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H	Page 1		Page 3
1 (9:00 a.m.)	1		State University. I'm a member of the
2 CHAIRMAN:	2		National Society of Professional Engineers.
3 Q. Good morning everybody.	3		I'm also a member of the Pennsylvania Society
4 KELLY, Q.C.:	4		of Professional Engineers. I'm a certified
5 Q. Good morning, Chairman.	5		depreciation professional which requires five
6 MR. JOHNSON:	6		years of work experience in depreciation
7 Q. Good morning.	7		matters, as well as passing a rigorous written
8 CHAIRMAN:	8		examination. I am a member of the Society of
9 Q. Now before we start with our first witness, I	9		Depreciation Professionals. In 2005, I was
10 understand that there are some preliminary	/ 10		elected as the president of the Society of
11 matters.	11		Depreciation Professionals which is an
12 MS. GLYNN:	12		organization it's an international
13 Q. Just some housekeeping items, Mr. Chair	. 13		organization comprised of staff members from
14 Newfoundland Power has filed undertakings	s, 9, 14		the utility industry, gas, water, telephone,
15 11, 12 and 13 and Ms. Jocelyn Perry, in her	r 15		electric, as well as consultants like myself,
16 evidence, had referred to an updated Moody			staff members from regulatory bodies in the US
17 opinion and we do have that from Newfound			and Canada. There's members from both US and
18 Power and we'll enter that as JP No. 4. Those	e 18		Canada in the Society of Depreciation
are all the housekeeping matters, Mr. Chair.	. 19		Professionals.
20 We can get right into the depreciation		KELL	Y, Q.C.:
21 evidence.	21		And you've previously testified before this
22 CHAIRMAN:	22		Board as an expert witness in depreciation?
23 Q. Okay. I understand Mr. Wiedmayer, is tha		MR. W	/IEDMAYER:
24 your name, sir?	24	А.	Yes, I have. I've testified in Newfoundland
25 MR. WIEDMAYER:	25		in 2003.
	Page 2		Page 4
1 A. Yes, sir.	-	KELLY	7, Q.C.:
2 CHAIRMAN:	2		And can you tell the Board, please, what does
3 Q. Is that pronounced with a W or a V?	3	•	Gannett Fleming do?
4 MR. WIEDMAYER:	-	MR. W	IEDMAYER:
5 A. W.	5		Gannett Fleming is an international consulting
6 CHAIRMAN:	6		engineering firm that has been in existence
7 Q. W. I'll swear you in, sir.	7		since 1915. We have been conduct my
8 MR. JOHN WIEDMAYER, SWORN	8		division, the valuation and rate division, has
9 KELLY, Q.C.:	9		been conducting depreciation and valuation
10 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. WIEDMAYER,			studies since the firm's inception. We also
11 perhaps we can begin by having you indicate	10		prepare cost of service studies, rate of
12 your position with Gannett Fleming.	12		return studies and we present expert testimony
13 MR. WIEDMAYER:	12		in support of such studies.
14 A. Yes. I am the Project Manager of Depreciation			/, Q.C.:
15 Studies for the Valuation and Rate Division of	15		And I understand Gannett Fleming has done
16 Gannett Fleming Inc.	15	Q.	depreciation work for Newfoundland Power since
17 KELLY, Q.C.:	10		late 1995, early 1996. Is that correct?
18 Q. And what are your professional qualifications		MR W	IEDMAYER:
19 as the Project Manager of Depreciation	18		Yes, Mr. Kelly, that is correct. We have
20 Studies?	20	А.	prepared four different studies at five-year
21 MR. WIEDMAYER:	20		intervals for Newfoundland Power, starting in
22 A. I received my undergraduate degree in	21		December of 1995.
 A. I received my undergraduate degree in engineering from LaFayette College in eastern 			
	23		7, Q.C.: Okay Now in your conscity as Project Manager
		Q.	Okay. Now in your capacity as Project Manager of Danraciation Studies with Cannatt Flaming
25 in Business Administration from Pennsylvania	25		of Depreciation Studies with Gannett Fleming,

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1 did you actually prepare the	-	11	MR. WIEDMAYER:
2 study that we're going to talk	-	2	A. Yes. It was just a typographical error.
3 Newfoundland Power, which	was related to its	3 H	KELLY, Q.C.:
4 electrical plant as of Decemb	ver 31st, 2010?	4	Q. Okay. Anything else?
5 MR. WIEDMAYER:		5 1	MR. WIEDMAYER:
6 A. Yes, I did.		6	A. No, Mr. Kelly, that's -
7 KELLY, Q.C.:	-	7 H	KELLY, Q.C.:
8 Q. And that 2010 depreciation	study has been	8	Q. Thank you. And do you adopt the 2010
9 filed with the Board. It is c	contained in	9	Depreciation Study and the expert rebuttal
10 Volume 3 of the application,	correct?	0	evidence as your sworn testimony in this
11 MR. WIEDMAYER:	11	1	proceeding?
12 A. Yes, that's correct.	12	2 1	MR. WIEDMAYER:
13 KELLY, Q.C.:	13	3	A. Yes, I do.
14 Q. And do you have any revisi	ons to the 2010 14	4 H	KELLY, Q.C.:
15 study at this point in time?	1:	5	Q. Well, let's start with some basic concepts.
16 MR. WIEDMAYER:	16	6	Perhaps you can define the concept of
17 A. Well, as I was yes, I do.	As I was 17	7	depreciation.
18 perusing through the report, 1	-	8 1	MR. WIEDMAYER:
19 of minor typographical error		9	A. Yes, certainly. Depreciation refers to the
20 like to correct in the deprecia	ation study that 20	20	
21 we've submitted.	2	21	maintenance, incurred in the connection with
22 KELLY, Q.C.:	22	22	
23 Q. Volume 3.	23	23	5 1
24 MR. WIEDMAYER:	24	24	which causes that can be reasonably
25 A. Volume 3 of the Application	n. On page II- 37 25	25	anticipated or contemplated and events which
	Page 6		Page 8
1 there's three sets of formulas	•	1	the company is not protected by insurance.
2 KELLY, Q.C.:		2	Among the causes to consider are wear and tear
3 Q. II-37?		3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4 MR. WIEDMAYER:		4	1
5 A. Yes, right. That describe the		5	1 5
6 the composite remaining life		6	obsolescence, changes in the art, changes in
7 plan accounts. So, each one		7	
8 have a numerator and deno		8	requirements of public authorities. So the -
9 missing in both the numerato		9 H	KELLY, Q.C.:
10 for those three formulas it'	s being brought 10	0	Q. And what do you mean sorry.
11 up on the screen. II-37.	11	11	MR. WIEDMAYER:
12 KELLY, Q.C.:		2	
13 Q. Bottom of the page?	13	3 I	KELLY, Q.C.:
14 MR. WIEDMAYER:		4	Q. What do you mean by service value?
15 A. Yes, bottom of the page, th	-		MR. WIEDMAYER:
16 formula, the numerator shoul		6	
17 symbol in front and the den		7	
18 have a summation symbol.		8	
19 bottom formula where it say		9	
20 calculated reserve, there sho			
21 sign in between book cost			
22 reserve.		22	
23 KELLY, Q.C.:	23		
24 Q. Okay. And perhaps we can,			
a revision for that page then.	25	25	customers that are benefitting from that

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1 a	sset. So the pole may initially cost a		1	Α.	Well, the first step is to define a
	housand dollars, but the removal cost for		2		depreciation system. This involves several
	hat pole that will be retired 30, 40, 50		3		choices at the front end of the study where
	rears into the future also needs to be		4		you're defining a depreciation method
	ecovered over the course of its life. So		5		procedure, a depreciation calculation
	hat cost at the end of its life may be 200,		6		procedure and a depreciation technique.
	00, 400 dollars 40 years into the future.				/, Q.C.:
8 KELLY,			8		Okay. Let's take each of those three: method,
	Dkay. Now what then is the purpose of the	ne	9		procedure and technique. What's depreciation
	lepreciation study?		10		method?
	EDMAYER:				IEDMAYER:
	The purpose of a depreciation study is to		12		A depreciation method is the method of
	letermine applicable depreciation rates for		13		allocating the service value of the asset over
	ach of the various depreciation categories		14		its service life. So the method of allocation
	nd we have broken the assets down into		15		includes some accelerated forms or accelerated
	comogenous groupings or categories of asse	ets.	16		methods of decelerated and straight line methods. The most common method for
	so we have a depreciable category for		17		
	rehicles, which we depreciate over a life ppropriate for vehicles, and we also have a	9	18 19		depreciation the most common method of depreciation of utility plant is the straight
	lepreciation category for poles, which are		19 20		line method and Newfoundland Power uses the
	onger lived assets, and we have a specific		20		straight line method of depreciation.
	ife and net salvage estimate for that				<i>r</i> , Q.C.:
	lepreciation category. The annual		22 K 23		And could you just explain and describe
	lepreciation rates are based on reasonable	`	23		straight line depreciation method a little bit
	estimates of service lives of the company's		25		further?
2.5 0	* *				
1 a	ssets. Revisions to the company's	Page 10	1 1 1	IR W	Page 12 IEDMAYER:
	lepreciation rates are necessary to ensure		2		Yes, certainly. The straight line method
	hat the rates currently reflect current		3		allocates the service value of the asset, the
	nformation and recent changes experienced	l bv	4		group of assets, equally over the life of the
	he company in relation to the service life of		5		asset. So for example, that thousand dollar
	he assets and the net salvage for the assets.		6		pole that I had indicated, we would try and
	The depreciation rates are not intended to		7		take that pole and depreciate it over its life
	emain unchanged. We update these stud		8		and assume that that life is 40 years, we
	every five years. We take a look at the		9		would depreciate that at a rate of two and a
	ompany's experience and what has occur	rred	10		half percent per year.
	rom an historical perspective in setting		11 K		Z, Q.C.:
	hese depreciation rates that we feel are		12	Q.	Okay. Now what's depreciation procedure?
13 a	ppropriate and the lives and salvage		13 M	1R. W	IEDMAYER:
14 r	easonably estimated. It's been the practice	;	14	A	Depreciation procedure refers to the grouping
15 O	f Newfoundland Power to complete the	ese	15		of assets. Assets can be depreciated either
16 S	tudies and submit these studies every five	•	16		on a unit or group basis. A unit basis would
-	rears and that is consistent with industry		17		be if we had a life for every unit of property
-	practice. My firm has performed these stud		18		out there and the company has millions of
	n all ten Canadian Provinces, three Canadia	an	19		units of property if we count up all the
	erritories and all 50 US States.		20		meters and all the poles and all the line
21 KELLY,			21		transformers, so most utilities, it's
	Now what's the first step then in doing the		22		challenging to use the unit basis, so they use
	lepreciation study? How do you get this	8	23		a group basis where they depreciate a group of
-	process started?		24		assets over its average service life. The two
25 MR. WI	EDMAYER:		25	1	most common depreciation procedures are the
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1 equal life group procedure and the averag	ge	1	allocate the service value of the assets over
2 life group procedure. For utilities, both		2	their reasonably estimated service lives. The
3 depreciation calculation procedures are		3	principal components of performing a
4 normally used with the straight line method		4	depreciation study is to conduct a service
5 depreciation. The equal life group procedu		5	life study and a net salvage study. Both of
6 is a depreciation procedure approved by the		6	these require consideration of historical
7 Board for use by Newfoundland Power.		7	information that I receive from the company
8 KELLY, Q.C.:		8	that allows me to see what has occurred at the
9 Q. Okay.		9	company from a historical perspective and
10 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	10	based on the company's own data and experience
11 A. I will discuss these procedures more in deta	ail 1	11	how long the assets in Newfoundland last. I
12 later in my testimony.	1	12	also consider current conditions and future
13 KELLY, Q.C.:	1	13	plans regarding the company's assets.
14 Q. Okay. The last of the two or the three items	.s 1	14 KEL	LY, Q.C.:
15 we had, method, procedure and then	1	15 Q	. Okay. So we got historical information,
16 depreciation technique. Just explain to the	: 1	16	current conditions and future plans, three
17 Board what depreciation technique is.	1	17	items. Let's talk about historical
18 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	18	information. What historical information do
19 A. Yes. There are two depreciation technique		19	you consider when you're doing the
20 One is the whole life technique and the other	er 2	20	depreciation study?
21 is the remaining life technique. Under the		21 MR.	WIEDMAYER:
22 remaining life technique, depreciation expe	nse 2	22 A	. Newfoundland Power maintains a fixed asset
23 is adjusted so that the undepreciated service	e 2	23	database which is a record from the time a
24 value of the assets are recovered over the	2	24	plant's added to the time plant is retired.
25 remaining life. Under the whole life	2	25	The fixed asset database includes other plant
H	Page 14		Page 16
1 techniques, such adjustments are not. Mos	st	1	accounting transactions, such as plant
2 utilities, including Newfoundland Power, u	ıse	2	acquisitions, transfers, additions,
3 the remaining life technique. The		3	retirements that have been recorded throughout
4 characteristics of the remaining life		4	the company's history. It is a summation of
5 technique are to adjust it's a method of		5	those plan additions and retirements and other
6 adjustment so that if there are errors in the		6	transactions that result in an ending plant
7 life and salvage estimates in our forecast		7	balance as of the date of the calculation
8 that if depreciation from a if past levels		8	where we're trying to determine the
9 of depreciation have either been too high o		9	depreciation expense at a specific point in
10 too low, it's a way to kind of correct over		10	time. This depreciation study relates to
11 the remaining life, the undepreciated value		11	plant in service as of December 31st, 2010.
12 those assets. Newfoundland Power has th		12	To the information on plant additions and
13 true-up adjustment that they make to their		13	retirements I apply recognized analytical
14 depreciation expense for accounts that either		14	techniques to estimate an average service life
15 need to speed up the capital recovery proces		15	for the various plan accounts.
16 or slow down the capital recovery process.			LY, Q.C.:
17 KELLY, Q.C.:			. Okay. Now once you've looked at the
18 Q. Now the next thing I'd like you to do is to		18	historical data, what's your next step?
19 take the Board through the process of			WIEDMAYER:
20 conducting a depreciation study. How do	-		Well, the historical indication provides
21 actually go about it?		21	the historical analysis of life and salvage
22 MR. WIEDMAYER:		22	provides an indication of service life and net
23 A. Okay. As I said earlier, the purpose of the		23	salvage, however when you're trying to
24 depreciation study is to ensure that the 25 company's depreciation rates appropriate		24	forecast things into the future, you'd want to make you want to make sure that the
25 company's depreciation rates appropriate	1y 2	25	make you want to make sure that the

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1	depreciation rates adequately reflect recent		1	of the property. So this assessment helps me
2	and expected changes that may affect service	ce	2	interpret the historical service life
3	lives. So I also interview key engineering		3	indications provided by my analysis of
4	and operations staff from Newfoundland Po	ower	4	historical data. It also provides a
5	and I also tour a number of the company'	S	5	background for my discussions with the
6	facilities, such as their hydro plants, the		6	company's engineering and operations staff
7	service centres, office buildings,		7	because as we're travelling along two or three
8	substations, take a look at some of the		8	days of a field trip, I'm in the car a lot
9	transmission lines that they may have recent	tly	9	with the engineering staff and get to ask
10	worked on, so try and get out and see the		10	questions that come up during these trips
11	property.		11	throughout Newfoundland.
12 KELI	LY, Q.C.:		12	KELLY, Q.C.:
13 Q.	And over the past 15 years, can you just giv	re	13	Q. Can I get you to elaborate then on your
14	the Board a sense of the facilities you		14	discussions with the company's engineering and
15	visited?		15	operations staff? Like what do you get out of
	WIEDMAYER:		16	that process?
17 A.	Yes. I've mentioned I've conducted four		17	MR. WIEDMAYER:
18	depreciation studies for Newfoundland Pov		18	A. Each time I conduct a depreciation study for
19	We conducted one in 1996, updated another		19	Newfoundland Power, I meet with senior
20	in 2001, updated another one in 2006 and		20	engineering and operations staff who have
21	updated this depreciation study in 2010. So		21	responsibility for asset replacement. They
22	in 1996, I saw mostly facilities on the Avalo	on	22	know the assets well. They're responsible for
23	Peninsula. So, we toured service centres,		23	maintaining the assets. They're responsible
24	office buildings, hydro facilities in 1996.		24	for the operations. They're responsible for
25	In 2001, I toured some facilities in western		25	the replacement of the assets eventually when
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1	Newfoundland, starting in Deer Lake, travel		1	it gets to the point where it needs to be
2	down to Corner Brook, visited the new a		2	replaced. So my discussions with the
3	the time, the new hydro plant Rose Blanch		3	engineering and operations staff help me
4	toured the Port aux Basques diesel plant, say		4	understand the major causes of past
5	some substations along the way in Stepheny		5	retirements, like why have line transformers
6	and made our way back to the Avalon in 20		6	or meters or poles, why have they been retired
7	2006 and 2010, we've also concentrated see	eing	7	in the past. So, this discussion gives me
8	sites throughout the Avalon Peninsula.		8	insight into the past causes of retirements
	LY, Q.C.:	c	9	and then also, during these discussions, we
-	And why do you do that? What's the purpos	se of	10	identify factors that are likely to influence
11	visiting the company's facilities?		11	future retirements. Like we discuss the
	WIEDMAYER:		12	probable future causes of retirement for the
	The purpose of getting out and seeing the	•	13	plant assets. So the asset retirements can be
14	plants is to try and get a general	r' o	14	influenced by a number of factors that are not
15	understanding of Newfoundland Power electrical system and the service territory in		15 16	necessarily evident in the historical data. Historical data is only helpful if the past
16 17	which the company operates. The other k		10	causes of retirements are expected to be in
17	reason is to assess the condition of the	Cy	17	effect in the future to the same degree and
18	plant. The assessment helps me interpret th	e	18	magnitude. So it helps me make an assessment
20	historical data that I have received from the		20	as to whether past causes of retirements that
20	company when I'm doing the analysis. I have		20	have led to poles, meters, line transformers
21	better understanding of the property that I	, c u	21	to be retired, whether or not in the future
22	receive in terms of the numbers related to		22	those same causes of retirements are likely to
23	plant additions and plant retirements and I		23	be in existence.
25	actually see the property, see the condition			KELLY, Q.C.:
L	many see me property, see the condition			

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1	Q. Probably you can give us a couple of	examples? 1	l	Newfoundland, it's a significant problem.
2	MR. WIEDMAYER:	2	2	Corrosion of the steel is more significant
3	A. Yes. Well, I mentioned meters. So	o, for 3	3	than it would be in Saskatchewan or somewhere
4	example, recent government regu	lations 4	1	in the Prairies. So the historical data was
5	mandating stricter meter testing has le	ed to an 5	5	indicating a shorter life of about 30 years,
6	increase in meters. In addition, com	panies 6	5	30 or 35 years for line transformers, based
7	such as Newfoundland Power have in	stalled AMR 7	7	upon history which included retirements of
8	meters, automatic meter reading mete	rs, which 8	3	line transformers that had mild steel tanks.
9	have a shorter tend to have a shorte)	So, the company, in the last ten years or so,
10	than the older style electromechanical)	has been using stainless steel for their line
11	I've seen this in other jurisdictions		l	transformers. The stainless steel tanks are
12	companies that have replaced their old	-	2	more resistant to the corrosion problem that
13	electromechanical meters with AMR		3	have caused shorter service lives to be
14	meters, AMI meters being smart mete		1	experienced in Newfoundland than I see
15	terminology that I've seen used. So		5	elsewhere. So this is a change in company
16	basis of my discussions with the co		5	policy that the company has embarked upon that
17	engineering staff for meters, based o		7	I expect the future service life to be longer
18	fact that the historical data was n			than what I've analyzed from a study of past
19	necessarily indicative of future condit)	retirements.
20	recommended a decrease in the service			Study of past retirements has indicated a
21	meters based on the fact that fut			life of 30 to perhaps 35 years. I'm
22	conditions likely will be different than	-		recommending, because the company has
23	history for meters because you're cha			gradually been installing over the past ten
24	older electromechanical meters and r			years stainless steel tanks, I'm recommending
25	them with new electronic meters that	will be 25	5	a 40-year service life for these transformers.
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1	subject to a higher degree or techni		l	Five years ago when I did this study, back in
2	obsolescence and generally get damage			2005, the company had approximately 15 to 20
3	frequently than the older style	3	3	percent stainless steel. Now it's closer to
4	electromechanical meters which cou			50 percent. So as that gradual increase, as
5	repaired.	5		the company replaces out the older steel tank
6	Another example of a change in			line transformers, I would expect service
7	company practice that is expected t			lives for line transformers to increase. So I
8	different from the historical pattern			have reflected that in my life estimate.
9	retirement that I've analyzed is in li			LY, Q.C.:
10	transformers which you would see			. Okay. So we looked at the historical data.
11	cylindrical pieces of equipment up on tops that are attached to the poles. The	-		You've been at looked at the facilities and
12	are what we call line transformers.			you've had these discussions with engineering.
13 14	line transformers reduce the current so			Then what's the next thing you do to complete the depreciation study?
14	the electricity into a residence or			WIEDMAYER:
15	commercial is at the appropriate voltage			. Well, much along the lines of what I've just
17	line transformers, the company has, in			explained with respect to the line
18	last ten years or so, has embarked u			transformers and the meters, so we gather
19	putting in a better line transformer for	-		information collected from the historical
20	environment that's experienced	in 20		analysis and through our discussions with the
20	Newfoundland. The coastal environ			company's engineering and operations staff, we
21	Newfoundland is very corrosive to th			combined the known past causes of retirements,
22	tanks on those line transformers and			the history, we combined that with expected
23	steel tanks corrode more rapidly in co			future conditions and outlook based upon
25	environments than elsewhere. So obvi			management's plans. Like I know that they're
<u> </u>				Dage 21 Dage 24

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1	planning to continue to install stainless		1	and utility property had been retired. So it
2	steel tanks on their line transformers and I		2	was based upon empirical studies of utility
3	combine that information and use profession	onal	3	plant, industrial property, railroad property
4	judgment to prepare a service life and ne	t	4	to form a basis of here are the life here
5	salvage estimate.		5	are a generalized set of survivor curves that
6 KELL	.Y, Q.C.:		6	properly describes utility property.
7 Q.	Okay now, how do you prepare the service	e life	7	So I'd like to ask Mr. Wells, at this
8	estimate? Let's take that component next.		8	point in time, to put up on the screen a graph
9 MR. V	WIEDMAYER:		9	of a survivor curve, of an Iowa type survivor
10 A.	I base the service life estimate on		10	curve.
11	engineering judgment which is based upo	on a	11 KELL	Y, Q.C.:
12	consideration of a number of factors. The	ese	12 Q.	And this is in the report at page 2-4?
13	factors include the statistical analysis of		13 MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
14	historical company experience data, curre	ent	14 A.	Yes, it is, Mr. Kelly. Can you shrink it just
15	company policies regarding operational	or	15	a little bit? Yes, thank you, Mr. Wells.
16	accounting policies and then future outlool	k as	16	Just move it up a little bit. Okay, okay. So
17	determined during my field reviews of the	he	17	the survivor curve that's being displayed is
18	property and my conversations with com	ipany	18	labelled survivor curve. It starts out at 100
19	management and their engineering an	nd	19	percent surviving age zero and then as you can
20	operations staff. I also, in addition, as		20	see, it declines over time. The horizontal
21	kind of a reasonableness check to see, once	e I	21	axis is labelled the age in years. So as we
22	do that and come up with an estimate, how	v does	22	progress through its age, property gets
23	this compare with previous estimates that l	l've	23	retired and the survivor curve starts to
24	recommended and that have been approved	d by the	24	decline or decrease. So you can see at about
25	Board and I also conduct a reasonablene	ess	25	age 15, the survivor curve is down to
		Page 26		Page 28
1	check because Gannett Fleming has done	a lot	1	approximately 82 or 83 percent surviving.
2	of depreciation studies over the course of o	our	2	That's just an extrapolation on my part, based
3	firm's existence in every jurisdiction in		3	on the visual. And if we go down to page 30,
4	Canada and the US that I compare full		4	the survivor curve indicates on the vertical
5	reasonableness check. I also consider the	e	5	axis a percent surviving of about 30 percent
6	survivor curve estimates used by other	r	6	surviving. And this survivor curve goes all
7	electric companies in Canada and the US.		7	the way out to about age 60 where it ends at
8 KELL	.Y, Q.C.:		8	zero percent surviving. So this is just a way
9 Q.	You're going to have to explain to us survi	ivor	9	to describe the survivor characteristics of an
10	curves. What's a survivor curve?		10	asset.
11 MR. V	WIEDMAYER:		11	So the other point that I'd like to
12 A.	Okay. Well, the survivor curve is the		12	describe is that under the area of the
13	survivor curve graphically depicts the amo	unt	13	survivor curve is how we determine the average
14	of property retiring at each age throughout	ıt	14	life of a group of assets. We figure out the
15	the life of a group of assets. So from the			area underneath the curve. A computer does it
16	survivor curve, the average life of the grou	-		these days. And that determines what the
17	can be calculated, as can the remaining lif			average life would be. Now this is just a
18	and the frequency curve can be calculated			typical survivor curve. It doesn't it's
19	the survivor curve. In utility depreciation			not for a specific depreciation category. So
20	studies, we use a system of survivor curve			the other thing that you can derive from the
21	known as the Iowa type survivor curves.			survivor curve is the remaining life
22	Iowa curves were developed at the Iowa S			expectancy or the remaining life of an asset
23	College Engineering Experiment Station th	-		at any point in time. At any age, we can
24	an extensive process of observation and			determine its remaining life based upon the
25	classification of the ages at which industria	al	25	area underneath that survivor curve. So at

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1	age 30, you'll see an area that's been shaded.		1		retirements that happen out in the real world
2	If you figure out the area you can figure out		2		that cause Newfoundland Power and other
3	the you can determine the area underneath		3		electric utilities to retire property either
4	that survivor curve and that will give you the		4		before the average and some, you know,
5	remaining life at age 30 for that particular		5		property that gets retired after.
6	account. You could do it at any age. Figure		6 (9:45	a.m.)
7	out the area at any age.		7 K	KELLY	Υ, Q.C.:
8	Also we display on this chart the		8	Q.	So that's a survivor curve. Do you do that
9	frequency curve. The frequency curve I		9		for each of the accounts?
10	believe is probably a little bit more familiar		10 N	MR. W	TEDMAYER:
11	to people with a background in statistics that		11	А.	Yes. Of the 57 mass property accounts, I
12	may have seen a bell-shaped curve. So the		12		recommend there's approximately 57
13	frequency curve shows the percent retired at		13		depreciation categories. For each of these
14	each age. So some frequency curves, it		14		depreciation categories, I recommend a
15	expressed really the range of service lives		15		survivor curve and the survivor curve
16	that are expected to be incurred by a		16		describes an average service life. In
17	particular asset group. As you may imagine,		17		addition to that, I also estimate the net
18	an asset category or depreciation category		18		salvage percent. So in this particular
19	like meters or poles a pole could be put in		19		depreciation study that I've conducted, of the
20	last year and it could be run into by a snow	2	20		57 mass property accounts that I've looked at,
21	plough and at age one, the company has to	2	21		I recommended an increase for 27 of the
22	retire the pole. Or a meter could be also	2	22		accounts, a reduction in service life for five
23	similarly damaged at age one. Now, I'm not		23		of the accounts and no change for the
24	saying there's a large percentage of those		24		remaining 25.
25	early retirements but there are retirements		25 K	KELLY	й, Q.С.:
	e e	e 30			Page 32
1	that occur for mass property such as meters,		1		Okay. So we have 57 of these mass accounts,
2	poles, line transformers that occur at various		2		in other words accounts with multiple items in
3	ages from age zero to whatever the maximum a	ige	3		them like poles, 27 have longer service lives
4	of a particular depreciation category is.		4		in this study, five reduced and 25 the same,
5	So that's what the survivor curve is		5		correct?
6	trying to describe. So there's what I'm				TEDMAYER:
7	trying to convey is that there is a range of		7		Yes, correct.
8	service lives typically experienced by utility				Y, Q.C.:
9	property and when we talk about calculating a		9		Okay. Now then we got to go to net salvage.
10	depreciation rate, we usually use a survivor		10		What's net salvage and how is it determined?
11	curve that indicates an average service life,				TEDMAYER:
12	but the average service life can an average		12		Net salvage is determined in a similar manner
13	service life implies that there are a range of		13		as I described with the life analysis. So the
14	lives typically experienced by a particular		14		net salvage first of all refers to the salvage
15	depreciation category, such as meters or poles or line transformers that a substantial amount		15		value for property retired less its cost of
16	of those retirements don't occur at the		16 17		removal. For some retired assets, such as vehicles or automobiles, the salvage value
17	average. So you may have poles with an		17 18		upon retirement exceeds its removal cost. In
18 19	average service life of let's just say 40		18 19		this case, we generally refer to that as
19 20	years but only about maybe two percent of the		19 20		positive net salvage, when the salvage exceeds
20	population of poles retire exactly at age 40.		20 21		the removal cost. In this particular example
21	The other 98 percent occur at other ages. So		21 22		of a vehicle, we would reduce depreciation
22	we take into account that there is a range of		22		expense or not try and recover the full cost
23	service lives typically experienced for mass		23 24		of that vehicle because at the end of its
24 25	property because of the various causes of		24 25		live, we know there is some value for that
23	property occause of the various causes of	4	45		inve, we know more is some value for mat

Page 331vehicle. So we're only trying to collect1 KELLY, Q.C.:2through depreciation expense the original cost2 Q. Okay. There's numerous3less the net salvage, that portion.34For other assets, such as poles, removal45costs typically will exceed the salvage value.56This is known as negative net salvage and it67is a cost which is recovered through78depreciation over the life of the asset in the89manner that I've described. So net910previously for poles. So net salvage will10	ich deal with all of to the ultimate Board can kind of see page I-4 and we'll ummarized there. There about go up another other direction, That's probably a
2through depreciation expense the original cost2Q. Okay. There's numerous3less the net salvage, that portion.3have in your report white4For other assets, such as poles, removal4these. Let's just go5costs typically will exceed the salvage value.5conclusion, just so the B6This is known as negative net salvage and it6this. Chris, if we go to7is a cost which is recovered through7have the key findings su8depreciation over the life of the asset in the8you go. Stop probably a9little bit there. Sorry, control9little bit there. Sorry, control	ich deal with all of to the ultimate Board can kind of see page I-4 and we'll ummarized there. There about go up another other direction, That's probably a
3less the net salvage, that portion.3have in your report whi4For other assets, such as poles, removal4these. Let's just go5costs typically will exceed the salvage value.5conclusion, just so the B6This is known as negative net salvage and it6this. Chris, if we go to7is a cost which is recovered through7have the key findings su8depreciation over the life of the asset in the8you go. Stop probably a9manner that I've described. So net9little bit there. Sorry, control	ich deal with all of to the ultimate Board can kind of see page I-4 and we'll ummarized there. There about go up another other direction, That's probably a
4For other assets, such as poles, removal4these. Let's just go to5costs typically will exceed the salvage value.5conclusion, just so the B6This is known as negative net salvage and it6this. Chris, if we go to7is a cost which is recovered through7have the key findings su8depreciation over the life of the asset in the8you go. Stop probably a9manner that I've described. So net9little bit there. Sorry, contraction	to the ultimate Board can kind of see page I-4 and we'll Immarized there. There about go up another other direction, That's probably a
5costs typically will exceed the salvage value.5conclusion, just so the B6This is known as negative net salvage and it6this. Chris, if we go to7is a cost which is recovered through7have the key findings su8depreciation over the life of the asset in the8you go. Stop probably a9manner that I've described. So net9little bit there. Sorry, control	Board can kind of see page I-4 and we'll ummarized there. There about go up another other direction, That's probably a
6This is known as negative net salvage and it6this. Chris, if we go to7is a cost which is recovered through7have the key findings su8depreciation over the life of the asset in the8you go. Stop probably a9manner that I've described. So net9little bit there. Sorry, control	page I-4 and we'll immarized there. There about go up another other direction, That's probably a
7is a cost which is recovered through7have the key findings su8depreciation over the life of the asset in the8you go. Stop probably a9manner that I've described. So net9little bit there. Sorry, control	immarized there. There about go up another other direction, That's probably a
8depreciation over the life of the asset in the8you go. Stop probably a9manner that I've described. So net9little bit there. Sorry, contraction	about go up another other direction, That's probably a
9 manner that I've described. So net 9 little bit there. Sorry, c	other direction, That's probably a
	That's probably a
10 previously for poles. So net salvage will 10 Chris. There you go.	- ·
11 increase depreciation expense because in the 11 pretty good place to star	-
12 example of the pole that I gave that was a 12 you'd just summarize th	e results then of your
13 thousand dollars to install, that's the 13 study.	
14 initial cost, but then at the end of its life, 14 MR. WIEDMAYER:	
15 30, 40, 50 years into the future, there is 15 A. Yes. So, in the second p	
16 going to be some expense that the utility 16 displayed there, the ca	
17 incurs to remove and dispose of that pole 17 depreciation as determine	-
18which may be 300 or 400 dollars 40 years into18December 31st, 2010, is	
19 the future and we express that end of life 19 calculated reserve is also	
20 cost as a percent of the original cost. So 20 theoretical reserve and	•
21 \$400 to remove it 40 or 50 years from now is 21 theoretical reserve with	1 ·
22 expressed as a percent of the original cost. 22 accumulated depreciatio	
23 So \$400 as a percent of the thousand dollars 23 there's a difference of 9	
24 would be 40 percent and we call this negative 24 percent. So the calcula	
25 net salvage and we say negative 40 percent net 25 theoretical reserve is us	
Page 34	Page 36
1 salvage. 1 It's not to be thought of	
2 So again, as with the life estimation 2 reserve, but it's a benchm	
3process, the net salvage is determined3adjust their past levels of4individually for all depreciation categories4are recorded to book accurate	-
	-
	·
	-
8 involves an analysis of historical net salvage 9 data experienced by the company. So, in 9 is about a 1.8 percent diff	
addition to an analysis of past data that I 10 When I first started do	
11 make, I also have discussions with company 11 Newfoundland Power in	-
12 engineering and operations staff to assess 12 consulting engineering f	
13 whether past experience is indicative of 13 studies and presented tho	
14 future expectations with respect to net 14 Montreal Engineering an	
15 salvage. 15 established with the Boar	• •
16KELLY, Q.C.:16variance, the difference b	
10NELET, Q.C10Variance, the difference of17Q. When you get the service life and the net17theoretical, was less than	
18 salvage estimates, how do you use those to 18 total to make no adju	-
19 calculate depreciation? 19 depreciation expense. He	
19Calculate depreciation (xpense)20MR. WIEDMAYER:20Fleming started doing the	
21 A. The service life and net salvage are used to 21 I understand why that w	
22 calculate annual and accrued depreciation on 22 reasonable because you'r	
both an account basis, which we then sum up 23 some forecasting errors.	
and determine the total depreciation for all 24 always correctly estimate	
25 of the depreciation categories. 25 future holds. So, the B	

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1	Engineering, when Montreal Engineering wou	uld	1		did you get down to the plant level - sorry,
2	do the studies, established a five percent		2		to the mass account level for reserve variance
3	threshold at the total company level.		3		5 percent?
4	When I, Gannett Fleming, started		4	MR. W	/IEDMAYER:
5	performing the studies, we recommended that	we	5	А.	Could you repeat the question?
6	take the five percent threshold down to the		6	KELL	Y, Q.C.:
7	depreciation category level, so that if there		7	Q.	Well, you've talked about the 9.9 in total.
8	is any accounts that are starting to get out		8	MR. W	/IEDMAYER:
9	of line that we can recognize that quickly and		9	А.	Yes.
10	once it exceeds five percent of that threshold		10	KELL	Y, Q.C.:
11	between the book reserve and the theoretical		11	Q.	If I take you down to the bottom of page 4,
12	reserve, we'll correct any of that difference		12		you've explained the 5 percent tolerance.
13	over the remaining life of the assets. So if		13	MR. W	/IEDMAYER:
14	there is, for any reason why our estimates are		14	А.	Yes.
15	widely off, there is a correcting mechanism		15	KELL	Y, Q.C.:
16	under the remaining life technique that adjust		16	Q.	How much of - how much does that 5 percent
17	depreciation expense either upwards or		17		tolerance actually work out to here?
18	downwards whether or not we've estimated	b	18	MR. W	/IEDMAYER:
19	service lives that in the past were too high		19	А.	Yes, okay. The 9.9 actually is the total
20	or too low.		20		difference between the book and theoretical.
21	The 1.8 percent is the 1.8 percent		21		However, when we drill down to the
22	difference is extremely small, based upon my	,	22		depreciation category level and the plant
23	experience in performing these studies and in		23		account level for poles and meters, the
24	the past, prior to Gannett Fleming doing the		24		reserve variance that exceeds the 5 percent
25	studies starting in 1995, the Board would not		25		tolerance threshold at the individual plant
	Pag	ge 38			Page 40
1	adjust depreciation expense because it would	ł	1		account level is actually 2.6 million, and
2	have been within the five percent threshold.		2		that number is set forth on Schedule 2, Column
3	I understand that the reasoning for that.		3		7, Part III of my report.
4	That to me makes sense and I understand that	ıt	4	KELL	Y, Q.C.:
5	would mean that the Board recognizes that		5	Q.	And how does that -
6	there will be some slight variances from the		6	MR. W	/IEDMAYER:
7	model and that we've refined that in future		7	А.	So it's an even smaller reserve variance when
8	studies, the four studies that Gannett Fleming	g	8		we just look at the 5 percent threshold at the
9	has performed. We've taken it from the total		9		plant account level.
10	company level and we've actually looked at it	it	10		Y, Q.C.:
11	at a lower level. Like for each of the 57		11	Q.	Exactly. How then does that get recovered?
12	property mass property accounts, we make	e	12		Just elaborate on that for the Board.
13	this comparison at that level of detail. So		13		/IEDMAYER:
14	for poles or meters or line transformers, we	_	14		Okay. So that gets recovered over the
15	compare what has been collected in accumula		15		remaining life for each of those depreciation
16	depreciation with what the theoretical reserve	e	16		categories. So my recommendation that's shown
17	would indicate and if it's above the five		17		in Schedule 2 in Part III of the report, I
18	percent threshold, we'll go ahead and amortiz	ze	18		recommend an additional increase to
19	we'll go ahead and adjust depreciation		19		depreciation of 51,541, and that's shown, as I
20	expense up or down.		20		mentioned, in Schedule 2, Part III of the
	0:00 a.m.)		21		report, on page III-14, Column 9.
	ELLY, Q.C.:				Y, Q.C.: Okay do you want Chris to bring that up just
23	Q. If we come down that page a little further,		23	Q.	Okay, do you want Chris to bring that up just
24	and then go on to the next page - there you	+	24	мр ч	to -
25	go, don't go too far, Chris. How much of that	L	23	wirt. W	/IEDMAYER:

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1 4	A. Yeah, he can bring that up, yes, because it's	5	1	KELLY	/, Q.C.:
2	a very, very small adjustment because the	e	2	Q.	Sorry, I didn't mean to cut you off.
3	reserve variance is very small. So it's -		3	MR. W	IEDMAYER:
4	yeah, as I mentioned, the total reserve		4		That's okay, yes. So in addition to this
5	variance of 9.9 million was 1.8. You know,	, I	5		adjustment there's also on Schedule I, I
6	performed these studies for other companie		6		recommend what the depreciation expense should
7	I usually see a much larger difference than		7		be for each of the plant accounts. When I
8	1.8 percent. So some are 25 percent. Even	n	8		compare my recommendations in this study with
9	more than that for some companies.		9		the rates that have been approved by the Board
	LLY, Q.C.:		10		in previous studies, again the total increase
11 (Q. Are we on the right Schedule here now, M	Ir.	11		based upon what I've recommended, the rates
12	Wiedmayer?		12		that were approved in last study versus the
	. WIEDMAYER:		13		rates that were approved - or that I'm
	A. Yes, we are. So that's Column 9 -		14		recommending in this study is approximately a
	LLY, Q.C.:		15		\$97,000.00 increase, which again is a very
	Q. The last column over on the right then?		16		small increase of less than - it's about
	. WIEDMAYER:		17		2/10ths of 1 percent of the total depreciation
1	A. Right. So what - yes.		18		expense.
	LLY, Q.C.:		19	KELLY	
20 0	Q. And the number you want to take us to is w	hich	20	Q.	Okay.
21	one?		21		IEDMAYER:
	. WIEDMAYER:		22		Which is a very minor increase.
	A. At the very bottom of Column 9, 51,541.			KELLY	
1	LLY, Q.C.:		24		Now the methods and procedures used to do this
25 (Q. Okay, so that's the addition to - just explain	l	25		study, the 2010 study, are those the same as
	F	Page 42			Page 44
1	what that number means again?		1		used to do the 2005 depreciation study, the
	. WIEDMAYER:		2		previous one?
3 4	A. Yes, that is the addition to depreciation		3		IEDMAYER:
4	expense. This is the remaining life technique		4		Yes, they are.
5	adjustment to depreciation expense related t		5	KELLY	
6	whether or not past recoveries of depreciation		6		And are the methods and procedures used to do
7	expense were either too high or too low, an		7		this study in accordance with the Board's
8	this is an adjustment mechanism that provid	les,	8		Orders relating to the calculation of
9	like, a feedback loop into the depreciation		9		depreciation for Newfoundland Power?
10	calculation that if past recoveries are either		10		IEDMAYER:
11	too high or too low, depreciation expense w		11		Yes, they are.
12	be adjusted so that the proper amount will b			KELLY	
13	collected, and this adjustment is amortized		13	-	Now
14	over the remaining life. That's what I'm			KELLY	
15	recommending.		15		Now Mr. Wiedmayer, the next area I want to
	LLY, Q.C.:	-t-	16		turn to is the consumer advocate has made
	2. Okay, so a very small adjustment to be ma	ue	17		certain proposals in this proceeding relating
18 10 MD	here?		18		to the company's depreciation, and the first
	WIEDMAYER:		19		proposal is to change the company's
	A. Very, very small. I mean, it's 2/10ths of 1		20		depreciation procedure from the equal life
21	percent.		21		procedure to the average life procedure, and
	LLY, Q.C.:		22		the first question then is do you agree with that proposal or not?
	Q. Now the methods and procedures used to -		23		IEDMAYER:
	WIEDMAYER: A. Mr. Kelly, may I -		24 25		No, I don't.
25	A. 1911. Kelly, Illay 1 -		23	А.	110, 1 0011 1.

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1	KELLY, Q.C.:		1	Q.	That should be on page 4, Chris. Are we on -
2	Q. Okay, can you explain what this is all about		2		a little bit further back, Chris. There you
3	and why you don't agree with the proposal?		3		go. Just go to the top of that page. Perhaps
4	MR. WIEDMAYER:		4		we need to go back even to page 3.
5	A. Okay, sure. First of all, both the equal life		5	MR. W	/IEDMAYER:
6	group and the average life group procedures		6	А.	Page 3, yes, page 3.
7	are accepted depreciation procedures in		7	KELL	Y, Q.C.:
8	utility rate making. I have conducted		8	Q.	About half way up the page there. There you
9	numerous studies for utility companies using		9		go, let's start there.
10			10		/IEDMAYER:
11	has been used in Newfoundland for Newfound	land	11	А.	Okay. So here we have a simple example where
12	Power for over 30 years. Equal life group		12		two assets which form a group, each cost
13	procedure is used by a majority of Canadian		13		\$1,000.00, Unit A will be in service for five
14			14		years, and Unit B will be inservice for
15	knowledge of what other utilities are using,		15		fifteen years. So under the average life
16	1 11 5		16		group procedure, what would be done for this
17	Canadian utilities in the exhibits that we		17		two unit group is we would take the service
18			18		lives for those two assets, and we would
19	life group procedure in Canada. I believe the		19		average the five and the fifteen together to
20			20		come up with ten years, and that would become
21	accurate estimate of the actual consumption of		21		the service life for the group - this two unit
22	the service value of the property. The major		22		group. So the annual depreciation rate would
23	advantage of equal life group procedure is		23		be based upon, you know, 1/10 or 10 percent
24	that it more closely matches the depreciation		24		rate under the average life group procedure.
25	charge with the service rendered during the		25		Even though neither one of the assets will
		Page 46			Page 48
1	life of the property than does the average		1		ive ten years, we're depreciating both of the
2	life group procedure. I think when this Boa		2		assets over ten years. That's a
3	approved equal life group procedure back		3		characteristic of the average life group
4	the early 80s, its order stated that it agreed		4	-	procedure. So for the first five years of the
5	1		5		life of this group, we're going to take 10
6			6	-	percent on \$2,000.00. \$2,000.00 is the two
7	8	ful	7		units, each costing \$1,000.00, and then if we
8	1		8		depreciate that at a 10 percent rate, we
9	concluded was that deferring depreciation		9		recover \$200.00 a year in depreciation
10	-		10		expense. That's shown by 2000 times 10
11	are retired prior to the average service life,		11	-	percent. So at the end of year five, the
12	6		12		total accruals that have been accumulated for
13			13		this group is \$1,000.00, \$200.00 a year for
14	6		14		five years. So what happens at the end of age
15	6 1		15		five is that Unit A is retired, which results
16	6		16		in a deduction of \$1,000.00 from the book
	KELLY, Q.C.: O Perhaps next you can describe the differen		17		accumulated depreciation. So we've accrued
18			18 10		\$1,000.00, and now when we retire Unit A,
19	1		19 20		\$1,000.00 is deducted from accumulate
20			20		depreciation. So we've built up to \$1,000.00,
21	through this a bit? MR. WIEDMAYER:		21		and then Unit A gets retired, and we take out \$1,000.00. So we're left with zero dollars in
22	A. Okay. So can we go to page 4 of the exp		22 23		accumulated depreciation. Remember
23 24			23 24		accumulated depreciation is a deduction from
	KELLY, Q.C.:		24 25		original cost, which that forms the basis
25	NELE 1, Q.C		23	(manual cost, which that forms the basis

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1	primarily of rate base; original cost	less 1		years. So we're taking \$200.00 for Unit A, and
2	accumulated depreciation. So at the s	tart of 2	2	Unit B gets depreciated over its life of
3	year six, we have zero dollars in accur	mulated 3	;	fifteen years. So we're taking approximately
4	depreciation for Unit B. That's the ass	set that 4	Ļ	\$66.66 say \$67.00. Let's just round that, so
5	lasts fifteen years. So we're one th	ird 5	;	\$67.00 for Unit B over fifteen years. So
6	through its life, and we have zero doll	ars in 6	5	you're recovering annually in years 1 through
7	accumulated depreciation for Unit B u	inder the 7	,	5, \$200.00 on Unit A, \$67.00 on Unit B, or
8	ALG procedure. So now - can we get	one more 8	;	\$267.00 in total. So at the end of year five,
9	page, Chris. So for the next ten years	, from 9)	\$267.00 a year if you add that up for five
10	year 6 to 15 under the average life	group 10)	years, you get \$1,333.33. So what happens at
11	procedure, the annual depreciation exp			the end of year five; well, Unit A gets
12	\$100.00 is charged, so that when Un	it B is 12	2	retired. So \$1,000.00 is debited to
13	retired at age 15, you've kind of built	back 13		accumulated depreciation or subtracted from
14	up to $$1,000.00$, and at age 15 you r	etire, 14		the - what's gotten built up in accumulated
15	you're down to zero. So the under re	ecovery 15		depreciation based on the past depreciation
16	for Unit A is made up by the over col	lection 16	i	expense charges of \$1300.00 over the first
17	on Unit B, because Unit B, we've co	ollected 17	,	five years of its life, at the end of year
18	\$100.00 for 15 years, or \$15,000.00.	Because 18	;	five you have a retirement of \$1,000.00,
19	we've under recovered on Unit A, we)	leaving you with \$333.33 and in accumulated
20	\$500.00 for Unit A when it was retire)	depreciation. If you think about the fifteen
21	five years. So that it was under recov	-		year service life of Unit B, at the end of
22	\$500.00. So the under recovery of \$5			five years, we're 1/3rd through its life, and
23	Unit A is made up by the over collec			we're 1/3rd through recovery. So we've
24	\$500.00 for Unit B under the average	ge life 24	-	matched - that's why I say, and also Robley
25	group procedure.	25	i	Winfrey, who developed the survival curves
		Page 50		Page 52
1	KELLY, Q.C.:	1		back in the 20s and 30s - yeah, Chris, do you
2	Q. So on the average life process, it d		2	want to go back to page 3. That paragraph
3	accrue enough accumulation in the e		;	there, he referred to equal life group
4	of the period. Is that essentially corre	ect? 4	Ļ	procedure as the only mathematically correct
5	MR. WIEDMAYER:	5	i	procedure, and that's what I've just tried to
6	A. That's essentially correct.	6	5	demonstrate. So, Chris, go back to 4. Robley
	(10:15 a.m.)	7		Winfrey called the equal life group procedure
8	KELLY, Q.C.:	8		the unit summation procedure, and in early
9	Q. Okay. Continue.	9		Board orders that's the way it was referred
	MR. WIEDMAYER:	10		to, unit summation, because it mirrors -
11	A. So now we'll turn to - we'll contras			closely mirrors unit depreciation without the
12	with the equal life group procedure.			trouble of having to maintain property records
13	I've mentioned that the depreci			for millions of - depreciation schedules for
14	determined using the equal life			millions of units of property.
15	procedure, the pattern of cost recover	•		LLY, Q.C.:
16	matches the actual consumption of the			2. Okay. Now how does that relate to what
17	value of the assets because we know			happens with the company's rate base? Can you
18	every asset is going to retire exactly of average, and in this axample, pone of			just tough on that briefly? . WIEDMAYER:
19	average, and in this example, none of			
20	assets lived its average life. So let's			A. Yes. Chris, could you go to page 6, Figure I.
21	a look at what happens under the eq			So the example that I've just described, what
22 23	group procedure. Unit A has a life years and Unit B has a life of fifteen			we're graphically displaying here is this two unit example, a comparison of the accumulated
23 24	So for the first five years, Unit A	-		depreciation, which is an offset to - which
24 25	depreciated over its service life of	-		gets subtracted from the original cost of
23	upreciated over its service file of	23		gets subtracted from the original cost of

	e /		8
	Page 53		Page 55
1	electric plant service and which forms the	1	average life group procedure can be combined
2	bulk of the rate base. So accumulated	2	with an accelerated method of depreciation,
3	depreciation, being that it's the depreciation	3	such as the sum of the year's digits - it's
4	charges, as I think both parties have agreed	4	not typically used for utility rate making
5	is the most mathematically correct procedure	5	practices, but we use a straight line method
6	in that it matches the consumption of the	6	under the equal life group procedure, as well
7	service value better than the average life	7	as I've also used the average life group
8	group procedure. So if you look at age five	8	procedure using a straight line method. So
9	for the ELG procedure and the average life	9	each equal life group is treated as a unit of
10	group procedure, there is a difference between	10	property and its depreciation using a straight
11	where ELG and ALG is. So ALG, after five years	11	line method of allocation. As I've shown in
12	shows that there's zero dollars in accumulated	12	this two unit example, for each unit, the five
13	depreciation for Unit B, meaning that we're	13	and the fifteen year, the depreciation expense
14		14	is the same amount for each year over its
15	recovered anything. So \$1,000.00 would be	15	respective - over their respective service
16	gross plant subtracted by - you would subtract	16	5 lives for each of the two units.
17	accumulated depreciation of zero dollars, the	17	KELLY, Q.C.:
18	rate base would be \$1,000.00 in this example.	18	Q. Now in the proposals that the consumer
19	Conversely, if you look at the red line for	19	advocate has put forward, he's proposed that
20	the equal life group procedure, we're still	20	the service life estimates for seven of
21	left with Unit B, which is 1/3rd through its	21	Newfoundland Power's plant accounts be
22	life, \$1,000.00 cost unit, we're recovered	22	extended beyond your recommendations, and I'm
23	1/3rd of its service value, \$333.00 after year	23	going to get you to comment on those proposals
24	five. So it provides a better indication of	24	and perhaps if we start by looking at Appendix
25	the depreciation charges that get credited to	25	B, page 1 of the expert rebuttal evidence.
	Page 54		Page 56
1	accumulated depreciation as well, and that's -	1	
2		2	
3	correctly.	3	
4	KELLY, Q.C.:	4	
5	Q. Anything else you want to add on ELG and ALG?	5	-
6	MR. WIEDMAYER:	6	5 MR. WIEDMAYER:
7	A. No, I think we've sufficiently covered it.	7	A. Okay. So as I mentioned, there is 57 mass
8	KELLY, Q.C.:	8	· · · · · · · · · · · ·
9	Q. Let me ask you this question. There's some	9	that I studied as part of my depreciation
10	discussion about whether ELG is an accelerated	10	
11	procedure of depreciation or not. Can I have	11	remained the same, five decreased. Of those
12	you address that issue?	12	57 mass property groups - and there are other
13	MR. WIEDMAYER:	13	depreciation categories that I'm not
14	A. Yes, I will address it. No, it is not an	14	classifying as mass property groups, such as
15	accelerated procedure, no. The equal life	15	the office buildings, and such. There are
16		16	
17	conjunction with a straight line method of	17	contested in this proceeding, and that's
18	depreciation, as we've gone through and	18	what's shown on page 1 of Appendix B. The
19	defined what a depreciation method, a	19	group of seven depreciation categories are
20	depreciation procedure, and depreciation	20	plant accounts, including things such as
21	technique are. Equal life group and the	21	transmission poles, the overhead conductors
22	average life group are procedures that can be	22	
23	used in conjunction with a method, and the	23	bare aluminum, the underground conductors,
24	<u> </u>	24	e ·
125	straight line method Equal life group and	105	and there's two groups for the distribution

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straight line method. Equal life group and

25

and there's two groups for the distribution

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		Page 57		Page 59
1	poles, one depreciation category for poles		1	KELLY, Q.C.:
2	under 35 feet, another category for poles	35	2	
3	feet and over, and the services overhead wh	nich	3	MR. WIEDMAYER:
4	is the overhead wire that connects to a		4	5
5	customer's meter that drops down from the	-		KELLY, Q.C.:
6	to the customer's connection at the meter	,	6	
7	that wire is called a service line. So the			MR. WIEDMAYER:
8	columns show the approved survival curve	e in	8	r J III J III J III J J
9	the first column after the account			KELLY, Q.C.:
10	description. In the second column would b	-	10	
11	recommendations, the Newfoundland P		11	with respect to what you've proposed and the
12	survivor curves, and in the far right column is the consumer advocate's proposed survi		12	consumer advocate's proposal? MR. WIEDMAYER:
13	curves. The number in those columns, lik			
14	for example, under the approved survivor c	,	14 15	
15	for account 351 - 355.1, excuse me, the			-
16 17	approved survivor curve is 44R-2.5. The		16 17	accounts are lengthening. As can be seen under my recommendations is that I have
	represents the average service life expected			extended the lives for the seven plant
18 19	for that depreciation category.		18 19	accounts at issue that are being contested.
20 KELL			20	
1	So on that particular one we're looking at		20	reduction in depreciation expense that I show,
21 Q. 22	the 44 is the service life from the last		21	as well as the consumer advocate shows. So
22	study, correct?		22	there is a difference between the consumer
	VIEDMAYER:		23 24	advocate's proposal and my proposal because of
	That is the last - that is the service life		25	his extension of lives are longer than what
		Page 58	20	Page 60
1	from the last study, that is correct.	age Jo	1	I'm proposing. So generally for these type of
2 KELLY	-		2	assets, we're looking at outside poles, wire,
	2005?		2	the service lines to the houses, overhead
	TEDMAYER:		4	service lines, so we're dealing with poles,
	Right, from the 2005 study that was approved.		5	
6 (10:30			6	
7 KELLY			7	somewhere in the 30s to somewhere in the 50s.
	Okay. So your recommendation then is - walk u	15	8	So they're fairly long lived lives. The
9	through this. Your recommendation is what?		9	company, when they retire these assets, they
	/IEDMAYER:		10	
	My recommendation for account 355 transmiss		11	there's no wholesale replacement of going out
12	poles is the 47R-2; 47 being the average		12	and changing out the entire population of
13	service life for transmission poles. That is		13	poles because you have a layer of poles that
14	what I'm estimating.		14	some are one year old out there, some are ten
15 KELLY	-		15	years old, twenty - they're good poles, so as
	So you're extending that out three years?		16	you replace poles, you're only replacing poles
	/IEDMAYER:		17	or services or overhead conductor, you're only
	Extending that out three years, that is		18	replacing one or two percent of the total
19	correct.		19	population each year. So even if you were
20 KELLY			20	making improvements to the system, usually
	Okay.		21	those improvements, from my experience, tend
	/IEDMAYER:		22	to show up gradually over time for these types
	The consumer advocate has proposed a survivo		23	of assets without any wholesale changes
24	curve of 51 years for transmission poles,		24	planned by the company. For example, when I
25	using the survivor curve of 51S-0.5.		25	did learn about the line transformers, or even

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1	on the meters, there are some examples of	1		that performed these studies back in the 70s,
2	where you would maybe want to differ from the	2		80s, and early 90s. They did a study in 1990
3	history, but when we're into certain accounts	3		or 1991. So what I'm seeing is similar to
4	where through my discussions with the	4		what I see elsewhere, and I think it's also
5	engineering group that the past is reasonably	5		part of the total depreciation study that I've
6	representative of the future, that the causes	6		performed for all asset classes.
7	of past retirements will be similar to future	7	KELI	LY, Q.C.:
8	retirements for these accounts, I typically	8		What do you think of the magnitude of the
9	don't see when I do studies for other electric	9		change in these seven accounts that is being
0	utilities any substantial extensions in lives	10		proposed here?
1	absent any information or plans from the	11	MR. V	WIEDMAYER:
2	company they tell me they're going to make	12	A.	I think it's unreasonable to expect for mass
3	wholesale changes. So usually I see either	13		property assets such as poles, overhead
4	gradual shortening of the lives or lengthening	14		conductor, underground conductor services, to
5	of the lives, based upon the historical data,	15		change as significantly as what the consumer
6	especially for accounts where the operational	16		advocate is proposed for these types of assets
7	engineering staff have indicated to me that	17		in one study over a five year period of time.
8	they don't expect the causes of retirements in	18		I believe there's some risk that his - are
9	the future to be materially different than	19		maybe overstating the lives and in one study,
20	what has occurred in the past.	20		I typically don't see that magnitude of change
	KELLY, Q.C.:	21		when I do studies for other utilities.
2	Q. Okay. Anything else you want to add with			LY, Q.C.:
23	respect to that, or can we move to -	23		Now the next area just to touch on is the
	MR. WIEDMAYER:	24		consumer advocate has also proposed a change
25	A. Well, yes. These are the seven accounts where	25		in the net salvage estimate overhead services
	Page 6			Page 6
1	there's differences between my proposal and	2 1		from negative 60 percent to negative 40
2	the consumer advocate's proposal. However,	2		percent. I'll get you to comment on that
2	I've performed a complete study where I've	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$		proposal.
3 4	looked at all of the assets that are not	_		VIEDMAYER:
	listed on this, and that make up the 57	5		Yes. My recommendation of negative 60 is
5 6	different depreciation categories of mass	6		unchanged from the 2005 study for this
				particular account for overhead services. The
7 °	property groups, mass property accounts, and in that context of performing a full blunt	7		
8	~ -	8		negative 60 percent is based upon historical analysis that I've included in my study, which
9	study for all of the assets, not just six or seven of the assets, I've determined			
0		10		includes both the overhead and underground
1	depreciation expense in total for the company,	11		services. The analysis reflects company
2	and my recommendations were that a slight	12		practices based upon my discussions with
3	increase was warranted, and I show that on	13		company staff. They've indicated to me that
4	Schedule I and 2 of my depreciation study	14		they don't intend to change their practices,
5	report.	15		and I felt that the historical indications
	KELLY, Q.C.:	16		were a sound basis for the net salvage
7	Q. Okay.	17		estimate that I've recommended in this case.
	MR. WIEDMAYER:			Y, Q.C.: Thenk you Mr. Windmayor, Doog that conclude
9	A. In addition, I perform these studies	19		Thank you, Mr. Wiedmayer. Does that conclude
0	periodically for Newfoundland Power every five	20		your testimony?
21	years in accordance with industry practice,			VIEDMAYER:
2	and, you know, I've gotten to - I have seen a	22		Yes, it does.
23	gradual lengthening of the service lives for			.Y, Q.C.:
24	these accounts over time since taking over	24	-	Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
25	from the Montreal engineering consulting firm	25	MR. J	OHN WIEDMAYER - EXAMINATION BY MR. JOHNSON:

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Pa	age 65		Page 67
1 MR. JOHNSON:	1	MR. JOH	INSON:
2 Q. Good morning again, Mr. Wiedmayer.	2	Q. `	You would agree with me that your firm, Gannet
3 MR. WIEDMAYER:	3]	Fleming, I take it that would be one of the
4 A. Good morning, Mr. Johnson.	4	1	pigger depreciation firms in North America, I
5 MR. JOHNSON:	5	t	ake it?
6 Q. Mr. Wiedmayer, your home office is in	6	MR. WI	EDMAYER:
7 Pennsylvania?	7	Α. `	Yes, we have four offices; one in Calgary, one
8 MR. WIEDMAYER:	8	i	n Valley Forge, my office, an office in
9 A. Yes, that is correct.	9	1	Nevada, and an office in - home office in
10 MR. JOHNSON:	10	(Camphill, Pennsylvania, which is a suburb in
11 Q. And you work out of - is it Valley Forge?	11]	Harrisburg.
12 MR. WIEDMAYER:	12	MR. JOH	INSON:
13 A. Yes, that is correct.	13	Q. 4	And would you accept that Gannet Fleming over
14 MR. JOHNSON:	14	t	he last ten years, your own estimate would be
15 Q. The first thing I want to address with you is	15	t	hat 80 percent of the depreciation studies
16 the predominance aspect of ELG and ALG. I	[16		hat Gannet Fleming has performed in the
17 understand that FERC which regulates electric			United States for utilities of all sorts, that
18 and gas wholesale transactions in the United		i	n 80 percent of those studies, the ALG
19 States, they have denied the use of equal life			procedure was used by Gannet Fleming?
20 group for electric and gas wholesalers, would			EDMAYER:
21 that be correct?	21	A. 7	That's about the right number. I'll agree to
22 MR. WIEDMAYER:	22		hat. As I mentioned, we have four offices.
23 A. I'm not exactly aware of what FERC policy	/ 23]	haven't precisely calculated that number.
24 would be.		MR. JOH	
25 MR. JOHNSON:	25		It sounds about right, though?
Pa	age 66		Page 68
1 Q. Okay.	-	MR. W	IEDMAYER:
2 MR. WIEDMAYER:	2	A. 5	Sounds about right.
3 A. I would -	3	(10:45	C C
4 MR. JOHNSON:			HNSON:
5 Q. You would have to defer to Mr. Pous on that			And in these jurisdictions in the United
6 because he's aware of it.	6		States where Gannet Fleming has performed
7 MR. WIEDMAYER:	7		depreciation studies in which it has used the
8 A. Okay.	8		average life group procedure, the ALG, I take
9 MR. JOHNSON:	9		it you would agree with me that that was an
10 Q. And Mr. Wiedmayer, would you -	10		election made by the utility and that Gannet
11 MR. WIEDMAYER:	11		Fleming had no difficulty supporting and
12 A. Before I - I mean, that policy from FERC is	12		recommending the ALG procedure?
13 under review, from my understanding. In			EDMAYER:
14 addition, the utilities that FERC has	14		Our preference would be to recommend equal
15 jurisdiction over is just utilities that	15		life group procedure because we believe it to
16 engage in interstate commerce. So that woul			be the most mathematically correct procedure,
be referring to, like, pipelines, transmission	10		and it properly matches the consumption of the
18 companies that transmit electricity across	18		service value of the asset over the life of
state boundaries. My understanding with FEI			the asset.
is that the reason why they're opposed to			HNSON:
equal life group back in the 90s was that they			So you're putting forward studies that you
22 didn't have the software capable of	y 21 22		don't prefer 80 percent of the time?
calculating equal life group depreciation			EDMAYER:
rates, but I'm not sure what their current			There are certain jurisdictions that hadn't
-	24		-
25 policies and practices are.	25		fully been open to a comparison of the two, so

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	Pa	ge 69		Page 71
1	there are some difficulties in certain	1		office, I would say that they would recommend
2	jurisdictions in getting equal life group	2		a lot more than 20 percent. I do work in Nova
3	procedure adopted, but the ones that have	3		Scotia where ELG is used. I do work in
4	considered it, and considered it carefully,	4		Newfoundland where ELG procedure is used. So
5	have recognized that it better matches the	5		it depends on what office of Gannet Fleming
6	consumption of the service value of the asset,			you're looking at. My recommendation probably
7	and that the depreciation expense is properly	7		would be higher than 20 percent from my
8	calculated to match the consumption of the	8		office. The 20 percent is the total of the
9	service value of the asset. For example, in	9		four offices.
10	Newfoundland Hydro, there are certain			JOHNSON:
11	extenuating circumstances, the fact that they	11		And out of that 20 percent, I take it, that
12	were using the sinking fund, the change from			would include not just - that would be water
13	decelerated method sinking fund to the equal			utilities and telecomms and things like that as well?
14	life group procedure would have been significant, so even though we recommended	14		as wen? WIEDMAYER:
15 16	that equal life group procedure be used, the	13 15 16		Water utilities, yes, telecomms - we don't
10	company chose to go a different route, with	10		have an extensive relationship with telecomms,
18	considerations of the rate impact on	18		although it is - equal life group procedure
19	customers.	19		was originally put forth by the telephone
	JOHNSON:	20		companies as a procedure to appropriately
	So if Gannet Fleming is putting forward -	20		recover the cost of their assets. So it was
	WIEDMAYER:	22		very widely used in the telephone industry,
	. It was already a big increase to go from	23		probably every state and province.
24	sinking fund to ALG.			JOHNSON:
25 MR.	JOHNSON:	25	Q.	And in terms of the number of - how many
	Pa	ge 70		Page 72
1 Q	. Yes. In cases in the United States, for	1		studies would you have done over, say, the
2	instance, where Gannet Fleming is putting	2		last ten years?
3	forward ALG on behalf of its client 80 percent	t 3	MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
4	of the time, you're not telling me that you're	4	А.	I would say probably it works out to, say,
5	disagreeing with your client or not supporting	g 5		eight to twelve a year.
6	the recommended use of ALG?	6	MR. J	OHNSON:
7 MR.	WIEDMAYER:	7	Q.	About a hundred or so?
8 A	. That's what I'm saying, yeah.	8	MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
9 CHA	AIRMAN:	9	A.	About a hundred or so, yes.
10 Q	. You're saying that if a client wants an ALG	10	MR. J	OHNSON:
11	study done, you'll do it, but it's not your	11	Q.	Okay, and how many in Canada over that period?
12	preference?	12	MR. W	VIEDMAYER:
13 MR.	WIEDMAYER:	13	A.	Over the past ten years?
14 A	That's what I'm saying, yes.	14	MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
	JOHNSON:	15	A.	Yeah.
16 Q	And in terms of - we talked about Gannet			OHNSON:
17	Fleming, but would that include your own			I do work in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, PEI,
18	depreciation work that predominantly you're			so over ten years, let's say three studies for
19	putting forward ALG, not just the firm, but	19		each -
20	yourself personally?			OHNSON:
	WIEDMAYER:	21		About nine, and for PEI, that would have been
	. Well, as I've explained and we've presented			ALG?
23	ELG is more commonly accepted in Canada t			VIEDMAYER:
24	the US. So our Calgary office has	24		We looked at both. They went off of cost of
25	predominantly Canadian clients, and from that	at 25		service rate making back in the 90s.

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1 Currently, they're using ALG.	1 Q. Okay.	I guess we're coming up to five minutes
2 MR. JOHNSON:	2 to. It m	ight be convenient to break now if the
3 Q. That would be Maritime Electric?	3 Chair is	s okay with that.
4 MR. WIEDMAYER:	4 (10:54 a.m.)	-
5 A. Maritime Electric, yes.	5 CHAIRMAN:	
6 MR. JOHNSON:	6 Q. Oh, yes	5.
7 Q. And turning back to, say, the United Sta	ites, 7 (F	RECESS)
8 you've mentioned some states where, I t	think, 8 (11:30 a.m.)	
9 ELG has been accepted in the United Sta	ates, 9 CHAIRMAN:	
10 but I think, to your knowledge, there we	ould 10 Q. Now, s	ir.
11 only be about eight states where ELG has		:
12 accepted by a utility coming under the		you, Mr. Chairman. If you want to see a
13 jurisdiction?		ur go quickly, just know that at the
14 MR. WIEDMAYER:		it, you're going to have to start
15 A. I think we've provided that information		xamining on depreciation. You indicate
don't recall exactly how many states th		report, Mr. Wiedmayer, that in Canada
17 are. It was predominant in -	-	tilities use the ELG than the ALG, and I
18 MR. JOHNSON:		u're referring in that regard to the
19 Q. Just for the record, if we could bring up (-	Indland Power survey that was conducted?
20 CA-NP-618. If you see starting at line 15.		-
21 Gannet Fleming estimates that approxim		at's correct.
22 percent of depreciation studies performe	-	
the United States in the past ten years, the		you can turn to the Newfoundland Power
 ELG procedure was used. ELG has been ad 		that's Exhibit R1 of their evidence.
in Pennsylvania, Texas, Oregon, Arka	-	rry, the rebuttal evidence. Mr.
	Page 74	Page 76
1 Louisiana, Alaska, Kentucky, and Indian		ayer, in this exhibit R1 that
2 those would be the only states you'd be a		Indland Power prepared, they indicate
3 of where ELG would have been accepted		December of 2012, they conducted a
4 MR. WIEDMAYER:	-	of Canadian utilities to determine the
5 A. I believe to this list you would add Wyor	-	use of the ELG and ALG procedures,
6 Idaho.		y provided a table, Table 1, which
7 MR. JOHNSON:	0 1	the utilities under ELG and ALG and
8 Q. Did you prepare this list?		You're familiar, obviously, with that
9 MR. WIEDMAYER:	9 survey,	0
10 A. It was prepared under my supervision.	10 MR. WIEDMA	YER:
11 MR. JOHNSON:	11 A. Yes.	
12 Q. And the fact that Texas is listed there, the		
13 would not be to imply that all of Texas is	-	you involved in any way in the
14 because, in fact, you're aware that ALG		oment of the survey?
15 used in Texas as well by the Public Util	-	
16 Commission of Texas?		Iy firm assisted with this.
17 MR. WIEDMAYER:	17 MR. JOHNSON	:
18 A. Yes, that's correct.	18 Q. Okay.	
19 MR. JOHNSON:	19 MR. WIEDMA	
20 Q. And the companies in the United States		e some of these are clients of ours.
21 are using ALG, they would have adopted		
22 Would they be under US GAP?	-	and in terms of - did you have clients
23 MR. WIEDMAYER:	23 under t	he ALG list, for instance?
24 A. Yes.	24 MR. WIEDMA	YER:
25 MR. JOHNSON:	25 A. Yes.	

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1 MR. JOHNSON:		1	A. I'm not c	certain - the utilities companies
2 Q. Who would be clients of Gannet Fleming?		2	change na	ames frequently. I would say I believe
3 MR. WIEDMAYER:		3	they are.	
4 A. Maritime Electric, Newfoundland and Lab	rador	4	MR. JOHNSON:	
5 Hydro, Fortis BC. Some of these our Calga	ıry	5	Q. Nova Sc	otia Power, you indicated was one,
6 office does, so I'm not 100 percent familiar		6	right, or i	s one?
7 MR. JOHNSON:		7	MR. WIEDMAYE	R:
8 Q. Terasen Gas is listed there. That's now a		8	A. Yes.	
9 Fortis company. Is that a client?		9]	MR. JOHNSON:	
10 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	10	Q. And Sask	Energy?
11 A. Yes.	1	11	MR. WIEDMAYE	R:
12 MR. JOHNSON:	1	12	A. I'm not c	ertain of SaskEnergy. I don't know
13 Q. And in terms of this, Mr. Wiedmayer, I take	e it	13	if they're	a client of ours or not.
14 that on the ELG column, there was clients of	ver	14	MR. JOHNSON:	
15 there as well?	1	15	Q. How abo	out the final two, TransCanada and
16 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	16	Yukon, d	o you know?
17 A. Yes, that is correct.	1	17 1	MR. WIEDMAYE	R:
18 MR. JOHNSON:	1	18	A. I believe	they are clients of ours.
19 Q. And we see that there's quite a representation	on 1	19 1	MR. JOHNSON:	
20 there from the Province of Alberta, with Al	ta 2	20	Q. So this w	ould not be, obviously, a complete
21 Gas, AltaLink, ATCO Electric, etc, going al	1 2	21	survey of	Canadian utilities operating in this
the way down to Fortis Alberta. Would the	ere 2	22	country,	you'll accept that?
be companies in the Alberta group that ar	re 2	23	MR. WIEDMAYE	R:
24 clients of Gannet?	2	24	A. I'll accep	t that.
25 MR. WIEDMAYER:	2	25	MR. JOHNSON:	
Η	Page 78			Page 80
1 A. Yes.		1	Q. Okay. If	you look at - in terms of going back
2 MR. JOHNSON:		2	to the AL	G list, you mentioned some were
3 Q. Would they all be clients of Gannet?		3	clients. I	Do you know if BC Hydro is a client?
4 MR. WIEDMAYER:		4	MR. WIEDMAYE	R:
5 A. Yes, I believe so.		5	A. Again M	r. Kennedy from our Calgary office
6 MR. JOHNSON:		6	conducts	most of the studies in Canada.
7 Q. And in terms of other companies listed on the		7	MR. JOHNSON:	
8 ELG side, other than the Alberta ones, for		8	Q. Maybe to	short circuit it, I wonder if you
9 instance, Gaz Metro, would that be a client?		9	could pro	vide an undertaking as to which of
10 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	10	the comp	banies under each column would be
11 A. Mr. Kennedy from our Calgary office does the	1	11	clients of	f Gannet Fleming, just for the
12 majority of work in Canada. I believe Gaz	1	12	record, ju	st to make sure we're solid on it?
13 Metro is a new client, yes.	1	13	MR. WIEDMAYE	R:
14 MR. JOHNSON:	1	14	A. Yeah, su	e.
15 Q. And New Brunswick Power, do you know i	f 1	15	MR. JOHNSON:	
16 they're a client?		16	Q. Okay. M	r. Wiedmayer, I guess one thing that
17 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	17	you do n	ote that even though the number of
18 A. New Brunswick Power, Mr. Kennedy from o	ur 1	18	utilities li	sted in the ELG column would be
19 Calgary office also performs studies for them,	1	19	numerica	lly larger than the number of
20 and I think they are a recent client as well.	2	20	utilities li	sted in the ALG column, it seems
21 MR. JOHNSON:	2	21	to me tha	t the ALG column has some very big
22 Q. And Northland Utilities, North West	2	22		and I'd just invite you to comment
23 Territories, and Northland Utilities,	2	23		ether you think based upon the
24 Yellowknife, they're clients?	2	24		es in this listing, that there's, in
25 MR. WIEDMAYER:	2	25	-	e customers who rates reflect ALG
				$\mathbf{D}_{2} = 77 \cdot \mathbf{D}_{2} = 90$

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1 procedure on this list than customers w	hose 1	woul	d tell us, as I think you indicated
2 rates reflect the ELG procedure. Would			er this morning, the average service life
3 be fair, in your view?	3		ch addition of property.
4 MR. WIEDMAYER:	4 N	AR. JOHNS	
5 A. I don't believe I could comment on that	at at 5	Q. It re	presents the range of service lives
6 this particular point in time, since I don'	t- 6	expe	rienced for an asset under using a 48R-1.5
7 they're not clients of mine, and I don		survi	vor curve. Implicit under that 48 year
8 really know the number of customers	each 8	avera	ge service life is a dispersion of
9 serves, so I could provide that as an	1 9	servi	ce lives ranging from age 0 to
10 undertaking, if perhaps that's something	that 10	appro	oximately 95 or 96 years.
11 you're interested in.	11 N	AR. JOHNS	ON:
12 MR. JOHNSON:	12	Q. The	48, though, does refer to the average
13 Q. That would be fine, thank you. Turning	now to 13	servi	ce life. There's no dispute about that
14 the ELG in terms of the mathematical app	proach 14	betw	een yourself and ourselves, I take it?
15 of ELG and its accuracy for a moment,	as I 15 M	MR. WIEDM	AYER:
16 understand it, Mr. Wiedmayer, at the co	ore of 16	A. That	's correct.
17 the equal life group procedure is the	e 17 M	MR. JOHNS	ON:
18 segmentation of the retirement of plant b	based 18	Q. And,	for instance, if this related to poles,
19 on one year increments. Would that be n	nore or 19	this	would tell us that for each dollar
20 less correct?	20	inves	ted in poles, that the retirement of that
21 MR. WIEDMAYER:	21	inves	tment will follow an annual retirement
A. Yes, more or less correct, yes.	22	patte	rn which corresponds to the values on
23 MR. JOHNSON:	23	this g	graph, for instance. Would that be fair?
24 Q. Would it be more correct than less corre	ct? 24 N	MR. WIEDM	
25 MR. WIEDMAYER:	25	A. Wha	t would - the way I think of this is that
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1 A. It would be more correct, yes. You co	ould 1	-	u installed a thousand poles in a given
2 subdivide it -	2	-	this would lay out the number of
3 MR. JOHNSON:	3		ments that would occur by age for this
4 Q. All right.	4	-	cular survivor curve.
5 MR. WIEDMAYER:		MR. JOHNS	
6 A. Infinite ways, but generally one yea		Q. Okay	
7 increments is probably more correct.		MR. WIEDM	
8 MR. JOHNSON:	8		it shows that there is a range of lives
9 Q. So if we could turn up your rebuttal rep		-	rienced by utility property, not just
10 for illustrative purposes, Figure 2, whi		-	thing lasts exactly the average service
11 appears at 8 of 30. I'm going to ask yo		life.	
12 number of questions around this to see i		MR. JOHNS	
13 can understand how it works. As I unde			make it simpler for me, if no one else,
14 this figure, Figure 2, this graph is a	14		have over 100 years - let's say we have
15 presentation of what the equal life gro	-		00 poles, okay, and they're \$100.00 each,
16 procedure assumes will transpire by wa	•		know that's unrealistic, but it's a
17 retirements for this account for every vir	-		on dollars in poles that we put into
18 addition. Would that be accurate so far?		-	ation, are used and useful, okay. This
19 MR. WIEDMAYER:	19		method would tell us that you would
20 A. Yes, it would - for every vintage, yes, th		-	ct, and I'm looking on the left hand
21 is a dispersion of lives laid out in	21		nn of your graph, and that's on the
22 accordance to this frequency curve.23 MR. JOHNSON:	22 23		cal axis of percent retired, so in year I take it, that what ELG would predict
24 Q. And the 48 in the title that we see, based			d be something approximating 4/10ths of 1
25 the 48R-1.5 survivor curve in the title, th			ent of that value would retire in year
	iai 23	perce	ant of that value would felle III year

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1 one?		1	thereafter, okay.
2 MR. WIEDMAYER:		2 MR. V	WIEDMAYER:
3 A. Yes, that's correct.		3 A.	Okay.
4 MR. JOHNSON:		4 MR. J	OHNSON:
5 Q. And so that would be 4/10ths of 1 percent of	of a	5 Q.	And so on year one when we're retiring 4/10ths
6 million, would be \$4,000.00 worth, subject	to	6	of a percent or approximately \$4,000.00, that
7 check?		7	\$4,000.00 would need to be recovered over a
8 MR. WIEDMAYER:		8	one year slice, would that be right?
9 A. Yes.		9 MR. V	WIEDMAYER:
10 MR. JOHNSON:		10 A.	Yes, over its service life.
11 Q. And in year two, we see that the bar graph	is	11 MR. J	IOHNSON:
12 going up just very slightly above the initial		12 Q.	Over its service life?
13 year. So that would be a little smidge more		13 MR. V	WIEDMAYER:
and by the time we get out all the way over		14 A.	Yes, that's right.
15 the peak of the graph, by that time we're ou			IOHNSON:
around the mid 50 years, okay, and at tha		16 Q.	And for the next age level, the two year age
17 time when you get up to the peak of the gra		17	level, we talked about that extra smidge, a
18 or handy to it, you'd be up around an expec	-	18	little bit above 4/10ths of a percent, and
19 retirement of approximately 2 percent of th		19	let's say it's about \$100,00 more, would that
20 million dollars to retire at that age. Would		20	be about right?
21 that be about right?			WIEDMAYER:
22 MR. WIEDMAYER:			Yeah, okay.
23 A. Yes, that's about right.			IOHNSON:
24 MR. JOHNSON:			In the grand scheme of things - so that would
25 Q. And again looking at the graph, by the time		25	be about \$4,100.00 that would need to be
	Page 86		Page 88
1 get out to year 90 or so, almost all of the		1	recovered over its assumed equal life group
2 entire original investment would have bee	en	2	which would be two years? Would that be
3 obviously retired and at year 90, we would		3	right?
4 then retiring approximately 2/10ths of a			WIEDMAYER:
5 percent on that account. Would that be abo			Right, right. So you might have 41 poles out
6 right?		6	of 10,000 get retired at age two.
7 MR. WIEDMAYER:			IOHNSON:
8 A. Yes. So if you added 10,000 poles, 2/10ths	of		Okay, or another way of putting it is
9 1 percent, you would be retiring about 20		9	\$4100.00, which you divide by two, because
10 poles at age 90.		10	that would be your two year equal life group,
11 MR. JOHNSON:		11	and it would be \$2050.00 in terms of expense
12 Q. So about \$2,000.00 out of the million at tha		12	for deprecation in year two?
13 stage?			WIEDMAYER:
14 MR. WIEDMAYER:			Yes, that's correct.
15 A. Subject to check, yes.			IOHNSON:
16 (11:45 a.m.)			And that \$2050.00, that would be the amount
17 MR. JOHNSON:		10 Q. 17	that we would need to recover annually for the
18 Q. Okay, and in terms of the ELG procedure		18	two years?
19 terms of the example that we're discussion			WIEDMAYER:
20 here, I'm sort of interested in knowing what	-		Right.
20 mere, i in sort of interested in knowing what 21 we're going to charge, say, the customer fo			IOHNSON:
the depreciation expense under the ELG, oka			Okay, because again -
23 and so in - again for illustration, we've got	-		WIEDMAYER:
the million dollars worth of poles, and let's			So once you get to age two, the first equal
		24 A. 25	life group drops off. So you've fully
25 assume we didn't buy any more pole	<u>ь</u>	20	nie group urops on. So you ve runy

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1 recovered its cost in the first year.		1 A.	Yes.
2 MR. JOHNSON:		2 MR. J	IOHNSON:
3 Q. Okay, the full \$4,000.00?		3 Q.	And could you turn to C-58 and C-59 in that
4 MR. WIEDMAYER:		4	regard, and again not taking anything away
5 A. Yeah.		5	from the illustrative value of the figure, if
6 MR. JOHNSON:		6	we look at this particular account, this is
7 Q. And again just for illustrative purposes, at		7	account 362.20 distribution poles, and you see
8 age three, we see that there's a further		8	the survivor curve, the Iowa 48R-1.5, which
9 smidge up again, call it another \$100.00, s	0	9	corresponds to the figure that we've been
10 by now we're up to \$4200.00 and we divid	e that 1	0	discussing, and over on page C-59, we're
11 number by three, three being again the ag	ge 1	1	seeing a net salvage percent of a negative 25,
12 bracket, and then the expense would be	e 11	2	and then we're seeing for 2010 a rate of 3. 69
13 \$1400.00, which is \$4200.00 divided by the	ree, 1	3	for that amount. So we take the salvage off
14 and so on it goes and it gets smaller over	14	4	your 3.69 and get something approximating 3
15 time?	1	5	percent for the annual depreciation rate as
16 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	6	shown in the figure. That's the basis upon
17 A. Correct, because once you've fully recover	red 1	7	which you're looking at it for a one year
18 the cost of the equal life group, one year,	1	8	vintage. Would that be fair?
19 then when that vintage is two years old, ye	ou 1	9 MR. V	WIEDMAYER:
20 don't have to recover that.	2	0 A.	Yeah, I understand the concept, yes. These
21 MR. JOHNSON:	2	1	rates are include the salvage percent of
22 Q. Right.	2	2	negative 25.
23 MR. WIEDMAYER:	2	3 MR. J	OHNSON:
A. Same when you get to year three, you'v	ve 24	4 Q.	Right.
25 recovered the full cost of the first two equa	.1 2.	5 MR. V	WIEDMAYER:
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1 life groups. So you're only recovering from	m	1 A.	It makes the math a little bit less
2 age three to age 96 in year three.		2	straightforward.
3 MR. JOHNSON:		3 MR. J	OHNSON:
4 Q. Now if you summed up - and I understand	that	4 Q.	Yes, okay. So just going back to our figure
5 this figure is representative of a 3 percent		5	for a second, I understand from Mr. Pous that
6 appreciation rate. Would that be about righ	t,	6	as we've been discussing, the depreciation
7 and the reason I say that is that this 48R-1.4	5	7	expense gets smaller over time, but if you
8 survivor curve is found at C-58 and 59 of y	our	8	summed up the one year depreciation expense up
9 expert report, and by the time you reduce		9	to the year 100, to the far right of your
10 take out the salvage rate, you're down to		0	graph, that it would total approximately
about 3 percent? That's why I suggested th		1	\$30,000.00, assuming a million dollar initial
12 the depreciation rate here is about 3 percen	t. 1	2	investment, and again assuming a 3 percent
13 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1		depreciation rate. Would that be fair?
14 A. Do you want to -			WIEDMAYER:
15 MR. JOHNSON:	1		I would say subject to check, yes, that would
16 Q. We can go to C-58.	1		be fair.
17 MR. WIEDMAYER:			IOHNSON:
A. The "C" is the actual company's investment			And again this is illustrative, and I know you
19 so we're getting away from your example.	1		have identified real life accounts that we can
20 MR. JOHNSON:	2		talk to, but trying to get a sense of this.
21 Q. Okay. Let's put it this way. If you - this			WIEDMAYER:
is the 48R-1.5 survivor curve, okay, and			I mean, the arithmetic is to do all these
23 there's company accounts that correlate to			equal life groups, which there are
24 48R-1.5 survivor curve?	2		approximately 96 of and summed them up, so
25 MR. WIEDMAYER:	2	5	there's - I mean, the arithmetic is relatively

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1	straightforward. It's just you'd have	ve to do	1 N	MR. JOHNSON:
2	96 calculations, which the compu	iter does	2	Q. And I understand that over that five year
3	readily, but - subject to check, 3 p	bercent 3	3	period, again using the million dollar
4	I'll accept.	2	4	example, and assuming no retirements in actual
5 MR. J	OHNSON:	4	5	fact, that the total amount paid by way of
6 Q.	Okay.	6	6	depreciation over the full five years would be
7 MR. V	WIEDMAYER:		7	about \$150,000.00. Would that be fair?
8 A.	And that's lot including salvage.	8	8 N	MR. WIEDMAYER:
	OHNSON:	Ģ	9	A. No, it would not.
10 Q.	Okay, and that again would be about	ut \$30,000.00 10	0 1	MR. JOHNSON:
11	if you look at the whole piece, c		1	Q. Okay. Would it not be \$30,000.00 - would it
12	Okay, and so in terms of the overall			not be about \$30,000.00 per year, times the
13	the \$30,000.00, the initial piece, the	•		five years?
14	\$4,000.00 piece is a - would be a			MR. WIEDMAYER:
15	significant percentage of the \$30,0	•		A. No, because if you look at the characteristic
16	the grand scheme of things, would			of equal life group procedure, if you look
10	mean, it would be about 13 percent			also on C-59, the annual accrual rates for
18	total \$30,000.00 is in that first y			each vintage as it ages decreases over time.
				MR. JOHNSON:
19 NO MO N	\$4,000.00 charge. Would that be ri	-		
	WIEDMAYER:	20		Q. So in terms -
	Yes.			MR. WIEDMAYER:
	OHNSON:	22		A. And the theoretical reserve makes the
	Is the math right?	23		assumption that you have fully collected that
	WIEDMAYER:	24		first equal life group amount. So that's built
25 A.	Yes.	25	5	into the theoretical reserve. So -
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	OHNSON:		1 N	MR. JOHNSON:
2 Q.	Okay. Again going back to that		2	Q. So - sorry.
3	Figure 2, this is - the depreciation ra		3 N	MR. WIEDMAYER:
4	we are arriving at, that is predicat	ed or 4	4	A. So if the retirement did not occur, the
5	based very precisely on the assum	ed annual	5	theoretical reserve would also reflect the
6	pattern of predicted retirements, rig	ht? e	6	fact that it had lived through its first equal
7 MR. V	WIEDMAYER:		7	life group and that the theoretical reserve
8 A.	Yes, the rate is based on that curv	re, the	8	would recognize that.
9	Figure 2.	9	9 N	MR. JOHNSON:
10 MR. J	OHNSON:	10	0	Q. If we were collecting the full one million
11 Q.	Okay. So if the actual - and that'	's the	1	over the scenario that we see in Figure 2,
12	mathematical piece. If the leve		2	over the first five years would we not be
13	retirement that was predicted in ag			collecting \$150,000.00 based on 3 percent
14	that bracket being about 13 percent			rates?
15	total expense, did not, in fact, hap			MR. WIEDMAYER:
16	none of the poles, in fact, retired u			A. The 3 percent rate that you're using is the
17	say, age [six], okay, then it would b			rate for age one vintage, and now you're out
18	say, I take it, that the depreciation			five or six years, so the rate - as the
19	derived from the assumed patt			property ages, as you can see on page C-59, if
20	retirements would not be accurate.			you want to bring that up, the rate decreases
	it would have over collected. Wou			
21				as the property moves through those equal life
22 22 MD X	correct?	22		groups, and the first - its age one rate is
	WIEDMAYER:	23		different than its age two rate, and it's
	For that first equal life group, that w			different than its age three rate. We take
25	correct.	25	5	all of those vintage rates, multiply it by a

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1 vintage balance to come up with accrual i		1 Q.	Right, right, the shape definitely comes into
2 by vintage, and we sum up the total of the		2	play, but I take it that in the context of the
3 vintages to come up with a composite acc		3	million dollar example, and in the context of
4 rate that we then apply to the total balance	e 4	4	the average life group procedure, that as
5 for book depreciation purposes.	5	5	opposed to the \$30,000.00 that we spoke about
6 MR. JOHNSON:		5	in the ELG, the ALG would be down around
7 Q. But in the context of the real world in term		7	\$20,833.00, and you can take that subject to
8 of what happens, we're only doing a		8	check, that \$20,833.00 would be what you would
9 appreciation study every five years, right		9	get by taking your - by dividing that figure
10 and so the rate that would be established f			by a million, and then you get a rate of 2. 08
11 the initial five year period under the	11		percent as a depreciation rate under the
12 scenario of a million dollars at a 3 percen			average life group. Would that be about
13 depreciation, that would collect the	13		right?
14 \$150,000.00 in the first five year period.			/IEDMAYER:
15 would it not?	15		Yes.
16 MR. WIEDMAYER:			DHNSON:
17 A. You're mixing apples and oranges becaus			Okay, and again under this example, as opposed
18 you're talking about the 3 percent rate is t			to collecting the \$150,000.00 over five years
19 year one rate, okay, but the composite rate			under ELG, you'd collect about \$104,000. 00
20 not 3 percent. The composite rate is less th			under ALG, or the \$20,800.00 per year. Are we
21 that because there's vintages that - if you			right so far on that?
22 were to go back a page, you could see -			VIEDMAYER:
23 MR. JOHNSON:	23		Yes.
24 Q. But in this example, we've just got on			OHNSON: And the difference between the \$150,000,00 and
25 vintage. I think we've got one vintage, and		5 Q.	And the difference between the \$150,000.00 and
1 that's what I'm famains in an this and	Page 98	1	Page 100 the \$104,000,00 that difference arises as I
1 that's what - I'm focusing in on this one	1		the \$104,000.00, that difference arises, as I
2 vintage for that initial five year period, and		2	understand it, due to the equal life group's
3 what I'm asking is whether under that scenario	0 3	3	assumed ability to make precise annual
4 the first five years, \$150,000.00 of the 5 million would be collected, on the assumption		•	expectations of retirements, and the recovery
			of those amounts over the assumed precise one year increments. Would that be the
6 of just one vintage?			year increments. Would that be the theoretical basis behind the difference?
7 MR. WIEDMAYER:8 A. Yes, at a 3 percent rate, that would be		7 2 MD 33	/IEDMAYER:
8 A. Yes, at a 3 percent rate, that would be 9 correct.	, c		I believe you have it backwards.
10 MR. JOHNSON:			DHNSON:
11 Q. Now looking at the ALG procedure for a mome			That could well be.
12 if we look again, say, at Figure 2, just to			/IEDMAYER:
12 If we look again, say, at Figure 2, just to 13 keep it up on the screen there, we again would			You estimate the survivor curve first, and
14 be looking at a 48R survivor curve, none of	14		then the survivor curve, you can determine the
15 that would change, but we would be	15		percent retired by age for particular account.
16 establishing the depreciation rate in that	16		So when you have the survivor curve, this
17 instance by taking the million dollar	17		Figure 2, the curve that we show here
18 investment and dividing it by 48, the average	18		indicates the percent retired by age, which
19 service life, to arrive at the rate that you	19		you then gives you a way to determine the
20 would charge to collect depreciation expense,			equal life group rates for a particular
21 right?	21		vintage. A characteristic of the equal life
22 MR. WIEDMAYER:	22		group procedure is that the vintage - the
23 A. Yes, that is correct. Again, you know, the	23		rates will vary by vintage. So once you've
24 shape of the survivor curve comes into play.	24	4	already collected for that age one equal life
25 MR. JOHNSON:	25	5	group, you're just left with ages two through

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	Pag	e 101			Page 103
1 9	90, and then once you're collected for that,		1	2009, and in	terms of the size of this
2	you're left - so if you were to look at page		2	account, Mr.	Wiedmayer, I think this is a
3	C-59 and 58, you can determine that the rates	5	3	fairly sizeable	e account of Newfoundland Power,
4 l	by vintage are not the same as they would be	e	4	about 22 milli	ion, I think.
5 I	under the average life group procedure. So		5 MR	R. WIEDMAYER:	
6 t	the accrual rates, if we can go back one more	:	6	A. Yes, it's unde	rground conductor cable, yes.
7 1	page, that are shown in Column 3, decrease a	ıs	7 MR	R. JOHNSON:	
8	we collect fully for the equal life group		8	Q. Okay, and I g	uess -
9 I	units that last one year. As we've indicated,		9 MR	R. WIEDMAYER:	
10 8	a very small percent of poles, like, 4/10ths	1	10	A. Relative to ot	her jurisdictions, this is not
11 (of 1 percent will be retired in those early	1	1	that signific	ant relative to other
12	years, 1 through 5 approximately.	1	12	jurisdictions.	
13 MR. JO	HNSON:	1	I3 MR	R. JOHNSON:	
14 Q.]	Right.	1	14	Q. Okay, but if	we see the retirements going
15 MR. W	IEDMAYER:	1	15	along there, I	take it that we'd have no
	So the - what we do for every vintage is we	1	16	-	with each other than the reality
	come up with a composite rate for that		17	-	ular account in terms of the
	vintage, and then we composite all vintages		18		bes not correspond to the ELG's
	down on page - C-9, we come up with a	1	19	assumed life o	curve combination. Would that be
20 0	depreciation rate applicable to all vintages.	2	20	pretty patent?	
21 MR. JO		2		R. WIEDMAYER:	
-	But in my -	2	22		particular account where what
	IEDMAYER:		23		out in the field. For underground
	And that's shown here on - yeah, right there,		24		as been retirements, and we've
25 1	the bottom line, composite annual accrual rat	e 2	25	answered this	s in some of the RFIs. The
	Pag	e 102			Page 104
	is 3.02, and that includes salvage of 25		1		at occurred in the field did not
2 1	percent negative.		2		ecorded back to accounting, and
3 MR. JO			3	· ·	based on my understanding, is
	Just coming back to the example that we've	e	4		correct for retirements that
	been discussing, the difference between the		5	-	rred but did not get booked, and
	150 and the 104,000 that would have been		6		the RFI responses that we've
	collected in that example over the five year		7		n not sure of the number. If you
-	period, does that not arise because of the		8		o the number - 70.
	fact that the ELG's assumed ability to make			. JOHNSON:	
-	precise annual expectations of retirement, and			Q. Number 70.	
	the recovery of those amounts over the assum			R. WIEDMAYER:	· · · · · · · · · · · ·
-	precise one year increments, turned out to be				he retirements didn't occur,
	not accurate?		13	•	ur; it's just the accounting
	IEDMAYER:		14		y reflect. My understanding in
	In your hypothetical example, I'll accept		15		ith the company is that they're
-	that.		16		st that in the 2013.
17 MR. JO				R. POUS:	
	And I guess what we could do is turn to a rea			Q. 7 or 70?	
	life account that Newfoundland Power has, a			R. JOHNSON:	
	if I could direct you to Appendix B of your			Q. 70.	
	rebuttal at page 15 of 27, and I'm focusing			R. WIEDMAYER:	there you as an description 1 - 11
	specifically on Figure 7 which gives the				h, there you go, underground cable
	accounts numbers mentioned there for		23	• •	r. So for those years where we
	underground cables and switches, and show		24		ments was not reasonable to
25 8	annual retirements over the period 1969 to	2	25	expect underg	ground cable not to be retired.

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	Page 105		Page 107
1 MR. JOHNSON:		1	informed judgment to come up with a survivor
2 Q. So these retirements for underground	cable,	2	curve estimate for underground cables.
3 they're identified by meters, but not do	ollar	3 MR. JO	DHNSON:
4 amounts, but your graph, Figure 7, pag	ge 15 of	4 Q.	So the information that you had at your
5 your Appendix B in your rebuttal, repo	orts them	5	disposal when you did your life curve
6 by dollar amount?		6	analysis, etc, for these two accounts was
7 MR. WIEDMAYER:		7	based upon the retirement activity as set out
8 A. Yes.		8	in your Figure 7 of your rebuttal?
9 MR. JOHNSON:		9 MR. W	TEDMAYER:
10 Q. I wonder could we get -	10	0 A.	Yes.
11 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	1 (12:15	5 p.m.)
12 A. Well, there's attachment A -	1	2 MR. JO	DHNSON:
13 MR. JOHNSON:	1	3 Q.	But you're saying that that is not the correct
14 Q. Okay. Attachment A, that doesn't sta	te the 1		information?
15 retirements, that just states the investm	ent, 1	5 MR. W	TEDMAYER:
16 I understand.		6 A.	Yes.
17 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	7 MR. JO	DHNSON:
18 A. Yes, yes, that's the investment by typ	e and 1	8 Q.	So the rebuttal that you've put forward in
19 year.	1		relation to your discussion about Figure 7
20 MR. JOHNSON:	2		would not be correct, we should not regard it?
21 Q. And dollar amount. Where do the - the	ere's no 2		TEDMAYER:
retirement dollars listed, would that		2 A.	It represents what has occurred and what I'm
23 right, in CA-NP-70?	2		trying to say is that from 1999 forward where
24 MR. WIEDMAYER:	24		there has been little or no retirements is not
25 A. I believe there is an RFI response. I'm			realistic. It's what has been recorded in the
^	Page 106		Page 108
1 recollecting the number. Perhaps there	isn't,	1	accounting database, and what I studied,
2 but the company has informed me that	they have	2	however; what has actually occurred is that
3 made the retirements - this RFI response	e, CA-	3	there has been retirements for underground
4 NP-070 indicates the meters of underg	round	4	cable. It just was not recorded properly.
5 cable retired for the years that the dollar	ars	5 MR. JO	DHNSON:
6 that are missing from the fixed ass	set	6 Q.	Do you now have the knowledge as to what the
7 database. The company should have	made the	7	actual retirement should be in terms of dollar
8 retirements.		8	exposures for this account?
9 MR. JOHNSON:		9 MR. W	TEDMAYER:
10 Q. But your study in relation to undergr	round 1	0 A.	I do not. The company is working on that.
11 cables and switches, I guess when you	did your 1	1 MR. JO	DHNSON:
12 rebuttal testimony, you set out what	your 1	2 Q.	So have you been made aware of any further
13 knowledge was of what the retiremen			inaccuracies in the company's books that would
14 and, I guess, the question I would hav			fall under a category such as the one we've
15 your recommendation to the Board in			been discussing, or any other category
16 the underground cables and switches, a			subsequent to your doing your depreciation
17 360.20 and 367.20, is that reflective of	f the		report?
18 appropriate data or what you thought w	was the 1	8 MR. W	TEDMAYER:
19 retirement situation?	1	9 A.	That's the only one that comes to mind, Mr.
20 MR. WIEDMAYER:	20	20	Johnson.
21 A. The historical data that I had to base	the 2	1 MR. JO	DHNSON:
22 estimate on for that particular account	t was 2	2 Q.	I wonder if you could undertake to file a
23 relatively inconclusive. If you tried to	fit 2	3	revised Figure 7 outlining what you now
the company's datapoints, they - I would be a second secon	uld say 24	.4	believe to be the true retirement picture for
it didn't have enough to fit, so we us	ised 2	.5	underground cables and switches?

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	Pa	ge 109		Page 111
1 N	IR. WIEDMAYER:	1		versus actual retirements that transpired for
2	A. Yes, we'll undertake that.	2		any account that Newfoundland Power has on its
3 N	IR. JOHNSON:	3		books? Would that be a fair statement?
4	Q. Can we agree that whilst the retirement	4	MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
5	activity as put forward in Figure 7 is not	5	А.	Yeah, we've modelled - when asked, we've tried
6	accurate, that to your knowledge the	6		to model equal life group procedure, and in
7	retirement activity for this account would no	ot 7		doing so, we've used forecasted data.
8	in any way mirror what retirement activity a	is 8	MR. J	OHNSON:
9	would be predicted under the ELG would be	? 9	Q.	Okay, but we - I guess to my point, we have no
10 N	/R. WIEDMAYER:	10		example to look to in your evidence as to
11	A. No.	11		whether what ELG predicted by way of
12 N	AR. JOHNSON:	12		retirement predictions actually stacked up to
13	Q. Pardon me?	13		the reality in any one of the dozens of
14 N	IR. WIEDMAYER:	14		accounts that Newfoundland Power has, and has
15	A. Are you asking a hypothetical question?			recorded retirement activity in, right?
16	mean, the survivor curve that we've estimat			VIEDMAYER:
17	is the - does describe the survivor	17		No, we've provided RFI responses that we have
18	characteristics that I would expect to occur			provided you with the same data that I had to
19	for this account.	19		use, that indicates the age at which property
	IR. JOHNSON:	20		is retired. So if you had the same data that
21	Q. But you don't know whether it mirrors th			I used in performing the life analysis - so if
22	actual retirement activity, the - on an annual			you wanted to make a comparison of how it
23	vintage basis, would that be right?	23		stacked up, you had all the data necessary to
	IR. WIEDMAYER:	24		do that because the company's data provides
25	A. What's shown here on Figure 7 are the dolla			the age at which the property is retired. So
		lge 110		Page 112
1	retired each year. It does not show the	1		if you wanted to make the comparison for each
2	dollars that are retired by vintage for each	2		equal life group, you have the information to
3	year.	3		do so.
	IR. JOHNSON:			OHNSON:
5	Q. Okay.	5		I guess you can provide us no further
	IR. WIEDMAYER:	6		assistance or guidance as to whether the ELG
7	A. So it's different than the other example that	7		predicted retirement patterns compared to the Newfoundland Power's actual retirements as
8	we had for poles.	8		
	IR. JOHNSON:	-		shown on its books. Would that be right? VIEDMAYER:
10 11	Q. Do you believe that this sort of pattern as set out here in Figure 7 could be indicative			No, that would not be right.
11	of any vintage investment in terms of the	11		RMAN:
12	retirement -	12		You're saying you got actuals, I mean, that
	IR. WIEDMAYER:	13		you -
14 1	A. Yes.			VIEDMAYER:
	IR. JOHNSON:	15		Yeah, the whole - yeah, I mean, this whole
17	Q. Mr. Wiedmayer, we thought we were dealing wi			report has the age at which property is
18	a real life example in Figure 7 of actual	18		retired.
19	retirements on one of Newfoundland Power's			OHNSON:
20	accounts in your testimony, but I guess we're	20		But just to clarify, you have actuals, but
	not because it's not based on the accurate	20		that's not a comparison of how ELG predicted
21				
21 22	information. Do you acknowledge that your	22		retirements versus what the company's books
	information. Do you acknowledge that your rebuttal evidence does not provide a single	22 23		retirements versus what the company's books and accounts actual reflect as actual
22				

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	Page 113	Page 115
1 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	1 model than the one that Mr. Henderson has
2 A. We didn't do that comparison because	it's not 2	2 provided to you where he includes the impact
3 necessary to do the study. The informat	tion is 3	of taxes. Mine was more just focused on
4 available to do that. If you would want	to do 4	4 depreciation and the reduction in rate base
5 that comparison, that is available and	has 5	5 and when I was considering the term "short
6 been provided.	6	6 lived" we have done similar calculations in
7 MR. JOHNSON:	7	7 the past when the rate of return was higher
8 Q. Mr. Wiedmayer, you indicated that	or in 8	8 and if the rate of return is higher, the
9 fact, Mr. Ludlow indicated, as I recall i	in his 9	9 crossover period happens more rapidly.
10 opening statement to the Board when	n this 10	0 MR. JOHNSON:
11 hearing got underway, that by switchin	g to ALG 11	1 Q. Right. So you would not regard, I take it
12 you can get a short term reduction tod	-	
13 reducing depreciation expense, but it co		
14 the price of higher rates tomorrow and		4 MR. WIEDMAYER:
15 the future and the short term reduction		5 A. 11 to 15 years well, first of all, short
16 used, and Mr. Wiedmayer, you similarl		-
17 at page 11 of your rebuttal evidence, 1	•	•
18 30, you state that up towards the top		-
19 page 11 of 30, you say "further, whil	-	
20 change in this proceeding to ALG depre		
21 rates would provide a short term reduct		C
rates, the impact would be short lived		
23 customers would pay higher rates going		3 MR. JOHNSON:
24 once the short term effect is exhausted.	-	
25 you've indicated as well in your rebutta		5 MR. WIEDMAYER:
	Page 114	Page 116
1 "Mr. Pous' proposal to use ALG can onl	e	
2 in a narrow short term benefit to custor	•	
3 But you don't quantify anywhere in		3 MR. JOHNSON:
4 evidence, either on direct or certainly i		
5 particularly on rebuttal, what you a		
6 quantifying to be a narrow and short		
 quality ing to be a narrow and short span. You don't do that in your evide 		
8 right?		8 MR. WIEDMAYER:
9 MR. WIEDMAYER:	9	
10 A. That's correct. I believe Mr. Ludlow		
11 addressed it.	11	
12 MR. JOHNSON:	11	
13 Q. And were you meaning to indicate by		-
14 time span two, three, four years? What		
15 you have in mind by short?		5 MR. JOHNSON:
16 MR. WIEDMAYER:	16	
17 A. Well, I was aware of the 11 to 15-y		
18 crossover now, when I was consideri	·	•
19 lived, I was not Mr. Lorne Henders	-	-
20 prepared a schedule that detailed when		0 (12:30 p.m.)
21 crossover would take effect and that cro		1 MR. WIEDMAYER:
22 period varies based upon some assump		
regarding the rate of return that's used.	·	3 MR. JOHNSON:
there are some assumptions. When I		
25 short lived, it was based on a more sim		
	<u>r-15410</u>	

Page 117 Page 117 1 less than the assumed 10.4 percent f1 less than the assumed 10.4 percent f1 2 would elongate the period of 11 to 15 to assomething longer? 4 MR. WIEDMAYER: 3 A. Yes. 1 can confirm that. 5 A. Well, Uhink that's what the 15yes, the 6 MR. WIEDMAYER: 7 A. Yes. G. So you think the 15 falls out of something 9 O'Wart I understand would be correct? 6 M. WIEDMAYER: 7 A. Yes. 8 10 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. Trim 1 not certain as to all the assumptions of the 7 11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. Trim 1 not certain as to all the assumptions of the 10 the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for 12 O I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 16 MR. JOINSON: 12 13 B. JOINSON: 10 WR. WIEDMAYER: 14 MR. JOINSON: 12 Jake JOINSON: 12 Mark JOINSON: 12 Mark JOINSON: 14 MR. JOINSON: 12 <td< th=""><th>January 23, 2</th><th>.013 Mult</th><th>i-Pa</th><th>age</th><th>NL Power Inc. 2013 GRA</th></td<>	January 23, 2	.013 Mult	i-Pa	age	NL Power Inc. 2013 GRA
2 would elongate the period of 11 to 15 to 3 something longer? 2 3R. WiLDMAYER: 3 A Well, 1 think that's what the 15 – yes, the 6 15, the upper bound that range is – yes. 3 A Yes, 1 can confirm that. 7 MR_JOHNSON: 3 Q. What 1 understand would be correct? 7 MR_JOHNSON: 3 Q. What 1 understand would be correct? 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 10 MR. WILDMAYER: 7 A Yes. 11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm 12 model. 10 the something less than that, 13 model. 14 MR_JOHNSON: 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 10 the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for 11 return on equity but hat the 11 to 15 percent was 16 premised on the difference between the assumed 17 growth rate in net plant. from two percent to 19 percent. In other words, wit two 19 percent growth in net plant, it would be 11 10 years. 14 MR. JOHNSON: 21 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 24 two assumptions. 17 Q. Okay. Td like to turn to the lives issue, 18 MR. HOHNSON: 25 MR.JOHNSON: Page 118 1 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 21 do the introduction to the rebutal, that 3 accounts and subaccounts, that regared 17 you start 3 accounts and subaccounts, the statistical 4 adoption of the ALG procedure would reduce 7 revenue requirement increases. 1 MR. JOHNSON: 2 Q. Yes, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 an increase in revonue requirement increases. 2 Q. Yes, it is. Okay, and that's p		Page 117			Page 119
3 something longer? 3 A. Yes, I can confirm that. 4 MR, WIEDMAYER: 5 A. Well, I think that's what the 15 – yes, the 5 Q. What I understand would be correct? 6 15, the upper bound of that range is – yes. 6 Q. Noy out think the 15 falls out of something 9 Q. So you think the 15 falls out of something 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 10 MR, WIEDMAYER: 15 Q. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 16 fm correasin as to all the assumptions of the 13 a MR, JOHNSON: 13 a MR, WIEDMAYER: 14 MR, JOHNSON: 14 MR, WIEDMAYER: 15 Q. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 16 fm or percent. In other words, with two 16 percent growth in net plant, it would be 17 Q. Okay. I d like to turn to the lives issue, 14 MR, JOHNSON: 15 2. MR. HAWAYER: 15 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 15 MR. JOHNSON: 14 A. Oky, my understanding it had nothing to do with 14 MR. JOHNSON: 15 Q. No, my understa	1 less th	an the assumed 10.4 percent that it	1		percent?
4 MR. WIEDMAYDE: 5 A. Well, 1 think tha's what the 15 – yes, the 5 G. What Junderstand would be correct? 5 A. Well, 1 think tha's what the 15 – yes, the 6 MR. WIEDMAYER: 7 MR_JOHNSON: 7 A. Yes. 8 Q. So you think the 15 falls out of something 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 10 MR.WIEDMAYER: 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm 10 the something higher? 14 MR_JOHNSON: 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 15 Q. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 16 four percent. In other words, with two 16 four percent. In other words, with two 16 MR_JOHNSON: 17 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 16 MR.WIEDMAYER: 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 12 of the introduction to the robutul, that 25 MR_JOHNSON: 22 MR_WIEDMAYER: 12 of the introduction to the robutul, that 3 accounts that are part of your depreciation 3 a. There were two models calculated, yes, under 2 or Yes, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 dark of the dange in return on equiry. Maybe I could 2 or Yes, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 dare chance to look at in the corresover to 2 or Yes	2 would	elongate the period of 11 to 15 to	2	MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
5 A. Well, I think that's what the 15 yes, the 5 Q. What I understand would be correct? 6 15, the upper bound of that range is yes. 6 MR. WHEMAYER: 8 Q. So you think the 15 falls out of something 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 10 MR. WHEMAYER: 10 the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for 11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm 11 the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for 12 N. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm 11 the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for 13 model. 11 the subget would feet to increase the 11 to 15 to 13 model. 13 the Would thet to furces to the 11 to 15 to 14 MR. JOHNSON: 14 MR. WHEMAYER: 15 O. There were two models calculated, yes, under 15 Mr. Wiedmayer. As you outline in your direct, 14 14 two assumptions. 24 Q. Is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 25 MR. JOHNSON: 20 Ves, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 a There were two models calculated, yes, with 20 Ves, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you	3 somet	hing longer?	3	A.	Yes, I can confirm that.
6 MR. WIEDMAYER: 7 MR. JOHNSON: 6 8 Q. Soy ou think the 15 falls out of something 9 Lower than 10.4 being assumed? 10 MR. WIEDMAYER: 11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm 12 model. 14 MR. UDMNSON: 15 Q. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 16 premised on the difference between the assumed? 17 Q. Okay. And so then to approve 10.4 percent for 18 MR. UDMNSON: 19 percent, in other words, with two 19 percent growth in the plant, it would be 11 20 years, but at four percent growth it would be 11 21 study and maybe in that regard if 1 could 22 MR. HOMAYER: 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 24 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 25 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 24 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 3 asked 'regarding the statements on page 11 of 5 1 S. CANPAGE THANE 24 Q. Is that of the dep	4 MR. WIEDMA	AYER:	4	MR. J	OHNSON:
 7 ME. JOHNSON: 8 O. So you think the 15 falls out of something is the samptions of the introduction to the return on equity MR. PICHAYER: 10 MR. WIEDMAYER: 11 A. You' d have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm in ort certain as to all the assumptions of the introduction be difference between the assumptions of the introduction to the return or equity is MR. JOHNSON: 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for intro on equity is MR. JOHNSON: 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for introduction on equity is MR. JOHNSON: 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for introduction on equity is MR. JOHNSON: 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for introduction to the robust percent growth in twold be 11 to 15 percent was sumptions. 9 Q. Okay. Td like to turn to the lives issue. 10 MR. JOHNSON: 11 MR. JOHNSON: 12 O. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with the change in return on equity MAPbe I could 2 bring you to II page 24 and 25. 23 MR. HAYES: 24 MR. VIEDMAYER: 15 R. JOHNSON: 16 MR. JOHNSON: 17 O. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with a saked 'regarding the statements on page 11 of 12 of the introduction to the robust on the accounts and subaccounts, the statistical analysis resulted in good to excellent indications of complete survivor patterns. 16 Greenally, the information external to the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon in the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon in the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon in the accounts the statement is a percend, the information external to the accounts the active and subaction, transmission and distribution and can you confirm for us, hat a that the indice assumptio	5 A. Well,	I think that's what the 15 yes, the	5	Q.	What I understand would be correct?
8 Q. So you think the 15 falls out of something 9 N.R. JOHNSON: 9 Lower than 10.4 being assumed? 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 10 M.R. WIEDMAYER: 9 Q. Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm 10 the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for 11 an otcl. 11 that would tend to increase the 11 to 15 to 13 something higher? 14 MR. VIEDMAYER: 15 Q. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 16 MR. WIEDMAYER: 16 four percent. In other words, with two 19 19 percent growth in tet plant, it would be 11 19 20 NR. JOHNSON: 11 MR. JOHNSON: 21 study and maybe in that regard if your depreciation 21 study and maybe in that regard if 2 could 22 MR. HAVES: 2 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 24 Q. Is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 25 Johnson? Page 120 3 understanding it had noting to do with 4 this statemet	6 15, the	e upper bound of that range is yes.	6	MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
9 Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if 10 MR.WIEDMAYER: 9 O. Kay. And so then to get back to my point, if 11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for 11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for 12 model. that would lend to increase the 11 to 15 to 13 something higher? that would lend to increase the 11 to 15 to 14 MR.UNINSON: 14 MR.WIEDMAYER: 15 Q. Okay. And so then toget back to my point, if 10 model. 15 A Yes. 16 MR.UNINSON: 16 MR.UNINSON: 16 10 years, but at four percent growth in twould be 1 19 Mr. Pous has commented on several of the could 20 20 years? 21 study and maybe in that regard if 1 could 22 bring you to tip age 24 and 25. 23 21 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 14 MR.JOHNSON: 20 14 MR.JOHNSON: 22 O the introduction to the rebuttal, that 6 accounts and subaccounts, the statastical <	7 MR. JOHNSO	N:	7	A.	Yes.
10 MR. WIEDMAYER: 10 the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for 11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. T'm return on equity but something less than that, 12 motectarian as to all the assumptions of the in model. 13 model. in three trains to all the assumptions of the 14 MR. JOHNSON: in the present. In other words, with two 16 four percent in net plant, it would be 11 years, but at four percent growth it would be 11 oyears, but at four percent growth it would be in the transmission and its would we four are part of your depreciation 21 fs years? is A. There were two models calculated, yes, under is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 25 MR. JOHNSON: 20 Is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 25 MR. JOHNSON: 20 Is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 26 mere were two models calculated, yes, under in the change in return on equity. Maybe I could in good to page 24 and 25. 20 No, my understanding it had nothing to do with in the change in return on equity. Maybe I could in R. JOHNSON: 11 0. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with in depresent in creases. in depresent in creases in revenue requirement increases. 12 0. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with in acounts das babaccounts, the statistical	8 Q. So yo	u think the 15 falls out of something	8	MR. J	OHNSON:
11 A. You'd have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm not certain as to all the assumptions of the model. 11 return on equity but something less than that, 12 12 model. 11 return on equity but something less than that, 12 14 MR. JOHNSON: 14 MR. WIEDMAYER: 15 0. 15 0. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 15 N. Yes. 16 prenised on the difference between the assumed 15 N. Yes. 17 growth rate in net plant, it would be 11 19 Mr. Pous has commented on several of the 20 years, but at four percent growth it would be 21 15 N. There were two models calculated, yes, under 24 MK. WEDMAYER: 22 Diring you to 11 page 24 and 25. 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 23 MR. HAYES: 24 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 2 4 Q. Is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 25 MK.JOHNSON: 20 Q. Ses, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 3 get you to turn up CA-NP-62. This question 4 asked "regarding the statements on page 11 of 5 3 get you to turu up CA-NP-62. This question 4 by indicatin	9 lower	than 10.4 being assumed?	9	Q.	Okay. And so then to get back to my point, if
12 not certain as to all the assumptions of the model. 12 that would lend to increase the 11 to 15 to something higher? 14 MR. JOHNSON: 14 MR. WIEDMAYER: 15 Q. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was premised on the difference between the assumed for percent. In other words, with two percent growth in net plant from two percent to percent growth in net plant, it would be 11 years, but at four percent growth it would be 11 16 O. Kay. I'd like to turn to the lives issue, mr. Wiedmayer. As you outline in your direct, percent growth in words, with two percent growth in the plant from two percent to percent growth in the plant from two percent to percent growth in the plant from two percent to mr. Pous has commented on several of the accounts that are part of your depreciation study and maybe in that regard if I could the change in return on equity. Maybe I could get you to turn up CANP 620. This question asked "regarding the statements on page 11 of the accounts and subaccounst, the statistical a adoption of the ALG procedure would result get ord that over time the change would result get poried, that over time the change would result get ord at noverall revenue requirements based on the framiliar with this reply? 1 MR. JOHNSON: 17 Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've the accounts listed below. That maybe in that regard in the transmission and the rate base requested in the current filing the may be in the rate base requested in the urrent filing the may be this reply? 1 MR. JOHNSON: 16 MR. MIEDMAYER: 1 1 2 A. The sou this the accounts listed below. The adding	10 MR. WIEDMA	AYER:	10		the Board were not to approve 10.4 percent for
13 model. 13 something higher? 14 ME, JOHNSON: 14 ME, WIEDMAYER: 15 0. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 16 MR, WIEDMAYER: 16 percent prowth in net plant, it would be 11 0. Okay. Td like to turn to the lives issue, 17 percent growth in net plant, it would be 11 0. Okay. Td like to turn to the lives issue, 17 percent growth in net plant, it would be 11 0. Okay. Td like to turn to the lives issue, 10 years, but at four percent to models calculated, yes, under 14 21 MR.WIEDMAYER: 21 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 22 24 two assumptions. 23 25 JOHNSON: 24 Q. Is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 25 Johnson? 23 NR. HAYES: 14 daption of the ALG procedure would reduce 1 10 O fue introduction to the rebuttal, that 16 adoption of the ALG procedure would result 9 statistical 6 analysis resulted in good to excellent 11 change from ELG to ALG ountil the crossover 11 from the indicated survivor cur	11 A. You'd	have to ask Mr. Henderson on that. I'm	11		return on equity but something less than that,
14 MR. JOHNSON: 14 MR. WIEDMAYER: 15 Q. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 14 MR. WIEDMAYER: 16 premised on the difference between the assumed 15 A. Yes. 17 growth rate in net plant, from two percent to 18 MR. VIEDMAYER: 18 percent growth in et plant, it would be 11 19 wers, but at four percent growth it would be 11 years, but at four percent growth it would be 19 Mr. Pous has commented on several of the 21 study and maybe in that regard if I could 22 bring you to IT page 24 and 25. 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 24 wwassumptions. 24 two assumptions. 24 Q. Is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 25 MR. JOHNSON: 25 JR. HAYES: 24 ad 25 of the introduction to the rebuttal, that 10 werall revenue requirements on page 11 of 3 adoption of the ALG procedure would reduce 1 MR. JOHNSON: 17 revenue requirements ore a transitional 1 MR. JOHNSON: 18 period, that over time the change would result 1 morease in revenue requirement increases. 10 Please provide the number of years between the 1 morease in revenue requirement increases. 10 Please provide the number of years between the 13 the rate base requested in the current filing 14 with he ALG rates held constant." Are you 14 distributi	12 not ce	rtain as to all the assumptions of the	12		that would tend to increase the 11 to 15 to
15 Q. I thought that the 11 to 15 percent was 15 A. Yes. 16 mc premised on the difference between the assumed 16 MR. JOHNSON: 17 growth rate in net plant, from two percent to 17 Q. Okay. Td like to turn to the lives issue, 18 four percent. In other words, with two 19 Mr. Wiedmayer. As you outline in your direct, 19 percent growth in net plant, it would be 11 19 Mr. Pous has commented on several of the 20 growth ate in net plant, it would be 11 19 Mc. Pous has commented on several of the 21 two assumptions. 21 study and maybe in that regard if I could 21 MR. WIEDMAYER: 23 Mc. HAYES: 24 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 14 Mc. JOHNSON: 2 Q. Yes, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 could come back to page 24? Okay. You start 4 asked "regarding the statements on page 11 of 14 3 accounts and subaccounts, the statistical 6 adoption of the ALG procedure would result 7 indications of complete survivor patterns. 8 period, that over time the change would result 8 accounts listed below." And then	13 model		13		something higher?
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18 four percent. In other words, with two 18 Mr. Wiedmayer. As you outline in your direct, 19 percent growth in net plant, it would be 11 20 years, but at four percent growth it would be 21 15 years? 21 study and maybe in that regard if I could 22 MR. WIEDMAYER: 22 bring you to II page 24 and 25. 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 24 W assumptions. 25 MR. JOHNSON: 25 Johnson? Page 118 1 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 24 Q. Is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 25 Johnson? Page 120 3 get you to turn up CA-NP-620. This question 20. Yes, it is. OKay, and that's page 25. If you 3 get you to turn up CA-NP-620. This question accounts and subaccounts, the statistical 6 adoption of the ALG procedure would reduce revenue requirements over a transitional saccounts and subaccounts, the statistical 7 revenue requirement increases. 9 statistics led to no significant departure 10 Please provide the number of years between the 11 caccounts under various hadings, like	· ·		17	Q.	Okay. I'd like to turn to the lives issue,
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20 years, but at four percent growth it would be 20 accounts that are part of your depreciation 21 15 years? 2 bring you to IT page 24 and 25. 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 23 MR. HAYES: 24 two assumptions. 23 MR. HAYES: 25 MR.JOHNSON: 25 Johnson? Page 118 1 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 2 get you to turn up CA-NP-620. This question 1 MR.JOHNSON: 2 get you to turn up CA-NP-620. This question 20 Yes, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 accounts and subaccounts, the statistical 6 analysis resulted in good to excellent 6 adoption of the ALG procedure would reduce 6 analysis resulted in good to excellent 7 revenue requirements over a transitional 8 Generally, the information external to the 9 indications of complete survivor patterns. 8 Generally, the information external to the 9 indications of complete survivor patterns. 1 accounts listed below." And then you provide 10 framiliar with the repay? 14 distribution, and can you conf	^		19		
21 15 years? 21 study and maybe in that regard if I could 22 MR, WIEDMAYER: 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 22 bring you to II page 24 and 25. 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 24 WR. HAYES: 24 two assumptions. 25 JMR. HAYES: 25 MR. JOHNSON: 20 Yes, its. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 get you to turn up CA-NP-620. This question 4 could come back to page 24? Okay. You start 4 asked "regarding the statements on page 11 of 5 1 MR. JOHNSON: 2 Q. Yes, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 get you to turn up CA-NP-620. This question account sand subaccounts, the statistical 6 analysis resulted in good to excellent 6 adoption of the ALG procedure would result 9 in overall revenue requirements norses to revenue requirements norses or the 1 accounts and subaccounts, the statistical 10 please provide the number of years between the 10 from the indicated survivor curves for the 11 accounts lated below." And then you provide 12 the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon 13 the rate base requ	-		20		accounts that are part of your depreciation
22 MR. WIEDMAYER: 22 bring you to II page 24 and 25. 23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under 24 two assumptions. 24 two assumptions. 24 Q. Is that of the depreciation study, Mr. 25 MR. JOHNSON: 25 Johnson? 1 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 2 Q. Yes, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 get you to turn up CA-NP-620. This question 3 could come back to page 24? Okay. You start 4 asked "regarding the statements on page 11 of 5 10 5 12 of the introduction to the rebuttal, that 6 adoption of the ALG procedure would result 6 adoption of the ALG procedure would result 7 indications of complete survivor patterns. 8 period, that over time the change would result 8 Generally, the information external to the 9 in overall revenue requirement increases. 9 statistics led to no significant departure 10 Please provide the number of years between the 11 accounts under various headings, like 13 the rate base requested in the current filing 13 hydro production, substation, transmission and 14		~ •	21		- · -
23 A. There were two models calculated, yes, under two assumptions. 23 MR. HAYES: 24 two assumptions. 23 MR. HAYES: 25 MR. JOHNSON: Page 118 Page 120 1 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 1 MR. JOHNSON: Page 120 1 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 1 MR. JOHNSON: Q. Yes, it is. Okay, and that's page 25. If you 3 get you to turn up CA-NP-620. This question 4 by indicating that "for most of the mass plant 5 12 of the introduction to the rebuttal, that 6 adoption of the ALG procedure would reduce 7 revenue requirements over a transitional 8 Generally, the information external to the 9 in overall revenue requirement increases. 9 statistics led to no significant departure 10 from the indicated survivor curves for the 11 11 change from ELG to ALG until the crossover to 12 the accounts under various headings, like 13 the rate base requested in the current filing 13 hydro production, substation, transmission and 14 with the ALG rates held constant." Are you 15 the account	-		22		
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25 MR. JOHNSON: 25 Johnson? Page 118 Page 120 1 Q. No, my understanding it had nothing to do with 1 MR. JOHNSON: Page 120 3 get you to turn up CA-NP-620. This question 1 MR. JOHNSON: Culd come back to page 24? Okay. You start 4 asked "regarding the statements on page 11 of 5 accounts and subaccounts, the statistical 6 adoption of the ALG procedure would reduce 6 analysis resulted in good to excellent 7 revenue requirements over a transitional 7 indications of complete survivor patterns. 8 period, that over time the change would result 9 statistics led to no significant departure 10 Please provide the number of years between the 10 from the indicated survivor curves for the 11 change from ELG to ALG until the crossover to 11 accounts under various headings, like 12 the rate base requested in the current filing 13 hydro production, substation, transmission and 14 with the ALG rates held constant." Are you 16 are within the transmission and distribution 15 familiar with this reply? 15 the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting		-	24	Q.	Is that of the depreciation study, Mr.
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9in overall revenue requirement increases.9statistics led to no significant departure10Please provide the number of years between the10from the indicated survivor curves for the11change from ELG to ALG until the crossover to11accounts listed below." And then you provide12an increase in revenue requirements based on12the accounts under various headings, like13the rate base requested in the current filing13hydro production, substation, transmission and14with the ALG rates held constant." Are you14distribution, and can you confirm for us that15familiar with this reply?15the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon16MR. WIEDMAYER:16are within the transmission and distribution17A. Yes.17section on page 25 that follow that statement18MR. JOHNSON:19MR. WIEDMAYER:20had a chance to look at it, that the20A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.21difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms22Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where23do with a reduced assumption for return on24you statt the narrative of your report again,24equity, but that is dependent on the two net24you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	7 revent	ue requirements over a transitional	7		indications of complete survivor patterns.
10Please provide the number of years between the 1110from the indicated survivor curves for the 1211change from ELG to ALG until the crossover to 12an increase in revenue requirements based on 1310from the indicated survivor curves for the 1112an increase in revenue requirements based on 13the rate base requested in the current filing 14with the ALG rates held constant." Are you 1512the accounts under various headings, like 1214with the ALG rates held constant." Are you 1514distribution, and can you confirm for us that 151515familiar with this reply?16are within the transmission and distribution 1616MR. WIEDMAYER: 1716are within the transmission and distribution 1717A. Yes.17section on page 25 that follow that statement 1818MR. JOHNSON: 2018we just read? Is that right?19Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've 2019MR. WIEDMAYER: 2021difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms 220A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes. 2123do with a reduced assumption for return on 2422Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where 2324equity, but that is dependent on the two net24you stat "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	8 period	l, that over time the change would result	8		Generally, the information external to the
11change from ELG to ALG until the crossover to11accounts listed below." And then you provide12an increase in revenue requirements based on12the accounts under various headings, like13the rate base requested in the current filing13hydro production, substation, transmission and14with the ALG rates held constant." Are you14distribution, and can you confirm for us that15familiar with this reply?15the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon16MR. WIEDMAYER:16are within the transmission and distribution17A. Yes.17section on page 25 that follow that statement18MR. JOHNSON:18we just read? Is that right?19Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've19MR. WIEDMAYER:20had a chance to look at it, that the20A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.21difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms21MR. JOHNSON:22of the crossover period, that has nothing to22Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where23do with a reduced assumption for return on24you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	9 in over	erall revenue requirement increases.	9		statistics led to no significant departure
12an increase in revenue requirements based on12the accounts under various headings, like13the rate base requested in the current filing13hydro production, substation, transmission and14with the ALG rates held constant." Are you14distribution, and can you confirm for us that15familiar with this reply?14distribution, and can you confirm for us that16MR. WIEDMAYER:15the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon16MR. WIEDMAYER:16are within the transmission and distribution17A. Yes.17section on page 25 that follow that statement18MR. JOHNSON:18we just read? Is that right?19Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've19MR. WIEDMAYER:20had a chance to look at it, that the20A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.21difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms22Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where23do with a reduced assumption for return on24you start the narrative of your report again,24equity, but that is dependent on the two net24you start "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	10 Please	e provide the number of years between the	10		from the indicated survivor curves for the
13the rate base requested in the current filing13hydro production, substation, transmission and14with the ALG rates held constant." Are you14distribution, and can you confirm for us that15familiar with this reply?14distribution, and can you confirm for us that16MR. WIEDMAYER:15the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon16MR. WIEDMAYER:16are within the transmission and distribution17A. Yes.16are within the transmission and distribution18MR. JOHNSON:18we just read? Is that right?19Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've19MR. WIEDMAYER:20had a chance to look at it, that the20A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.21difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms21MR. JOHNSON:22of the crossover period, that has nothing to22Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where23do with a reduced assumption for return on24you start the narrative of your report again,24equity, but that is dependent on the two net24you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	11 chang	e from ELG to ALG until the crossover to	11		accounts listed below." And then you provide
14with the ALG rates held constant." Are you14distribution, and can you confirm for us that15familiar with this reply?14distribution, and can you confirm for us that16MR. WIEDMAYER:15the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon17A. Yes.16are within the transmission and distribution17A. Yes.16are within the transmission and distribution18MR. JOHNSON:17section on page 25 that follow that statement19Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've18we just read? Is that right?20had a chance to look at it, that the20A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.21difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms22Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where23do with a reduced assumption for return on24you start the narrative of your report again,24equity, but that is dependent on the two net24you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	12 an inc	rease in revenue requirements based on	12		the accounts under various headings, like
15familiar with this reply?15the accounts that Mr. Pous is commenting upon16MR. WIEDMAYER:16are within the transmission and distribution17A. Yes.16are within the transmission and distribution17A. Yes.16are within the transmission and distribution18MR. JOHNSON:17section on page 25 that follow that statement18MR. JOHNSON:18we just read? Is that right?19Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've19MR. WIEDMAYER:20had a chance to look at it, that the20A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.21difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms20A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.22of the crossover period, that has nothing to22Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where23do with a reduced assumption for return on24you start the narrative of your report again,24you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	13 the rat	te base requested in the current filing	13		hydro production, substation, transmission and
16 MR. WIEDMAYER:16are within the transmission and distribution17A. Yes.16are within the transmission and distribution17A. Yes.16are within the transmission and distribution18MR. JOHNSON:17section on page 25 that follow that statement18MR. JOHNSON:18we just read? Is that right?19Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've19MR. WIEDMAYER:20had a chance to look at it, that the20A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.21difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms20A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.22of the crossover period, that has nothing to22Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where23do with a reduced assumption for return on24you start the narrative of your report again,24you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	14 with t	he ALG rates held constant." Are you	14		distribution, and can you confirm for us that
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18 MR. JOHNSON:18 we just read? Is that right?19 Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've18 we just read? Is that right?20 had a chance to look at it, that the19 MR. WIEDMAYER:21 difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms20 A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes.22 of the crossover period, that has nothing to21 MR. JOHNSON:23 do with a reduced assumption for return on22 Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where24 equity, but that is dependent on the two net24 you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	16 MR. WIEDMA	AYER:	16		are within the transmission and distribution
19Q. Okay. And can you confirm for us, once you've had a chance to look at it, that the difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms of the crossover period, that has nothing to do with a reduced assumption for return on equity, but that is dependent on the two net19 MR. WIEDMAYER: 20 A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes. 21 MR. JOHNSON: 22 Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where 23 you start the narrative of your report again, you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	17 A. Yes.		17		section on page 25 that follow that statement
 had a chance to look at it, that the difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms of the crossover period, that has nothing to do with a reduced assumption for return on equity, but that is dependent on the two net 20 A. Yes, I can confirm that, yes. 21 MR. JOHNSON: 22 Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where 23 you start the narrative of your report again, 24 you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole 	18 MR. JOHNSO	N:			•
21difference between 11 and 15 years, in terms21 MR. JOHNSON:22of the crossover period, that has nothing to22Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where23do with a reduced assumption for return on24you start the narrative of your report again,24equity, but that is dependent on the two net24you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	19 Q. Okay.	And can you confirm for us, once you've	19	MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
22of the crossover period, that has nothing to do with a reduced assumption for return on equity, but that is dependent on the two net22Q. Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where you start the narrative of your report again, you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	20 had a	chance to look at it, that the	20	А.	Yes, I can confirm that, yes.
23do with a reduced assumption for return on equity, but that is dependent on the two net23you start the narrative of your report again, you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	21 differe	ence between 11 and 15 years, in terms	21	MR. J	OHNSON:
equity, but that is dependent on the two net 24 you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole	22 of the	crossover period, that has nothing to	22	Q.	Okay. And at the bottom of page II-25 where
	23 do wit	th a reduced assumption for return on	23		you start the narrative of your report again,
25 plant growth scenarios of two percent and four 25 fixtures are used to illustrate the manner in	24 equity	, but that is dependent on the two net	24		you state "accounts 355.1 poles and 355.2 pole
	25 plant	growth scenarios of two percent and four	25		fixtures are used to illustrate the manner in

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		Page 121		Page 12
1	which the study was conducted for the gro	ũ l	1	for the accounts listed below."
2	accounts in the preceding list. These	-	2 M	MR. WIEDMAYER:
3	depreciable groups were combined for		3	A. Right.
4	analysis purposes." And is there any oth			MR. JOHNSON:
5	narrative explanation in your report file		5	Q. And that's a true statement, I take it?
6	with the Board to explain how you arrive		6 M	MR. WIEDMAYER:
7	the service lives for the accounts that Mr		7	A. That's a true statement, yes, but I did
8	Pous has questioned in this proceeding?		8	consider, as I've outlined earlier today,
9 M	R. WIEDMAYER:	9	9	several other factors that I considered.
10	A. There are numerous RFI responses.	10	0 M	MR. JOHNSON:
11 M	R. JOHNSON:	1	1	Q. But those not to interrupt you.
12	Q. Okay. But not in the report itself obvious	sly. 12	2 M	MR. WIEDMAYER:
13	I take it you'll agree?	1.	3	A. Yes, okay, thank you. There is a statistical
14 M	R. WIEDMAYER:	14	4	basis to the estimates is what I'm trying to
15	A. Yes.	1.	5	describe here. That I just didn't come up
16 M	R. JOHNSON:	10	6	with it without relying on the history of the
17	Q. Okay. Now we've already read your stat	tement 1'	7	company's accounting data. That the age at
18	on page II-24 where you indicated that "fe	or 18	8	which their property has been retired is
19	most of the mass plant accounts and	d 19	9	reflected in my service life estimates but I
20	subaccounts, the statistical analysis result	ed 20	0	also have confirmed with the engineering group
21	in good to excellent indications of compl	lete 2	1	is it reasonable to use history to make a
22	survivor patterns" and you went on to say		2	forecast in the future.
23	"information external to the statistics led	to 23	3 M	MR. JOHNSON:
24	no significant departure from the estimate		4	Q. But you do not resile from your statement in
25	survivor from the indicated survivor cu	rves 2	5	your report that information "generally
		Page 122		Page 12-
1	for the accounts listed below." So would	l it	1	information external to the statistics led to
2	be fair to say that the real driver for your	•	2	no significant departure from the indicated
3	life curve proposals for the accounts in iss	sue 2	3	survivor curves." You don't resile from that
4	in this case is your interpretation of the	4	4	statement, do you?
5	actuarial analysis?	1	5 M	MR. WIEDMAYER:
6 M	R. WIEDMAYER:		6	A. No.
7	A. Can you repeat the question?	,	7 M	MR. JOHNSON:
8 M	R. JOHNSON:		8	Q. And -
9	Q. Would it be fair to say that the real driver		9 M	MR. WIEDMAYER:
10	for your life curve proposals for the accou		0	A. Well, yeah, I mean, that's true. Now that I
11	that are in issue in this proceeding is you	r 1	1	know well, underground conductors, I would
12	interpretation of the actuarial analysis?	12		not include on this list.
	R. WIEDMAYER:			MR. JOHNSON:
14	A. No.	14		Q. That would be the only one?
15 M	R. JOHNSON:			MR. WIEDMAYER:
16	Q. That would not be fair?	10		A. Yes.
	R. WIEDMAYER:			MR. JOHNSON:
18	A. Well, when you say "real driver" I would that I've considered other	-		Q. Okay. And you referenced information requests
19	that I've considered other you know, I l			that we have made and I wonder if you could
20	considered several factors.	20		turn up CA-NP-084?
	R. JOHNSON:			MR. HAYES:
22	Q. But your statement would indicate, at pag			Q. Mr. Chairman, the witness would like a break
23	24, that "generally the information extern			for a couple of minutes.
24	to the statistics led to no significant			MR. JOHNSON:
25	departure from the indicated survivor cur	rves 25	3	Q. Sure.

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1 M	R. HAYES:	1	to go further, yeah. A bit further still.
2	Q. If that's all right?	2	There you go. Thank you. At the bottom here,
3 CH	HAIRMAN:	3	there's a discussion of accounts which include
4	Q. Oh, absolutely.	4	the 365.1 overhead services account and the
5 M	R. WIEDMAYER:	5	discussion continues on from 15 over to the
6	A. Thank you.	6	top of page 16 and I take it that's the
7	(BREAK - 12:43 p.m.)	7	narrative telling us how you arrived at your
8	(RESUME - 12:50 p.m.)	8	recommendations for that account? Would that
9 M	R. JOHNSON:	9	be accurate?
0	Q. Mr. Wiedmayer, we had, just before the break,	10 MI	R. WIEDMAYER:
1	turned up CA-NP-084 and in this question, we	11	A. Yes, that is accurate. We would look at
2	asked that you "provide a detailed narrative	12	historical data to get a statistical basis for
3	for each account identifying what steps were	13	the estimate, as well as speak to the
4	undertaken to arrive at the proposed average	14	engineering and operations group to assess
5	service life and corresponding dispersion	15	whether or not the indications from the
6	curve" and the question said "the response	16	historical analysis are in line with their
7	should identify specifically what information	17	expectations for that particular asset and
8	was relied upon, what life analysis procedure	18	whether or not the future causes of retirement
9	was utilized, including clear identification	19	should be similar to the past causes of
0	of the experience band, placement band and	20	retirement. So -
1	intervals and if the best fitting curve and	21 MI	R. JOHNSON:
2	life combination were not chosen, what other		Q. If I could ask you specifically, you indicate
3	information was specifically relied upon to	23	at the bottom of page 15 that the three
24	make modifications in order to establish the	24	accounts that we're talking about were
25	actual proposed life parameters." And it was	25	combined for life analysis, but you note that
	Page		Page
1	asked, "please provide all work papers,	120	"the majority of the dollars in these accounts
2	assumptions, considerations, material reviewed		is in relation to overhead services." And you
3	and relied upon in sufficient detail to permit		state "the primary causes of retirements for
	replication of the company's proposed average		services are similar to those of conductor and
4 5	service life and dispersion curve combination		
5	÷	5	include damage, ice storms, load growth and
6	by account."	6	reliability reasons." And I take it that what
7	And behind the cover page, there is an attachment which includes the detailed	7	causes these retirements to take place doesn't
8		8	let us know how you arrived at your particular
9	narrative for each account and then there's	9	44-year recommendation for depreciation rates
0	also reference in the answer to Volume 3,	10	on that account, right?
1	which says "you can look to II-19 through II-		R. WIEDMAYER:
2	29 as well" of your report. And I guess my	12	A. No, I would say that that doesn't.
3	question would be did the information that you		R. JOHNSON:
4	provided in Attachment A provide the detailed		Q. Right. And you indicate as well that bands
5	narrative account that would tell us how you	15	in the second paragraph, "bands analyzed for
6	specifically arrived at your proposals by	16	this account include the overall experience,
7	account?	17	as well as the most recent 30, 20 and 10 year
	R. WIEDMAYER:	18	bands. A band with placement since 1967 was
9	A. Generally, yes, that is true.	19	also analyzed. The life indication for the
	R. JOHNSON:	20	overall band are 42 to 47 years. Most recent
21	Q. Okay. And one of the accounts that's in issue	21	bands indicate longer average service lives."
22	in this case is the overhead services account	22	Is there anything there that tells us
23	and if you could turn to page 15 of the	23	specifically how you arrived at your
24	attachment or the Attachment A, and you see		recommendation for overhead service lives?
25	towards the bottom of page 15 page 15, need	1 25	Like versus any other service life, for

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1 instance?	1	Q.	Okay. And up at the top of your graph, under
2 MR. WIEDMAYER:	2		original curve, there's a reference to 1948
3 A. Well, as I explained the process, we ana	alyze 3		2009 experience and 1933 to 2009 placements,
4 the historical data. We look at the pas	st 4		and so you would have, I take it, analyzed
5 causes of retirements. We discuss with			data in the company's records for assets
6 engineers what are those past causes	of 6		placed in service over the period 1933 to
7 retirements. We also ask about the fut	ture 7		2009. Would that be right?
8 causes expected future causes o	of 8		TEDMAYER:
9 retirements. If they're to be similar to th		А.	Yes, that's what that that's what the 1933
10 past, we generally feel comfortable relyi			to 2009 placement band indicates. These are
11 the results of the life analysis based upo	-		the installation years when services were
12 which shows the age at which property l			added during the observation period.
13 retired from a historical perspective.			OHNSON:
14 MR. JOHNSON:	14	Q.	Okay.
15 Q. But there's nothing specifically there to	tell 15		IEDMAYER:
16 us why another average service life wa		б А.	1948 to 2009.
17 appropriate?		MR. JO	DHNSON:
18 MR. WIEDMAYER:	18	0.	Okay. But I think you will agree with me that
19 A. That's correct. I mean, there's an infini			there is in relation to this account, the
20 combination of curves that could be sele			oldest plant that Newfoundland Power actually
survivor curves that could be, so I did i			has as of the date of your study that comes
22 make a comparison of why I didn't se			under the category of overhead services would
23 certain curves.	23		be 1968 onwards. So would that be accurate?
24 MR. JOHNSON:			IEDMAYER:
25 Q. Under your recommendation, you indic			Can you repeat the question, please?
	Page 130		Page 132
1 data indicates longer lives for this accou	•	MR. JO	DHNSON:
2 and then you say "the 44-R2 survivor			In this particular account, the overhead
3 represents a very good fit of the signific			services account, the plant, the oldest plant
4 data points" and did you identify and jus			that Newfoundland Power has remaining on its
5 here what you consider to be the signifi	-		books is from 1968 onward. In that regard,
6 data points?	6		maybe you could turn to C-71. C-71 of your
7 MR. WIEDMAYER:	7		expert report.
8 A. In this response to this RFI, I did not. Bu	ıt 8	KELLY	· ·
9 the significant data points is a term that			In the evidence, Chris.
10 depreciation professionals use and are a			OHNSON:
11 of and would understand the meaning of		Q.	If you scroll up to the top of page C-71? Are
12 phrase.	12		you there now, Mr. Wiedmayer?
13 MR. JOHNSON:			IEDMAYER:
14 Q. You make the comment, at the top of pa	age 16, 14	А.	Yes, I am.
15 that "the bands analyzed for this acco	-		DHNSON:
16 included the overall experience." And in			Okay. Can you confirm for us by looking at
17 regard, could I ask you to turn up page			the 1968 line, we have no years prior to 1968?
18 of your study? And I take it this would			So you can confirm for us, can you, that we
19 the what would be known as the obs			have no plant in service under overhead
20 life table for this account, right, the	20		services that was prior to 1968 vintage?
21 overhead services account?	21		Would that be right?
22 (1:00 p.m.)			TEDMAYER:
23 MR. WIEDMAYER:	23		Yes, as of December 31st, 2010.
24 A. Yes.			DHNSON:
25 MR. JOHNSON:	25	Q.	Okay.

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1 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	bands.
2 A. That would be correct.	2 MR. J	OHNSON:
3 MR. JOHNSON:	3 Q.	Yes, you've provided the life tables, but what
4 Q. Okay. So the life indications, I think th	at 4	was your interpretation of the life tables
5 you indicated that the overall life	5	from '67 to 2009 in terms of the longer life
6 indications for the overall band is from 4	42 to 6	expectancy?
7 47 years. Is that right?	7 MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
8 MR. WIEDMAYER:	8 A.	I don't recall. Subject to check, I could
9 A. Could you repeat the question again, sir		provide that.
10 MR. JOHNSON:		OHNSON:
11 Q. I think you indicated that the overall bar		Maybe you could provide what the longer life
12 experience indicates a life experience -		expectancy would be for the 1967 to 2009 band?
13 life expectancy, to put it that way, from		Okay.
14 overall band of about 42 to 47 years, in t		VIEDMAYER:
		But again, all the data that I had analyzed,
15 range. 16 MR. WIEDMAYER:		that same data is available to the Consumer
	16	
	17	Advocate. I can do the analysis of the more
18 MR. JOHNSON:	18	recent bands, but the same information has
19 Q. Okay. But to be perfectly clear, tha		been provided as an RFI response, and if the
20 includes 35 years of plant additions that		Consumer Advocate would like to make that
21 longer exist on Newfoundland Power's s	-	analysis -
22 MR. WIEDMAYER:		OHNSON:
A. Yes, the vintages that were added betwe	en 1933 23 Q.	But we don't have your interpretation of that
24 and 1967 -	24	band.
25 MR. JOHNSON:	25 MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
	Page 134	Page 136
1 Q. Are all gone.	1 A.	Okay.
2 MR. WIEDMAYER:	2 MR. J	OHNSON:
3 A have all been retired, yes.	3 Q.	Right?
4 MR. JOHNSON:	4 MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
5 Q. Okay. Now I think you also indicated t	that the 5 A.	Is that what you want?
6 more recent bands indicated a longer av	verage 6 MR. J	OHNSON:
7 service life, and by that you mean longe	er than 7 Q.	Pardon me?
8 the 42 to 47 year life expectancy that	you 8 MR. V	VIEDMAYER:
9 determined based on the full 1933 to	2009 9 A.	My interpretation?
10 record? Would that be right?	10 MR. J	OHNSON:
11 MR. WIEDMAYER:	11 Q.	Yes.
12 A. I believe we provided this as an RFI resp	-	VIEDMAYER:
13 as well.	·	Okay. Because that was not the band that I
14 MR. JOHNSON:	14	ended up relying upon in the report and we'd
15 Q. So are you aware of what the longer		run multiple bands for each particular plant
16 expectancy would be for the more recer		account and we'd kind of look at a longer
just from 1967 to 2009? I didn't see it		period of time and then we'd try to look at
18 the answers.		maybe the more recent 30-year, more recent 20-
19 MR. WIEDMAYER:	18	year band, as well as look at maybe
		information from the 60s forward.
20 A. I mean, I'm aware of it, but I had - 21 MR. JOHNSON:	20 21 MB I	OHNSON:
22 Q. It's not in CA-NP-084?		Could I turn you to page 40 of Mr. Pous'
23 MR. WIEDMAYER:	23	report where he shows a graph for the
A. No, it's as a response to another RFI.		distribution overhead services? And you might
25 provided the life tables for all of these	e 25	want to start actually at the bottom of page

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1 39.	1	1 (2. The 1967 to 2009 band -
2 MR. WIEDMAYER:	2	2 MR.	. WIEDMAYER:
3 A. This is direct testimony?	3	3 A	A. Yes.
4 MR. JOHNSON:	4	4 MR.	. JOHNSON:
5 Q. This is direct testimony.	4	5 Ç	2 indicates a higher average service life than
6 MR. WIEDMAYER:	(6	the longer band, 1933 to 2009, right?
7 A. Page 40?		7 MR.	. WIEDMAYER:
8 MR. JOHNSON:	8	8 A	A. I believe it does, yes.
9 Q. 39 and then we'll go to 40. Okay. On the	his 9	9 MR.	. JOHNSON:
10 page, he's discussing his basis for his	10	0 Ç	Q. Right. Can you indicate what the average
11 recommendations for the services overhea	ad and 11	1	service life as indicated by the more recent
12 he indicates that he relies on the results of	f 12	2	data would be on this account? Because I
13 and I'm reading from line 18. He "reli	ies 13	3	think you indicated, when we asked you for
14 on the results of historical actuarial	14	4	material in CA-NP-084, that the more recent
15 analysis. However, unlike Gannett Flem	ing's 15	5	band indicated a higher average service life.
16 presentation in its 2010 study, I base m	ıy 16	6 MR.	. WIEDMAYER:
17 analysis on more current information th	hat 17	7 A	A. Yes.
18 approximately reflects trends in the data	a. 18	8 MR.	. JOHNSON:
19Gannett Fleming's proposal as set forth	at 19	9 Ç	2. Recall that?
20 page A-62 of its study appears to be a go	od 20	0 MR.	. WIEDMAYER:
21 fit of the data, however corresponds to a 1	1933 21	1 A	A. Yes.
to 2009 placement band and a 1948 to 20	009 22	2 MR.	. JOHNSON:
23 experience band. In other words, Ganr	nett 23	3 Ç	Q. Okay. I'll just wanting you to confirm
24 Fleming's presentation depicts retireme	ent 24	4	what the average service life is, indicated by
25 patterns over the past approximately	60 25	5	the more recent band.
	Page 138		Page 140
1 years." And he indicates "turning this tir			. WIEDMAYER:
2 frame, the industry has experienced change	-		A. I mentioned that I would provide that to you.
3 design, installation and materials and th			. JOHNSON:
4 proper analysis dictates review of addition			Q. Okay.
5 and more current placement and experi			WIEDMAYER:
6 bands in order to determine whether there	e are	6 A	A. What my interpretation was, but I also
7 changes in life characteristics."		7	indicated that the data to perform the
8 And then he goes over on the next page		8	analysis has also been provided to the CA,
9 actually show what the 1967 band, I take		9	Consumer Advocate.
10 demonstrates the 1967 to 2009 demons			. JOHNSON:
11 on the survivor curve, if you will, and you			2. And you know, this graph is based upon the
12 note that using the 1967 to 2009 data, you			data that we were provided. Mr. Pous got this
13 it would indicate a life in excess of the			data from in the RFI process, right?
14 average that you found over the 1933 to 2			. WIEDMAYER:
15 period, does it not?	15		A. Exactly right.
16 MR. WIEDMAYER:			. JOHNSON:
17 A. Are you asking if this band indicates a lon	•		2. Okay. But you would at least confirm that the
18 life than -	18		more recent data gives an average service life
19 MR. JOHNSON:	19 to 20		in excess of the 1933 to 2009, okay.
20 Q. A longer average service life than the 42 47 Jt does			WIEDMAYER:
21 47. It does.	21		A. Well, when you say 1933, you're talking about
22 MR. WIEDMAYER:	22		the placement band.
23 A. The '48 to 2009? Are you asking does the			. JOHNSON:
24 recent band -	24		2. Placement band, okay.
25 MR. JOHNSON:	25	э MR.	. WIEDMAYER:

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1 A. Now, you want me to -	1	1	judgment. You called them dramatic, right?
2 MR. JOHNSON:		2	And they would all be dramatic to you, would
3 Q. And then the experience band would b	e s	3	they?
4 different, but the experience band from 194	48 4	4 MR. W	/IEDMAYER:
5 onward -		5 A.	Well, the ones that he agreed with me there
6 MR. WIEDMAYER:		6	would be no changes. The increases that Mr.
7 A. Okay.		7	Pous has prepared?
8 MR. JOHNSON:	8	8 MR. JO	DHNSON:
9 Q would pick up the 1933 material that does	n't 🤤	9 Q.	Yes, that's what I'm getting at.
10 exist any more.			TEDMAYER:
11 MR. WIEDMAYER:	11	1 A.	Yes, the ones that he has seven or so
12 A. Okay. So you want a comparison between	the 12		accounts where he's recommended changes, they
13 1948 to 2009 experience band compared wi			have increased somewhere between 15 and 40
14 '67 to 2009 experience band?	14		percent and I think for one, for a five-year
15 MR. JOHNSON:	15		study that to me seems to be a substantial
16 Q. Yes, that'll be fine. Placement and the	10	6	change absent any substantial evidence to the
17 experience band for 1967 to 2009.	17		contrary, other than the historical data.
18 MR. WIEDMAYER:			DHNSON:
19 A. Okay. So all services that have been added			And in terms of you've indicated that Mr.
20 since '69.	20		Pous' recommendations would have to be
21 MR. JOHNSON:	2		supported by overwhelming evidence, I think is
22 Q. Right. '67.	22		the way you put it in your report, right?
23 MR. WIEDMAYER:			TEDMAYER:
24 A. '67, I'm sorry.	24		When you want to make a change from 40 years
25 MR. JOHNSON:	25		as an average or I'm sorry, from 39 years
		5	
	ige 142	1	Page 144
1 Q. So the range you went to, you indicate that $\frac{1}{2}$		1	to 51 years for services, since we're talking
2 the range on the overall was 42 to 47 and ye		2	about overhead services, that's a 30.8 percent
3 went to the middle of the range? Would th	at	3	increase and to me, that doesn't seem
4 be right?		4	reasonable given the nature of the account
5 MR. WIEDMAYER:		5	that we're talking about for overhead
6 A. Yes.		6	services, which is the wire to the customer
7 MR. JOHNSON:		7	home, a 12-year increase or a 30 percent
8 Q. Okay. So how did you reflect the more reco		8	increase in the service life of that
9 experience in your recommendation?	-	9	particular account over a five-year course of
10 MR. WIEDMAYER:			study seems to be unreasonable, based on my
11 A. We previously were using an average serv			experience in doing these studies. Mr. Pous
12 life of 39 years that was approved by the	12		has found a curve that fits a different band,
Board. So the indications were that the live			like when the reason why we run multiple
14 were lengthening and we reflected that char	-		bands is to see if there are any particular
15 from 39 to 44 years. Discussions with	15		trends in the data and I've reflected that
16 engineering did not indicate that there woul			myself in increasing the life from 39 to 44
be any significant changes in the future so			years for this overhead for overhead
18 that I felt that the historical data provided	18		service wire.
19 reasonable basis for making an estimate for			OHNSON:
20 this particular account.	20		And would you consider that what you put
21 (1:15 p.m.)	21		forward to the Board in terms of your
22 MR. JOHNSON:	22		recommendations, whether they're a bit above
23 Q. Mr. Wiedmayer, in your rebuttal evidence			your last study or a bit below your last study
24 Mr. Pous' report, you made certain statement			or the same as your last study, would that be
25 about Mr. Pous, his recommendations in y	our 25	5	subject to the need for overwhelming evidence

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1 like your report seems to suggest that M	r.	1 MR	. JOHNSON:
2 Pous is held to?		2 0	Q. Where would you have discussed them?
3 MR. WIEDMAYER:		3 MR	. WIEDMAYER:
4 A. If I were making a 40 percent change or a	a 30	4 /	A. In numerous RFI responses.
5 percent change, I would be held to the sa	ime	5 MR	. JOHNSON:
6 standard of providing a solid reason for	r	6 (Q. Oh, I'm talking about your report that you
7 making a change other than having one of	f the	7	filed.
8 periods of time that you look at support yo	our	8 MR	. WIEDMAYER:
9 recommendation. So, yes, if I were making	ng a	9 /	A. If you go to page II-27 of the depreciation
10 substantial change in the magnitude of 30) to 1	10	study report, we can go down to the last
11 40 percent increase or decrease, there show	uld 1	11	paragraph, Chris, where it starts with
be reasons to why that is occurring for ma	ass 1	12	"another plan account" and I'm reading from
13 property.	1	13	this. Are you there, Mr. Johnson?
14 MR. JOHNSON:	1	14 MR	. JOHNSON:
15 Q. So your position is that you're not making	gany 1	15 (Q. Yes, I am. I am.
16 major changes in anything you're doing?	Would 1	16 MR	. WIEDMAYER:
17 that be right?	1	17 /	A. Okay. "Another plan account where the future
18 MR. WIEDMAYER:	1	18	service life expectations differ from the
19 A. No.	1	19	historical life indication is pole-top line
20 MR. JOHNSON:	2	20	transformers. One of the primary causes of
21 Q. Is that not right or right?	2	21	retirement for line transformers was due to
22 MR. WIEDMAYER:	2	22	rust on the steel tank of the line
A. That's not right.	2	23	transformer. In coastal areas, the corrosion
24 MR. JOHNSON:	2	24	of the steel tank was so significant that some
25 Q. Okay. How am I wrong?	2	25	of the line transformers needed to be replaced
Н	Page 146		Page 148
1 MR. WIEDMAYER:	C	1	after ten years or less. Typically a line
2 A. Well, if you want to look at the line		2	transformer can expect to live can expect
3 transformers, the indications for line		3	to be in service 35 to 40 years." That's
4 transformers is 30 years and I've recomme	ended	4	based on other jurisdictions in my experience
5 a 40-year average service life.		5	in doing these studies. That's an aside.
6 MR. JOHNSON:		6	"The historical life indications for line
7 Q. And so that would be major, and I take it -	-	7	transformers at Newfoundland Power were 30 to
8 MR. WIEDMAYER:		8	35 years. Engineering management expects the
9 A. And meters is another example.		9	service lives of line transformers to increase
10 MR. JOHNSON:	1	10	based upon changes that they have implemented
11 Q. And would that be something that you w	vould 1	11	in the past ten years or so. Since 2001, the
12 have had to put forward overwhelming ev		12	company has been installing line transformers
13 on, to satisfy your standard?		13	with stainless steel tanks and has
14 MR. WIEDMAYER:		14	concentrated the installation of line
15 A. Substantial evidence.	1	15	transformers with stainless steel tanks in
16 MR. JOHNSON:		16	areas where the corrosion effect is the
17 Q. Substantial?	1	17	greatest, mostly in coastal areas."
18 MR. WIEDMAYER:			. JOHNSON:
19 A. Yes.			Q. And -
20 MR. JOHNSON:			. WIEDMAYER:
21 Q. Okay. Did you discuss those accounts w			A. I could go on.
22 you've made those major changes in y			. JOHNSON:
23 depreciation study at all?			Q. And that would constitute your substantial
24 MR. WIEDMAYER:		24	evidence for an elongation of the average
25 A. Yes.		25	service lives for that account?

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