NEW BRUNSWICK ENERGY AND UTILITIES BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF an application by Enbridge Gas New Brunswick Inc. to change its Contract Large General Service LFO distribution rate

Held at the New Brunswick Energy and Utilities Board premises, Saint John, N.B., on February 12th 2008.

Henneberry Reporting Service

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NEW BRUNSWICK ENERGY AND UTILITIES BOARD 1 IN THE MATTER OF an application by Enbridge Gas New Brunswick 2 Inc. to change its Contract Large General Service LFO distribution rate 3 Held at the New Brunswick Energy and Utilities Board premises, 4 Saint John, N.B., on February 12th 2008. 5 BEFORE: Raymond Gorman, Q.C. - Chairman Cyril Johnston, Esq. - Vice-Chairman 6 Edward McLean - Member Steve Toner - Member 7 Robert Radford - Member 8 NB Energy and Utilities Board - Counsel - Ms. Ellen Desmond 9 Staff - Doug Goss - John Lawton 10 - Dave Young Secretary Ms. Lorraine Légère 11 Assistant Secretary - Ms. Juliette Savoie 12 13 14 CHAIRMAN: Good morning, everyone. This is a hearing of the 15 New Brunswick Energy and Utilities Board to consider an 16 application by Enbridge Gas New Brunswick to change the 17 Contract large general service LFO distribution rate. 18 panel for this hearing is comprised of the Vice CHair 19 Cyril Johnston, Edward McLean, Robert Radford, Steve Toner and myself as Chair. 20 I will now take the appearances starting with the 21 22 Applicant. 23 MR. HOYT: Len Hoyt and David MacDougall for Enbridge Gas New Brunswick. And we are joined by Dave Charleson, Jamie 24 25 LeBlanc and Mark Butler.

- CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hoyt. Atlantic Wallboard/JD

 Irving Limited.

 MR. STEWART: Christopher Stewart, Mr. Chairman. Joined today by Sarah Price, Wayne Power and Mark Bettle.
 - CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Stewart. Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters NB Division? Mr. Plante here? Flakeboard Company Limited?
 - MR. LAWSON: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board. Gary Lawson and with me is Barry Gallant of Flakeboard and Dr. Steve Gaske.
- 12 CHAIRMAN: NB Energy and Utilities Board?
 - MS. DESMOND: Ellen Desmond, Mr. Chair. And here from Board staff is Doug Goss, John Lawton and Dave Young.
 - CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ms. Desmond. I am also going to canvass the room to see what informal intervenors are present. Anybody here from Canadian Restaurant and Food services Association? Anybody here from Competitive Energy Services? Department of Energy?
 - MR. ROBERTS: Yes. Good morning, Mr. Chair. Steve Roberts from the Department of Energy.
 - CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Roberts. Ganong Bros. Limited?

 MR. LEFEBVRE: Good morning, Mr. Chair. Mark Lefebvre for Ganong Bros.
 - CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Lefebvre. Public Intervenor?

MR. THERIAULT: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. Daniel Theriault.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Theriault. Sucor Limited? Nobody here from Sucor Limited.

I have been asked to make everybody aware of the fact that we seem to have more wires than usual running along the floor. So I guess if people are bringing exhibits forward or panel members are joining the panel, I just ask you to sort of watch out for that.

I think at this point in time there are a number of exhibits to be marked. I believe that a draft exhibit list has been circulated and there may in fact be other documents that should be marked at this time as well.

I will start with the Applicant's exhibits. Prior to day we had finished, I believe, at exhibit A-5(C). And since that time we have received a couple of documents.

The first were follow-up responses by EGNB dated

January 22nd 2008 to IRs of Atlantic Wallboard LP/JD

Irving, The Energy and Utilities Board and Flakeboard

Company Limited, under a covering letter of January 22nd

2008. It would be my intention, by the way, to mark all

of these as exhibits unless somebody does have any

objection. And I am assuming, I do believe, that these
have been circulated.

So maybe I should start at this point in time and say does anybody have any difficulty with any of the proposed exhibits?

All right. Well then that will become Exhibit A-6.

The next document is follow-up responses to EGNB dated January 22nd 2008 to IRs of Atlantic Wallboard/JD Irving and Energy Utilities Board under covering letter dated January 22nd 2008 with a claim for confidentiality. And that will be A-7(C).

Those were all of the additional exhibits that we had on behalf of EGNB. Mr. Hoyt, are there other documents that we should mark at this time?

MR. HOYT: Yes. I believe there are two. We sent CVs for Jamie LeBlanc and Mark Butler and I have a copy for the Board and I have an additional 15 copies. I don't know if there is a table you want to leave the additional copies or what you would like me to do with those. I can keep them. Thanks very much.

CHAIRMAN: I think with respect to those additional copies - I assume they have already been circulated to the
parties but if not, you might want to circulate them here
to anybody that is looking for a copy.

All right. The curriculum vitae of Mark Butler will become exhibit A-8. And the curriculum vitae of Jamie D.

LeBlanc will become exhibit A-9.

Do you have anything additional -- I did note that there was an opening statement from one of your witnesses that had been circulated. Was it your intention to have that marked as an exhibit as well?

MR. HOYT: I thought that we could but I thought --

CHAIRMAN: He is just going to --

MR. HOYT: -- deliver it and it will be into the record that way.

CHAIRMAN: So does that complete the documentation for Enbridge Gas New Brunswick at this point in time?

MR. HOYT: Yes, it does.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hoyt. Mr. Stewart, a number of documents have been submitted on behalf of Atlantic Wallboard/JDI. And again, that was circulated. I believe there were five of them. And I will read those into the record. And again, if anybody has any difficulty, any objections to having those marked, this is the time to speak up.

All right. Then we will assign exhibit numbers to them. The first document is evidence of Wayne Power dated January 25th 2008 on behalf of Atlantic Wallboard LP/JD Irving Limited under cover letter of January 25th 2008. That will become AWL/JDI-1.

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The next document is the evidence of John Reid dated January 25th 2008 on behalf of Atlantic Wallboard LP/JD Irving Limited under cover of letter of January 25th 2008. And that will be AWL/JDI-2.

The next document a response is dated February 8th 2008 to IRs on NBEUB and EGNB, volume 1 of 2, that is AWL/JDI-3.

The next document is attachments to response dated February 8th 2008 re EGNB IR-13 and 23. That is volume 2 of 2. That is AWL/JDI-4.

The last document is confidential response dated February 8th 2008 to EGNB IR-6. And that is AWL/JDI-5(C).

And is there any other documentation, Mr. Stewart, that should be marked for AWL/JDI?

MR. STEWART: It doesn't much matter, Mr. Chairman, but I think the confidential response is actually only 6(b).

CHAIRMAN: It's on -- sorry, it's on --

MR. STEWART: It's only 6(b). IR-6(b).

CHAIRMAN: Yes, okay. I will amend that then so that it will read confidential response dated February 8th 2008 to EGNB IR-6(b).

MR. STEWART: Just one more additional document, Mr.

Chairman. I appreciate that I had neglected to circulate

this. Mr. Bettle from our client will be joining Mr.

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Power on his panel and I just have his résumé and a little bio and we should probably mark that as well.

CHAIRMAN: And that has been circulated to the parties?

MR. STEWART: It has not, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for the oversight but it has not. It is now. I have a couple of extra copies if anyone needs it, beyond what we have.

CHAIRMAN: And I guess since that is a document that wasn't previously circulated, does anybody have any problems or difficulties, objections with that? All right. That will become AWL/JDI-6.

And we have some documents for Flakeboard Company
Limited. Mr. Lawson, I understand that there are three
documents that have been filed.

MR. LAWSON: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN: I will assign exhibit numbers to those. We have evidence of Barry Gallant dated January 25th 2008 on behalf of Flakeboard Company Limited under cover of letter of January 25th 2008. That will be FCL-1.

The next document is the evidence of Dr. Steven Gaske dated January 25th 2008 on behalf of Flakeboard Company Limited under cover of letter January 25th 2008. That will be FCL-2.

And we have responses dated February 8th 2008 to IRs on NBEUB and EGNB under cover of a letter dated February

8th 2008. And that is FCL-3.

Anything additional, Mr. Lawson?

MR. LAWSON: No, Mr. Chairman. Nothing further. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any preliminary matters before we proceed with today's hearing?

MR. HOYT: Nothing form the Applicant.

CHAIRMAN: Nobody else? All right. Then I will ask the Applicant to proceed.

MR. HOYT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would like to introduce the Enbridge Gas New Brunswick panel. From right to left, Jamie LeBlanc, the Manager of Finance and Control, Dave Charleson, the General Manager of Enbridge Gas New Brunswick. And Mark Butler is the Manager of Business Development.

As we just mentioned, CVs for these individuals have been filed with the Board. At this time I would like to ask Mr. Charleson to confirm that the evidence dated November 5th 2007 and EGNB's IR responses dated January 11th 2008, which is exhibit A-6, and EGNB's follow-up IR responses dated January 22nd 2008, exhibit 7(C) were prepared by you or under your direction and control and are accurate to the best of your knowledge?

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hoyt, perhaps before we get a response to that, has the panel been sworn. Perhaps counsel to the

2 Board can swear the panel.

JAMIE LEBLANC, DAVE CHARLESON, MARK BUTLER, sworn.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. HOYT:

CHAIRMAN: The Panel has now been duly sworn. I don't think it's necessary for you to repeat the question.

MR. CHARLESON: Yes, it was.

Q.1 - And do you adopt that evidence of the IR responses as the testimony of EGNB in this proceeding?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes, I do.

Q.2 - Could you please deliver your opening statement?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes. On November 5th, 2007, EGNB filed its evidence in support of an application to change the rate it charges for contract large general service, light fuel oil or LFO customers. At this time I would like to provide a brief overview of EGNB's evidence to provide what we believe is important context for this hearing.

In this application EGNB has continued to use the market-based methodology for determining rates. This methodology is the same methodology that has being used by EGNB since its inception and is the methodology that the Board has used as the basis for approving EGNB's rates since that time.

Intervenors in their evidence have challenged the appropriateness of the proposed rates on the basis of

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economic harm and also some parameters used in applying the methodology. I think it is important that the Board understand what EGNB's evidence is regarding this.

First, it is important to understand what it is that EGNB is proposing. This application is requesting an increase to the first block of the LFO rate. This, however, is just one component of the total cost of an LFO customer of using natural gas. For a typical LFO customer under the proposed rates, the charges arising from this block only represent about 30 percent of the total cost of using natural gas.

For a much larger customer, like those intervening in this proceeding, the first block represents approximately 20 percent. Within the rate itself there is also a demand charge component and for large consumers two additional block rates. EGNB is not proposing any increase to these rate components.

Also, the primary cost associated with using natural gas is the commodity itself. This can represent approximately 60 percent of the total cost for a typical LFO customer and closer to 80 percent of the total cost for a large industrial customer.

When all of these factors are considered, the burner tip impact to customers is significantly less than the

impact you arrive at by looking at only one element of the cost of using natural gas. When all these factors are considered, the impact to a typical customer is roughly 18 percent, and for a large customer it's approximately 11 percent. EGNB does not want to downplay this fact. However, these customers are still achieving savings in comparison to the fuel alternative.

The last time EGNB applied for an increase to the CLGS LFO rate class, oil was trading at \$61.78 U.S. per barrel. At the time this application was filed this had increased to \$82.01, an increase of 33 percent. And since that time oil has risen further. In the 21 day average it is now trading nearly ten percent higher. At the same time natural gas prices have remained relatively stable. In fact, if EGNB were to have filed its application today, the proposed rate would have been \$5.75, or 27 percent higher than what is requested in this application.

Increasing distribution rates is always a concern for EGNB, regardless of the size of the increase. Any increase affects our customers cost of using natural gas. However, EGNB must also balance these concerns against the impact to the deferral account if rate increases are not applied for when they are supported by market conditions. EGNB remains committed to living up to its value

proposition of delivering target levels of savings to its customers.

EGNB has demonstrated over the past few years that if market conditions dictate that prices should be reduced, it will do so through the use of a rate rider. Similarly, if market conditions allow for rates to be reinstated we will do so. These adjustments are all made with a view towards delivering on the value proposition of target savings.

At the same time EGNB must also be sensitive to managing the costs that are flowing to the deferral account. These amounts will have to be recovered from customers at some point in time and allowing this account to grow unnecessarily is not in the long-term interest of all customers.

EGNB must, and does, continually look to balance these interests, providing the appropriate incentive to convert to and continue using natural gas, while also minimizing additions to the deferral account.

I would like to just briefly address one proposal in AWL's evidence regarding the methodology. Mr. Reid has suggested that a time horizon that is longer than 21 days be used as the basis for determining the commodity prices. In his evidence he proposes that a 60, 90 or even 365 day

average be used. His basis for using a longer period is that the rates established in this proceeding are likely to remain in effect for one or more years.

Mr. Reid does not seem to acknowledge that the rates established in this proceeding will establish the maximum rate until such time as EGNB applies for new rates, and that EGNB may, as it has done in the past, apply rate riders when necessary to reduce rates to reflect changes in market conditions.

EGNB has used a 21 day average for establishing the commodity prices in its market-based rate methodology since rates were first established in 2000. Since that time the Board has approved changes to EGNB's rates on three occasions. The 21 day average has always been the basis used for establishing these rates, and it has never been questioned until now. There is good reason that it has never been challenged. In a market-based rate environment, EGNB needs to be responsive to changes in market conditions.

The period of times used to establish the pricing will determine the responsiveness to market volatility. This time period should be long enough to consider major market price events, yet ignore minor market price events. A major market event, such as a terrorist act which impacts

supply or sustained cold or economic downturn which impacts demand, will have an impact on the intermediate to long-term pricing. A minor market price event, such as the threat of a tropical storm or hurricane, which has little to no impact on supply, will impact pricing in the short-term up to seven days. It is important that the duration used allows EGNB to be responsive, but also considers major market price events while ignoring minor events. The 21 day average balances these elements.

Retail oil prices change frequently in response to market conditions, and EGNB's rates need to be able to respond to these changes. All one has to do is to look at how maximum prices are established for heating oil in New Brunswick. According to the EUB website, maximum prices are set every week. However, the maximum price for a product can change sooner if there is a significant increase or decrease in the benchmark price. If the average market price for home heating oil changes five cents in one day, the maximum prices will be changed. This is an immediate response to market signals, not a response to a long-term trend in prices.

Since the purpose of EGNB's market-based rates is to provide target savings in comparison to fuel alternatives, the methodology used for establishing the price needs to

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be reasonably reflective of the manner in which the competing fuel prices are set. The same 21 day average used to establish the maximum delivery rate is used to determine the need for and size of a rate rider.

If a longer time horizon is used to establish EGNB's rates, it runs significant risk of being out of step with the competing fuel.

In an inclining market a delayed response to a long-term average would mean that costs are being added to the deferral account unnecessarily. In a declining market EGNB would not be able to lower its rates in a timely manner to maintain its competitive advantage over the alternate fuel.

Losing this competitive advantage over the alternate fuel -- losing this competitive advantage will impact EGNB's ability to grow its market or even maintain the customers it has today. The ability to respond to both of these market conditions is important to successfully managing the market-based model and deferral account. EGNB believes the 21 day average continues to provide the necessary ability to respond.

EGNB typically has the ability to adjust its rates on a monthly basis through the use of rate riders. The current process for implementing a rate rider requires

EGNB to provide the EUB with at least 14 days to review and approve any rider request. After allowing the time to determine the applicability of a rider and prepare the application, this will generally result in a monthly cycle for applying rate riders. By using a 21 days average, the time period used for evaluating commodity pricing matches this cycle, providing the ability for EGNB to be responsive to changes that are occurring in the marketplace.

As the Board acknowledged in their January 18th decision, EGNB has demonstrated that if market conditions change, it will apply to lower its rates. The Board expects EGNB to continue to do so and since EGNB has seen this as an effective means of managing ever changing market conditions it expects to do so. The continued use of the 21 day average best positions EGNB for this.

In summary, EGNB's evidence is clear. The applied for rates result from the application of the Board approved methodology to changes in market conditions. The methodology as it is currently approved provides EGNB with the tools necessary to be responsive to changes in the pricing of the fuels it is competing against.

The applied for rates provide the proper balance between providing a sufficient economic incentive to

- 167 -1 convert to and continue to use natural gas, and maximizing 2 cost recovery so that additions to the deferral account 3 will be minimized and not unduly burden the utility and 4 future customers. 5 EGNB believes it is appropriate, just and reasonable 6 that the Board approve the rates as applied for. 7 Q.3 - Thank you, Mr. Charleson. This panel is ready for 8 cross-examination. 9 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hoyt. Mr. Stewart, do you want to 10 come forward. 11 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. STEWART: 12 Q.4 - Mr. Charleson, I have been in the back of the room sort 13 of frantically taking notes as you were talking away. 14 just a couple of quick questions to start. Enbridge Gas 15 New Brunswick does not sell natural gas to Atlantic 16 Wallboard, does it? 17 MR. CHARLESON: No, it doesn't. 18 Q.5 - And you don't sell Atlantic Wallboard the facer paper 19 20

that they use in their production process?

That's correct. MR. CHARLESON:

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Q.6 - You don't sell them their gypsum or any other materials that they use as part of their manufacturing?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

Q.7 - And the rates that you charge, and indeed the rates that

this application pertains to, are for the delivery of natural gas that Atlantic Wallboard already owns from your city gate or your custody transfer station to their plant, correct?

- MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. This rate application applies for distribution rates that are based on a market-based methodology that looks at the total cost of using natural gas and arrives at a distribution rate that will provide an economic incentive to use natural gas.
- Q.8 Thank you. That's a nice little long answer to the short question. Bottom line is you deliver the gas from the valve on the Maritimes Northeast System to their plant and that's what you charge them for, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's what the distribution rate reflects the delivery of gas to an LFO customer.
- Q.9 Right. And you are the local distribution company who in fact does that local distribution. That's the business you are in.
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. Right.
- Q.10 And so when you speak of your rate increase here that
 you have applied for as a percentage of using the cost of
 natural gas, what you are really doing is lumping the
 service you provide in with the cost of a product that
 Atlantic Wallboard buys from someone else, isn't that

correct?

MR. CHARLESON: Again we are applying a market-based rate methodology that looks at the total cost of using natural gas. So it is important that the cost of the commodity is factored into what arrives at the distribution gate and the derivation -- the very derivation of the distribution rate incorporates the cost of commodity in arriving at the distribution rate.

- Q.11 Thank you. But that wasn't the question I asked. The question I asked was in your opening statement you said -- and I think you actually quoted two numbers. You said our rate increase will increase the cost of using natural gas by a certain percentage. Isn't that what you said?

 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.
- Q.12 Right. And when you calculate that percentage, what you really did was you took your rate increase for your distribution services and your total resulting distribution costs, and lumped it together with the cost of natural gas that Atlantic Wallboard buys from someone else, correct?
- MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.
- Q.13 Right. And so as I believe you said a minute ago, what you are applying for here is to increase the rates for the first block of the LFO -- the charges for the first block

- 170 -1 of the LFO rate from \$2.3910 to \$4.5428, correct? 2 That's correct. MR. CHARLESON: 3 0.14 - And that has nothing to do with the cost of natural gas 4 commodity other than you use that in your formula to 5 calculate the rate? 6 MR. CHARLESON: Correct. That's an important part of the 7 formula. 8 Q.15 - Right. So your rate increase isn't about the cost of 9 using natural gas, it's about an increase in the cost of 10 local distribution rates, correct? 11 MR. CHARLESON: I would disagree with that. 12 Q.16 - You sell natural gas to Atlantic Wallboard? 13 MR. CHARLESON: We apply a market-based rate methodology 14 which looks at the total cost of using natural gas. 15 Q.17 - All right. I'm talking about Atlantic Wallboard. 16 Atlantic Wallboard -- you will agree with me that it will 17 pay you, if this rate increase is approved -- I calculate 18 it at \$852,108 per year more, is that correct? 19 MR. CHARLESON: Based on the information received from 20 Atlantic Wallboard, yes. 21

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Q.18 - Right. Assuming that they are going to max out in the first block, their volumes will exceed the first block?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes.

Q.19 - Right. And so that charge, that extra \$852,000, that's

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solely with respect to local distribution services and nothing to do with their purchase of natural gas from another party?

That's correct. MR. CHARLESON:

Q.20 - Mr. Charleson, could I ask you to turn to -- it's your evidence. I think it has been marked as exhibit A-3, page 2 of 11.

MR. CHARLESON: I have that.

Q.21 - And question and answer 5, the question is, could you review the Board approved methodology for setting distribution rates, and you then over the next sort of two pages outline the formula in essence that is used to calculate -- or that you used to calculate the distribution rate that you are seeking in this application, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

distribution rates.

- Q.22 And you have a little chart on the next page, page 3 of 11, where you calculated your number, is that correct? MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. The derivation of
- Q.23 And at the bottom of that page you say Enbridge continues to feel that oil is the most appropriate benchmark against which to set its LFO rate and it's generally the predominant existing energy alternative for

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MR. CHARLESON:

customers within this class and in any case remains an alternate fuel source for these customers after conversion. I guess that's the basis upon which you suggest that your formula is still relevant and appropriate?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes.

Q.24 - And then if we turn over to the next page, page 4 of 11, you add another basis, also generally speaking oil and natural gas commodity prices tend to track one another, that is, when the price of oil goes up, so does the price of natural gas and vice-versa, that's correct, that's your evidence?

That's correct. MR. CHARLESON:

- Q.25 And that was one of the bases upon which you suggest that your formula is still relevant for determining rates today?
 - The combination of the alternate fuel MR. CHARLESON: Yes. and also the historic relationship between oil and gas.
- Q.26 Right. And I think, as you told us in your opening statement, but I think it's elsewhere here in your evidence as well, that has been the approach and the basis for this methodology since you first applied for your first LFO rate in the summer of 2000, correct?

That's correct.

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Q.27 - And the theory is, as I understand it, that while the price of oil and natural gas tend to generally track each other, there will be times when the spread, the market spread, is a little wider or a little narrower over a period of time. And the rate rider, as you talked about, can be used if the spread narrows a little bit and you need to reduce your rate because the market spread has been squeezed, so to speak, is that correct?

The rate riders can be used to adjust Yes. MR. CHARLESON: the distribution rates within the maximum rate that has been approved. So again, if that -- say the oil to price relationship is squeezed, as Mr. Stewart put it, we would apply a rider to reduce the rate. And similarly, if that ratio then expanded again, we would look to reinstate the rates but only up to the level of the maximum rate -- the approved rate by the Board.

- Q.28 Right. And if the spread gets wider still, you apply to raise the ceiling like you have in this application, correct?
 - However, as I also That's correct. MR. CHARLESON: indicated earlier this morning -- earlier in my statement -- the current spread would have led to a price that would be 27 percent greater than what we have applied for, and EGNB is not applying to change its original

2 application.

Q.29 - Well we are going to come back to that, but it's true that you have applied for a 90 percent increase in the first block LFO rate because this gas -- this market spread has widened to the point to allow you to do that, that's why you are here?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. The market-based methodology arrives at a rate that we have applied for.

Q.30 - Well let's back up a little bit to when you first used this approach in the summer of 2004 -- or 2000 -- excuse me. And it's true that at that time the market spread so to speak allowed for an LFO rate that was 79.01 cents per gigajewel, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

- Q.31 But now you are saying, and I believe what I heard you say in your opening statement, is that the market spread is no longer 79.01 cents, the market spread is now up to \$5.75, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. Market conditions have continued to change over the years and we have looked to respond to those changes through the setting of our rates.
- Q.32 And I just divided the two numbers, but that's an increase of 7.28 times, does that sound reasonable?

- MR. CHARLESON: I will take your math.
- Q.33 But for the moment at least you are just applying for a \$4.5428 increase in the -- or up to that level based on that market spread for the first block LFO rate?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's correct, because at the time we filed this application, that's the rate that the market-based methodology would allow for.
 - Q.34 Okay. And it's also true that most of the difference between the original 79.01 cents and the \$5.75 has happened in the last two years and a bit, isn't that correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Perhaps you can step me through how you arrived at that.
 - Q.35 Okay. Well in December of 2005 your first block LFO rate was still -- was up from the 79.01 cents up to 92.73 cents, correct?
- 18 MR. CHARLESON: I believe the number was 97.73 cents.
- 19 Q.36 Maybe I have a typo. So it's 97.73 cents up from your
 20 original rate in 2000, six years before that, of 79.01
 21 cents, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: I don't believe it was six years before that.
 - Q.37 I'm sorry. Five years before. I apologize.
- 25 MR. CHARLESON: Yes.

- 2 | 0.38 2000 to 2005.
- 3 MR. CHARLESON: Yes. Correct.
- Q.39 And then in January 2006 it jumped up to the current rate of \$2.3910 cents, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: The maximum rate at that time was approved as \$2.3910. However for a period of time after that was approved there were some rate riders in place that reduced that rate.

Because again the market conditions had changed between the time the application had been filed and the approval of the rate.

So EGNB applied riders to continue to reflect and deliver the target savings level. And then over a period of time during 2006 those rates were reinstated to the approved level.

- Q.40 Right. And so in fact because you had applied your rate rider you didn't get up to the \$2.3910 level until later in 2006, isn't that right?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. Because again we were monitoring market conditions and adjusting our rates accordingly.
- Q.41 Right. So the market spread though up to its current level occurred later in 2006, is that correct? When did you remove your last rate rider?

MR. CHARLESON: The final rate rider was removed I believe in June of 2006. However the market spread had been wider at the time -- you know, at the time the original rate was approved by the Board in December of 2005, the market spread had been there and then narrowed and then widened again. It just shows that the market will move up and down.

Q.42 - Right. So if we are talking about when the current spread trends started, your rate of -- current rate of \$2.3910 started in June of 2006. And now you want to increase it 4.5428?

MR. CHARLESON: That's what the market conditions support.

- Q.43 I'm not quite sure your point in mentioning the current number of \$5.75. Is it your intention to apply for a rate increase up to that level now?
 - MR. CHARLESON: No, it's not. Our sole intention of mentioning that was as an indication that market volatility continues. And there will be changes in terms of the price, oil to gas price relationship.
- Q.44 Why aren't you going to do that?
 - MR. CHARLESON: At this time we have an application before the Board to establish rates for 2008. And my understanding of the procedures are that a single application can be processed for a year.

If market conditions are the same in the fall of 2008 then we would likely look to bring forward another application for a change to rates for 2009.

- Q.45 So you are not committing to put rates even higher than what you are asking for today?
 - MR. CHARLESON: What we are committing to is that we will continue to look to provide target savings that provide an incentive for people to convert to and continue to use natural gas.
- Q.46 Can I ask you, Mr. Charleson, to turn to exhibit A-4.

 And that is your response to Flakeboard IR number 12.
 - VICE CHAIRMAN: Could you repeat that reference,

Mr. Stewart?

- MR. STEWART: I certainly can. I'm looking at the EGNB response to Flakeboard IR number 12, I believe part of exhibit A-4, Flakeboard interrogatory number 12.
- Q.47 And Mr. Charleson, if I could ask you please to turn to page 2 of 6 of your response to Flakeboard interrogatory number 12.

And a little bit of the old a picture is worth a thousand words. As I understand it, this graph that you have produced at the top of the page shows this market spread that we were talking about between the price of oil and natural gas, is that correct?

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- Right. That's correct. MR. CHARLESON:
- Q.48 And I appreciate that you have expressed it in U.S. 3
- dollars per Mbtu. But it is the relative difference that 4
- counts in this particular case, right? 5
- MR. CHARLESON: Yes. Right. 6
- 0.49 So if we look at this graph -- and there is sort of an 7 annual -- and I'm sort of reading your indication as we 8
- go across. 9
- If we look at June of 2000. See that about in the 10 middle of your graph there? 11
- MR. CHARLESON: Yes. 12
- Q.50 Okay. So that would have been when you made your first 13 rate application and the first time you utilized this 14 methodology that you are suggesting should be used again 15 to the Board, correct?
- MR. CHARLESON: Correct. 17
- 0.51 And if we look backward for the previous 10 years, the 18 price of oil and natural gas has, as I think you 19 indicated, generally tracked each other? 20
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes. But also if you look back to say in 1990 through '91 or '92, there was a wider spread at that point of time. And on a percentage basis you are probably getting close to the types of spreads that we are experiencing today.

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So I think it helps to reinforce that there will be points in time where the spreads will expand and then come back together.

Q.52 - Right. And that is why you have your ability to apply to increase your rates a bit and use your rate rider a bit, right?

MR. CHARLESON: Correct.

Q.53 - But if we look back at June, certainly the previous seven or eight years, your statement about the prices tracking each other is a very accurate statement. lines are pretty close together in that graph?

MR. CHARLESON: I assume you are talking June 2000?

Q.54 - June 2000, yes.

MR. CHARLESON: Yes. So what you will notice as well is there are points in time where natural gas has spiked and kind of deviated from there and move away. So there has been volatility in that relationship over those years.

Q.55 - Right. There is -- and you can see them a mile away. In 2000 and in 2002 there is a spike, a short-term rise in natural gas prices?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes. It just shows there is volatility in both commodities.

Q.56 - Okay. So let's move forward to your last rate case. Now that was, you know, in the fall of 2005, correct?

- MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 3 | Q.57 Now we got quite a large gap emerged there, do we not?
- 4 MR. CHARLESON: There was a gap in the later part of 2005,
- 5 that is correct, where natural gas went above oil.
 - Q.58 And so you came to the Board and asked for a price increase?
 - MR. CHARLESON: The application had been filed prior to that runup in prices on natural gas. That runup in natural gas prices at that time was --
 - Q.59 I thought you based your numbers on August '05 data?

 MR. CHARLESON: The data was up to August '05. However, if
 - you remember in 2005 is when hurricanes Katrina and Rita had a significant impact on natural gas supply. Those hurricanes hit in the later part of August. I think August 23rd or so is when the first hurricane hit.

And that had an immediate impact on natural gas pricing, which was after the point in time our application was filed or the time period that we were looking at the price relationship.

- Q.60 And then, as you told us, you used your rate rider, because the gap narrowed again, didn't it, in later 2005 -- early 2000' --
 - MR. CHARLESON: At the time the rate was approved by the Board, the pricing relationship between oil and natural

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2 gas had narrowed.

And as a result that is why a rate rider was applied. Again, we responded to market conditions through the use of a rate rider.

- Q.61 And when prices widened in June of 2006, you took the rate rider away?
- 8 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.
 - Q.62 So let's look at the end of the chart which is more or less today. It is true that not once in the preceding 18 years has the gap been anything close to what it is today?
 - MR. CHARLESON: I would have to disagree with that on a percentage basis.
 - Q.63 Okay. I'm not asking for a percentage basis. Show me another point in time where the gap is as large as today?

 MR. CHARLESON: On a pure dollar value I would agree. But
- 18 again --
- 19 Q.64 Is there a time where it is even half that?
- MR. CHARLESON: On a dollar basis? Perhaps there has been instances where natural gas has been higher than oil for that amount.
 - Q.65 Okay. I'm talking about oil higher than natural gas.

 That is what I'm talking about here.
- 25 MR. CHARLESON: No.

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2	Q.66 - So not once in the preceding 18 years has there been a
3	spread even half as big as what we got today, isn't that
4	correct?
5	MR. CHARLESON: On a dollar basis. However, on a ratio
6	basis, in the relationship between the two, I would say
7	there has been.
8	Q.67 - And you are charging your rates in dollars, aren't you?
9	MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. But it is a relationship
10	between the two on a dollar basis.
11	Q.68 - That is what I'm talking about. I'm talking about the
12	gap, size of the gap. It is twice as big as it has ever
13	been in the preceding 18 years today, isn't it?
14	MR. CHARLESON: At this point in time, yes.
15	Q.69 - And at least today it is true that the price of oil and
16	natural gas you kept talking about market volatility -
17	- they no longer tend to track each other, do they?
18	MR. CHARLESON: I would disagree with that.
19	Q.70 - Because
20	MR. CHARLESON: I think if you look at our response to the
21	Board's interrogatory number 10, we indicate our views in
22	terms of the relationship between oil and natural gas.
23	Q.71 - Okay. I understand your view. But these are your

MR. CHARLESON: But I think the numbers, again you are

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numbers?

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looking at a point in time -- there will be points in time where the two commodities may appear to disconnect from one another and there will be variances, because there is different market forces impacting one commodity more than the other. Again in 2000' --

Q.72 - That is my point precisely. I agree with you 100 percent.

MR. CHARLESON: At points in time.

Q.73 - Right.

MR. CHARLESON: It is a long-term -- it is a trend, a historical trend we are talking to.

- Q.74 Right. And so if we are looking at historical trends we should look at the differential based on, well, the long 18-year period or a longer period, not just a brief snapshot in time, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: In terms of using oil as a basis for -- as the alternate fuel for establishing the price, it is the long-term relationship that gives us confidence. Also the fact that oil is the alternate fuel.

Again the majority of our customers do have oil as an alternate fuel. 13 out of the 20 customers have oil as an alternate fuel. And that is why oil is used as the comparative.

Q.75 - And what has happened here today, Mr. Charleson, isn't

it that oil prices -- and I wrote on my page -- I used the word "skyrocketed", but maybe that is a bit melodramatic. And when I go to the gas pump I don't -- I feel like they have skyrocketed. But they have gone up significantly.

But to use your words from your opening statement, gas prices have remained relatively stable, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

MR. STEWART: Can I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to turn to EGNB IR number 2. That is part of exhibit A-4.

Q.76 - And if you could, could I ask you please to turn to page 2 of 2 of that IR response.

Now about halfway down the page, subparagraph (c) you talk about the LFO total market potential. And I assume that is total market potential in your franchise area or the province of New Brunswick?

MR. CHARLESON: It is total market potential that we see within a reasonable proximity to where our distribution system is or where the Maritime system runs today.

Q.77 - Okay.

MR. CHARLESON: So we are not including say potential LFO customers in the norther part of the province, which is part of our franchise.

Q.78 - Okay. Fair enough. So you have 20 customers, LFO

	-	106
	1	- 186 <i>-</i>
	2	customers?
	3	MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.
	4	Q.79 - You have 20 today?
	5	MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.
	6	Q.80 - You had 19 in your construction plan for 2008. I don't
	7	think much turns on that, but is that just a typo or -
	8	-
	9	MR. CHARLESON: I would have to check. Again, some of it
	10	can be timing in terms of when somebody comes on.
	11	Q.81 - And I appreciate that Atlantic Wallboard may have come
	12	on line there too.
	13	But you are confident you have 20 today?
	14	MR. CHARLESON: Yes.
	15	Q.82 - Okay. And you don't have any noncustomers on a natural
	16	gas main, LFO potential customers left, as far as you are
	17	aware?
	18	MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.
	19	Q.83 - And you don't have any LFO noncustomers or potential
	20	customers, and you use the term "in very close
	21	proximity", is that correct?
	22	MR. CHARLESON: Where we put the five in terms of the
	23	regardless of location is really where we didn't look to
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		distinguish between what would be deemed very close
	25	proximity or a little bit further away.

They are -- you know, the range in terms of the proximity to main. One of the LFO customers is within three kilometers of our main. However, there are some challenges in terms of getting main to that customer.

- Q.84 Okay.
 - MR. CHARLESON: Three of the other ones are say within 10 kilometers of main. And then one is -- the final one is a bit further away.
- Q.85 Okay. Let's talk about that. You told us that there are none in very close proximity. And let's talk about the five that you have identified as potential customers regardless of their location, okay.
 - MR. CHARLESON: Right.
- Q.86 So where are these five? Let's go through them. I don't know who they are, so pick --
 - MR. CHARLESON: Okay. We do have one that is in the -- say the Fredericton/Oromocto area.
- Q.87 Right. And is that the one that is within three kilometers but you have a challenge?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes.
- Q.88 What is the challenge?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Again there is -- we have a highway crossing that we have to get through to get main to them. And there are some challenges in terms of DOT permitting that

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we are trying to address.

- 3 | 0.89 To be able to service that customer?
- 4 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 5 | Q.90 So right now you can't service that customer?
- 6 MR. CHARLESON: Today we can't. But our intention is to be 7 able to get there.
- 8 | Q.91 And we have four more. Who are the other four?
- 9 MR. CHARLESON: There are -- the other four are in communities that we don't currently serve.
- 11 Q.92 All right. What communities are they?
- MR. CHARLESON: Unfortunately, I think getting into there
 could start to identify who that potential customer is.
- Q.93 Well that is not confidential. You have identified a customer. Why is that confidential?
 - MR. HOYT: The specific community will identify who the particular customer is. That would be of concern to EGNB. If it is information that could be provided in confidence we would consider it.

But again we are going to be concerned about disclosing the identity of the customer. We have no trouble dealing with the distances from existing main and so on. I think it should address Mr. Stewart's concern.

- MR. STEWART: Well, with respect to noncustomers.
 - CHAIRMAN: I think they have been identified perhaps as

- 189 -1 potential customers. 2 Q.94 - Have you had any discussions or negotiations with these 3 four parties? 4 MR. CHARLESON: With one of them definitely. 5 0.95 - With one of them you have? 6 MR. CHARLESON: Yes. 7 Q.96 - All right. Okay. Fair enough. 8 Where does that one -- how far out are they away 9 from any current infrastructure? 10 MR. CHARLESON: They are -- they are the one that's a bit 11 further away than the rest. They are the farthest away 12 13 from main. Q.97 - Okay. How far? 14 MR. CHARLESON: Say approximately 30 kilometers. 15 Q.98 - So you had to build 30 kilometers of pipe to get to 16 this customer? 17 18 MR. CHARLESON: Correct. Q.99 - Okay. And that leaves three more that you haven't 19 20 spoken to? MR. CHARLESON: We have had some -- there have been 21 discussions with at least one of those customers a number 22

discussions with at least one of those customers a number of years ago. And so they are still viewed as being a potential target conversion.

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And then the other customers that we saw were in

1 - 190 proximity to that customer. And we viewed that if we 2 were able to serve the one customer, then the others 3 4 would be potential customers as well. Q.100 - But to be clear, you haven't spoken to the last two at 5 all? 6 7 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. But they are still potential customers. We haven't spoken to a large number 8 of residential customers. But they are still potential 9 10 customers. 11 Q.101 - And two you haven't spoken to at all. I'm working 12 backward from five. Four and five you haven't spoken to at all. 13 14 Three you spoke to a number of years ago. How many years ago? 15 16 MR. BUTLER: The last discussion would have been in about, 17 subject to check, 2005. Q.102 - Okay. And what was your LFO rate then? 18 19 MR. BUTLER: I can't remember. 20 Q.103 - That wasn't going to be a test. But was it before --21 22

2005 I have a rate of -- Mr. Charleson corrected me --97.73 cents?

MR. BUTLER: That is quite possible, yes.

Q.104 - And that customer didn't convert at that time?

MR. BUTLER: That's correct.

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Q.105 - And you haven't spoken to them in I guess two or three years, depending on what time of year you spoke to them?

MR. CHARLESON: The circumstances surrounding their concerns with conversion at that time haven't changed at this point in time.

So there are still things that we need to see happening or that they would also need to see happening before the conversion would make sense.

- Q.106 Okay. And what are those? Anything to do with price?

 MR. CHARLESON: No. It had more to do with some operating considerations within the facility.
- Q.107 Okay. So number three, who you spoke to two or three years ago, had some operating concerns in their facility that had caused them to decline to convert at least until this point.

And as far as you know, those operational concerns remain today?

- MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- Q.108 So that is three, four and five. One you can't get to currently although you are exploring being able to get to them.

And two is some 30 kilometers away, is that correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. And I think if you look at
the response to the Board's interrogatory number 7, we

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indicate the potential concerns that that customer may have had regarding this rate increase.

And in that response we had indicated that we have contacted, that we have talked with that potential customer regarding the impact, potential impact of this increase on their decision to convert.

And they have indicated that they still see savings, significant savings that they would achieve from converting to natural gas. And the rate increase would not impact their decision to convert.

- Q.109 Well, if you are going to tell us what your evidence is then tell us who they are?
 - MR. HOYT: Mr. Stewart has had that answer in response to the EUB IR for some time.
 - CHAIRMAN: I'm wondering what benefit there would be to this hearing to identify these potential customers. That is really what I think -- I don't know if your question to him, whether that was sort of a rhetorical question or -- MR. STEWART: No. It was a real question, Mr. Chairman. I mean, it is one thing to say look, you know, I have some customers and I don't want to identify. I have no desire to get into the way of people's business activity.

But now he is leading what is hearsay evidence.

They told us what their opinion is and their view is of

this rate increase. And he said that with a view to suggesting that this potential customer has no objection to this.

That is a different kettle of fish. I mean, with respect that is not on. So either you tell me who is saying these things and add some weight to that comment or withdraw the comment.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hoyt?

MR. HOYT: It is a regulatory hearing. I mean, it is in an IR response. I don't think it is hearsay.

CHAIRMAN: I would suggest if the response is in the IR response already, he said nothing more than to refer the Board to that IR. I haven't looked at it. Perhaps, you know, it might be useful for us to turn up the IR.

MR. HOYT: And I would suggest that that would be useful, Mr. Chair.

MR. STEWART: But it is the purpose for which the evidence is being used that concerns me, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN: Well --

MR. STEWART: I mean, as long as we are clear there is no evidence from this party about what they think about this rate increase or that there is no evidence from this party about, whoever they are, about that they don't object to it or it doesn't interfere with their plan,

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2 then that is fine with me.

CHAIRMAN: You know, that party, at least at this point in time, has not testified before this Board. And so I think you can, you know, rest assured that we are not going to take those comments as if we had heard from some party that has not testified.

MR. STEWART: Fair enough. That was my only concern, Mr. Chair.

- Q.110 And this customer that is 30 kilometers away, you don't have any intention of building a pipe to them in 2008, do you, customer number 1?
- MR. BUTLER: We -- possibly to start construction in 2008.
- Q.111 Okay. Is that mentioned in your construction plan you filed with the Board last month?
- MR. CHARLESON: I don't recall. I would have to check.
- 17 | Q.112 Okay. Well, let's check.
- MR. BUTLER: I should maybe just point out we don't have a signed agreement with the customer yet. We are still negotiating with them. So it may or may not happen in 2008. It is possible.
- Q.113 Okay. So you don't have any signed agreement with this customer yet?
- MR. CHARLESON: Not yet.
- 25 Q.114 And in your construction plan for 2008 you weren't

1	- 195 -
2	anticipating adding any new LFO customers to your system,
3	right?
4	MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. And my recollection now
5	from the construction plan, it likely would not be
6	identified in the construction plan, because there was no
7	signed customer associated with that.
8	That still doesn't mean that we wouldn't necessarily
9	construct facilities to serve that customer again if they
10	signed with us, and if again the economic conditions for
11	the company support expansion to that customer.
12	Q.115 - Right. You certainly have no current plans in the
13	works to build this pipe?
14	MR. CHARLESON: Again we don't have a signed customer as
15	yet.
16	Q.116 - Okay. Fair enough.
17	Mr. Charleson, could I ask you to turn to exhibit A-
18	6. That is your response to Atlantic Wallboard IR number
19	2 or the follow-up response.
20	CHAIRMAN: What was the reference again?
21	MR. STEWART: Sorry, Mr. Chairman. It is exhibit A-6,
22	response to Atlantic Wallboard interrogatory number 2 or
23	the follow-up response or the standard response. I think
24	they were marked separately.
25	CHAIRMAN: This is the response to Atlantic Wallboard number

1 - 196 -2 2? MR. STEWART: Correct, follow-up, the expanded version. 3 4 CHAIRMAN: Yes. 5 Q.117 - Now Mr. Charleson, in response to Atlantic Wallboard -- I'm going to call it interrogatory 2(k) which appears 6 on page 2 of 3 -- you spelled out the additions and the 7 potential reductions to the so-called deferral account, 8 9 is that correct? 10 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. Q.118 - I'm just waiting. And so what you have spelled out 11 for us there is the contribution so-called or the 12 13 additions to Enbridge's deferral account through to the end of 2007 as actual numbers and then projected forward 14 15 '08, '09 and '10 I guess? 16 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. Q.119 - Okay. And these are -- well, certainly there has been 17 no increase to the end of 2007. So that is based on 18 19 current rates, is that correct? Those are actual 20 numbers? MR. LEBLANC: That's correct. 21 Q.120 - Okay. And the projections, as I think you noted 22 above, for 2008, 2009, 2010 are not taking into account 23 the current increase that you have actually applied for 24

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here?

1 - 197 -2 MR. CHARLESON: That is correct. Q.121 - So if I could ask you to turn over the next page, to 3 4 page 3 of 3. And in the first paragraph you go through for 2006 5 6 how you arrived at the amount you contributed to the deferral account, is that correct? 7 8 MR. CHARLESON: Correct. Q.122 - And -- well, once again a picture is worth a thousand 9 words. Why don't we have a look at your regulatory file. 10 11 You are familiar with that. 12 Mr. Charleson, do you recognize that document I just handed you as a copy of your 2006 regulatory financial 13 14 statements that you are referencing in that paragraph at the top of page 3 of 3 of IR number 2 follow-up? 15 16 MR. CHARLESON: Yes, I do. 17 MR. STEWART: And Mr. Chairman, could we or should we -- we 18 should have that marked as an exhibit. MR. HOYT: Mr. Chair, I just wanted to ask though if those 19 20 financial statements are different than what is attached to Flakeboard IR follow-up response number 13 where we 21 filed the regulatory statements for 2003 to 2006, if it 22 is the same statement. I don't know if Mr. LeBlanc knows 23 24 that there are differences or not.

MR. STEWART: I don't know. I just -- based on the

1 - 198 -2 invitation I got before, I went to the Board office and got a copy myself before that IR was responded to. 3 assume they are the same. That is why I put the cover 5 letter on. Because it looks like what is in the files. MR. HOYT: Mr. LeBlanc is indicating that they are the same. 6 7 So I believe that they are --CHAIRMAN: Are they already in evidence? 8 9 MR. HOYT: Yes. They are in evidence as part of the response, the EGNB follow-up response to Flakeboard 13, 10 11 where the regulatory statements for 2000 to 2006 are filed. And this particular one I believe is the 2006 12 version. 13 14 MR. STEWART: Well, fine by me. 15 CHAIRMAN: In that case we won't need to mark it as an 16 exhibit. MR. STEWART: You don't need to mark it as an exhibit then. 17 18 CHAIRMAN: Rather than having to turn up the evidence we can 19 follow along with the document you passed out. 20 MR. STEWART: Fair enough. All right. Q.123 - So if you could just lead us. I'm going to ask you to 21

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walk me through this, if I could. So if I could -- at least on the version I handed around, if you turn to the third page in, it is page 1 of 14, appendix A.

Do you see that?

MR. LEBLANC: Yes, I do.

Q.124 - Okay. And actually, let's turn to the next page first, page 2 of 14. And it is with some trepidation I talk about a financial statement to an accountant. And I'm a lawyer. But bear with me.

As I understand it, if I look in about the middle of this page I see a total revenue number for 2006, that being \$14.124 million, is that correct?

MR. LEBLANC: That's correct.

Q.125 - Okay. So that was your total revenue for 2006.

And then if I go down two-thirds of the way or three-quarters down the way, I see an item that is identified as total expenses being \$18.457 million?

MR. LEBLANC: Correct.

Q.126 - And then we get the sort of -- I'm not sure this is an accounting term, but what I would call the operating loss of \$4.333 million?

MR. LEBLANC: Correct.

Q.127 - Okay. And in the expense item there is "interest on amounts due to associates and affiliates and other interest \$7.13 million."

What is that?

MR. LEBLANC: It is interest on long-term borrowing by the company.

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2 Q.128 - Right. And you borrow that money from associated and affiliated companies, correct?

4 MR. LEBLANC: That's correct.

5 Q.129 - So that is the interest you pay your sister company on the loans they make you?

7 MR. LEBLANC: Yes.

Q.130 - And then -- if we then go to the very bottom row, we have your regulated return on equity of \$14.551 million?

10 MR. LEBLANC: Yes.

Q.131 - And as I understand the evidence that you have given us, that is not the borrowing. That is the actual investment that the shareholders or the equity holders of Enbridge Gas New Brunswick have made in your company.

And they have a regulated 13 percent rate of return on their capital, correct?

MR. LEBLANC: Are you saying that the 14.551 million is the investment?

Q.132 - No. I'm saying that is the 13 percent on their investment.

MR. LEBLANC: Yes. There are some minor items. But yes, essentially.

Q.133 - Right. I know you have got the, you know, allowance for funds during construction?

MR. LEBLANC: Yes.

MR. LEBLANC: It can be determined in that way, yes.

A. And then you have a list of assets. In the 1-2-3-4-5-6 -- seventh item down under 2006 you have got 102,168,000?

MR. LEBLANC: Yes.

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Q.138 - That is the balance of the deferral account as of December 31, 2006, is that correct?

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- 2 MR. LEBLANC: Correct.
- Q.139 And that is because in 2006 you added in, as you told us before, this \$18.884 million?
- 5 MR. LEBLANC: That's correct.
- Q.140 Now beside that number, the 102 number, you have a deferral account balance for the end of 2005?
- 8 MR. LEBLANC: Yes.
- 9 Q.141 When I subtract those two I don't get the 18.884. Why
 10 not? There seems to be -- and I'm not trying to be coy 11 there seems to be \$313,000 difference?
 - MR. LEBLANC: Actually that is specifically related to a change as a result of the review of the consultant on behalf of the Board.

They reviewed our '06 results and found an item that they felt should be adjusted. So the '06 cumulative balance has been adjusted according to that amount.

- Q.142 Up \$313,000?
- 19 MR. LEBLANC: Correct.
- Q.143 So you really contributed \$19.197 million to the deferral account in 2006?
- MR. LEBLANC: Yes. It was the 18' within the year. And the rest is a result of an adjustment as a result of the review of the '06 statements.
 - Q.144 Right. And the adjustment was -- the addition was

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          $19,197 million?
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       MR. LEBLANC: The difference between these two numbers
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          certainly, yes.
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     Q.145 - Right on. Okay.
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               Now I noted that you listed deferral account as an
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          asset. That is because it is something you own which you
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          will get back, right?
       MR. LEBLANC: Correct.
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     Q.146 - Now can I ask you to turn back to page 214 again.
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          in response to AWL IR 2 (g) you told me that -- remember
          that total revenue number, the first one I referred you
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          to --
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       MR. LEBLANC: Yes.
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     Q.147 - -- the $14.124 million?
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       MR. LEBLANC: Correct.
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     Q.148 - Your revenue for 2007 was up to $18.4 million,
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          correct?
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      MR. LEBLANC:
                     Those numbers don't -- aren't apples and
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          apples comparison. The 18.4 million actually compares to
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          the 12.3 million in 2006.
    Q.149 - So what would your total revenue then be when you add
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         in these other numbers?
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      MR. LEBLANC: For 2000' --
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    Q.150 - For 2007?
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we took a little break is that we were using the

MR. LEBLANC: Correct.

regulatory statement for 2006 as a bit of a template and coming up with some numbers for 2007, and I think where we ended off specifically is the total revenue number for 2006 was \$14.124 million, and you were going to give me that number for 2007.

- MR. LEBLANC: Correct. So keeping in mind that the EUB consultant hasn't reviewed the '07 statements yet, but the preliminary numbers, the equivalent number to your 14.1 million is 22 million for 2007.
- Q.153 Okay. And then if I go down -- and I probably should have asked you this before the break, now that I say it out loud -- but if I go down, what is the equivalent number for the total expenses number, the 18.457 million?
 - MR. LEBLANC: Actually I was calculating by hand here, but I can't -- I can't give you that specific number without again going away, because there are things in our regular statements that are not necessarily in the regulatory statements in our adjustments. So I can't give you that exact number.
- Q.154 Okay. Well we know the regulatory deferral, the equivalent of the 18.884 number, I know that that got adjusted after, we know that that's going to be 15.496, correct?

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Q.155 - Do you know what the rate of return on equity would

3 be, the 14.451?

MR. LEBLANC: That is the number that I can't -- I can't give you -- I can't produce at this moment, and therefore I can't work backwards to get the number you require.

Q.156 - Would you expect that the total expenses for 2007

are -- I mean, I notice they actually went down from 2005

to 2006. Would they go down for 2007 as well?

MR. LEBLANC: Again, I'm not able to answer that question.

Q.157 - Are you aware -- would the number be in order of magnitude reasonably consistent with that?

MR. LEBLANC: Yes.

Q.158 - So then it would be a fair comment to say that, even though I appreciate you can't calculate the exact number for me, your -- the loss of \$4.33 million for 2006 is actually an operating profit so to speak.

MR. LEBLANC: For 2007?

19 Q.159 - Yes.

MR. LEBLANC: Yes, I believe there is a small profit.

Q.160 - Right. And that's why when you add in your 13 percent return on investment, the return on equity, which isn't going to be any lower than a \$14.55 million --

24 MR. LEBLANC: Correct.

Q.161 - -- it's going to be higher, there is profits to offset

that. So that reduces the amount contributed to the deferral account to be from 18 the year before down to 15-and-a-half in 2007.

MR. LEBLANC: That's correct.

- Q.162 So while you don't have the exact number at your fingertips, based on its current rates, Enbridge Gas New Brunswick made an operating profit before you work in your regulated return on equity, correct, in 2007?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. However, it's important to remember that the return on equity is an important part of the total operating cost and that that return is part of what helps to stimulate the investment in this organization.
- Q.163 I couldn't agree with you more, that an investor in a company's return on equity is very important to their ability to invest in their product, isn't that correct?

 I think that's what you just told me.

MR. CHARLESON: Yes.

Q.164 - Right. And I take it then that your contribution to the deferral account for 2007 is made up of -- or is sourced from or exists because your profits aren't -- your operating profits are not significant enough to offset this 13 percent return on investment that you have had approved by the Board, isn't that correct?

MR. LEBLANC: Yes. And that's consistent with every other
year that we have been in operation, correct.

Q.165 - Well no. Have you had operating profits in previous years too?

MR. LEBLANC: No. This is the first year.

Q.166 - Right.

MR. LEBLANC: But my point is that the calculation of the deferral and contribution to the deferral is consistent with every other year.

Q.167 - Right. You used the same approach?

MR. LEBLANC: Yes.

Q.168 - It's just that this year the contribution to the deferral account is nothing but return on equity?

MR. LEBLANC: Really the way contribution to the deferral is calculated, you know, I said earlier that one way to get to your number is the way that you have proposed, but really the way the deferral is calculated is first we calculate the required revenue -- regulatory required revenue, and then we deduct the expenses that we have incurred from a regulatory point of view, and if there is insufficient revenue to offset the regulatory cost, then an addition is made to the deferral.

Q.169 - Right. So another way to get the same exact number is to take your total revenue less your total expenses, and

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add in your regulated return on equity.

is one of the costs -- the regulatory costs as approved

MR. LEBLANC: Yes. Because the regulated return on equity

by the Board. 5

Q.170 - Right. And the Board allowed you to earn 13 percent

on your equity, correct? 7

MR. LEBLANC: That's correct.

Q.171 - And I assume that Enbridge Gas New Brunswick is not

prepared to reduce that rate of return on its equity in

order to lower its deferral account, is that correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

MR. LEBLANC: Right.

Q.172 - But you are certainly prepared to have your ratepayers 14

reduce their return on their equity by increasing their

costs, in my client's case by \$852,000, isn't that

correct?

18 MR. CHARLESON: Again, Enbridge Gas New Brunswick provides a

service -- a distribution service to its customers.

Through that service it commits to a value proposition of

providing target savings level. We continue to deliver

on that value proposition. And that is the service that 22

customers are aware of when they sign up. They are aware

of the rate methodology when they sign up with us.

we are being consistent in terms of how we have applied

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2 that methodology.

Q.173 - Okay. Let's be clear. You had an operating profit in 2007, correct?

5 MR. LEBLANC: Correct.

Q.174 - Correct.

7 MR. CHARLESON: Prior to consideration of the return on equity.

- Q.175 Right. So the only reason you are contributing to your deferral account in 2007 based on the current rates you have today before any of this increase, is your need to make your return on equity, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Correct. I guess it depends on what you allocate first, the return on equity or your operating expenses. It's which sequence do you apply those in first.
- Q.176 Well you will agree that most businesses, certainly all your ratepayers, have to pay their bills before they calculate their profits and their return on equity, don't you think?
- 21 MR. LEBLANC: Correct.
- 22 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
 - Q.177 And so we are clear, Enbridge Gas New Brunswick
 doesn't need any of this increase to meet its operating
 expenses, it needs this increase to make sure its

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investors earn their 13 percent return on equity, correct?

- MR. CHARLESON: Enbridge Gas New Brunswick needs to be a sustainable business. To be a sustainable business you have to be able to maintain investment and growth in the organization. To do that you have to be able to provide a return to your investors.
- Q.178 And you would agree with me, Mr. Charleson, that that statement is equally true for every single one of your commercial ratepayers, isn't it?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's right. And every business has to manage their costs and their expenses so the can provide the type of return that their investors are looking for.
- 5 | Q.179 Right.
- MR. CHARLESON: And that's what we are doing. We are managing our business.
- Q.180 Right. But every other business except yours doesn't have a regulated rate of return, does it?
 - MR. CHARLESON: In some cases there may be elements of a regulated business where you would ---
- MR. LEBLANC: All businesses -- there are other businesses
 that have a regulated rate of return
- Q.181 Do any of your ratepayers?
 - MR. LEBLANC: Not that I'm aware of.

1 - 212 -MR. CHARLESON: Do any of the businesses that we serve, is 2 their return capped? 3 Q.182 - Well I bet they would all take a cap of 13 percent in 4 a heartbeat. 5 MR. CHARLESON: I'm not so sure. 6 7 Q.183 - Let's look at your projections for additions to the deferral account in IR-2-K for 2008, 2009 and 2010. They 8 9 are dropping substantially. 10 MR. LEBLANC: That's correct. Q.184 - And that's based on only charging your customers the 11 rate you charge them today, not with this increase, 12 13 correct? 14 MR. LEBLANC: That's correct. 15 Q.185 - Okay. And so even at current rates you are projecting 16 that not only will you not have an operating loss but you 17 will have sufficient revenue to actually recover your full 13 percent rate of return on your investor's 18 19 investment and you, by the end of 2010, because you will 20 actually -- you won't need a contributed deferral 21 account, you can actually start paying it?

22 MR. LEBLANC: That's correct.

Q.186 - Right. And once again that's without any more -that's the rates you have today.

MR. LEBLANC: Yes.

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- MR. CHARLESON: Assuming that market conditions will continue to support those rates.
- Q.187 Well I assume you are prepared to stand by your projections. They are accurate, as best you can?

 MR. CHARLESON: They are projected at this time.
 - Q.188 Right. And if I could ask you to turn to page 3 of 3 of your response to AWL interrogatory number 2 follow-up. Down below you have created a little chart there in kind of smaller print or smaller font, and when I look at the row, it's fourth up from the bottom, it says regulated net earning. That number is equivalent to what your 2006 number of 4.33 million dollar loss, isn't that correct?

 MR. LEBLANC: Yes, that is correct.
- Q.189 So in 2008 your projection was an operating profit of \$14.4 million.
- 17 MR. LEBLANC: Yes.
- 18 | Q.190 2009 an operating profit of \$23.666 million?
- 19 MR. LEBLANC: Correct.
- 20 Q.191 And an operating profit in 2010 of \$27.709 million?
- 21 MR. LEBLANC: Yes.

require.

Q.192 - In other words your operating profits are high enough
that not only do you meet all your expenses but you can
meet your full rate of return that your investors

- MR. LEBLANC: That's correct.
- 3 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. It helps to demonstrate
- 4 that we are being successful in terms of growing this
- 5 business.
- 6 Q.193 At the rates you currently charge these numbers are
- 7 based?
- 8 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 9 Q.194 If this rate application is approved, what is your
- 10 projected revenue increase on an annual basis? We know
- that, assuming they continue to use you, there will be
- 12 \$852,000-plus for both Atlantic Wallboard and Flakeboard,
- so that's 1.9 million -- excuse me -- 1.7 million. How
- much from the rest of your customers?
- MR. CHARLESON: What assumptions would you like applied to
- 16 that?
- 17 Q.195 I would like to apply that application is approved.
- 18 MR. CHARLESON: For this and our other application?
- 19 Q.196 No. Just this one. I'm only talking about the LFO
- 20 one.
- 21 MR. CHARLESON: If you look at the response to Flakeboard
- interrogatory number 1, and this was in the follow-up as
- 23 | well --
- 24 Q.197 Okay. Number 1?
- MR. CHARLESON: Number 1 on page 4 of 4.

- Q.198 Sorry. I'm looking at the -- okay. Page 4 of 4.
- Okay. So you are projecting -- I would have to subtract
- the 32.468 million less the 29.037 million?
- MR. CHARLESON: Yes. However, that does also assume the increases in the general service rates in the other rate
- 7 classes.
- 8 Q.199 Okay. So -- well let's do it that way since those are
 9 the numbers we have in front of us.
 - MR. LEBLANC: The number that you are looking for is -- if you just go to line LFO tier 1 and you take the difference between the two end columns. It's 1.8 million.
 - Q.200 Okay. And if your other rate increase is approved it's going to be 3.431 million per year?
- 16 MR. LEBLANC: Correct.
 - Q.201 And that increased revenue will come about without any additional investment or expansion of infrastructure on Enbridge's part?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Well a portion of that revenue comes from the customer additions that are occurring within 2008 as well. So it's not strictly -- it's not taking the 2007 customer base and looking at what comes from there.

 There is also growth in the customer base that will also provide additional revenue that would be greater.

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- Q.202 Right. But there has got to be no -- you are not anticipating any new LFO customers in 2008?
- 4 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. In the LFO class.
- 5 MR. STEWART: Mr. Chairman, I think those are my questions.
- I will take one minute to have a quick look here.
- 7 CHAIRMAN: Certainly.
 - Q.203 Mr. Charleson, are you aware of another instance where the Board has departed from your formula when setting the rates?
- 11 MR. CHARLESON: I'm not aware of it.
- 12 MR. STEWART: Those are my questions.
- 13 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Stewart. So the next intervenor 14 cross examination would be CME, but I don't see Mr.
- 15 Gallant. So Mr. Lawson.
- 16 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. LAWSON:
 - Q.204 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning, panel. I may be a little slower but partly because I will hopefully eliminating some of the questions because there seems to be some similarity in some of the lines of questions that I had and Mr. Stewart had. And I do apologize to the extent that I duplicate some of them as well, but I will try to minimize that for the sake of all.

But I just want to again affirm, you folks are in the gas distribution business, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: Correct.

Q.205 - And that is what is regulated and we are dealing with today, the gas distribution business?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. Although the commodity sales that Enbridge Gas New Brunswick provides as well are also subject to some rules and regulations.

- Q.206 The question was that's what was being regulated today -- sorry -- here?
 - MR. CHARLESON: This application is the delivery rates.
- Q.207 Right. And would you also agree that with the business proposition that the lower your rates are, that the more likely it is that people will become customers, all other things being equal. Not dealing with the relative price of gas and oil, the lower your rates are, the cheaper the distribution costs are, the more likely they are going to buy distribution services.
 - MR. CHARLESON: I believe we addressed that point in our response to an AWL interrogatory, and that was in interrogatory number 7, and that was part C of that response where we acknowledge that, yes, if the rates are lower it has that potential. But we must recover the maximum amount of the cost of providing distribution service while providing the economic incentive for new customers and continuing use. So we have to balance the

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two interests.

Q.208 - Yes. No, I think I have heard you say that at least a few times this morning and I have a feeling it's not going to be the end.

Now I want to deal firstly with incentives. You would agree that Flakeboard, my client, received not a single penny of incentives from EGNB in the conversion for their conversion to natural gas, is that right?

MR. CHARLESON: When we use the word "incentives", we are not just talking about providing cash.

- Q.209 Did they receive any cash?
- 13 MR. CHARLESON: They received no cash incentive, no.
- Q.210 And they were paid nothing under any guarantees, savings?
- MR. CHARLESON: No. We did take a risk on providing them a guarantee of a payback.
- 18 Q.211 The answer is no, is that correct?
- MR. CHARLESON: But they received their payback.
- 20 Q.212 They did not receive any money from EGNB to convert?
- 21 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 22 Q.213 They paid the conversion costs themselves.
- 23 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- Q.214 Now dealing again with the issue of incentives, I
 would like to refer to IR number 1 of Flakeboard's, V --

sorry -- VII -- at page 4 of 4, exhibit -- I guess it's A-6, the follow-up reply, just to be consistent.

CHAIRMAN: That's at exhibit A-6, Mr. Lawson?

MR. LAWSON: A-6, yes, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: And what was the IR follow-up you are referring to?

MR. LAWSON: Number 1.

CHAIRMAN: Follow-up to whose --

MR. LAWSON: Sorry. Flakeboard's.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

- Q.215 I have a number of questions related to this IR and related information. So perhaps first in the Roman Numeral VII on page 4 of 4, the signings that we are talking about here are the signings -- am I correct in describing it as the annualized revenue -- is that a correct description -- annualized revenue of any new signings in any respective year?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes. It is the annualized distribution revenue that is expected from when we sign a customer.
- Q.216 So the forecasted -- there is no guarantee that you will actually generate that level of revenue, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. We may generate more or less depending on when -- you know, once they have actually converted.

Q.217 - So an incentive can be paid. And the customer might for example close down a year later. And you would receive only one year's revenue generation, is that right? Possibility?

MR. CHARLESON: That's a possibility, yes.

Q.218 - Now in the first part of the answer, before the table, you referred to the numbers did not include distribution revenue associated with strategic projects.

What are strategic projects?

- MR. BUTLER: They would be large one-off projects, I would say similar to your client's project. At the time we would have referred to that as a strategic project as opposed to the standard customers that are added through our normal sales and marketing programs.
- Q.219 So statistics were given for the amount of incentives paid in each of the respective years. I'm just trying to find which interrogatory that is in. IR number 5. Yes.

 IR number 5 of Flakeboard's, again follow-up A-6, 1(a).

It has a chart that identifies the incentives have been given to two different classes broken down just as commercial and residential in each of the respective years.

Are those incentives inclusive of any incentives that are paid in "special projects"?

- MR. BUTLER: Yes, they are.
- 3 MR. CHARLESON: Yes, they are.
 - Q.220 Now how many special projects would you have had for example in 2007?
 - MR. CHARLESON: In 2007 there would have been -- there would have been two.
 - Q.221 And why would they not be included in new signings that are in your answer in exhibit -- I'm sorry, in IR number 1?
 - MR. CHARLESON: The distribution revenue signings are something that we track within the sales part of our organization. It is a measure of the performance of our sales staff. And that is the information that has been tracked throughout the history.

A strategic project is something that is typically dealt with outside of the normal sales channel and as a result isn't rolled into our overall distribution revenue signings, the way we track our information internally.

- Q.222 But if there are two last year, I submit it would have been very easy to provide the information?
 - MR. CHARLESON: It could have been, I suppose. But again we are trying to target in terms of the normal course of business in terms of distribution revenue signings.
- Q.223 So let's just leave it aside for the moment. And I

would like to sort of just cross-reference the

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24 25 just looked at in terms of the incentives paid. cross-referenced that to the signings. And admittedly we don't have the information with respect to the strategic projects. So I'm going to keep

interrogatory number 5 follow-up, 1 of 4, that chart we

And I'm going to look at for example -- let's start with 2005. And I will look at the actual numbers where they are available.

So the actual numbers for signings anticipated annualized earning for signings that year were \$2.9 million roughly?

MR. CHARLESON: Correct.

them out of the equation.

- Q.224 And then when I cross-reference that with the amounts of incentives paid in 2005, \$4.5 million was paid for incentives, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes. That's correct.
- Q.225 And then as I move to 2006 you paid \$6.8 million in incentives?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.
- Q.226 And you generated annualized income from that, anticipated annual income of \$2.7 million. You paid out almost \$7 million. And you got an annualized income of

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forecast \$2.7 million?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. However, 2006 is one of those years where we started to see one of our strategic projects incentives started to be paid related to that.

So that 6.8 million does include some dollars associated with the strategic projects.

Q.227 - We have a handicap because you chose not to tell us how much the revenue stream was from special projects.

Do you know how much that was?

- MR. CHARLESON: I don't have that. We could undertake to --
- 12 Q.228 Do you have an order of magnitude you can give me?
- MR. CHARLESON: In 2006 it would have been about \$1.2 million.
 - Q.229 So \$4 million perhaps rounded up, \$4 million

 potentially in total signings versus \$6.8 million in

 monies given to various customers? We don't know what

 the customers were or what --
 - MR. CHARLESON: Oh, I'm sorry. The number I was referring to was the amount included in the 6.8 million related to incentives.
- 22 Q.230 Oh, okay.
- MR. CHARLESON: So you take 1.2 million off the incentives.
- Q.231 It is going to be \$5.6 million paid to generate \$2.7 million?

- MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 3 Q.232 So double of the years, two years basically signings,
- is that right, were paid incentives in that year roughly?
- 5 MR. CHARLESON: Roughly.
- 6 Q.233 And then can we go through the same thing for 2007.
- 7 You had \$11.8 million in incentives paid in 2007 under IR
- 8 number 5 follow-up. And we have \$5 million identified
- 9 here.
- Roughly what were the special projects incentives
- paid in 2007 for those two customers?
- MR. CHARLESON: In 2007 there is actually an incentive only
- paid related to one of the strategic projects. The
- second strategic project has incentives in subsequent
- years. The impact of that would have been about \$5.6
- million.
- 17 | Q.234 \$5.6 million out of the 11' --
- 18 MR. CHARLESON: 11.8.
- 19 Q.235 Sorry?
- MR. CHARLESON: Out of the 11.9, 5.6 would have been related
- 21 to a strategic project.
- 22 | Q.236 So \$6 million roughly. The signings on that 11' --
- that \$6 million, what would the annualized revenue stream
- be anticipated for that roughly \$6 million in special
- 25 projects?

- 225 -1 It would be roughly a million dollars. MR. CHARLESON: 2 Q.237 - The annualized revenue would be a million dollars? 3 MR. CHARLESON: Yes. 4 0.238 - And the incentives paid were how much again? 5 MR. CHARLESON: In 2007 it was --6 MR. LEBLANC: 5.6. 7 MR. CHARLESON: -- \$5.6 million. 8 Q.239 - 5.6 times annualized revenues were paid as an 9 incentive? 10 11 MR. CHARLESON: Yes. Q.240 - Now who pays those incentives? 12 MR. CHARLESON: Ultimately the incentives are recorded as a 13 cost. And I believe in one of our IRs --14 Q.241 - I mean, if you know the answer you don't have to refer 15 to the IRs. 16 17 MR. CHARLESON: Well, it was more just I believe in IR response number 5 indicates that the incentives are 18 recorded as an asset on the books. Ultimately they are 19 20 paid for. They will be paid for through rates. 21 Q.242 - So EGNB pays for it and then charges the customers to pay them back. Is that essentially right? 22 23 MR. CHARLESON: They are to be amortized over time.

again the amortization is a 41-year amortization period.

In a lot of cases, when you are looking at incentives,

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especially at the residential level, there will be several years worth of revenue required to offset the incentive payment.

However, there is a long-term revenue stream anticipated from paying that incentive. And so it is viewed as a justifiable payback on that investment.

- Q.243 In the case of the one project in 2007, did you get
 any guaranteed secured payments of revenue streams in the
 future?
 - MR. CHARLESON: No, we didn't. Again it was predominantly a residential type project where the expectation is once there is a conversion there they will continue to use natural gas.

The other component that comes into play as well is through these conversions there are other revenues that are generated.

In some cases we do the installation service work associated with that as well, which helps to offset some of the cost related to the incentives and provides additional revenue to offset the impact of that.

- Q.244 Did that happen in this one case?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes, it did.
- Q.245 And how much did you generate by way of revenue for that project roughly?

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2	MR. CHARLESON: I knew there was a good reason for having an
3	accountant here with me. We would be saying roughly
4	about \$2 million.
5	Q.246 - Profit on that one project?
6	MR. CHARLESON: On installation services. That's correct.
7	Q.247 - Did you actually do the installation, sir?
8	MR. CHARLESON: Either we did it or through the use of
9	contractors.
10	Q.248 - Now just looking at 2008 then, we have got \$7 million
11	in forecast signings and almost \$20 million in
12	incentives.
13	Now can you segregate out there the special projects
14	for 2008?
15	MR. CHARLESON: Again, in 2008 there would be say a million
16	dollars associated with special projects.
17	Q.249 - So in that case we take it off and we will round down.
18	So if we take that off the \$19.5 million, you get \$18.5
19	million to generate \$7 million in revenue?
20	MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
21	Q.250 - Would you agree that that is a lot of money to spend
22	for relative to the amount spent, a relatively modest
23	revenue signing with no certainty of revenue streams?
24	MR. CHARLESON: Again, we believe it to be a prudent
25	investment in terms of growing the distribution system.

Again, there will be installation services margin will be achieved to help to offset some of those costs.

But also what we are finding is we will continue to look to grow the business and increase the number of customers. In the early years we really captured a lot of the low-hanging fruit. So the customers that are easier to convert were a lower incentive, especially in the commercial sector where there is a better, an easier payback equation. And therefore the incentives have been able to be lower.

We are now moving into segments of the commercial market that are more challenging to convert. The payback equations are more difficult to make work in terms of generating the sale. So the incentive to spend is increasing to help to convert those customers and grow the customer base.

However, the key part of looking at any of the incentive payments that we are making is what is the payback into the business. And again we see all of these additions that we are making. And factoring in the incentive payment that is there has been profitable addition for a business that helps to grow and create the customer base that we need to be sustainable and to move out of the development period.

Q.251 - The last three years, my quick math suggests -- and I don't have an accountant with me to help me, so I

apologize -- about \$38 million or thereabouts in

incentives has been paid out, is that right?

MR. CHARLESON: Over the last three years?

Q.252 - Sorry. Last two years and forecast 2008?

MR. CHARLESON: Roughly.

Q.253 - So \$38 million in three years that you have given to customers to sign up.

And the revenue stream that you generated in that same time from new signings -- and are these new signings all -- these are all customers, am I correct, in page 4 of 4 of follow-up number 1 on the chart in Roman Numeral VII?

MR. CHARLESON: Excluding the strategic projects.

Q.254 - Okay. But it includes some customers who do not receive incentives?

19 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

Q.255 - So you can't even attribute all of these signings that are on here to the incentives. Some customers get incentives, some do not?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. We evaluate carefully all of the incentives that were paid to determine where it is necessary to provide incentive, what level of incentive

is appropriate to help to drive the business forward and 2 to grow the customer base.

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Q.256 - Right. So even if you allocated on an annual basis for that \$38 million, or whatever the number calculates

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to be, is 7, 5, 12, 14 -- 15,000,000 plus a million

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dollars. So \$16 million plus -- what was the amount for

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0.257 - Both were a million dollars each?

the other special project, I'm sorry?

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MR. CHARLESON: In revenue.

MR. CHARLESON: 6 point --

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Q.258 - Revenue?

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MR. CHARLESON: Well, no. The revenue on one of them is greater than a million. We didn't talk about the revenue there.

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That is the 2007 one? 17

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MR. CHARLESON: It is more in 2008. And given the nature of

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that strategic project I can't really get into the

Q.259 - Okay. What would the revenue anticipate being there?

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revenue stream from it. It is greater than a million

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dollars.

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Q.260 - Less than 2 million?

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MR. CHARLESON: Probably greater than 2 million.

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Q.261 - And it is the one you are paying \$1 million for?

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That is the anticipated incentive, the MR. CHARLESON:

forecast incentive in 2008. However, I think it is

important to recognize as well that when you look at that

say \$38 million in incentives amortized over 41 years,
that is about a million dollars a year to generate 15 or
\$16 million a year in revenue.

Q.262 - Well, now let me get to that. Because that
anticipates that there is nobody getting any money on

that incentive investment.

Am I right in understanding that when you pay out the money you are getting a return on your investment on that money in the meantime, is that correct?

- MR. CHARLESON: Perhaps you can clarify what you mean by --
- Q.263 Okay. When the incentive is paid out it is not included in your profit and loss statements, correct? It is not part of your operating expenses?
 - MR. CHARLESON: No. It is part of our rate base or part of our capital.
- Q.264 If we just look at the financial statements we were looking at earlier for 2006, for example, filed with the Board, the regulatory statements.

Could you show me where incentives factor in here?

MR. LEBLANC: There are actually no incentives in these
financials, in the income statement. In the balance
sheet they are.

2 | 0.265 - So where is it in the balance sheet?

MR. LEBLANC: There is a line called deferred -- development

O&M capitalized cost net.

Q.266 - So that is -- and bear with me. I again don't have an accountant with me. And I don't have a lot of accounting knowledge. So I'm afraid I'm going to have to get you to take me through.

That is on the asset side of your balance sheet?

MR. LEBLANC: Right.

Q.267 - And you say for example in 2006 you had this asset of \$39 million?

MR. LEBLANC: That's correct.

- Q.268 And is that almost exclusively made up of incentives
 - MR. LEBLANC: No. It is a combination of a variety of operating expenses that are seen as part of the cost of developing the natural gas industry in New Brunswick, including incentives, yes.
- Q.269 Now the fact that you carry it as an asset would suggest that you get a rate of return on that number, is that right?
- 23 MR. LEBLANC: Yes. That's correct.
 - Q.270 So if for example the \$40 million, \$39 million in 2006 was mostly made up of incentives, you are getting a rate

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make as profit in this business --

MR. CHARLESON: It increases the return, that's --

Q.272 - -- is that right?

MR. LEBLANC: Yes. Because the incentives is an investment in the development of the business and the industry. therefore we do --

Q.273 - My point is the more you give away the more you earn? MR. CHARLESON: And the more revenue we are able to

generate.

Q.274 - I recognize that. And that money that you are giving away is to be repaid, correct, to you?

MR. LEBLANC: It will be collected from the customer base over time.

Q.275 - Yes. So that the customer you are giving money to today will inevitably have, included in his or her or its rates in the future, monies to pay back that money?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

MR. LEBLANC: Correct.

Q.276 - And I notice the incentives are broken down only in commercial and residential. You are not tracking them by class at the moment, is that right?

2	MR. CHARLESON: No. At this point we generally we track
3	them just by kind of the commercial and residential
4	breakdown.
5	Q.277 - So have you anticipated how it is that the recovery
6	will take place? Should a class that has received
7	incentives repay those classes incentives?
8	MR. CHARLESON: At this point, again because we haven't
9	turned our attention to what cost of service looks like.
10	No. That would obviously factor into part of our
11	analysis. But we are not at that point yet.
12	Q.278 - You haven't been tracking to be able to do that?
13	MR. CHARLESON: We do have information regarding the
14	incentives that have been paid to each customer.
15	Q.279 - So you could have provided us a breakdown beyond
16	commercial and residential because you are going to have
17	to be able to do that someday?
18	MR. CHARLESON: It would have been onerous as it is
19	currently tracked on paper documents.
20	Q.280 - Now again I would like to just refer to that number 1
21	in A-6, Flakeboard interrogatory number 1 follow-up.
22	I just have questions of curiosity about some of the
23	numbers in here. Maybe I could start with the HFO class
24	for example.
25	Now I look at the page before this which has the

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forecast volumes by class. And in 2007 the volume for HFO was 778. And in 2008 the volume is anticipated to go up by 23 percent, I think the mathematical calculation is, to 957.

But when I flip to the forecast revenue on the next page, Roman Numeral V, I notice that the 2007 revenue and the 2008 revenue are in fact not exactly the same. dropped by a thousand dollars.

The revenue -- or the forecast volume goes up by 23 percent and the revenue doesn't change. Why is that? MR. CHARLESON: We would have to check on that.

Q.281 - Would you agree it is wrong?

MR. CHARLESON: I agree that it looks like there may be an inconsistency there that you would have to check.

VICE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lawson, could you just direct us to exactly what tables you are referring to? Because I found some of the information and not the rest.

MR. LAWSON: The key is it has to be A-6 as opposed to the original A-4. And it is in follow-up version of interrogatory number 1.

VICE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: And if you look at Roman Numeral V --

VICE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: -- on page 3 of 4 --

Q.284 - Then when I look at the revenue stream I see that from

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2007 to 2008 the revenue is increasing by a multiple of 15 times.

Now without a rate increase I cannot reconcile that. Can you?

MR. CHARLESON: No. I'm having some difficulty doing that.

So I think there is a couple of things we need to check

between these two tables.

Q.285 - I'm just going to jump up then to the SGSRE, a whole series of letters. And I'm just curious to know why it is for that class in 2008, under the no increase column, it is contemplated that you would have a million and thirty-six thousand dollars in revenue, but with the increase you will see a drop in that number.

Is there an increase contemplated for that class?

MR. CHARLESON: No, there is not. And actually under -when Mr. Stewart was asking his questions earlier
regarding this table, I had kind of put a question mark
beside that because something was looking a little out of
sorts to me.

So like I say, I think between these two tables across the various classes, I think there is something we have to check. And we will do that --

Q.286 - I believe I'm correct in stating that the reason why there is this follow-up interrogatory is because I had

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asked you with respect to some uncertainty in reconciliation in the first answer, is that right?

- MR. CHARLESON: With regards to the table in response to part 6, with increase in no increase column, yes, there was a --
- Q.287 So you have corrected it. And this is what has been submitted as the corrected version. And I guess you probably agree that some of these numbers are apparently wrong, correct?
- MR. CHARLESON: They are giving me cause for some concern, yes.
- Q.288 Now -- and I would assume, given that this is the LFO rate increase application, that there is some more reliability with respect to the information on the LFO Tier 1.

So could we take a look at that. If I look again at the 2007 revenue stream for Tier 1, it is \$3.1 million roughly. And then it is contemplated with no increase that you are going to go up to a modest amount of an increase, is that right?

MR. CHARLESON: In 2000' --

- Q.289 Immaterial as accountants might say. 2007 and then 2008 without an increase?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Correct.

Q.290 - When I look at the volume that we are dealing with in the preceding page, number 5, forecast volume for Tier 1 is in 2007 854 terrajoules and almost doubled to 1.5 million terrajoules --or 1,500 terrajoules.

Yet without an increase you are contemplating virtually nothing by way of the increase in revenue. Would that -- is that wrong too then?

- MR. CHARLESON: I think it is going to be subject to the review that we are going to do over lunch.
- CHAIRMAN: Perhaps I can clarify this review that Mr.

 Charleson is referring to. Is this intended to be an undertaking to provide an updated version of this response?
- MR. HOYT: I have noted it as an undertaking to determine why there is this consistency. And if an updated response is what is required we will provide one.

 CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
- Q.291 Would you agree that this information is extremely important for this application, this information specific to the forecast revenues?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Given that you have requested this information on behalf of your client, I would assume it is important to your client.
- Q.292 Don't you think it is probably important to the Board

as well?

MR. CHARLESON: I believe it is something that will be of value to the Board.

Q.293 - Without the undertaking maybe you can't answer this.

But have you contemplated what the -- and maybe because of the tallying here it is not a fair question. But do you know what the anticipated revenue increase for 2008 is for this application?

I mean, if we do the mathematical calculation we don't have confidence that it is right. But is there some sense of what it is? I would have thought you would be wringing your hands every time you thought of the number.

MR. CHARLESON: Well, we will defer until we provide that undertaking.

CHAIRMAN: We have gone beyond 12:00 o'clock. And I'm wondering if in order to help with this line of questioning, if in fact we took the noon break now and give the panel an opportunity to review this table and determine whether or not some changes needed to be made.

In that respect would a little additional time over lunch be useful?

I don't know how long the panel anticipates it might take to make this analysis.

MR. CHARLESON: It is a matter of capturing the person back in the office that has got the data. But hopefully we will be able to get ahold of her quite quickly.

CHAIRMAN: All right. Well, perhaps we could take a little extra time.

Mr. McLean is just wondering if perhaps there may be, Mr. Lawson, any other tables that you might be cross examining on that you feel that a similar type of check might be appropriate while we have a break.

MR. LAWSON: I don't think so.

CHAIRMAN: That is about as noncommittal as you can get.

MR. LAWSON: I don't know. I don't anticipate that there will be. But I guess I can't forecast the answers, only the guestions.

CHAIRMAN: You don't have any other tables though that you feel should be looked at. You don't have questions that would be similar to the ones you have posed on these tables?

MR. LAWSON: I don't think so, Mr. Chairman. Most of the information, because the one that is the most germane one, as far as I'm concerned, is the revenue one. So I spent a lot of time on it.

And of course we would like the extra time partly because we want to certainly give them adequate time to

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be able to prepare. But I would like to have some time to look at it. Because it is all brand-new information.

CHAIRMAN: Sure. Well, it is close to 10 after 12:00.

Would 1:30 then be sufficient time do you think for the panel to put that together and to give Mr. Lawson some time to have a look at it?

MR. CHARLESON: I would hope so. And perhaps if we end up needing a little more time, Mr. Lawson would be able to advise the Board.

CHAIRMAN: Sure. We will adjourn then until 1:30 unless in fact additional time is needed. I'm going to also -- I would like to advise the parties that the Board has a commitment later on in the afternoon. And so today we will not go beyond 3:30.

Thank you. So we are adjourned till 1:30.

(Recess - 12:10 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN: Are we ready to proceed?

MR. HOYT: Yes. Just to give you an update on that undertaking, the panel has people working on providing a response. It wasn't ready at this moment. We thought rather than writing off the afternoon we should come back.

I have spoken to Mr. Lawson who indicated that he can continue with his cross. And with respect to that

particular undertaking we will make the panel available tomorrow morning if necessary.

MR. LAWSON: I may just keep them so that they will be available.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lawson, do you want to continue your cross examination?

MR. LAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Q.294 - Just before we leave that interrogatory number 1

follow-up -- I don't think this is going to be the same

kind of problem -- but just an explanation I'm looking

for.

So this is A-6 again, follow-up -- Flakeboard interrogatory number 1 follow-up. I'm referring to page 2 of 4. And I notice that the annualized -- I'm sorry. And this is Roman Numeral II.

The actual annualized through-put for each class for the LFO Tier 2 was 2007, 212 terrajoules. And that the actual, which is in Roman Numeral V, bottom of page 3, was 522 terrajoules. Sorry, the forecast, I'm sorry, was 522.

So the actual was 212 and the forecast was 522. And I'm just wondering if there was an explanation for that?

MR. CHARLESON: At the time we would have been preparing the forecast for 2007 there was an expectation of a couple of

LFO customers coming on and some load from those. One of those did come on late, very late in the year. The other one hasn't materialized as yet.

Q.295 - Now I remember in the discussion that prompted the change -- this follow-up IR number 1 answer -- that you had alluded to something about -- I thought you just indicated a loss of an LFO customer that made a difference in the numbers, is that right?

In 2007 did you lose an LFO customer?

- MR. CHARLESON: Now that you raise that -- and I believe I may have misspoke myself this morning then with Mr.

 Stewart. There was -- my colleagues remind me there was one LFO customer that we lost during the course of the year.
- Q.296 Now did you lose them as an LFO customer or as a customer altogether?
- MR. CHARLESON: As a customer altogether.
- MR. LEBLANC: It is a very small load.
- MR. BUTLER: It's a very small heating loaded to maintain some heat in the building.
- MR. LEBLANC: They are still heating the building.
- Q.297 Oh, I see, okay. And they have stopped production, is that it?
 - MR. LEBLANC: Correct.

- 245 -1 Q.298 - I would like to -- and you did deal with some of this 2 issue previously. But again refer you to Flakeboard IR 3 number 2 in A-4, page 2 of 2, where you identified a 4 number of customers in the LFO total market potential 5 class. 6 CHAIRMAN: IR number 2 was it? 7 MR. LAWSON: IR number 2, I'm sorry. 8 CHAIRMAN: Yes. 9 MR. LAWSON: Page 2 of 2 in IR number 2 of Flakeboard. 10 Q.299 - And in it, in paragraph (c) on that page you identify 11 the five customers, regardless of their location, 12 customers -- potential customers, not yet customers. 13 And I notice that the terrajoule capacity of those 14 clients or estimated amounts of potential is 15 significantly close to the actual total of the 20 that 16 you already have, is that right? 17 MR. CHARLESON: That is what that table is showing, yes. 18 19 Q.300 - And to your knowledge that would be correct, that the total of those five potential customers are almost as 20 great in capacity or in terms of needs? 21 22 MR. CHARLESON: Yes. That's correct. 23 Q.301 - So I would assume that some of those are or perhaps all of them are fairly large customers, LFO customers or 24

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potential customers?

- MR. CHARLESON: They all qualify for the LFO rate class.
 - Q.302 Right. But if 20 represents 1200 terrajoules and 5 represents almost that, these are large customers relative to the average of your current customer base, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
 - Q.303 And I would assume in your zeal to grow the business that you would be aggressive in trying to pursue these five individual customers as potential customers, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Definitely we are interested in attaching those customers. The one that we are probably closest to attaching, we have been pursuing with some zeal for a few years. And it is always just kind of just within grasp.
 - Q.304 Yes. Okay. And let's look at the 30 kilometer one.

 Is that the one that you have been pursuing and always within grasp? Or is that --
- 19 MR. CHARLESON: Yes. That's --
 - Q.305 And I presume that when you make a decision of whether or not you will make a deal with this person, this potential customer, that you do a business case analysis of that 30 kilometer distance pipe, is that right?

 MR. BUTLER: That's correct.
- 25 Q.306 And I would assume, correct me if I'm wrong, that

there is not much by way of other customers in the neighborhood at the end of the 30 kilometer pipe?

MR. BUTLER: You are correct.

Q.307 - So it is almost on a stand-alone basis that you have to do the analysis of this particular customer?

MR. BUTLER: That's right.

Q.308 - So would you take me through what kind of an analysis that you do as to when it makes economic sense for EGNB to install 30 kilometer type pipe like that?

MR. BUTLER: Well, the concern with this case or any case where there is one large load in an area, we need a guarantee that we are going to recover our costs of serving that customer and that those costs don't end up being borne by other customers essentially.

So the -- we request some form of a guarantee, whether it is a letter of credit or a parental guarantee, that over a certain period of time we will recover those costs.

Q.309 - So you actually do an analysis of what the cost would be to put in the pipe, amortize that over your standard period of amortization for the pipeline, is that right?

MR. BUTLER: No, not in a case where there is one particular customer. Like a standard amortization period for large customers is 20 years.

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2 | Q.310 - Right.

MR. BUTLER: So it would be too risky to wait 20 years to see whether we recover our costs right on.

- Q.311 So you look for a significantly shorter period of time for the amortization?
- 7 MR. BUTLER: Yes.
 - Q.312 And then you factor in I presume some operational costs associated with running that pipeline as well?
- 10 MR. BUTLER: That's correct.
- Q.313 And then you say we need to ensure that -- are there
 any other factors in the cost side of the equation I'm
 missing?
- MR. BUTLER: No. You have identified them as the capital costs and the operating costs.
 - Q.314 And then you say we need a certainty that we will recover that level of costing over a fixed period of time, whatever you determine to be the reasonable time frame?
- 20 MR. BUTLER: Correct.
- Q.315 So that LFO potential customer would in fact be looked at on strictly cost basis, cost recovery basis?
 - MR. BUTLER: Yes. And in this particular case, this is a community that we never intended to serve. So when we initially presented our proposal to the Province we had

done an analysis of -- we wanted to serve as many communities as possible or provide service to as many customers as possible.

So essentially those communities that we identified were deemed to be feasible. So this isn't something that we would do to attach a customer in Saint John for example, or St. Stephen. St. Stephen was one of those communities that was identified in the proposal. The community that we are talking about now was never identified.

So if it doesn't stand on its own and recover all of its costs, essentially all of the other ratepayers would have to recover those costs.

- MR. CHARLESON: I guess the important element to that though is when we look at the recovery of those costs, it is assuming the use of market-based rates for the revenue stream.
- Q.316 How then do you ensure that you are going to have a recovery of costs?
 - MR. BUTLER: The recovery is expressed as a net present value number. So it is a net present value of the revenues that we require to recover the costs.
- Q.317 But your pricing, whatever formula is used for pricing for that customer, would contemplate that you need

assurance that your costs would be recovered.

You need to be sure that your costs would be covered, correct?

MR. BUTLER: Correct.

Q.318 - And it is possible that customer might, using whatever formula rates that might arise, that customer might generate just enough money to cover the costs of operating that line, correct?

MR. BUTLER: Correct.

Q.319 - That can't be said for example of the Flakeboard plant, is that right? Because they would propose anytime you asked in fact they would pay the cost of the line and that would be enough generation of revenue for you.

That wouldn't be acceptable to you would it?

MR. BUTLER: No. As I explained, we looked at all of these communities as a whole and said we can serve all of these areas. It is feasible in other words.

And obviously some customers produce more revenue than others. And some recover their costs sooner than others.

Q.320 - So a customer who is stand alone and has no other customers to help feed the revenue stream for you folks may be able to do this on a cost basis.

But a customer like Flakeboard, because there are a

MR. CHARLESON:

incentives, correct?

That's correct.

whole bunch of other customers to serve, don't get the benefit of having only recovery?

MR. CHARLESON: I'm not sure -- I think I'm following the premise that you are putting out here. I'm not sure it's accurate. You know, when we look at this -- when we talk about the cost recovery it's the cost recovery of, you know, of that investment we are making, ensuring that we are able to do that over the time period. However, that customer is still part of the LFO class.

And when we look at the class of customers, all customers in that class are charged distribution rates at the same rate. So it's not like well once we recover the cost of the investment for getting to that customer that now their distribution is free or it's only the operating cost we have to recover. They are still within that class and they will be billed at the same rate as all other customers within the class.

It's a homogenous -- it's a group of customers that are all billed at the same rate. There is differing costs underpinning what it may cost to serve each of those, but you look and set rates at a class level.

Q.321 - But one of the ways you attract customers is through

- Q.322 You have paid substantial sums in incentives for one customer of \$5.6 million. That's a very substantial sum
- MR. CHARLESON: We have paid the level of incentives that we believe have been required to help grow the system.
- Q.323 Right. So have you entertained some discussions about incentives for this particular customer that you are speaking about, this 30 kilometer pipeline?
 - MR. BUTLER: No. In a case like this obviously it doesn't pay for itself, so we wouldn't be providing -- we are trying to reduce the capital cost as much as possible. So there would be no incentives in this case.
- 0.324 But isn't it fair to say that this customer, potential customer, hasn't signed on yet. You haven't been able to convince them that this is a business model that makes sense for them, correct?
 - There is a number of factors that are coming into play, most of them outside of the distribution
- 0.325 Most of them outside of the?
- MR. CHARLESON: The distribution rates or --22
- Q.326 Operational issues. 23
- MR. CHARLESON: There is operational issues. 24
- 25 Q.327 - Okay. And you can't -- you have been working on this

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particular customer for how long?

MR. BUTLER: First started talking to them in 2003.

0.328 - And in four or five years you have been unable to convince them that they have got the problem solved, various problems, including financial ones.

MR. BUTLER: No. I think we have convinced them that they wished they had gas. Last year they would have saved \$2 million had they had gas available. It's their own internal, you know, decision making -- you know -between their different branches and so on.

- Q.329 So it's fair to say these folks are not going to join merely because you folks have in place a market-based rate, isn't that right? There are a whole bunch of variables and the market-based rate component has nothing to do with whether or not you are going to attract them in as a customer, correct?
 - MR. BUTLER: Well I think what -- what appeals to this particular customer is the fact that they are pretty well assured they are going to get at least 10 percent savings by switching off of oil.
- 0.330 Well I don't know who the customer is but I'm willing to bet that if there was a 20 percent savings available they would find that more appealing, agreed?

MR. BUTLER: Agreed.

Q.331 - So they have the possibility of a ten percent savings available to them. So is it not fair to say that the market-based price is not doing anything to attract that customer as a potential customer to this situation?

MR. CHARLESON: I would disagree.

Q.332 - So please explain.

MR. CHARLESON: Again the market-based price is what provides a target level of savings for that customer comparison to what their fuel costs are today. So they by looking at the distribution rates and the market-based rate methodology that is being applied -- that's being applied for that -- they are able to achieve savings as Mr. Butler indicated in the past year if they had already converted to gas in the order of a couple of million dollars.

So it is the rate setting methodology that provides those target levels of savings and that is part of what provides the incentive for them to convert. If there was no savings then there would be no incentive.

Q.333 - Right. If there was more savings there would be more incentive?

MR. CHARLESON: True. And if we provided 70 percent savings there would be even more people converting, but at the end of the day we have to have a sustainable business,

that are going through the deferral account. It's

Q.334 - So right now from your perspective as opposed to the

sense for you either, is that a fair statement?

MR. BUTLER: With that customer, yes. Providing that we

prepared to pay, provide the guarantees necessary to

Q.337 - So you have got over that hurdle with them, have you?

distribution service that assures that you will cover

MR. BUTLER: Actually they are in the process right now of

certain income streams to you folks in terms of

The customer has indicated they are prepared to guarantee

Q.336 - That's what I'm talking about. Is the customer

customer's perspective, this line doesn't make economic

savings provides that balance.

MR. BUTLER: No. It makes economic sense.

ensure that you recover your costs.

finding that balance. And we believe the ten percent

and we have to manage the contributions and the additions

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Q.335 - It does.

recover our costs.

MR. BUTLER: Correct.

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MR. BUTLER:

your minimum costs.

0.338 - It hasn't been resolved.

No.

dealing with that issue with their parent.

It's understood the -- I guess the local

people have stated that, but I know that they now have to go offshore to get approval from their parent.

- Q.339 So --
- 5 MR. BUTLER: It's a capital expenditure just not for this 6 but for the conversion cost as well that they are facing.
 - Q.340 Okay. Now the other four customers that are in that five group, which of those customers are not coming on board? Well -- and I apologize. There were two customers that were within ten kilometers, is that it?

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Q.341 - Three customers within ten kilometers.

MR. CHARLESON: There were three.

MR. CHARLESON: Well actually four within ten. One of them

was three kilometers, the other three were ten.

- 16 Q.342 So the three kilometer one --
- 17 MR. CHARLESON: Yes.
- 18 Q.343 -- that's the roadway problem?
- MR. CHARLESON: Yes. They have actually signed on for service. Right now it's just a matter of getting the pipe there.
 - Q.344 Okay. So they signed on for service, so obviously the market-based rate is not going to make a big difference to them.
 - MR. CHARLESON: They signed on with full knowledge of the

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market-based rates. It wasn't an issue for them.

- Q.345 And the -- when they signed on how long had you been working on this particular customer?
- 5 MR. CHARLESON: My understanding is it's a couple of years.
- 6 | Q.346 And is this a three kilometer off of a main lateral?
 - MR. CHARLESON: It would be three kilometers off a portion of our distribution system.
- 9 Q.347 So it's not off --
- 10 MR. CHARLESON: It's not off the Maritimes, no.
- 11 | Q.348 And the other three are within ten kilometers?
- 12 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 13 Q.349 And what is the state of the other three in terms of signing on?
 - MR. CHARLESON: At this stage they haven't signed on, but they are viewed as being potential LFO customers.
 - Q.350 Have you done for the three kilometer one -- do you know what the cost analysis of servicing that customer would be to put in the extra pipe in the same fashion, for example, as Atlantic Wallboard's has been done?
 - MR. CHARLESON: We don't know that. Obviously the work is being done. We understand what the cost of that expansion is. You know, associated with that expansion it also gets us to some other potential customers. At this point they were the ones that have signed on. The

Q.354 - I would like to refer you to A-3, your written

expectation is that once we get gas to that area there are a number of other customers that we also expect to be able to capture.

- Q.351 I don't know anything about the customer, but would it be fair to say that the customer would probably be economically better off in terms of the rates they would have to pay if their three kilometer pipeline was on a cost recovery basis rather than a market price basis?

 MR. CHARLESON: That's difficult to say because that three kilometer pipeline would essentially be useless without
- Q.352 But I'm not asking you that. The cost of that three kilometer pipeline --

the rest of the distribution system.

- MR. CHARLESON: I guess I'm struggling with what the cost of the three kilometer pipeline would be if it's not tied to a whole pile of other physical plant.
- Q.353 We all struggle with that. That's part of the problem with not having costs, isn't it, on a class basis?

 That's one of the problems with it, isn't it?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Again, we are not under a cost of service model right now. That analysis is something that the Board has given some direction in terms of how that is to be addressed going forward.

evidence, Mr. Charleson. I would like to start on page

1. I guess first of all in your A-3 you say market-based
rates are -- as I said, I knew we would hear these words
again, I knew I was going to say them for you -predicated on local market conditions with the objective
of providing potential end use customers with an economic
incentive to convert and to continue to use natural gas,
correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

- Q.355 And you would agree that a rate structure that in fact would provide for a lower distribution rate than what you are contemplating would achieve that same thing, wouldn't it?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Within the short term. However, that rate structure then also leads to increased contributions to a deferral account that will have to be recovered in the longer term. It may have negative consequences in the long term for that customer.
- Q.356 Or it may not, correct? In the short-term for certain they would save money, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: A lower rate structure in the short-term of course would lead to less -- to savings. However, if that leads to a greater under recovery of costs, those costs have to be recovered at some point in the future.

Q.357 - Like the incentives, paying them incentives leads --

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So that would have to lead to higher costs in the long run.

- has to lead to higher rates in the future, doesn't it? MR. CHARLESON: It does contribute to the higher rates over the longer term. However, it also leads to a larger customer base which you are able to spread the overall cost and gets you to the point where you are able to be sustainable and profitable and move outside the development period.
- Q.358 But you would agree the lower rate would meet the conditions you set here that market-based rates are predicated on?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Just the same as lower charges for your client's product would lead to increased sales.
- 0.359 And that was the next point I was going to get to. if you in fact had lower rates you could probably have increased sales, couldn't you?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Not necessarily, because in the case of our product it's a matter of the consumption that is used to service a facility. It's more the number of customers. You still have to deal with the conversion and the capital cost. It's not the same as say a product that is in a store.

- Q.360 So why wouldn't lower rates give you more customers?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Again, lower rates ultimately may give you more customers. However, you still have to overcome the issues of the capital cost of conversion and attaching the customers. If you are not setting your rates in a way that again maximize the revenues that you are able to achieve, you are going to have increased shortfalls in terms of your revenue stream that will have to be recovered in the future, which may make it more difficult in the future to continue to attract customers as you
- Q.361 Well higher rates makes it more difficult to get customers.

start to recover those shortfalls.

- MR. CHARLESON: And that's one of the key reasons why we want to ensure that we are managing that deferral account so we have the lowest possible rates for the long term.
- Q.362 Higher rates makes it more difficult to get customers --
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes.
- Q.363 -- fair statement?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes.
- Q.364 With the lower rates you have had up until now you haven't been able to attract those five customers that you talk about as potential customers. You were tapped

out, couldn't get at those customers, couldn't convince them at 79 cents, couldn't convince them at 97 cents, and you couldn't convince them at \$2.39, correct?

- MR. CHARLESON: I would disagree with your characterization of that. For customers of this size and nature there are a number of factors, many of them operating factors that are outside of our control, that come into play. And, you know, the extent to which our rates plays a factor is difficult to say. All we can indicate is, as we indicated in the IR response that was referenced earlier this morning, that from discussions we have had with the perspective customer, the increase in the rates are not the issue in terms of getting them to convert.
- Q.365 Right. The rates aren't the issue in getting them converted. It's other factors?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- Q.366 Okay. So the market-based pricing isn't a factor, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: The market-based rates provide the incentive that will give them savings.
- Q.367 No, no. Didn't you just say it's not our rates that's not convincing them.
 - MR. CHARLESON: The increase in the rates or the level of rates is not preventing them from converting to gas.

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There is other operating factors that come into play. The fact that our market rates provide a savings in comparison to the alternate fuel is what helps to stimulate and drive their interest in converting to gas.

Q.368 - Now I know, Mr. Charleson, you weren't involved in this, so, Mr. Butler, I know you were around, I'm not sure, Mr. LeBlanc, if you were around or not back in 2000 when the initial system was in place. I believe, Mr. Butler, you were involved initially?

MR. BUTLER: I was here in 2000, yes.

- Q.369 Yes. Now would it be fair to say from what your recollection and understanding was, that when marketbased pricing was contemplated by EGNB and accepted by the Board, that it was contemplated that this would be a way of attracting new customers, correct?
 - MR. BUTLER: Yes. It was a way of financing the capital cost of building a distribution system.
- Q.370 But the objective is to try to attract new customers, right?
 - MR. BUTLER: Provide an incentive, right.
- Q.371 And the incentive contemplated was -- is it fair to say the reason for having it structured that way is it was contemplated that this would make a pricing structure lower than what would be the normal regulatory process,

which is cost-based, correct?

- MR. BUTLER: No. I know the initial targetted savings that were set were based on our company's history in Ontario.

 Customers wanted to see those kinds of savings in order to make the switch to gas. So for example, at the time we had set the targeted savings in the residential market at 30 percent.
- Q.372 But isn't it fair to say that the contemplation was that this formula would provide a rate structure that would be lower than a cost-based rate structure? Mr. Charleson, if I might, I don't think you were here and I'm trying to address --
 - MR. CHARLESON: Mr. Lawson, I think I can address the concept that you are getting to. I have spent time since getting here getting familiar with the previous proceedings, reviewing the evidence, reviewing the transcripts, so I do have a reasonable understanding.

 Obviously I was not party to them --
- Q.373 You weren't involved.
 - MR. CHARLESON: -- but I do understand the principles that have underpinned this business. And I would agree, yes, the market-based cost structure or the market-based rate structure was intended to provide rates that would be a lower cost than a cost-based structure for Enbridge Gas

New Brunswick's costs. Otherwise -- and that's what contributes to the additions to the deferral, because if you had a cost-based structure the rates would have had - would have been much higher to recover all of the costs and we would not have been competitive.

- Q.374 So you needed to lure customers in with a discounted below cost rate?
 - MR. CHARLESON: We needed to ensure that we provided a sufficient incentive for people to convert. Otherwise the first customer that we would have had, you know, where you have a hundred million dollars worth of pipe in the ground, I don't think they are going to want to pay, you know, \$10,000 a month in distribution rates.
- Q.375 No. I agree. We are on all fours and I thank you for forcing yourself into answering the question because that's what I was looking for. Thank you.

Just in that regard, and if I could perhaps refer you to IR number 12 in -- I think it's A-4, I don't think it was a revised one.

- MR. CHARLESON: Would that be Flakeboard IR?
- Q.376 Flakeboard, I'm sorry, yes. I will refer you to page

 1 of 6 first. Now my understanding is that back when the

 June 2000 decision was made by the Board to adopt market
 based pricing, and I am just going to look at the LFO

class for the moment, that from your answer number one, that there was a 16.3 percent spread between the bulk price of light fuel oil and natural gas at the time, is that right?

MR. CHARLESON: That's what the response says, yes.

Q.377 - And am I correct that the targeted savings for customers at that time in the LFO class is 15 percent?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes.

Q.378 - And so when you initially applied the expectation was is that there be essentially around the 1 point spread, 1 percentage point spread that you folks would be getting between from the customers as you are rate, is that right? MR. CHARLESON: I guess we are struggling a little bit just -- yes, there is a 16 percent spread there between the prices. The target savings is 15 percent. But whether that translates through in the whole derivation of rates, we haven't not that analysis.

Ultimately, what we - at that time, the target savings to be provided was 15 percent. And there was a 16 percent different in the wholesale prices of the commodity. But how that translates through at the retail and all the other components to go into deriving the rate, I couldn't say whether I can agree or not with that 1 percent proposition.

- Q.379 I guess -- and I will plead stupidity, I don't know, but it seems to me fairly obvious that there was a 16 point spread and you were giving 15 points savings, that there was 1 percent quote unquote theoretically left on the table. I know customers actual reality were different, because you didn't know exactly who was going to have what, but the theory.
 - MR. CHARLESON: I understand how you have arrived at that.

 I am just not sure it is as simplistic as that. And again you may be correct, but we haven't -- I haven't looked to see whether there is this 1 percent sitting there. I don't know if it is as simplistic as that.
- Q.380 Well let me I guess follow the simplistic approach
 that at the time you made this application, as evidenced
 in response number 3 to that IR, there was a 37.28
 percent spread between the two products, is that right?
 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.
- Q.381 And now there is a 10 percent savings target?

 MR. CHARLESON: That was approved by the Board in 2005.
- Q.382 So the difference between those two figures is 27 percent, correct?
- MR. CHARLESON: Yes, that's what the math would indicate.
- Q.383 So that spread I would say what was available to you is 27 times higher than it was when you originally made

the application for these rates, isn't that a correct mathematical calculation?

- MR. CHARLESON: If your simplistic assumption around the spreads and the translating through are correct, yes, that's the way the math would work.
- Q.384 Could I get an undertaking to have you do an analysis to tell me where my simplistic analysis may be wrong?

 MR. CHARLESON: Certainly.
 - CHAIRMAN; Just to clarify that undertaking could you indicate what it is that you are asking the panel? I just want to make sure everybody understands what it is they are to do?
 - MR. LAWSON: I have indicated -- I have done the calculation of the spread between the light fuel oil and the natural gas prices at those two different time frames we have talked about, the June decision and the application on this date. Subtracted the targeted savings to customers at 15 percent initially and 10 percent now, and come up with a 1 percent spread initially and a 27 percent spread now. And I guess perhaps the best way to just describe it is as I have described it as being the percentage spread available for EGNB and its rates and it is multiplied by 27 times it is originally anticipated. And I would like to know from the panel what it is if their

view is different about that interpretation of that spread, what their interpretation is why.* Because I think it has been described as being -- simplistic approach seems to be right. I don't want to put their words in their mouth .1 It's a simplistic approach. But if it is not right, then I would like to know what the difference is between my approach and what they think it is.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hoyt?

MR. HOYT: I have got it. And we will be happy to respond to that undertaking.

HAIRMAN: I am just concerned about undertakings in a hearing such as this which may not be as long as some of the other hearings that we have done. Is the time frame -- is this something that would be available tomorrow? I guess that's what I am really getting at.

MR. HOYT: Yes.

MR. CHARLESON: Yes, we will make sure it is.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Q.385 - Now, I would just like to look -- flip the page in that same interrogatory number 12 and look at that chart we looked at this morning as well by Mr. Stewart, page 2 of 6, interrogatory Flakeboard 12. And again on the basis that a picture is worth a thousand words, the

extraordinary spread from the historical pattern, correct?

spread is -- in the terms of a dollar amount, an

MR. CHARLESON: The spread is if larger than what is had been historically.

Q.386 - It's out of the ordinary?

MR. CHARLESON: I couldn't say whether it is out of the ordinary or not. As I indicated this morning on a percentage basis, we have seen spreads nearly equivalent to that back in the early 1990s. So again from on a scale perspective, I would say it is not extraordinary. It's not something -- it is something that has happened in the past. If you want to look on an absolute dollar basis, is it more significant than what we have seen in the past, yes.

Q.387 - But your formula for market-based pricing has nothing to do with the percentage spread between them, correct?

It has everything to do with the raw dollar spread, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: Correct.

Q.388 - And would you be willing to accept the idea that the market-based formula would be changed to a percentage spread using the historical information at the time?

MR. CHARLESON: We believe the formula that we have today is

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2 the appropriate formula and should continue to be used.

Q.389 - So the answer is no. It wouldn't accept that,

correct?

5 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.

Q.390 - So no point in talking about percentage spread. It's raw dollar spread that is relevant, wouldn't you agree?

MR. CHARLESON: I was just trying to deal with your statement in terms of extraordinary.

Q.391 - And EGNB presumably did some forecasts back in 2000 when they did -- they obviously had to do forecast to know when they were going to get the development period finished and so on, is that correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

Q.392 - And when they did that, what did they use -- what did you folks use back then as the anticipated spread between these two rates for the purposes of getting to the end of the development period?

MR. BUTLER: I can't answer that.

20 Q.393 - Order of magnitude?

MR. BUTLER: No. Most of that work actually was done in 1998 and '99.

Q.394 - Were you involved in the rate hearings in 2000?

MR. BUTLER: No, I wasn't.

Q.395 - Mr. Charleson, you have familiarized yourself with

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this. Are you familiar with this?

MR. CHARLESON: I don't recall having seen something around Doesn't mean it wasn't dealt with there. just not familiar with it.

- Q.396 Would you agree that it would be fair to say looking at the chart at that point in June of 2000 looking back, that the projection the go forward basis would have contemplated a much smaller difference in price between light fuel oil and natural gas than what we have today? MR. CHARLESON: Yes, I would expect there was a completely different pricing environment at that time and expected on a number of fronts.
- Q.397 And had been a completely different pricing environment for at least 10 years prior to that time, correct? In terms of raw dollars?
 - MR. CHARLESON: 10 years prior to 2000 there was a completely different pricing environment from what there was after 2000?
- Q.398 No, no. Presumably the projection is done in 2000 by EGNB -- in '98, whenever it was in fact done -- would have been by looking back to the historical tracking that took place between the two prices?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes, I think that's fair.
- 0.399 They would never had dreamed, and I would submit it is

fair to say, that there would be the kind of price differential that exists today?

MR. CHARLESON: Similar to how I don't think they would of dreamed about the price differential that would have occurred in 2005 when natural gas spiked, you know, above oil.

Q.400 - They would just --

MR. CHARLESON: There is volatility that's occurred since that time. And that's the one thing you can always count on with forecasts is they will be wrong.

Q.401 - And they never dreamed -- they didn't to your knowledge, there was not a single forecast done by EGNB that would have come close to contemplating the spread that exits today or existed at the time this application was done between the two fuels, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: None that I am aware of.

Q.402 - Again you don't know of anything before the Public
Utilities Board -- this kind of anomaly occurring,
correct?

MR. CHARLESON: Again that's assuming that this is an anomaly.

Q.403 - Is that correct?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes.

Q.404 - I would like to look at the formula that you have used

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in your evidence, again using A-3 -- turning to page 3 of A-3 and related subjects. So the price that you have used for oil, which is obviously a very important component in this market-based pricing formula, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes, it is.

Q.405 - You have identified it as being retail oil price, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: Correct.

- Q.406 And you have talked about sort of the -- in general terms in your later evidence -- about the variables that enter into what is used to come up with it, the NYMEX price and some components for the market adjustment for New Brunswick, et cetera, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. In our response to the Board's interrogatory number 4 we outlined the basis for arriving at that retail price.
- Q.407 Now in your application for your other classes there is also -- because it's tied too to the retail oil price -- there is also a retail oil price used in that application, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: Correct.

Q.408 - Now it was at a different point in time, so naturally -- that the application was made, so naturally the price wouldn't be the same if you used all --

everything was otherwise equal. But is there a difference in the price you used, the formula or method of calculating your retail price for this application compared to the other applications?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes, there is.

Q.409 - And what is that difference?

MR. CHARLESON: The difference gets into the kind of -- bear with me one second. The difference gets into some of the -- some of the market spreads or the crack spreads that come into play, because there is different types of fuel that are being compared to.

For the residential level -- for the residential classes you are looking at comparing to a home fuel oil which has a different refining ratio to what you would have for a light fuel oil, and again I'm not an expert in terms of oil refining and how all that goes. But in terms of the way that the calculation goes, there are different factors that come into play depending on the type of product that is being produced.

Also there is different margins that are looked to be added on within the market. You know, for a higher -- for something like a light fuel oil, where it's a higher volume, the assumption is that there is less margin in that business say than there is in the home fuel oil

business.

So all those different factors are factored into the calculation of the retail prices and that's why you do have different retail prices depending on the class of oil and the use for that oil.

- Q.410 So retail price is a name that suggests that this is a price that sort of nobody pays retail kind of approach to things. This is the retail price for the LFO classes you are contemplating here, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: It's the proxy for the retail price that we use, that's correct.
- Q.411 And do you know in fact what the average customer of yours pays or paid for oil prior to their conversion, or pays now for their oil?
 - MR. CHARLESON: I think if you look at our response to AWL interrogatory number 13, it may be be worthwhile turning that up.

In that response we have tried to address the question in terms of access to retail price information. Throughout the sales process our sales staff will try to get some history in terms of the oil prices that people have been paying, because that helps in terms of doing some of the economics and the calculations for the savings level and presenting the business case to the

2 customer in terms of doing the conversion.

When it comes to the LFO class we don't really have any historic data on that. I think the timing of when some of those conversions happened and just kind of access to information, the LFO class seems to be a little more difficult to obtain. There seems to be more concerns around confidentiality.

But what we did find from looking at some of the classes that we have got that where we did have the information -- and in this table here we just pulled out a sample of five customers that we had information on, where we tried to look at varying levels of quantities of fuel and the different prices that are being paid, and what we found was there was a huge degree of variability. But the price that we intended to get to in terms of our proxy is within the range or kind of in between the different range of prices that we see from the information that we do get on the marketplace, and that's what gives us confidence that the retail price is at least a reasonable proxy.

- Q.412 Now this response is pricing with respect to GS rate class customers, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.
- Q.413 Does the litres purchased number, the numbers that are

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on those, are they reflective of your typical LFO customers oil price rate before conversion?

MR. CHARLESON: No, they are not.

Q.414 - They would be smaller, wouldn't they?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes, they would. But again what we were trying --

Q.415 - That's the definition of larger, what the light fuel oil customers are, the larger customers?

That's correct. But again what we are MR. CHARLESON: trying to demonstrate here is that the range of prices that we see from the market place in that class compares well with the proxy price that we have used for the retail oil, and so by extension it's what gives us confidence that the retail price that we are using as a proxy for the LFO class is also appropriate and within the range of what would reasonably be expected.

Q.416 - Am I correct in assuming that this retail oil price that you used has not been measured against any of your LFO customers' rates that they have been paying, average customers, more than one or two?

MR. BUTLER: No. It has been compared to some, but just like the table that Mr. Charleson is showing here, the variance, I have seen the same kind of variance in LFO. So I know of a couple of large customers that are paying

- 279 -1 exactly the same amount, but one customer is using five times more than the other. 3 Q.417 - How does that rate compare to what you have actually 4 used here? 5 MR. BUTLER: It would be lower, I believe. 6 Q.418 - And this is the rate you used for November of 2007. 7 Did you look at the November 2007 rates for those 8 customers? 9 MR. BUTLER: I didn't. 10 11 Q.419 - No. MR. BUTLER: I didn't compare this at the time. I'm just 12 saying that I would suspect that this price is based on 13 an average LFO customer and I was just referring to a 14 couple of large customers that I'm familiar with. 15 Q.420 - But the rates that you knew of customers before were 16 prior to November of 2007, the rates that you knew they 17 paid? 18 MR. BUTLER: I know the cost above the benchmark, New York 19 Harbour price. So I know what that differential is, so 20

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that's what -
Q.421 - Have you done the calculation to see if the 63 cents

makes -
MR. BUTLER: No, I didn't.

Q.422 - No. You would agree that to the extent that the

retail oil price that you used here is overstated relative to a client -- or customer or collective customer group of LFO -- that that would over -- provide for a higher tariff rate for you fellows, correct?

MR. BUTLER: Reduce their savings, correct.

Q.423 - Right. But the rate you folks would have would be higher.

MR. CHARLESON: You are correct.

Q.424 - And the gas rate that you have used, the EVP versus

EUG, and I'm not going to try to remember what they stand

for, but you obviously don't know what it is that all

members of the LFO class pay for gas in actuality?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

Q.425 - You did indicate that less than one-third used EUG, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

Q.426 - What percentage is it roughly?

MR. CHARLESON: 20 percent roughly.

Q.427 - 20 percent of your customers. What percentage of the customers buy EVP?

MR. CHARLESON: At this point in time we don't have any customers on EVP, although there is one that will likely be moving on to EVP. We also are aware of a couple of LFO customers that are on a rate that is very comparable

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to EVP but is actually lower than the EVP price that we have here.

Q.428 - So really the only customer knowledge of rates that

you know of, that you have, of their gas prices are those

who are on EUG, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: No. I indicated that we were aware of the pricing of at least two other customers where the price is lower than what we have got here for EVP.

Q.429 - Okay. So other than those two customers?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. There tends to be some concerns about the relevance and the public information of natural gas commodity cost from LFO customers.

Q.430 - Sure. But historically up until this rate application you used the EUG for this calculation, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct, because until -- it wasn't until April 2007 that the EVP product was available. So we didn't have another market price that had the transparency that was necessary to use as the basis for establishing the market-based rates.

And the EVP product, again it's only been out there for less than a year, has that degree of transparency and it was really designed with larger customers in mind, and when we look at the 17 customers that currently use the EVP product it tends to be the larger customer classes,

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- just none in the LFO class as yet.
- 3 Q.431 Up until this application you always used EUG,
- 4 correct?
- MR. CHARLESON: That was the only place we had available to
- 6 us that was transparent. So yes.
- 7 Q.432 Yes. Thank you. When there is a simple yes or no,
- 8 could I ask you just to answer yes or no.
- 9 MR. CHARLESON: I just want to ensure we are providing as
 10 much clarity for the Board as possible.
- 11 Q.433 Well I think you already have. So -- and that would
- have been an application initially in 2000 I presume you
- 13 used EUG?
- MR. BUTLER: No. We weren't allowed to sell gas until some
- 15 time in 2003.
- 16 | Q.434 So what application did you use the EUG rate?
- MR. CHARLESON: We don't have the specific hearings or times
- 18 with us. Again we could --
- 19 Q.435 Roughly 2005.
- MR. CHARLESON: Well we know there was a rate that was
- approved on April 30th, 2004, and that would have used
- the EUG.
- 23 | Q.436 And the one again in 2005?
- MR. CHARLESON: 2005 and then the 2006 rates.
- 25 | Q.437 Okay. Now this time I think your evidence indicates

that if you in fact used the EUG rather than the EVP, that it would result in approximately a 32 cent per gigajewel drop in the rate that you would be able to charge for your delivery rate, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes, if we used the EUG at this point in time. However, what we also identified is there are some other anomalies or factors that are impacting the EUG price negatively right now, and if those were excluded then the price -- the rate would actually -- would lead to a higher distribution rate than what we filed for.

- Q.438 Those anomalies presumably are part of sort of the ebb and flow of the EUG?
 - MR. CHARLESON: To an extent these are a bit out of the ordinary. In 2006 we had taken on a hedge for a lot of our EUG portfolio and it ended up being significantly out of the money. So the recovery of that hedge class is say adding -- putting some increased pressure on the EUG price until we are able to kind of clear that recovery. So I view that as more of an anomaly as opposed to the normal ebb and flow in terms of what happens with the EUG.
- Q.439 But the EUG is a rate that is posted and available for the customers on your website to be purchased from you at that rate, correct?

- 284 -1 The same as the EVP. Yes. MR. CHARLESON: 2 Q.440 - Thank you. The average monthly contract demand, which 3 is also -- I think it's on -- it's identified as line 16 4 on that table on page 3 of exhibit A-3, your evidence. 5 The number that you have used is 350 gigajewels, correct? 6 MR. BUTLER: Correct. 7 Q.441 - And that's for the LFO class? 8 9 MR. BUTLER: Yes. Q.442 - And to the extent that number is higher, it's fair to 10 say that your rates would be lower, correct? 11 MR. BUTLER: That's correct. 12 0.443 - And is it also fair to say that in the last 13 application at least the number used was 487 gigajewels 14 rather than 350? If you would like I can give you a copy 15 of your evidence at that time. 16 MR. BUTLER: I have it here. Yes, that's correct. 17 0.444 - That's correct. Now you didn't mention in the 18 evidence that there was a change in that benchmark, is 19 that right? 20 MR. CHARLESON: Correct. There is no mention in the 21 22 23

evidence in terms of the change. However, there is a response to the Board interrogatory number 3 which describes how we arrived at the 357, the basis for it.

Q.445 - But you didn't point it out until it was asked --

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It was in the table. MR. CHARLESON:

Q.446 - -- until it was asked of you, that there was a difference? And if the 350 was used -- sorry -- the 487 was used, the same number that was used in the previous one -- have you had occasion to look at the -- rather than introduce it -- have you had occasion to look at the calculation that was done using 487 as a benchmark for average monthly contract demand rather than the 350? MR. BUTLER: Yes, I did.

Q.447 - And would you agree that the rate would go down to \$4.27 rather than be up to \$4.54 as proposed?

MR. BUTLER: Yes, your calculation is correct.

Q.448 - Now I think it was in your opening remarks that commented that the light fuel oil since the last application increased in price by 33 percent, is that right?

That's correct. MR. CHARLESON:

Q.449 - And because of that 33 percent increase you are looking for a 90 percent increase in rates now?

MR. CHARLESON: We are looking for an increase to the first block of the rate. What is driving the increase is again we are using the market based rate methodology and that methodology ends up, you know, with a 33 percent increase in those prices. It leads to the rate that is being

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proposed for the first block where we will still deliver the target level of savings.

- Q.450 So because of the 33 percent rate increase in light fuel oil you are seeking a 90 percent increase in tier one rates, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: We are looking at that increase in the tier one rate which results in either an 18 percent or for larger customers 11 percent burner tip impact, which is the comparator to light fuel oil increase.
- Q.451 You are not in the business of supplying gas, are you?
 - MR. CHARLESON: We are in the business of providing target savings against the total burner tip cost of using an alternate fuel. So all factors have to be considered when looking at the savings that are being provided.
 - MR. LEBLANC: The comparison that you suggest is not an apples to apples comparison.
- Q.452 No, of course it's not.
 - MR. LEBLANC: Sorry. The comparison that you are making is not an apples to apples comparison --
- Q.453 No.
 - MR. LEBLANC: -- so you can't --
- Q.454 One is light fuel oil, 33 percent going up, correct?
- MR. CHARLESON: Yes. The total cost of using light fuel oil is going up by 33 percent.

- 1
- 2 Q.455 Right.
- MR. CHARLESON: The total cost of using natural gas is going
- up 18 percent or 11 percent if you are a larger customer.
- 5 | Q.456 What is driving your application today is an
- escalation in the cost of fuel oil, correct?
- 7 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 8 Q.457 That cost of fuel oil went up 33 percent since your
- 9 last application, correct?
- 10 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 11 | 0.458 That has driven your rate increase, correct?
- 12 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 13 Q.459 And as a result of that, you are looking for a 90
- percent increase in your tariff, correct?
- 15 MR. CHARLESON: Correct.
- 16 Q.460 Thank you. Now would you agree that costs need to be
- a very important factor in determining the rates that you
- 18 charge?
- 19 MR. CHARLESON: At this point in time with the market-based
- methodology the costs that need to be considered are the
- 21 costs of the alternate fuel. So that cost, yes, is
- 22 important to consider.
- 23 \mid Q.461 Okay. Then if that is the case -- I think in one of
- 24 the IRs you indicated that the spread should cause the
- formula to drive your distribution rate from \$4.54 to \$20

a gigajewel, that's what you would have to charge, is

MR. CHARLESON: Under the current methodology that we would

0.462 - So what would happen if on a prolonged basis this

moment in my view -- but historical tracking should

Q.463 - Of course not. Nobody would expect that, would they?

Q.464 - You would look for a cost recovery basis, wouldn't

MR. CHARLESON: Yes. And we would be very challenged in

continue to apply that and that we would believe would be

just and reasonable, because it would continue to deliver

historical tracking -- that seems to be an anomaly at the

change completely and the price of oil should drop below

the price of natural gas, are you going to pay customers

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that right?

the value proposition.

to use your pipeline?

you, for your rates?

No.

No.

terms of staying in business.

MR. CHARLESON:

MR. CHARLESON:

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- Q.465 Absolutely. Costs would be relevant when it is to your disadvantage -- costs are relevant when it is to

 - your advantage and are not relevant when it is to your
 - disadvantage.
 - MR. CHARLESON:
- - Sorry. I'm having difficulty following your

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2 statement there.

0.466 - I will withdraw the question as they say on 3 television. I would just like to get again back to your 4 exhibit A-3, page 4, answer 7 on page 4 and it continues 5 on page 5. I guess I just -- these are the types of 6 questions the guys who trained in law school know to ask 7 because I don't know what the answer is and I can't help 8 but think it is not going to help me, but I am just 9 perplexed and I need to understand. What in the second 10 paragraph of A-7, bottom paragraph of page 4, the current 11 increase -- the current increased competitive advantage 12 of natural gas not only allows, but requires EGNB to 13 adjust its rates at the earliest possible opportunity to 14 ensure that EGNB is recovering the maximum amount of its 15 costs of providing distribution service. What do you 16 mean? Why does it require you to do that? 17 18

MR. CHARLESON: I think the best way of responding to that is to turn to one of our interrogatory responses.

Q.467 - Well maybe if you could just give me your answer?

MR. CHARLESON: Well, I would like to point to the interrogatory response --

Q.468 - Look at it, sure.

MR. CHARLESON: -- because I believe that lays out this best and that would be our response to AWL interrogatory

number 9, part (c). And in the question here posed by AWL was directly targeted at that same excerpt from our evidence where, you know, looking for us to cite the reasons where we -- why we believed it required us to do this. And in within this response, we can see that there are prior decision from the Board, which indicate that, you know, the Board believes that it is very important for EGNB to maximize its revenues and minimize losses while continuing to grow the customer base.

Setting the appropriate maximum amount of rates will allow EGNB to balance growing its revenues against continuing to provide customers with an economic incentive. And it goes on. There are a number of statements that we have seen from the Board basically demonstrating the importance of minimizing additions to the deferral account. And therefore when there is that sustained change in terms of the relationship between oil and gas that it was important that we bring forward application that we adjust our rates so that we are minimizing the additions to that deferral account while still providing that incentive and the economic incentive for people to convert to and to continue using natural gas.

I won't go through all of the rationale that is laid

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out there, but I think that response there is quite instructive in terms of explaining that statement.

- Q.469 So what you say in your evidence is that to ensure

 EGNB is recovering the maximum amount of its costs

 providing distribution service. So costs are an

 important factor. That's why you have to increase this

 rate to maximizing recovering of your costs, correct?

 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. Because any under-recovery

 of our costs will flow to the deferral account.
- Q.470 Okay. Do you have any indication of whether or not the LFO class is at its current rate recovery its costs of service?
- MR. CHARLESON: No, we don't.
- 15 Q.471 No. No idea?
- 16 MR. CHARLESON: No.
 - Q.472 So you say you are required to apply to recover a maximum amount of its costs and you don't even know what its costs are?
 - MR. CHARLESON: That statement refers to all of the costs for the utility, not for a specific class. Again the market-based methodology is applied to all rate classes.

 And we don't look at one rate class in isolation in terms of the use of that methodology and the principles of again maximizing recovery while providing that economic

incentive.

Q.473 - This application is for the LFO class, correct?

MR. CHARLESON: That's correct.

Q.474 - And then on page 5, the last -- or paragraph A-7, the last sentence, to ensure that its rates are just and reasonable, EGNB should not provide any more economic incentive to customers to convert to and continue consuming natural gas than is absolutely necessary.

Could that be translated as I would translate it as, we got to take the most we can from the customers and give the customers the minimum?

- MR. CHARLESON: I wouldn't paraphrase it that way. But again it is saying, yes, charge -- get the maximum rate that you can while delivering on the value proposition.

 And that's what this application proposes to do provide the target level of savings and live up to the value proposition.
- Q.475 I wrote beside that sentence for what it is worth, gouging. My interpretation. I presume you wouldn't share my view of that terminology?
 - MR. CHARLESON: No, I would not. I would call it prudent management of our business.
- Q.476 You don't have any reason to believe that Flakeboard could provide its own distribution service from the MN&P,

Maritimes and Northeast Pipeline to its own plant at a cost of less -- or at a cost of perhaps 300 to \$350,000 per year do you? No reason to believe that wouldn't be about right?

MR. CHARLESON: No reason to believe it would or wouldn't.

Q.477 - No. And in fact, Mr. Charleson, maybe you did learn of this in the course of your becoming familiar with the activities of the business. But, Mr. Butler, I think perhaps he was there. It is not true that at one point Flakeboard in its application for single end use franchise in fact offered to construct the pipeline to its plant in St. Stephen with sufficient capacity to allow you, EGNB, to use that pipeline to service the rest of St. Stephen and to do so at no charge?

MR. BUTLER: I don't recall the details, but I -- whether it was a charge or not, I do remember -- I didn't do this myself, but somebody else in the company looked at the feasibility of serving the rest of the community of St.

Stephen off of that pipe if there -- had there been a lateral brought off of Maritimes and Northeast, and it was determined that it would not be feasible for us to serve the rest of the town.

Q.478 - I recall some specific discussions that was prepared to make the capacity of the pipeline permitting to do

that. Do you remember any of those discussions?

MR. BUTLER: No, I am saying if we -- if the capacity was there, that to extend that pipe then throughout the town wasn't feasible. When we looked at the feasibility for St. Stephen, we looked at the whole town not just pieces of it.

Q.479 - Economically feasible?

MR. BUTLER: Economic feasibility.

Q.480 - You wouldn't make enough money off it, is that it?

MR. BUTLER: It wouldn't drag down our portfolio of communities that we were posing -- as I said to you earlier, out proposal to the government was to service as many communities and make gas as widely available as possible.

So we took -- after looking at all of the communities essentially in the province, we took the ones that were -- had the highest, I guess you could say profitability, so that -- in order to get as much coverage as possible. And St. Stephen was included in that list of communities. I believe there was around 25 communities identified. But that included having Flakeboard taking service, as well as, other customers in the town. So we didn't look at -- break it up into looking at, you know, if we could just get the

- 295 -1 residential customers. It was looking at the whole 2 community as a whole. 3 Q.481 - Even if you had a free pipeline to the plant in St. 4 Stephen, which is in the community boundaries, it wouldn't make economic sense to you? 6 MR. BUTLER: As I said, I didn't do this work myself. 7 it was my recollection that that was the outcome of our 8 analysis. 9 Q.482 - In other words you needed Flakeboard's plant to 10 subsidize the rest of the operation, is that a fair 11 assessment? 12 MR. BUTLER: That's a fair assessment. 13 Q.483 - Thank you. And Flakeboard Company Limited pays 14 approximately \$1.2 million a year at its current -- at 15 the current rates to EGNB for distribution service? 16 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. 17 Q.484 - And under the proposed rate structure, it would be 18 more than \$2 million the would pay you each year? 19 MR. CHARLESON: That's correct. 20 Q.485 - Versus your -- you don't take issue with the fact that 21 EGNB -- sorry, Flakeboard could be doing this on a stand 22 alone basis at 300 to \$350,000 a year? 23 MR. CHARLESON: I indicated I couldn't dispute or confirm 24

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that.

- Q.486 That's right. You can't deny that. That is the evidence, correct? You are familiar with the evidence that's been put in by Flakeboard in that regard?

 MR. CHARLESON: Yes.
 - Q.487 And you would agree that the rate that you are looking for at \$4.54 would, if my memory serves me correctly, and my math serves me correctly, over the last four or five years -- four years I believe it is, result in a five-fold increase in the rate -- approximately a five-fold increase in the rate that is being charged for the same distribution service?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Within the first block of the distribution rate?
- 15 Q.488 Right.
- MR. CHARLESON: Correct. But with the demand charge and the other two blocks not having increased at all.
 - Q.489 Yes. But for Tier 1 customers, five-fold increase?

 MR. CHARLESON: Excluding the demand charge component that

 all Tier 1 customers pay as well. So consumption in Tier

 1, yes.
 - Q.490 The costs to provide service to Flakeboard in that

 time frame has increased -- well, the only numbers we

 have I guess that I have looked at are the costs of the

 overall system from 2005 to 2006 actually dropped,

correct? Would it be fair to say that the costs have increased relatively modestly in that same time frame that you are looking for rates to increase by five-fold?

MR. CHARLESON: Again the relationship between our costs and our rates doesn't exist at this point in time. We are on a market-based rates because we are unable to recover all of our costs through a cost of service rates. So the relationship between the two doesn't factor into our rate setting methodology.

- Q.491 But just let me ask you the question again and the

 Board can decide if it doesn't enter into the equation.

 Your costs would have only increased modestly during that time frame that your rates would increase five-fold, correct?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Are you talking about all distribution costs? All -- the entire costs of operating Enbridge Gas New Brunswick?
- Q.492 Yes. Leave aside all things being equal. Obviously, have increased costs because you have more customers.
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes.
- Q.493 Now you are wearing the hat of EGNB. I just want you to put on the hat of Atlantic Wallboard or Flakeboard

 Company Limited for the moment. And I would like you to tell me if under oath you would agree that this

unfair, unjust and unreasonable? If you were wearing their hat, and I don't want to hear the same answer about, you know, we need to balance, et cetera. If you were wearing their hat, would you view it as being unfair, unjust and unreasonable under the circumstances?

request -- and you are wearing their hat, not yours, is

MR. CHARLESON: I don't know if I would use those words. I would be very concerned about it. I would be bothered by the impact that it may have on my business. However, I would also have to try to reflect in terms of what my expectation was around rates when I signed up for service.

Q.494 - Well do you think if you were Flakeboard in 2004, you would have expected your rates would increase five-fold in the four years?

MR. CHARLESON: I am also not sure whether -

Q.495 - No, no. I am sorry. Do you think that there would have been an expectation -- you are Flakeboard when you signed up four years ago that your rates would go up five-fold in four years?

MR. CHARLESON: No. And I wouldn't have expected oil to do the same.

Q.496 - Why didn't you proceed with a restructuring of the rates in the other classes that you contemplated in this

classes, you didn't restructure?

application, but when you actually filed for the other

MR. CHARLESON: At the time we were conducting some analysis

looking at some potential changes to the structure of the

general service rates. And at the time we thought there

was some potential to take some steps that might simply

the overall rate structure there. But when we completed

that analysis, we determined that it was going to be very

difficult to implement any of those structural changes

without having -- creating some significant -- or it

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implementing those structure changes. And so we

created some significant challenges in terms of

determined that it wasn't appropriate to proceed with

those at this point in time.

Q.497 - Did you at any time in the review contemplate the idea that the formula that is used for this rate and their

that the formula that is used for this rate and their

rates currently, the market-based formula would be

proposed to be changed?

MR. CHARLESON: No.

Q.498 - It was to be exactly the same?

MR. CHARLESON: Yes.

Q.499 - What rate increase are you looking for in the other

classes, percentage-wise?

MR. CHARLESON: Again they vary by the different rate

classes. And I am going from memory here, because I don't have that evidence in front of me, but I believe in the residential classes, we are looking at about 11 to 12 percent in the -- or in the general service class it's more in the -- around the 15, 16 percent range. And then for the larger commercial or contract general service rate, it's about a 26 percent increase.

Q.500 - Versus --

support.

MR. CHARLESON: But again, I am going off memory -- order of magnitude, that's --

Q.501 - That's versus of 90 percent increase for this class?

MR. CHARLESON: That's right. Again all of these increases

are driven by what the market rate methodology would

Q.502 - Would you agree that for a significant cost for business a 90 percent increase would come as a shock?

MR. CHARLESON: Again I still struggle with this characterization of a 90 percent increase. If I am looking at my business, I am looking at the total cost of using the commodity. And it's, you know, 11 or an 18 percent increase, if I ever seen that, that would still surprise me. That would still be something I would be concerned about in my business.

However, if you look at the factors that are going

on in the marketplace, it is still better than say the types of increases that a lot of customers are having to use oil are experiencing.

- Q.503 So if you were building a transfer station and one of your customers, one of your suppliers came along and said we have to increase our rates by 90 percent compared to what we originally told you, you would stand back and say that's okay, because relative to the total cost of transfer station, it's not much. You would stand back and say that's okay, because relative to the total cost of transfer station it's not much. You would look at it in isolation, wouldn't you? And you would be shocked that somebody would propose a 90 percent increase?

 MR. CHARLESON: I would be -- yes.
- Q.504 Yes. And you would agree that to the extent that the material cost to the business that can have a serious adverse affect on their business?
 - MR. CHARLESON: Yes. The same as increases in exchange rates, increase in transportation costs. They are all shocks to the business.
 - MR. LAWSON: Absolutely. Subject to any questions that arise with respect to the undertakings, those are all the questions I have.
 - CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Lawson. My understanding is tat

this afternoon or wait until Mr. Lawson concludes

there are two undertakings to be fulfilled. It is now

ten after 3:00. Ms. Desmond would you want to proceed

tomorrow morning? I would caution you that 3:30 is pretty much as far as we can go this afternoon.

MS. DESMOND: I think our preference, Mr. Chair, would be to wait till Mr. Lawson has concluded his cross examination.

CHAIRMAN: So we can anticipate, Mr. Hoyt, that both of

those undertakings would be available at the beginning of the hearing tomorrow morning at 9:30?

MR. HOYT: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Chairman, if they are available this evening, I would appreciate receiving this evening?

MR. HOYT: Sure.

CHAIRMAN: So you will sent them to the parties this evening if they are available?

MR. HOYT: If they are available, yes.

CHAIRMAN: All right. Then we will adjourn until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

(Adjourned)

Certified to be a true transcript of the proceedings of this hearing, as recorded by me, to the best of my ability.

Reporter iga Kain

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