Q. Laurence D. Booth Report, page 46, lines 1-8. Dr. Booth says that a conventional or generic CAPM estimate for a benchmark utility at the present would be within a range of $7.05 \%-7.90 \%$ and a mid-point of $7.45 \%$ if the method as applied prior to the financial crisis in 2008 was used. At page 48, line 19 to page 49, line 2, Dr. Booth says "with the slight slowdown I warrant the CAPM estimate as being marginally low and would add the credit risk adjustment for a conditional CAPM (CCAPM) rounded estimate of $7.70 \%$ which is slightly lower than that produced by the modified NEB formula."
(i) Please explain if there are other potential adjustments and if Dr. Booth considered other adjustments, other than a credit risk adjustment, that could be used to reflect the current market conditions so that the CAPM analysis would not produce an ROE that was too low and not fair? In the response, please explain the role that informed judgment plays in determining an appropriate adjustment to adjust for the current capital market.
(ii) Please explain if the credit risk adjustment has been accepted by Canadian regulators in setting the fair return for a Canadian electrical utility.
A. (i) Other potential adjustments to make the CAPM conditional on the state of the economy include the Montreal VIX, or volatility index, and a financial stress index similar to that of the Kansas City Federal Reserve. However, they all need a spread adjustment to convert the index to a $\%$, similar to the ROE. The advantage of the credit spread adjustment is that it is already expressed in terms of a $\%$ and is directly relevant to a utility's borrowing cost.
(ii) Almost all the Canadian regulators that used an automatic ROE adjustment formula adopted a credit spread adjustment after the US financial crisis, including the OEB, the AUC, the Regie and the BCUC. Please see Dr. Booth's Appendix E for a fuller discussion.

