Volume 2, Tab 4 – A Report on Employee Future Benefits

Q. What are current and future ratepayers gaining by NP's adoption of the accrual method of accounting for OPEBs, particularly given the current size of the Transitional Obligation? Please demonstrate the economic benefit to consumers.

A. The adoption of the Accrual Method of accounting for OPEBs has the following impacts on the rates paid by current and future customers.

 1. Under the Accrual Method of accounting, OPEBs costs are expensed and included in revenue requirement in the period during which the services giving rise to the costs are provided. Rates in each period therefore recover the cost of providing service in the period; no more and no less. Otherwise, as in the case of the Cash Method of accounting for OPEBs, costs that are not recovered from current customers would be recovered from future customers.

2. As set out in the Response to CA-NP-206, the Accrual Method of accounting serves to reduce Newfoundland Power's rate base and therefore its allowed return and revenue requirement from what it would otherwise be. Put another way, the cash received in connection with OPEBs expense that is not paid out by Newfoundland Power to cover benefits premiums and retirement allowances serves to reduce, from what it would otherwise be, the amount of debt and equity financing required by Newfoundland Power. The cost of such financing is ultimately borne by customers.

3. As set out on page 58 of the Company Evidence, the Accrual Method of accounting for OPEBs improves the Company's credit metrics. The resultant forecast credit metrics for 2008 should help maintain the Company's current investment grade credit rating, which allows the Company to have competitive access to capital markets. An investment grade credit rating reduces the cost of capital, which is borne by customers, from what it would otherwise be.

Please refer to the Response to CA-NP-204.