Q. Reference: Fair Return and Capital Structure for Newfoundland Power (NP), Evidence of Laurence D. Booth, April 2024, page 83, lines 10-12.

A.

- "Moreover, unlike the U.S., this is generally not a significant concern in Canada as most regulated operating utilities require approval from the regulator to issue debt and often issue secured debt."
- a) Is it Dr. Booth's testimony that operating utilities in Canada generally require approval for debt issuances, while those in the U.S. do not? If yes, please provide supporting evidence for this statement regarding U.S. utilities.
- b) Is it Dr. Booth's testimony that operating utilities in Canada "often issue secured debt"? Please provide a list of secured debt issuances for Canadian investor owned electric utilities over the past five years.
- a) Dr. Booth is referencing the concerns of S&P that the FERC did not protect Enron's bond holders and state regulators did not protect the bond holders of the local telecoms during the Internet bubble and crash. In both cases, the bonds of the "safe" regulated utility were not protected from the actions of their riskier parents. Dr. Booth relies on the reports of the two main rating companies for this observation. For Canadian utilities, he is aware that the operating utility normally seeks approval from the regulator, and there are restrictions on inter corporate cash-flows, so they are generally, but not always, regarded as "structurally insulated" (ring fenced) from their parents using the terminology of S&P.
 - b) No. Some Canadian utilities issue unsecured debt, for example Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc (EGI). The US problems have generally not been a concern in Canada as DBRS traditionally treated senior unsecured debt the same as secured debt using the hierarchy principle in rating individual issues. That is, if there is nothing "above" an issue, then it gets the rating of what would otherwise have been a more senior issue.