1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q.	fair ra struct prese provid Alber	45% when these Canadian Fortis companies have equity components that	
10		• \	are 40% or less.	
11 12		b)	What return does Mr. Coyne recommend for a capital structure with a 40% common equity component?	
13		c)	What return does Mr. Coyne recommend for a capital structure with a 37%	
14		C)	equity component?	
15				
16 17	A.	a)	Fortis Inc.'s regulated subsidiaries, including FortisBC, FortisAlberta, Maritime Electric and FortisOntario, operate on a standalone basis and are each provided	
18			the opportunity to earn a fair return, as determined by their local regulators. The	
19			fair return is based on each utility's unique set of risks and business	
20			characteristics, regardless of affiliations with Fortis.	
21				
22 23			The Board has affirmed the fair return principle, indicating that to be considered foir the return provet has (i) commencements with the return on investments of similar	
23 24			fair the return must be: (i) commensurate with the return on investments of similar risk; (ii) sufficient to assure financial integrity; and (iii) sufficient to attract	
25			necessary capital. In assessing these requirements, the Board considers the	
26			financial and business risk of a utility.	
27			imalicial and outsiness risk of a duffry.	
28			The Cost of Capital Report prepared by Concentric Energy Advisors (the	
29			"Concentric Report") provides an analysis of Newfoundland Power's financial	
30			risk and business risk. The Concentric Report concludes that "the current	
31			deemed common equity ratio for Newfoundland Power of 45 percent remains the	
32			minimum appropriate level given these relative financial and business risks." ²	
33				
34			In addition to the fair return standard, the standalone principle is a fundamental	
35			concept of utility regulation. The Concentric Report describes the standalone	
36			principle as follows:	
37				
38			"The Stand-Alone Principle provides that the utility must be	
39			regulated as if it were a stand-alone entity, raising capital on the	
40			merits of its own business and financial characteristics. In this	

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way, capital may be efficiently allocated, with each business segment earning a return based on its own unique set of risks and

¹ Order No. P.U. 18 (2016), pages 10-11.

² See the 2022/2023 General Rate Application, Volume 3, Expert Evidence, Cost of Capital, page 79.

1 business characteristics regardless of affiliations within the holding company structure." [emphasis added] 2 3 4 The Board has upheld this principle and concluded that, in the interest of both the 5 utility and its customers. Newfoundland Power should be treated as a standalone 6 utility.⁴ As such, the affiliation between Newfoundland Power and FortisBC, Fortis Alberta, Maritime Electric and Fortis Ontario is not a relevant consideration 7 8 in determining the appropriate capital structure and return for each utility. 9 10 Additionally, Newfoundland Power's financial and operational independence is viewed as a credit positive by rating agencies,⁵ as is its capital structure, which 11 positively impacts its credit worthiness.⁶ 12 13 14 Mr. Coyne was engaged by Newfoundland Power to provide an estimate of the b) 15 cost of capital for Newfoundland Power for the purpose of establishing the ROE 16 and capital structure for ratemaking purposes. As described in part (a), 17 Mr. Coyne recommended the common equity ratio of 45% to be the minimum 18 appropriate level. 19 20 Mr. Coyne does not recommend a common equity ratio of less than 45% and was not asked to complete an analysis for returns on equity with a range of capital 21 22 structures. 23 24 See part (b). c)

³ Ibid., page 7.

⁴ Order No. P.U. 19 (2003), page 39.

See the 2022/2023 General Rate Application, Volume 1, Application, Company Evidence and Exhibits, Exhibit 4, page 5.

⁶ Order No. P.U. 18 (2016), page 24.