5 Q. Okay. And in terms of the number, say, we see	5 Q. And when they when Mercers provides this
6 an OPEB's expense of 10.46 million dollars	6 document or report to you, they outline the
7 expected in 2013. That number was a number	7 specific dollar amount?
8 supplied to you, I take it?	8 MS. PERRY:
9 MS. PERRY:	9 A. Yes.
10 A. It was, yes.	10 MR. JOHNSON:
11 MR. JOHNSON:	11 Q. Okay. And can you provide us with a copy of
12 Q. Not internally calculated in any way?	their reports to you that provides the 2013
13 MS. PERRY:	and 2014 OPEB's expense numbers?
14 A. No.	14 MS. PERRY:
15 MR. JOHNSON:	15 A. Yes.
16 Q. And who -	16 MR. JOHNSON:
17 MS. PERRY:	17 Q. Okay.
18 A. Provided by Mercers.	18 MS. PERRY:
19 MR. JOHNSON:	19 A. I would think, yes.
20 Q. Provided by Mercers, okay. And that number	20 MR. JOHNSON:
21 would have been provided in August?	21 Q. And I take it they must Mercers must
22 MS. PERRY:	interface somehow with Blue Cross in coming up
23 A. Around that time, yes. We did ask for	with this number, do they, or not?
numbers. There were no changes. I'm not sure	24 MS. PERRY:
if it was August or July, but somewhere around	25 A. No, they don't directly interface with Blue
	III 1.0, with controlly interface with Diac

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1 Cross, but because one's for purposes	s of 1	comparables, including the significant levels
2 execution of our actual drug program and	d then 2	of non-regulated and non-utility business,
3 Mercers will compile actual data, actu	ial 3	riskier generation projects, earnings
4 experience of Newfoundland Power's.	4	volatility, more competition, less regulatory
5 MR. JOHNSON:	5	support, and then noting that while it was
6 Q. Right, okay.	6	argued on balance that US comparables are
7 MS. PERRY:	7	reasonable proxy, the Board noted the
8 A. In their plan, and then they will extrapola	ate 8	overwhelming evidence of a lack of balance as
9 forward for purposes of accounting.	9	that it was clear that on almost every
10 MR. JOHNSON:	10	measure, Newfoundland Power would have to be
11 Q. Okay. In the normal course of events, ou	ıtside 11	considered less risky. And then they go on to
of a situation where we're having two t	test 12	note that in the next paragraph that, at the
years, when would you have normally	been 13	bottom, line 31, 32, 33, "based on the
provided with the 2014 estimate of OP	EB's 14	evidence, the Board is not satisfied that the
15 expense?	15	US comparables are reasonable proxies for
16 MS. PERRY:	16	determining appropriate return on equity
17 A. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that each and e	every 17	without appropriate adjustments." And that's
year when we update for the discount	rate 18	the concerns that I'm referring to and what
particularly, Mercers will provide an upo	date 19	was the reaction of Newfoundland Power to the
for that year, plus the following five year	rs. 20	Board's concerns in this regard?
So you know, I've got a five-year visibil	lity 21	MS. PERRY:
as to the nature of these costs and when	ere 22	A. Well, certainly, we read what the Board's
they're going.	23	concerns were with respect to the comparison
24 MR. JOHNSON:	24	with US utilities and I believe this
25 Q. Just I want to come back to P.U. 43 (200)	9) and 25	particular question was asked of Ms. McShane
	Page 18	Page 20
in particular, the concerns that were raise	•	two days prior as well. One of the things
by this Board at page 17 of its decision.	2	that we asked in this proceeding was that we
3 KELLY, Q.C.:	3	further detail and document the types of
4 Q. Page reference, Tom?	4	comparables, the types of companies that were
5 MR. JOHNSON:	5	included in the comparable group, and Ms.
6 Q. Oh, page 17. Sorry. You can see you	u're 6	McShane actually displayed Appendix B of her
7 familiar with this passage?	7	application which talked about the nature of
8 (9:30 a.m.)	8	the operations, the percentage of the
9 MS. PERRY:	9	regulated assets, the credit rating of each,
10 A. Yes, I am.	10	the regulatory deferrals and mechanisms that
11 MR. JOHNSON:	11	are used by each and so forth with respect to
12 Q. Yes. Ms. Perry, what obviously th	he 12	trying to give further information as to how
concerns are there in black and white. V	What 13	these companies are comparable on an overall
was the reaction in Newfoundland Powe	er as to 14	risk basis to Newfoundland Power.
these concerns, to your knowledge?	15	MR. JOHNSON:
16 MS. PERRY:	16	Q. And did you personally have any role in
17 A. And what specific concerns are we -	17	talking to cost of capital experts in relation
18 MR. JOHNSON:	18	to this matter?
19 Q. Well, that the data that's to be brough	it 19	MS. PERRY:
20 forward for that was brought forward	in 20	A. No, I did not. That is Mr. Alteen's job.
that case, if it's to be relied on, has got to	21	MR. JOHNSON:
be shown to be a reasonable proxy or t	that 22	Q. Okay. So you've got no direct knowledge as to
reasonable adjustments can be made. The	ere was 23	what communications were given regarding that
concerns that the evidence showed signif	ficant 24	matter, I take it?
25 differences in virtually all of the	25	MS. PERRY:

	D 22
Page 21	
1 A. No, but certainly I have discussed with Mr.	physically move things around?
2 Alteen prior to securing the experts that this	2 CHAIRMAN:
3 is something that we had to do in this	3 Q. I don't, but I mean I'm you know, I think
4 proceeding, stemming from the order that was	4 we should charge forward.
5 issued in the last rate case.	5 KELLY, Q.C.:
6 MR. JOHNSON:	6 Q. Just allow us a few moments then, Mr.
7 Q. So Newfoundland Power is satisfied that what	7 Chairman, for the witnesses to change place.
8 Dr. Vander Wiede has done satisfies the	8 CHAIRMAN:
9 Board's concerns?	9 Q. Yes, sure.
10 MS. PERRY:	10 (OFF RECORD - 9:36 a.m.)
	11 CHAIRMAN:
11 A. I believe his testimony, yes, portrays the	
12 full description of the companies that he's	12 Q. Are we all ready to get started?
using and why he's using the comparables.	13 MS. GLYNN:
14 MR. JOHNSON:	Q. We are Mr. Chair, there is just one
15 Q. Oh, is that right? And I take it you're	preliminary matter before Mr. Johnson starts
satisfied, Newfoundland Power is satisfied	and that is the filing to Undertaking No. 7
that the concerns of all the concerns of the	which was provided by Mr. Johnson and that was
Board have been met by the new manner in which	for the full response that Ms. McShane had
Ms. McShane has presented testimony regarding	19 provided.
20 these US companies?	20 CHAIRMAN:
21 MS. PERRY:	21 Q. Okay. So Mr. Johnson, sir, we are in your
22 A. I certainly hope they are, Mr. Chairman.	22 hands.
23 MR. JOHNSON:	23 MR. JOHNSON:
24 Q. Would you regard it as important to address	Q. Thank you. Ms. McShane, good morning.
25 the Board's concerns in the presentation of	25 MS. MCSHANE:
Page 22	Page 24
1 the cost of capital evidence?	1 A. Morning.
2 MS. PERRY:	2 MR. JOHNSON:
3 A. Absolutely.	3 Q. From the last day, I noted from the
4 MR. JOHNSON:	4 transcript, at page 124, that you indicated
5 Q. Those are my questions.	5 that by the time the hearing took place in
6 CHAIRMAN:	
	6 Newfoundland Power's last general rate
7 Q. So we're finished now with -	7 application, relative to the March-April
	7 application, relative to the March-April 8 period, you said that "there had been
7 Q. So we're finished now with -	application, relative to the March-April period, you said that "there had been considerable improvements in market
7 Q. So we're finished now with - 8 GREENE, Q.C.:	7 application, relative to the March-April 8 period, you said that "there had been
7 Q. So we're finished now with - 8 GREENE, Q.C.: 9 Q. Yes.	application, relative to the March-April period, you said that "there had been considerable improvements in market
7 Q. So we're finished now with - 8 GREENE, Q.C.: 9 Q. Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN:	application, relative to the March-April period, you said that "there had been considerable improvements in market conditions." Recall that?
7 Q. So we're finished now with - 8 GREENE, Q.C.: 9 Q. Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN: 11 Q. Next is oh, I'm sorry, yes. You guys got	7 application, relative to the March-April 8 period, you said that "there had been 9 considerable improvements in market 10 conditions." Recall that? 11 MS. MCSHANE:
7 Q. So we're finished now with - 8 GREENE, Q.C.: 9 Q. Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN: 11 Q. Next is oh, I'm sorry, yes. You guys got 12 any questions? Excuse me.	application, relative to the March-April period, you said that "there had been considerable improvements in market conditions." Recall that? MS. MCSHANE: A. Yes. MR. JOHNSON:
7 Q. So we're finished now with - 8 GREENE, Q.C.: 9 Q. Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN: 11 Q. Next is oh, I'm sorry, yes. You guys got 12 any questions? Excuse me. 13 COMMISSIONER NEWMAN: 14 Q. No questions. Thank you very much.	application, relative to the March-April period, you said that "there had been considerable improvements in market conditions." Recall that? MS. MCSHANE: A. Yes. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Okay. And you stated, on the same page or
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7 Q. So we're finished now with - 8 GREENE, Q.C.: 9 Q. Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN: 11 Q. Next is oh, I'm sorry, yes. You guys got 12 any questions? Excuse me. 13 COMMISSIONER NEWMAN: 14 Q. No questions. Thank you very much. 15 COMMISSIONER OXFORD: 16 Q. No questions. 17 CHAIRMAN: 18 Q. That's fine, thank you.	application, relative to the March-April period, you said that "there had been considerable improvements in market conditions." Recall that? MS. MCSHANE: A. Yes. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Okay. And you stated, on the same page or thereabouts, that you didn't believe that you had changed the recommendation for Newfoundland Power's ROE for 2010 at the hearing. Do you recall saying that?
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7 Q. So we're finished now with - 8 GREENE, Q.C.: 9 Q. Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN: 11 Q. Next is oh, I'm sorry, yes. You guys got 12 any questions? Excuse me. 13 COMMISSIONER NEWMAN: 14 Q. No questions. Thank you very much. 15 COMMISSIONER OXFORD: 16 Q. No questions. 17 CHAIRMAN: 18 Q. That's fine, thank you. 19 KELLY, Q.C.: 20 Q. Next would be then for Ms. McShane to continue 21 cross-examination. 22 CHAIRMAN:	application, relative to the March-April period, you said that "there had been considerable improvements in market conditions." Recall that? MS. MCSHANE: A. Yes. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Okay. And you stated, on the same page or thereabouts, that you didn't believe that you had changed the recommendation for Newfoundland Power's ROE for 2010 at the hearing. Do you recall saying that? MS. MCSHANE: A. Yes. MR. JOHNSON: Q. And can you now confirm that as a fact, that

1 MR. JOHNSON: 2 Q. Okay. Now, Ms. McShane, at the last day as 3 well, I asked you whether there was any 4 evidence in this proceeding to substantiate 5 that historically growth for the Canadian 6 utilities that you have provided in your 7 sample has met or exceeded GDP, and can you 8 confirm that there is no evidence of that and 9 none on the record in this case? 10 MS. MCSHANE: 11 A. For the Canadian utility? 12 MR. JOHNSON: 13 Q. Yes. 14 MS. MCSHANE: 15 A. I've not looked at that specifically, I don't 16 believe, in this proceeding at least. 17 MR. JOHNSON: 18 Q. There's nothing on the evidence, the record in 19 this case that would - 20 MS. MCSHANE: 21 A. Not that I recall, no. 22 MR. JOHNSON: 23 Q. Okay. And similarly, can you please confirm 24 that there is no evidence in this proceeding 25 that historically growth for Us utilities has 26 United States? 26 MS. MCSHANE: 27 A. Correct. 28 MR. JOHNSON: 29 Q. Correct. And if you could confirm for me that 29 when you look at your Canadian utility sample 29 and apply the three-stage DCF analysis, you 20 arrive at eight and a half percent as the ROE, 21 a. On that test alone, that's correct. 29 MS. MCSHANE: 20 MS. MCSHANE: 21 A. On that tere alone, that's correct. 20 MS. MCSHANE: 21 A. Not that I recall, no. 22 MR. JOHNSON: 23 Q. Okay. And similarly, can you please confirm 24 that there is no evidence in this proceeding 25 that historically growth for Us utilities has 26 using a forecast nominal rate of growth for 29 United States? 20 That's right. And in this hearing, you're 30 Using a forecast nominal rate of growth for 3 Using a forecast nominal rate of growth for 3 Using a forecast nominal rate of growth for 4 the 2013 to 2023 period of 4.9 percent in the 24 United States? 2 Q. That's right. And in this hearing, you're 3 Using a forecast nominal rate of growth for the 4 the 2013 to 2023 period of 4.9 percent in the 5 United States? 6 MS. MCSHANE: 7 A. Correct. 8 MR. JOHNSON: 18 MR. JOHNSON: 19 Q. Correct. And if you could confirm of me that 10 when you look		Mulu-Page NL Power Inc. 20	
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10 MS. MCSHANE: 10	8 confirm that there is no evidence of that	and 8 MR. JOHNSON:	
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14 MS. MCSHANE: 14 MS. MCSHANE: 15 A. O're not looked at that specifically, I don't 16 believe, in this proceeding at least. 16 MR. JOHNSON: 17 MR. JOHNSON: 17 Q. And when you use the three-stage US test, you 18 Q. There's nothing on the evidence, the record in 19 this case that would - 20 MS. MCSHANE: 20 MS. MCSHANE: 21 A. Not that I recall, no. 21 MR. JOHNSON: 22 MR. JOHNSON: 23 Q. Okay. And similarly, can you please confirm 24 that there is no evidence in this proceeding 25 that historically growth for US utilities has 25 is less in Canada than the United States? 28 MS. MCSHANE: 29 MS. MCSHANE: 29 MS. MCSHANE: 20 MS. MCSHANE: 21 MS. MCSHANE: 22 MS. MCSHANE: 23 MS. MCSHANE: 24 MS. MCSHANE: 25 MS. MCSHANE: 26 MS. MCSHANE: 27 MS. MCSHANE: 28 MS. MCSHANE: 29 MS. MCSHANE: 29 MS. MCSHANE: 29 MS. MCSHANE: 20 MS. MCSHAN	12 MR. JOHNSON:	arrive at eight and a half percent as the Ro	OE,
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25 A. I believe that's what I just said. 25 I ask you, would you regard whether 70 basis	that sample was higher somewhat than value per share growth and earnings per growth and dividends per share growth. MR. JOHNSON: Q. I'm sorry, you said it was somewhat high MS. MCSHANE: A. Yes. Than the three measures of growth were provided in this IR response. MR. JOHNSON: Q. But I took it from the US utilities that we referred to in Alberta in 2011 that on average you accepted they did not grow at GDP grates, whether you used dividends, earning book value per share, right?	book share 10 utilities simply because of the forecast of higher GDP growth in the US and Canada that's an assumption that may not really 13 that different as between the Canadian and 14 US utilities. The other difference is that 15 we're starting for the Canadian utilities we relatively lower dividend yields because 17 is an expectation in the very short run or 18 the shorter run that the growth rates will 19 higher. So I don't think that you can take 19 the results of this and say this means that 19 the Canadian utilities are lower risk. 19 MR. JOHNSON: 20 We asked Ms. Perry if she regarded a ten	n of of a, but be ad the with there in be act. be at the be at the beat the beat the basis
Page 25 Page 28	that sample was higher somewhat than value per share growth and earnings per growth and dividends per share growth. MR. JOHNSON: Q. I'm sorry, you said it was somewhat high somewhat	book share 10 utilities simply because of the forecast of higher GDP growth in the US and Canada that's an assumption that may not really 13 that different as between the Canadian and 14 US utilities. The other difference is that 15 we're starting for the Canadian utilities we're	n of a, but be ad the with there in be at the at th

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Page 29	Page 33
1 points would be a material number in the	1 MS. MCSHANE:
2 context of ROE?	2 A. I'm not specifically aware of the reference in
3 MS. MCSHANE:	the decision. Maybe you could point me to it.
4 A. I think 70 basis points is a material number,	4 MR. JOHNSON:
5 yes.	5 Q. Sure. Actually it's referenced in the 2011
6 MR. JOHNSON:	6 Alberta decision at paragraph 85.
7 Q. And you confirm for us that for your Canadian	7 MS. MCSHANE:
8 sample of utilities that the long term growth	8 A. This was one of the aides that you provided
9 assumption on average is 7.5 percent compared	9 before?
to forecast GDP at 4.3 percent?	10 MS. GLYNN:
11 MS. MCSHANE:	11 Q. Information Item No. 9.
12 A. Sorry, could you repeat that, please?	12 MS. MCSHANE:
13 MR. JOHNSON:	13 A. I'm sorry, Mr. Johnson, what page was that?
14 Q. For your Canadian sample, the long term growth	14 MR. JOHNSON:
estimate for those utilities on average is 7.5	15 Q. Paragraph 85.
16 percent?	16 MS. MCSHANE:
17 MS. MCSHANE:	17 A. Paragraph 85. So I see page 85, but I'm not
18 A. The analyst forecast growth rate is on average	quite sure what they're referring to.
seven and a half percent for the Canadian	19 MR. JOHNSON:
20 utilities.	20 Q. Paragraph.
21 MR. JOHNSON:	21 MS. MCSHANE:
22 Q. And that compares to forecast GDP at 4.3	22 A. Sorry, paragraph 85. But I'm not quite sure
23 percent?	what they're referring to.
24 MS. MCSHANE:	24 MR. HAYES:
25 A. Correct.	25 Q. I'm not sure we've got it on the screen, Mr.
Page 30	Page 32
1 MR. JOHNSON:	Johnson. Can you give us the reference again,
2 Q. Okay. And would you not acknowledge that the	2 please?
3 constant growth model overstates the long term	3 MR. JOHNSON:
4 expected return?	4 Q. Yes, it's paragraph 85 of -
5 MS. MCSHANE:	5 MR. HAYES:
6 A. I would say in the case of the Canadian	6 Q. The 2011 decision?
7 utilities that on its own the constant growth	7 MR. JOHNSON:
8 model likely overstates the expected return,	8 Q. Correct.
9 but on the other hand, I think that the three-	9 KELLY, Q.C.:
stage model likely understates, so it's	10 Q. Page is missing.
important to look at both measures.	11 MR. JOHNSON:
12 MR. JOHNSON:	12 Q. It's page 18.
13 Q. And the three-stage, so would you put more	13 KELLY, Q.C.:
weight on the three-stage model which provides	14 Q. The page is missing in the electronic format.
15 8.5 percent?	15 MR. JOHNSON:
16 MS. MCSHANE:	16 Q. Okay. Could you provide Ms. McShane do you
17 A. No, I would put equal weight on the two and	have a paper copy of it, Ms. McShane?
look at it as being within the range.	18 MR. HAYES:
19 (9:45 a.m.)	19 Q. Oh yeah, it's on the paper copy. It just
20 MR. JOHNSON:	20 seems to be missing from the electronic
	The state of the s
	21 version.
21 Q. You would be aware, Ms. McShane, would you	21 version. 22 MS. GLYNN:
Q. You would be aware, Ms. McShane, would you not, that the Alberta Utility Commission has,	22 MS. GLYNN:
Q. You would be aware, Ms. McShane, would you not, that the Alberta Utility Commission has, in its 2009 decision, expressly rejected the	22 MS. GLYNN:23 Q. Yes. Page 18 is missing from the electronic
Q. You would be aware, Ms. McShane, would you not, that the Alberta Utility Commission has,	22 MS. GLYNN:

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Page 3	Page 35
1 Q. Okay. Remedy that. Ms. McShane, I guess for	1 Q. Well, perhaps we could move on now, as opposed
2 the record, paragraph -	2 to getting bogged down on that, if that's okay
3 KELLY, Q.C.:	3 with the witness?
4 Q. Does the Board have it, Mr. Chairman? It's	4 MS. MCSHANE:
5 not on the screen.	5 A. That's fine.
6 CHAIRMAN:	6 MR. JOHNSON:
7 Q. I don't know. Do we?	7 Q. Okay.
8 MS. GLYNN:	8 CHAIRMAN:
9 Q. It would be filed in your Information Items,	9 Q. Well, I'm certainly glad you didn't understand
10 Mr. Chair.	it, because I mean, I don't know what they
11 CHAIRMAN:	mean there either. It's not clear to me. I
12 Q. Okay, all right.	don't know how material it is.
13 GREENE, Q.C.:	13 MR. JOHNSON:
14 Q. No. 10, Information Item No. 10.	14 Q. Ms. McShane, we had some discussion as well
15 MS. GLYNN:	about the issue of potential bias in analyst
16 Q. No. 9.	growth estimates and is that something that
17 GREENE, Q.C.:	this Board should be concerned about in this
18 Q. No. 9. Sorry, No. 9	proceeding?
19 CHAIRMAN:	19 MS. MCSHANE:
20 Q. Yeah, okay.	20 A. I don't think it's something they should be
21 MR. JOHNSON:	21 concerned about in this proceeding, no.
22 Q. Paragraph 85, Ms. McShane, states "in 2009,	22 MR. JOHNSON:
the Commission rejected the use of long term	23 Q. And the basis for your saying that is the same
or terminal growth rates for utilities that	basis that you provided to the Alberta Board
exceed estimates of nominal dollar GDP growth.	in 2011, I take it, in your evidence?
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Page 3	-
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Page 3	Page 36
Page 3 For 2011, there was no indication that the terminal growth forecast growth rate forecast exceeded reasonable estimates of	Page 36 1 MS. MCSHANE: 2 A. I believe it's approximately the same analysis 3 that was done and support for the conclusion
Page 3 For 2011, there was no indication that the terminal growth forecast growth rate forecast exceeded reasonable estimates of nominal GDP growth." So that's the reference	Page 36 1 MS. MCSHANE: 2 A. I believe it's approximately the same analysis
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sample that you used in Alberta?	1 A. That's true.	
2 MS. MCSHANE:	2 MR. JOHNSON:	
3 A. It would be. There are only five or six	3 Q. And the common companies to your 2009 sample	
4 Canadian utilities, so you're limited to	4 and this one were AGL, Consolidated Edison,	
5 what's available.	5 Northwest Natural Gas, Piedmont Natural Gas,	
6 MR. JOHNSON:	6 Southern Company, Vectren and WGL Holdings,	
7 Q. Of course, and in terms of those, I think you	7 and that's correct, right?	
8 will agree that the Board expressed concerns	8 MS. MCSHANE:	
9 about the heavy non-regulated content of at	9 A. Yes.	
least certain of those companies?	10 MR. JOHNSON:	
11 MS. MCSHANE:	11 Q. And to that you added six more companies and	
12 A. They were they did express some concern	12 those were ALLETE or Aleet (phonetic) Inc.,	
about that and said that they were going to	13 Alliant, Atmos Energy, Integrys Energy,	
focus on the results for Fortis and Emera.	14 Wisconsin Energy and Xcel Energy. Would that	
15 MR. JOHNSON:	15 be right?	
16 Q. Yes. And that's, for the record, at paragraph	16 MS. MCSHANE:	
17 87 of the decision.	17 A. Yes. That's in CA-NP-281.	
18 MS. MCSHANE:	18 MR. JOHNSON:	
19 A. Correct.	19 Q. That's correct. And out of the six companies	
20 MR. JOHNSON:	20 that you added, three of those were in fact	
	•	
Q. So Ms. McShane, let's move on to your US	21 used by Mr. Cicchetti, correct, and those were	
sample, and if we could turn up, I guess, a	22 ALLETE or Aleet, Alliant and Wisconsin Energy?	
convenient place to look at the names of your	23 MS. MCSHANE:	
companies is Schedule 18.	24 A. Just ask me that question again. I think	
25 MS. MCSHANE:	25 there's one other company, but I just want to	
Pag	e 38 Page	ે 40
1 A. Yes, all of the companies are listed there.	1 make sure.	
2 They're also listed on page 13, page one of	2 MR. JOHNSON:	
3 two, which includes a lot of company-specific	3 Q. My understanding is that ALLETE, Alliant and	
4 data.	4 Wisconsin Energy were used by Mr. Cicchetti.	
5 MR. JOHNSON:	5 MS. MCSHANE:	
	5 MS. Meshare.	
6 Q. I'm fine with either one. 18 is up on the	6 A. Right, as was Vectren.	
6 Q. I'm fine with either one. 18 is up on the screen.		
_ ·	6 A. Right, as was Vectren.	
7 screen.	6 A. Right, as was Vectren. 7 MR. JOHNSON:	
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I	Page 41		Page 43
1 not see the Board expressing concern that some	_	at the	combination of business financial and
2 of the companies used as comparators by	2		tory risk.
3 yourself and Mr. Cicchetti did not have a bond	3 1	MR. JOHNSON	-
4 rating like that of Newfoundland Power,	4	O. But ju	st so that we understand, in terms of
5 correct?	5	-	addressing the Board's concerns, you
6 MS. MCSHANE:	6	-	o not make any adjustments whatever to
7 A. Sorry, say that again.	7		any differences between Newfoundland
8 MR. JOHNSON:	8		and your sample US companies, correct?
9 Q. When the Board listed its concerns there, the	9 1	MS. MCSHANI	
Board did not indicate that one of its	10	A. You n	nean I don't make a downward adjustment or
concerns was that Ms. McShane or Mr. Cicchet	ti 11		vard adjustment to their cost of equity?
used American companies that didn't have a	12	_	lon't make any downward adjustment or
bond rating like that of Newfoundland Power.	13		d adjustment because I believe if you
That wasn't one of the concerns of the Board,	14	=	at the total risk, including the
15 right?	15		ial risk, that the cost of equity for
16 MS. MCSHANE:	16		mple of companies is a reasonable proxy
17 A. I don't think it was, no.	17		cost of equity for Newfoundland Power
18 MR. JOHNSON:	18		apital structure.
19 Q. No. And despite that not being a concern of		MR. JOHNSON	-
the Board, what you did in this case that you	20		nat what you just said in that reply to
21 didn't do last time is you applied an	21		s precisely your contention before this
22 additional selection criteria that required	22		in 2009, was it not?
that your select companies have a Moody's		MS. MCSHANI	
rating no lower than Newfoundland Power's BA			ve that and if I said that in 2009, I
25 issuer rating, correct?	25		n't have been surprised.
		***************************************	_
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1 MS. MCSHANE: 2 A. Yes.		MR. JOHNSC	
	2	_	. And you still believe that no
3 MR. JOHNSON:	3	· ·	ments are required, correct?
4 Q. Okay. And the only other thing you did wa		MS. MCSHAI	NE:
5 have a cut-off point for percentage for	5	A. I do.	A.
6 unregulated assets, correct?		MR. JOHNSC	
7 MS. MCSHANE:	7	-	here circumstances where it would be
8 A. In terms of the selection itself and those	8		priate, in your view, to make
9 criteria, that's correct.	9	-	ments, Ms. McShane?
10 MR. JOHNSON:		MS. MCSHAI	NE:
11 Q. That's correct.	11	A. Yes.	
12 MS. MCSHANE:		MR. JOHNSC	
13 A. And then, but in addition to that, I did go	13		r what circumstances would you agree that
through and do a detailed review of all of th			ald be appropriate to make adjustments?
operations and the characteristics.		MS. MCSHAI	
16 MR. JOHNSON:	16	A. If I fo	und that the overall risk of the sample

17 Q. And so those two things that you did, they are to address the Board's concerns, I take it? 18

19 MS. MCSHANE:

20 A. In addition to the analysis that I presented 21 in Appendix B of the operations, as well as, 22 if you will, an overview of how I believe you 23 should look at the comparability and the fact 24 that you cannot simply focus on business risk 25 and regulatory risk, but you do need to look

A. If I found that the overall risk of the sample of companies was different enough to justify an adjustment. I mean, if you -- for example, if you look at my comparable earnings test, I made an adjustment in that instance to reflect differences in risk between the sample of unregulated companies and a utility, in this

case Newfoundland Power. 23

24 MR. JOHNSON:

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Q. So if the differences were big enough, you'd 25

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1 make the adjustment?	1	there are significant differences in BETA
2 MS. MCSHANE:	2	between the Canadian utilities and the
3 A. If I found that there was evidence that there	3	American utilities, whether you adjust them or
4 was a difference in risk then I would make an	4	don't adjust them?
5 adjustment.	5 MS. N	MCSHANE:
6 MR. JOHNSON:		Not over the longer term, no. In the last
7 Q. And what sort of difference in risk would you	7	couple of years, yes.
8 be referring to?		JOHNSON:
9 MS. MCSHANE:	9 0.	But I think the evidence is established that
10 A. What do you mean what sort of?	10	it's not a couple years, it's over ten years,
11 MR. JOHNSON:	11	is it not?
12 Q. Well, you said if there'd be a difference in	12 MS. N	MCSHANE:
risk, then you would make an adjustment. Did	13 A.	Well, it's - in the sense that there are ten
you not say if there was a difference in risk	14	full years of data involved, yes.
that you would entertain making an adjustment?	15 MR. J	JOHNSON:
16 (10:00 a.m.)	16 Q.	Uh-hm. So one of the adjustments that you've
17 MS. MCSHANE:	17	made has to do with unregulated earnings and
18 A. If there was a quantifiable difference in	18	you've provided a threshold criterium in
overall risk, then I would make an adjustment.	19	relation to having unregulated assets, right?
20 MR. JOHNSON:	20 MS. N	MCSHANE:
21 Q. And how could we determine whether there was a	21 A.	I did.
22 quantifiable difference in overall risk?	22 MR. J	JOHNSON:
23 MS. MCSHANE:	23 Q.	And let us see that issue by turning up CA-NP-
24 A. To some extent, I mean, it is a question of	24	310. Ms. McShane, in 310, we asked for you to
judgment. In this case, for example, I don't	25	provide, "Over the past three years what
Page 46	5	Page 48
see that there's a basis for making an	1	proportion of earnings of each of the
2 adjustment to the cost of equity. We are	2	companies in the US sample of Ms. McShane were
dealing with, you know, samples of companies,	3	derived from non-regulated operations, and
4 a sample of companies with a similar bond	4	providing an answer, please show the actual
5 rating to Newfoundland Power and the bond	5	earnings attributable to regulated operations
6 rating is since Newfoundland Power is not	6	and non-regulated", and this is your response?
7 publicly traded, the only objective measure of	7 MS. M	MCSHANE:
8 the relative risk on a total risk basis that's	8 A.	Yes.
9 available.	9 MR. J	OHNSON:
10 MR. JOHNSON:	10 Q.	And these numbers, I take it, were from the
11 Q. And as we pointed out, that was precisely your	11	10-K that are filed with the SEC in the United
contention in 2009 as well, correct?	12	States?
13 MS. MCSHANE:	13 MS. M	ICSHANE:
14 A. I assume that I made the same contention in	14 A.	Yes.
15 2012.	15 MR. J	OHNSON:
16 MR. JOHNSON:	16 Q.	Okay, and if we take AGL, which is right at
17 Q. And does not -	17	the top, Ms. McShane, this was in your 2009
18 MS. MCSHANE:	18	sample, right?
19 A. Did you say 2012?		ICSHANE:
20 MR. JOHNSON:		I believe so, yes.
21 Q. 2009.		OHNSON:
22 MS. MCSHANE:		And they have significant unregulated revenue,
23 A. Sorry, yes, in 2009.	23	don't they?
24 MR. JOHNSON:		MCSHANE:
25 Q. And does not your evidence also reveal that	25 A.	They did.

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1 MR. JOHNSON:	1 MR. JOH	INSON:
2 Q. And they do, they're at 20 percent	in 2011, 2 Q. Ir	what business were they taking losses in?
3 for instance, 26 percent in 2010, 33.5		• • •
4 in 2009. Isn't that significant?	-	et's see. It would be in their - it must be
5 MS. MCSHANE:	5 in	their energy services operations which
6 A. Well, in 2011, it's close to 80 percer		ney're exiting.
7 is similar to the cut off for the assets		•
8 MR. JOHNSON:		nd energy services is closely related to
9 Q. And -		egulated operations?
10 MS. MCSHANE:	10 MS. MCS	-
11 A. And this is - I mean, they've got no		would be closely related, yes.
they've merged with Nicor, which		
large natural gas utility. They would		es, and Piedmont Natural Gas, as recently as
have more regulated revenues going		010 we have them at a third of their income
15 MR. JOHNSON:		efore taxes coming from the unregulated side.
16 Q. Okay, and if we look at ALLETE,		o in 2010, it was 78 million out of 156. It
actually taking some losses, the	·	ooks to be half to me.
relatively minor on the non-regulated		
19 MS. MCSHANE:		res, in 2010, it looks like that was a fairly
20 A. Correct.		nusual year. They did quite well in their
21 MR. JOHNSON:		etail marketing and storage operations.
22 Q. But in relation to, you know, 66 r		
dollars worth of income, 5 million		gain closely related to the regulated side?
loss, not too insignificant, I suppose are they taking losses, do you know?	-	orrect.
are they taking losses, do you know s		
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1 MS. MCSHANE:	1 MR. JOH	
2 A. I'd have to look it up. I don't red		ectren, this is from your old sample?
3 specifically what the - I can look a		
4 Appendix "B" here. No, I can't te	·	
5 specifically what those arise from.	5 MR. JOH	
6 MR. JOHNSON:		and in 2011, out of 1 billion dollars in
7 Q. That's fine, and if we look at Atmos		nregulated income versus regulated at 1.5
8 one of your new companies, and th	,	illion?
9 loss in 2011 and they're about 19		
percent for each of 2009 and 2010.		
terms of Integrys, they're actually lo		
fair dollar on their non-regulated		and that company nevertheless satisfies your
aren't they?		est for inclusion in your utility group?
14 MS. MCSHANE:	14 MS. MCS	
15 A. Well, Integrys actually a company		ased on their assets, yes.
history of their earnings is probably		
relevant because they've gotten out		ut isn't the percentage assets a bit
unregulated - a lot of their unregu		neaningless if the shareholders are getting
businesses and that's the reason that	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	uch a lift from the unregulated side of the
in the sample today and weren't in	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	usiness?
because they have transformed into		SHANE:
highly regulated company. So the	-	Vell, it's hard to do it any other way because
doesn't really mean as much for the	em as it 23 if	there are - if there are losses in the
1. 1.0 1 1 1 1	1 1 - 0.4	

25

unregulated operations, you would end up

bringing in companies that you really

might for other companies that have had a

similar operating base for quite a while.

24

shouldn't be bringing in because it would sort of misrepresent the relative side of the regulated operations. So that's why it's done on assets. regulated side - maybe I'm making an assumption that's not warranted. In terms of Wisconsin Energy, this is one of the new companies, I take it, but one of the ones that
of misrepresent the relative side of the regulated operations. So that's why it's done on assets. 2 assumption that's not warranted. In terms of Wisconsin Energy, this is one of the new companies, I take it, but one of the ones that
regulated operations. So that's why it's done on assets. Wisconsin Energy, this is one of the new companies, I take it, but one of the ones that
4 on assets. 4 companies, I take it, but one of the ones that
5 MR. JOHNSON: 5 Mr. Cicchetti used, the Wisconsin Energy?
6 Q. But why wouldn't you just do it, like, in the 6 MS. MCSHANE:
7 fashion that I've set out, because what the 7 A. Yes.
8 Board, as I read PU-43, said they're concerned 8 MR. JOHNSON:
9 about unregulated activities, non-utility 9 Q. And we see a doubling of non-regulated income
business, and why wouldn't you just go about 10 from 2009 to 2010, don't we, from 64 million
it in terms of having - saying, look, you 11 to 128?
know, let's look at their income, where's your 12 MS. MCSHANE:
money coming from? 13 A. Yes, we do.
14 MS. MCSHANE: 14 MR. JOHNSON:
15 A. Well, I just explained to you why not. 15 Q. Ms. McShane, the Board remarked in PU-43 that
16 MR. JOHNSON: 16 there was significant differences shown in
17 Q. And what's the answer? 17 virtually all comparables including
18 MS. MCSHANE: 18 significant levels of non-regulated and non-
19 A. The answer is if you look at it that way, and 19 utility businesses, but at least these numbers
20 if you're got a - in a number of years you've 20 of companies that we've gone through have
got significant losses on the unregulated 21 significant levels of non-regulated and non-
22 operations, trying to do percentages of 22 utility businesses, don't they?
23 earnings would suggest that you've got very, 23 MS. MCSHANE:
very high percentage of earnings in the 24 A. Some of them have had significant amounts of
25 regulated operations relative to your 25 income from non-regulated operations. They are
Page 54 Page
1 unregulated operations. So to me it's fairer 1 closely related to the regulated operations.
to look at the percentage of assets in the 2 It's not like we're dealing with totally
regulated operations. 3 regulated types of businesses.
4 MR. JOHNSON: 4 MR. JOHNSON: 4 MR. JOHNSON:
5 Q. And just moving on, WGL Holdings, 2011, I 5 Q. But the -
6 mean, the majority of their income came from 6 MS. MCSHANE:
7 unregulated. A total unregulated in 2011 of 7 A. Again I think you have to look at the totality
8 48 million, versus regulated of 69 million. 8 of the risks of the companies, not just
9 MS. MCSHANE: 9 whether they have unregulated operations or
10 A. Right, and this again is related to their 10 not. You do have to be aware of what those
retail operations that aren't regulated, that unregulated operations are and how they - how
are very closely related to the regulated 12 they relate to the regulated operations
operations. 13 because there are synergies there.
14 MR. JOHNSON: 14 MR. JOHNSON:
15 Q. They must be quite profitable. 15 Q. But the unregulated operations are, by
16 MS. MCSHANE: 16 definition, unregulated and they're subject to
17 A. Was that a question or - 17 competition?
18 MR. JOHNSON: 18 MS. MCSHANE:
19 Q. They must be quite profitable relative to the 19 A. To some extent, yes.
20 regulated side, obviously. 20 MR. JOHNSON:
21 MS. MCSHANE: 21 Q. And an equity investor who's looking at
22 A. I guess I'm not supposed to ask you questions, 22 Wisconsin Energy, they would say, you know, it
but why do you say that? 23 2011, 170 million from the non-regulated side
24 MR. JOHNSON: 24 versus 376 from the regulated, that would be
25 Q. Well, I mean, doing nearly as well as the 25 material consideration for an equity investor,

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1 would it not?	1 integrated utility.
2 MS. MCSHANE:	2 MR. JOHNSON:
3 A. It would be one of the considerations. I	3 Q. And you'll confirm for us that out of your
4 guess, they would look at all of the	4 sample of 13 companies, that there is only
5 characteristics of Wisconsin Energy, including	5 precisely one that would be considered by
6 the fact that Wisconsin Energy operates in	6 Moody's to be a transmission and distribution
7 Wisconsin, which is one of the more supportive	7 company, correct, and that would be
8 regulatory environments in the United States.	8 Consolidated Edison? CA-NP-315.
9 They would look at the fact that they've got	9 MS. MCSHANE:
both - they've got diversification of their	10 A. Thank you. Did you say 315?
operations. They would be considered with all	11 MR. JOHNSON:
the factors relevant to Wisconsin Energy.	12 Q. Yes.
13 (10:15 A.M.)	13 MS. MCSHANE:
14 MR. JOHNSON:	14 A. Right, Moody's only uses the term,
15 Q. And these observations that you're making are	15 "transmission and distribution" in the context
_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	of electric utilities. So the only one that
made in 2009 when these types of differences	it refers to as - specifically as a
were brought out to you, would that be	transmission and distribution utility, I
19 accurate?	believe, is Consolidated Edison, although it
20 MS. MCSHANE:	does have gas distribution operations as well.
21 A. Yes, because I believe them.	21 MR. JOHNSON:
22 MR. JOHNSON:	22 Q. You regard Consolidated Edison to be an
23 Q. Okay. Now as regards distribution and	23 electric transmission and distribution
vertically integrated and the sectors, Ms.	24 utility, do you not?
25 McShane, you've indicated in terms of the	25 MS. MCSHANE:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Page 5	
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Page 5	8 Page 60
Page 5 1 evidence that you filed before the BCUC of the	Page 60 1 A. I would, yes.
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companies", I'm not sure what you mean by	1	It has very strong regulatory support in the
2 that, big companies.	2	states that it operates in and it has very
3 MR. JOHNSON:	3	strong financial matrix. It has strong debt
4 Q. They would be considered significant	4	rating. So on balance, I would say it's not a
5 generators in the electricity generation	5	riskier company than other companies in this
6 business?	6	sample.
7 MS. MCSHANE:	7 MR. J	OHNSON:
8 A. They all - yeah, they all generate their own	8 Q.	And that, of course, would have been your
9 power for their own domestic markets.	9	position with respect to Southern in the last
10 MR. JOHNSON:	10	hearing as well?
11 Q. Yes, but Southern would be one of the bigger	11 MS. N	MCSHANE:
generators in the United States of America,	12 A.	I would believe so. I don't think I would
would it not?	13	have changed my position.
14 MS. MCSHANE:	14 MR. J	OHNSON:
15 A. That's a large company with a lot of	15 Q.	Right, and in terms of gas distributors, you
16 generation.	16	would rank those in the sectors as having a
17 MR. JOHNSON:	17	more business risk than the electric
18 Q. Including nuclear?	18	distribution, consistent with your Canadian
19 MS. MCSHANE:	19	approach to it?
20 A. It has some nuclear, I believe.	20 MS. N	MCSHANE:
21 MR. JOHNSON:	21 A.	I would say it depends in the United States,
22 Q. And Xcel would have nuclear?	22	but they tend to have a little bit more
23 MS. MCSHANE:	23	competition than a straight poles and wires
24 A. I think Xcel has nuclear.	24	company, but again it depends on the
25 MR. JOHNSON:	25	particular company.
Page	e 62	Page 64
1 Q. Would ALLETE?	1 MR. J	OHNSON:
2 MS. MCSHANE:	2 Q.	And so in terms of competition - well, first
3 A. I don't believe so.	3	of all, in terms of the gas distributors, we'd
4 MR. JOHNSON:	4	have AGL would be considered a gas
5 Q. How about Alliant?	5	distributor?
6 MS. MCSHANE:	6 MS. N	MCSHANE:
7 A. I don't think so.	7 A.	Yes.
8 MR. JOHNSON:	8 MR. J	OHNSON:
9 Q. But Southern and Xcel would. Wisconsin	9 Q.	Would that face competition?
Energy, would that -	1	MCSHANE:
11 MS. MCSHANE:	11 A.	Yes, I guess it would face some competition
12 A. I'm not positive.	12	with electricity.
13 MR. JOHNSON:		OHNSON:
14 Q. In any event, those would be the vertically		And Atmos would be a gas distributor?
integrated, and you would agree that companies		MCSHANE:
that are in the business of generation, and		It is.
17 certainly nuclear generation, have a		OHNSON:
significantly bigger business risk profile	1	Northwest would be a gas distributor?
than a poles and wires company like		MCSHANE:
20 Newfoundland Power?		Northwest Natural, yes.
21 MS. MCSHANE:		OHNSON:
A. Some of them would. In the case of Southern	1	Piedmont?
company, for example, I mean, this is a very		MCSHANE:
strong company that operates in states that are still traditional unrestructured states.	24 A.	Yes.
are still traditional unrestructured states.	25 MR. J	

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1 Q. And WGL?	1 MS. MCSHANE:
2 MS. MCSHANE:	2 A. That's the way S & P describes them because
3 A. Yes.	that was what the question was, how does S & P
4 MR. JOHNSON:	4 describe them.
5 Q. And to some degree, they would all face	5 MR. JOHNSON:
6 competition?	6 Q. Yes, okay. Turn to the topic of weather
7 MS. MCSHANE:	7 normalization, if we could turn up CA-NP-235.
8 A. To some degree.	8 MS. MCSHANE:
9 MR. JOHNSON:	9 A. Sorry?
10 Q. That Newfoundland Power is not exposed to?	10 MR. JOHNSON:
11 MS. MCSHANE:	11 Q. CA-NP-235.
12 A. It does compete with oil.	12 MS. MCSHANE:
13 MR. JOHNSON:	13 A. 235.
14 Q. And then we have certain of your companies	14 MR. JOHNSON:
that are a combination gas and electric.	15 Q. No, it mightn't be the right one. Let me find
Falling under that category would be Alliant?	the correct - 335. This question we asked
17 MS. MCSHANE:	17 regarding what deferral and regulatory
18 A. Are we going to put them in different	mechanism protection your sample has, and then
categories - I mean, because we already talked	you provided an attachment which listed all of
20 about Alliant being -	your companies, and weather normalization is
21 MR. JOHNSON:	what I'd like to bring your attention to. Ms.
22 Q. Oh, Alliant is one of your integrated, okay.	McShane, you record that AGL has weather
23 MS. MCSHANE:	normalization because you have an "x" there
24 A. Yes. I mean, all - well, let's see.	24 under that name?
25 MR. JOHNSON:	25 MS. MCSHANE:
Page 66	
Page 66	Page 68
Page 66 1 Q. Would I be correct in saying that five of the	Page 68
Page 66 1 Q. Would I be correct in saying that five of the 2 vertically - the five vertically integrated	Page 68 1 A. Yes. 2 MR. JOHNSON:
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document?	1	its rates are designed in such a way to
2 MS. MCSHANE:	2	recover all of its fixed costs and fixed
3 A. I do.	3	charge. So weather normalization is really
4 MR. JOHNSON:	4	beside the point for Atlanta Gas Light because
5 Q. It's taken out of AGL Resources most recent	5	its rates are designed to recover all its
6 10-K, right?	6	fixed cost irrespective what the weather is.
7 MS. MCSHANE:		MR. JOHNSON:
8 A. It is.	8	Q. And would that same comment apply to Florida
9 MR. JOHNSON:	9	City Gas, that doesn't have -
10 Q. Okay, and if you look - these are all the		MS. MCSHANE:
regulated subsidiaries of AGL Resources?	11	A. That I don't know. Florida City Gas is a tiny
12 MS. MCSHANE:	12	little operation.
13 A. The major ones, yes.		AR. JOHNSON:
14 MR. JOHNSON:	13 N	Q. Okay, but certainly Nicor Gas with 2.2 million
15 Q. Okay, and if - and we see part way down after	15	customers, is that the biggest utility in AGL,
	16	is it?
they talk about authorized return on rate base, on the left hand side you see weather		MS. MCSHANE:
18 normalization? 19 MS. MCSHANE:	18	A. It is, but I'm surprised - my understanding is
	19	that they have a flat monthly fee rate design
	20	in Illinois as well, which really is an alternative to a weather normalization account
21 MR. JOHNSON:	21	
Q. So you'll confirm for us that Nicor Gas in	22	where the rate design itself is set up in such
23 Illinois does not have it according to this 10-K?	23	a way to recover a high percentage of the
	24	fixed cost.
25 MS. MCSHANE:		MR. JOHNSON:
Page 70		Page 72
1 A. Correct.	1	Q. Well, I don't see a tick mark under weather
A rep remission		
2 MR. JOHNSON:	2	normalization.
3 Q. And Nicor Gas, I think your Appendix "B" would	3 N	normalization. MS. MCSHANE:
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Q. And Nicor Gas, I think your Appendix "B" would indicate that they operate in the state of Illinois? MS. MCSHANE: A. They do. MR. JOHNSON: Q. And they have 2.2 million customers? MS. MCSHANE: A. They do. MR. JOHNSON: Q. And is Nicor gas used for heating or are they carry heating load in Illinois? MS. MCSHANE: A. They do. MR. JOHNSON: A. They do. MR. JOHNSON: G. And if you go across, Atlanta Gas Light in Georgia, they don't have it either, weather normalization? MS. MCSHANE: A. No, but what AGL and Atlantic Gas Light has is	3 M 4 5 6 7 8 9 M 10 11 12 13 M 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 M 21 22 M	normalization. MS. MCSHANE: A. I don't either, no, I agree with you, but that was my understanding. I mean, I've read decisions for Nicor Gas in Illinois, and the Illinois gas companies including Nicor, to my understanding, do have them. MR. JOHNSON: Q. In terms of going back to 335, you'll confirm for us that ALLETE doesn't have weather normalization protection? MS. MCSHANE: A. No, a lot of the electric utilities don't have weather normalization partly because they don't have large heating loads like Newfoundland Power does, but at the same time some of them do have decoupling, which covers more than weather. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Minnesota Power comes under ALLETE? MS. MCSHANE:
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Page 73

Q. So they wouldn't have weather normalization,

and nor would Superior Water Light and Power,

which is also in Minnesota, is it not?

4 MS. MCSHANE:

5 A. Well, the answer to the first part of your

6 question is, no, neither of the subs have

weather normalization, and the answer to the

8 second part of your question is, no, they

9 don't both operate in Minnesota.

10 MR. JOHNSON:

7

11 Q. Minnesota Power does, I hope.

12 MS. MCSHANE:

13 A. They do. The other one operates in Wisconsin.

14 MR. JOHNSON:

15 Q. Alliant Energy, they don't have it either?

16 MS. MCSHANE:

17 A. No, that's true.

18 MR. JOHNSON:

19 Q. And that would include, I think you can

confirm for us, Interstate Power and Light, or

21 IPL, and they are comprised of - they offer

service to 526,000 electricity customers in

Iowa, and 234,000 gas customers in southern

24 Minnesota, would that be right?

25 MS. MCSHANE:

1

Page 74

A. So there's no weather normalization in -

clause, I should say, in Iowa or Minnesota,

3 but there's decoupling in Wisconsin.

4 MR. JOHNSON:

5 Q. Okay. You have no "x" for Alliant under

6 weather -

7 MS. MCSHANE:

8 A. No, I have an "x" for Alliant under

9 decoupling.

10 MR. JOHNSON:

11 Q. And Consolidated Edison, Ms. McShane, I think

your report at Appendix B15 says that there is

revenue decoupling for both gas and electric?

14 MS. MCSHANE:

15 A. Yes.

25

16 MR. JOHNSON:

17 Q. And could I - I might as well get you there

first. Is that B15? It says revenue

decoupling for both gas and electric, weather

20 normalization adjustment clause is for gas

companies, and so I'd like to bring you to the

cross-examination aid that we were just

referring to at page 1 of that, which is page

24 22 of 163 of the 10-K. I have an underlined

line there where it indicates that O & R's

electric sales in New Jersey and Pennsylvania

are not subject to a decoupling mechanism.

3 MS MCSHANE:

1

7

13

4 A. I see that.

5 MR. JOHNSON:

Q. So the statement in your report that there's

revenue decoupling for both gas and electric

8 has to be read subject to that O & R comment

9 in the 10-K?

10 MS. MCSHANE:

11 A. Yes. I mean, O & R - let's put this in a bit

of perspective. Consolidated Edison makes up

about - Consolidated Edison, a subsidiary of

14 Consolidated Edison Inc., the parent company,

makes up about 95 percent of the total

operations. The rest - so O & R itself is a

17 relatively small piece of Con Ed, and within O

8 & R, some of that's in Pennsylvania and some

of it's in New Jersey. So it's a small piece

of the total.

21 MR. JOHNSON:

22 Q. O & R, Orange and Rockland, that's one of the

23 companies that's talked about as being - by

Moody's as being a peer to Newfoundland Power,

25 is it not?

1 MS. MCSHANE:

24

8

2 A. Yes.

3 MR. JOHNSON:

4 Q. And your report in relation to Consolidated

5 Edison says that there is weather

6 normalization adjustment clauses for gas

7 companies. Does that - I take it that there's

no weather normalization for the electric

9 companies?

10 MS. MCSHANE:

11 A. Decoupling.

12 MR. JOHNSON:

13 Q. It's just decoupling, okay.

14 MS. MCSHANE:

15 A. So that would cover weather.

16 MR. JOHNSON:

17 Q. Okay.

18 MS. MCSHANE:

9 A. And more.

20 (10:45 A.M.)

21 MR. JOHNSON:

23

25

22 Q. In terms of Integrys back at 335, there would

be no weather normalization, and as I

understand it, Integrys is made up of

Wisconsin Public Service.

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	Page 77	Page 79
1 MS. MCSHANE:	1 MS.	MCSHANE:
2 A. So Integrys - maybe I can help you ou	it with 2 A	. Yes.
this. Integrys is made up of six differ		JOHNSON:
4 regulated subsidiaries; Wisconsin P		People's Gas, about 800,000. Minnesota
5 Service which is in Wisconsin, People		Energy, 212,000. Michigan Gas, 166,000.
6 Light and Coke which is a gas utility		North Shore Gas, 158,000. Would that be your
7 Illinois, North Shore Gas which is		understanding?
8 Illinois, Upper Peninsula Power which		MCSHANE:
9 Michigan, Minnesota Energy Resource		Yes, but I'm not quite sure what the
a gas utility in Minnesota, and Michig	I	connection is.
Utilities which is in Michigan. So if		JOHNSON:
look at page B18 of my testimony, the	·	. Well -
		MCSHANE:
utilities, where there is a description		Between the number of customers in these
which of these subsidiaries have eight		various subsidiaries and -
weather normalization or decoupling	· I	JOHNSON:
although you're correct, Mr. Johnson,	_	Well, the connection is that these utilities
there is no "x" under weather normali		with significant numbers of customers do not
for Integrys, there is an "x" unde		have weather normalization, and they provide
decoupling, and as indicated at page B	· •	heating in Minnesota and Wisconsin, or
can see where these different utilities l	nave 21	Michigan.
some form of decoupling protection.	22 MR.	JOHNSON:
23 MR. JOHNSON:	23 Q	. So this decoupling mechanisms which cover off
24 Q. Well, if I could turn you to page 3 of	my 24	some of the weather variability, as well as
25 cross-examination aid regarding Integr	ys. 25	covering off consumption variability due to
	Page 78	Page 80
1 MS. MCSHANE:		other factors, and there is diversification
2 A. I have that.	2	across states which means that they're
3 MR. JOHNSON:	3	operating in different geographic environments
4 Q. It speaks of, "Integrys Energy grou		which will tend to temper any remaining
5 revenues are affected by the demand	-	weather risk.
6 electricity and natural gas. That deman		JOHNSON:
7 vary greatly based upon weather cond		. But the geographical areas that they're
8 is the second one, "weather conditi		operating in, I mean, Wisconsin, Minnesota or
9 seasonality, and temperature extremes'		Michigan, I mean, is there much difference?
10 MS. MCSHANE:		MCSHANE:
11 A. I see that.		Well, difference in Minnesota and Illinois.
12 MR. JOHNSON:		JOHNSON:
Q. Okay. So it would look to me that if the	· ·	Okay. Now Southern Company, I take it they
saying that their revenues are affected		don't have weather normalization for Alabama
they specifically point out weath		Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, or
16 conditions, then the decoupling is not f	-	Mississippi Power?
it for them?		MCSHANE:
18 MS. MCSHANE:		No, but they're not high heating companies,
19 A. Well, I mean, it's clear from here the	nat 19	anyway, because they're in the south.
1		
20 they're saying that they still are subject	t to 20 MR.	JOHNSON:
they're saying that they still are subjectsome weather risk.	20 MR. 21 Q	. Could I turn you to page 5.
21 some weather risk. 22 MR. JOHNSON:	20 MR. 21 Q 22 MS.	
some weather risk. 22 MR. JOHNSON: 23 Q. Yes, and to put that in perspective, Wis	20 MR. 21 Q 22 MS. sconsin 23 A	. Could I turn you to page 5.
21 some weather risk. 22 MR. JOHNSON:	20 MR. 21 Q 22 MS. sconsin 23 A	Could I turn you to page 5. MCSHANE:

January 10, 2013	uiti-i age	NL I OWEI IIIC. 2013 GRA
Page	81	Page 83
1 MS. MCSHANE:	1	not have a weather normalization mechanism for
2 A. I have that.	2	its electric operations, significant
3 MR. JOHNSON:	3	variations from normal weather could have a
4 Q. And that's page 42 of 683 of the Southern	4	material impact on earnings. However, the
5 Company's 10-K, and they say, "Electric power	r 5	impact of weather on the gas operation in the
6 supply is generally a seasonal business. In	6	company's Indiana territories has been
7 many parts of the country, demand for power	7	significantly mitigated through the
8 peaks during the summer months, with market	t 8	implementation in 2005 of a normal temperature
9 prices also peaking at that time. In other	9	adjustment mechanism. Additionally, the
areas, power demand peaks during the winter.	10	implementation of a straight fixed variable
11 As a result, the overall operating results of	11	rate design in January, PUCO Order, mitigates
Southern Company, the traditional operating	12	most weather related to Ohio residential gas".
companies, and Southern Power, may fluctuate	2 13	Now is Vectren - does Vectren have a number of
substantially on a seasonal basis. In	14	subs who are into electric sales?
addition, the traditional operating companies	15 MS. I	MCSHANE:
and Southern Power have historically sold less	16 A.	So Vectren is essentially made up of a gas
power when weather conditions are milder.	17	company, Indiana Gas, and then an electric - a
Unusually mild weather in the future could	18	combined gas and electric company, Southern
reduce the revenues, net income, available	19	Indiana Gas and Electric. Southern Indiana
cash, and borrowing ability of the Southern	20	Gas and Electric operates in both - I believe,
21 Company". You don't take issue with that	21	in both Indiana and Ohio. So the Indiana
statement in 10-K.	22	electric operations don't have weather
23 MS. MCSHANE:	23	normalization. The Ohio electric utility
24 A. That's how they describe their exposure to	24	operations have a straight fixed variable rate
25 weather, potentially.	25	design, which we discussed before with respect
Page	82	Page 84
1 MR. JOHNSON:	1	to Atlanta Gas Light, and they have weather
2 Q. And likewise, Vectren, you have an "x" there	2	normalization on their gas distribution
for Vectren, but that "x" should not be taken	3	operations.
4 as an "x" for everything for Vectren?	4 MR. J	JOHNSON:
5 MS. MCSHANE:	5 Q.	And WGL Holdings, if we could turn up page 7
6 A. No.	6	of the cross aid, one of their utilities,
7 MR. JOHNSON:	7	Washington Gas, they have to go out and manage
8 Q. And, in fact, at page 6 of the cross aid,	8	weather risk, I understand, by purchasing
9 which is page 17 of 137 of the 10-K, if you go	9	heating degree day weather derivative
down a little bit further -	10	contracts?
11 MS. MCSHANE:	11 MS. N	MCSHANE:
12 A. You mean where the line is?	12 A.	Let's understand there is only one subsidiary,
13 MR. JOHNSON:	13	Washington Gas Light. That is the utility.
14 Q. Yes.	14	The utility operates in three states;
15 MS. MCSHANE:	15	Maryland, DC, District of Columbia, and
16 A. I see that.	16	Virginia. So of those three parts, the
17 MR. JOHNSON:	17	District of Columbia is the smallest. It has
18 Q. It states, "A significant portion of Vectren's	18	about 14 percent of the operations. Virginia
19 electric utility sales are space heating and	19	is the largest, and followed by Maryland.
20 cooling. Accordingly, its operating results	20	They don't have weather normalization, as you
21 may fluctuate with variability of weather.	21	point out, in the District of Columbia and
Vectren's electricity utility sales are	22	they manage their weather risk through the
sensitive to variations in weather conditions.	23	purchase of weather hedging instruments. In
	124	Virginia, they do have weather normalization
The company forecast utility sales on the basis of normal weather. Since Vectren does	24 25	and in the State of Maryland, they have full

decoupling, and they also have in Maryland and Virginia declining block rate structure which a provides further support of fixed cost a provides further support of fixed cost a result, our overall results in the future may fluctuate substantially on a seasonal basis. In addition, we've historically had lower revenues and net income when weather conditions are milder. Our rates in Wisconsin Benergy, there's no tick by Wisconsin are set by the PSCW based on estimated revenues and net income when weather conditions are milder. Our rates in Wisconsin are set by the PSCW based on estimated temperatures which are approximate 20 year averages. Mild temperatures during the summer cooling season, and during the winter heating season. As a provide function of the future may fluctuate substantially on a seasonal basis. In addition, we've historically had lower revenues and net income when weather conditions are milder. Our rates in Wisconsin are set by the PSCW based on estimated temperatures which are approximate 20 year averages. Mild temperatures during the summer cooling season, and during the winter heating season, will negatively impact the results of operations and cashflows. In addition, mild temperatures during the winter heating season negatively impact the operations and cashflows of our gas utilities." So that would involve earnings volatility, right? MR. JOHNSON: MS. MCSHANE: MS. MCSHANE:	January 16, 2013	Multi-	-Page	NL Power Inc. 2013 GRA
2 Virginia declining block rate structure which a provides further support of fixed cost 4 recovery. 5 MR.JOHNSON: 6 Q. Wisconsin Energy, there's no tick by Wisconsin 7 Energy, Ms. McShane, and as I understand it, 8 Wisconsin Energy, Corp consists of Wisconsin 9 Electric and Wisconsin Gas, and they 10 respectively serve 1.1 million electric 10 customers in Wisconsin, and the Upper 12 Peninsula of Michigan, and the gas company 13 serves a million or so gas customers in Misconsin, and the Upper 12 Peninsula of Michigan, and the gas company 13 MR.JOHNSON: 13 M. MCSHANE: 15 MS. MCSHANE: 16 A. Steam customers. 17 MR.JOHNSON: 18 Q. Steam? Gas? 19 MS. MCSHANE: 20 A. I assume you're getting this information from 1 my Appendix. It sounds like the same 1 information that I have in here. 21 MR.JOHNSON: 22 MR. JOHNSON: 23 MR. JOHNSON: 24 Q. Yeah. 25 MR. MCSHANE: 26 A. And it says there are a million gas customers in in Wisconsin and .5 million steam customers in in Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 3 MR. JOHNSON: 4 MR. JOHNSON: 5 Q. But 1.1 million electricity customers? 6 In Ms. McSHANE: 7 A. In Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 8 MR. JOHNSON: 9 Q. Upper Peninsula, right, and that has no 10 weather normalization? 11 MS. MCSHANE: 12 A. Correct. 13 MR. JOHNSON: 14 (and the peak of my cross aids, which is page 43 of 232 - 11 million electricity customers? 15 MS. MCSHANE: 16 A. Steam reserved when weather romalization? 17 A. And their 10-K, which is page 8 of my cross aids, which is page 43 of 232 - 11 million electric and gas utility businesses 2 are generally seasonal factors and varying the weather conditions from year to year. They are instanced that their energy sales are impacted by seasonal factors and varying the metalting season. and further heating season. and unity the winter heating each of our gas utilities, a concern to an investor in a company, is it not? 24 MR. JOHNSON: 25 MR. JOHNSON: 26 D. R. L. Tear in the winter heating very pleased when weather romalization	Pa	ige 85		Page 87
3 provides further support of fixed cost 4 recovery, recovery 5 MR. JOHNSON: 5 MR. JOHNSON: 6 Q. Wisconsin Energy, there's no tick by Wisconsin 5 MR. JOHNSON: 6 Q. Misconsin Energy Corp consists of Wisconsin 6 Electric and Wisconsin Gas, and they 7 respectively serve 1.1 million electric 11 customers in Wisconsin, and the Upper 12 Peninsula of Michigan, and the gas company 13 serves a million or so gas customers in 14 Milwaukee. 14 temperatures which are approximate 20 year averages. Mild temperatures during the winter heating elementary operations and cashflows. In addition, mild temperatures which are approximate 20 year averages. Mild temperatures during the winter heating operations and cashflows. In addition, melve 15 MR. JOHNSON: 15 Q. Steam? Gas? 15 MR. JOHNSON: 16 operations and cashflows. In addition, mild temperatures which are approximate 20 year averages. Mild temperatures during the winter heating season negatively impact the results of operations and cashflows in a gastively impact the operations and cashflows of our gas utilities. So that would involve emplay the winter heating season negatively impact the operations and cashflows of our gas utilities. So that would involve emplay in a deal of operations and cashflows of our gas utilities. So that would involve emplay in a deal operations and cashflows of our gas utilities. So that would involve emplay in a deal operations and cashflows of our gas utilities. So that would involve emplay in a deal operations and cashflows of our gas utilities. So that would involve emplay in a deal operations and cashflows of our gas utilities. So that would involve emplay in a deal operations and cashflows of our gas utilities. So that would involve emplay in a deal operations and cashflows of our	decoupling, and they also have in Maryland a	and	1	heating. In addition, demand for natural gas
4 Roctuate substantially on a seasonal basis.	2 Virginia declining block rate structure which		2	peaks in the winter heating season. As a
5 MR. JOHNSON: 6 Q. Wisconsin Energy, there's no tick by Wisconsin 6 Q. Wisconsin Energy, there's no tick by Wisconsin 6 Energy, Ms. McShane, and as I understand it, 7 conditions are milder. Our rates in Wisconsin 8 are set by the PSCW based on estimated 9 temperatures which are approximate 20 year 10 respectively serve 1.1 million electric 11 customers in Wisconsin, and the Upper 12 Peninsula of Michigan, and the gas company 13 serves a million or so gas customers in 14 Milwaukee. 15 MS. MCSHANE: 16 A. Steam customers. 16 M. Steam Customers. 17 MR. JOHNSON: 18 Q. Steam? Gas? 19 MS. MCSHANE: 20 A. I assume you're getting this information from 21 my Appendix. It sounds like the same 22 information that I have in here. 23 MR. JOHNSON: 24 Q. Yeah. 25 MS. MCSHANE: 26 MS. MCSHANE: 27 A. And it says there are a million gas customers in 28 MR. JOHNSON: 39 Q. Upper Peninsula, right, and that has no 30 weather normalization? 31 MR. JOHNSON: 32 Q. Upper Peninsula, right, and that has no 31 Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 34 MR. JOHNSON: 35 Q. Dut I, I million electricity customers? 36 MS. MCSHANE: 39 Q. Upper Peninsula, right, and that has no 30 weather normalization? 31 MR. MS. MCSHANE: 32 A. Correct, 33 MR. JOHNSON: 34 Q. And their I O-K, which is page 8 of my cross 34 disk, which is page 43 of 232 - 35 MS. MCSHANE: 36 MS. MCSHANE: 37 A. Twisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 38 MR. JOHNSON: 39 Q. Upper Peninsula, right, and that has no 30 weather normalization? 31 MR. JOHNSON: 32 Q. Dupper Peninsula, right, and that has no 33 wisconsin and didring the winter heating eason and during the winter heating eason and during the winter heating accompany in addition, mild temperatures during the winter heating accompany in addition, mild temperatures during the winter heating accompany in a death operations and cashflows 34 m. And it and the accompany in addition, mild temperatures during the winter heating accompany in addition, mild temperatures during the winter heating accompany in addition, mild temperature	3 provides further support of fixed cost		3	result, our overall results in the future may
6 Q. Wisconsin Energy, Mere's no tick by Wisconsin 8 Energy, Ms. McShane, and as I understand it, 8 Wisconsin Energy Corp consists of Wisconsin 9 Electric and Wisconsin Gas, and they 10 respectively serve I.1 million electric 11 customers in Wisconsin, and the Upper 12 Peninsula of Michigan, and the gas company 13 serves a million or so gas customers in 14 Milwaukee. 15 MS. MCSHANE: 16 A. Steam customers. 17 MR. JOHNSON: 18 Q. Steam? Gas? 19 MS. MCSHANE: 19 MS. MCSHANE: 19 MS. MCSHANE: 20 A. I assume you're getting this information from 21 my Appendix. It sounds like the same 22 information that I have in here. 23 MR. JOHNSON: 24 Q. Yeah. 25 MS. MCSHANE: 26 A. And it says there are a million gas customers in 27 MS. MCSHANE: 28 MS. MCSHANE: 29 MS. MCSHANE: 30 MS. MCSHANE: 31 MS. MCSHANE: 32 MR. JOHNSON: 34 A. And it says there are a million gas customers in Wisconsin and .5 million steam customers in Misconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 35 MS. MCSHANE: 36 MS. MCSHANE: 37 A. In Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 38 MR. JOHNSON: 39 Q. Upper Peninsula, right, and that has no 10 weather normalization? 30 MS. MCSHANE: 31 MS. MCSHANE: 32 MS. MCSHANE: 33 MS. MCSHANE: 34 MR. JOHNSON: 35 Q. But 1.1 million electricity customers? 36 MS. MCSHANE: 41 A. In Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 42 MR. JOHNSON: 43 MR. JOHNSON: 44 Q. And their 10-K, which is page 80 my cross 45 aids, which is page 43 of 232 - 46 MS. MCSHANE: 47 A. Correct. 48 MR. JOHNSON: 49 Q. And their 10-K, which is page 80 my cross 40 MS. MCSHANE: 41 Q. And their 10-K, which is page 80 my cross 41 G. MS. MCSHANE: 41 Q. And their 10-K, which is page 80 my cross 42 aids, which is page 43 of 232 - 43 MS. MCSHANE: 41 Q. And their 10-K, which is page 80 my cross 41 G. We're not going to focus on one item. Xeel 42 Energy, that similarly doesn't have weather normalization are conditions are milder. 43 MS. MCSHANE: 44 MR. JOHNSON: 45 MS. MCSHANE: 46 MR. JOHNSON: 47 MS. MCSHANE: 48 MR. JOHNSON: 49 Q. They indicate that their energy sales are impacte	4 recovery.		4	fluctuate substantially on a seasonal basis.
Energy, Ms. McShane, and as I understand it, Wisconsin Energy Corp consists of Wisconsin Electric and Wisconsin Gas, and they respectively serve I.1 million electric customers in Wisconsin, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and the gas company serves a million or so gas customers in Milwaukee. MS. MCSHANE: MS. MCSHANE: MS. MCSHANE: MR. JOHNSON: MR.	5 MR. JOHNSON:		5	In addition, we've historically had lower
8 Wisconsin Energy Corp consists of Wisconsin 8 Electric and Wisconsin Gas, and they respectively serve 1.1 million electric customers in Wisconsin, and the Upper customers in Wisconsin, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and the gas company 13 serves a million or so gas customers in Mikwaukee. 14 Emperatures during the winter heating season, will negatively impact the results of operations and cashflows. In addition, mild temperatures during the winter heating season operations and cashflows. In addition, mild temperatures during the winter heating season operations and cashflows. In addition, mild temperatures during the winter heating season negatively impact the operations and cashflows of our gas utilities. So that would involve earnings volatility, right? 18 MS. MCSHANE: 19 A. Year to year earnings volatility, yes. 20 Ms. JOHNSON: 19 A. Year to year earnings volatility, yes. 21 Q. And earnings volatility is a concern to an investor in a company, is it not? 23 MS. MCSHANE: 25 MS. MCSHANE: 25 MS. MCSHANE: 26 MS. MCSHANE: 27 A. And it says there are a million gas customers in Milwaukee. 28 MR. JOHNSON: 29 MR. JOHNSON: 29 MR. JOHNSON: 30 MR. JOHNSON: 30 MR. JOHNSON: 31 MR. JOHNSON: 32 MS. MCSHANE: 33 MR. JOHNSON: 34 MR. JOHNSON: 35 MR. JOHNSON: 36 MR. JOHNSON: 36 MR. JOHNSON: 37 MR. JOHNSON: 38 MR. JOHNSON: 39 Q. Upper Peninsula, right, and that has no 39 Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 38 MR. JOHNSON: 39 Q. Upper Peninsula, right, and that has no 39 Q. Upper Peninsula, right, and that has no 30 Wisconsin Energy, which doesn't have weather normalization, yet it has, as among these company risk data for sample, if bas - you know, among the higher debt ratings. So again, I mean, I think you have to look at all of the characteristics of the companies. You can't 30 MR. JOHNSON: 31 MR. JOHNSON: 32 MR. JOHNSON: 33 MR. JOHNSON: 34 MR. JOHNSON: 35 MR. JOHNSO	6 Q. Wisconsin Energy, there's no tick by Wiscon	nsin	6	revenues and net income when weather
Electric and Wisconsin Gas, and they respectively serve 1.1 million electric 11 customers in Wisconsin, and the Upper 12 Peninsula of Michigan, and the gas company 13 serves a million or so gas customers in 14 Milwaukee. 14 temperatures during the winter heating season, and during the winter heating season, will negatively impact the results of operations and cashflows. In addition, mild temperatures during the winter heating season in Milwaukee. 14 temperatures during the winter heating season in Milwaukee. 15 Mis. McSHANE: 16 of our gas utilities.* So that would involve earnings volatility, right? 18 Mis. McSHANE: 19 A. Year to year earnings volatility, yes. 20 Mis. Johnson: 20 Mis. Johnson: 20 Mis. Johnson: 21 Mis. McSHANE: 22 investor in a company, is it not? 23 Mis. McSHANE: 24 A. And it says there are a million gas customers in 3 Milwaukee. 4 Misconsin and Johnson: 25 Misconsin and Johnson: 26 Misconsin and Johnson: 27 A. In Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 28 Mis. Johnson: 30 Misconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 38 Mis. Johnson: 30 Misconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 38 Misconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 39 Misconsin Energy, which doesn't have weather normalization? 30 Misconsin Energy, which doesn't have weather normalization? 31 Misconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. 39 Misconsin Energy, which doesn't have weather normalization from year to year. They upper and peace of the companies. You can't just focus on one item. Xeel Energy, that similarly doesn't have weather normalization from year to year. They upper and peace of the companies in this sample, it has a you know, and the last one weight talked the companies. You can't just focus on one item. Xeel Energy, that similarly doesn't have weather normalization from year to year. They upper and peace and pour learning to your answer, and you'll	7 Energy, Ms. McShane, and as I understand i	t,	7	conditions are milder. Our rates in Wisconsin
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11 cooling season, and during the winter heating 12 season, will negatively impact the results of 13 serves a million or so gas customers in 13 operations and cashflows in addition, mild 14 Milwaukee. 15 MR. JOHNSON: 16 A. Steam customers. 16 of our gas utilities." So that would involve earnings volatility, right? 18 MS. MCSHANE: 19 A. Year to year earnings volatility, right? 19 A. Year to year earnings volatility, yes. 20 MR. JOHNSON: 21 Q. And earnings volatility is a concern to an investor in a company, is it not? 22 investor in a company, is it not? 23 MS. MCSHANE: 24 A. Not if it's weather related. I don't think 25 it's of that much concern. It is of concern 26 interesting agencies. I mean, they were very pleased when weather normalization 27 contamination from 28 MR. JOHNSON: 29 MS. MCSHANE: 20 MS. MCSHANE: 21 A. Correct. 21 MS. MCSHANE: 22 interesting agencies. I mean, they were very pleased when weather normalization 28 interesting - for example, if you look at 29 company risk data for sample of Us utilities, and the last one we just talked about was 30 MR. JOHNSON: 30 MR. JOHNSON: 31 MS. MCSHANE: 32 MR. JOHNSON: 33 MR. JOHNSON: 34 MR. JOHNSON: 35 Chedule 13, page 1 of 2, which is individual company risk data for sample of Us utilities, and the last one we just talked about was 30 MR. JOHNSON: 31 MS. MCSHANE: 32 MR. JOHNSON: 33 MR. JOHNSON: 34 MR. JOHNSON: 35 MR. JOHNSON: 36 MR. JOHNSON: 36 MR. JOHNSON: 37 MR. JOHNSON: 38 MR. JOHNSON: 39 MR. JOHNSON: 30 MR. JOHNSON: 31 MR. JOHNSON: 31 MR. JOHNSON: 32 MR. JOHNSON: 33 MR. JOHNSON: 34 MR. JOHNSON: 35 MR. JOHNSON: 35 MR. JOHNSON: 36 MR. JOHNSON: 37 MR. JOHNSON: 38 MR. JOHNSON: 39 MR. JOHNSON: 39 MR. JOHNSON: 30 MR. JOHNSON:	9 Electric and Wisconsin Gas, and they		9	temperatures which are approximate 20 year
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2 MS. MCSHANE:	2 regulate	ry lag was not an issue in this
3 A. Yes.		ion for Newfoundland Power, and I'd
4 MR. JOHNSON:		ir observations on the impact of
5 Q. Northern Power Minnesota serves about		ry lag on utilities.
6 million electric customers in North Dakota	_	
7 Minnesota?	7 A. Well if	there's significant regulatory lag, it
8 MS. MCSHANE:		te it difficult for a utility to earn
9 A. I don't have that in this table, but I'll		's allowed.
accept that subject to check.	10 MR. JOHNSON	
11 MR. JOHNSON:	11 O. And I u	nderstand in the Unites States that
12 Q. Okay, and they have half a million gas	,	ry lag is fairly significant.
customers in South Dakota, if you take tha		
subject to check.		lepends on the company.
15 MS. MCSHANE:	15 MR. JOHNSON	
16 A. I will.		e you aware of what the average
17 MR. JOHNSON:		d lag in the utility industry is in
18 Q. And they have in - with Northern States Po	_	ed States?
Wisconsin, 251,000 electricity customers.	19 MS. MCSHANE	
20 MS. MCSHANE:		know how you're defining that.
21 A. Yes.	21 MR. JOHNSON	•
22 MR. JOHNSON:		ust see if we can bring up CA-NP-369,
23 Q. And 107,000 gas customers.		ent 2. This is a document issued by
24 MS. MCSHANE:		s, has a special comment in June of 2010
1	-	o do with cost recovery provisions key
25 A. Yes.	25 having	o do with cost recovery provisions hey
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
F	nge 90	Page 92
F 1 MR. JOHNSON:	age 90 1 to inves	Page 92 tor-owned utility ratings and credit
F 1 MR. JOHNSON: 2 Q. And the Public Service Company of Colorado h	age 90 1 to inves 2 quality	Page 92 tor-owned utility ratings and credit and I'm referring then specifically to
1 MR. JOHNSON: 2 Q. And the Public Service Company of Colorado h 3 1.4 million electric customers and 1.3 million	age 90 1 to invest s 2 quality 3 page 4 of	Page 92 tor-owned utility ratings and credit and I'm referring then specifically to of that document, and under the heading
1 MR. JOHNSON: 2 Q. And the Public Service Company of Colorado h 3 1.4 million electric customers and 1.3 million 4 gas customers, and finally, Southwestern	age 90 1 to invest quality 3 page 4 of 4 "Return	Page 92 tor-owned utility ratings and credit and I'm referring then specifically to of that document, and under the heading on Equity and Regulatory Lag" and they
Public Service Service Company of Colorado h 1.4 million electric customers and 1.3 million gas customers, and finally, Southwestern Public Services has 376,000 customers in Texas	1 to inves 2 quality 3 page 4 d 4 "Return 5 state "A	Page 92 tor-owned utility ratings and credit and I'm referring then specifically to of that document, and under the heading on Equity and Regulatory Lag" and they utility's allowed return on equity,
1 MR. JOHNSON: 2 Q. And the Public Service Company of Colorado h 3 1.4 million electric customers and 1.3 million 4 gas customers, and finally, Southwestern 5 Public Services has 376,000 customers in Texas 6 and New Mexico?	1 to invest quality 3 page 4 d "Return 5 state "A 6 ROE, first	Page 92 tor-owned utility ratings and credit and I'm referring then specifically to of that document, and under the heading on Equity and Regulatory Lag" and they utility's allowed return on equity, at of all is one of the most obvious
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	Page 93			Page 95
1	ability to recover its cost and earn an	1		in terms of lag?
2	adequate return is not as simple and clear cut	2	MS. M	MCSHANE:
3	as it may appear. A utility may have a low	3	A.	From beginning to end it takes about eleven
4	allowed ROE but be permitted to recover many	4		months, I think so on average.
5	of its operating costs through automatic	5	MR. J	OHNSON:
6	adjustment clauses and other trackers,	6	Q.	And what's the impact on the utility? Why
7	reducing risk and mitigating the impact of a	7		would thathow would it impact them?
8	low ROE. On the other hand, a utility may be	8	MS. M	MCSHANE:
9	permitted a high allowed ROE, but because of	9	A.	Well according to, if there are significant
10	the higher than average risk associated with	10		regulatory lag, that it may be difficult to
11	operating within this jurisdiction, the	11		earn the allowed rate of return.
12	absence of such cost recovery provisions,	12	MR. Jo	OHNSON:
13	overly long rate cases or significant	13	Q.	And would you call eleven months significant
14	regulatory lag may never actually earn its	14		regulatory lag?
15	allowed return." And then the statement is	15	MS. M	ICSHANE:
16	made, "According to the Edison Electric	16	A.	From the beginning of the rate case to a
17	Institute, the average regulatory lag in the	17		decision? It may be a bit longer than on
18	utility industry is eleven months, close to	18		average in Canada, but I'm thinking about
19	where it's been for most of the last two	19		cases that I've been involved in across the
20	decades. Adequate liquidity reserves on the	20		country and it may be a little longer on
21	part of a utility should mitigate some of the	21		average.
22	risks associated with regulatory lag." And	22	MR. J	OHNSON:
23	that's the context that I was raising	23	Q.	But longer than here.
24	regulatory lag in.	24		ICSHANE:
25	MS. MCSHANE:	25	A.	Yeah.
	Page 94			Page 96
1	A. So you're talking about the time between which	1	MR. Jo	OHNSON:

A. So you're talking about the time between which 1 2 the utility files a rate case and gets a decision is basically what a new rate is going 3 affect. I think that's what that eleven 4 months is.

6 MR. JOHNSON:

7 Q. Okay, and that's your understanding of what 8 regulatory lag is, the amount of time it takes

10 MS. MCSHANE:

11 A. Well that's what they're saying. It says "According to the Edison Electric Institute"--12 13 well, sorry, I should have started with the sentence ahead of that. They refer to--14 Moody's refers to overly long rate cases, or 15 significant regulatory lag, so I interpret 16 17 that as the significant regulatory lag as being related to overly long rate cases, and 18 19 then that seems to reconcile with the next sentence which calls the average regulatory 20 21 lag in the utilities industry eleven months.

22 MR. JOHNSON:

Q. Okay, and would that be in keeping with your 23 24 experience in the United States, with that observation, to be about that amount of time 25

Q. And in relation as well, you're aware that Newfoundland Power, pursuant to, I believe 3 Section 75 of our Public Utilities Act, can 4 apply for interim rates?

6 MS. MCSHANE:

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A. So when you say "interim rates", you mean they can apply--so let's say that there's a test year starting 2013 and they file, they're going to file the rate case six months before that, so there are two different issues. One is whether the rates are made interim, which means that if, let's say that the case is going to extend into the test period, rates can be made interim so that when rates are approved for site 2013, they would apply retrospectively, if you will, back to the beginning of 2013. You could also have interim rate relief in the sense that you file for new rates and let's say you're asking for a ten percent rate increase, the regulator can say you can implement immediately a percentage of the increase that you've asked for, subject to refund if we determine that your permanent rate increase would be less than what you've

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	Page	e 97		Page 99
1	1 16 777 11 1 6 1 1166	1		factors and considered those to be exigent
2	things. I understand, like for example in	2		circumstances to allow them less of an interim
3	this case, that Newfoundland Power asked to	3		rate relief than they had asked for.
4		4	MR. Jo	OHNSON:
5		5	Q.	That company was a subsidiary of one of our
6	MR. JOHNSON:	6		samples?
1 7	Q. Okay, but in this jurisdiction you can seek	7	MS. M	ICSHANE:
8		8	A.	I think so, yes.
9	MS. MCSHANE:	9		OHNSON:
10	A. Oh yes, I don't disagree with that, I just	10	0.	Was it ALLETE? Maybe you can advise us after,
11		11		I don't want to spend ato belabour the
12		12		point.
1	MR. JOHNSON:		MS. M	ICSHANE:
14		14		Okay, I will.
1	MS. MCSHANE:			OHNSON:
16		16		But if I can bring you to page 10 of this
17	11. 0	17		Moody's report at the bottom, interim rate
1	MR. JOHNSON:	18		relief and here they get into some lengthy
19				cases. "Because of the length of base rate
20		20		cases with many lasting 12 months and some as
21		21		long as 18 months, interim rate relief is
22	•	22		often an effective way to accelerate rate
23		23		relief, reduce regulatory lag and maintain
24		24		utility cashflow while rate cases are pending.
25		25		While some states allow utilities to petition
	<u> </u>			
,	Page MS. MCSHANE:	1		Page 100 for interim rate relief, others only permit
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$		2		such relief in extraordinary or emergency
$\frac{1}{3}$		3		situations, limiting its use to unusually dire
$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$		4		circumstances. Interim rate relief is also
1				
5				difficult for state regulators to grant where there are poor economic conditions in the
6		6		-
7		7		utility's service territory and some requests for interim rate relief are declined for these
8		8		
9	1	9		reasons." Would you have been familiar with
10	**	10		circumstances of utilities being declined rate
11	e i	11		relief in circumstances where economic times
12		12	160 1	were hard in the United States?
	MR. JOHNSON:			ICSHANE:
14		14	A.	Not specifically, no. Like one situation that
1	5 (11:45 a.m.)	15		I mentioned to you where the utility was
	6 MS. MCSHANE:	16		allowed less than they asked for, but that
17	,	17		hadn't anything to do with their permanent
1	S MR. JOHNSON:	18		rate increase. And again, I mean, let's
19		19		understand that even in that case and we are
$ ^{20}$	MS. MCSHANE:	20		talking about a utility that's a highly rated

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company, I mean it's not a company that was

potentially face bankruptcy or something, you

denied all the interim rate relief that it

know, it was a highly rated company.

wanted in a case where it was going to

A. Over that? Well there was a case that, in the

last couple of years, where the utility asked

for interim rate relief and the commission

allowed them less than under the formula

because, well they looked at three different

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	Page 101	\neg			Page 103
1	MR. JOHNSON:	1	1	O.	But there would be no doubt that generally a
2	Q. Might this observation about access to interim	2		ζ.	forward test year is more advantageous to the
3	rate relief and the issue about regulatory	3			utility than either a purely historic test
4	lag, would you say that these are things that	4			year or a historic with known and measurable
5	havethat would tend to the conclusion that	5	-		changes, correct?
6	the regulatory environment in Canada is or at	1		s M	ICSHANE:
7	least Newfoundland, is supportive relative to	7			I think generally I would agree with you that
8	the United States?	8			it's better to have a forward test year than a
	MS. MCSHANE:	9			historic test year. But at the same time, if
10	A. I think that you have to realize that the	10			the utility is able to achieve efficiencies
11	United States is not a single regulatory	11			through reductions in unit cost, that can be
12	jurisdiction. There are 51 state regulatory	12			advantageous to the utility as well, ifas
13	jurisdictions and as well as a federal	13			compared to a utility with a forward test year
14	regulatory jurisdiction, so I don't think you	14			which comes in every couple of years or every
15	can make sweeping comments or draw sweeping	15			year as is often the case in Canada, and
16	conclusions about the regulatory model or the	16			essentially returns efficiencies to rate
17	level of regulatory supportiveness in the	17			payers.
18	United States. I think you have to look, you	18	8 M	R. J0	OHNSON:
19	know, where the companies you are dealing with	19			Ms. McShane, I understand that out of your 13
20	operate and what the regulatory climate is in	20			US utility companies, that you are only able
21	those states, and that is, you know, one of	21			to state that three operate exclusively in
22	the things that I've set out in Appendix B.	22			states that use forward test years, would that
	MR. JOHNSON:	23			be correct?
24	Q. But you don't reference interim rate in			S. M	ICSHANE:
25	Appendix B.	25	5	A.	I think that's right.
	Page 102	,			Page 104
1	MS. MCSHANE:		1 M	D I	OHNSON:
2	A. Not specifically no, but I've got a wholethe	2			And that's at CA-NP-329.
3	whole overview of the regulatory environment.	-		_	ICSHANE:
	MR. JOHNSON:	4			Thank you.
5	Q. How about test year, Ms. McShane, Newfoundland				OHNSON:
6	Power in this case is bringing forward their	6			And that would be ALLETE, Integry's and
7	general rate application on the basis of two	7		Q.	Wisconsin Energy? Though I think you point
8	forward looking test years, as you're well	8			out Consolidated Ed and North West Natural are
9	aware, and you will confirm that the forward	9			very heavily concentrated in states that use
10	test year is the least risky test year that a	10			forecast test years.
11	utility could have available to it, isn't that			s M	ICSHANE:
12	correct?	12			Sorry, 329?
	MS. MCSHANE:				OHNSON:
14	A. I think it's generally less risky, but it	14			That's what my note says. Yes.
15	really depends again on the circumstances of				ICSHANE:
16	the utility, the extent to which that's a	16			Yeah, but I don't think we want to overlook
17	factor. I mean, how much growth is there? Is	17			what I said about Southern Company either.
18	the company experiencing reductions in unit			R. 10	OHNSON:
19	costs because it's expanding, so I don't think	19			No, no, okay, I'm not going to overlook it,
20	you can just say that it makes a huge	20		₹.	but in terms of the three that operate only in
21	difference relative to say a historical test	21			states, there would only be three meeting that
22	year with known and measurable differences,	22			description.
	jum with known and moderation differences,		-	~	rearry and

23 MS. MCSHANE:

24

25

A. Formally, technically and that's why I wanted

to bring up Southern Company because formally

circumstances of the company are.

unless you have a sense of what the

23

24

25 MR. JOHNSON:

Page 105 Page 107 in Alabama, I mean they don't use a forward 1 1 MR. JOHNSON: 2 test year, but what they do have is a rate Q. At page 7, towards the top, this goes back to stabilization mechanism which basically the relationship between test year and 3 3 automatically adjust rates in such a way that regulatory lag. They say "the passage of time 4 4 the company earns its allowed rate of return, between a test year and the rate year is 5 5 so the idea of whether it's a forward test sometimes called regulatory lag. The lag 6 6 7 year or a historic test year is effectively between a historical test year and the rate 7 8 mute. 8 year is typically two years. A utility filing for new rates in calendar 2011, for example, 9 MR. JOHNSON: 9 Q. I put a cross examination aide in that I 10 would typically file in March or April of 2010 10 using a calendar 2009 test year; thus brought up with Ms. Perry having to do with 11 11 historical test year rates applicable in 2011 forward test years for US electric utilities 12 12 would typically reflect business conditions in prepared for the Edison Electric Institute. 13 13 2009." And Ms. McShane, I take it that you 14 MS. GLYNN: 14 O. Information Item No. 11. would agree that that would be not as--that 15 15 16 MR. JOHNSON: 16 would be an issue of relevance to cost of equity of a utility. 17 Q. They state at page 1 in the executive summary, 17 as I put to Ms. Perry, that "the US investor-18 18 MS. MCSHANE: owned electric utilities in jurisdictions with 19 19 A. I think generally speaking the overall historical test year rate cases are grappling regulatory environment of which the test years 20 20 today with financial stresses that threaten 21 21 22 their ability to serve the public well. Unit 22 MR. JOHNSON: costs are rising because growth and sales 23 23 O. That would be a factor. volumes and other billing determinants are not 24 24 MS. MCSHANE: keeping pace with growth and cost. Cost 25 A. But let's understand here that if you compare Page 108 Page 106 growth is simulated by the need to rebuild and what this report says, so this report says the 1 1 2 expand legacy infrastructure and to meet 2 lag between historical test year and the rate environmental and other public policy goals. year is typically two years, so that's 24 3 3 months verses the Edison Electric report that In this situation historical test year still 4 4 5 used in almost 20 US jurisdictions can erode 5 says the average regulatory lag in the United credit quality and condemn IOUs to chronic States is 11 months. So obviously there's a 6 6 significantly lower regulatory lag on average 7 under earning." So I mean, there's no contest 7 8 in terms of which one is better, is there? than would be the case in a historical test 8 year, according to the data, I think this is 9 MS. MCSHANE: 9 Christian (phonetic) & Associates or Pacific A. I don't disagree that the forward test year is 10 10 11 generally better, I think, you know, we do 11 Economics. have to realize that if you look at page 32 of 12 12 MR. JOHNSON: 13 this document -Q. Do you accept Edison Electric Institute as 13 being a reputable organization? 14 MR. JOHNSON: 14 15 MS. MCSHANE: Q. Uh-hm. A. It's the industry representative organization, 16 MS. MCSHANE: 16 yeah, I don't see any reason that they're not 17 A. - under Section 2.2 the authors conclude that 17 to be considered to be reputable. 18 historical test years are now used by most 18 19 large IOUs in less than 20 US jurisdictions, 19 MR. JOHNSON: nearly as many use forward test years Q. Okay. Let's get down to brass tacks now. If 20 20 routinely at least for larger utilities. So I was an equity investor in a utility and I 21 21 said Ms. McShane, I can invest in this company 22 again, I mean this is one of the factors that 22 that has a forward looking test year and they you look at in conjunction with the other 23 23 can even file two test years, forward looking, 24 factors that relate to the overall risk 24

25

or I can invest in this one that has a

profile of the utility.

 $\boldsymbol{Multi\text{-}Page}^{\text{TM}}$ **January 16, 2013** Page 109 Page 111 historic or even historic with known and A. Because I believe ir. 1 2 measurable changes, everything else being 2 MR. JOHNSON: equal, what would you suggest? Q. Right, let's talk about customer base, Moody's 3 3 has referenced the fact and others have, that 4 MS. MCSHANE: 4 A. I don't see how everything else could be 5 5 Newfoundland Power only serves residential and equal. I mean, that's just not the way commercial customers. And -6 6 companies are structured and I think that it's 7 7 MS. MCSHANE: 8 unreasonable to expect that in equity investor A. Did Moody's say that? is going to focus on one item. They're going 9 MR. JOHNSON: 9 10 to look at the overall risk profile of the 10 Q. They referenced the fact in their--in their company. They're going to look at where the credit report on Newfoundland Power. 11 11 company operates. Do they operate in a number 12 12 MS. MCSHANE: of states? What are the regulatory climates A. That was the July, 2011 report? 13 like? Yes, they may look at the various 14 14 MR. JOHNSON: regulatory mechanisms. I don't really believe Q. Yes. And I'm just--I didn't want to actually 15 15 16 that investors look at them, equity investors 16 necessarily go there, but in your sample we look at them with the same degree of have all of your companies, none of your 17 17 granularity that we're discussing here today. companies are just into residential and 18 18

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14

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19 MR. JOHNSON:

- Q. And I think now, maybe my question -20
- 21 KELLY, Q.C.:
- 22 Q. I don't think the witness has finished, let 23 the witness finish whatever answer she's giving. 24
- 25 MR. JOHNSON:

Page 110

Q. It's 327. Page 112

commercial, they're all into industrial to

A. I know there's an answer to an RFI on this and

some extent, would that be right?

I would like to find it.

- Q. Okay, no, I have no problem.
- 2 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. So they are going to look at growth prospects, they're going to look at the size of the 4
- 5 company because they, if they're investing in
- a company they want something that has a 6
- 7 certain amount of liquidity. There are all
- 8 sorts of factors that they look at, so I don't
- think they just say, you know, I'm going to 9
- look at whether it's got a forward test year 10
- 11 or not.
- 12 MR. JOHNSON:
- Q. But I thought you were in agreement that a 13 forward test year would be more, is more 14
- desirable for a utility than -15
- 16 MS. MCSHANE:
- 17 A. It is, but as I said two days ago, I mean no utility, no two utilities are identical. They 18
- all have different characteristics and that's 19
- why we have to look at the overall investment 20
- 21 risk profile of the company.
- 22 MR. JOHNSON:
- Q. Right, which is what you said in 2009, 23
- 24 correct?
- 25 MS. MCSHANE:

1 MS. MCSHANE:

21 MS. MCSHANE:

24 MR. JOHNSON:

- A. Sorry?
- 3 MR. JOHNSON:
- o. 327.
- 5 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. 327. 6
- 7 MR. JOHNSON:
- Q. And the basic question, having prefaced the 8
- question with what the DBRS rating report 9
- referenced about the stable customer base with 10
- 11 power sales comprised solely of residential
- and commercial, the question was: "can Ms. 12
- 13 McShane name any utilities in her sample that
 - has power sales comprised solely of
- residential and commercial customers?" 15
- 16 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. And the answer was no, although a number of 17
- the utilities report commercial and industrial 18
 - together, and then I went on to say that, I
- 19
- mean, for Newfoundland Power it really -- it 20
- 21 categorizes its customers as residential and
- general service, which is interpreted as being 22
- commercial, but if you look at the actual 23
- 24 functions of some of those customers within
 - that general service group, they're more akin

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Page 1	13 Page 11
1 to industrial customers than to commercial	1 fairly diversified.
2 customers, the way that they are defined, for	2 MR. JOHNSON:
3 example, by the US Energy Information	3 Q. Southern Company is a big industrial supplier,
4 Administration, which is discussed in CA-NP-	4 isn't it?
5 328.	5 MS. MCSHANE:
6 MR. JOHNSON:	6 A. They have about 19 percent of their revenues
7 Q. But, Ms. McShane, most of the bigger customers	7 are to industrial customers across multiple
8 of general service customers of Newfoundland	8 States.
9 Power, the very biggest would be institutions,	9 MR. JOHNSON:
10 government.	10 Q. And Vectren, about 36 percent of revenues are
11 MS. MCSHANE:	industrial sales?
12 A. The biggest, yes, I mean, I don't disagree	12 MS. MCSHANE:
that the biggest ones are within that customer	13 A. Sorry, what percent?
group are institutional type customers.	14 MR. JOHNSON:
15 MR. JOHNSON:	15 Q. About 36 percent of revenues.
16 Q. So let's compare like ALLETE, one of your	16 MS. MCSHANE:
17 companies in your sample, ALLETE, does it not,	17 A. Are industrials?
gets half of its electric sales from cyclical	18 MR. JOHNSON:
industries such as is it taconite processing	19 Q. Yes.
and other manufacturing?	20 MS. MCSHANE:
21 MS. MCSHANE:	21 A. Vectren?
22 A. So there are yes, there are two there	22 MR. JOHNSON:
are two companies within the sample that are	23 Q. Yes. I understand their service areas contain
24 more heavily industrial than the others and	24 diversified manufacture and agricultural
25 those are -	25 related enterprises, auto industry, feed,
Page 1	14 Page 11
	_
1 MR. JOHNSON:	1 flour, grain processing, metal casting. This
	flour, grain processing, metal casting. This is the Indiana and Iowa area.
1 MR. JOHNSON: 2 Q. ALLETE. 3 MS. MCSHANE:	
2 Q. ALLETE. 3 MS. MCSHANE:	2 is the Indiana and Iowa area.3 MS. MCSHANE:
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2 Q. ALLETE. 3 MS. MCSHANE: 4 A. ALLETE and I think Alliant. 5 MR. JOHNSON: 6 Q. And in ALLETE's case, their sales are about 7 nine percent residential, as I understand it? 8 MS. MCSHANE: 9 A. That's right. So, it's nine percent 10 residential and then there's another 11 proportion of their sales which basically are 12 wholesale to other utilities or 13 municipalities. So the actual residential and 14 commercial breakdown would be higher than 15 what's shown in, for example, my Appendix B. 16 MR. JOHNSON: 17 Q. And at Piedmont Natural Gas, as I understand 18 it, some 2300 industrial customers. Confirm 19 that? 20 MS. MCSHANE: 21 A. Piedmont Natural Gas, I don't know how many 22 industrial customers are. I mean, I know that	is the Indiana and Iowa area. MS. MCSHANE: A. So is this this is I don't know that I agree with that. MR. JOHNSON: Q. Would you take it subject to check that that information comes from around page eight of their 10-K? MS. MCSHANE: A. Which 10-K? MR. JOHNSON: Q. Of Vectren's. MS. MCSHANE: A. Which year, sorry? MR. JOHNSON: A. Which year, sorry? MR. JOHNSON: A. Which year, sorry? MR. JOHNSON: A. Can I have just one minute before - MR. JOHNSON: Q. Sure. MS. MCSHANE:

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and this is from my response to CA-NP-311	1	passage Dr. Booth says that in Schedule 6, his
2 Attachment 1, and it's a breakdown this is	2	report of the annual ROEs for 14 of the US
3 sorry, I'm not sure this page is actually	3	integrated electric companies indicated in
4 numbered, but it would be the second page of	4	Schedule 5 as indicated in S&P's analyst
5 the table. Is the table split into two	5	reports and the annual ROE for Newfoundland
6 pieces? Oh, you have it. Thank you. So, on	6	Power over the same time period, and we'll get
7 the gas side, about 12 percent of the margin	7	to that document in a second.
8 is industrial and on the electric side, it's	8	And he says, in the far right column,
9 about 28 percent. So it's got a so the	9	what he's done is he then reports their
margin, which is after the cost of power, the	10	average ROE and the standard deviation or
cost of gas are removed, is going to be less	11	volatility of their annual ROE, and he says
than 36 percent.	12	"Newfoundland Power's average ROE \$2002
13 MR. JOHNSON:	13	has been 9.5 percent, which puts it in the
14 Q. Perhaps you could undertake to, if you	14	middle of the pack as the average for 14 US
wouldn't mind, provide the 2011 revenues of	15	utilities ranges from PNM Resources five
the various breakdowns of Vectren?	16	percent to 14.10 percent for the Southern
17 MS. MCSHANE:	17	Company. However," he says "when we look at
18 A. Sorry, and this is can you tell me again	18	the volatility of their ROEs, Newfoundland
19 what page that is?	19	Power is by far the lowest risk electric
20 MR. JOHNSON:	20	utility with a standard deviation of its ROE
21 Q. I believe it was at page eight.	21	of only .64 percent, whereas for the US
22 MS. MCSHANE:	22	utilities, it ranges from .31 percent to 7. 96
23 A. Okay.	23	percent and this understates the range," he
24 MR. JOHNSON:	24	says "as when a utility has a negative ROE
25 Q. In that vicinity. Wisconsin Energy	25	Standards and Poors reports it as NM for not
Page 1	18	Page 120
1 Corporation also, as I understand it, gets a	1	meaningful" for which he has substituted zero.
2 significant share of its operating revenues	2	And he says "what is clear from this ROE data
3 from larger commercial and industrial	3	is that US electric utilities have much more
4 customers and even small	4	income or ROE volatility than does
5 commercial/industrial? Can you confirm that,	5	Newfoundland Power, which explains their
6 again in 2011? Do you report data on 2011?	6	greater stock market risk. It is extremely
7 (12:15 p.m.)	7	rare for a Canadian utility to lose money or
8 MS. MCSHANE:	8	to get ROEs in the low numbers reported by US
9 A. No, I didn't. It's on 2010 and my data showed	9	electric utilities. These observations
10 commercial and industrial combined. So I	10	support his standing recommendation, which is
didn't have a breakdown as between commercia		to use caution in interpreting data from the
12 and industrial.	12	United States."
13 MR. JOHNSON:	13	Now I'd like to turn you to Schedule 5,
Q. Could you undertake to provide the 2011	14	or is it 6? 6, I believe. Schedule 6. No,
figures for Wisconsin Energy, both in their	15	it -
electric subs and their gas subs?		S. MCSHANE:
17 MS. MCSHANE:	17	A. Schedule 6 to oh, I see where it is, okay.
18 A. I can.		R. HAYES:
19 MR. JOHNSON:	19	Q. Schedule 6 to?
Q. Thank you. Can we turn to another topic for a		R. JOHNSON:
21 moment? And I'd like to start off by looking	21	Q. 6 to let me just see. I think 6 to the
at earning volatility for Newfoundland Power,	22	main body of her testimony.
and if I could turn you to Dr. Booth's report,		R. HAYES:
at page 86 of that report? And if you could	24	Q. Okay.
25 scroll down a little bit further, in this	25 MS	S. GLYNN:

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1 Q. Of Ms. McShane's testimony?	1	A.	Well, if you have I mean, if you have lower
2 MR. JOHNSON:	2		return year to year volatility, it may
3 Q. No, Dr. Booth's.	3		indicate that you've got lower short term
4 MS. GLYNN:	4		risk.
5 Q. Dr. Booth's, okay.	5	MR.	JOHNSON:
6 MR. JOHNSON:	6	0.	And part of risk, business risk in the
7 Q. Yeah. There we are, there. Are your	there 7		regulatory environment is your ability to earn
8 now, Ms. McShane?	8		your allowed ROE year to year, is it not?
9 MS. MCSHANE:	9	MS. I	MCSHANE:
10 A. I am.	10	A.	It's an element of it. It also depends on,
11 MR. JOHNSON:	11		you know, whether your allowed ROE is a fair
12 Q. Okay. And you've seen this schedule			ROE. So if your if you can earn an ROE
Booth's evidence before?	13		that's below fair, you still have, you know,
14 MS. MCSHANE:	14		the risk that you won't achieve a fair ROE.
15 A. I believe so, yes.		MR.	JOHNSON:
16 MR. JOHNSON:	16		And for your sample of your US parents, I'd
17 Q. You don't take issue with what he has s		ν.	like to bring you to a cross aide where is
18 there in -	18		that, I wonder? That would have been filed
19 MS. MCSHANE:	19		last short while, not with the first filing, I
20 A. I haven't looked these numbers up. Nor			don't believe. Was it January 9th? That's
21 Well, I shouldn't say none, but very fe			the graph series, Ms. Glynn. Do you know
these companies are in my sample, so I			where -
didn't really have any reason to verify t	I	KELI	LY, Q.C.:
24 MR. JOHNSON:	24		Is that the information we got yesterday?
25 Q. Right. And in terms of the use in finan			JOHNSON:
	Page 122		Page 12
the standard deviation as being applied	_	0	January 13th.
the standard deviation as being applied annual rate of return, what would be	I		GLYNN:
3 purpose of doing that? Does that help			So this will be entered as Information Item
4 measure the investment's volatility?	5 us 3	Q.	No. 16.
5 MS. MCSHANE:		MD	JOHNSON:
			Thank you, Ms. Glynn. Do you have that in
1			front of you, Ms. McShane?
·			MCSHANE:
8 volatility. 9 MR. JOHNSON:			I do.
	of 10		I do. JOHNSON:
			Okay. And what I've provided here is a
11 relevance to the cost of capital? 12 MS. MCSHANE:	11	Q.	package of graphs that relate to return on
	estors 12		equity of each of your companies in your
13 A. Well, I think one of the things that inve 14 would look at would be return volatility			sample and I have the first page on AGL
1			Resources is followed by another page on AGL
1			Resources and then we go to a brand new
	16		
17 MR. JOHNSON:	17 1000		company, but the graphs in relation to each of
18 Q. And in terms of a company that has			the companies are different. The first graph
19 earnings volatility, would that typically			for each of the companies in your sample
20 indicative of a lower return?	20		graphs the ROE, and this is taken from charts,
21 MS. MCSHANE:	21		an online service who I believe gets their
22 A. Low return?	22		information data by Zacks, as it says in the

23

24

25

footnote. The first chart shows the ROE, graphs it from December 31st, 2002 to

September 30th, 2012 and then the next chart

Q. Yeah, a lower risk I should say.

23 MR. JOHNSON:

25 MS. MCSHANE:

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1	in relation to each of the compa	nnies displays 1		at year end. So the interim numbers are not
2	the ROE as a percentage change	, and you'll see 2		particularly helpful.
3	in that graph, there's a little ticl	s box there 3 1	MR. JO	HNSON:
4	and you just tick display as per-	centage change 4	Q.	Well, let me have a look at those graphs
5	to get a sense of obviously the	change in ROE 5		perhaps at the next break, but I'll move on to
6	over that period. Now actually,	on the AGL, I 6		the next area. Talk about competition, Ms.
7	think I've I see that I've got a	a different 7		McShane. Ms. McShane, Newfoundland Power has
8	period for the change, but I can	n for the 8		market dominance in this jurisdiction. Would
9	display as change, but in any ev	vent I think 9		you regard them as having minimal competition?
10	most of the others are consisten	ıt. 10 1	MS. MO	CSHANE:
11	If I could just turn back for a	second to	A.	They do have some competition with oil for
12	AGL Resources chart, the first	one, I see 12		heating load.
13	numbers here extremely low, f	or instance in 13 1	MR. JO	HNSON:
14	2004, like just above zero.	14	Q.	But you're familiar with their concentration
15	MS. MCSHANE:	15		of new customers in this jurisdiction?
16	A. I have to tell you, I don't know	where those 16 1	MS. MO	CSHANE:
17	numbers would have come fror	n. I had looked at 17	A.	Yes.
18	the earnings of all of these	different 18 1	MR. JO	HNSON:
19	utilities and in fact, had been	asked to 19	Q.	Up around 90 percent?
20	provide them in the most re	ecent BCUC 20 1	MS. MO	CSHANE:
21	proceeding and my data show	that the ROE for 21	A.	I think their new customer attachment rate is
22	AGL Resources in 2003 was 16.	4 percent and in 22		very high.
23	2004 was 13.1 percent. So I do	on't know what 23 1	MR. JO	HNSON:
24	these numbers represent during	24	Q.	And put that in relative terms for us, in
25 ((12:30 p.m.)	25		terms of that catchment did you call it
		Page 126		Page 128
1 1	KELLY, Q.C.:	1		catchment rate?
2	Q. Mr. Chairman, we tried to rep	olicate these 2 1	MS. M	CSHANE:
3	graphs and were not able to	do so at 3	A.	The attachment rate.
4	Newfoundland Power. So, I ta	ike it a witness 4 3	MR. JO	DHNSON:
5	will presumably Dr. Booth	will somehow 5	Q.	The attachment rate. In context of electric
6	provide some substantiation for	this evidence. 6		utilities, would that and even gas
7	We had difficulty with it as we	11.		distribution utilities, would that not be very
8 1	MR. JOHNSON:	8		high?
9	Q. Well, I got them from a source	e from Zacks. 9 1		CSHANE:
10	Are you disputing you're d		A.	It's well, it would be higher than most gas
11	then?	11		utilities, probably not any higher than, for
12	MS. MCSHANE:	12		example, at ATCO Gas, which in Alberta where
13	A. I can't replicate these numbers	The other		natural gas is the fuel of choice, but it's
14	thing I would say is that, I mea			probably higher than the attachment rate for a
15	if you look at the first chart, th	e AGL that		lot of gas distributors.
16	we were talking about, I mean,			OHNSON:
17	at ROEs on an annual basis. S	So if I were 17	Q.	And you accept that many of your samples have
18	looking from 2004 to 2012, I'd	l be looking at 18		sample companies have significantly face
19	the ROEs for '04, '05, '06, '07,	et cetera.		significantly more competition than
20	But these look like they must b	be, you know, 20		Newfoundland Power?
21	some kind of quarterly number	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MS. M	CSHANE:
22	sure that that tells you very mu		A.	I'd say that they have faced probably somewhat
23	there are adjustments made for			more competition.
123				1
24	different deferral mechanisms,	· ·		DHNSON:

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1	MS. MCSHANE:		1	may affect its future earnings. Are you aware
2	A. Well, every - if you look at the electric		2	of that?
3	utilities, all of the electric utilities in		3	MS. MCSHANE:
4	the sample are traditional electric utilities.		4	A. That's what their 10-K says.
5	Everybody needs electricity. So in relation		5	MR. JOHNSON:
6	to basic load, I mean, every electric utility		6	Q. Yeah, and the 10-K, if we could go to the
7	in the sample is going to attach all the		7	cross aids pertaining to competition which
8	customers for something in their area.		8	were filed on January 13th, 2013 -
9	MR. JOHNSON:		9	MS. GLYNN:
10	Q. Right, but that's not so true for gas, is it?		10	Q. And that will be entered as Information Item
11	MS. MCSHANE:		11	#17.
12	A. Not as true for gas, no. I mean - again, I		12	MR. JOHNSON:
13	mean, it sort of depends a bit on where		13	Q. Ms. McShane, at page 9, it deals with Vectren.
14	they're located. In the southern US where		14	We'll talk about some others. It indicates
15	heating load is not as large as in the		15	that Vectren's regulated utilities operate in
16	northern states, there would probably be mor	e	16	an increasingly competitive industry, which
17	competition between electricity and gas than	ı	17	may affect its future earnings, and they note
18	in the northern states where heating load is		18	that, "The utility industry has been
19	high.		19	undergoing structural change for several years
20	MR. JOHNSON:		20	resulting in increasing competitive pressure
21	Q. Ms. McShane, why - knowing that there's	a :	21	faced by electric and gas utility companies.
22	sectoral ranking difference in terms of		22	Increase for competition may create greater
23	business risk, as you've outlined, which has		23	risk to the stability of Vectren's earnings
24	gas distribution higher than electric		24	generally, and may in the future reduce its
25	distribution, why does your sample contain s	o :	25	earnings from retail and electric gas sales.
	Pac	ge 130		Page 132
1	many gas distribution companies?	SC 130	1	Currently several states, including Ohio, have
ı	MS. MCSHANE:		2	passed legislation that allow customers to
3	A. Because there is a lot of parallel between gas	,	3	choose their electricity supplier in a
4	and electric distribution, and these gas	,	4	competitive market. Indiana has not enacted
5	utilities that I've selected are low risk		5	such legislation. Ohio regulation also
6	companies.		6	
l	MR. JOHNSON:		7	all gas customers. In 2003, the company
8	Q. But -		8	implemented this choice for its gas customers
l	MS. MCSHANE:		9	in Ohio and is currently in the second of the
10	A. And they have higher - I mean, they may ha	ve	10	
11	slightly higher business risk, but they're		11	function in its Ohio service territory. The
12	larger companies and they've got less		12	State of Indiana has not adopted any
13	financial risk.		13	regulation requiring gas choice". So obviously
ı	MR. JOHNSON:		14	, , , ,
15	Q. But in the main, you'll agree that a gas		15	does not, and that is a material factor for
16			16	
17	than an electric distribution company, as			MS. MCSHANE:
18	you've noted?		18	A. I think it's a factor that one would consider
ı	MS. MCSHANE:		19	in conjunction with all of the other factors.
20	A. Generally speaking, that's true, a little bit			MR. JOHNSON:
21	more competition, and depending on where t		21	Q. If we go to - start off with AGL, which is at
22	are, it may be more or less.		22	pages 1 and 2 of this document. Page 12, is
ı	MR. JOHNSON:		23	it. It's my number 1, but it's page 12 of 216,
24	Q. Vectren, I understand, views itself as being		24	about all of their utilities facing
25	in an increasingly competitive industry which		25	<u> </u>
<u> </u>				Page 129 - Page 132
Di	scoveries Unlimited Inc., Ph: (709)437-5028			1 age 129 - F age 132

Principle competition is from electric utilities, oil, and propane providers, etc. Would you regard AGL as facing more competition than Newfoundland Power? MS. MCSHANE: A. Probably a bit more, yes. Corporation, which is at page 3, and that's taken from page 15 of 311 in the 10-K, but in the proper 10-K, it's page 8, and it indicates that, "Competition, retail electric customers in lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, currently do not have the ability to choose their service territories in an effort to keep energy rate low for all. Although electric service in lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, is regulated, IPL and WPL still face competition by large industrial customers. A Slightly more, with a space heating as well. Page 134 Energy Corporation as having more competition than Newfoundland Power? MS. MCSHANE: Description to municipalize lowa, as well as service territory expansions by municipal tuilities". So would you regard Alliant Page 134 Energy Corporation as having more competition than Newfoundland Power? MS. MCSHANE: Description to municipalize lowa, as well as service territory expansions by municipal tuilities". So would you regard Alliant Page 134 Energy Corporation as having more competition than with the proper low for all. Although electric the proper low for all. Although electric to keep the competition than the northern states, because in most to have the ability to choose their than in the northern states, because in most than the northern states, because in most	Jai	nuary 16, 2013	Multi-Page	NL Power Inc. 2013 GRA
2 utilities, oil, and propane providers, etc. 3 Would you regard AGL as facing more 4 competition than Newfoundland Power? 5 MS. MCSHANE: 6 A. Probably a bit more, yes. 7 MR. JOHNSON: 8 Q. And if you could turn to Alliant Energy 9 Corporation, which is at page 3, and that's 10 taken from page 15 of 311 in the 10-K, but in 11 the proper 10-K, it's page 8, and it indicates 12 that, "Competition, retail electric customers 13 in lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, currently 14 do not have the ability to choose their 15 electric supplier. However, IPL and WPL 16 attempt to attract new customers into their 17 service territories in an effort to keep 18 energy rate low for all. Although electric 19 service in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, is 20 regulated, IPL and WPL still face competition 21 from self generation by large industrial 22 customers, alternative energy sources, and 23 petitions to municipalize Iowa, as well as 24 service territoriy expansions by municipal 25 utilities". So would you regard Alliant Page 134 1 Energy Corporation as having more competition 2 than is profiled in Newfoundland Power? 3 MS. MCSHANE: 4 A. Slightly, but, I mean, to me the biggest issue 5 is with respect to the main domestic customer 6 base where there's no choice, except the local 2 aspects of our business with alternative energy sources, including particular electricity. Electric utilities offer 6 electricity and electricity and cooking markets, etc". So would regard 8 Atmos as having more competition 10 MS. MCSHANE: 11 A. Slightly more, yes. 12 Ms. MCSHANE: 12 Mr. JOHNSON: 13 Q. Why would it be just slightly more when Atmos 14 indicates that they face competition for space 15 heating with electric, and they're into gas? 16 Ms. MCSHANE: 17 A. Because, I mean, Newfoundland Power has - 18 their customers have other alternatives for 19 space heating as well. 20 MR. JOHNSON: 21 Q. But gas distributors are significantly - face 22 more competition, as you've acknowledged, for 23 heating year. 24 MS. MCSHANE: 25 A. Again, I mean, it depe		Page	e 133	Page 135
Would you regard AGL as facing more competition than Newfoundland Power? 5 MS. MCSHANE: 5 MS. MCSHANE: 6 A. Probably a bit more, yes. 7 MR. JOHNSON: 8 Q. And if you could turn to Alliant Energy 9 Corporation, which is at page 3, and that's 10 taken from page 15 of 311 in the 10-K, but in 11 the proper 10-K, it's page 8, and it indicates 12 that, "Competition, retail electric customers 13 in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, currently 14 do not have the ability to choose their 15 electric supplier. However, IPL and WPL 16 attempt to attract new customers into their 17 service territories in an effort to keep 18 energy rate low for all. Although electric 19 service in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, is 20 regulated, IPL and WPL still face competition 21 from self generation by large industrial 22 customers, alternative energy sources, and 23 petitions to municipalize Iowa, as well as 24 service territoriey expansions by municipal 25 utilities". So would you regard Alliant Page 134 1 Energy Corporation as having more competition 2 than is profiled in Newfoundland Power? 3 MS. MCSHANE: 4 A. Slightly, but, I mean, to me the biggest issue 5 is with respect to the main domestic customer 6 base where there's no choice, except the local 3 energy sources, including particular electricity. Electric utilities offer 6 electricity. Electric utilities offer 6 electricity as a rival energy source and 6 compete for the space heating, water heating, 7 MR. JOHNSON: 10 MS. MCSHANE: 11 A. Slightly more, yes. 12 MR. JOHNSON: 12 MR. JOHNSON: 13 Q. Beause, I mean, Newfoundland Power has - 14 their customers have other alternatives for 15 space heating as well. 16 MS. MCSHANE: 17 A. Because, I mean, Newfoundland Power has - 18 their customers have other alternatives for 19 space heating with electric, and they're into gas? 16 MS. MCSHANE: 17 A. Because, I mean, Newfoundland Power has - 18 their customers have other alternatives for 19 space heating as well. 20 But gas distributors are significantly - face 21 more competition, 22 MR.	1	Principle competition is from electric	1	to industrial customers. We compete in all
4 competition than Newfoundland Power? 5 MS. MCSHANE: 6 A. Probably a bit more, yes. 7 MR. JOHNSON: 8 Q. And if you could turn to Alliant Energy 9 Corporation, which is at page 3, and that's 10 taken from page 15 of 311 in the 10-K, but in 11 the proper 10-K, it's page 8, and it indicates 12 that, "Competition, retail electric customers 13 in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, currently 14 do not have the ability to choose their 15 electric supplier. However, IPL and WPL 16 attempt to attract new customers into their 17 service territories in an effort to keep 18 energy rate low for all. Although electric 19 service in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, is 20 regulated, IPL and WPL still face competition 21 from self generation by large industrial 22 customers, alternative energy sources, and 23 petitions to municipalize Iowa, as well as 24 service territory expansions by municipal 25 utilities". So would you regard Alliant Page 134 1 Energy Corporation as having more competition 2 than is profiled in Newfoundland Power? 3 MS. MCSHANE: 4 A. Slightly, but, I mean, to me the biggest issue 5 is with respect to the main domestic customer 6 base where there's no choice, except the local 4 electricity. Electric utilities a rival energy source and compete for the space heating, and cooking markets, etc". So would regard 6 compete for the space heating, and cooking markets, etc". So would regard 8 Atmos as having more competition than Power? 10 MS. MCSHANE: 11 A. Slightly more, yes. 12 MR. JOHNSON: 13 Q. Why would it be just slightly more when Atmos indicates that they face competition of space heating water, etc". So would regard 14 A. Slightly more, yes. 15 MR. MCSHANE: 16 MS. MCSHANE: 17 A. Because, I mean, Newfoundland Power has - their customers have other alternatives for space heating water, etc". So would you regard Alliant 19 Q. Why would it be just slightly more when Atmos indicates that they face competition of space heating water, etc". So would your substitution to municipal and with substitution of the prov	2	utilities, oil, and propane providers, etc.	2	aspects of our business with alternative
5 MS. MCSHANE: 6 A. Probably a bit more, yes. 7 MR. JOHNSON: 8 Q. And if you could turn to Alliant Energy 9 Corporation, which is at page 3, and that's 10 taken from page 15 of 311 in the 10-K, but in 11 the proper 10-K, it's page 8, and it indicates 12 that, "Competition, retail electric customers 13 in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, currently 14 do not have the ability to choose their 15 electric supplier. However, IPL and WPL 16 attempt to attract new customers into their 17 service territories in an effort to keep 18 energy rate low for all. Although electric 19 service in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, is 20 regulated, IPL and WPL still face competition 21 from self generation by large industrial 22 customers, alternative energy sources, and 23 petitions to municipalize Iowa, as well as 24 service territory expansions by municipal 25 utilities". So would you regard Alliant Page 134 1 Energy Corporation as having more competition 2 than is profiled in Newfoundland Power? 3 MS. MCSHANE: 4 A. Slightly, but, I mean, to me the biggest issue 5 is with respect to the main domestic customer 6 base where there's no choice, except the local 5 electricity as a rival energy source and competition from space hating, and cooking markets, etc". So would regard 8 Atmos as having more competition than Newfoundland Power? 10 MS. MCSHANE: 11 A. Slightly more, yes. 12 MR. JOHNSON: 13 Q. Why would it be just slightly more when Atmos indicates that they face competition for space heating, and cooking markets, etc". So would regard at the proper of competition than in the proper 10-K, it's page 8, and it indicates 11 A. Slightly more, yes. 12 MR. JOHNSON: 13 MS. MCSHANE: 14 A. Blightly more, yes. 15 MR. JOHNSON: 16 MS. MCSHANE: 17 A. Because, I mean, Newfoundland Power has - their customers have other alternatives for space heating, and cooking markets, etc". So would you read at the proper in the space hating and cooking markets, etc". So would power when Atmos indicates that they face competition for space heating, and	3	Would you regard AGL as facing more	3	energy sources, including particular
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/ states it's really not that - where there's	7	electric utility.	7	states it's really not that - where there's

8 MR. JOHNSON:

- 9 Q. Can I go to the next one dealing with Atmos, and again this is one of your new natural gas 10 11 companies, right?
- 12 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. It's in the same this time.
- 14 (12:45 P.M.)
- 15 MR. JOHNSON:
- Q. Okay, and for the record, it's page 27 of 215 16 17 - I'm not sure if there's an internal number, distribution operations are not currently in distributors of natural gas to residential and
- 18 and it similarly has a section on competition 19 and saying that, "Although our natural gas 20 21 significant direct competition with any other 22 23 commercial customers within our service area, 24 we do compete with other natural gas suppliers 25 and suppliers of alternative fuels for sales

- es
- 8 significant heating load, I mean, it's not
- that cost efficient to have electric heating. 9
- It's cost efficient where the electric heating 10
 - load is relatively low, but in states like
- Minnesota or Wisconsin, even Illinois, it 12
- 13 would be more cost efficient to have natural
- 14 gas heating.
- 15 MR. JOHNSON:

- 16 Q. But even in the southern states, I guess, air 17 conditioning can't use natural gas, can it?
- 18 MS. MCSHANE:
- 19 A. Oh, no, no, so air conditioning can't use
- So the gas 20 natural gas, that's true.
- 21 utilities aren't competing for air
- 22 conditioning.
- 23 MR. JOHNSON:
- 24 Q. I think you indicate as well that - if I could 25 go to Integrys, which is at page 5, and at

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		Page 137		Page 13
	page 5 under competition, it notes, "Al	though 1	A.	Yes, but one of the other things of notice is
	the natural gas retail rates of Integry	ys 2		they have considerable market growth
	3 Energy group's regulated natural gas u	tilities 3		potential, which Newfoundland Power doesn't
	4 are regulated by various commission	s, the 4		have.
	5 utilities still face competition from other	her 5	MR. Jo	OHNSON:
	6 entities and forms of energy in vary	ying 6	Q.	But natural - that natural gas company is in
	7 degrees, particularly for large commerce	cial and 7		competition that Newfoundland Power - to a
	8 industrial customers who have the abil	lity to 8		much greater extent than Newfoundland Power?
	9 switch between natural gas and alter	rnate 9	MS. M	ICSHANE:
1	fuels. Due to the volatility of energ	gy 10	A.	To somewhat greater extent.
1	commodity prices, Integrys Energy G	roup has 11	MR. JO	OHNSON:
1	seen customers with dual fuel capabi	lities 12	Q.	And that would be of relevance to an equity
1	switch to alternative fuels for short per	riods 13		investor in terms of things like volatility in
1	of time and then switch back to natural	l gas as 14		earnings, etc, right?
1	market rates change". So would Int	tegrys 15	MS. M	ICSHANE:
1	similarly have to face more competition	on than 16	A.	In terms of volatility of earnings -
1	Newfoundland Power, wouldn't it?	17	MR. JO	OHNSON:
1	18 MS. MCSHANE:	18	Q.	And amount of earnings?
1	19 A. I don't think that there is that much d	lual 19	MS. M	ICSHANE:
2	fuel capability among Newfoundland	Power's 20	A.	Well, from year to year, probably not, to any
2	customers, so in that regard Integrys v	would 21		great extent because if you attach the
2	face somewhat greater competitive p	ressure 22		customer, then you're going to deliver natural
2	than Newfoundland Power.	23		gas to that customer and earn a return on
2	24 MR. JOHNSON:	24		whatever rate base, if you will, is attributed
2	Q. If you could go to Northwest Natural,	, again 25		to those customers.
		Page 138		Page 14
	around half way down, "Competition with o	other 1	MR. Jo	OHNSON:
	energy products. We have no direct	2	Q.	But you wouldn't disagree that Northwest
	3 competition in our service area from other	r 3		Natural Gas faces more competition than
	4 natural gas distributors. However, for	4		Newfoundland Power?
1		_		

5 residential customers we compete primarily 6 with electricity, fuel oil, propane, and 7 renewable energy. We also compete with 8 electricity, fuel oil, and renewable energy 9 for commercial applications. 10 industrial market, we compete with all forms 11 of energy, including competition from third 12 party sellers of natural gas commodity. 13 Competition among energy suppliers is based on 14 price, efficiency, reliability, performance, 15 market conditions", and they go on to note the 16 relatively low market saturation of natural 17 gas under residential and commercial markets. 18 In the next paragraph, "The relatively low 19 market saturation of natural gas in 20 residential single family dwellings in our 21 service area is estimated at less than 60 22 percent". So again Northwest Natural Gas would

5 MS. MCSHANE:

A. I agreed with you that I think they probably 6

7 face somewhat more competition, yes.

8 MR. JOHNSON:

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24 25 Q. Piedmont Natural Gas, which is the next page, the third paragraph down, "As noted above, many of our industrial customers are capable of burning a fuel other than natural gas, with fuel oil being the most prevalent energy alternative. Our ability to maintain industrial market share is largely dependent on price. The relationship between supply and demand has the greatest impact on the price of natural gas", etc. They go on to say, "Our liquidity could be impacted either positively or negatively as a result of alternate fuel decisions made by industrial customers". They go on to say, "The regulated utility also competes with other energy products". In the second sentence, "The most significant product competition is with electricity for space

have more competition than Newfoundland Power,

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wouldn't it?

25 MS. MCSHANE:

January 16, 2013 Page 141 Page 143 heating, water heating, and cooking. There 1 O. Well, Newfoundland Power must be even more 2 are four major electric companies within our 2 conservative because it faces less. service areas". So again, Ms. McShane, 3 3 MS MCSHANE: Piedmont is subject to more competition than 4 A. No, because you can't look at just one factor. 4 Newfoundland Power, correct? 5 5 MR. JOHNSON: 6 MS. MCSHANE: Q. WGL Holdings. It's my page 10, but page 13, 6 A. Somewhat more, but I think you have to go on 7 for the record, of the 10-K, and there's 7 and say that they believe that the consumer's 8 8 references there to, "WGE Services competes preference for natural gas is influenced by 9 with regulated utilities and other non-utility 9 10 such factors as price, value, availability, 10 third party marketers to sell natural gas environmental attributes, comfort, and/or electricity directly to residential, 11 11 12 convenience, reliability, and energy commercial, and industrial customers in 12 efficiency, and that they believe that it's Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania and 13 13 the most efficient and cost effective use of 14 14 District of Columbia". Again, Ms. McShane, 15 natural gas. 15 would your same comment apply, yes, it's more 16 MR. JOHNSON: 16 competition? 17 Q. But that's the -17 MS. MCSHANE: 18 MS. MCSHANE: A. Yes. A. So, yes, they do face a little bit more 19 MR. JOHNSON: competition, but it looks like they've been 20 20 Q. And the next one is Wisconsin Energy. fairly effective in retaining and attracting 21 21 MS. MCSHANE: 22 customers. 22 A. Yes. 23 MR. JOHNSON: 23 MR. JOHNSON: Q. But bottom line, more competition than 24 24 Q. That's at page 49 of 232 of that company's 10-Newfoundland Power? 25 25 K, and you see restructuring in the regulated Page 142

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Page 144

1 MS. MCSHANE: A. They do have somewhat more competition. 3 MR. JOHNSON: Q. Southern Company, and this is at page, roman 5 numeral 8, I8, I should say of the 10-K, and again as I read, one of the - the fifth 6 7 paragraph down, "Southern Power competes with 8 investor owned utilities, IPPs, and others for 9 wholesale energy sales, primarily in the south eastern US wholesale market. The needs of 10 11 this market are driven by the demands of end users in the southeast and the generation 12 available. Southern Power's success in 13 wholesale energy is influenced by various 14 15 factors, etc, including reliability and availability". Again, Ms. McShane, Southern 16 Company is exposed to more competition than 17 Newfoundland Power, isn't it? 18 19 MS. MCSHANE: A. It is, and Southern Company is considered to 20

be one of the most conservative utility

investments in the United States, so I'm not

sure how much impact the fact that it faces

energy industry could have a negative impact on our business, and they go on to mention some developments. "The regulated industry continues to experience significant structural changes, increased competition in the retail and wholesale markets which may result from restructuring effort, could have significant adverse financial impact on us. It is uncertain when retail access might be implemented in Wisconsin. However, Michigan has adopted retail choice which allows customers to choose their own electric generation supplier. Although competition in customers switching to alternate fuels in our service territories in Michigan has been limited, the additional competitive pressure resulting from retail access could lead to a loss of customers and our incurring stranded costs". So again with those dynamics, more competition than Newfoundland Power faces, correct? 22 MS. MCSHANE: A. Yeah, in Michigan, that would be true. In

23 Wisconsin, no, which is about 80 percent of 24 25 their business.

some competition makes.

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25 MR. JOHNSON:

Page 145	Page 147
1 MR. JOHNSON:	as the most significant aspect of risk to
2 Q. But again these things all start to add up?	which investors in the utility are exposed,
3 MS. MCSHANE:	3 correct?
4 A. Well, we're still just talking about	4 MS. MCSHANE:
5 competition. We're talking about the same	5 A. Yes.
6 thing.	6 MR. JOHNSON:
7 MR. JOHNSON:	7 Q. And you agree that it is regulation that has
8 Q. Okay. The next page is on Xcel Energy and it	8 the ability to either mitigate or enhance the
9 doesn't, in fact, deal with competition, but	9 fundamental risks that the utility faces?
it does refer, interestingly enough, to NSP	10 MS. MCSHANE:
11 Minnesota being subject to the risk of nuclear	11 A. Yes.
generation, and I think that's one of the	12 MR. JOHNSON:
companies that you indicated earlier had	13 Q. And in terms of the ability of a regulator to
14 nuclear -	mitigate risks, what are the things that you
15 MS. MCSHANE:	15 have in mind there?
16 A. Correct.	16 MS. MCSHANE:
17 MR. JOHNSON:	17 A. Sorry, what can the regulator do?
Q. Ms. McShane, do you continue to agree that the	18 MR. JOHNSON:
regulator has the most influence on the	19 Q. Yes.
20 utility's ability to earn a fair return and	20 MS. MCSHANE:
achieve the return of capital?	21 A. Well, certainly they can provide for different
22 MS. MCSHANE:	22 types of supportive regulatory mechanisms.
23 A. Well, the regulator certainly is a very	Obviously, they can allow a fair return. They
important influence on the ability to earn a	can - they have influence over depreciation
25 fair return and recover the capital, yes.	expense, what costs are allowed. They can
Page 146	Page 148
1 (1:00 P.M.)	1 have a pre-approval process for capital
1 (1:00 P.M.) 2 MR. JOHNSON:	1 have a pre-approval process for capital 2 expenditures. They can ensure that the rate
1 (1:00 P.M.) 2 MR. JOHNSON: 3 Q. Would it be fair to characterize it as having	have a pre-approval process for capital expenditures. They can ensure that the rate structure is such that there's a reasonable
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1 CHAIRMAN:	1	this document is the cover page. Do you see
2 Q. I'm sorry, we were going to take a break	x at 1 2	the name, "W. Larry Hess, Team Managing
3 o'clock. How long are we breaking for	? Oh, 3	Director", who's listed on the cover page of
4 fifteen minutes, okay.	4	this document?
5 (RECESS - 1:04 A.M.)	5 M	IS. MCSHANE:
6 (RESUME - 1:24 P.M.)	6	A. Yes.
7 MR. JOHNSON:	7 M	IR. JOHNSON:
8 Q. Ms. McShane, you will acknowledge,	I think, 8	Q. He's one of the analysts for Newfoundland
9 that Moody's are still saying like they v	vere 9	Power, is he not, and his name appears on
saying when we were last here in 2009	, that	their credit opinion?
they consider Canada's regulatory and b	ousiness 11 M	IS. MCSHANE:
environments to be supportive relative	e to 12	A. His name appeared on the last one. I don't
those in other jurisdictions, including t	he 13	know if he still is or not. I remember Ms.
United States. Do you agree with that?	14	Perry saying that there'd been a turnover, so
15 MS. MCSHANE:	15	I don't know whether he's one of those -
16 A. Yes, they have made comments of that i	nature in 16	because he's from New York. I don't know
their June, 2010, report; one of the two t	that 17	whether he's affected by that changeover or
was filed in response to - I think it was o	CA- 18	not.
19 NP-369 that we looked at earlier today.	19 M	IR. JOHNSON:
20 MR. JOHNSON:	20	Q. Okay, we can see that exhibit on our own, but
21 Q. Uh-hm.	21	at page 6 on the bottom - page 6, Ms. McShane,
22 MS. MCSHANE:	22	at the bottom, this is the statement that I've
23 A. I'm not going to be able to find it right r	now, 23	referred to, "Moody's views the regulatory
so rather than search through these docu	iments, 24	risk of US utilities as being higher in most
25 I'll just paraphrase. They basically sa	id 25	cases than that of utilities located in some
that they found Canada to be more supr	Page 150	Page 152
that they found Canada to be more supp than many regulatory jurisdictions in the	Page 150 portive 1	Page 152 other developed countries including Japan,
than many regulatory jurisdictions in the	Page 150 portive 1 2	Page 152 other developed countries including Japan, Australia, and Canada. The difference in risk
than many regulatory jurisdictions in the which means to me that there are regul	Page 150 portive 1 e US, 2 atory 3	Page 152 other developed countries including Japan, Australia, and Canada. The difference in risk reflects our view that individual state
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1

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Page 153 to Newfoundland Power when it comes to

- regulatory support by Moody's. Can you
- 2
- confirm that? 3
- 4 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. There are four that are A, like Newfoundland 5
- Power, and 9 that are BAA.
- 7 (1:30 P.M.)
- 8 MR. JOHNSON:
- Q. And at CA-NP-296, if we could turn to that -
- that's where we are, I'm sorry. So 9 of your 10
- companies would score lower than Newfoundland 11
- 12 Power, so on page 7 under regulatory framework
- which they give 25 percent weighting to, "BAA 13
- would be regulatory framework that's well 14
- developed, with evidence of some inconsistency 15
- 16 or unpredictability in the way framework has
- been applied or framework is new and untested, 17
- but based on well developed and established 18
- 19 precedence, or (b) the jurisdiction has a
- history of independent and transparent 20
- regulation in other sectors. Regulatory 21
- 22 environments may be sometimes challenging and
- politically charged". So 9 of your 13 would 23
- fall under BAA, correct? 24
- 25 MS. MCSHANE:

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- A. Yes, they do.
- 2 MR. JOHNSON:
- Q. And as regards the ability to the Moody's
- rating factor in terms of the ability to 4
- 5 recover cost and earn a return, there is four
- companies, I think you'll confirm, that do not 6
- 7 get the rating that Newfoundland Power gets.
- 8 Can you confirm that?
- 9 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. 9A and 4 BAA. I believe. 10
- 11 MR. JOHNSON:
- 12 Q. And the companies that don't match Moody's
- 13 assessment of Newfoundland Power's ability to
- recover costs and earn return would be 14
- 15 Integrys, correct -
- 16 MS. MCSHANE:
- 17 A. I don't have them at my fingertips, but I
- believe there's -18
- 19 MR. JOHNSON:
- 20 o. 342.
- 21 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. Thank you. You refer in this -
- 23 MS. MCSHANE:
- 24 A. I'm sorry, I should have had better tabs. Go
- ahead. So, yes, Integrys. 25

- 1 MR. JOHNSON:
- Q. Would be Integrys, AGL Resources, Atmos, and
- Consolidated Edison would not be -3
- 4 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. Do not have are BAA.
- 6 MR. JOHNSON:
- O. Lower than Newfoundland Power, and out of
- 8 those four, which ones are your new companies?
- 9 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. Sorry, could we list them again. 10
- 11 Integrys -
- 12 MS. MCSHANE:
- 13 A. AGL.
- 14 MS. MCSHANE:
- 15 A. AGL.
- 16 MR. JOHNSON:
- 17 Q. Atmos.
- 18 MS. MCSHANE:
- A. Atmos.
- 20 MR. JOHNSON:
- 21 Q. And Consolidated Ed.
- 22 MS. MCSHANE:
- 23 A. Two would be - so Atmos and Integrys.
- Q. Okay, and one of the companies that joined
- Page 156

 - your group was Alliant Energy, as well, 1
 - 2 relative to the last GRA?
 - 3 MS. MCSHANE:
 - A. Yes.
 - 5 MR. JOHNSON:
 - 6 Q. And you'll confirm that up until late
 - 7 September of 2012, that company had a negative
 - outlook, as did several of its subsidiaries, 8
 - correct?
 - 10 MS. MCSHANE:
 - 11 A. By Moody's, that may be true, and it was just
 - upgraded yesterday or the day before to A- by 12
 - 13 S & P.
 - 14 MR. JOHNSON:
 - 15 Q. Now Ms. McShane, the graphs that I showed you
 - 16 earlier were downloaded by me, and I take it
 - 17 you'll confirm that you yourself used Zacks as
 - a data source, right? 18
 - 19 MS. MCSHANE:
 - 20 A. I get a piece of data from Zacks.
 - 21 MR. JOHNSON:
 - Q. Yes. So you trust Zacks as being reputable?
 - 23 MS. MCSHANE:
 - 24 A. I believe that they're capable of compiling
 - 25 analyst forecast.

January 10, 2013	TVIUILI-I	uge	TIL TOWEI IIIC. 2013 GRA
	Page 157		Page 159
1 MR. JOHNSON:	1		volatility on a quarterly basis?
2 Q. And the graphs that I showed you, do	·	MS. M	ICSHANE:
appear to you to present quarterly - ROE	on a 3	8 A.	I think the way they report their earnings,
4 quarterly basis?	4	ļ	you'd still see the volatility because I don't
5 MS. MCSHANE:	5	5	think they make the adjustments until they do
6 A. If I had to guess what they were, that's		Ó	their audited financial statements. I could
7 I would say just because of how the 15		1	be wrong, but I believe that's the way it's
8 move. Otherwise, you know, if you		3	done. So you would see the volatility if you
9 looking at 2004 to - well, let's look at A	GL, 9)	just took numbers that are taken out of
10 for example.	10)	quarterly financial statements.
11 MS. GLYNN:	11		OHNSON:
12 Q. That's Information Item #16.	12	Q.	Ms. McShane, regarding the automatic
13 MR. JOHNSON:	13	3	adjustment formula, you can confirm for us
14 Q. Yes.	14	ļ	that you were an expert witness on behalf of
15 MS. MCSHANE:	15	5	Ontario Power Generation, and that back in the
16 A. So the graph shows the vertical axis as,	-	Ó	proceeding - I believe it was in 2008, and you
know, a number of years written on it,		1	at that point supported Ontario Power
looking at the line, there'd have to be n	· .		Generation's request for the OEB's automatic
more observations there than just the nu)	ROE adjustment formula, and that request was
of years. So I don't know exactly what)	granted by the OEB in November, 2008, I
being presented here. As I said to you be			understand?
the break, I mean, if you look back at			ICSHANE:
values at the very left of the chart up t		8 A.	Right. So the testimony was prepared in 2007.
what looks to be 2005, my data from S			OHNSON:
25 research insight database show the retur	ns for 25	Q.	Right, and at that time I think you can
	Page 158		Page 160
1 AGL to have been 14.9 percent in 2002	, 16.4	-	confirm that the formula at that time adjusted
2 percent in 2003, 13.1 percent in 2004. S	So it 2	2	the ROE by 75 percent of the change in the
don't show any pattern that looks like w	hat's 3	3	forecast long Canada bond yield, would that be
4 on this graph.	4	ļ	correct?
5 MR. JOHNSON:	5	MS. M	CSHANE:
6 Q. Did you check for quarterly volatility?	6	A.	It did.
7 MS. MCSHANE:	7	MR. JC	OHNSON:
8 A. No, because I wouldn't normally calc	rulate 8	Q.	So that formula was very similar to the
9 returns on equity based on quarterly dat	a, and 9)	Board's automatic adjustment formula in this
particularly for gas distribution utilities	, 10)	province?
the make very little sense because we al		MS. M	CSHANE:
that gas utilities have high seasonality	in 12	2 A.	It wasn't that different.
their earnings.	13		OHNSON:
14 MR. JOHNSON:	14	Q.	Ms. McShane, can you confirm that after
15 Q. And so the high seasonality - I take it th		i	Newfoundland Power's General Rate Application
- would this appear to you to be report	ing 16	j.	held in the fall of 2009, and, in fact, in
17 quarterly data?	17		2010, on behalf of Enbridge, you provided
18 MS. MCSHANE:	18	3	testimony to the National Energy Board in a
19 A. As I said, that's what I would guess, bu	ıt I 19)	hearing on its Line 9 oil pipeline. Do you
20 didn't do the charts.	20		recall that?
21 MR. JOHNSON:			CSHANE:
Q. If there were - if there were - why would			I do.
gas company have volatile quarterly retu			OHNSON:
they're protected from these mechanism			And can you confirm that you recommended an
25 weather and - would you expect to see	major 25	i	ROE adjustment formula to the Board and that

Page 161 Page 163 the formula that you recommended adjusted the was fair and reasonable that you were putting 1 2 ROE by 50 percent of the change in the 2 forward? forecast long Canada bond yields, and b50 3 3 MS. MCSHANE: percent of the change in credit spreads. Is A. Based on a fair and reasonable point of 4 5 that a fair -5 departure, yes. 6 MS. MCSHANE: 6 MR. JOHNSON: A. That's partly right. I think I'd like to give Q. Just expand on that, the point of departure. 7 a little bit of perspective. Enbridge Line 9 8 8 You qualified the answer. is a very small company, very small pipeline, 9 MS. MCSHANE: 9 10 and I was looking for a way to set rates for 10 A. Well, sorry, it was just meant to say that the an extended period of time without going back -- there needs to be, to me, internal 11 11 to the National Energy Board. So what I did 12 12 consistency between a formula and the starting was suggest that they go back to the very point in the ROE. If you accept that the cost 13 13 beginning of when the National Energy Board of equity for a utility only changes with long 14 14 term government bond yields by about 50 had set the first return under the now 15 15 16 rescinded RH294 formula, and essentially roll 16 percent and you propose a formula on that it forward based on the formula I proposed, basis, it doesn't seem reasonable to me to at 17 17 which would have given them a return in - the the same time adopt a starting ROE that's 18 18 formula return in 2010 would have been in the 19 19 premised on the assumption that over time the cost of equity has fallen at a significantly mid 10s, I think. 20 20 higher rate. 21 MR. JOHNSON: 21 22 MR. JOHNSON: 22 Q. In 2010, you, I understand, presented testimony as well before the Regie? 23 Q. What do you regard as the changes since the 23 proposal you made to the Regie that has caused 24 MS. MCSHANE: 24 you not to recommend a similar formula in this A. I did. 25 Page 162 Page 164 particular case? 1 MR. JOHNSON: 1 Q. And you proposed a similar formula for the 2 MS. MCSHANE: Gazifere gas utility -A. Basically the fact that we've seen a 3 3 4 MS. MCSHANE: significant fall off in long term bond yields, 4 A. Yes. 5 both utility bond yields and long term government bond yields and there doesn't seem 6 (1:45 P.M.) 6 7 MR. JOHNSON: 7 to have been any corresponding change in the cost of equity that correlates with that. Q. The same type of formula as you put forward in 8 8 the Line 9 case? 9 MR. JOHNSON: 10 MS. MCSHANE: Q. Ms. McShane, the Regie, as I understand it, 10 also heard evidence from Dr. Booth in that 11 A. Yes, that's true, and again this was sort of a 11 - a bit of a special situation inasmuch as proceeding and I think you'll confirm that he 12 12 Gazifere is about a 65 million dollar company, proposed a formula that was in fact an 13 13 and the large gas utility in the province, Gaz alternative that he put forward. He put two 14 14 15 Metro, had just previously had a formula alternatives forward, as I understand it. And 15 adopted for them and it was very clear that the Regie decided to implement a formula that 16 16 come hell or high water the Regie was going to 17 17 he put forward. You're familiar with that? adopt a formula, so I recommended at the time 18 18 MS. MCSHANE: 19 the best one I could think of, and don't A. I am. 19 forget, I mean, in 2010, we were talking about 20 20 MR. JOHNSON: a period of time which we expected long Canada 21 21 Q. And his formula, the one that he put forward, 22 bond yields to be significantly more normal 22 and Dr. Booth can discuss in his own than they are today. testimony. In the alternative, he proposed an 23 23 adjustment formula where the -- it would go 24 MR. JOHNSON: 24

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off 75 percent of the change in the Government

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Q. But at the time, you thought that that formula

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	Page 165		Page 167
1	of Canada 30-year bond yield compared with the	1	economic cycle, but they diverge from the
2	initial rate and plus 50 percent of the change	2	allowed returns on an annual basis."
3	in the yield on 30-year A rated bonds issued	3	And in paragraph 138, the Board said "in
4	by regulated Canadian companies, compared with	4	the Regie's view, Dr. Booth's formula makes it
5	the initial yield based on the Bloomberg	5	possible to adjust ROE on the basis of changes
6	Corporate Bond Index, which he referred to as	6	in the yield on 30-year bonds issued by
7	a credit spread, correct?	7	regulated Canadian companies, while keeping
8	MS. MCSHANE:	8	the rate close to the allowed rates over an
9	A. That's what he proposed.	9	economic cycle. The Regie notes that
10	MR. JOHNSON:	10	according to the Bank of Canada study, the
11	Q. And that alternative suggestion that Dr. Booth	11	adjustment factor for credit spreads is in the
12	put forward to the Regie was accepted. I	12	order of .37."
13	think you'll confirm?	13	And then continued at paragraph 139, "The
14	MS. MCSHANE:	14	Regie is of the view that while Dr. Booth's
15	A. I will.	15	
16	MR. JOHNSON:	16	volatility in allowed rates of return, it
17	Q. Okay.	17	would have produced more suitable allowed
18	MS. MCSHANE:	18	
19	A. And my understanding is that it's now produced	19	
20	such a low return for 2013 that Gaz Metro has	20	
21	gone in and asked the Board, the Regie, to	21	
22	reconsider it.	22	· ·
23	MR. JOHNSON:	23	
24	Q. That's the utility that you represented in	24	Ms. McShane, Dr. Booth, in providing an
25	that case?	25	
	Page 166		Page 168
1	MS. MCSHANE:	1	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2	A. No. No, it's the larger gas utility.	2	
ı	MR. JOHNSON:	3	
4	Q. The Regie observed, I believe you would	1	MS. MCSHANE:
5	confirm, that the formula that you proposed	5	-
6	produced higher rates of return than those		5 MR. JOHNSON:
7	that it had allowed in the past?	7	
ı	MS. MCSHANE:	8	
9	A. I don't recall that, but maybe you have a	9	
10	reference to show me.	_	MS. MCSHANE:
ı	MR. JOHNSON:	11	
12	Q. I don't know if this decision is on the	12	
13	record, the Regie. It may not be on the	13	
14	record. Maybe just to facilitate it, we can	14	
15	file the Regie decision. I think it might be		MR. JOHNSON:
16	helpful. But, for present purposes, if I	16	
17	could just read a paragraph of what the Board	17	
18	stated in its decision. I'm citing from the		MS. MCSHANE:
19	English version of the Regie's decision at	19	
20	paragraph 137. The Regie this is a direct		MR. JOHNSON:
21	quote "The Regie observes that the formula	21	
22	proposed by Ms. McShane produces rates of	22	-
23	return higher than those allowed in the past.		MS. MCSHANE:
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24

25 MR. JOHNSON:

A. There were several, as I recall.

24

25

Dr. Booth's formula produces returns that are

similar to those allowed in the past over an

Page 169 Page 171 Q. Yeah, there was one in particular. Yes, PUB-A. No, I would think that you would have to have 1 1 2 NP-078. In this question, the Board staff 2 a floor. I don't think that I would want it asked "are there any changes" -- asked you, to operate the way his does because, you know, 3 3 "are there any changes to the current my concern is that the way his formula is 4 4 constructed, there's only a floor on the long automatic adjustment formula in your view that 5 5 could make it more reliable in determining a term Canada bond and no floor or trigger, if 6 6 future return on equity for Newfoundland you will, on the spread, which suggests to me 7 7 8 Power?" And your reply was that "if the long 8 that the most likely outcome for ROE for say term government bond yields were within a 9 2014 would be a reduction in ROE and that's 9 10 normal range, i.e. long term Canada bond 10 because if the ROE -- if you look at his yields at or above four percent, Ms. McShane formula as being two variables and you would 11 11 12 is of the view that a formula which increase or decrease the ROE by 75 percent of 12 incorporates the change in both forecast long the change in the long Canada bond yield as 13 13 long as the long Canada bond yield is over 14 term Government of Canada bond yields and the 14 spread between A rated utility bonds, both 3.8, so we wouldn't get any change from that 15 15 16 with a sensitivity factor of 50 percent, would 16 variable until we get to 3.8 and we're now at likely broadly capture both secular and 2.40-2.50. But if long term Canada bond 17 17 cyclical changes in the utility cost of yields start to rise towards that more normal 18 18 equity." 19 19 level, what you'll tend to see is the spread So in terms of that first part, there's contract and so if the spread contracts from 20 20 seemingly not much of a difference between 3.8 where the benchmark spread is, then the ROE 21 21 22 that Dr. Booth talks about as being a floor 22 will go down as long Canada bonds go up, which 23 and your four percent? 23 I think is a bit inconsistent. 24 MS. MCSHANE: 24 MR. JOHNSON: 25 A. What I said was it would likely broadly 25 Q. I expect Dr. Booth will address that further Page 170 Page 172 when he testifies. I think those are my capture the changes, but there were caveats to 1 1 2 questions, Ms. McShane. 2 that. 3 MR. JOHNSON: 3 MS. MCSHANE: A. Thank you. O. Right. 5 MR. JOHNSON: 5 MS. MCSHANE: Q. Thank you very much. A. And my recommendation was that we suspend the 6 6 7 7 GREENE, Q.C.: use of a formula until interest rates do Q. Good afternoon, Ms. McShane. 8 return to more normal levels and then reconsider, you know, how it should be put 9 9 MS. MCSHANE: together. We don't know that these A. Good afternoon. 10 11 relationships will return to what they were 11 GREENE, O.C.: Q. I'd like first to talk to you about risk and I 12 before and I just don't see any particular 12 13 benefit in imposing a formula at this time 13 understand that when you assess the risk for a utility, you look at the overall risk and that 14 rather than a fixed rate for a couple of 14 includes three categories, the business, the 15 years. 15 financial and the regulatory? 16 16 MR. JOHNSON: 17 Q. But I guess the follow-up question would be, 17 correct? 18 and I know you've stated your preference, but 18 MS. MCSHANE: 19 A. Correct. in the event this Board decides, having 20 listened to all the evidence, that it does not 20 GREENE, O.C.:

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Q. And I want to talk to you a little bit about

how you assess the financial risk, and this

arises from a discussion you had with Mr.

Johnson the first day that you appeared. So

what do you take into account when you assess

suggested, as not being objectionable?

want to abandon a formula and wishes to have

some sort of formula in place, I take it you

would regard the floor, like Dr. Booth has

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25 MS. MCSHANE:

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the financial risk for a company?	1	the four criteria that you've just outlined
2 MS. MCSHANE:	2	that you would consider under financial risk.
3 A. Primarily the equity ratio, the financial	3 MS. N	MCSHANE:
4 metrics, credit metrics, the debt ratings and	1	It's hard to put them in any kind of rank
to some extent, I would consider size as I	5	order because, I mean, in a sense, capital
6 mean, that's sort of financial risk, as well	6	structure is a credit metric itself and it is
7 as business risk. It has really two elements,	7	capital structure that, in conjunction with
8 I guess.	8	ROE and other elements of cash flow, which
9 GREENE, Q.C.:	9	depreciation, sort of give rise to the credit
10 Q. And that is similar to the answer you gave to	10	metrics, and then the credit metrics,
11 Mr. Johnson, and by including size in your	11	including the capital structure, as well as
list of criteria that you assess, I guess that	12	the business risk, give rise to the debt
1	13	ratings, to the credit ratings. So, they're
		sort of interrelated.
look at size and how do you look at size then	14	
in the business or the operating risk?		ENE, Q.C.:
16 MS. MCSHANE:	_	But it is your opinion that the Board should
17 A. Sorry, how do I look at size in the -	17	consider all of those factors when assessing
18 GREENE, Q.C.:	18	the financial risk as part of the total risk
19 Q. Size, does it fit under the business and	19	for a utility?
operating risk as well? Because that's where		MCSHANE:
21 traditionally it's talked about.		Yes.
22 MS. MCSHANE:		ENE, Q.C.:
A. It does. I mean, there are two elements to		Looking at risk, your opinion is that
size. There's a business risk component	24	Newfoundland Power continues to be an average
because smaller utilities don't have the same	25	risk Canadian utility? Is that correct?
Page	174	Page 176
ability to diversify their operations as large	1 MS. N	MCSHANE:
2 utilities. So that's sort of the business	2 A.	Yes.
3 risk aspect of it. On the financial risk	3 GREE	ENE, Q.C.:
4 side, it's really a question of smaller	4 Q.	To put it in some perspective for us, could
5 utilities having less access to capital	5	you outline who you believe what Canadian
6 because they don't need as much and so their	6	utility you believe would have a higher
7 securities tend to be less liquid. People are	7	overall risk than Newfoundland Power and why?
less interested. They have to pay more. So,	8	And I'm just talking about Canadian utilities.
9 oftentimes, as in the case in Newfoundland	9 MS. N	MCSHANE:
Power, you'd expect them to have a somewhat	at 10 A.	Can I just give one?
more conservative capital structure than	11 GREE	ENE, Q.C.:
larger companies which need more capital and	l 12 Q.	Yes, one would be -
whose securities are more liquid.		MCSHANE:
14 (2:00 p.m.)	14 A.	Okay. I can give you two actually that would
15 GREENE, Q.C.:	15	be easy. So, Nova Scotia Power I would
Q. If you had to rank the four criteria that	16	consider to be higher overall risk than
you've just outlined that you look at to	17	Newfoundland Power. Why? Partly because of
assess the financial risk, which would be the	18	the ownership of generation and it being coal
most significant? The capital structure,	19	generation that needs to be replaced with
would that be the most significant?	20	renewable resources and so, I think there's
21 MS. MCSHANE:	21	some operating and environmental issues that
22 A. Sorry, so the four we discussed were capital	22	Newfoundland Power doesn't face to the same
23 structure, credit metrics -	23	extent, and they do have a lower equity ratio,
24 GREENE, Q.C.:	24	considerably lower equity ratio. So I think
25 Q metrics, credit ratings and size, those are	25	those are probably the two major elements.
2. moures, credit rainigs and size, those are	23	arose are producty the two major elements.

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The other one that I would definitely s	say 1 GR	EENE, Q.C.:
2 is of higher risk is Pacific Northern G	as, 2	Q. So you can't think of anybody in Canada with a
which is and I choose that because it		lower risk?
4 up until the time it was purchased by A	ltaGas 4 MS	. MCSHANE:
5 last year, it was a stand-alone public		A. Well, I'm not thinking right now of anybody
6 traded utility with debt ratings. It was v	•	that has where the business risk has been -
7 small; operated in a mostly in a relati	*	- where the trade-off between business risk
8 low growth area of BC; had lost at of		and financial risk has been such that the
9 point, 70 percent of its revenues came		overall risk is that much lower.
one customer and lost that customer w		EENE, Q.C.:
closed up. So those are kind of the n		Q. You have based your recommended fair return
factors that I would say made it higher		for Newfoundland Power on the fact that it is
13 GREENE, Q.C.:	13	an average risk with its current capital
14 Q. And they all relate to business risk for	or 14	structure. Would your recommendation have
Pacific Northern Gas, what you just out		changed if the capital structure were reduced
16 MS. MCSHANE:	16	or changed to reduce the percentage of lower
17 A. No, not entirely. I guess I didn't reall		common equity?
complete my response. They also h	·	. MCSHANE:
relatively low common well, they h		A. I would, yes, and I think that I answered an
20 relatively low allowed common equity		information request on that or an RFI and I
21 They had a relatively high actual con		don't know the number off the top of my head,
equity ratio because they were the		but -
business risk was such that they coul		EENE, Q.C.:
raise the amount of debt that they require		Q. And what would it have been? Can you remember
25 actually equate their regulated and act		what you would have lowered it, but do you
	Page 178	Page 180
1 capital structure.	1 4 5 6 17 6	have an opinion as to what your recommendation
2 GREENE, Q.C.:		would have been?
3 Q. So they also would have had a higher fi		S. MCSHANE:
4 risk then, from your perspective, th		A. Well, if it were lowered say by -
5 Newfoundland Power?		EENE, Q.C.:
6 MS. MCSHANE:		Q. Five.
7 A. Yes.		S. MCSHANE:
8 GREENE, Q.C.:		A five percentage points, and I would think
9 Q. So let's flip the question. Lower risk the		that the difference should be about 50 basis
Newfoundland Power in Canada?	10	points.
11 MS. MCSHANE:	11 GF	EENE, Q.C.:
12 A. Lower risk? So on an overall risk basis	? 12	Q. Turning now very briefly to the group of
13 GREENE, Q.C.:	13	American companies that you have chosen as
14 Q. Yes.	14	comparables. Mr. Johnson reviewed with you
15 MS. MCSHANE:	15	this morning a number of factors where he was
16 A. That one's harder because to a large ex	xtent 16	illustrating, in his opinion, where there were
there's been sort of a trade-off with	17	differences on each of those. I think I made
between capital structure and business	risk, 18	a note of 13 to 14 different criteria. I'd
so I would say that, in principle, a utili	ty 19	like your response as to how the Board should
20 like AltaLink would have lower busine		view the criteria when they look at whether
but that's been reflected in a lower con		they're comparable or not. Do you look at
equity ratio by the Alberta Utilities		criteria how did you assess that they were
Commission, so I'm not sure that when	you look 23	comparable and whether the Board should look
24 at it on an overall risk basis, it's	24	at these criteria each by the each?
25 necessarily that much lower risk.		S. MCSHANE:

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	Page 181
1	A. Well, I'm not sure what Mr. Johnson was doing
2	was looking at criteria necessarily, but
3	factors. We'll call them factors.

4 GREENE, O.C.:

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6

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Q. Factors that could be different among the proxy group.

7 MS. MCSHANE:

8 A. Yeah. So I think that -- I guess what I would say to you is it's difficult to sort of tick 9 10 off little boxes and say higher, lower, higher, lower and you really need to look at 11 the -- not only these business risk factors, 12 13 but investment risk factors as well and the 14 financial risk factors. Some of them do tend to be offsetting. I mean, if you look, for 15 16 example, at a company like Southern Company, which is one of the companies in the sample, I 17 think you have to recognize that yes, there 18 19 are going to be some things that may suggest that Southern Company is higher risk than 20 Newfoundland Power. It does have some 21 22 competitive risk that may be higher than Newfoundland Power's, but it's a large 23 company, very large company which means that 24

it has very liquid securities, which are

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2

obviously of interest to an investor, which 1 2 all other things equal, lowers an investor's 3 perception of risk. It has, you know, relatively low percentage of unregulated 4 5 operations and the regulated operations that it has are related to its regulated 6 7 operations. It's diversified across a number 8 of regulatory jurisdictions. It operates 9 largely in regulatory jurisdictions that haven't restructured, the very stable. Has 10 11 very high -- not very high, but it has high regulatory risk rankings. It has low BETA. 12 13 It has a low debt -- sorry, high debt ratings. So, on balance, I mean, this is a company that 14 15 investors would look at as a very conservative 16 investment.

19 have to consider -- you do have to consider all the factors. 20

21 GREENE, O.C.:

17

18

Q. So if I could summarize what I took from your 22 answer and to see if I will capture it 23 correctly. While each company may be unique 24 25 and each has its own unique profile on these

So, I mean, I'm not sure that you can go

through and tick these off, but I think you

various factors, it's the total picture for 1

2 each company that must be reviewed to see if

in total they are comparable, which at the end 3

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of the day doesn't mean that there may not be 4 differences between them, but it's really your 5

assessment and your opinion that there is 6

enough similarities between them that they are

8 a comparable group?

9 MS. MCSHANE:

10 A. Mostly they're -- it's not just that there are enough similarities per se. That's part of 11 it, but also that when you look at the 12 totality of these factors that the overall 13 14 investment risk level would not be viewed as significantly different. 15

16 GREENE, Q.C.:

17 Q. And in doing that assessment, what role do the credit rating -- their credit ratings have? 18

19 MS. MCSHANE:

A. Well, in the case of Newfoundland Power, it 20 would have a fairly significant role because 21 22 you've got to be able to say -- well, you don't have to, but it's best to be able to say 23 that there is something independent and 24 tangible in terms of a relative risk factor 25

Page 184 that you can point to and say, you know, these 1

companies that I've selected are viewed by

other people as being of comparable risk, 3

albeit from a debt rating agency's 4

5 perspective, but Newfoundland Power's not

publicly traded. So, you know, it's one thing 6

for me to say in my expert opinion alone that 7

these companies are comparable, but I can 8

point to, you know, a rating agency or two 9

rating agencies who rate a whole spectrum of 10

11 companies and Newfoundland Power sits, you

know, in the same range as the companies that 12 13 I've selected.

14 (2:15 p.m.)

15 GREENE, Q.C.:

Q. Now you mention that they're looking at it 16 from a different perspective, the bond holder 17 versus the equity investor. Is there a 18 significant difference from the perspective of 19 those two types of investors? 20

21 MS. MCSHANE:

A. There may be. I mean, clearly bond investors 22 are more -- they're more concerned with 23 recovering the interest on the debt and the 24 25 principal. And equity investors are clearly

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	Page 185		Page 187
1	more interested in earning an equity return	1	decision, but in the well, your
2	and there are other things that, you know, a	2	recommendation in Alberta was that there be no
3	bond investor would look at and that would be	3	formula. In the alternative, did you make a
4	what kinds of covenants or protections that	4	recommendation that if the Board decided to
5	they have. So for example, so when we look at	5	proceed with a formula that what changes there
6	Newfoundland when I look at Newfoundland	6	
7	Power's rating and try to see it from the	7	7 MS. MCSHANE:
8	perspective of an equity investor, I look at	8	A. That's a good question. I don't remember. In
9	the issuer rater because the issuer rating has	9	
10	to do with the company and how creditworthy	10	GREENE, Q.C.:
11	the company is. Whereas the debt rating has	11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
12	to do with the specific debt issue and what	12	- I
13	covenants there are that protect the first	13	
14	mortgage bond holders.	14	
	GREENE, Q.C.:	15	
16	Q. So while those credit ratings may be helpful,	16	
17	it's not the end of the analysis because	17	
18	there's different perspectives, and that's why	18	
19	you do your overall analysis for the various	19	•
20	companies?	20	
1	MS. MCSHANE:		MS. MCSHANE:
22	A. Yes, correct.	22	
1	GREENE, Q.C.:		GREENE, Q.C.:
24	Q. My last area for questioning was the formula.	24	-
4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•
125	Mr. Johnson did cover some of the areas that I	125	S MS MCSHANE:
25	Mr. Johnson did cover some of the areas that I	25	5 MS. MCSHANE:
	Page 186		Page 188
1	Page 186 had wished to review with you, but there are	1	Page 188 A. But if I did, I mean, it would certainly have
1 2	Page 186 had wished to review with you, but there are still a couple of questions that I have about	1 2	Page 188 A. But if I did, I mean, it would certainly have been something along the lines of, you know,
1 2 3	Page 186 had wished to review with you, but there are still a couple of questions that I have about the formula and your position. I understand	1 2 3	Page 188 A. But if I did, I mean, it would certainly have been something along the lines of, you know, 50 basis point change in -
1 2 3 4	Page 186 had wished to review with you, but there are still a couple of questions that I have about the formula and your position. I understand your position to be that first	1 2 3 4	Page 188 A. But if I did, I mean, it would certainly have been something along the lines of, you know, 50 basis point change in -
1 2 3 4 5	Page 186 had wished to review with you, but there are still a couple of questions that I have about the formula and your position. I understand your position to be that first philosophically, you're not opposed to having	1 2 3 4 5	Page 188 A. But if I did, I mean, it would certainly have been something along the lines of, you know, 50 basis point change in -4 GREENE, Q.C.: Q. If I could take you to paragraph 153 of this
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 186 had wished to review with you, but there are still a couple of questions that I have about the formula and your position. I understand your position to be that first philosophically, you're not opposed to having a formula provided that the market conditions	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 188 A. But if I did, I mean, it would certainly have been something along the lines of, you know, 50 basis point change in -4 GREENE, Q.C.: Q. If I could take you to paragraph 153 of this decision.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 186 had wished to review with you, but there are still a couple of questions that I have about the formula and your position. I understand your position to be that first philosophically, you're not opposed to having a formula provided that the market conditions are normal, whatever normal is, plus that the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 188 A. But if I did, I mean, it would certainly have been something along the lines of, you know, 50 basis point change in - GREENE, Q.C.: Q. If I could take you to paragraph 153 of this decision. MS. MCSHANE:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 186 had wished to review with you, but there are still a couple of questions that I have about the formula and your position. I understand your position to be that first philosophically, you're not opposed to having a formula provided that the market conditions are normal, whatever normal is, plus that the inputs to the formula appropriately reflect	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 188 A. But if I did, I mean, it would certainly have been something along the lines of, you know, 50 basis point change in -4 GREENE, Q.C.: Q. If I could take you to paragraph 153 of this decision. MS. MCSHANE: A. Okay.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 186 had wished to review with you, but there are still a couple of questions that I have about the formula and your position. I understand your position to be that first philosophically, you're not opposed to having a formula provided that the market conditions are normal, whatever normal is, plus that the inputs to the formula appropriately reflect the relationship between the risk free rate	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 188 A. But if I did, I mean, it would certainly have been something along the lines of, you know, 50 basis point change in - GREENE, Q.C.: Q. If I could take you to paragraph 153 of this decision. MS. MCSHANE: A. Okay. GREENE, Q.C.:
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	Page 189	Page 191
1 hard copy there, do you?	1	1 since -
2 MS. MCSHANE:	2	2 MS. MCSHANE:
3 A. I do.	3	3 A. Oh yes.
4 GREENE, Q.C.:	4	4 GREENE, Q.C.:
5 Q. Okay. So if we it talks about and it	1	
6 very clear and I won't go through I		6 MS. MCSHANE:
7 obviously your position was that there		A. It was really in after August 2011, I
8 formula, as you have said in this procee		
9 It then goes on, in paragraph 153, which	_	
utility's, what their recommendation wa		0 GREENE, Q.C.:
that's in paragraph 154, and the weight	1	
if you look at that, it says "however, t	-	
utility submitted that if the Commiss		
determined that an automatic adjust	1	4 MS. MCSHANE:
mechanism is warranted for 2012, the f	1	5 A. Yes.
adopted by the OEB in its report" and t	1	6 GREENE, Q.C.:
they give the reference to the report, "sh		
be used. The formula is the initial ROE		•
19 50 percent of the change in the forec	•	•
Government bond yield and the 50 p	1	
change in the bond utility spread." You		
down below to "the utility has indicated	-	2 MS. MCSHANE:
23 Ms. McShane's independent analysis s		
the factors and weightings used in the		
formula, based on historical relationsh		
	Page 190	Page 192
among the utility cost of equity, long t	_	
2 Government bond yields and corporat		
3 yields."	3	
So, the way it is phrased here doesn'		
say that Ms. McShane recommended it.	1	look at the formula part of it at the time of
6 that the utilities submitted a said tha		
7 that's what the formula should be, base		7 GREENE, Q.C.:
8 your analysis. So, I just wondered, it w	1	
9 appear from my reading of that decision	1	
you would have supported those two ad		0 CHAIRMAN:
to the formula that are proposed by	Mr. 11	Q. I just got a couple of quick things. If I'm
MacDonald in this particular proceeding	g. 12	an equity investor, I can look at earnings per
13 MS. MCSHANE:	13	share, but do bond ratings tell me anything, I
14 A. I likely did and I can get back to you	if 14	4 mean if a company has a good bond rating, is
that's not true, because the evidence is	on 15	there a co-relation between that bond rating
the record filed in response to a RFI. Ag.	ain, 16	and its earnings per share? I mean, does one
I mean, we were talking at that time ab	out a 17	generally follow the other?
more normal level of interest rates and	the 18	8 MS. MCSHANE:
19 forecast long term Canada bond yield		
20 time was four and a quarter percent ar		
21 was, you know, after that that we really	1	
the huge slide in forecast long term Ca	1	
bond yields.		3 CHAIRMAN:
24 GREENE, Q.C.:	24	
25 Q. So you would say that it has been signif	Ficant 25	got a good cashflow.

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have answered the question earlier, but I mean

with the regulatory environment that we got

here now, the kinds of accounts that we got

this--there's all sorts of things that we have

here to try and make sure there are no

surprises, does that mean that in terms of

set up to minimize risk to the company, I mean

whether you use one approach or the other that

it's rather mute whether you use a forward

-it seems to me to be a distinction without a

difference. We got all this data that we've

generated, we've got all these accounts that

we've established to assist the company and

there really should not be any surprises. So

what's the point of--what's the meaning of distinction between the forward and a historic

test year or a historic test year? I mean, I-

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1 MS. MCSHANE:

A. Yeah, if you've got a--right, so if you have a high bond rating can mean, it's simplistically 3 one of two things, it could mean low business 4 risk and you might have, you know, relatively 5 good or low financial risk, or it can mean 6 7 you've got relatively high business risks, but it's offset by low financial risks, a high 8 equity ratio. So, you know, investors are 9 10 going to look at the two pieces, they're going to look at, you know, if they had two 11 companies, let's say they had a bit difference 12 13 business risk, they could view them as being equivalent in total risk if their financial 14 risks were different. 15

16 CHAIRMAN:

17 Q. So a good bond rating does provide some assistance, some minimum guarantee to equity 18 investors. I mean, that's not the sole thing 19 you would use, but that would be a good--I 20 mean in the absence of a, I mean, a poor bond 21 22 rating you'd say, you know, no way, this doesn't look good. 23

24 MS. MCSHANE:

25

A. Or you would at least say that I would want a

19 MS. MCSHANE: A. Well I think partly it's because you don't 20 really have costs--sorry, deferral accounts or 21 22 regulatory mechanisms that address operating costs, except for, I mean, you do have on 23

pension expense, right and OPEBs, but the 24

majority of operating costs and on the 25

test year?

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higher equity return as an equity investor, 1 2

you know, in a company that -

3 CHAIRMAN:

Q. Yeah, you're getting into speculation.

5 MS. MCSHANE:

A. Right.

7 CHAIRMAN:

Q. Very familiar with that. Bond ratings and 8 different operating environments, basically 9 what you're saying, when you do the exercise, 10 11 when you run through all the aspects of the company, no matter what the operating 12 environment is when two companies got the same 13 bond rating they're pretty well at the same 14 15 level of risk from the perspective of a bond investor? 16

17 MS. MCSHANE:

18 A. That's right, that you have--all the factors 19 tend to offset each other where they need to be so that the overall total risk from a bond 20 21 investor's perspective is similar.

22 CHAIRMAN:

Q. With respect to this business of historic test 23 years verses forward test years, I have a bit 24 25 of trouble with that one and I think you may

capital, the capital budget, so if you're 1

2 setting the return on costs that are, let's

say you're setting a return on a rate base as 3 of 2012 on where you expect, you know, the 4

rate base to be higher in 2013, you don't have 5

some kind of a mechanism to pick up that 6

7 change in rate base and if you expect your

operating costs to be higher in 2013 than you 8

do in 12, you don't have a deferral mechanism 9

to pick up that change, so a forward test year 10

11 still does give you a better opportunity, I think, to recover your costs and earn your 12

13

allowed return in a purely historic test year.

14 CHAIRMAN:

15 Q. But I mean, you would adjust your historic test year for an anticipated -16

17 MS. MCSHANE:

A. Yeah, I mean, if you say you're going to 18 19 adjust the historic test year for known and measurable changes, you may be into, you know, 20 what's effectively a forward test year anyway. 21

22 CHAIRMAN:

23

24

25

Q. Yeah, I mean you always start from your actuals, don't you? That's your starting point.

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1 MS. MCSHANE:	1	Q. I mean, what's going to happen with this, I	
2 A. Yes, I mean you would start from your actuals	1	mean this vast infusion ofI call it	
and then you would build into your, you know		counterfeiting, into the money supply. I	
4 your historic numbers, what you expect to	4	mean, how is that going to be sorted out and	
5 happen during your rate year.	5	get back to what you consider to be normal?	
6 CHAIRMAN:	6 M	S. MCSHANE:	
7 Q. Now, where are we with interest rates? Tell	7	A. I would say that there's still some work to do	
8 me what is normal. I don't want to take up a	8	in terms of particularly in the US, there's	
9 lot of your time now.	9	still some work to do to get out fiscal house	
10 MS. MCSHANE:	10	in order. I mean, I think it can be done,	
11 A. It's a hard thing.	11	it's just going to take awhile.	
12 CHAIRMAN:	12 CF	HAIRMAN:	
13 Q. But you used the word "normal".	13	Q. Well according to what I read today, I wish	
14 MS. MCSHANE:	14	you good luck with that one.	
15 A. I did use the word "normal".	15 M	S. MCSHANE:	
16 CHAIRMAN:	16	A. Well thank you. Normal interest rates I would	
17 Q. You used it twice.	17	say would be in Canada of 5 percent for the	
18 MS. MCSHANE:	18	long Canada yield and that would be sort of	
19 A. I probably used it more than twice. I would	19	consistent with long term growth in the	
say that over a full business cycle, once we	20	economy and inflation of about two percent.	
get out of this situation with governments	21	You know, you would expect that to vary	
trying to keep interest rates low and the	22	obviously over a business cycle and I would	
economies of the world -	23	think that if you got into the low 4s you	
24 CHAIRMAN:	24	could consider that you've gotten yourself	
25 Q. And how's that going to happen? Excuse me	e, 25	back to the path to normal.	
Page	198	Page 200	
just stop you there, how's that going to	1 CF	HAIRMAN:	
2 happen? How are they going to get out of this	s 2	Q. So your real returns would be around two to	
3 mess?	3	three percent, somewhere around there.	
4 MS. MCSHANE:	4 M	S. MCSHANE:	
5 A. Well if I could find you the answer, I'd be -	5	A. Sorry?	
6 CHAIRMAN:		HAIRMAN:	
7 Q. Yeah, you'd be hove off in some Greek Island	d 7	Q. Your real returns would be around, depending	
8 wouldn't you.	8	on what date your inflation target is.	
9 MS. MCSHANE:	9 M	S. MCSHANE:	
10 A. If I had the crystal ball, I'd be rich.	10	A. That's right, exactly.	
11 CHAIRMAN:	11 CF	HAIRMAN:	
Q. I mean, I read this stuff every day and I mean	12	Q. So arising out of one of the questions that	
La radar rada	1.0	M C 1 1 I I I	

13 I read the Krugman, I mean everybody's

14 favourite economist is saying well we're going

15 to mint a trillion dollar coin, deposit it

into treasury and that's going to solve the 16

17 American debt.

18 MS. MCSHANE:

19 A. Sure it is, okay.

20 CHAIRMAN:

22

Q. I mean, but he's got credibility with you 21

crowd in the states.

23 MS. MCSHANE:

24 A. Yes, I know.

25 CHAIRMAN:

13 Ms. Greene asked you, I take it as a

14 corollary, all companies in Canada say the

EMERA and Pacific North West are average. 15

16 MS. MCSHANE:

17 A. Because of the way regulators tend to set 18 capital structure, they sort of set them up in

19 such a way to be average. I mean, that's kind

of the approach. 20

21 CHAIRMAN:

23

Q. Therefore average doesn't really help us a 22

lot, does it? We know we got Pacific North

24 West and we got EMERA, other than that, 25

everybody seems to be in the same boat.

January 16, 2013	Multi-Pag	e ML Power Inc. 2013 GRA
	Page 201	Page 203
1 MS. MCSHANE:	1	factor. You look at the total assets, the
2 A. Because of the way the capitalI mear	ı I'm 2	total assets give you a sense of, I guess to
3 sure there are others that you could say		state the obvious, size which I suggested to
4 somewhat different because there's not	been 4	Ms. Greene, does give you a sense of how
5 this offset, but that tends to be the way t	the 5	liquid the securities are going to be which is
6 regulatory approach to cost of capital		important to an investor. You look at the
7 worked across different provinces.	7	percentage of assets in the regulated
8 CHAIRMAN:	8	operations which gives you an idea of pure
9 Q. Thank you.	9	play, how much utility is there. Then you can
10 KELLY, Q.C.:	10	look at the customers by type to see if there
11 Q. Mr. Chairman, I have two questions o	n re- 11	is really something that sets this utility
direct, if I may.	12	apart in terms of its customer base. Very
13 CHAIRMAN:	13	important is all of these factors that are
14 Q. I'm sorry, yes, of course.	14	related the regulatory environment. We look
15 KELLY, Q.C.:	15	at what kind of test year do these various
Q. Ms. McShane, the first comes back to	the 16	operating subsidiaries have; what have their
discussion you were having with Mr. J	ohnson 17	allowed returns been; did they have any kind
but Ms. Greene covered a lot of this is	her 18	of earnings/sharing framework; what kind of
19 examination. You talked about the va	rious 19	deferral mechanisms do their regulators allow?
operating factors as Mr. Johnson went t	hrough 20	And that's not just deferral mechanisms on
with you and the uniqueness of any indi	vidual 21	such things as employee pensions expenses, but
company from an operating perspectiv	e, yet 22	very important would be fuel and cost since
your sample ultimately has overall inve	stment 23	that happens to be a very large component of
risk profile essentially comparable. You	have 24	most utilities costs. And then we have some
summarized that, I understand, in Exhi	bit B 25	indication of whether they do have protection
	Page 202	Page 204
and I've asked Mr. Wells to bring you	_	on whetheror sales volumes, and also the
the screen the Southern Company one, v	-	view of the rating agencies as far as the
the one you used when you were address		regulatory climate, and also with Moody's, I
4 Greene. And very quickly can you just	•	mean, their view of the financial strength of
5 down through the left-hand side of this		the company. In addition, on Schedule 13 of
6 show to the Board where you've include		Schedule 13, page 1 of 2, for each of these
your analysis the consideration of all		companies, if you look down at Southern
8 these factors that you've talked about		Company, there's some additional risk related
9 Without going through it in great detail,	just 9	information including a safety raking for the
show it to the Board the inclusion of th	-	company. In case of Southern Company, it's
11 factors?	11	one of the highest safety companies. It looks
12 MS. MCSHANE:	12	at the capital structure, what they're
13 A. Okay. And I have to say that in addition	on to	expected to earn, look at the beta of a
what's in Appendix B, per say, I mean	there 14	company, you can see for example in Southern
are factors that are set out on Schedule	13 as 15	Company's case it's lower than the average for
16 well.	16	the sample. Also look at the business risk
17 KELLY, Q.C.:	17	profile that Moody'sI'm sorry, that S&P
18 Q. Exactly.	18	assigns to each of these companies and you can
19 MS. MCSHANE:	19	see, for example, that Southern Company is
20 A. So, if we look at Southern Company	for 20	excellent, which is the lowest business risk
example, start with the fact that you lo		profile category. And then again the debt
you know, what are the operations, who	ere are 22	ratings for Southern Company, it's got a solid
that and immediately we see that you?		A mating by C & D and the same mating on

23

24

25 KELLY, Q.C.:

A rating by S&P and the same rating on

Moody's, for Moody's as Newfoundland Power.

they and immediately we see that you've got

operations that are diversified across a

number of states. So, that's a positive

23

24

25

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		Page 205		Page 207
1 Q.	And you've done that comparative analy	sis for	tl	nink the adjustments are made for that, you
2	each of the companies in your compar	ative	k	now, in every quarter, if you understand what
3	group?		I	am saying. I mean, I think they report what
4 MS. N	MCSHANE:	4	tl	ney actually sold and earned in the quarter
5 A.	Absolutely, yes, I have.		a	nd then the adjustments are done later. And
1	.Y, Q.C.:		S	o that's why you really need to look at the
7 Q.	The last question I had for you, Ms. McS	Shane,		nnual numbers.
8	was a technical one. You had a discuss	sion	MR. JOH	INSON:
9	with Mr. Johnson about weather normal	ization	Q. A	are you suggesting that coupling obviates
10	and decoupling and it might be useful if	you 10	v	ariability from lack of weather
11	just explain for the Board what decoup	ling 1	n	ormalization?
12	means.	12	MS. MC	SHANE:
13 MS. N	MCSHANE:	13	A. S	orry, could you say that again?
14 A.	Decoupling is where revenues and volume	mes are 14	MR. JOH	INSON:
15	essentially delinked, so that if a company	y has	Q. A	are you suggesting that coupling fully
16	a certain revenue requirement, it has a	an 10	О	bviates variations from lack of weather
17	opportunity to recover that full revenu	ie 1	n	ormalization?
18	requirement irrespective of how much it	sells 18	MS. MC	SHANE:
19	because there are adjustments for factors	such 19	A. It	depends on the decoupling mechanism. There
20	as weather and for, say, reduction in	n 20	a	re different decoupling mechanisms, some of
21	consumption due to, it could be lower de	emand 2	tl	nem don't necessarily address weather, some
22	because of conservation, for example.	And 22		f them do. Full decoupling would address
23	decoupling has become a very common	approach 23	b	oth weather and changes in demand due to the
24	in regulatory jurisdiction in the US and t	to 24	tl	nings other than weather.
25	some extent in Canada because, prima	arily 25	MR. JOH	HNSON:
		Page 206		Page 208
1	because conservation has become such		Q. T	hank you.
2	issue and utilities generally are not incen	-	CHAIRN	•
3	to promote conservation because they ma	ake less	Q. S	o I think you are free, thank you.
4	money, so decoupling makes, essentially	makes	MS. MC	SHANE:
5	utilities indifferent to whether they sell		А. Т	hank you very much.
6	more or less gas or electricity. So it's no		CHAIRN	
7	put in place as a risk mitigator per se, bu	ıt ,	Q. C	Okay, now what are we doing?
8	that's effectively what is accomplished.		MS. GL	YNN:
9 KELL	.Y, Q.C.:	9	Q. V	Ve are free as well.
10 Q.	Thank you, Mr. Chair, those are my ques	stions.	(2:45 p	.m.)
11 MR. J	OHNSON:	1:	CHAIRN	IAN:
12 Q.	I just have one arising there regarding t	he 12	Q. A	are we finished for the day? Oh, okay, well
13	decoupling, if I could. Is that permitted	or 13	W	ve are finished for the day then, ladies and
14	-	14	g	entlemen.
15 CHAI	RMAN:	15	MR. JOH	INSON:
16 Q.	Sure.	10	Q. I	think and I don't want to step into it
17 MR. J	OHNSON:	17	a	gain, but I think -
18 Q.	In terms of the decoupling and the link v		CHAIRN	ЛАN:
19	weather normalization, Ms. McShane, if	there 19	Q. V	Why are you looking at her and not at me.
20	was pure decoupling which would totall	-	KELLY,	
21	the place of, say, weather normalization		Q. I	n the previous discussion we've asked the
22	would you expect to see variations quart			vitness to stand down when placed -
23	in terms of earnings, would you?	23	GREENI	
24 MS. N	MCSHANE:	24	Q. N	Io, and I think whatthere have been some
1	O T.1.1 111 T.1	9, 1	1	1. 1 1 1

25

discussion earlier, we had been somewhat

A. See, I think you still would because I don't

Multi-Page TM **January 16, 2013** NL Power Inc. 2013 GRA Page 209 Page 211 optimistic and thought that we might finish that's particularly a useful function and 1 earlier and we had talked about that it would 2 2 we've proceeded accordingly. be useful to hear Dr. Vander Weide's direct 3 3 CHAIRMAN: today if that was based on finishing earlier, Q. We shall adjourn. Thank you. 4 5 but I think you would like--you're suggesting we still go ahead with Dr. Vander Weide, is 6 it? 7 8 MR. JOHNSON: Q. It would be preferable and I'm being--entirely 9 personal reasons for this, and that is -10 11 KELLY, O.C.: 12 Q. Ask the witness to just stand down, he's physically here, but we've proceeded on the 13 basis we'd put him on 9 o'clock in the 14 morning, as the previous discussion. 15 16 GREENE, Q.C.: Q. Our discussion was based, we had thought that 17 we would finish Ms. McShane earlier, when we 18 19 had talked earlier and talked about this, 20 right. 21 CHAIRMAN: 22 Q. So we got a disagreement, you'd like to hear him now and you're saying 9 o'clock. 23 24 KELLY, Q.C.: 25 Q. That's what we had discussed earlier and had Page 210 Page 212 agreed and have so advised the witness. 1 1 CERTIFICATE 2 CHAIRMAN: 2 I, Judy Moss, do hereby that the foregoing is Q. Oh. 3 3 a true and correct transcript of a hearing in the 4 MS. GLYNN: matter of Newfoundland Power Inc.'s General Rate 4 Q. I'd also note that the later we proceed, the 5 Application heard on the 16th day of January, 2013 5 later the transcript will be out for review, at the offices of the Board of Commissioners of 6 6 so I don't know if that would affect any other 7 7 Public Utilities, St. John's, Newfoundland and 8 considerations for the parties. 8 Labrador and was transcribed by me to the best of 9 MR. JOHNSON: my ability by means of a sound apparatus. Q. Well having it late this evening is better 10 10 Dated at St. John's, NL this 11 than hearing it tomorrow morning, from my 11 16th day of January, 2013 perspective. I guess from my perspective the 12 12 Judy Moss Discoveries Unlimited Inc. 13 issue, I've had some cross-examination split 13 14 up already which meant that I've, you know, I had to have two or three people in mind after 15 hours and it would be, it would be most 16 17 convenient if I could hear what Dr. Vander 18 Weide has to say, particularly given the fact 19 that, you know, we've indicated that we would be prepared to sit a little -20 21 KELLY, Q.C.: Q. And mindful, it's been a long day, we're going 22 to get into some more technical discussion and 23

at 10 to 3 in the afternoon, having sat since 9 o'clock this morning, I'm not sure that

24

25

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