June	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 1		Page 3
1	(9:00 a.m.)	1	MR. O'BRIEN:
2	CHAIR:	2	Q. Ms. Bown, could you please bring up the Korn
3	Q. Good morning everyone. Welcome back. So	3	Ferry Executive Compensation Review Report?
4	heading into, I was going to say week two,	4	MR. MA:
5	but we had a couple of days earlier, so I	5	A. Yes, I do.
6	guess it's kind of week three, two and a	6	MR. O'BRIEN:
7	half, yeah. Any preliminary matters?	7	Q. So, Mr. Ma, would you adopted this as your
8	MS. GLYNN:	8	evidence?
9	Q. No, Mr. Chair. Mr. Browne, the Consumer	9	MR. MA:
10	Advocate, has a new member of his team at	10	A. Yes, I do.
11	the table, Mr. Jim Feehan, so other than	11	MR. O'BRIEN:
12	that, we are ready to—back to Newfoundland	12	Q. Are there any changes you'd like to make to
13	Power.	13	this report at this time?
14	CHAIR:	14	MR. MA:
15	Q. Good morning, Mr. Feehan.	15	A. I do not have any changes.
16	MR. FEEHAN:	16	MR. O'BRIEN:
17		17	
18	Q. Good morning. CHAIR:	18	Q. Would you please be able to provide the Board with a short description of what Korn
19		19	Ferry, as a company, does?
1	Q. Mr. O'Brien. MR. O'BRIEN:	20	MR. MA:
20		20	
21 22	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Newfoundland Power's next witness is Mr. Wiclif Ma and Mr. Ma	22	A. Korn Ferry is one of the largest human
1			resource consulting firms in the world. We have over 100 offices in over 50 countries
23	would like to be affirmed to give his	23	
24	evidence.	24	which 9,000 employees. We provide many
25	CHAIR:	25	human resources services to the clients,
	Page 2		Page 4
	Q. Good morning, Mr. Ma.	1	helping them to design organization
2	MR. WICLIF MA (AFFIRMED)	2	structure and roles, evaluate and design
3	MR. CHAIR:	3	total reward programs, conduct people
4	Q. Over to you, Mr. O'Brien.	4	assessment and succession planning, acquire
5	MR. WICLIF MA, EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR. LIAM	5	talent and advise on leadership and
6	O'BRIEN	6	professional development.
7	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Ma, would you	7	MR. O'BRIEN:
8	please introduce yourself?	8	Q. So in what areas of human resources
9	MR. MA:	9	consulting do you focus on?
10	A. I am Wiclif Ma. I am a senior client	10	MR. MA:
11	partner for Korn Ferry.	11	A. My focus is on the design and evaluation of
12	MR. O'BRIEN:	12	compensation systems, particularly executive
13	Q. And can you give us a summary of your	13	compensations. I work with clients in
14	professional background for the Board?	14	different industries of different sizes to
15	MR. MA:	15	define their executive pay strategy, design
16	A. I'm currently the Canadian leader of the	16	total rewards programs and development their
17	Canadian Executive Pay and Governance	17	pay governance standard and practices.
18	Advisory Practice of Korn Ferry. I have	18	MR. O'BRIEN:
19	provided services to many major	19	Q. Now outside of writing this report, can you
20	organizations in industrial and financial	20	explain how Korn Ferry supports executive
21	sectors. I have been with the firm for over	21	compensation for Newfoundland Power?
22	25 years, including formerly the Hay Group,	22	MR. MA:
23	which was acquired by Korn Ferry in 2015.	23	A. Of course. We are engaged as the human
24	My bio is contained in the Korn Ferry	24	resource consultants for Newfoundland Power.
25	report, Appendix A.	25	Each year we provide Newfoundland Power with

NP 2025-2026 GRA June 25, 2024

Page 5 Page 7 market data, salary pay trend information to 1 A. The commercial industrial organizations are 1 2 help the company setting their senior 2 organization in the private sector across 3 management compensation from a policy 3 Canada. This comparative group represents a 4 perspective. From time to time we are asked 4 broad talent market that Newfoundland Power 5 to complete job evaluations upon request if 5 is competing for executive resources. The 6 there are any changes in the roles or 6 comparator group consists of about 390 7 7 organizations. The group size is large and responsibility. 8 MR. O'BRIEN: 8 typically we see it's stable from a 9 Does Korn Ferry actually set or approve 9 statistical perspective. The compensation O. 10 executive compensation at Newfoundland 10 policies at Newfoundland Power is targeted 11 Power? 11 at a median. This median approach is very 12 MR. MA: 12 common in the marketplace. Although the 13 No, we don't. My understanding is that 13 group has a variety of organizations, Α. 14 board of directors review our market 14 particularly the larger employers, we 15 information in our annual compensation 15 believe the comparative group is reasonable because the comparisons are made on a point 16 letter and also the CEO recommendations of 16 the VP compensations. The board of 17 adjusted basis. We do not compare by just 17 18 directors will ultimately make the decisions 18 pure job title, rather we are using the 19 and approve the executive compensations. 19 Poor's systems to compare actuals, like 20 This is a typical process in a marketplace. 20 scope and responsibilities. 21 MR. O'BRIEN: 21 MR. O'BRIEN: 22 22 Okay, well let's get into the specifics of O. O. So why didn't you choose a comparator group your report. Can you describe, generally, 23 23 solely comprised of utilities? 24 the purpose of your report? 24 MR. MA: 25 MR. MA: 25 A. We look at, if you look at utilities solely Page 8 Page 6 1 A. Yes, we can turn to page 3 of the report, 1 in a private sector, a sample size is too 2 "Summarized Objectives". There are four 2 small in Canada. With such a small size, 3 objectives, basically. Firstly, we compare 3 the resulting analysis would not be seemed 4 the executive positions with other executive 4 reliable. Also a number of utilities in 5 5 positions on the basis of content using the Canada are in a broader public sector with 6 Hay Point Method. Secondly, we compare the 6 respect to executive compensations, we do 7 executive compensations to the comparative 7 not typically compare public sector and 8 group consisting of 390 Canadian commercial 8 private sector companies. Public sector 9 industrial organizations. When we compare 9 companies make decisions differently than 10 Newfoundland Power's compensations, we 10 those private sector companies as a result 11 compare to the median of the comparative 11 of different ownership, funding models and other policy reasons. 12 group; and finally, when we are analyzing 12 compensations, we are analyzing the total MR. O'BRIEN: 13 13 14 renumerations including salary, short-term 14 Well generally can you speak to the recent Q. 15 incentive, long-term incentives and 15 trends and the level of compensations in the 16 benefits. I think the process is very 16 comparator group? consistent with Newfoundland Power's past MR. MA: 17 17 18 practices and the reports previously filed 18 A. Of course. I think it is stated on our 19 with this Board. 19 report, page 4, I'm going to go through them 20 MR. O'BRIEN: 20 very quickly. Since the pandemic the 21 21 overall executive compensation has increased Now, Mr. Ma, you mentioned the comparator Q. 22 market being the Canadian commercial 22 in the comparator group. Since our last 23 industrial market, why do you choose this 23 review in the year 2021, salaries have 24 comparator group? 24 increased over 10 percent, over three-year

25

25

MR. MA:

period. Minor increases in short-term

June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 9		Page 11
1	incentives and long-term incentive values	1	using the Hay points. As an example, the
2	are coming back to the pre-pandemic levels,	2	CEO at Newfoundland Power would not be
3	that's the rebound, we call.	3	directly compared to a CEO of a large
4	MR. O'BRIEN:	4	corporation in the comparator group. For
5	Q. So moving to the specifics of Newfoundland	5	example, Berrick Gold, instead, we will
6	Power, can you explain the process you used	6	benchmark the CEO against the comparator
7	to evaluate the executive positions?	7	position of a similar scope and
8	MR. MA:	8	responsibility using the Hay points.
9	A. Of course. Periodically we are engaged by	9	MR. O'BRIEN:
10	Newfoundland Power to review Newfoundland	10	Q. Okay, now that we have that background, can
11	Power executive positions. Using the Korn	11	you provide us with your view on the
12	Ferry Hay job evaluation methods, our	12	methodology Newfoundland Power uses to set
13	* * *	13	<del></del>
1	methodology is outlined in Appendix B in my		its executive compensation?
14	report. Our last review was conducted in	14	MR. MA:
15	June, 2023. We received information from	15	A. Certainly, I think Newfoundland Power uses
16	Newfoundland Power on the executive profile.	16	the market median compensation value of the
17	My colleagues and I had an interview	17	comparative group for setting its executive
18	discussion with the CEO, Mr. Murray, for a	18	compensation policy level. This policy
19	good understanding of the executive role,	19	using the market median is very typical in
20	including their responsibility, challenges	20	the Canadian marketplace across many
21	and operating environments. We then assign	21	industries and sectors. I view this as a
22	the Hay points to each of these executive	22	very reasonable approach to setting target
23	positions through analysis of three core	23	compensations. According to Newfoundland
24	factors in our job) evaluation plan,	24	Power salary policy, the salary ranges are
25	including know how, problem solving and	25	set to be plus or minus 15 percent of the
	Page 10		Page 12
1	accountability. We do not assign Hay points	1	market median. Most private sector
2	solely on a title. We consider scope and	2	organizations would adopt a plus or minus 20
3	responsibility of each position. As an	3	percent of the median or do not have such a
4	example, the VP of Finance and CFO and VP of	4	standard at all. In my opinion,
5	Customer of Operations have the same title	5	Newfoundland Power targets for salary is
6	as in our previous review, but the Hay point	6	narrower than the other private sector
7	changed as a responsibility of human	7	companies. Newfoundland Power has
8	resources function shift. With such a	8	guidelines for administering actual salaries
9	change in responsibility, the respective Hay	9	within the salary range.
10	point changed while the titles remain	10	(9:15 a.m.)
11	unchanged. The Hay point, as a method of	11	MR. O'BRIEN:
12	job evaluations and comparisons has been	12	Q. So let's discuss how Newfoundland Power
13	useful over 50 years in Canada and is a	13	compares to the median for its compensation.
14	highly respected methodology.	14	How do Newfoundland Power's base salaries
15	MR. O'BRIEN:	15	compare to the median?
16	Q. Can you explain how you used assigned Hay	16	MR. MA:
17		17	A. The base salary of executives at
1	points in your analysis? MR. MA:	18	Newfoundland Power are closer to median,
10		10	
18		10	within two percent. This is well within the
19	A. Yes, of course. Once we, each position is	19	within two percent. This is well within the
19 20	A. Yes, of course. Once we, each position is assigned with the Hay points, we can then	20	salary range of plus or minus 15 percent.
19 20 21	A. Yes, of course. Once we, each position is assigned with the Hay points, we can then compare the compensation level of the	20 21	salary range of plus or minus 15 percent. Further, I would clarify the analysis
19 20 21 22	A. Yes, of course. Once we, each position is assigned with the Hay points, we can then compare the compensation level of the comparator at the same Hay points; therefore	20 21 22	salary range of plus or minus 15 percent. Further, I would clarify the analysis contained in the report is comparing
19 20 21 22 23	A. Yes, of course. Once we, each position is assigned with the Hay points, we can then compare the compensation level of the comparator at the same Hay points; therefore the size of the comparator organizations,	20 21 22 23	salary range of plus or minus 15 percent. Further, I would clarify the analysis contained in the report is comparing Newfoundland Power's actual year 2004
19 20 21 22	A. Yes, of course. Once we, each position is assigned with the Hay points, we can then compare the compensation level of the comparator at the same Hay points; therefore	20 21 22	salary range of plus or minus 15 percent. Further, I would clarify the analysis contained in the report is comparing

June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 13		Page 15
1	for year 2024 was about 3.8 percent based	1	compensations at Newfoundland Power is at or
2	upon our survey. So when we compare	2	below median of the comparator group.
3	Newfoundland Power year 2024 salary to	3	MR. O'BRIEN:
4	estimated year 2004 market median,	4	Q. Okay, so if we look at the total
5	Newfoundland Power executive would be	5	remuneration of each executive, how does it
6	further below the median.	6	compare to the median?
7	MR. O'BRIEN:	7	MR. MA:
8	Q. And how did their short-term incentives	8	Q. When we are considering salary, short-term
9	compare to the median?	9	incentive, long-term incentive benefits and
10	MR. MA:	10	perquisites, Newfoundland Power's total
11	A. We look at short-term incentive in two ways.	11	renumerations is slightly higher than the
12	Firstly, if it's expressed as a percentage	12	market median. Three executives at
13	of salary, we observe that percentage at	13	Newfoundland Power is about median by about
14	Newfoundland Power is lower than a market	14	5 to 6 percent. One executive position is
15	median. Secondly, the methods is comparing	15	11 percent below the median. We can bring
16	salary plus short-term incentive targets	16	up Table 2 on page 9 to see the results. I
17	together. Using this approach, all four	17	just spoke about that on the very last
18	executives at Newfoundland Power are below	18	column on the table.
19	market median. On average, the Newfoundland	19	MR. O'BRIEN:
20	executives are actually 7 percent below the	20	Q. And does this analysis change if you
21	market median as a group.	21	consider what we call regulated compensation
22	MR. O'BRIEN:	22	or the amount of compensation that's borne
23	Q. Okay, well let's move to long-term	23	by ratepayers?
24	incentives, can you describe what's included	24	MR. MA:
25	in that category?	25	A. Yes, the conclusion changes. If we can go
	Page 14		Page 16
1	MR MA:	1	to the page 10, Table 3, it shows the
2	A. The long-term incentives can be delivered in	2	compensations for each executive excluding
3	different mechanisms or plans in the	3	the known regulated portions of their
4	marketplace. These plans, for example, are	4	compensations. A portion of the short-term
5	called deferred compensations, performance	5	incentive is not regulated and all long-term
6	share units, stock options or cash long-term	6	incentive is non-regulated. These costs are
7	incentives. Long-term incentive at	7	borne by the shareholders. Once we remove
8	Newfoundland Power is not recovered in	8	this cost, the executives at Newfoundland
9	customer rates.	9	Power are well below the market median. The
10	MR. O'BRIEN:	10	CEO is 33 percent below median. VP and CFO
11	Q. Well how does Newfoundland Power compare to	11	is 18 percent below, VP Energy Supply is 17
12	the median for the long-term incentives?	12	percent below while the VP Customer
13	MR. MA:	13	Operations is 30 percent below.
14	A. If we compare Newfoundland Power with the	14	MR. O'BRIEN:
15	companies that provide long-term incentives,	15	Q. And what does this mean for electricity
16	all four executives at Newfoundland Power's	16	ratepayers?
17	are below market median for long-term	17	MR. MA:
18	incentives, significantly below median for	18	A. This means the cost actually borne by a
19	the vice presidents.	19	ratepayer is much lesser than the market
20	MR. O'BRIEN:	20	median for equivalent positions. Currently,
21	Q. And how does this impact total direct	21	regulated cost are around the 35th percentile
22	compensation?	22	for the executive group.
23	MR. MA:	23	MR. O'BRIEN:
24	A. Overall when we consider salaries, short-	24	Q. As a final question, Mr. Ma, is it your
25	term and long-term incentives, total direct	25	opinion that Newfoundland Power's policy for

Page 17   Page 18   Page 19   Page	June	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
2 M.R. MA: 3 A. Yes, it is. As I mentioned earlier, the 4 process used by Newfoundland Power to 5 compare its executive compensation against 6 jobs with similar job is zin a Canadan 7 commercial industrial market practice across 8 The use of mediana as busis frop policy 9 setting is also reasonable as this is a very 10 typical Canadin market practice across 11 various sectors. 11 various sectors. 12 MR. O BRIEN: 13 Q. Thanky you, Mr. Ma. Those are all my 14 questions, Mr. Chair. 15 MR. CHAIR: 15 MR. CHAIR: 15 MR. CHAIR: 16 Q. Thanky you, Mr. O'Brien. So we're over to 17 the Consumer Advocate, Mr. Bowne. 18 MR. Mich. Was Questing. 19 MR. MA: 20 Q. Thanky you, Chair. Good morning, Mr. Ma. 21 MR. MA: 22 A. Good morning. 23 BROWNE, KC: 24 Q. So you're headquartered in Toronto? 24 MR. MA: 25 MR. MA: 26 Q. So you're headquartered in Toronto? 27 MR. MA: 28 A. No, we do have offices in other critics, 19 a. No, we do have offices in other critics, 10 including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and 11 Toronto. 12 BROWNE, KC: 13 Q. And in Allantic Canada, your knowledge of Atlantic Canada, your knowledge of Atlantic Canada, your knowledge that we do not have 10 A. Yes, we do. We have an office in Montreal. 28 KOWNE, KC: 39 Group time, meaning probably about, you 10 Group time, meaning probably about, you 11 be office in Halitax, Nova Scotia. After the 12 acquisitions, we kind of closed that office 13 down. 14 acquisitions, we kind of closed that office 14 down. 15 BROWNE, KC: 15 Q. So you're headquartered in Toronto? 26 MR. MA: 27 A. For Canada, yes, it is headquartered in 28 BROWNE, KC: 29 Q. So you're headquartered in Toronto and you 19 Canada. My firm's global headquarters in 29 A. No, we do have offices in other cities, 10 including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and 11 Toronto. 12 BROWNE, KC: 13 Q. And in al typical office, how many employees 14 MR. MA: 15 MR. MA: 16 MR. MC: 17 Canada A. Yes, we do. We have an office in Montreal. 18 A. In our Toronto office, give and take, we 18 have approximately 150 to 170 employees. 19 In th				Page 19
3 A. Yes, its. As Imentioned earlier, the 4 process used by Newfoundland Power to 5 compare its executive compensation against 6 jobs with similar job size in a Canadian 7 commercial industrial nardet is reasonable. 8 The use of median as a basis for policy 9 setting is also reasonable as this is a very 10 typical Canadian mark; practice across 11 various sectors. 11 2 MR. ORRIEN 12 MR. ORRIEN 13 Q. Thank you, Mr. Ma. Those are all my 14 questions, Mr. Chair. 15 MR. CHAIR. 16 Q. Thank you, Mr. Ma. Those are all my 16 questions, Mr. Chair. 17 the Consumer Advocate, Mr. Bewne. 18 MR. WICLIF MA, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DENIS BROWNE, KC: 20 Q. Thank you, Chair. Good morning, Mr. Ma. 21 MR. MA: 22 A. Good morning. 23 BROWNE, KC: 24 Q. So you're headquartered in Toronto? 25 MR. MA: 26 BROWNE, KC: 27 Q. So you're headquartered in Toronto and you and have no other offices in Other cities, including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and Toronto? 28 MR. MA: 39 A. No, we do have offices in other cities, including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and Toronto? 30 BROWNE, KC: 31 Q. And in a Hank: For including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and Toronto? 31 Drank you, Vancouver office, give and take, we have an office in Montreal. 39 BROWNE, KC: 30 Q. Thank you, Mr. Ma. Boss or all my offices in Allantic Canada, your knowledge of And in Atlantic Canada Oncess trace of the industry reading probably about, you down. 30 A. Can you repeat your question again? 31 MR. MA: 32 A. Can you repeat your question again? 33 BROWNE, KC: 34 Drank Ma: 55 Drank Ma: 56	1	executive compensation is reasonable?	1	BROWNE, KC:
3 A. Yes, its. As Imentioned earlier, the 4 process used by Newfoundland Power to 5 compare its executive compensation against 6 jobs with similar job size in a Canadian 7 commercial industrial nardet is reasonable. 8 The use of median as a basis for policy 9 setting is also reasonable as this is a very 10 typical Canadian mark; practice across 11 various sectors. 11 2 MR. ORRIEN 12 MR. ORRIEN 13 Q. Thank you, Mr. Ma. Those are all my 14 questions, Mr. Chair. 15 MR. CHAIR. 16 Q. Thank you, Mr. Ma. Those are all my 16 questions, Mr. Chair. 17 the Consumer Advocate, Mr. Bewne. 18 MR. WICLIF MA, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DENIS BROWNE, KC: 20 Q. Thank you, Chair. Good morning, Mr. Ma. 21 MR. MA: 22 A. Good morning. 23 BROWNE, KC: 24 Q. So you're headquartered in Toronto? 25 MR. MA: 26 BROWNE, KC: 27 Q. So you're headquartered in Toronto and you and have no other offices in Other cities, including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and Toronto? 28 MR. MA: 39 A. No, we do have offices in other cities, including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and Toronto? 30 BROWNE, KC: 31 Q. And in a Hank: For including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and Toronto? 31 Drank you, Vancouver office, give and take, we have an office in Montreal. 39 BROWNE, KC: 30 Q. Thank you, Mr. Ma. Boss or all my offices in Allantic Canada, your knowledge of And in Atlantic Canada Oncess trace of the industry reading probably about, you down. 30 A. Can you repeat your question again? 31 MR. MA: 32 A. Can you repeat your question again? 33 BROWNE, KC: 34 Drank Ma: 55 Drank Ma: 56	2		2	Q. And do you have any offices in Quebec?
4 A. Yes, we do. We have an office in Montreal.  5 compare its executive compensation against commercial industrial market is reasonable.  7 commercial industrial market is reasonable.  8 The use of medina as basis for policy setting is also reasonable as this is a very typical Canadian market practice across 10 typical Canadian market practice across 11 versus sectors.  10 typical Canadian market practice across 11 versus sectors.  11 versus sectors.  12 MR. O'BRIEN: 12 Group time, meaning probably about, you are no office in Halifax, Nova Scotia. After the acquisitions, we kind of closed that office in Halifax, Nova Scotia. After the acquisitions, we kind of closed that office down.  18 MR. WICLIF MA, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DENIS BROWNE, KC: 10 Q. Thank you, Chair. Good morning, Mr. Ma. 12 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 21 H. MA. 20 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 21 H. MA. 21 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 21 H. MA. 20 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 21 H. MA. 20 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 21 H. MA. 20 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 21 H. MA. 20 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 21 H. MA. 20 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 21 H. MA. 20 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 22 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma. 24 A. Good morning. Mr. Ma		A. Yes, it is. As I mentioned earlier, the		
5 compare its executive compensation against   6 jobs with similar job size in a Canadian   6   7 commercial industrial market is reasonable.   7			ı	A. Yes, we do. We have an office in Montreal.
6	5		ı	
7 Addantic Canada comes from what, therefore, you have no offices here? 8 The use of median as a basis for policy 9 setting is also reasonable as this is a vrey 10 typical Canadian market practice across 11 typical Canadian market practice across 11 typical Canadian market practice across 12 MR. O'BRIEN: 12 MR. O'BRIEN: 12 MR. O'BRIEN: 13 Q. Thank you, Mr. Ma. Those are all my 13 know, five years ago, we used to have an office in Halflaß, Nova Scotia. After the acquisitions, we kind of closed that office down. 17 MR. WICLIF MA, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DENIS BROWNE, KC: 18 MR. WICLIF MA, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DENIS BROWNE, KC: 19 BROWNE, KC: 19 BROWNE, KC: 19 BROWNE, KC: 19 BROWNE, KC: 10 Q. Thank you, Wh. o' Drien. So we're over to 10 the American and the provided provided great that we do not have do not have an office in Atlantic Canada. Durring Hay Group time, meaning probably about, you know, five years ago, we used to have an office in Atlantic Canada. Durring Hay Group time, meaning probably about, you know, five years ago, we used to have an office in Browne. 14 A coasumer Adveates 14 American acquisitions, we kind of closed that office down. 17 BROWNE, KC: 18 DROWNE, KC: 19 Power is a regulated Company, how does a regulated company, how does a regulated company compare with companies in the private sector that are not regulated? MR. MA: 12 MR. MA: 13 A. Can you repeat your question again? 14 DROWNE, KC: 15 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power, compare in the private sector with non-regulated company, such as Newfoundland Power, or a regulated Power with non-regulated company; when the private sector with non-regulated company; such as Newfoundland Power is regulated by this Board, how does a regulated companies? 15 MR. MA: 11 MR. MA: 11 A. In our Toronto office, give and take, we have approximately 150 to 170 employees. In other offices in Oronto office, give and take, we have approximately 150 to 170 employees. In other offices in Canada. Other produce and deliver good cus	6		ı	
The use of median as a basis for policy setting is also reasonable as this is a very various sectors. Setting is also reasonable as this is a very various sectors. Setting is also reasonable as this is a very various sectors. Setting is also reasonable as this is a very various sectors. Setting is also reasonable as this is a very various sectors. Setting in the provided offices in Atlantic Canada. During Hay office in Halifax, Nova Scotia. After the acquisitions, we kind of closed that office down. In terms of fice in Halifax, Nova Scotia. After the acquisitions, we kind of closed that office down. In the private sector with a form office in Halifax, Nova Scotia. After the acquisitions, we kind of closed that office down. In terms of Newfoundland Power, Newfoundland Power, Newfoundland Power, Newfoundland Power, Newfoundland Power, Newfoundland Power is a regulated company, how does a regulated company compare in the private sector that are not regulated?  MR. MA:  10 A. For Canada, yes, it is headquartered in Canada. My firm's global headquarters is in Los Angelas, California. Page 18  A. For Canada, Wy firm's global headquarters in Los Angelas, California. Page 18  A. For Canada, Wy firm's global headquarters in Los Angelas, California. Page 18  A. For Canada, Wy firm's global headquarters in Los Angelas, California. Page 18  A. For Canada, Wy firm's global headquarters in Los Angelas, California. Page 18  A. No, we do have offices in Other cities, including Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and Toronto? Toronto. Toronto	1			
9 setting is also reasonable as this is a very typical Canadian market practice across   10 typical Canadian market practice across   11 typical Canadian market practice across   12 typical Canadian Market practice across   13 typical Canadian Market practice across   14 typical Canadian Market practice across   15 typical Canadian Market practice across   16 typical Canadian Market practice across   17 typical Canadian Market practice across   17 typical Canadian Market practice across   18 typical Canadian Market practice across   18 typical Canadian Market practice across   17 typical Canadian Market practice across   17 typical Canadian Market practice across   18 typical Canadian Market practice across   12 typical Canadian	1			
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12 MR, O'BRIEN:   13 Q. Thank you, Mr. Ma. Those are all my   13 questions, Mr. Chair.   14 questions, Mr. Chair.   14 questions, Mr. Chair.   14 questions, Mr. O'Brien. So we're over to   15 acquisitions, we kind of closed that office in Halifax, Nova Scotia. After the acquisitions, we kind of closed that office down.   16 down.   17 he Consumer Advocate, Mr. Browne.   18 MR. WICLIF MA, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DENIS BROWNE, KC   19 BROWNE, KC:   20 Q. Thank you, Chair. Good morning, Mr. Ma.   21 MR. MA:   21 MR. MA:   22 A. Good morning.   22 MR. MA:   23 BROWNE, KC:   23 BROWNE, KC:   23 BROWNE, KC:   23 BROWNE, KC:   24 Q. So you're headquartered in Toronto?   24 MR. MA:   25 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is a regulated company, how does a regulated company; such as   26 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is a regulated?   27 Page 18   28 RROWNE, KC:   28 RROWNE, KC:   29 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is a regulated   28 RROWNE, KC:   29 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is a regulated   29 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is a regulated company; such as   20 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is regulated company; such as   20 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is regulated company; such as   20 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is regulated companies?   28 RROWNE, KC:   29 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is regulated company; such as   29 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is regulated company; such as   20 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is regulated company; such as   20 Q. Yes, Newfoundland Power is regulated companies?   21 RROWNE, KC:   23 Q. And in a typical office, how many employees   30 Q. And in a typical office, how many employees   31 quartery   32 Q. And you have no office in Toronto office.   32 Q. Mand you have no office in Toronto office.   32 Q. Mand you have no office in Toronto office.   32 Q. And you have no office in Toronto office.   32 Q. And you have no office in Atlantic Canada?   34 MR. MA:   35 MR. MA:   35 MR. MA:   36 MR. MA:   36 MR. MA:   37			ı	
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25 A. We do not. 25 A. Ultimately answering to the owners,	1			
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June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 21		Page 23
1	basically.	1	mentioned that you've met with the
2	BROWNE, KC:	2	president. How often do you meet with the
3	Q. Who is Newfoundland Power accountable to	3	president or an executive of Newfoundland
4	comparatively?	4	Power?
5	MR. MA:	5	MR. MA:
6	A. I believe that it is answering to the owner,	6	A. Most of my engagements is going through the
7	meaning the Fortis Inc. through its board of	7	VP Finance and CFO because she is
8	directors of Newfoundland Power.	8	accountable for the HR functions. I met
	BROWNE, KC:	9	
9 10	·	10	with the CEO upon request when there is a
	Q. So the shareholders of Fortis indirectly, I	l .	need only. We did not meet often during the
11	guess, are the group who would be accounting		years.
12	for Newfoundland Power, is that a way to	12	BROWNE, KC:
13	explain that?	13	Q. Now you filed a report on compensation to
14	MR. MA:	14	Newfoundland Power which ultimately goes to
15	A. I think, you know, your logics is logical in	15	the board of directors, I assume. How often
16	terms of ultimate ownership.	16	do you do that?
17	BROWNE, KC:	17	MR. AU:
18	Q. Okay, thank you. How many other Fortis	18	A. On an annual basis we provide Newfoundland
19	companies does your company act for in	19	Power management the salary letter which
20	Canada?	20	includes the salary projected level and in
21	MR. MA:	21	turn, the management will share that letter
22	A. The majority of them. We have advised	22	with the board of directors for positions
23	Fortis BC, Fortis Ontario, Fortis Alberta,	23	and approval of executive compensations.
24	Maritime Electric, et cetera.	24	BROWNE, KC:
25	BROWNE, KC:	25	Q. So you do that annually?
	Page 22		<del>`</del>
	O. And what about in the United States?		Page 24
1 2	Q. And what about in the United States?	1	Page 24 MR. AU:
2	Q. And what about in the United States? MR. MA:	1 2	Page 24 MR. AU: A. That's right.
3	<ul><li>Q. And what about in the United States?</li><li>MR. MA:</li><li>A. We do not advise Fortis subsidiaries in the</li></ul>	1 2 3	Page 24 MR. AU: A. That's right. BROWNE, KC:
2 3 4	<ul><li>Q. And what about in the United States?</li><li>MR. MA:</li><li>A. We do not advise Fortis subsidiaries in the United States directly.</li></ul>	1 2 3 4	Page 24 MR. AU: A. That's right. BROWNE, KC: Q. And do you get a report back on the result
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And in terms of Newfoundland Power, you 25 Q.

25 Q.

So you're able to see from your

	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
1	Page 25		Page 27
1	recommendation what the result was	1	downward salary. The up and downs is
2	indirectly that way?	2	usually caused by the incentive program
3	MR. MA:	3	which is the short-term incentive and the
4	A. That's right, but not immediately.	4	long-term incentives.
5	BROWNE, KC:	5	BROWNE, KC:
6	Q. And, you make a recommendation annually to	6	Q. But salaries in Canada can remain stationary
7	the board of directors of Newfoundland Power	7	from time to time?
8	concerning the executive compensation, that	8	MR. MA:
9	is your evidence?	9	A. Yes, but what I tried to say here is the
10	MR. MA:	10	volatility of salary is narrower.
11	A. I have to clarify that my firm and I do not	11	BROWNE, KC:
12	make recommendations to the board of	12	Q. In your report to the directors of
13	directors. We only provide market	13	Newfoundland Power, do you consider the
14	intelligence and data.	14	other Fortis companies in Canada that you're
15	BROWNE, KC:	15	also advising or informing on to their
16	Q. The board of directors could very well	16	respective board of directors? Do you
17	consider those recommendations, could they	17	consider that factor?
18	not?	18	MR. MA:
19	MR. MA:	19	A. Can you repeat your question again?
20	A. I cannot assume that is the case.	20	BROWNE, KC:
21	BROWNE, KC:	21	Q. Sure. Your evidence was that you also do
22	Q. In terms of your reporting to the board of	22	work for the other Fortis companies in
23	directors, is there trending? Each year do	23	Canada, so when you're reporting to the
24	you report information which could	24	board of directors of Newfoundland Power, do
25	ultimately see an increase or a decrease in	25	you consider what you have reported to the
	Page 26		Page 28
1	compensation?	1	other Fortis companies?
2	MR. MA:	2	MR. MA:
3	A. Yeah, there are trends in the marketplace.	3	A W- 124 D111 44 in
1 4	I would probably think it, communicate to		A. We don't. Basically we treat every case in
4	i would productly times it, communicate to	4	isolation without any kind of deliberate
5	the board here in general, there are up and	5	isolation without any kind of deliberate connections between the companies. We
	the board here in general, there are up and downs, more ups than downs.		isolation without any kind of deliberate connections between the companies. We respect the privacy of each individual
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5 6	the board here in general, there are up and downs, more ups than downs.  BROWNE, KC: Q. Sure, more ups than downs.	5 6	isolation without any kind of deliberate connections between the companies. We respect the privacy of each individual company. When we are formulating the comparative group, for example we do not
5 6 7 8 9	the board here in general, there are up and downs, more ups than downs.  BROWNE, KC: Q. Sure, more ups than downs.  MR. MA:	5 6 7 8 9	isolation without any kind of deliberate connections between the companies. We respect the privacy of each individual company. When we are formulating the comparative group, for example we do not include any of the Fortis companies in the
5 6 7 8	the board here in general, there are up and downs, more ups than downs.  BROWNE, KC: Q. Sure, more ups than downs.  MR. MA: A. That's right.	5 6 7 8 9 10	isolation without any kind of deliberate connections between the companies. We respect the privacy of each individual company. When we are formulating the comparative group, for example we do not include any of the Fortis companies in the comparative group to formulate the market
5 6 7 8 9	the board here in general, there are up and downs, more ups than downs.  BROWNE, KC: Q. Sure, more ups than downs.  MR. MA: A. That's right.  BROWNE, KC:	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	isolation without any kind of deliberate connections between the companies. We respect the privacy of each individual company. When we are formulating the comparative group, for example we do not include any of the Fortis companies in the comparative group to formulate the market analysis for Newfoundland Power.
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	the board here in general, there are up and downs, more ups than downs.  BROWNE, KC: Q. Sure, more ups than downs.  MR. MA: A. That's right.  BROWNE, KC: Q. If you gave a load of downs, would that affect your relationship, perhaps, with the  MR. MA: A. I don't think that is the issue, we do not consider the relationship will affect our market analysis. Market analysis is factual based upon our database evidence. The market up and downs is a reflection of the economic conditions and also the market mechanisms. Salary usually would not be	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	isolation without any kind of deliberate connections between the companies. We respect the privacy of each individual company. When we are formulating the comparative group, for example we do not include any of the Fortis companies in the comparative group to formulate the market analysis for Newfoundland Power.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. Are there different personnel you employ within your company to ensure such a separation of information or are the same people doing the recommendations to Newfoundland Power who will be doing the recommendations for the other Fortis companies in Canada?  MR. MA:  A. We basically would not directly talk to our colleagues who handle other Fortis

Page 29 where it is appropriate. Q. So some people who are doing work for 1 1 2 2 Maritime Electric are also doing work for BROWNE, KC: Okay, what does that mean in reference to Newfoundland Power? 3 3 Q. 4 the Fortis companies, you would maintain 4 MR. MA: 5 consistency? 5 That's right. 6 MR. MA: 6 BROWNE, KC: 7 From a market data perspective, let's give 7 And these same people, would they be doing A. O. 8 you an example, Fortis BC according to the 8 similar work for Fortis BC? 9 information form, they also use a similar 9 MR. MA: 10 group like Newfoundland Power. We will make 10 A. Different people, I wouldn't call it similar sure that the data provided to both 11 11 12 organizations will not be 180 degrees 12 BROWNE, KC: 13 different, you know, the conclusion should 13 Okay. Q. 14 be very similar assuming all other factors 14 MR. MA: 15 are equal. 15 One thing that I can say to the board here, Α. BROWNE, KC: I would not share anything with Maritime 16 16 Electric about what I do with Newfoundland 17 So in terms of another Fortis company, give 17 me one that you're also doing in Canada? 18 18 Power, vice versa. 19 Fortis BC? 19 BROWNE, KC: MR. MA: 20 20 Do you send a copy of your report to Fortis, 21 Fortis BC, Maritime Electric. 21 the holding company? 22 BROWNE, KC: 22 MR. MA: 23 Okay, so in reference to Fortis BC, when a 23 No, I don't. You mean Newfoundland Power Q. A. 24 report is made to the board of directors of 24 review the report? 25 Fortis BC, are the same people compiling the 25 BROWNE, KC: Page 30 Page 32 1 report, who compiled the report for 1 Q. The report only goes to Newfoundland Power, 2 Newfoundland Power or Maritime Electric? 2 but you don't know what they do with it. 3 MR. MA: 3 MR. MA: 4 4 A. I do not know a hundred percent because it A. That's right. I know what they do with it, 5 was handled by my colleagues. We do not, 5 they share it with their board of directors. 6 you know, talk with each other about the 6 **BROWNE, KC:** 7 governance process of each individual Fortis 7 Do they share it with Fortis, the holding 8 8 company or do you know? company. 9 9 MR. MA: BROWNE, KC: 10 So within your own company you have 10 I do not know. A. BROWNE, KC: separation there to ensure, is that what 11 11 you're telling us, is that what you're 12 12 You state you do the other Fortis companies telling this Board, that Newfoundland Power in Canada, how does Newfoundland Power rank 13 13 14 is handled by a separate group within your 14 in characteristics with, for instance, 15 company which will be distinct from those 15 Maritime Electric? How do you compare those 16 people doing the work for Fortis BC or 16 companies? Maritime Electric, that there's no crossover 17 MR. MA: 17 18 of personnel, is that what you're telling 18 I think in general probably Maritime A. 19 the Board? 19 Electric and Newfoundland Power are similar, 20 MR. MA: 20 but probably Maritime Electric will be still 21 Certain organizations that are handled by 21 slightly smaller, but not by much. A. 22 different consultants. I admit that I also 22 BROWNE, KC: 23 do work for Maritime Electric in Atlantic 23 Q. Is the size of the company and the 24 Canada in Prince Edward Island. 24 ratepayers that they serve, is that a 25 **BROWNE, KC:** 25 characteristic which you look at in doing

Page 35 Page 33 vour work? Q. Okay, and in terms of the number of 1 1 2 MR. MA: 2 companies, how does Newfoundland Power rank 3 That is one of various factors that we with the other Fortis companies, do you know 3 A. 4 consider in terms of, you know, the size 4 offhand? 5 5 (9:45 a.m.) factor. 6 BROWNE, KC: 6 MR. MA: 7 And do you consider jurisdictions, for 7 I do not have that information offhand. Q. A. 8 instance, do you consider Atlantic Canada 8 BROWNE, KC: 9 and what companies are paying their 9 So are you aware of how many customers 10 executives in Atlantic Canada as opposed to 10 Newfoundland Power serves? 11 the general companies that you consider, 11 MR. MA: 12 which are tabled in your report? 12 A. In my records, but not offhand. 13 MR. MA: 13 BROWNE, KC: 14 A. Yeah, we have examined the possibilities of 14 Okay, so I were to suggest to you it was 15 geographic differentials of Atlantic Canada, 15 275,000, is that something you recollect? we have examined that factor, but we 16 16 MR. MA: 17 concluded that the number of our private 17 Α. I do not, I have to go back to the records. 18 sector companies in our database is not 18 BROWNE, KC: 19 sufficient to support that type of analysis. 19 Is Newfoundland Power and Maritime Electric, We, I believe in one of the RFIs we have Maritime Electric has fewer customers than 20 20 21 answered that question. We believe the 21 Newfoundland Power, is that correct? 22 matter of compensation is more about talent 22 MR. MA: market, it's more about the ownerships and 23 23 I think so. A. 24 BROWNE, KC: the funding model of the organization for 24 25 executive compensation. Just a single 25 And Newfoundland Power would have fewer Page 34 Page 36 1 geographic factor may not be fully reliable 1 customers than Nova Scotia Power? as a determination. 2 MR. MA: 2 3 3 BROWNE, KC: A. Definitely Nova Scotia Power is bigger. Q. 4 What about the assets of the company, is 4 BROWNE, KC: 5 that a consideration? 5 And New Brunswick Power? Q. MR. MA: MR. MA: 6 6 7 That will be one of the attributes that we 7 I do not have that record offhand. 8 consider, but not necessarily the primary 8 BROWNE, KC: 9 9 attributes. O. I'm just concerned that you're using, you 10 **BROWNE, KC:** 10 can't, you're telling us you can't get a 11 So you go to CA-NP 087 and we see there some comparator because there's not enough 11 factors which the companies have to deal 12 12 information from companies in Atlantic with, including allowed rate of return and Canada in making your analysis, doing your 13 13 14 their equity ratio. Are these anything that 14 analysis, so therefore, you go outside 15 15 Atlantic Canada and the companies that you you consider in making your analysis to when 16 you report to the boards of directors? 16 consider are all in your, the appendix MR. MA: there? 17 17 18 No, we did not directly examine these 18 MR. MA: A. 19 ratios. To a certain extent, to us, is a 19 I said that the number of companies in the Α. 20 poor and I quote performance ratios. In our 20 private sector in Atlantic Canada is not 21 job analysis we do not consider the 21 sufficient in our database, that's a true 22 performance of the company. We consider the 22 statement. 23 size of the company, not the performance of 23 **BROWNE, KC:** 24 the company. 24 O. In Ontario, would you have the same problem, 25 BROWNE, KC: 25 for instance, of companies in the private

NP 2025-2026 GRA June 25, 2024

Page 39 MR. MA: sector or to, you'd have to go beyond and 1 1 2 you knew your analysis from sufficient 2 A. Yes, we did. 3 companies in the province of Ontario, can BROWNE, KC.: 3 4 you do that or do you do that? 4 And are there any companies in Newfoundland 5 MR. MA: 5 and Labrador in this appendix? 6 Most of our clients in Ontario they are 6 MR. MA: Α. 7 public sector organizations and we do not 7 There are a few. A. 8 have that problems because we have 8 BROWNE, KC: 9 sufficient information of public sector 9 Where are they? 10 10 organization in our database that is the MR. MA: characteristics in Canada. 11 11 I do not—I think we have answered that in A. 12 **BROWNE, KC:** 12 one of our RFIs. 13 So the concern here, I guess, from a 13 BROWNE, KC: Q. 14 14 ratepayer's perspective is you're giving a O. And in Atlantic Canada, how many companies 15 report to the board of directors and the 15 are in your commercial industrial market, do you know offhand? 16 report is based on limited information you 16 17 have concerning Atlantic Canada and Atlantic 17 MR. MA: 18 Canadian companies? 18 I'm going to find the RFI that we answered. 19 MR. MA: 19 BROWNE, KC: Your question is about comparative group 20 A. 20 Q. Okay, sure. 21 representations? 21 GREENE, KC: 22 BROWNE, KC: 22 I think it's PUB-NP-173. Yes. 23 MR. MA: 23 Q. MR. MA: 24 24 PUB? A. 25 25 My answer here is not about the businesses GREENE, KC: Page 40 Page 38 1 in Atlantic Canada, it's about the executive 1 Q. NP-73. 2 2 MS. BOWN: talent landscape, that (phonetic) supply and 3 demand, the executive valid and relevance 3 It is there on the screen for you as well. for Newfoundland Power. 4 4 MR. O'BRIEN: 5 5 BROWNE, KC: Q. It's up on the screen there. 6 When I look at the group of companies that MR. MA: Q. 6 7 you use in your analysis and we can take it 7 That's correct. 8 up from the Appendix on page 13, and 8 BROWNE, KC: 9 Appendix C references participants in 9 O. So your evidence though was there were some 10 commercial industrial markets. 10 Newfoundland and Labrador companies in the MR. MA: 11 list of participants but there are in fact 11 12 Uh-hm. 12 none? MR. MA: 13 **BROWNE, KC:** 13 What does that mean? 14 14 I believe that one of the organizations in O. Α. MR. MA: 15 15 the list was not identified directly, is 16 16 called Vale Canada, V-A-L-E. They are engaged in industrial productions A. BROWNE, KC: 17 or services organizations. Commercial it 17 18 means they are all private sector 18 Q. Yes. 19 organizations. None of these organizations 19 MR. MA: 20 are in the broader public sector. 20 Because we are using headquarters as an A. 21 21 BROWNE, KC: indicator, they are headquartered in Toronto, but they have got a majority, a 22 So are these the organizations in Appendix C 22 Q. 23 that you've used to complete your report to 23 pretty substantial operations in Voisey Bay the board of directors of Newfoundland 24 24 and Newfoundland and the data, itself, is 25 Power? 25 embedded in that organization for us.

June 2	5, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 41		Page 43
1	BROWNE, KC:	1	BROWNE, KC:
2	Q. But you didn't see fit to put that in your	2	Q. So, because you have no cohort from
3	answer that they were –	3	Newfoundland and Labrador itself, you're
4	MR. MA:	4	making recommendations to a Board of
5	A. Because we are using the headquarter was the	5	Directors without that cohort, how do you
6	_	6	know for certain that the recommendations
7	BROWNE, KC:	7	you're making for Newfoundland Power's
8	Q. Headquarters was in Toronto.	8	executive are well beyond what any other
9	MR. MA:	9	company in this province would pay? How
10	A. Yeah, that's right.	10	would you know if that's a fact or not?
11	BROWNE, KC:	11	MR. MA:
12	Q. And in Atlantic Canada you have three	12	A. We do not know, because we did not have the
13	organizations, a brewery and Maritime Canada	13	imperative data to validate your statement.
14	Limited, Kongsberg, what are they? What	14	BROWNE, KC:
15	kind of an organization are they?	15	Q. And there's no other check that you do
16	MR. MA:	16	before making your recommendation, even
17	A. I believe that, you know, those are the	17	though your recommendation is based on quite
18	industrial organizations. They are in	18	a sample of companies, most of which have no
19	manufacturing. I do not have any contacts	19	connection with Newfoundland Power or —
20	or particular knowledge of each individual	20	Newfoundland Power has what, assets of less
21	organization.	21	than two billion dollars. So, certainly
22	BROWNE, KC:	22	would not compare with Delta Airlines.
23	Q. So, you're making recommendations to the	23	MR. MA:
24	Board of Directors in this jurisdiction	24	A. I have to remind the Board that our
25	using the list of participants in Appendix C	25	evaluations of the positions is not based
	Page 42		Page 44
1	and therefore, you're – you have Delta	1	upon asset size or just revenues. We are
2	Airlines here. What would Delta Airlines	2	using the Hay point methods and that has
3	have in common with Newfoundland Power?	3	taken, you know, the differences in terms of
4	MR. MA:	4	the size.
5	A. It's not about Delta Airline. We are	5	BROWNE, KC:
6	talking about a whole comparator group.	6	Q. I represent ratepayers here.
7	It's a diverse comparator group. We did not	7	MR. MA:
8	deliberately pick, cherry pick, the high	8	A. Um-hm.
9	payor or the low payor as a cross-comparator	9	BROWNE, KC:
10	group. It is a representation of executive	10	Q. So, these salaries, the compensation that's
11	talent. I think the Board, you know, we all	11	due to executives of Newfoundland Power, can
12	have to understand that Newfoundland Power	12	be known and I put it to you that ratepayers
13	executives is not just engineering jobs.	13	in this province — and you're familiar with
14	Although those are very important jobs,	14	our economy here, are you not?
15	engineering in the executive, we have other	15	MR. MA:
16	kind of corporate services jobs, like head	16	A. I do not know how to answer your questions
17	of HR, CFO and other organizations, not	17	in terms of familiarities. I only can read
18	necessarily, you know, Atlantic Canada	18	it on a newspaper.
19	organizations, would be the recruitment	19	BROWNE, KC:
20	ground or talent ground for Newfoundland	20	Q. Yeah. So, you read things in the newspaper,
21	Power. So, you know, after a lot of	21	so you know the economy in Newfoundland and
22	deliberation and discussions, we believe the	22	Labrador is not the same as the economy in
23	broad markets will be the appropriate market	23	Ontario or British Columbia. Is that
24	for the talent supply and demand factor as	24	correct?
25	far as Newfoundland Power is concerned.	25	MR. MA:

June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 45		Page 47
1	A. Yes, yeah, that's correct, and every	1	going to be considering benefits,
2	province is in different conditions, have	2	perquisites, added to the target total
3	different challenges.	3	direct, the median value is approximate is
4	BROWNE, KC:	4	1.3 million. So, that is my explanations of
5	Q. So, you're setting compensation, you're	5	the numbers.
6	recommending, you're providing a report —	6	(10:00 a.m.)
7	and you don't like to use the word	7	BROWNE, KC:
8	"recommendation". You're providing a	8	Q. You refer to it as the target total. What
9	report to the Board of Directors of	9	does target mean? The target total means
10	Newfoundland Power without any knowledge of		what?
11	how the Board of Directors will take that	11	MR. MA:
12	information and apply it in this provincial	12	A. The target it means is for incentive, it is
13	jurisdiction. Is that correct?	13	at the target performance levels. It is not
14	MR. MA:	14	the maximum payout level nor the threshold
15		15	
1	A. My mandate is not to take into account the	16	payout level. To put it in a very common
16	economic conditions in my analysis, you		language, the target payout level usually it
17	know, for pay purpose. That's not my	17	means is a target performance level. Give
18	mandate.	18	you an example, I have a budget of \$20
19	BROWNE, KC:	19	million in terms of earnings. That is my
20	Q. In your report, you provide information to	20	budget. That is my target earnings levels
21	the Board of Directors and in the report in	21	for the year. If I make it, I will payout
22	Table 2 on page 9 of your report, if we can	22	at the target payout at 50 percent of
23	put that up, you see here the total	23	salary, something like that.
24	remuneration, all compensation elements, and	24	BROWNE, KC:
25	can you just take us through this? So, the	25	Q. So, you're saying the target total here of
	Page 46		Page 48
1	president and CEO, what is the total – you	1	1,300,000 for the president and CEO, it
2	refer to it as the target total direct	2 3	could be more than that or it could be less
3	compensation. What would that be for the	3	than that?
4	president here using what you call a P-50?	4	MR. MA:
5	What would the total remuneration be or the	5	A. That's a true statement, in actual delivery,
6	total target be?	6	depending on the performance outcome.
7	MR. MA:	7	BROWNE, KC:
8	A. Okay. So, I'm going to use the president as	8	Q. So, in what range higher could it be?
9	an example to explain the numbers for the	9	MR. MA:
10	audience. Base salary P-50 in the	10	A. It depends on the year, and I cannot have a
11	marketplace, in the comparator group, is	11	forecast of each of the years. You know,
12	501, 501 in 100,000. When we are going to	12	every company is different in terms of that
13	the right, target total cash, it means	13	random outcome.
14	salary plus target short-term incentive is	14	BROWNE, KC:
15	equals to 809, 809,000 at the median level.	15	Q. And the salary, the actual base salary, will
16	The long-term incentive column is reported	16	be paid for by the ratepayers of the
17	amongst those who use long-term incentive	17	province?
18	only, the median of all those long-term	18	MR. MA:
19	incentives provided, the median value is	19	A. In your case, I assume that is the right
20	461. The total direct compensations, it	20	answer.
21	means salary, short-term incentive targets	21	BROWNE, KC:
22	plus long-term incentives, whether the	22	Q. And there are other amounts here. Would any
23	market is providing long-term incentive or	23	of these be paid for by Fortis, for example?
24	not, the total value for the total direct	24	MR. MA:
25	compensations is 1.18 million. If we're	25	A. I think in the analysis in Table 3, we
	tomp the month is 1.10 million. If we le		

June 2	5, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 49		Page 51
1	illustrated that, in terms of answer to your	1	industry in Newfoundland and Labrador, how
2	questions. A portion of the short-term	2	do know that?
3	incentives is paid by the shareholders. I	3	MR. MA:
4	think part of the payout for the earnings	4	A. We have not done that analysis, so I cannot
5	component is paid by the shareholders. So,	5	answer your question.
6	that's a reduction there. Long-term	6	BROWNE, KC:
7	incentives is created and adopted primarily	7	Q. Going to ask you – and you go to page 3 of
8	to align, you know, for the shareholders'	8	your report. You say in the first bullet,
9	interests. It is paid by the shareholders.	9	below the line, "the following are the
10	There's a reduction there. So then, you	10	review objectives" and bullet, "comparing
11	know, 1.356 million is the original total	11	Newfoundland Power, NFP, executive positions
12	renumerations number, but after the	12	with other executive positions in the
13	deductions of the non-regulated factors,	13	comparative market on the basis of similar
14	Newfoundland Power adjusted total	14	job content, evaluation point, this method
15	renumeration at target level is only 873	15	is considered with Newfoundland Power's
16	million – sorry, thousand, 873,000.	16	historical executive compensation
17	BROWNE, KC:	17	principles". How do you know that? Who
18	Q. And how does this compensation package, the	18	sets Newfoundland Power's historical
19	total remuneration, all compensation	19	executive compensation principles and what
20	elements, compare with Maritime Electric,	20	are they?
21	for example, the president there?	21	MR. MA:
22	MR. MA:	22	
23	A. I cannot answer that question. It is client	23	A. We have done similar reports in the previous years for Newfoundland Power using the Hay
24	privileged, confidential information about	23	point methods and that has been adopted by
25	Maritime Electric.	25	the Board of Directors for many years, but I
25		23	<u> </u>
1	Page 50 BROWNE, KC:	1	Page 52
	· ·	1	cannot recall the precise date and year
2	Q. And what about Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia	2	because I wasn't involved in the previous
3	Power, Emera? MR. MA:	3	studies. Based upon our records, there has
4		4 5	been a historic practice being accepted and
5	A. I cannot answer that question, even though		adopted by the Board of Directors. We are
6	it is disclosed in the proxy, but I do not	6	just referencing the method is consistent
/	remember that. But based upon my vague	7	with the history.
8	memory, Nova Scotia Power numbers will	8	BROWNE, KC:
9	probably be higher than this because it's a	9	Q. And you say a comparator market on the basis
10	much bigger organization.	10	of similar job content. How is similar job
11	BROWNE, KC:	11	content determined?
12	Q. Sure. So, the size of the organization	12	MR. MA:
13	matters?	13	A. We use the method called job evaluations.
14	MR. MA:	14	They are called Korn Ferry Hay job
15	A. Size and complexity.	15	evaluation methods. The plan primarily
16	BROWNE, KC:	16	consists of three core factors, the knowhow,
17	Q. So, how do you know or do you, if the	17	problem solving and accountability. This
18	president and CEO or the vice-president	18	method has been used by hundred thousand of
19	finance or the vice-president of engineering	19	organizations around the world. Many
20	or the vice-president of customer operations	20	organizations in Atlantic Canada use these
21	that what they are getting on compensation	21	methods too.
22	in this jurisdiction, in Newfoundland and	22	BROWNE, KC:
23	Labrador, compares with the private	23	Q. Is geography a determinant in the
24	industry, private companies? This is a	24	comparative market?
25	regulated company. Compared with private	25	MR. MA:

Page 55 Comparative markets or job evaluations? Can Α. 1 The principles is not my policy. It is 1 A. 2 you clarify please? 2 Newfoundland Power's policies. BROWNE, KC: 3 BROWNE, KC: 3 4 No, the geographic parameters. Like here 4 So, who – it's Newfoundland Power policy, so 5 we're an island. It's the island of 5 how do you become aware of that policy? 6 Newfoundland and Labrador. We're in MR. MA: 6 7 Atlantic Canada. That would be the 7 Well, we have been informed of that policy A. 8 geographic - some geographic considerations. 8 throughout the years. 9 But what geographic considerations are used 9 BROWNE, KC: 10 here? 10 Q. How so? Can you elaborate on that? MR. MA: 11 11 MR. MA: 12 I do not think that geographic, you know, 12 A. The policies is written in a form and, you A. 13 location is considered in the job 13 know, being informed to Korn Ferry evaluations methodologies. Second, 14 throughout the years in terms of targeting 14 at the P-50 of the marketplace, the salary geographic locations is not necessarily 15 15 affecting the complexity of the jobs. The range plus or minus 15 percent. The policy 16 16 jobs is how much accountabilities the job is of target short-term incentive is 50 percent 17 17 18 doing. Second, geographic factors is not 18 for the CEO and 35 percent for the viceconsidered in the – directly in the 19 19 presidents. All these information are comparator group even though the comparator coming from Newfoundland Power to us. We 20 20 21 group has got light representations of those 21 did not make up recommendations what the 22 Atlantic Canada organizations only. 22 number should be for the Board of Directors 23 to approve. These are all deliberated by 23 BROWNE, KC: 24 24 Newfoundland Power themselves based upon our What about the economy in particular Q. 25 jurisdictions, is that a consideration? 25 market information and their own assessment Page 54 Page 56 1 MR. MA: 1 how they will use our market information to 2 2 develop their own policies. A. Not directly. It is indirectly or remotely 3 considered because it will be reflected by 3 **BROWNE, KC:** 4 some of those organizations who consider 4 And what about the 50 percentile, P-50? Q. 5 5 geographic, you know, effect of their local MR. MA: 6 markets in my comparator group. But I 6 This is approved policies by the Board of Α. 7 cannot say there is direct evidence. 7 Directors. 8 8 **BROWNE, KC:** BROWNE, KC: 9 9 But what you give to the Board of Directors So, is there anything to stop the Board of Q. O. 10 in your report doesn't have any of this 10 Directors from moving that to P-75? information in it? 11 MR. MA: 11 MR. MA: 12 I think the Board of Directors evaluate 12 A. market practices, think about the 13 Not directly. 13 A. BROWNE, KC: practicalities and the affordability and 14 14 15 15 Q. How is it in it indirectly? fairness. All these factors are considered MR. MA: 16 and approved by the Board of Directors. 16 Indirectly because geographic numbers or 17 Whether there will be a possible process to 17 A. 18 differentials can be reflected by each of 18 overthrow the positions by the Board of 19 the participants in the comparator group. 19 Directors, I'm not a governance expert. I 20 BROWNE, KC: 20 cannot answer that question. 21 21 Q. So, the historical executive compensation BROWNE, KC: 22 principles, they're – you're relying on 22 Q. And back to geographic differences. If 23 Newfoundland Power to give you that 23 you're into the housing market, for information? Is that correct? 24 24 instance, in the greater St. John's area and 25 MR. MA: 25 the cost of a two-storey house, how would

June 2	5, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 57		Page 59
1	that factor be considered? Because you're	1	Might be some exceptions, but generally.
2	using companies in your group that are in	2	MR. MA:
3	the City of Toronto where a two-storey house	3	A. Yeah, I think I will congratulate
4	would cost maybe millions whereas here, you	4	Newfoundland Power has been doing a very
5	might get one for 400,000. How is that	5	good job in succession planning. It's a
6	differentiation dealt with in your report?	6	chicken and egg issue. Why is that?
7	(10:15 a.m.)	7	Because of the good executive compensation
8	MR. MA:	8	program is attractive here, being able to
9	A. I don't think in our report deliberately	9	support the succession planning. So, the
10	wants to assess the correlations between the	10	executive would stay within the company
11	housing price between cities to formulate a	11	rather than going outside. So, it is a
12	compensation markets. In my own opinion,	12	matter of risk management.
13	when you are relocating executive or	13	BROWNE, KC:
14	attracting executives, and I have seen that	14	Q. And I guess another factor could be that
15	in many cases, executive only is a national	15	maybe they're overcompensated here and
16	market, peoples are mobile. I have seen	16	realize the same.
17	cases that Newfoundland Power executive are	17	MR. MA:
18	being attracted to western Canada.	18	A. I do not know how to answer that question.
19	BROWNE, KC:	19	BROWNE, KC:
20	Q. Recently?	20	Q. Yes.
21	MR. MA:	21	MR. MA:
22	A. Recently.	22	A. Because there's no relativity.
23	BROWNE, KC:	23	BROWNE, KC:
24	Q. And to what company would they be attracted		Q. We don't know. Now, there's another utility
25	to in western Canada?	25	here, a publicly owned utility, Newfoundland
23		23	
1	Page 58 MR. MA:	1	Page 60 and Labrador Hydro. Have you looked at
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	A. It is another industrial company; is in our	1 2	their compensation packages in preparing
$\frac{2}{3}$		3	your report to the executive to the Board of
	comparator group, but I cannot name the company because of confidentiality.	4	Directors of Newfoundland Power?
4 5	* *	5	MR. MA:
5	BROWNE, KC:  O Would it be another Fortis common?	6	
6	Q. Would it be another Fortis company?		A. No, I did not. Even though if I did, I
7	MR. MA:	7	wouldn't be saying too much because that
8	A. No.	8	particular company is also a client of Korn
9	BROWNE, KC:	9	Ferry. We have obligations on protecting
10	Q. And because there's evidence here at this	10	confidentiality.
11	hearing that the current executive are	11	BROWNE, KC:
12	pretty well homegrown and bred and haven't travelled that far from a corporate		Q. Reference to Fortis. Fortis is a
13	travelled that far from a corborate	13	participant in the compensation package. Is
1 1 1	*	1 /	
14	transitioning.	14	that correct?
15	transitioning. MR. MA:	15	that correct? MR. MA:
15 16	transitioning. MR. MA: A. Um-hm.	15 16	that correct?  MR. MA:  A. No. The Fortis companies are excluded in
15 16 17	transitioning. MR. MA: A. Um-hm. BROWNE, KC:	15 16 17	that correct?  MR. MA:  A. No. The Fortis companies are excluded in the comparator group.
15 16 17 18	transitioning.  MR. MA: A. Um-hm. BROWNE, KC: Q. So, is that a factor that should be taken	15 16 17 18	that correct?  MR. MA:  A. No. The Fortis companies are excluded in the comparator group.  BROWNE, KC:
15 16 17 18 19	transitioning.  MR. MA: A. Um-hm. BROWNE, KC: Q. So, is that a factor that should be taken into account in setting compensation, the	15 16 17 18 19	that correct?  MR. MA:  A. No. The Fortis companies are excluded in the comparator group.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. Yeah, but Fortis is a participant in the
15 16 17 18 19 20	transitioning.  MR. MA: A. Um-hm. BROWNE, KC: Q. So, is that a factor that should be taken into account in setting compensation, the fact that they're local, homegrown, went to	15 16 17 18 19 20	that correct?  MR. MA:  A. No. The Fortis companies are excluded in the comparator group.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. Yeah, but Fortis is a participant in the compensation in that the executive are the
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	transitioning.  MR. MA:  A. Um-hm.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. So, is that a factor that should be taken into account in setting compensation, the fact that they're local, homegrown, went to university here, et cetera, et cetera,	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that correct?  MR. MA:  A. No. The Fortis companies are excluded in the comparator group.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. Yeah, but Fortis is a participant in the compensation in that the executive are the recipients of Fortis shares. Is that
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	transitioning.  MR. MA:  A. Um-hm.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. So, is that a factor that should be taken into account in setting compensation, the fact that they're local, homegrown, went to university here, et cetera, et cetera, staying here, got their families, et cetera?	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	that correct?  MR. MA:  A. No. The Fortis companies are excluded in the comparator group.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. Yeah, but Fortis is a participant in the compensation in that the executive are the recipients of Fortis shares. Is that correct?
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	transitioning.  MR. MA:  A. Um-hm.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. So, is that a factor that should be taken into account in setting compensation, the fact that they're local, homegrown, went to university here, et cetera, et cetera, staying here, got their families, et cetera?  So, how is that factored into your	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	that correct?  MR. MA:  A. No. The Fortis companies are excluded in the comparator group.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. Yeah, but Fortis is a participant in the compensation in that the executive are the recipients of Fortis shares. Is that correct?  MR. MA:
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	transitioning.  MR. MA:  A. Um-hm.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. So, is that a factor that should be taken into account in setting compensation, the fact that they're local, homegrown, went to university here, et cetera, et cetera, staying here, got their families, et cetera?	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	that correct?  MR. MA:  A. No. The Fortis companies are excluded in the comparator group.  BROWNE, KC:  Q. Yeah, but Fortis is a participant in the compensation in that the executive are the recipients of Fortis shares. Is that correct?

	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
1	Page 61		Page 63
1	program. Is that what you're asking me?	1	MR. MA:
2	BROWNE, KC:	2	A. I think we have identified a few key
3	Q. Yes, that's what I'm asking you.	3	competitors in the same industries on total
4	MR. MA:	4	rewards, okay, because our competitor can be
5	A. Oh, yes.	5	in different types of business lines, but
6		6	for total rewards, I can name them. One is
7	Q. So, the executive knows that that's a part	7	Willis Watson and the other one is Mercer in
8		8	Canada.
9	÷	9	SIMMONS, KC:
10	A. Yes, that's right. I think they all know.	10	Q. Okay. So, there are two, and you say
11	BROWNE, KC:	11	competitors in total awards?
12	Q. And do you have any details of that? Do you	12	MR. MA:
13	look at that over and study that when you're	13	A. Total rewards.
14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14	SIMMONS, KC:
15	MR. MA:	15	Q. Total rewards?
16		16	MR. MA:
17	in great details. I believe there are two	17	A. Right.
18	types of equity unit programs offered to	18	SIMMONS, KC:
19			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
$\begin{vmatrix} 19 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$		20	` '
20 21	the restricted share units.	21	that you're doing — MR. MA:
$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22\end{vmatrix}$		22	
	BROWNE, KC:		A. Compensation.
23	Q. Okay. Those are our questions, Mr. Chair.	23	SIMMONS, KC:
24	Thank you, Mr. Ma.	24	Q for Newfoundland Power for executive
25	MR. MA:	25	compensation, is it?
	Page 62		Page 64
	A. You're very welcome.	1	MR. MA:
1 2	CHAIRMAN:	2	A. That's right, yeah.
] 3	Q. Thank you, Mr. Browne. So, Mr. Simmons.	3	SIMMONS, KC:
4	MR. WICLIF MA, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DANIEL SIMMONS KC	4	Q. Right. So, there's three major companies in
)	SIMMONS, KC:	5	Canada that Newfoundland Power could have
6	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning, Mr.	6	gone to to do this sort of work.
7	Ma. I'm Dan Simmons, counsel for	7	3.00 3.64
8			MR. MA:
1	Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro here, and	8	A. Um-hm.
9	Mr. Browne has done a fairly thorough job	8 9	A. Um-hm. SIMMONS, KC:
9 10	Mr. Browne has done a fairly thorough job addressing a lot of the topics that are	8 9 10	A. Um-hm. SIMMONS, KC: Q. Okay. Now, you made reference to surveys
9 10 11	Mr. Browne has done a fairly thorough job addressing a lot of the topics that are addressed in your report. I am	8 9 10 11	A. Um-hm. SIMMONS, KC: Q. Okay. Now, you made reference to surveys and if I understand correctly, surveys are
9 10 11 12	Mr. Browne has done a fairly thorough job addressing a lot of the topics that are addressed in your report. I am unfortunately going to have to go back to	8 9 10 11 12	A. Um-hm. SIMMONS, KC: Q. Okay. Now, you made reference to surveys and if I understand correctly, surveys are used by Korn Ferry, are they, to gather the
9 10 11 12 13	Mr. Browne has done a fairly thorough job addressing a lot of the topics that are addressed in your report. I am unfortunately going to have to go back to some of them again because I have some other	8 9 10 11 12 13	A. Um-hm. SIMMONS, KC: Q. Okay. Now, you made reference to surveys and if I understand correctly, surveys are used by Korn Ferry, are they, to gather the information about other companies that go
9 10 11 12 13 14	Mr. Browne has done a fairly thorough job addressing a lot of the topics that are addressed in your report. I am unfortunately going to have to go back to some of them again because I have some other related questions. First of all though, I	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. Um-hm. SIMMONS, KC: Q. Okay. Now, you made reference to surveys and if I understand correctly, surveys are used by Korn Ferry, are they, to gather the information about other companies that go into the comparator group that are then used
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Mr. Browne has done a fairly thorough job addressing a lot of the topics that are addressed in your report. I am unfortunately going to have to go back to some of them again because I have some other related questions. First of all though, I wanted to ask you a question about the	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. Um-hm. SIMMONS, KC: Q. Okay. Now, you made reference to surveys and if I understand correctly, surveys are used by Korn Ferry, are they, to gather the information about other companies that go into the comparator group that are then used to compare to the Newfoundland Power
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Mr. Browne has done a fairly thorough job addressing a lot of the topics that are addressed in your report. I am unfortunately going to have to go back to some of them again because I have some other related questions. First of all though, I wanted to ask you a question about the market that Korn Ferry operates in. And	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Um-hm. SIMMONS, KC: Q. Okay. Now, you made reference to surveys and if I understand correctly, surveys are used by Korn Ferry, are they, to gather the information about other companies that go into the comparator group that are then used to compare to the Newfoundland Power executives? Is that right?
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Mr. Browne has done a fairly thorough job addressing a lot of the topics that are addressed in your report. I am unfortunately going to have to go back to some of them again because I have some other related questions. First of all though, I wanted to ask you a question about the market that Korn Ferry operates in. And you've told us about the size of the	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Um-hm. SIMMONS, KC: Q. Okay. Now, you made reference to surveys and if I understand correctly, surveys are used by Korn Ferry, are they, to gather the information about other companies that go into the comparator group that are then used to compare to the Newfoundland Power executives? Is that right?  MR. MA:
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June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 65		Page 67
1	MR. MA:	1	MR. MA:
2	A. Yeah, yeah	2	A. So, but you can see the ratio is pretty
3	SIMMONS, KC:	3	high.
4	Q. Yeah.	4	SIMMONS, KC:
5	MR. MA:	5	Q. Yeah.
6	A. On regular, you know, survey compensation	6	MR. MA:
7	survey, we conduct it on an annual basis.	7	A. How many are clients? Probably they are all
8	The cycle is, you know, we plan in probably	8	clients. Those ones who are not a current
9	February and implement the survey for	9	subscription – having a subscription with
10	invitations approximately April and May.	10	us, but they all have used our services
11	During summertime, we collect the	11	before. They just do not want to have a
12	information and cleanup the information. We		subscription this year because of budgets or
13	send out the invitations, you know, for	13	other kind of factors and they will come
14	renew our database probably to about 800	14	back from time to time on the subscriptions.
15	organizations in Canada. We compile the	15	SIMMONS, KC:
16	results in the fall each year. The results,	16	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
17	it means that the database is ready for	17	Q. Right. So, do your competitors, Mercer and
	•		Willis Towers, is it? MR. MA:
18	extractions or segmentations or any kind of	18	
19	analysis probably around September/October.	19	A. That's right.
20	So, that's our annual cycle.	20	SIMMONS, KC:
21	SIMMONS, KC:	21	Q. Do they gather their data the same way, with
22	Q. Okay. Is participation in the survey	22	surveys?
23	voluntary on the part of the companies that	23	MR. MA:
24	it's sent to?	24	A. In general, yes.
25	MR. MA:	25	SIMMONS, KC:
1	D ((		D (0
	Page 66		Page 68
1	A. Yes and no.	1	Q. Yes.
2	A. Yes and no. SIMMONS, KC:	2	
2 3	<ul><li>A. Yes and no.</li><li>SIMMONS, KC:</li><li>Q. Okay. Explain that please.</li></ul>	2 3	<ul><li>Q. Yes.</li><li>MR. MA:</li><li>A. This is a very common practice in our</li></ul>
2 3 4	<ul><li>A. Yes and no.</li><li>SIMMONS, KC:</li><li>Q. Okay. Explain that please.</li><li>MR. MA:</li></ul>	2 3 4	<ul><li>Q. Yes.</li><li>MR. MA:</li><li>A. This is a very common practice in our industries.</li></ul>
2 3	<ul><li>A. Yes and no.</li><li>SIMMONS, KC:</li><li>Q. Okay. Explain that please.</li><li>MR. MA:</li><li>A. Okay. Some participants are our clients and</li></ul>	2 3	<ul><li>Q. Yes.</li><li>MR. MA:</li><li>A. This is a very common practice in our industries.</li><li>SIMMONS, KC:</li></ul>
2 3 4	<ul> <li>A. Yes and no.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> <li>Q. Okay. Explain that please.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. Okay. Some participants are our clients and they are using our service. They have a</li> </ul>	2 3 4	<ul> <li>Q. Yes.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. This is a very common practice in our industries.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> <li>Q. Right. So, would I be correct in thinking</li> </ul>
2 3 4 5	<ul><li>A. Yes and no.</li><li>SIMMONS, KC:</li><li>Q. Okay. Explain that please.</li><li>MR. MA:</li><li>A. Okay. Some participants are our clients and</li></ul>	2 3 4 5	<ul><li>Q. Yes.</li><li>MR. MA:</li><li>A. This is a very common practice in our industries.</li><li>SIMMONS, KC:</li></ul>
2 3 4 5 6	<ul> <li>A. Yes and no.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> <li>Q. Okay. Explain that please.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. Okay. Some participants are our clients and they are using our service. They have a subscription with us in terms of data usage.  Like Newfoundland Power, they have</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5	<ul> <li>Q. Yes.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. This is a very common practice in our industries.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> <li>Q. Right. So, would I be correct in thinking</li> </ul>
2 3 4 5 6 7	<ul> <li>A. Yes and no.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> <li>Q. Okay. Explain that please.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. Okay. Some participants are our clients and they are using our service. They have a subscription with us in terms of data usage.</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7	<ul> <li>Q. Yes.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. This is a very common practice in our industries.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> <li>Q. Right. So, would I be correct in thinking then that your database includes data from</li> </ul>
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<ul> <li>A. Yes and no.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> <li>Q. Okay. Explain that please.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. Okay. Some participants are our clients and they are using our service. They have a subscription with us in terms of data usage.  Like Newfoundland Power, they have</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<ul> <li>Q. Yes.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. This is a very common practice in our industries.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> <li>Q. Right. So, would I be correct in thinking then that your database includes data from your clients. Willis Towers' database</li> </ul>
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Page 69 O. It's proprietary. 1 including one of my colleagues, who is the 1 2 2 global job evaluations leader in terms of MR. MA: 3 3 Only for our clients who are having a client our own standard, in partnership with me, to A. interview Mr. Murray to understand the jobs 4 and vendor relationships. 4 5 SIMMONS, KC: 5 and our team, including myself, will be the 6 Right, okay. So, would I be correct then in 6 contributor to the evaluation process and O. 7 thinking that the ability of Korn Ferry to 7 the results. 8 put together comparator groups when 8 SIMMONS, KC: 9 9 undertaking a – preparing a report for a So, to some extent then, you and the senior O. 10 client, that ability is going to be limited 10 examiner will bring your judgment to bear in by the information that Korn Ferry has in 11 11 determining how many points to assign to 12 its database, which has been collected from 12 different categories? its other customers? 13 MR. MA: 13 MR. MA: 14 14 A. Yes. The judgment is based upon evidence. 15 Yeah, it is limited to our database, you 15 SIMMONS, KC: A. know. That is a correct statement. 16 16 Q. Right. And then those positions are compared to positions in other companies 17 SIMMONS, KC: 17 18 Q. Right, okay. And another question for you 18 that are in your database where the number of points are similar? Is that right? 19 then about how the comparisons are actually 19 done. I heard you say that how the point MR. MA: 20 20 21 system works is a longstanding practice, I 21 Can you repeat your question again? 22 guess, inherited from the Hay Group of 22 SIMMONS, KC: evaluating the three different aspects of an 23 23 So, if Mr. Murray's job had 6,000 points, Q. 24 24 you go to your database of comparator executive's job and assigning points to them 25 and you total up the number of points and 25 companies and you look for other positions Page 70 Page 72 1 say CEO job is worth 6,000 points, something 1 in those companies that also have about 2 like that. And in Newfoundland Power's 2 6,000 points? Is that right? 3 case, I think, you worked from, correct me 3 MR. MA: 4 if I'm wrong, job descriptions and 4 A. For compensation analysis, yes. 5 interviews? 5 SIMMONS, KC: 6 Yes. MR. MA: 6 Q. 7 We are provided with job profile 7 MR. MA: 8 information. 8 Yes. A. 9 SIMMONS, KC: 9 SIMMONS, KC: 10 Profile information. 10 Okay. And that's what we're talking about Q. here, compensation analysis. 11 MR. MA: 11 MR. MA: 12 It is not the full descriptions of the jobs 12 on every detail. The profile includes all 13 13 Right, compensation analysis, yes. A. 14 the key dimensional information. It 14 SIMMONS, KC: 15 Right. So, in, I don't know, General Motors includes all the functional 15 16 responsibilities, you know. It is not like 16 Canada, it may not be the CEO, it may be an essay-type of job descriptions. someone farther down the chain that would 17 17 18 SIMMONS, KC: 18 have 6,000 points and would the comparative 19 Okay. And there must be then an analyst in 19 person. Okay. And then for each of those O. 20 your company who takes that information and 20 companies in the database, were the makes the determinations about how many 21 positions reviewed and the points assigned 21 22 points to assign to different categories and 22 in the same way as for Newfoundland Power? 23 total up the number of points? 23 (10:30 a.m.) 24 MR. MA: 24 MR. MA: Yes. It is the senior consultant's job, 25 25 We usually do it with the clients, in terms

	5, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 73		Page 75
1	of initial installations, it's using the	1	determining how many points to assign to
2	same methodologies and process on	2	those comparator positions?
3	maintenance. When the organizations is	3	MR. MA:
4	having a big shift like a major acquisition,	4	A. Yes, yeah.
5	you know, things like that, they will come	5	SIMMONS, KC:
6	to us to evaluate the jobs, executive jobs,	6	Q. Okay, fine. Now you made a couple
7	independently. If they are having a good	7	references to statistics, I think, here. I
8	kind of evaluations internal capabilities,	8	mean, one point, for example, you say that
9	we will have to rely – because we train them		there are no Canadian utilities in your
10	•	10	
	on evaluations, we will be —		comparator group or no Atlantic Canadian
11	SIMMONS, KC:	11	utilities, something to that effect, because
12	Q. I see.	12	there's so few of them. So, when the
13	MR. MA:	13	comparison – my question is: when the
14	A they will be maintaining it. But from	14	comparisons are made between Newfoundland
15	time to time, they will come to Korn	15	Power executives and the points they're
16	Ferry/Hay for objective validations, whether		assigned and others in the comparator group,
17	they are doing the evaluations in the right	17	what role does statistical analysis play?
18	directions and the right standard, that kind	18	Because I don't see any mention of it in
19	of request.	19	your report.
20	SIMMONS, KC:	20	MR. MA:
21	Q. So, do I understand then that for many of	21	A. Statistics is an art and a science.
22	the companies in the comparator group, it is	22	SIMMONS, KC:
23	staff within those companies that do the	23	Q. We've heard that before here.
24	evaluation and determine the number of	24	MR. MA:
25	points that are reported to Korn Ferry and	25	A. There are a couple principles we adopt as
	Page 74		Page 76
1	included in your database?	1	consultants. The bigger the sample, the
2	MR. MA:	2	more reliability that sample is in terms of
3	A. They are the one who report the points to us	3	statistical results. And I don't think we
4	in the database, yes, correct statement.	4	need to fully explain why, okay. If the
5	SIMMONS, KC:	5	data sample is very small, like three
6	Q. Okay.	6	companies only, we will conclude as a
7	MR. MA:	7	companies only, we will conclude as a
	A Veah and they do not just treely do the	Q	guideline and a principle within Korn Ferry,
8	A. Yeah, and they do not just freely do the	8	guideline and a principle within Korn Ferry, we will not publish any data, market
9	evaluation and change the evaluations.	9	guideline and a principle within Korn Ferry, we will not publish any data, market aggregate data using three companies. We
9 10	evaluation and change the evaluations.  There is guiding principles in our practice,	9 10	guideline and a principle within Korn Ferry, we will not publish any data, market aggregate data using three companies. We conclude that it's not a market. Why is
9 10 11	evaluation and change the evaluations. There is guiding principles in our practice, especially for executives.	9 10 11	guideline and a principle within Korn Ferry, we will not publish any data, market aggregate data using three companies. We conclude that it's not a market. Why is that? Because only three companies. If one
9 10 11 12	evaluation and change the evaluations.  There is guiding principles in our practice, especially for executives.  SIMMONS, KC:	9 10 11 12	guideline and a principle within Korn Ferry, we will not publish any data, market aggregate data using three companies. We conclude that it's not a market. Why is that? Because only three companies. If one company is reorganizing, one-third of the
9 10 11 12 13	evaluation and change the evaluations.  There is guiding principles in our practice, especially for executives.  SIMMONS, KC: Q. Right.	9 10 11 12 13	guideline and a principle within Korn Ferry, we will not publish any data, market aggregate data using three companies. We conclude that it's not a market. Why is that? Because only three companies. If one company is reorganizing, one-third of the data samples is being changed and that
9 10 11 12 13 14	evaluation and change the evaluations.  There is guiding principles in our practice, especially for executives.  SIMMONS, KC: Q. Right.  MR. MA:	9 10 11 12 13 14	guideline and a principle within Korn Ferry, we will not publish any data, market aggregate data using three companies. We conclude that it's not a market. Why is that? Because only three companies. If one company is reorganizing, one-third of the data samples is being changed and that particular outcome is causing a lot of grief
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9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	evaluation and change the evaluations.  There is guiding principles in our practice, especially for executives.  SIMMONS, KC: Q. Right.  MR. MA: A. That is the reasons why that I communicated earlier to you when there is a major shift	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	guideline and a principle within Korn Ferry, we will not publish any data, market aggregate data using three companies. We conclude that it's not a market. Why is that? Because only three companies. If one company is reorganizing, one-third of the data samples is being changed and that particular outcome is causing a lot of grief for the other two companies, okay. So, under normal circumstances, we would not
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June 2	5, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 77		Page 79
1	because statistics is – I don't know if	1	may limit what use you can make of that
2	you'd class it as mathematics or a science,	2	data. So, you're not publicly disclosing
3	but it has that kind of rigour to it and a	3	here specific other client information. Do
4	statistician will be able to look at a size	4	those sorts of agreements also limit what
5	of a sample and determine statistically	5	use you can make of that data for
6	assign a percentage of reliability. First,	6	constructing comparator groups?
7	they'll find a threshold as to whether it's	7	MR. MA:
8	large enough to be used at all. Then	8	A. No.
9	they'll assign a percentage of reliability.	9	SIMMONS, KC:
10	Do you do anything like that when you're	10	Q. No, okay.
11	preparing these analysis to state how	11	MR. MA:
12	reliable your market data is?	12	A. No.
13	MR. MA:	13	SIMMONS, KC:
14	A. I don't think we did in a technical sense,	14	Q. Okay. I have some questions for you now
15	given the sample in terms of organization is	15	about the selection of comparator groups.
16	390, and 390 is not jobs. It's the number	16	Can we go please to RFI PUB-NP No. 171? Mr.
17	of companies. And 390 companies, each of	17	Ma, this was a series of questions from the
18	the companies has got multiple jobs. So, we	18	Board related to comparator group, and I
19	are talking about, if it is times five, it	19	want to bring you down to your answer to
20	is quite a big sample in terms of the number	20	question number one. So, we can scroll down
21	of incumbents in compiling the statistical	21	a little please. I see the system is making
22	analysis.	22	us wait this morning. Good, right there is
23	SIMMONS, KC:	23	good. Okay. So, in question number one,
24	Q. Um-hm. So, in presenting your market data	24	and you start out saying, "the comparator
25	for Newfoundland Power, you've described for	25	group is a broad selection of Canadian – of
	Page 78		Page 80
1	us what the comparator group was composed	1	commercial industrial organizations", which
2	of, what sort of companies are in there, and	2	you've described to us, on a national level,
3	you haven't tried, I gather, to construct a	3	and then it says, "in discussion with
4	comparator group, a smaller comparator group	4	Newfoundland Power, the selection criteria
5	maybe, that's composed of utilities?	5	was originally recommended by Korn Ferry,
6	MR. MA:	6	then the Hay Group, in 1997, approved by the
7	A. We did not.	7	Board of Directors beginning in '98 and has
8	SIMMONS, KC:	8	been used continuously since that time."
9	Q. Yeah, okay. And I presume you did no kind	9	So, my first question is: would Korn Ferry
10	of statistical analysis to determine whether	10	use any comparator group that was not
11	it would be possible to construct a	11	approved by the Board of Directors of
12	comparator group like that that would give	12	Newfoundland Power?
13	you some reliable or useful results. You	13	MR. MA:
14	exercised your judgment that there would not	14	A. No.
15	be enough to do it?	15	SIMMONS, KC:
16	MR. MA:	16	Q. And has there been any change in the
17	A. I think, you know, the first test is how	17	comparator group since the first
18	many private sector utilities is available	18	recommendation in 1997?
19	to us. So, we came to conclusions that	19	MR. MA:
20	there are too few to conduct that type of	20	A. The selection principle has not changed
21	analysis as far as we are concerned.	21	after periodic validations with Newfoundland
22	SIMMONS, KC: Q. The survey data is drawn from clients of	22 23	Power. SIMMONS, KC:
1 22		/ <b>1</b>	ALIVITYI IIVA IXI.
23			
23 24 25	Korn Ferry and I gather there are confidentiality agreements with clients that	24 25	Q. Yeah. MR. MA:

Page 81 A. But the composition of the companies, in 1 the selection criteria was then: what was 1 2 terms of that list, may have annual change 2 the purpose of the review; what was done and because the participants change. 3 what the outcome was. 3 4 4 MR. MA: SIMMONS, KC: 5 Yeah, okay. 5 Yeah. The question was posed whether the Α. 6 MR. MA: 6 commercial industrial comparator group 7 7 selections, that principles. But I do not see that as dramatic shift in A. 8 the list every year. 8 SIMMONS, KC: SIMMONS, KC: 9 9 Who posed that question? 10 Q. Right. So, the answer said that this was 10 MR. MA: originally determined in discussion with 11 11 We posed that question, okay, "are we using A. that criteria for the review?" you know, and 12 Newfoundland Power. Now, I gather you may 12 13 not have been involved in this work at that 13 we received the support and that was the 14 time back in '97. Were you? 14 kind of mandate that we followed in terms of 15 MR. MA: 15 extracting data from our database. 16 A. I was still very young at that time. 16 SIMMONS, KC: 17 SIMMONS, KC: 17 Are there other ways that the comparator 18 O. Okay. Well, I'm – that's a good answer. 18 group could be constructed from the Korn 19 MR. MA: 19 Ferry database that you would consider an 20 20 A. Thank you. alternative to the comparator group? 21 SIMMONS, KC: 21 MR. MA: 22 22 So, your source of that information is what, Α. There are permutations of selections or 23 company records? 23 segmentations. I believe there could be 24 24 MR. MA: better way, but we have an exercise or 25 25 Α. Yes. explore the opportunities, whether we want Page 82 Page 84 1 SIMMONS, KC: 1 to focus primarily on a specific types 2 2 industries only, rather than cross sections Q. Yeah. And on an annual basis, does Korn 3 Ferry look for any set of instructions from 3 of all industries. 4 Newfoundland Power about what they are to do 4 SIMMONS, KC: 5 5 in selecting comparator group, as to whether Q. So, did I understand you to say you believe 6 it's to be reconsidered or changed or is that there could be a better way to do it? 6 7 there an annual confirmation from 7 MR. MA: 8 8 Newfoundland Power to say use the same A. Not a better way, could be an alternative 9 comparator that we've always been using 9 way, pardon me. 10 since '97? How does that work? 10 SIMMONS, KC: 11 MR. MA: 11 Okay, thought you said better. And have you 12 We do not have an annual exercise like "do taken that view to Newfoundland Power, 12 you have any review of the selection looking for their instructions as to whether 13 13 14 criteria," you know. We do not have that 14 you should undertake doing that? 15 process. But we, from time to time, kind of 15 MR. MA: 16 validate whether that selection criteria are 16 A. Not in my recent reveal process. 17 still valid with the management, which turns 17 SIMMONS, KC: 18 to the Board of Directors. 18 Q. In the past, have you taken that view to 19 SIMMONS, KC: 19 them? 20 Okay. The second question there, in answer 20 MR. MA: to the second question, you'd said that – in 21 I have not been in Newfoundland Power for 21 A. 22 the second line, "the last review of the 22 many years, only in recent years. I believe 23 selection criteria and the list of 23 that or guesstimate, you know, some of the 24 organizations was in 2023", last year. So 24 potential segmentations alternatively can be 25 tell me a bit more about what the review of 25 related to heavier industrial organizations

o dille 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 85		Page 87
1	who are, might be employing capital	1	sure I understand it correctly.
2	projects, the kind of organizations to	2	MR. MA:
3	represent some of those business lines of	3	A. For illustration purpose, I have worked with
4	Newfoundland Power, for example. But these	4	another utility organization using a target
5	are all already included in the broad	5	comparator group, consists of 20
6	comparator group already. It's just a	6	organizations only. They are crossing over
7	matter of focusing certain types of segment	7	between private sector and public sector,
8	of the comparator group for reasonable	8	something that the board of directors would
9	check.	9	like to see the outcome as a test. On the
10	SIMMONS, KC:	10	other hand, like Newfoundland Power or some
11	Q. Okay. Do you think now that it would be a	11	other organization would like to have
12	worthwhile exercise to conduct a review of	12	commercial/industrial comparator group as a
13	alternative comparator groups to see if	13	broad market, 400 employees or participants
14	there's one that would turn out to be more	14	are included in the comparator group without
15	appropriate for the circumstances of	15	any kind of segmentations or deliberate
1	Newfoundland Power?		•
16		16	selection criteria, specific selection
17	MR. MA:	17	criteria. So, those both approaches have
18	A. I cannot answer that question immediately.	18	been adopted by my clients for different
19	I think that might be a topic for further	19	reasons and there are no right or wrong
20	exploration.	20	answers.
21	SIMMONS, KC:	21	SIMMONS, KC:
22	Q. And am I right that ultimately it would the	22	Q. So, does Korn Ferry then engage in making
23	decision of the Board of Newfoundland Power	23	recommendations to its clients about what it
24	whether A) to undertake a review like that,	24	he most appropriate type of comparator group
25	and B) whether to adopt a change in the	25	or is that something that is often a client
			-
	Page 86		Page 88
1	criteria for the comparator group?	1	Page 88 instruction as to how they want you to
2	criteria for the comparator group? MR. MA:	2	Page 88 instruction as to how they want you to approach determining a comparator group.
	criteria for the comparator group?	2 3	Page 88 instruction as to how they want you to
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2 3	criteria for the comparator group? MR. MA: A. That could be a consideration. That will	2 3	Page 88 instruction as to how they want you to approach determining a comparator group.  MR. MA:
2 3 4	criteria for the comparator group?  MR. MA:  A. That could be a consideration. That will probably be a good governance process. At	2 3 4	Page 88 instruction as to how they want you to approach determining a comparator group. MR. MA: A. I think it's both ways.
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June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 89		Page 91
1	SIMMONS, KC:	1	Canada. Would you expect given that utility
2	Q. And what do you mean by public sector? How	2	management is a fairly specific type of
3	do you define that?	3	skill set, and it's a fairly specific
4	MR. MA:	4	industry, wouldn't you expect there to be
5	A. Yes, they are usually owned by a government,	5	some mobility among executives between
6	either at the federal level, or provincial	6	public sector and privately, private sector
7	level, or municipal levels. So, these	7	utilities?
8	organizations do not have direct capital	8	MR. MA:
9	market access other than debts.	9	A. Probably for the utilities specific type of
10	SIMMONS, KC:	10	jobs —
11	Q. And is that a Korn Ferry policy, to exclude	11	SIMMONS, KC:
12	public sector utilities when doing an	12	Q. Yes.
13	evaluation for a company like Newfoundland	13	MR. MA:
14	Power, or is that something that is subject	14	A like engineering and energy supply, I
15	to the direction of the client, whether to	15	probably will concur your statement there,
16	include them or not?	16	but there's a lot of other corporate
17	MR. MA:	17	services jobs. They are—can be mobile to
18	A. This is preferred and subject to the	18	either organization in different industries
19	clients. In this particular case,	19	across Canada.
20	Newfoundland Power, because of a very	20	SIMMONS, KC:
21	different approach on compensations for	21	Q. Right, but even in the top positions, the
22	executive compensations, we are not	22	VP's and CEO, is there any reason why we
23	including the public sector organizations	23	wouldn't expect someone who works in the
24	for the purpose of executive compensation at	24	public sector to be interested in a private
25	Newfoundland Power.	25	sector job and vice-versa if the
<del></del>	Page 90		Page 92
1	rage 70		1 age 72
	SIMMONS K C:	1	- 1
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	SIMMONS, K.C:  O You know Lunderstood that for the	1 2	compensation was right?
2	Q. You know, I understood that for the	2	compensation was right? MR. MA:
2 3	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to	2 3	compensation was right? MR. MA: A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence
2 3 4	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account	2 3 4	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go
2 3 4 5	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the	2 3 4 5	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency
2 3 4 5 6	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that.	2 3 4 5 6	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that. It's strictly positions based on points.	2 3 4 5 6 7	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my experience that private sector executive
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that. It's strictly positions based on points. So, taking that approach, why would it make any difference if the compensation model in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my experience that private sector executive will go to private sector organizations.  Public sector executive would have to come
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that. It's strictly positions based on points. So, taking that approach, why would it make any difference if the compensation model in a public sector organization is different	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my experience that private sector executive will go to private sector organizations.  Public sector executive would have to come to private sector from time to time, but not
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that. It's strictly positions based on points. So, taking that approach, why would it make any difference if the compensation model in a public sector organization is different from the private sector organization? It's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my experience that private sector executive will go to private sector organizations.  Public sector executive would have to come to private sector from time to time, but not necessarily all of them want to come to the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that. It's strictly positions based on points. So, taking that approach, why would it make any difference if the compensation model in a public sector organization is different from the private sector organization? It's still compensation, just determined maybe in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my experience that private sector executive will go to private sector organizations.  Public sector executive would have to come to private sector from time to time, but not necessarily all of them want to come to the private sector because of the different
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that. It's strictly positions based on points. So, taking that approach, why would it make any difference if the compensation model in a public sector organization is different from the private sector organization? It's still compensation, just determined maybe in a different way.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my experience that private sector executive will go to private sector organizations.  Public sector executive would have to come to private sector from time to time, but not necessarily all of them want to come to the private sector because of the different operating environment and ownerships and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that. It's strictly positions based on points. So, taking that approach, why would it make any difference if the compensation model in a public sector organization is different from the private sector organization? It's still compensation, just determined maybe in a different way.  MR. MA:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my experience that private sector executive will go to private sector organizations. Public sector executive would have to come to private sector from time to time, but not necessarily all of them want to come to the private sector because of the different operating environment and ownerships and everything. So, you know, based upon our
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<ul> <li>Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that. It's strictly positions based on points. So, taking that approach, why would it make any difference if the compensation model in a public sector organization is different from the private sector organization? It's still compensation, just determined maybe in a different way.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. That's true, but on the other hand I think public sector organizations, they are constrained by certain things, like fiscal policies, provincial policies, or other kind of public policies, which Newfoundland Power are not phasing, so that's not a fair comparison.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> <li>Q. Okay. So, one of your reasons for using the</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my experience that private sector executive will go to private sector organizations.  Public sector executive would have to come to private sector from time to time, but not necessarily all of them want to come to the private sector because of the different operating environment and ownerships and everything. So, you know, based upon our statistics knowledge of their mobility characteristics, private sector executive would be having a higher chance to move to private sector organizations.  SIMMONS, KC:  Q. Right. Now, Korn Ferry has data from public sector utilities, correct, and you say even Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro is a client. So, presumably their data is in your big
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	<ul> <li>Q. You know, I understood that for the comparisons Korn Ferry's approach is to compare positions and not take into account things like economic circumstances in the local area, or geography, or any of that. It's strictly positions based on points. So, taking that approach, why would it make any difference if the compensation model in a public sector organization is different from the private sector organization? It's still compensation, just determined maybe in a different way.</li> <li>MR. MA:</li> <li>A. That's true, but on the other hand I think public sector organizations, they are constrained by certain things, like fiscal policies, provincial policies, or other kind of public policies, which Newfoundland Power are not phasing, so that's not a fair comparison.</li> <li>SIMMONS, KC:</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	compensation was right?  MR. MA:  A. I cannot say with 100 percent confidence that private sector executive will not go into public sector, okay, but the tendency would be very, very, low. It is my experience that private sector executive will go to private sector organizations. Public sector executive would have to come to private sector from time to time, but not necessarily all of them want to come to the private sector because of the different operating environment and ownerships and everything. So, you know, based upon our statistics knowledge of their mobility characteristics, private sector executive would be having a higher chance to move to private sector organizations.  SIMMONS, KC:  Q. Right. Now, Korn Ferry has data from public sector utilities, correct, and you say even Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro is a client.

June 2	5, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 93		Page 95
1	A. That's right.	1	wouldn't the executive officers of public
2	SIMMONS, KC:	2	sector public utilities have all those same
3	Q. So, Korn Ferry goes have the ability to make	3	objectives and concerns?
4	the comparison or include public sector	4	MR. MA:
5	utility compensation in the database,	5	A. Yes, I do. It's just a matter of the public
6	correct?	6	sector organizations they have got another
7	MR. MA:	7	layer there which is different from a
8	A. I would believe so. The big public sector	8	private sector organization. It's the
9	utility companies, we have got quite a	9	ownerships, and that ownership will call for
10	number of them, because they are the	10	different types of compensations,
11	characteristics in Canada.	11	interventions and support and strategies.
12		12	SIMMONS, KC:
1	SIMMONS, KC:		
13	Q. But you can see I'm having some trouble with	13	Q. Okay. Thank you.
14	excluding them because of some specific	14	MR. MA:
15	characteristics when on the other hand you	15	A. And one more thing. I want to supplement
16	say you don't apply those kinds of similar	16	that. Public sector organizations have
17	considerations to all these other companies	17	access to the capital backed up by the
18	that are in your—in your	18	governments while the private sector
19	commercial/industrial group.	19	organizations do not.
20	MR. MA:	20	SIMMONS, KC:
21	A. Can you repeat your concern again?	21	Q. PUB-NP-172, please. Now, this question I
22	SIMMONS, KC:	22	don't think is specific to public sector
23	Q. Yes. I'm still having trouble understanding	23	utilities, but you do refer to—in the answer
24	why you consider it appropriate to	24	you say, "It would also be appropriate to
25	distinguish the public sector utilities	25	include Canada electrical utilities sector
	Page 94		Page 96
1	because the executives are paid differently	1	organizations that share a common operating
2	when you don't apply differentiating factors	2	and regulatory environment for evaluating
3	like that to all the other companies in your	3	Newfoundland Power's executive
4	broad commercial/industrial group. What	4	compensation." And your end conclusion is
5	would be the harm in including them in the	5	that Korn Ferry's database does not have
6	group?	6	enough comparable utility organizations from
7	MR. MA:	7	the private sector to conduct a full
8	A. The other comparator organization in the	8	analysis. So, just to reiterate, leaving
9	commercial/industrial organizations, they	9	aside public sector utility organizations, a
10	are all sharing one thing common with	10	comparison to private sector utility
11			1 1
1	Newfoundland Power, is they are all private sector organizations.	11 12	organizations would be a useful comparison to do, but Korn Ferry just doesn't have the
12	Č		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
13	SIMMONS, KC:	13	data you say to be able to do it?
14	Q. Right.	14	MR. MA:
15	MR. MA:	15	A. That's true.
16	A. And I do not discriminate anything at all.	16	SIMMONS, KC:
17	They are all having an orientations of	17	Q. Okay. I had a question for you about, and
18	client services, to a certain degree	18	this is something we heard about from an
19	efficiencies and operations excellence,	19	earlier witness, from the Chief Financial
20	adequate amount of earnings to pay back the	20	Officer, Ms. London, who I think you deal
21	shareholders. All these are shared common	21	with, and we understand that Newfoundland
22	business models across all these 390	22	Power uses one of your competitors, Willis
23	organizations.	23	Towers Watson, for the evaluation of
24 25	SIMMONS, KC: Q. And I'll leave this topic in a moment, but	24 25	compensation for their management group.  And we understand that Willis Towers Watson,

June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 97		Page 99
1	from what Ms. London told us, uses a	1	SIMMONS, KC:
2	comparator group that's about half and half,	2	Q. If we can go to your report, please, at page
3	general industry and half energy and	3	6. I think it's PDF page 7. Just see where
4	utility, and that's there's a couple of	4	we are.
5	dozen energy and utility companies in the	5	MS. GLYNN:
6	group. Some of those are companies like BC	6	Q. Mr. Simmons, I do note that it's 11:00. Are
7	Hydro, and Hydro One, and Hydro Quebec, that	7	you close to finishing?
8	are in fact public sector organizations.	8	SIMMONS, KC:
9	MR. MA:	9	Q. I'd probably need about another 10 minutes,
10	A. Um-hm.	10	maybe 15. So, we can certainly take a break
11	SIMMONS, KC:	11	now and pick it up after the break.
12	Q. So, does Korn Ferry have that data available	12	CHAIR:
13	from those, generally from those same	13	Q. We'll take a break now then. Thank you.
14	sources?	14	(BREAK – 11:02 a.m.)
15	MR. MA:	15	(RESUME 11:32 A.M.)
16	A. I do not have access to that list, but I	16	CHAIR:
17	think our database has got, you know, the	17	Q. Welcome back. Back to you, Mr. Simmons.
18	big utility organizations data, you know,	18	SIMMONS, KC:
19	for management positions too. I can say it	19	Q. Okay, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Ma, we
20	with confidence that for management	20	have on the screen now page 7 from our
21	positions, executive like finance managers,	21	report. I think I've asked for page 6,
22	or IT managers, you know, that's a lot of	22	previously, and I apologize because I have
23	mobilities, potential opportunities to move	23	my numbers down wrong. And this is where
24	between private sector and public sector	24	under .4 Methodology you give two reasons
25	organizations in the utility sectors. You	25	for Korn Ferry's belief that it is
	Page 98		Page 100
1	know, engineer managers are engineer	1	reasonable to use the list of comparable
2	managers. So, with that type of pattern of	2	organizations that were used here. The
3	talent mobility it would be appropriate to	3	first one refers to the, I guess the idea
4	include, you know, both or combined broader	4	that there's some objectivity with the point
5	public sector utility companies with private	5	adjusted basis that you described earlier.
6	sector utility companies. So, the nature	6	The second one says that, in part, latter
7	and the background of the talent landscape	7	part, that Newfoundland Power competes for
8	for the managers' roles are different from	8	its executive resources with organizations
9	the executive roles.	9	across the breadth and depth of business
10	(11:00 a.m.)	10	sectors across Canada, and we talked about
11	SIMMONS, KC:	11	that a bit already, but am I correct in
12	Q. Okay. And Willis Tower appears to have	12	understanding that this is an assumption
13	enough data from utilities, I guess private	13	that underlines the choice of comparator
14	and public, to be able to have a comparator	14	group?
15	group that's outweighed at 50 percent in	15	MR. MA:
16	that area. From the database that Korn	16	A. This is not an assumption, this is the fact
17	Ferry has, would you be able to construct a	17	that we adopted, that contributes to the
18	similar comparator group for Newfoundland	18	list of organizations in Appendix C are
19	Power executives that has a similar heavier	19	reasonable in terms of the usage for setting
20	weighting on utility positions compared to	20	executive compensation policies for
21	the one that you're using now?	21	Newfoundland Power.
22	MR. MA:	22	SIMMONS, KC:
23	A. I cannot directly answer your question with	23	Q. What is the basis for your statement that
24	confidence without looking at the database	24	"it is a fact that Newfoundland Power
25	first.	25	competes for its executive resources with
			1

Page 101 Page 103 organizations across the breadth and depth MR. MA: 1 1 2 of business sectors across Canada" because 2 A. I mentioned about the point fact is I use 3 3 the evidence we heard about the four that assumptions to be the factual reason, 4 4 existing executive is that they all came up okay. 5 through the Newfoundland Power or Fortis 5 SIMMONS, KC: 6 organization and did not come from other 6 I see, yes. O. 7 business organizations in Canada, so you say 7 MR. MA: 8 it's a fact, I thought it would have been an 8 A. I may have described the sequence wrong. 9 assumption, but tell me why you say that's a 9 SIMMONS, KC: 10 fact. 10 Q. Yeah, this is one of these lawyer quibbles, MR. MA: but I think we understand each other now. 11 11 12 Good question. You mentioned about the 12 MR. MA: Α. 13 Fortis groups of companies, kind of, they 13 A. Right. 14 are mobilizing or relocating executive 14 SIMMONS, KC: 15 within the group itself, which is a true 15 So if it's an assumption then, am I correct Q. 16 statement. We try to also represent Fortis 16 that that assumption does underly the groups of companies without including Fortis decision to use the comparator group that 17 17 18 groups of companies within the comparative 18 you have, it justifies the use of the 19 group, so how do we do that? Fortis groups 19 comparator group that you have? 20 MR. MA: 20 of companies operate in BC, Alberta, 21 Ontario, everywhere, so under that premise a 21 A. Most of our work is evidence based, 22 22 national group of companies representing definitely, but from time to time we use Fortis kind of geographic presence will be 23 23 educated judgments based upon our research 24 appropriate, so that is our kind of 24 of our database, as well as our 25 principles in representing that part with, 25 understanding of the talent markets with Page 102 Page 104 1 you know, for Fortis groups of companies. 1 respect to mobilities. So the assumptions 2 2 that we made here is not just picking it up SIMMONS, KC.: 3 Okay, so I may not have asked my question 3 from the air, we have to observe the market 4 4 patterns with other organization in the clearly. 5 5 MR. MA: marketplace as well. Uh-hm 6 SIMMONS, KC: 6 Α. 7 SIMMONS, KC: 7 Uh-hm, okay, and then you apply that to 8 My question concerns the evidence that we 8 Newfoundland Power. 9 heard which suggests that it is not a fact 9 MR. MA: 10 that for the current four executives that 10 That's right. A. they have been recruited from across the 11 11 SIMMONS, KC: 12 breadth and depth of business sectors across 12 And do you do any independent investigation to see if that, if Newfoundland Power's 13 Canada. The evidence we have, I'm going to 13 14 suggest, says the opposite. So my question 14 situation regarding recruitment of 15 15 was why do you make this statement and is it executives is in fact the same as that or do 16 in fact a statement that you know to be 16 you not make inquiry into what the actual factually correct, or have you made an 17 17 situation is? 18 assumption that it's likely that 18 MR. MA: 19 Newfoundland Power would compete in this way 19 We did not do a deep dive on the Α. 20 for executives? 20 investigations of recent statistics about 21 21 Newfoundland Power's own executive MR. MA: 22 Yeah, from that lens, it is an assumption, a 22 succession planning and also the A. 23 strong assumption. 23 appointments, that is something that is 24 SIMMONS, KC: 24 really done through the board of directors. 25 25 With respect to executive talent market, we Okay.

June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
١.	Page 105		Page 107
1	have the experience with many other	1	letter regularly?
2	organizations, including other organizations	2	MR. MA:
3	in Atlantic Canada that we have to rely on a	3	A. Yeah, I think the salary letter is also
4	broader market, rather than a Newfoundland	4	attached in the filing, BP-NP-031,
5	market, for example, or Atlantic Canada	5	Attachment B.
6	only, partly because the supply of certain	6	SIMMONS, KC:
7	types of talents in the executive rank is	7	Q. Okay, yeah, great. I just wanted to clarify
8	not fully available, okay, and everybody,	8	that and make sure that I understood where
9	you know, when you are doing an executive	9	that was, the salary letter. Okay, now in
10	search, which is my company's, one of the	10	your report, the last thing I wanted to ask
11	service, line 2, is looking at a broader	11	you about was you had a look at Table 3,
12	talent pool to be able to identify the right	12	which I think is on page 10, the table on
13	candidate and talent.	13	the previous page, page 2, provides
14	SIMMONS, KC:	14	comparison data between the Newfoundland
15	Q. In answer to one of the questions that Mr.	15	Power four executive positions and the P25
16	Browne asked you, I had understood you to	16	to P75 levels for the comparator group with
17	say that Korn Ferry does not actually make	17	all compensation considered without taking
18	recommendations to Newfoundland Power—I say	18	account whether the expense of that
19	Newfoundland Power because it's then the	19	compensation is considered regulatory or
20 21	executive passes your material on to the	20 21	non-regulatory for the purposes of this
22	board, I think, you don't actually make	21 22	hearing. And if I understand correctly, in
23	recommendations but you provide the results	23	Table 3 what the numbers that are presented for the actual compensation have excluded
24	of your market survey? MR. MA:	23	the portions that are not allocated as a
25	A. That's true.	25	regulatory expense, so why—how did this
23		23	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	Page 106 SIMMONS, KC:	1	Page 108 table come to be included here? Was this an
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	Q. And when that information gets passed up to	1 2	initiative of yours in concluding that this
$\frac{2}{3}$	the board, would it be more the board's	3	would be useful data to present, or was this
4	place than yours to take account of factors	4	something that was requested by the client?
5	like knowing that their executive tend to be	5	MR. MA:
$\frac{3}{6}$	recruited from within the organization,	6	A. We have done—we did this table in our past
7	compared to your assumption that it's a	7	reveal too. We would assume this table is
8	Canada wide pool that's available? Would	8	meaningful for the Board. The concepts is
9	that be more their role than yours?	9	self explanatory. The numbers presented
10	MR. MA:	10	here is submitted in terms of the value or
11	A. I think that particular responsibility lies	11	short-term incentive that, let's say for a
12	on the board of directors.	12	CEO \$40,219.00, the number was supplied by
13	SIMMONS, KC:	13	management at Newfoundland Power. We do not
14	Q. You had also referred a couple of times in	14	keep the records in terms of what's the
15	your evidence to, I think what you call the	15	proportions of regulated versus non-
16	salary letter that goes annually, so that's	16	regulated and even the payout number is a
17	something different than this report, is it?	17	payroll, you know, kind of record at
18	MR. MA:	18	Newfoundland Power.
19	A. That's true.	19	SIMMONS, KC:
20	SIMMONS, KC:	20	Q. Sure. So do you have any, as part of your
21	Q. So this report was prepared for this	21	role here as the consultant, do you have any
1 22	nrogading I proguma in order to progent	22	mile any view on the usefulness or numesos

22

23

24

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proceeding, I presume, in order to present

this information here at this hearing? Or

Newfoundland Power in addition to the salary

is this something that's also done for

22

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rule, any view on the usefulness or purpose

of presenting this particular comparison, or

from previous reports so you continued to do

is this just something that's carried over

June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 109		Page 111
1	it?	1	MR. MA:
2	MR. MA:	2	A. No, we did not.
3	A. We continued to do it, but we also examined	3	SIMMONS, KC:
4	the intent of this table. I think we	4	Q. No. So this isn't really an "apples to
5	concluded at Korn Ferry this table is	5	apples" comparison, is it?
1 .	meaningful to illustrate how much the cost	6	MR. MA:
6	<u> </u>	7	
/ /	is being borne for relative comparisons for	/ 0	A. Not from a pay level perspective, but only
8	the ratepayer.	8	to illustrate the point about how much
9	SIMMONS, KC:	9	really the ratepayer is offering the
10	Q. Why is that meaningful?	10	executive at Newfoundland Power in terms of
11	MR. MA:	11	the actual cost perspective.
12	A. The reason it is meaningful because long-	12	SIMMONS, KC:
13	term incentive, for example, it doesn't	13	Q. Uh-hm. Okay, thank you. I don't have any
14	benefit for the shareholder—I mean, for the	14	other questions, Mr. Ma, thank you very
15	ratepayer, it's only the shareholders. We	15	much.
16	should be deducting it, you know, from the	16	MR. MA:
17	comparisons.	17	A. Thank you.
18	SIMMONS, KC:	18	CHAIR:
19	Q. Uh-hm, so is much of the purpose of the work	ı	Q. IBEW?
20	that you do and these comparisons to the	20	MR. KING:
21	market, is that meant to make sure that	21	Q. No questions, Mr. Chair.
$\frac{21}{22}$	Newfoundland Power offers compensation	22	CHAIR:
23	that's competitive so that good people could	23	Q. Okay, thank you. Ms. Greene?
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ı	
24	be attracted to these positions?	24	MR. WICLIF MA, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MAUREEN GREENE, KC:
25	MR. MA:	25	
	Page 110	l .	Page 112
1	A. Attracted and retained, both.	1	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning, Mr. Ma.
2	SIMMONS, KC:	2	I think everyone will be happy to hear that
3	Q. Right, and if that's the case, is it not the	3	most of my questions have already been
4	total compensation package, not the	4	asked, but I do have a very few follow-up
5	regulated portion that matters?	5	questions. The first related to your
6	MR. MA:	6	statement that you had undertaken a review
7	A. That's why we had two perspectives, the	7	in 2023 of the continued appropriateness of
8	first is all inclusive, the second is only	8	the comparator group that is used. You did
9	reflecting the cost aspect for the	9	provide that in an answer to an RFI and also
10	ratepayer.	10	there was some discussion with Mr. Simmons
11	SIMMONS, KC:	11	this morning. I just wanted to understand a
12	Q. Right, so in the comparison here, if we take	12	little bit more about that review. Did I
13	the first line, we've got the adjusted	13	understand correctly that that was an
14	target total remuneration, \$873,000.00 for	14	initiative Korn Ferry undertook itself and
15	the president and CEO, which excludes the	15	was not at the request of Newfoundland
16	portion that's non-regulated. In all the	16	Power?
17	-	ı	MR. MA:
	comparison numbers down below P25 P50		IVIIX. IVIA.
	comparison numbers down below, P25, P50,	ı	A My answer is it's a regular procedure for
18	P75, that's total compensation for the	18	A. My answer is it's a regular procedure for
18 19	P75, that's total compensation for the positions in all the comparator group	18 19	us, are we continuing the comparator group
18 19 20	P75, that's total compensation for the positions in all the comparator group companies, isn't it? And even for the	18 19 20	us, are we continuing the comparator group that we used before and we asked that
18 19 20 21	P75, that's total compensation for the positions in all the comparator group companies, isn't it? And even for the utilities, the few utilities that are in	18 19 20 21	us, are we continuing the comparator group that we used before and we asked that questions, and we basically record it's been
18 19 20 21 22	P75, that's total compensation for the positions in all the comparator group companies, isn't it? And even for the utilities, the few utilities that are in there, have you done any calculation to	18 19 20 21 22	us, are we continuing the comparator group that we used before and we asked that questions, and we basically record it's been accepted by Newfoundland Power whether it
18 19 20 21 22 23	P75, that's total compensation for the positions in all the comparator group companies, isn't it? And even for the utilities, the few utilities that are in there, have you done any calculation to remove the non-regulated portion for those	18 19 20 21 22 23	us, are we continuing the comparator group that we used before and we asked that questions, and we basically record it's been accepted by Newfoundland Power whether it was directly from the management's or board
18 19 20 21 22	P75, that's total compensation for the positions in all the comparator group companies, isn't it? And even for the utilities, the few utilities that are in there, have you done any calculation to	18 19 20 21 22	us, are we continuing the comparator group that we used before and we asked that questions, and we basically record it's been accepted by Newfoundland Power whether it

NP 2025-2026 GRA

June 25, 2024 Page 115 Q. upon that kind of agreement, we proceeded 1 I understood from – and we can go there – 1 2 2 PUB-NP-171, as well as your answer to Mr. with the analysis. 3 GREENE, KC: 3 Simmons this morning, that in 2023, Korn 4 4 Ferry also undertook a review of the So then to clarify, it was management that 5 asked you to do the review? 5 appropriateness of the peer group. If we 6 MR. MA: 6 could scroll down, the number two, we see, 7 7 "the last review of the selection criteria We engaged, management engaged us with the A. 8 review. That was our contact point. We 8 and the list of organizations was in 2023". 9 9 knew that, you know, all the review, the That's the review I'm talking about with you 10 information will be provided to the board of 10 right now. MR. MA: 11 directors. 11 12 **GREENE, KC:** 12 Α. Yes, that was the selection criteria before 13 And in doing the review, what was the extent we completed the salary letter. 13 14 of the review that was completed? 14 **GREENE, KC:** 15 MR. MA: 15 Okay. And how often do you do that review? Q. 16 A. Are you talking about the year 2024 report? 16 MR. MA: GREENE, KC: 17 17 I do not have a particular answer, you know. I think it is on a need basis. 18 No, I understood you said that in 2023 there 18 was a review undertaken of the continued 19 19 **GREENE, KC:** 20 appropriateness of the comparator group that 20 O. And I wanted to know the extent of the 21 is used. 21 review. What work did you do to satisfy 22 22 MR. MA: yourself that the commercial industrial 23 23 group was still the appropriate peer group A. Right. 24 for Newfoundland Power? 24 **GREENE, KC:** 25 25 MR. MA: So that's the review I'm talking about. Page 116 Page 114 1 MR. MA: 1 A. To the extent that we ask the questions, we 2 2 A. Okay, so that will definitely, that review are most likely ensuring certain types of, 3 3 you know, principles is satisfied during the there are two reviews, in the year 2023 the 4 4 review process, whether it is representing first review was the compensation or salary 5 5 letter issued in early 2023. the total market is still valid, you know. 6 GREENE, KC: 6 We did not conduct the analysis based upon 7 7 And the salary letter that you referred to recent experience, you know, within 8 with Mr. Simmons, that's the annual letter 8 Newfoundland Power whether the CEO is coming 9 9 where you give information as to what the from within Fortis or not. We did not do 10 10 expected baseline salary adjustment will be that type of analysis. 11 11 for executives for next year, is that right? GREENE, KC: MR. MA: 12 12 Did you do any type of analysis that would have looked at the salary ranges for the 13 A. That's right. The second review is not 13 14 points that Newfoundland Power executives about compensation, it's about job 14 15 15 evaluations done in 2023. have in comparison to the salaries paid by 16 GREENE, KC: 16 any other group of companies, nationally, in 17 Atlantic Canada or in Newfoundland? 17 Yes, so that is where you looked at the Hay Q. 18 points assigned for each position to see if 18 MR. MA: 19 the Hay points were appropriately assigned 19 We did not do any direct comparisons between A. 20 in light of the change in the 20 Newfoundland Power and other Fortis groups 21 21 responsibilities for each of the members of of company. We did not. 22 the executive, is that correct? 22 GREENE, KC: MR. MA: 23 23 Did you submit a memo, a report or anything 24 A. Correct. 24 in writing explaining the review that you

25

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**GREENE, KC:** 

had undertaken, the analysis and the results

Page 117 Page 119 GREENE, KC: of your review? 1 1 2 2 MR. MA: O. Oh, okay. So, to your knowledge, you don't 3 Can you repeat your question again? 3 have any information with respect to whether A. 4 **GREENE, KC:** 4 any current or past executives have left 5 Did you complete any documentation of the 5 Newfoundland Power to go to an organization 6 review that you undertook in 2023, whether 6 on your list in your Appendix C, your list 7 it was a memo to Newfoundland Power, a 7 of companies? 8 report to Newfoundland Power or was it what 8 MR. MA: 9 That is a true statement. I call a check on yourself saying "we've Α. 10 done this for – since 1998 and boy, we think 10 GREENE, KC: 11 it's still good"? 11 Can we go for a moment to your page nine of O. 12 MR. MA: 12 your report, Table 2? You were just talking 13 13 about that table with Mr. Simmons. And Α. I think it was a check, as opposed to be a 14 thorough documentation of a full report 14 then, when you went to the next table, Table 15 consisting of 50 pages of examining all the 15 3, if we go to the next table, please, I 16 issues and factors. 16 wanted to confirm that the information you GREENE, KC: have recorded there of compensation that is 17 17 18 Q. Okay. So, it was more of – there was no 18 excluded from the regulated portion, that report produced, I take it? 19 information was provided to you by 19 Newfoundland Power? Is that what I 20 MR. MA: 20 21 No, no report is produced. 21 understood your answer to be? 22 22 **GREENE, KC:** MR. MA: 23 Moving to another question, and again, this 23 Yeah, the values, the ones within the A. 24 was covered by both Mr. Browne and Mr. 24 brackets, they are all provided by 25 Simmons. It relates to one of the reasons 25 Newfoundland Power. Page 118 Page 120 for the use of this comparator group is the 1 1 **GREENE, KC:** 2 need to recruit for the executives at 2 Q. Do you have any information with respect to 3 Newfoundland Power on a national basis. And 3 what is included by other utilities in I believe you confirmed with Mr. Simmons 4 4 Canada in the revenue requirement for 5 5 that you have not undertaken any review of recovery from customers? 6 the recruitment of the current or past 6 MR. MA: 7 executives, nor have you undertaken of a 7 No, I don't. Α. 8 review of where any executive from 8 GREENE, KC: 9 Newfoundland Power may have left to go to 9 O. The last question or area of questioning 10 another company, except for one anecdote you 10 relates to the rationale you have provided, told us about earlier? particularly to Mr. Simmons, as to why 11 11 MR. MA: 12 12 public sector companies are excluded in your 13 This is true statement. I did not conduct 13 comparison group. And I wanted to ask you A. 14 14 have you reflected upon the particular any in-depth analysis about the experience 15 specialized nature of a regulated utility 15 as Newfoundland Power. 16 **GREENE, KC:** 16 and how that may differ from the characteristics of a truly private 17 Okay. You did mention in your earlier 17 18 evidence today that you are aware of one 18 enterprise in the sense that as a regulated 19 executive at Newfoundland Power who had left 19 utility, the utility may come before the 20 to go to another, I believe you said 20 regulator and by law, must recover its 21 21 industrial organization. Is that correct? appropriate reasonable costs and by law, is 22 MR. MA: 22 entitled to a profit? So, some may say that 23 A. No, I was aware of a particular case that an 23 there is less risk with respect to a 24 executive in Atlantic Canada/Newfoundland, 24 regulated utility than a truly private 25 not Newfoundland Power. 25 enterprise. Have you considered that at all

June 2	5, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 121		Page 123
1	in your selection of companies, the	1	but they certainly have the ability to come
2	difference in the nature of a regulated	2	to a regulator and to ensure that their
3	utility versus a truly private company?	3	costs are recovered and that they also earn
4	MR. MA:	4	a profit.
5	A. We did not particularly consider the risk	5	MR. MA:
6	factor because every organization encounter	6	A. Probably very few of them because all these
7	different levels and profile risks	7	private sector companies, I think the
8	differently. We assume one thing is private	8	majority is not regulated. However, many of
9	sector organizations, all of them are	9	them are subject to regulations, like
10	sharing a limitations of capitals and that	10	security loss and other kind of things.
11	is a true statement that I can confidently	11	GREENE, KC:
12	reflect that all of the executive in a	12	Q. But not with respect to their recovery of
13	private sector organization need to think	13	profit?
14	about how to balance and produce certain	14	÷
15	degrees of profits to make a good return or	15	A. That's right.
16	acceptable returns to the shareholders. In	16	
17	our own thinking during the process, board	17	Q. Or the recovery of costs.
18	of public sector organizations are also	18	MR. MA:
19	asked, you know, to provide good services,	19	
20	operation excellence, that kind of thing.	20	GREENE, KC:
21	But the only difference is the access of	21	Q. And how does that environment of the
$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22\end{vmatrix}$	capital. And most of the times when we are	22	monopoly or the regulated environment of a
23	looking at regulated business, regulated	23	public utility affect the evaluation of
24	business, you have a license, monopoly	23	* *
25	license, quote/unquote, to conduct business,	25	1
23		23	<u> </u>
1	Page 122	1	Page 124
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	but on the other hand, you are not having a	1	you take into account when Hay points are
2	mandate to maximize the profits because of	2	assigned for those types of factors?
3	the regulators and other kinds of	3	MR. MA:
4 5	restrictions. So, you are being asked to	4	A. Yes, to a certain extent. If it is
5	run your own operations efficiently, with	5	regulated, to a certain extent. Part of the
6	good cost management and reflecting or	6	considerations is the knowhow that you have
7	delivering the good services to your	7	to deal with compliance, for example, and
8	customers. So, this kind of basis concepts	8	that is already considered in the knowhow
9	with respect to the private sector	9	assignments of the points in the knowhow.
10	organizations, they may not have the	10	GREENE, KC:
11	license, the monopoly, but on the other	11	Q. Those are all the questions that I have, Mr.
12	hand, they are doing that as a result of	12	Chair.
13	market competitions to force them to be	13	CHAIRMAN:
14	competitive running operation excellence and	14	Q. Thank you. Any questions?
15	good quality of service or products. It's	15	COMMISSIONER NEWMAN:
16	just a matter that the background are	16	Q. No questions.
17	different, but the means of achieve that and	17	COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN:
18	the objective to achieve that are the same	18	Q. No questions for me.
19	between Newfoundland Power and the private	19	MR. WICLIF MA, CROSS-EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN KEVIN
20	sector organizations.	20	FAGAN
21	(12:00 p.m.)	21	CHAIRMAN:
22	GREENE, KC:	22	Q. I've got just a couple. If we could put the
23	Q. So, in the companies that you have in your	23	appendix back up that was just there for a
24	group, the peer group, how many others would	24	moment? Yeah. There's been a lot of
25	have that ability to – it's not a guarantee,	25	questions with respect to your comparative

June 2	25, 2024		NP 2025-2026 GRA
	Page 125		Page 127
1	group and whether you could break it down by	1	levels declined or even stopped growing over
2	including utilities and public sector and	2	the period of the pandemic. Is that fair?
3	the like, and stuff like that, but I just	3	MR. MA:
4	want to look – just looking at the P-75, P-	4	A. I think the compensation level at
5	50 and P-25 for the different positions. I	5	Newfoundland Power did not decrease. That's
6	was wondering your opinion. There's a	6	a true statement.
7	couple different ways to go about it, but	7	CHAIRMAN:
8	without doing the full sample data, but	8	Q. I think – I won't go there, but there's – I
9	thinking about if you include public sector	9	think if we look at the data, I think that
10	organizations and utilities in your math, do	10	it's been consistently growing somewhat.
11	you think it would be more likely that the	11	The next one though, "minor increases in
12	target total remuneration would be closer to	12	short-term incentive opportunities over that
13	the P-25 rows in the table, where there's –	13	period". Now, I was looking at I think it's
14	like in P-50 for the president, about 1.3	14	- it might have been PUB-131, and it was
15	million. P-25 is around three-quarters of a	15	showing the salary increases for the
16	million. Vice-president and CFO about 669,	16	Newfoundland Power executives and you
17	down to about 427, and similarly on down.	17	provided a recommendation of the salary, I
18	Just what are your thoughts on that?	18	guess, of what's going on in the market to
19	MR. MA:	19	the Board of Directors each year. So, I was
20	A. I do not know because I haven't done the	20	looking at the data over the last two years
21	analysis. I wouldn't speculate on the	21	and it was indicating that the increases for
22	outcome, whether it would be a P-25 or P-30	22	the executive at Newfoundland Power are
23	or P-40. Without doing an analysis, I would	23	exactly the same percentages as the
24	not be able to answer your question	24	increases for the union at Newfoundland
25	directly, Mr. Chair.	25	Power. So, I was thinking that that seems
	Page 126		Page 128
1	CHAIRMAN:	1	just a bit odd. If there's market
2	Q. Okay. Would you think it would be generally	2	information coming to the Board of
3	lower though than -	3	Directors, it certainly wouldn't appear to
4	MR. MA:	4	be coincidence that they're exactly the same
5	A. I would expect generally it would be lower	5	percentage. So, I was trying to get a bit
6	slightly, but I also believe that it depends	6	of an understanding on that aspect of it.
7	on what types of public sector organizations	7	But it seemed to me that if you're in an
8	you are considering.	8	economy where times are tough and cost
9	CHAIRMAN:	9	challenges and stuff like that that you
10	Q. Okay, thank you. Just wonder if you could	10	think the executive would be willing to take
11	go to the summary page in your evidence. I	11	maybe less of a base increase and more on
12	was trying to understand one particular	12	the risk side, more on incentive pay; that
13	item. Just move on down to – there's a list	13	if they do well during the tough times, they
14	of items on the next page, I think. Yes,	14	get more STI, but not necessarily take it on
15	here. Down a little bit further, please.	15	the base pay. But in Newfoundland Power's
16	Maybe it's the next page. Yeah, here, yeah.	16	case, the executive are getting the same
17	Down a bit further, please. Okay, yeah,	17	increases as the union employees, which
18	that's it. Thank you. The last three	18	based on the math that I saw, that also
19	bullets, minus signs, so "compared to the	19	impacts the STI because STI is a percentage
20	last review in 2021, compensation levels for	20	of their salary. So, do you think it's – is
21	the comparator market have rebounded	21	that a good incentive to the executive for
1 4 1			=
	•	22	them to get the same increases as the union
22	sharply, post pandemic, surpassing the	22 23	them to get the same increases as the union people, but also have their STI increase at
	•		people, but also have their STI increase at
22 23	sharply, post pandemic, surpassing the levels in 2018 generally." Now, for	23	

Page 129 Page 131 A. In my own opinion, executive are paid with 1 target total cash magnitude, probably I 1 2 higher leverage compensation meaning 2 agree with you, it's moving up faster 3 incentives. That is a common standard and 3 because of salary and compounded with the 4 4 percentage. pattern in the marketplace. In general, the market emphasize more about incentives for 5 5 CHAIRMAN: 6 executive. That is a true statement. In 6 All right then. Thank you very much. O. 7 7 MR. MA: the recent years, I also observe executive 8 salary has been going up more than the 8 A. You're welcome. 9 9 previous probably about ten years before the CHAIRMAN: 10 pandemic. One of the reasons is because of 10 Q. So, we'll take a short break for the next 11 inflation at the bottom, you know, which 11 witness to be -12 affects the rank-and-file employees more, 12 MR. O'BRIEN: 13 but on the other hand, I think for parity Nothing arising. 13 Q. 14 purpose, many organizations want to apply 14 MS. GLYNN: 15 similar kind of magnitude to ensure there is 15 There is no redirect or any further Q. 16 a consistency. But I was not involved in 16 questions? the discussions with Newfoundland Power, so 17 17 CHAIRMAN: 18 I cannot be kind of direct and clear how to 18 Q. Oh, sorry. 19 answer your questions, okay. 19 MR. O'BRIEN: 20 **CHAIRMAN:** 20 O. Nothing arising, Mr. Chair. 21 21 **CHAIRMAN:** Okay. 22 MR. MA: 22 Okay. We'll take a short break, thank you. 23 Upon conclusion at 12:10 p.m. 23 A. That's my answer. 24 24 CHAIRMAN: 25 25 Okay. I was curious with respect to the Page 130 Page 132 1 minor increases in short-term incentive **CERTIFICATE** 2 opportunities because if – let's say salary 3 increased by ten percent and if STI is based I, Judy Moss, hereby certify that the foregoing is a 4 on your performance applied to your salary, true and correct transcript of hearing in the matter 5 wouldn't salaries – that STI normally go up

of Newfoundland Power Inc. 2025-2026 General Rate Application heard on June 25th, 2024 before the Newfoundland and Labrador Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, 120 Torbay Road, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador and was transcribed by me to the best of my ability by means of a sound apparatus.

Dated at St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador this 25th day of June, 2024

Judy Moss

9 percent payout for STI on a percentage basis 10 because if it's applying to higher salary to get a smaller increase in STI, they must be 11 12 putting a lower payout for STI on a 13 percentage basis. Would you agree? 14 MR. MA: 15 A. Yes and no, but my statement there is 16 talking about opportunity it means is the 17 targets, not the actual payout, okay. When 18 I was addressing the opportunities, usually 19 it's a percent of salary, like 50 percent or 20 whatever. So, the market move let's say I 21 give you example of the minor increase is 38 22 percent versus 39 percent or 40 percent. 23 Those two percentage is a minor increase as 24 far as we are concerned with that 25 percentage. As far as the total cash,

at a comparable percentage? So, in this

particular case, would the average sample or

population of data maybe be reducing the

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Α **Ability -** 69:7, 69:10, 93:3, 122:25, 123:1 Able - 3:17, 24:25, 59:8, 77:4, 96:13, 98:14, 98:17, 105:12, 125:24 Acceptable - 121:1 Accepted - 52:4, 112:22 Access - 68:14, 89:9, 95:17, 97:16, 121:21 According - 11:23, 29:8 **Account -** 45:15, 58:19, 90:4, 106:4, 107:18, 124:1 Accountabilities -53:17 Accountability - 1 0:1, 52:17, 123:25 Accountable - 20:2 2, 21:3, 23:8 Accounting - 21:11 Achieve - 122:17, 122:18 Acknowledge - 19: Acquire - 4:4 Acquired - 2:23 Acquisition - 73:4 Acquisitions - 19:1 Across - 7:2, 11:20, 17:10, 91:19, 94:22, 100:9, 100:10, 101:1, 101:2, 102:11, 102:12 Act - 21:19 **Actions - 24:9** Actual - 12:8, 12:23, 48:5, 48:15, 104:16, 107:23, 111:11, 130:17 **Actuals -** 7:19 **Added -** 47:2 **Addition -** 106:25 Addressed - 62:11 Addressing - 62:1 0, 130:18 Adequate - 94:20 Adjusted - 7:17, 24:21, 49:14,

100:5, 110:13 Adjusting - 26:25 Adjustment - 114:1 Administering - 12 **Admit -** 30:22 Adopt - 12:2. 75:25, 85:25 Adopted - 3:7, 49:7, 51:24, 52:5, 87:18, 100:17 Advise - 4:5, 22:3, 22:10, 22:21 **Advised -** 21:22 Advising - 27:15 Advisory - 2:18 Advocate - 1:10. 17:17 Affect - 26:13, 26:17, 123:23 Affecting - 53:16 **Affects -** 129:12 Affirmed - 1:23, 2:2 Affordability - 56:1 **Against - 11:6,** 17:5 Aggregate - 76:9 **Agree -** 130:13, 131:2 Agreement - 113:1 Agreements - 78:2 5, 79:4 Ahead - 20:16 **Aiming - 20:11** Air - 104:3 **Airline - 42:5** Airlines - 42:2. 43:22 Alberta - 21:23, 101:20 **Align -** 49:8 Allocated - 107:24 **Allowed -** 34:13 Alternative - 83:20, 84:8, 85:13 Alternatively - 84:2 **Among - 91:5 Amongst -** 46:17 Amount - 15:22, 94:20 **Amounts -** 48:22

Analysis - 8:3,

9:23, 10:17, 12:21,

15:20, 26:18, 28:11, 33:19, 34:15, 34:21, 36:13, 36:14, 37:2, 38:7, 45:16, 48:25, 51:4, 65:19, 72:4, 72:11, 72:13, 75:17, 77:11, 77:22, 78:10. 78:21, 96:8, 113:2, 116:6, 116:10, 116:12, 116:25, 118:14, 125:21, 125:23 **Analyst - 70:19** Analyzing - 6:12, 6:13 **Anecdote - 118:10 Angelas - 18:3 Annual -** 5:15, 23:18, 65:7, 65:20, 81:2, 82:2, 82:7, 82:12, 114:8 **Annually - 23:25**, 24:14, 25:6, 106:16 Answerable - 20:2 Apologize - 99:22 **Appear - 128:3 Appears - 98:12** Appendix - 2:25, 9:13, 36:16, 38:8, 38:9, 38:22, 39:5, 41:25, 100:18, 119:6, 124:23 **Apples -** 111:4, 111:5 **Applied - 130:4 Apply -** 45:12, 93:16, 94:2, 104:7, 129:14 **Applying -** 130:10 **Appointments - 10** 4:23 Approach - 7:11, 11:22, 13:17, 86:21, 88:2, 89:21, 90:3, 90:8 Approaches - 87:1 Appropriate - 29:1, 42:23, 85:15, 86:21, 87:24, 93:24, 95:24, 98:3, 101:24, 115:23, 120:21 **Appropriately - 11** 4:19

115:5 Approval - 23:23 **Approve -** 5:9, 5:19, 55:23 **Approved -** 56:6. 56:16, 80:6, 80:11 Approximate - 47: Approximately - 1 8:18, 24:18, 65:10, 66:17, 66:23 **April -** 65:10 **Area -** 56:24, 90:6, 98:16, 120:9 **Areas - 4:8 Arising -** 131:13, 131:20 Art - 75:21 **Aspect - 110:9**, 128:6 **Aspects -** 69:23 **Assess -** 57:10 Assessment - 4:4. 55:25 **Asset -** 44:1 **Assets - 34:4**, 43:20 **Assign - 9:21**, 10:1, 70:22, 71:11, 75:1, 77:6, 77:9 **Assigned -** 10:16, 10:20, 72:21, 75:16, 114:18, 114:19, 124:2 Assigning - 69:24 Assignments - 124 **Assumption - 100**: 12, 100:16, 101:9, 102:18, 102:22, 102:23, 103:15, 103:16, 106:7 **Assumptions - 10** 3:3, 104:1 **Atlantic - 18:23**, 19:6, 19:7, 19:11, 30:23, 33:8, 33:10, 33:15, 36:12, 36:15, 36:20, 37:17, 38:1, 39:14, 41:12, 42:18, 52:20, 53:7, 53:22, 75:10, 86:11, 105:3, 105:5, 116:17, 118:24

Appropriateness -

112:7, 113:20,

Attached - 107:4 Attachment - 107: Attracted - 57:18, 57:24, 109:24, 110:1 Attracting - 57:14 Attractive - 59:8 Attributes - 34:7. 34:9 **AU -** 23:17, 24:1 **Audience -** 46:10 **Available -** 68:20, 78:18, 97:12, 105:8, 106:8 Average - 13:19, 130:7 **Awards -** 63:11 **Aware -** 35:9, 55:5, 118:18, 118:23 В Back - 1:3, 1:12, 9:2, 24:4, 24:10, 35:17, 56:22, 62:12, 67:14, 81:14, 94:20, 99:17, 124:23 **Backed -** 95:17 Background - 2:14 , 11:10, 98:7. 122:16 **Balance -** 121:14 Base - 12:14, 12:17, 46:10, 48:15, 128:11, 128:15 Based - 13:1, 26:19, 37:16, 43:17, 43:25, 50:7, 52:3, 55:24, 71:14, 90:7, 92:14, 103:21, 103:23, 112:25, 116:6, 128:18, 130:3 **Baseline - 114:10** Basic - 76:21 **Basis -** 6:5, 7:17, 17:8, 23:18, 51:13, 52:9, 64:24, 65:7,

82:2, 100:5,

**Bay -** 40:23

29:19, 29:21,

130:13

100:23, 115:18,

118:3, 122:8, 130:9,

**BC -** 21:23, 29:8,

29:23, 29:25, 30:16, 31:8, 97:6, 101:20 **Bear -** 71:10 **Become -** 55:5 **Belief -** 99:25 **Below -** 13:6. 13:18. 13:20. 14:17, 14:18, 15:2, 15:15, 16:9, 16:10, 16:11, 16:12, 16:13, 51:9, 110:17 Benchmark - 11:6 Benefit - 109:14 Benefits - 6:16, 15:9, 47:1 Berrick - 11:5 **Big -** 73:4, 77:20, 92:23, 93:8, 97:18 Billion - 43:21 **Bio - 2:24 Bit -** 82:25, 100:11, 112:12, 126:15, 126:17, 128:1, 128:5 **Board -** 2:14, 3:18, 5:14, 5:17, 6:19, 20:1, 21:7, 23:15, 23:22, 24:10, 25:7, 25:12, 25:16, 25:22, 26:5, 27:16, 27:24, 29:24, 30:13, 30:19, 31:15, 32:5, 37:15, 38:24, 41:24, 42:11, 43:4, 43:24, 45:9, 45:11, 45:21, 51:25, 52:5, 54:9, 55:22, 56:6, 56:9, 56:12, 56:16, 56:18, 60:3, 79:18, 80:7, 80:11, 82:18, 85:23, 86:5, 87:8, 104:24, 105:21, 106:3, 106:12, 108:8, 112:23, 113:10, 121:17, 127:19, 128:2 **Boards - 34:16** Board's - 106:3 Borne - 15:22, 16:7, 16:18, 109:7 Both - 20:10. 29:11, 87:17, 88:4, 98:4, 110:1, 117:24 **Bottom - 129:11** Bown - 3:2, 40:2

**Boy -** 117:10 **BP - 107:4 Brackets - 119:24** Breadth - 100:9, 101:1, 102:12 Break - 99:10, 99:11, 99:13, 99:14, 125:1. 131:10. 131:22 **Bred -** 58:12 **Brewery -** 41:13 **British - 44:23** Broad - 7:4, 42:23, 79:25, 85:5, 86:17, 86:24, 87:13, 94:4 Broader - 8:5, 38:20, 98:4, 105:4, 105:11 **Browne -** 1:9. 17:17, 17:18, 17:19, 17:23, 18:4, 18:12, 18:22, 19:1, 19:5, 19:17, 19:24, 20:15, 20:20, 21:2, 21:9, 21:17, 21:25, 22:5, 22:12, 22:20, 22:24, 23:12, 23:24, 24:3, 24:12, 24:24, 25:5, 25:15, 25:21, 26:7, 26:11, 27:5, 27:11, 27:20, 28:12, 29:2, 29:16, 29:22, 30:9, 30:25, 31:6, 31:12, 31:19, 31:25, 32:6, 32:11, 32:22, 33:6, 34:3, 34:10, 34:25, 35:8, 35:13, 35:18, 35:24, 36:4, 36:8, 36:23, 37:12, 37:22, 38:5, 38:13, 38:21, 39:3, 39:8, 39:13, 39:19, 40:8, 40:17, 41:1, 41:7, 41:11, 41:22, 43:1, 43:14, 44:5, 44:9, 44:19, 45:4, 45:19, 47:7, 47:24, 48:7, 48:14, 48:21, 49:17, 50:1, 50:11, 50:16, 51:6, 52:8, 52:22, 53:3, 53:23, 54:8, 54:14, 54:20, 55:3, 55:9, 56:3, 56:8, 56:21, 57:19, 57:23, 58:5, 58:9, 58:17, 59:13,

59:19, 59:23, 60:11, 60:18, 61:2, 61:6, 61:11, 61:22, 62:3, 62:9, 105:16, 117:24 Brunswick - 36:5 **Budget -** 47:18, 47:20 **Budgets - 67:12 Building -** 86:21 **Bullet -** 51:8. 51:10 **Bullets - 126:19 Business - 63:5**, 85:3, 94:22, 100:9, 101:2, 101:7, 102:12, 121:23, 121:24, 121:25 Businesses - 37:2

C CA - 34:11 Calculation - 110:2 **Calgary - 18:10** California - 18:3 Call - 9:3, 15:21, 31:10, 46:4, 95:9, 106:15, 117:9 **Called -** 14:5. 40:16, 52:13, 52:14, 61:19 Can - 2:13, 4:19, 5:23, 6:1, 8:14, 9:6, 10:16, 10:20, 11:10, 13:24, 14:2, 15:15, 15:25, 19:23, 27:6, 27:19, 31:15, 37:3, 38:7, 44:11, 44:17, 45:22, 45:25, 53:1, 54:18, 55:10, 58:25, 63:4, 63:6, 67:2, 71:21, 79:1, 79:5, 79:16, 79:20, 84:24, 86:22, 91:17, 93:13, 93:21, 97:19, 99:2, 99:10, 115:1, 117:3, 119:11, 121:11 Canada - 7:3, 8:2, 8:5, 10:13, 18:1, 18:2, 18:6, 18:23, 19:6, 19:7, 19:11, 21:20, 26:23, 27:6, 27:14, 27:23, 28:19, 28:23, 29:18, 30:24,

32:13, 33:8, 33:10, 33:15, 36:13, 36:15, 36:20, 37:11, 37:17, 38:1, 39:14, 40:16, 41:12, 41:13, 42:18, 52:20, 53:7, 53:22, 57:18. 57:25. 62:19, 62:23, 63:8, 64:5, 65:15, 72:16, 90:24, 91:1, 91:19, 93:11, 95:25, 100:10, 101:2, 101:7, 102:13, 105:3, 105:5, 106:8, 116:17, 120:4 Canada/ Newfoundland - 11 8:24 **Canadian -** 2:16, 2:17, 6:8, 6:22, 11:20, 17:6, 17:10, 37:18, 62:24, 75:9, 75:10, 79:25, 86:12 Candidate - 105:13 Can't - 36:10 Capabilities - 73:8 Capital - 85:1, 89:8, 95:17, 121:22 **Capitals - 121:10** Carried - 108:24 Case - 25:20, 28:3, 48:19, 70:3, 89:19, 110:3, 118:23, 128:16, 130:7 Cases - 57:15, 57:17 Cash - 14:6, 46:13, 130:25, 131:1 Categories - 70:22, 71:12 Category - 13:25 Caused - 27:2 Causing - 26:24, 76:14 **CEO -** 5:16, 9:18, 11:2, 11:3, 11:6, 16:10, 23:9, 46:1, 48:1, 50:18, 55:18, 70:1, 72:16, 91:22, 108:12, 110:15, 116:8 Certain - 20:13, 30:21, 34:19, 43:6,

85:7, 90:17, 94:18,

105:6, 116:2,

121:14, 124:4, 124:5 Certainly - 11:15, 43:21, 99:10, 123:1, 128:3 Cetera - 21:24, 58:21, 58:22, 86:20 **CFO -** 10:4, 16:10. 23:7, 42:17, 125:16 Chain - 72:17 **CHAIR -** 1:2, 1:9, 1:14, 1:18, 1:21, 1:25, 2:3, 2:7, 17:14, 17:15, 17:20, 61:23, 99:12, 99:16, 111:18, 111:21, 111:22, 112:1, 124:12, 125:25, 131:20 **CHAIRMAN -** 62:2, 62:6, 99:19, 124:13, 124:19, 124:21, 126:1, 126:9, 127:7, 129:20, 129:24, 131:5, 131:9, 131:17, 131:21 Challenges - 9:20, 45:3, 128:9 **Chance -** 92:17 Change - 10:9, 15:20, 74:9, 74:17, 80:16, 81:2, 81:3, 85:25, 114:20 **Changed - 10:7**, 10:10, 76:13, 80:20, 82:6 Changes - 3:12, 3:15, 5:6, 15:25 Characteristic - 32 Characteristics - 2 0:19, 32:14, 37:11, 92:16, 93:11, 93:15, 120:17 Check - 43:15, 85:9, 117:9, 117:13 **Cherry - 42:8** Chicken - 59:6 **CHIEF -** 2:5, 96:19 **Choice - 100:13** Choose - 6:23. 7:22 Circumstances - 7 6:16, 85:15, 90:5

Cities - 18:9, 57:11

**City -** 57:3 **Clarify - 12:21**, 25:11, 53:2, 107:7, 113:4 **Class - 77:2 Cleanup -** 65:12 Clients - 3:25, 4:13, 37:6, 66:5, 66:18, 67:7, 67:8, 68:8, 68:9, 69:3, 72:25, 78:23, 78:25, 87:18, 87:23, 89:19 **Close -** 99:7 Closed - 19:15 Closer - 12:18, 125:12 Cohort - 43:2, 43:5 Coincidence - 128: Colleagues - 9:17, 28:22, 30:5, 71:1 **Collect -** 65:11 Collected - 69:12 **Columbia - 44:23** Column - 15:18, 46:16 Combined - 98:4 Come - 67:13, 73:5, 73:15, 74:18, 92:9, 92:11, 101:6, 108:1, 120:19, 123:1 **Comes -** 19:7 Coming - 9:2, 55:20, 116:8, 128:2 Commercial - 6:8, 6:22, 7:1, 17:7, 38:10, 38:17, 39:15, 80:1, 83:6, 115:22 Commercial/ Industrial - 87:12, 88:15, 90:24, 93:19, 94:4, 94:9 **COMMISSIONER -**124:15, 124:17 Common - 7:12, 42:3, 47:15, 68:3, 94:10, 94:21, 96:1, 129:3 Communicate - 26 Communicated - 2 4:10, 74:15 Companies - 8:8,

8:9, 8:10, 12:7,

14:15, 19:20, 20:4, 20:21, 21:19, 27:14, 27:22, 28:1, 28:5, 28:9, 28:19, 29:4, 32:12, 32:16, 33:9, 33:11, 33:18, 34:12, 35:2, 35:3, 36:12, 36:15, 36:19, 36:25, 37:3, 37:18, 38:6, 39:4, 39:14, 40:10, 43:18, 50:24, 57:2, 60:16, 64:4, 64:13, 65:23, 66:16, 71:17, 71:25, 72:1, 72:20, 73:22, 73:23, 76:6, 76:9, 76:11, 76:15, 77:17, 77:18, 78:2, 81:1, 93:9, 93:17, 94:3, 97:5, 97:6, 98:5, 98:6, 101:13, 101:17, 101:18, 101:20, 101:22, 102:1, 110:20, 116:16, 119:7, 120:12, 121:1, 122:23, 123:7 Company - 3:19, 5:2, 19:19, 19:20, 20:1, 20:2, 21:19, 22:13, 22:14, 28:7, 28:14, 29:17, 30:8, 30:10, 30:15, 31:21, 32:8, 32:23, 34:4, 34:22, 34:23, 34:24, 43:9, 48:12, 50:25, 57:24, 58:2, 58:4, 58:6, 59:10, 60:8, 62:18, 70:20, 76:12, 81:23, 89:13, 116:21, 118:10, 121:3 **Company's - 105:1** Comparable - 96:6 , 100:1, 130:6 Comparative - 6:7, 6:11, 7:3, 7:15, 11:17, 28:8, 28:10, 37:20, 51:13, 52:24, 53:1, 72:18, 101:18, 124:25 Comparatively - 2 1:4 Comparator - 6:21,

6:24, 7:6, 7:22,

8:16, 8:22, 10:22, 10:23, 11:4, 11:6, 15:2, 36:11, 42:6, 42:7, 42:9, 46:11, 52:9, 53:20, 54:6, 54:19, 58:3, 60:17, 64:14, 69:8, 71:24, 73:22, 74:24, 75:2, 75:10, 75:16, 78:1, 78:4, 78:12, 79:6, 79:15, 79:18, 79:24, 80:10, 80:17, 82:5, 82:9, 83:6, 83:17, 83:20, 85:6, 85:8, 85:13, 86:1, 86:17, 86:22, 86:24, 87:5, 87:12, 87:14, 87:24, 88:2, 88:12, 88:18, 90:24, 94:8, 97:2, 98:14, 98:18, 100:13, 103:17, 103:19, 107:16, 110:19, 112:8, 112:19, 113:20, 118:1, 126:21 Compare - 6:3, 6:6, 6:9, 6:11, 7:17, 7:19, 8:7, 10:21, 12:15, 13:2, 13:9, 14:11, 14:14, 15:6, 17:5, 19:20, 20:3, 32:15, 43:22, 49:20, 64:15, 90:4 **Compared - 10:25**, 11:3, 50:25, 71:17, 98:20, 106:7, 126:19 **Compares - 12:13**, 50:23 Comparing - 12:22 13:15, 51:10 Comparison - 75:1 3, 90:21, 93:4, 96:10, 96:11, 107:14, 108:23, 110:12, 110:17, 111:5, 116:15, 120:13 Comparisons - 7:1 6, 10:12, 69:19, 75:14, 90:3, 109:7, 109:17, 109:20, 116:19 Compensation - 3: 3, 4:12, 4:21, 5:3,

8:21, 10:21, 11:13, 11:16, 11:18, 12:13, 14:22, 15:21, 15:22, 17:1, 17:5, 22:18, 23:13, 25:8, 26:1, 33:22, 33:25, 44:10, 45:5, 45:24, 46:3. 49:18. 49:19. 50:21, 51:16, 51:19, 54:21, 57:12, 58:19, 58:24, 59:7, 60:2, 60:13, 60:20, 61:8, 63:22, 63:25, 65:6, 72:4, 72:11, 72:13, 89:24, 90:9, 90:12, 92:1, 93:5, 96:4, 96:24, 100:20, 107:17, 107:19, 107:23, 109:22, 110:4, 110:18, 114:4, 114:14, 119:17, 126:20, 126:25, 127:4, 129:2 Compensations -4:13, 5:17, 5:19, 6:7, 6:10, 6:13, 8:6, 8:15, 11:23, 14:5, 15:1, 16:2, 16:4, 23:23, 46:20, 46:25, 89:21, 89:22, 95:10 **Compete -** 102:19 **Competes - 100:7**, 100:25 Competing - 7:5 Competitions - 12 2:13 Competitive - 109: 23. 122:14 Competitor - 63:4. 68:21 Competitors - 62:2 2, 62:23, 63:3, 63:11, 67:16, 96:22 **Compile -** 65:15 Compiled - 30:1 **Compiling - 29:25**, 77:21 Complete - 5:5. 38:23, 117:5 Completed - 113:1 4, 115:13 Complexity - 50:15 , 53:16 Compliance - 124:

**Complimentary** - 6 6:14 Component - 49:5 Composed - 78:1, 78:5 Composition - 81: Compounded - 13 1:3 Comprised - 7:23 Concepts - 108:8, 122:8 Concern - 37:13, 93:21 Concerned - 36:9, 42:25, 78:21, 130:24 Concerning - 25:8, 37:17 **Concerns -** 95:3, 102:8 **Conclude -** 76:6, 76:10 Concluded - 33:17, 109:5 Concluding - 108: Conclusion - 15:25 , 29:13, 96:4, 131:23 Conclusions - 78:1 Concur - 91:15 Conditions - 26:21 45:2, 45:16 Conduct - 4:3, 65:7, 78:20, 85:12, 96:7, 116:6, 118:13, 121:25 Conducted - 9:14 Confidence - 92:3. 97:20, 98:24 Confidential - 49:2 Confidentiality - 5 8:4, 60:10, 78:25 Confidently - 121:1 Confirm - 119:16 Confirmation - 82: Confirmed - 118:4 Congratulate - 59:

5:10, 5:15, 7:9,

Connection - 43:1

Connections - 28: Consider - 10:2. 14:24, 15:21, 25:17, 26:17, 27:13, 27:17, 27:25, 33:4, 33:7, 33:8, 33:11, 34:8, 34:15, 34:21, 34:22, 36:16, 54:4, 83:19, 93:24, 121:5 Consideration - 34 :5, 53:25, 86:3 **Considerations - 5** 3:8, 53:9, 93:17, 124:6 Considered - 51:1 5, 53:13, 53:19, 54:3, 56:15, 57:1, 107:17, 107:19, 120:25, 124:8 Considering - 15:8 , 47:1, 126:8 Consistencies - 28 :25 Consistency - 29:5 129:16 Consistent - 6:17, 52:6 Consistently - 127: Consisting - 6:8, 117:15 **Consists -** 7:6. 52:16, 87:5 Constrained - 90:1 Construct - 78:3, 78:11, 98:17 Constructed - 83:1 Constructing - 79: Constructive - 26: 24 Consultant - 108:2 Consultants - 4:24 , 22:18, 30:22, 76:1 Consultant's - 70: Consulting - 3:22, 4:9 Consumer - 1:9, 17:17 **Contact - 113:8 Contacts - 41:19** 

Contained - 2:24, 12:22 Content - 6:5, 51:14, 52:10, 52:11 Continued - 108:2 5, 109:3, 112:7, 113:19 Continuing - 112:1 Continuously - 80: Contract - 66:11 **Contrary - 22:19** Contributes - 100: 17 Contributor - 71:6 Copy - 31:20 Core - 9:23, 52:16 **Corporate -** 42:16, 58:13, 91:16 Corporation - 11:4 Corporations - 62: 25 Corrections - 66:2 **Correctly -** 64:11, 87:1, 107:21, 112:13 Correlations - 57:1 Cost - 16:8, 16:18, 16:21, 20:13, 56:25, 57:4, 109:6, 110:9, 111:11, 122:6, 128:8 Costs - 16:6. 120:21, 123:3, 123:17 **Counsel - 62:7** Countries - 3:23 Couple - 1:5, 75:6, 75:25, 97:4, 106:14, 124:22, 125:7 Course - 4:23, 8:18, 9:9, 10:19 **Covered -** 117:24 **Created - 49:7** Criteria - 80:4, 82:14, 82:16, 82:23, 83:1, 83:12, 86:1, 87:16, 87:17, 115:7. 115:12 CROSS - 17:18,

42:9, 62:4, 84:2,

Crossing - 87:6

111:24, 124:19

Crossover - 30:17 Curious - 129:25 Current - 58:11, 67:8, 102:10, 118:6, 119:4 Currently - 2:16, 16:20 Customer - 10:5, 14:9, 16:12, 20:12, 50:20 Customers - 35:9, 35:20, 36:1, 69:13, 120:5, 122:8 Cycle - 65:8, 65:20

D **Dan -** 62:7 **DANIEL - 62:4 Data -** 5:1. 12:24. 25:14, 29:7, 29:11, 40:24, 43:13, 66:7, 67:21, 68:7, 68:9, 74:24, 76:5, 76:8, 76:9, 76:13, 77:12, 77:24, 78:23, 79:2, 79:5, 83:15, 92:20, 92:23, 96:13, 97:12, 97:18, 98:13, 107:14, 108:3, 125:8, 127:9, 127:20, 130:8 **Database -** 26:19, 28:24, 33:18, 36:21, 37:10, 64:25, 65:14, 65:17, 68:7, 68:8, 68:15, 68:18, 69:12, 69:15, 71:18, 71:24, 72:20, 74:1, 74:4, 83:15, 83:19, 92:24, 93:5, 96:5, 97:17, 98:16, 98:24, 103:24 Date - 52:1 Day - 86:5 **Days - 1:5** Deal - 34:12, 96:20, 124:7 **Dealt - 57:6 Debts - 89:9 Decision - 85:23.** 86:6, 103:17 Decisions - 5:18, 8:9

**Decrease - 25:25**, 127:5 Deducting - 109:16 **Deductions - 49:13 Deep - 104:19** Deferred - 14:5 **Define -** 4:15, 89:3 **Definitely -** 36:3, 103:22, 112:25, 114:2 **Degree -** 94:18 **Degrees - 29:12**, 121:15 Deliberate - 28:4, 87:15 Deliberated - 55:23 **Deliberately - 42:8**, 57:9, 88:18 **Deliberation - 42:2 Deliver -** 20:12 Delivered - 14:2 Delivering - 122:7 Delivery - 48:5 Delta - 42:1, 42:2, 42:5, 43:22 **Demand - 38:3**, 42:24 **DENIS - 17:18 Depth -** 100:9, 101:1, 102:12, 118:14 **Describe -** 5:23, 13:24 Described - 58:25, 77:25, 80:2, 100:5, 103:8 **Description - 3:18 Descriptions - 70**: 4, 70:12, 70:17 **Design -** 4:1, 4:2, 4:11, 4:15 Determinant - 52:2 **Determination - 34** :2 **Determinations - 7** 0:21 **Determine - 73:24**, 77:5, 78:10 **Determined - 52:11** , 81:11, 90:12 **Determining - 71:1** 1, 75:1, 88:2 **Develop -** 56:2 **Development - 4:6,** 4:16

**Didn't -** 7:22, 41:2 **Differ -** 120:16 Difference - 86:23, 90:9, 121:2, 121:21 Differences - 44:3, 56:22 Different - 4:14, 8:11. 14:3. 22:18. 28:13, 29:13, 30:22, 31:10, 45:2, 45:3, 48:12, 63:5, 69:23, 70:22, 71:12, 87:18, 89:21, 90:10, 90:13, 91:18, 92:12, 95:7, 95:10, 98:8, 106:17, 121:7, 122:17, 125:5, 125:7 Differentials - 33:1 5, 54:18 Differentiating - 94 **Differentiation - 57** Differently - 8:9, 94:1, 121:8 Dimensional - 70:1 Direction - 89:15 Directions - 73:18 Directly - 11:3, 22:4, 22:6, 22:11, 28:21, 34:18, 40:15, 53:19, 54:2, 54:13, 98:23, 112:23, 125:25 Directors - 5:14, 5:18, 21:8, 23:15, 23:22, 25:7, 25:13, 25:16, 25:23, 27:12, 27:16, 27:24, 29:24, 32:5, 34:16, 37:15, 38:24, 41:24, 43:5, 45:9, 45:11, 45:21, 51:25, 52:5, 54:9, 55:22, 56:7, 56:10, 56:12, 56:16, 56:19, 60:4, 80:7, 80:11, 82:18, 86:5, 87:8, 104:24, 106:12, 112:24, 113:11, 127:19, 128:3 Disclosed - 50:6

**Declined - 127:1** 

Disclosing - 79:2

Discriminate - 94:1 Discussions - 42:2 2, 129:17 Dismissals - 26:25 **Distinct - 30:15** Distinguish - 93:25 **Dive -** 104:19 Diverse - 42:7 Documentation - 1 17:5, 117:14 Doesn't - 54:10, 96:12, 109:13 **Dollars - 43:21** Don't - 5:13, 24:8, 26:16, 28:3, 31:23, 32:2, 45:7, 57:9, 59:24, 72:15, 75:18, 76:3, 77:1, 77:14, 93:16, 94:2, 95:22, 105:21, 111:13, 119:2, 120:7 Downs - 26:6, 26:8, 26:12, 26:20, 27:1 Downward - 27:1

### Ε

**Dozen - 97:5** 

Dramatic - 81:7

**Drawn -** 78:23

Due - 44:11

Each - 4:25, 9:22, 10:3, 10:19, 15:5, 16:2, 25:23, 28:6, 30:6, 30:7, 41:20, 48:11, 54:18, 65:16, 72:19, 77:17, 103:11, 114:18, 114:21, 127:19 **Earlier -** 1:5, 17:3, 74:16, 96:19, 100:5, 118:11, 118:17 **Early -** 114:5 Earn - 123:3 **Earnings - 47:19**, 47:20, 49:4, 94:20 Easy - 76:22 **Economic - 26:21**, 45:16, 90:5 **Economy -** 44:14, 21 44:21, 44:22, **Equal -** 29:15 53:24, 128:8 **Equals -** 46:15 **Educated - 103:23 Equity - 34:14**, Edward - 30:24

**Effect -** 54:5, 75:11 Efficiencies - 94:1 Efficiency - 20:13 Efficiently - 122:5 **Egg -** 59:6 Elaborate - 55:10 **Electric -** 21:24. 29:21, 30:2, 30:17, 30:23, 31:2, 31:17, 32:15, 32:19, 32:20, 35:19, 35:20, 49:20, 49:25 Electrical - 86:11, 95:25 Electricity - 16:15 **Elements - 45:24**, 49:20 Embedded - 40:25 **Emera -** 50:3 Emphasize - 129:5 **Employ -** 28:13 Employees - 3:24, 18:13, 18:18, 62:20, 87:13, 128:17, 129:12 Employers - 7:14 Employing - 85:1 Encounter - 121:6 **Energy -** 16:11, 91:14, 97:3, 97:5 **Engage -** 87:22 **Engaged - 4:23**, 9:9, 38:16, 113:7 Engagements - 23: Engineer - 98:1 Engineering - 42:1 3, 42:15, 50:19, 91:14 **Ensure -** 28:14, 30:11, 123:2, 129:15 **Ensuring - 116:2** Enterprise - 120:1 8, 120:25 Enterprises - 88:1 **Entitled -** 120:22 Environment - 92: 13, 96:2, 123:21, 123:22 Environments - 9:

61:18 Equivalent - 16:20 **Essay -** 70:17 **Estimated - 12:25**, 13:4 **Et -** 21:24, 58:21, 58:22, 86:20 **Evaluate -** 4:2. 9:7. 56:12, 73:6 Evaluating - 69:23, 96:2 Evaluation - 4:11, 9:12, 9:24, 51:14, 52:15, 63:19, 71:6, 73:24, 74:9, 74:22, 89:13, 96:23, 123:23 Evaluations - 5:5. 10:12, 22:17, 43:25, 52:13, 53:1, 53:14, 71:2, 73:8, 73:10, 73:17, 74:9, 114:15 Eventually - 24:13 Everybody - 105:8 Everyone - 1:3, 112:2 Everything - 92:14 Everywhere - 101: Evidence - 1:24, 3:8, 25:9, 26:19, 27:21, 40:9, 54:7, 58:10, 71:14, 101:3, 102:8, 102:13, 103:21, 106:15, 118:18, 126:11, 126:25 **EXAMINATION - 2**: 5, 17:18, 62:4, 111:24, 124:19 **Examine - 34:18 Examined - 33:14**, 33:16, 109:3 **Examiner -** 71:10 Examining - 117:1 **Example - 10:4**, 11:1, 11:5, 14:4, 28:8, 29:8, 46:9, 47:18, 48:23, 49:21, 75:8, 85:4, 105:5. 109:13. 124:7, 130:21 Excellence - 94:19, 121:20, 122:14 **Except - 118:10** 

Exceptions - 59:1 **Exclude -** 89:11 **Excluded -** 60:16, 88:18, 107:23, 119:18, 120:12 **Excludes - 110:15** Excluding - 16:2, 93:14 Executive - 2:17, 3:3, 4:12, 4:15, 4:20, 5:10, 5:19, 6:4, 6:7, 7:5, 8:6, 8:21, 9:7, 9:11, 9:16, 9:19, 9:22, 11:13, 11:17, 13:5, 15:5, 15:14, 16:2, 16:22, 17:1, 17:5, 23:3, 23:23, 25:8, 33:25, 38:1, 38:3, 42:10, 42:15, 43:8, 51:11, 51:12, 51:16, 51:19, 54:21, 57:13, 57:15, 57:17, 58:11, 58:24, 59:7, 59:10, 60:3, 60:20, 61:7, 61:19, 63:24, 73:6, 74:17, 74:23, 89:22, 89:24, 92:4, 92:7, 92:9, 92:16, 95:1, 96:3, 97:21, 98:9, 100:8, 100:20, 100:25, 101:4, 101:14, 104:21, 104:25, 105:7, 105:9, 105:20, 106:5, 107:15, 111:10, 114:22, 118:8, 118:19, 118:24, 121:12, 127:22, 128:10, 128:16, 128:21, 129:1, 129:6, 129:7 Executives - 12:17 , 13:18, 13:20, 14:16, 15:12, 16:8, 33:10, 42:13, 44:11, 57:14, 60:24, 64:16, 74:11, 75:15, 90:25, 91:5, 94:1, 98:19, 102:10, 102:20, 104:15, 114:11. 116:14. 118:2, 118:7, 119:4, 127:16 Executive's - 69:2 4

**Exercise - 74:25**, 82:12, 83:24, 85:12 Exercised - 78:14 **Expect - 91:1**, 91:4, 91:23, 126:5 **Expected - 114:10 Expense - 107:18**, 107:25 Experience - 92:7, 105:1, 116:7, 118:14 **Expert - 56:19 Explain -** 4:20, 9:6, 10:16, 21:13, 46:9, 66:3, 76:4, 86:22 Explaining - 116:2 Explanations - 47: Explanatory - 108: Exploration - 85:2 **Explore - 83:25** Expressed - 13:12 Extent - 20:13, 34:19, 71:9, 113:13, 115:20, 116:1, 124:4, 124:5 Extracting - 83:15 Extractions - 65:18 F

Factored - 58:23 Factors - 9:24, 29:14, 33:3, 34:12, 49:13, 52:16, 53:18, 56:15, 67:13, 94:2, 106:4, 117:16, 124:2 **Factually - 102:17 FAGAN - 124:20** Fair - 90:20, 127:2 **Fairly -** 62:9, 91:2, 91:3 **Fairness - 56:15 Fall -** 65:16 Familiarities - 44:1 **Families - 58:22** Far - 42:25, 58:13, 78:21, 130:24, 130:25 **Farther -** 72:17 **Faster - 131:2** February - 65:9 **Federal -** 89:6

18

**Greater - 56:24** 

Feehan - 1:11, 1:15, 1:16 Ferry - 2:11, 2:18, 2:23, 2:24, 3:3, 3:19, 3:21, 4:20, 5:9, 9:12, 52:14, 55:13, 60:9, 62:16, 64:12. 66:18. 68:17, 69:7, 69:11, 73:25, 76:7, 78:24, 80:5, 80:9, 82:3, 83:19, 87:22, 88:10, 89:11, 92:20, 93:3, 96:12, 97:12, 98:17, 105:17, 109:5, 112:14, 115:4 Ferry/Hay - 73:16 Ferry's - 90:3, 96:5, 99:25 File - 129:12 **Filed -** 6:18, 23:13 **Filing - 107:4** Final - 16:24 **Finally -** 6:12 **Finance - 10:4**, 23:7, 50:19, 97:21 Financial - 2:20, 96:19 **Find -** 39:18, 77:7 **Findings -** 28:25 **Fine -** 75:6 Finishing - 99:7 Firm - 2:21, 24:11, 25:11 **Firms - 3:22** Firm's - 18:2 First - 51:8, 62:14, 66:20, 77:6, 78:17, 80:9, 80:17, 98:25, 100:3, 110:8, 110:13, 112:5, 114:4 **Firstly -** 6:3, 13:12 Fiscal - 90:17 Five - 19:13, 77:19 Focus - 4:9, 4:11, 84:1 Focusing - 85:7 **Follow -** 112:4 **Followed - 83:14 Following - 24:19**, 51:9 Force - 122:13 Forecast - 48:11 Form - 29:9, 55:12, 64:24

Formerly - 2:22 Formulate - 28:10, 57:11 Formulating - 28:7 Fortis - 21:7, 21:10, 21:18, 21:23, 22:3, 22:8, 22:11, 22:13, 22:14, 27:14, 27:22, 28:1, 28:9, 28:18, 28:22, 29:4, 29:8, 29:17, 29:19, 29:21, 29:23, 29:25, 30:7, 30:16, 31:8, 31:20, 32:7, 32:12, 35:3, 48:23, 58:6, 60:12, 60:16, 60:19, 60:21, 60:25, 61:8, 101:5, 101:13, 101:16, 101:17, 101:19, 101:23, 102:1, 116:9, 116:20 Four - 6:2, 13:17, 14:16, 101:3, 102:10, 107:15 Freely - 74:8 Full - 70:12, 96:7, 117:14, 125:8 **Fully -** 34:1, 76:4, 105:8 Function - 10:8 Functional - 70:15 Functions - 23:8 **Funding - 8:11**, 33:24 Further - 12:21, 13:6, 85:19, 126:15, 126:17, 131:15 G

**Gave -** 26:12 **General - 26:5.** 32:18, 33:11, 67:24, 72:15, 76:23, 97:3, 129:4 Generally - 5:23, 8:14, 58:25, 59:1, 97:13, 126:2, 126:5, 126:23 Geographic - 33:1 5, 34:1, 53:4, 53:8, 53:9, 53:12, 53:15, 53:18, 54:5, 54:17, 56:22, 101:23 Geography - 52:23

90:6 Get - 5:22, 24:4, 36:10, 57:5, 64:22, 128:5, 128:14, 128:22, 130:11 Gets - 106:2 Give - 1:23, 2:13, 18:17, 29:7, 29:17, 47:17, 54:9, 54:23, 76:19, 78:12, 99:24, 114:9, 130:21 Given - 77:15, 91:1 Global - 18:2, 71:2 **GLYNN - 1:8, 99:5,** 131:14 **Go -** 8:19, 15:25, 20:16, 34:11, 35:17, 36:14, 37:1, 51:7, 62:12, 64:13, 64:21, 71:24, 79:16, 86:12, 92:4, 92:8, 99:2, 115:1, 118:9, 118:20, 119:5, 119:11, 119:15, 125:7, 126:11, 127:8, 130:5 Going - 1:4, 8:19, 23:6, 26:23, 39:18, 46:8, 46:12, 47:1, 51:7, 59:11, 62:12, 69:10, 102:13, 127:18, 129:8 **Gold - 11:5** Gone - 64:6 Good - 1:3, 1:15, 1:17, 2:1, 9:19, 17:20, 17:22, 20:12, 59:5, 59:7, 62:6, 73:7, 79:22, 79:23, 81:18, 86:4, 101:12, 109:23, 112:1, 117:11, 121:15, 121:19, 122:6, 122:7, 122:15, 128:21 Got - 40:22, 53:21, 58:22, 58:24, 77:18, 93:9, 95:6, 97:17, 110:13, 124:22 Governance - 2:17 , 4:17, 30:7, 56:19, 86:4

**GREENE -** 39:21, 39:25, 111:23, 111:24, 113:3, 113:12, 113:17, 113:24, 114:6, 114:16, 114:25, 115:14, 115:19, 116:11, 116:22, 117:4, 117:17, 117:22, 118:16, 119:1, 119:10, 120:1, 120:8, 122:22, 123:11, 123:16, 123:20, 124:10 **Grief - 76:14 Ground -** 42:20 **Group -** 2:22, 6:8, 6:12, 6:24, 7:3, 7:6, 7:7, 7:13, 7:15, 7:22, 8:16, 8:22, 11:4, 11:17, 13:21, 15:2, 16:22, 19:12, 21:11, 28:8, 28:10, 29:10, 30:14, 37:20, 38:6, 42:6, 42:7, 42:10, 46:11, 53:20, 53:21, 54:6, 54:19, 57:2, 58:3, 60:17, 62:21, 64:14, 69:22, 73:22, 74:24, 75:10, 75:16, 78:1, 78:4, 78:12, 79:18, 79:25, 80:6, 80:10, 80:17, 82:5, 83:6, 83:18, 83:20, 85:6, 85:8, 86:1, 86:17, 86:22, 86:24, 86:25, 87:5, 87:12, 87:14, 87:24, 88:2, 88:12, 88:19, 90:25, 93:19, 94:4, 94:6, 96:24, 97:2, 97:6, 98:15, 98:18, 100:14, 101:15, 101:19, 101:22, 103:17, 103:19, 107:16, 110:19, 112:8, 112:19, 113:20, 115:5, 115:23, 116:16, 118:1, 120:13, 122:24, 125:1 **Groups - 69:8,** 

79:6, 79:15, 85:13, 101:13, 101:17, 101:18, 101:19, 102:1, 116:20 **Growing -** 127:1, 127:10 Guarantee - 122:2 Guess - 1:6, 21:11, 37:13, 59:14, 69:22, 98:13, 100:3, 127:18 Guesstimate - 84:2 **Guideline -** 76:7 Guidelines - 12:8 **Guiding - 74:10** Н

Half - 1:7, 97:2, 97:3 **Halifax - 19:14 Hand -** 87:10, 90:15, 93:15, 122:1, 122:12, 129:13 Handle - 28:22 **Handled - 30:5**, 30:14, 30:21 **Happy - 112:2 Harm - 94:5** Haven't - 58:12, 78:3, 125:20 Hay - 2:22, 6:6, 9:12, 9:22, 10:1, 10:6, 10:9, 10:11, 10:16, 10:20, 10:22, 11:1, 11:8, 19:11, 44:2, 51:23, 52:14, 62:21, 69:22, 80:6, 114:17, 114:19, 124:1 **Head -** 42:16 Heading - 1:4 **Headquarter - 41:5** Headquartered - 1 7:24, 18:1, 18:5, 40:21 **Headquarters - 18:** 2, 40:20, 41:8 Hear - 112:2 Heard - 69:20, 75:23, 96:18, 101:3, 102:9 Hearing - 58:11,

106:23, 107:21

Heavier - 84:25,

Government - 89:5

**Governments - 95**:

98:19 **Help -** 5:2 Helping - 4:1 **High -** 42:8, 67:3 Higher - 15:11, 48:8, 50:9, 92:17, 129:2, 130:10 Highly - 10:14 Historic - 52:4 Historical - 51:16, 51:18. 54:21 History - 52:7 **Holding -** 22:14, 31:21, 32:7 Homegrown - 58:1 2, 58:20 House - 56:25, 57:3 Housing - 56:23, 57:11 **HR -** 23:8, 42:17 **Human -** 3:21, 3:25, 4:8, 4:23, 10:7 Hundred - 30:4, 52:18 **Hydro -** 60:1, 62:8, 92:22, 97:7

I

**IBEW -** 111:19 **I'd -** 99:9 Identified - 40:15, 63:2 I'II - 94:25 Illustrate - 109:6. 111:8 Illustrated - 49:1 Illustration - 76:19, 76:21, 87:3 **l'm -** 2:16, 8:19, 36:9, 39:18, 46:8, 56:19, 61:3, 62:7, 70:4, 81:18, 93:13, 93:23, 102:13, 113:25, 115:9 Immediately - 25:4 85:18 Impact - 14:21 Impacts - 128:19 Imperative - 43:13 Implement - 65:9 **Important -** 42:14, 64:24 **Inc -** 21:7, 22:8,

60:25

Incentive - 6:15,

9:1, 13:11, 13:16, 14:7, 15:9, 16:5, 16:6, 27:2, 27:3, 46:14, 46:16, 46:17, 46:21, 46:23, 47:12, 55:17, 108:11, 109:13. 127:12. 128:12, 128:21, 130:1 Incentives - 6:15, 9:1, 13:8, 13:24, 14:2, 14:7, 14:12, 14:15, 14:18, 14:25, 27:4, 46:19, 46:22, 49:3, 49:7, 129:3, 129:5 Inclusive - 110:8 **Increase -** 25:25. 128:11, 128:23, 130:11, 130:21, 130:23 Increased - 8:21, 8:24, 12:25, 130:3 Increases - 8:25. 127:11, 127:15, 127:21, 127:24, 128:17, 128:22, 130:1 Incumbents - 77:2 **Independently - 73** Indicating - 127:21 Indicator - 40:21 Indirectly - 21:10, 25:2, 54:2, 54:15, 54:17 Industrial - 2:20, 6:9, 6:23, 7:1, 17:7, 38:10, 38:16, 39:15, 41:18, 58:2, 80:1, 83:6, 84:25, 115:22, 118:21 Industries - 4:14, 11:21, 63:3, 68:4, 84:2, 84:3, 91:18 Industry - 20:10, 50:24, 51:1, 91:4, 97:3 **Inflation - 129:11 Informed -** 55:7, 55:13 **Informing -** 27:15

Inherited - 69:22

Initiated - 88:8,

**Initial - 73:1** 

88:9 Initiative - 108:2, 112:14 **Inquiry -** 104:16 Installations - 73:1 Instruction - 88:1 Instructions - 82:3, 84:13 Intelligence - 25:1 Intent - 109:4 Interests - 49:9 Internal - 73:8 International - 62:1 **Interventions - 95**: Interview - 9:17, 71:4 Interviews - 70:5 Introduce - 2:8 Investigation - 104 :12 **Investigations - 10** 4:20 Invitations - 65:10, 65:13 Invited - 66:21 Island - 30:24, 53:5 **Isn't -** 110:20, 111:4 Isolation - 28:4 **Issue -** 26:16, 59:6 **Issued -** 114:5 **Issues - 117:16 Item -** 126:13 Items - 126:14 It's - 1:6, 7:8, 13:12, 20:1, 33:23, 38:1, 39:22, 40:5, 42:5, 42:7, 50:9, 53:5, 55:4, 59:5, 62:18, 65:24, 69:1, 73:1, 76:10, 76:22, 77:7, 77:16, 82:6, 85:6, 88:4, 90:7, 90:11, 91:3, 95:5, 95:8, 99:3, 99:6, 101:8, 102:18, 103:15, 105:19, 106:7, 109:15, 112:18, 112:21, 114:14, 117:11, 122:15, 122:25, 126:16, 127:10, 127:13, 128:20,

**I've -** 99:21, 124:22

J

Jim - 1:11 Job - 5:5, 7:18, 9:12, 9:24, 10:12, 17:6, 22:17, 34:21, 51:14, 52:10, 52:13, 52:14, 53:1, 53:13, 53:17, 59:5, 62:9, 69:24, 70:1, 70:4, 70:7, 70:17, 70:25, 71:2, 71:23, 91:25, 114:14 Jobs - 17:6, 42:13, 42:14, 42:16, 53:16, 53:17, 70:12, 71:4, 73:6, 77:16, 77:18. 91:10, 91:17 John's - 56:24 Judgment - 71:10, 71:14, 74:25, 78:14 Judgments - 103:2 June - 9:15 Jurisdiction - 41:2 4, 45:13, 50:22, 86:19 Jurisdictions - 33: 7.53:25 **Justifies - 103:18** 

K **KEVIN - 124:19 Key -** 63:2, 70:14 Kinds - 93:16, 122:3 **KING - 111:20 Knowhow -** 52:16, 124:6, 124:8, 124:9 **Knowing - 106:5** Knowledge - 19:6. 41:20, 45:10, 61:16, 92:15, 119:2 Knowledgeable - 6 8:13 Known - 16:3, 44:12 **Knows -** 61:7 Kongsberg - 41:14 **Korn -** 2:11, 2:18, 2:23, 2:24, 3:2, 3:18, 3:21, 4:20, 5:9, 9:11, 52:14, 55:13, 60:8, 62:16,

64:12, 66:18, 68:17, 69:7, 69:11, 73:15, 73:25, 76:7, 78:24, 80:5, 80:9, 82:2, 83:18, 87:22, 88:10, 89:11, 90:3, 92:20, 93:3, 96:5, 96:12, 97:12, 98:16, 99:25, 105:17, 109:5, 112:14, 115:3

L

Labrador - 39:5, 40:10, 43:3, 44:22, 50:23, 51:1, 53:6, 60:1, 62:8, 92:22 Landscape - 38:2, 98:7 **Language - 47:16** Large - 7:7, 11:3, 76:23, 77:8 Larger - 7:14, 10:24 **Largest -** 3:21, 18:21 Later - 24:18, 24:22 **Latter - 100:6 Lawyer -** 103:10 **Layer - 95:7 Leader -** 2:16, 71:2 Leadership - 4:5 **Leave -** 94:25 Leaving - 96:8 Left - 118:9. 118:19, 119:4 Lens - 102:22 Lesser - 16:19 **Let's -** 5:22, 12:12, 13:23, 29:7, 108:11, 130:2, 130:20 Letter - 5:16, 23:19, 23:21, 24:9, 24:20, 106:16, 107:1, 107:3, 107:9, 114:5, 114:7, 114:8, 115:13 Level - 8:15, 10:21, 11:18, 23:20, 46:15, 47:14, 47:15, 47:16, 47:17, 49:15, 61:16, 80:2, 89:6, 89:7, 111:7, 127:4 **Levels -** 9:2, 47:13,

130:10, 130:19,

131:2

47:20, 89:7,

107:16, 121:7, 126:20, 126:23, 127:1 Leverage - 129:2 **LIAM - 2:5** License - 121:24, 121:25, 122:11 **Lies - 106:11 Light -** 53:21, 114:20 **Limit -** 79:1, 79:4 Limitations - 121:1 Limited - 37:16, 41:14, 69:10, 69:15 **Line -** 51:9, 82:22, 105:11, 110:13 **Lines -** 63:5, 85:3 **List -** 40:11, 40:15, 41:25, 81:2, 81:8, 82:23, 97:16, 100:1, 100:18, 115:8, 119:6, 126:13 Lists - 86:10 **Load -** 26:12 **Local -** 54:5, 58:20, 86:11, 90:6 Location - 53:13 Locations - 53:15 **Logical - 21:15 Logics -** 21:15 **London -** 96:20. 97:1 **Long -** 6:15, 9:1, 13:23, 14:2, 14:6, 14:7, 14:12, 14:15, 14:17, 14:25, 15:9, 16:5, 27:4, 46:16, 46:17, 46:18, 46:22, 46:23, 49:6, 109:12 Longstanding - 69 :21 **Look -** 7:25, 13:11, 15:4, 32:25, 38:6, 61:13, 71:25, 77:4, 82:3, 107:11, 123:24, 125:4, 127:9 Looked - 60:1, 114:17, 116:13 **Looking -** 84:13, 98:24, 105:11, 121:23, 125:4, 127:13, 127:20 Los - 18:3

Loss - 123:10 Lot - 42:21, 62:10, 68:10, 76:14, 91:16, 97:22, 124:24 Low - 42:9, 92:6 Lower - 13:14, 126:3, 126:5, 130:12

M Magnitude - 129:1 5, 131:1 Maintain - 28:25, 29:4 Maintaining - 73:1 Maintenance - 73: 3 Major - 2:19, 64:4, 73:4, 74:16, 74:17 **Majority - 21:22**, 40:22, 88:14, 123:8 Make - 3:12, 5:18, 8:9, 25:6, 25:12, 29:10, 47:21, 55:21, 66:20, 79:1, 79:5, 86:25, 90:8, 93:3, 102:15, 104:16, 105:17, 105:21, 107:8, 109:21, 121:15 **Making -** 34:15, 36:13, 41:23, 43:4, 43:7, 43:16, 79:21, 87:22 Management - 5:3, 23:19, 23:21, 59:12, 82:17, 91:2, 96:24, 97:19, 97:20, 108:13, 112:25, 113:4, 113:7, 122:6 Managements - 20 :14 Management's - 11 2:23 Managers - 97:21, 97:22, 98:1, 98:2 Managers' - 98:8 Mandate - 45:15, 45:18, 83:14, 122:2 Manufacturing - 4 1:19 Many - 2:19, 3:24,

11:20, 18:13, 20:7,

20:16, 21:18, 35:9,

39:14, 51:25, 52:19, 57:15, 67:7, 70:21, 71:11, 73:21, 75:1, 78:18, 84:22, 105:1, 122:24, 123:8, 129:14 Maritime - 21:24, 29:21, 30:2, 30:17, 30:23, 31:2, 31:16, 32:15, 32:18, 32:20, 35:19, 35:20, 41:13, 49:20, 49:25 Market - 5:1, 5:14, 6:22, 6:23, 7:4, 11:16, 11:19, 12:1, 12:24, 12:25, 13:4, 13:14, 13:19, 13:21, 14:17, 15:12, 16:9, 16:19, 17:7, 17:10, 22:9, 25:13, 26:18, 26:20, 26:21, 28:10, 29:7, 33:23, 39:15, 42:23, 46:23, 51:13, 52:9, 52:24, 55:25, 56:1, 56:13, 56:23, 57:16, 62:16, 76:8, 76:10, 76:18, 77:12, 77:24, 86:17, 86:24, 87:13, 89:9, 104:3, 104:25, 105:4, 105:5, 105:23, 109:21, 116:5, 122:13, 126:21, 127:18, 128:1, 129:5, 130:20 Marketplace - 5:20 , 7:12, 11:20, 14:4, 26:3, 46:11, 55:15, 104:5, 129:4 **Markets -** 38:10, 42:23, 53:1, 54:6, 57:12, 103:25 **Material - 105:20** Math - 125:10, 128:18 Mathematics - 77: **Matters - 1:7.** 22:21, 22:23, 50:13, 110:5 **MAUREEN -** 111:2

**Maximum -** 47:14 Meaningful - 108:8 , 109:6, 109:10, 109:12 **Means - 16:18**, 38:18, 46:13, 46:21, 47:9, 47:12, 47:17. 65:17. 122:17, 130:16 **Meant -** 109:21 Mechanisms - 14:3 . 26:22 Median - 6:11, 7:11, 11:16, 11:19, 12:1, 12:3, 12:13, 12:15, 12:18, 12:25, 13:4, 13:6, 13:9, 13:15, 13:19, 13:21, 14:12, 14:17, 14:18, 15:2, 15:6, 15:12, 15:13, 15:15, 16:9, 16:10, 16:20, 17:8, 46:15, 46:18, 46:19, 47:3 Meet - 23:2, 23:10 Member - 1:10, 68:20 **Members - 114:21 Memo -** 116:23, 117:7 **Memory -** 50:8 Mercer - 63:7, 67:16, 68:10 **Met -** 23:1, 23:8 **Method** - 6:6, 10:11, 51:14, 52:6, 52:13, 52:18 Methodologies - 5 3:14, 73:2 Methodology - 9:1 3, 10:14, 11:12, 99:24 Methods - 9:12, 13:15, 44:2, 51:24, 52:15, 52:21 Million - 46:25, 47:4, 47:19, 49:11, 49:16, 125:15, 125:16 **Millions -** 57:4 Minor - 8:25. 127:11, 130:1, 130:21, 130:23 Minus - 11:25,

12:2, 12:20, 55:16,

Mobile - 57:16,

126:19

91:17 Mobilities - 97:23, 104:1 Mobility - 90:25, 91:5, 92:15, 98:3 Mobilizing - 101:14 **Model -** 33:24, 90:9 Models - 8:11. 94:22 **Monopoly -** 121:24 , 122:11, 123:22 Months - 24:18, 24:22 Montreal - 19:4 Morning - 1:3, 1:15, 1:17, 2:1, 17:20, 17:22, 62:6, 79:22, 112:1, 112:11, 115:3 **Motors -** 72:15 Move - 13:23. 92:17, 97:23, 126:13, 130:20 Moving - 9:5, 56:10, 117:23, 131:2 Much - 16:19, 32:21, 50:10, 53:17, 60:7, 62:20, 109:6, 109:19, 111:8, 111:15, 131:6 **Multiple -** 77:18 Municipal - 89:7 Murray - 9:18, 71:4 Murray's - 71:23 Ν

Narrower - 12:6, 27:10 **National -** 57:15, 80:2, 101:22, 118:3 Nationally - 116:16 **New -** 1:10, 36:5 **NEWMAN -** 124:15 Newspaper - 44:18 44:20 **NFP -** 51:11 Nine - 119:11 Nobody - 26:25 **Non -** 16:6, 20:4, 49:13, 107:20, 108:15, 110:16, 110:23 **Nor -** 47:14, 118:7 **Normal -** 76:16 **Normally - 130:5** 

Maximize - 122:2

Note - 99:6 Nova - 19:14, 36:1, 36:3, 50:2, 50:8 NP - 34:11, 39:22, 40:1, 79:16, 86:10, 86:14, 95:21, 107:4, 115:2 Numbers - 46:9, 47:5, 50:8, 54:17, 99:23, 107:22, 108:9, 110:17

### 0

Objective - 73:16, 122:18 Objectives - 6:2, 6:3, 51:10, 95:3 Objectivity - 100:4 Obligations - 60:9, 66:9 **O'brien -** 1:19, 1:20, 2:4, 2:6, 2:12, 3:1, 3:6, 3:11, 3:16, 4:7, 4:18, 5:8, 5:21, 6:20, 7:21, 8:13, 9:4, 10:15, 11:9, 12:11, 13:7, 13:22, 14:10, 14:20, 15:3, 15:19, 16:14, 16:23, 17:12, 17:16, 40:4, 124:17, 131:12, 131:19 **Observe -** 13:13, 104:3, 129:7 **Odd -** 128:1 **Offered -** 61:18 **Offering -** 111:9 Offers - 109:22 Office - 18:13, 18:15, 18:17, 18:20, 18:21, 19:4, 19:14, 19:15 Officer - 96:20 Officers - 95:1 Offices - 3:23, 18:6, 18:9, 18:19, 18:23, 19:2, 19:8, 19:11, 62:19 Often - 23:2, 23:10, 23:15, 64:23, 87:25, 115:15 One - 3:21, 15:14, 18:20, 18:21, 29:18, 31:15, 33:3, 33:20, 34:7, 39:12, 40:14, 57:5, 61:19,

61:20, 63:6, 63:7, 71:1, 74:3, 75:8, 76:11, 76:12, 79:20, 79:23, 85:14, 90:23, 94:10, 95:15, 96:22, 97:7, 98:21, 100:3, 100:6, 103:10. 105:10, 105:15, 117:25, 118:10, 118:18, 121:8, 126:12, 127:11, 129:10 Ones - 67:8, 119:23 Ontario - 21:23, 36:24, 37:3, 37:6, 44:23, 101:21 **Openly -** 68:19 **Operate - 101:20 Operates -** 62:16 Operating - 9:21, 92:13, 96:1 Operation - 121:20 122:14 Operations - 10:5, 16:13, 40:23, 50:20, 94:19, 122:5 **Opinion -** 12:4, 16:25, 57:12, 74:19, 125:6, 129:1 **Opportunities - 83:** 25, 97:23, 127:12, 130:2, 130:18 **Opposed -** 33:10, 117:13 **Opposite - 102:14 Options -** 14:6 Order - 106:22 Organization - 4:1, 7:2, 22:19, 33:24, 37:10, 40:25, 41:15, 41:21, 50:10, 50:12, 62:19, 77:15, 87:4, 87:11, 90:10, 90:11, 91:18, 94:8, 95:8, 101:6, 104:4, 106:6, 118:21, 119:5, 121:6, 121:13 Organizations - 2: 20, 6:9, 7:1, 7:7,

7:13, 10:23, 12:2,

20:7, 20:11, 20:18,

29:12, 30:21, 37:7,

38:17, 38:19,

38:22, 40:14, 41:13, 41:18, 42:17, 42:19, 52:19, 52:20, 53:22, 54:4, 65:15, 66:10, 73:3, 80:1, 82:24, 84:25, 85:2, 86:12, 86:16, 87:6, 88:9, 89:8, 89:23, 90:16, 92:8, 92:18, 94:9, 94:12, 94:23, 95:6, 95:16, 95:19, 96:1, 96:6, 96:9, 96:11, 97:8, 97:18, 97:25, 100:2, 100:8, 100:18, 101:1, 101:7, 105:2, 115:8, 121:9, 121:18, 122:10, 122:20, 125:10, 126:7, 129:14 Orientations - 94:1 **Original - 49:11** Originally - 80:5, 81:11 Ottawa - 18:10 Outcome - 48:6, 48:13, 76:14, 83:3, 87:9, 125:22 Outlined - 9:13 Outweighed - 98:1 Overcompensated - 59:15 Overlap - 68:11, 68:14 Overthrow - 56:18 Overview - 61:16 Own - 30:10, 55:25, 56:2, 57:12, 68:19, 71:3, 86:18, 104:21, 121:17, 122:5, 129:1 Owned - 59:25, 88:17, 89:5 **Owner - 21:6 Owners - 20:25** Ownership - 8:11, 21:16, 86:19, 95:9 Ownerships - 33:2

### Р

3, 92:13, 95:9

**P25 -** 107:15, 110:17 **P50 -** 110:17

**P75 -** 107:16, 110:18 Package - 49:18, 60:13, 110:4 Packages - 60:2 Paid - 48:16, 48:23, 49:3, 49:5, 49:9, 94:1. 116:15. 129:1 Pandemic - 8:20, 9:2, 126:22, 127:2, 129:10 Parameters - 53:4 **Parity - 129:13** Participant - 60:13, 60:19 Participants - 38:9, 40:11, 41:25, 54:19, 60:25, 66:5, 66:21, 68:15, 81:3, 87:13 Participate - 66:9, 66:13 Participation - 65: 22 Particularly - 4:12, 7:14, 120:11, 121:5 **Partner - 2:11** Partnership - 71:3 Passed - 106:2 Passes - 105:20 Past - 6:17, 84:18, 108:6, 118:6, 119:4 Pattern - 98:2, 129:4 **Patterns - 104:4 Pay -** 2:17, 4:15, 4:17, 5:1, 43:9, 45:17, 94:20, 111:7, 128:12, 128:15 **Paying - 33:9** Payor - 42:9 **Payout -** 47:14, 47:15, 47:16, 47:21, 47:22, 49:4, 108:16, 130:9, 130:12, 130:17 Payroll - 108:17 **PDF** - 99:3 Peer - 115:5, 115:23, 122:24 **People - 4:3**, 28:16, 29:25, 30:16, 31:1, 31:7, 31:10, 31:11, 109:23, 128:23 **Peoples -** 57:16 **Percent - 8:24**,

11:25, 12:3, 12:19,

12:20, 13:1, 13:20, 15:14, 15:15, 16:10, 16:11, 16:12, 16:13, 30:4, 47:22, 55:16, 55:17, 55:18, 68:13, 92:3, 98:15, 130:3, 130:9. 130:19. 130:22 Percentage - 13:12 , 13:13, 77:6, 77:9, 128:5, 128:19, 128:24, 130:6, 130:9, 130:13, 130:23, 130:25, 131:4 Percentages - 127: Percentile - 16:21. 56:4 Performance - 14: 5, 34:20, 34:22, 34:23, 47:13, 47:17, 48:6, 61:20, 130:4 **Perhaps - 26:13** Period - 8:25, 127:2, 127:13 Periodic - 80:21 Periodically - 9:9 Permutations - 83: 22 Perquisites - 15:10 , 47:2 **Person - 72:19** Personnel - 28:13, 30:18 Perspective - 5:4, 7:9, 28:24, 29:7, 37:14, 111:7, 111:11 Perspectives - 110 Phasing - 90:20 **Pick -** 42:8, 99:11 **Picking - 104:2 Place - 106:4** Plan - 9:24, 52:15, 65:8 Planning - 4:4, 59:5, 59:9, 104:22 **Plans - 14:3**, 14:4 **Play -** 75:17 **Points -** 9:22, 10:1, 10:17, 10:20, 10:22, 11:1, 11:8, 69:24, 69:25, 70:1,

70:22, 70:23, 71:11,

71:19, 71:23, 72:2, 72:18, 72:21, 73:25, 74:3, 74:22, 75:1, 75:15, 90:7, 114:18, 114:19, 116:14, 123:24, 124:1, 124:9 **Policies -** 7:10. 55:2, 55:12, 56:2, 56:6, 90:18, 90:19, 100:20 Policy - 5:3, 8:12, 11:18, 11:24, 16:25, 17:8, 55:1, 55:4, 55:5, 55:7, 55:16, 89:11 **Pool -** 105:12, 106:8 **Poor -** 34:20 **Poor's -** 7:19 Population - 130:8 **Portion -** 16:4, 49:2, 66:17, 110:5, 110:16, 110:23, 119:18 **Portions - 16:3**, 107:24 Posed - 83:5, 83:9, 83:11 **Position - 10:3**, 10:19, 11:7, 15:14, 114:18 Positions - 6:4. 6:5, 9:7, 9:11, 9:23, 10:25, 16:20, 23:22, 43:25, 51:11, 51:12, 56:18, 71:16, 71:17, 71:25, 72:21, 75:2, 90:4, 90:7, 91:21, 97:19, 97:21, 98:20, 107:15, 109:24, 110:19, 125:5 Possibilities - 33:1 **Post -** 126:22 Potential - 84:24, 97:23 Power's - 1:21, 6:10, 6:17, 12:14, 12:23, 14:16, 15:10, 16:25, 43:7, 51:15, 51:18, 55:2, 70:2, 96:3, 104:13, 104:21, 128:15 Practicalities - 56:

14 Practice - 2:18, 17:10, 52:4, 68:3, 69:21, 74:10 Practices - 4:17, 6:18, 22:9, 56:13 **Pre -** 9:2 Precise - 52:1 Preferred - 89:18 **Preliminary - 1:7 Premise - 101:21 Prepared - 106:21 Preparing - 24:19**, 60:2, 69:9, 77:11 **Presence - 101:23** Present - 106:22, 108:3 Presented - 107:22 108:9 Presenting - 77:24, 108:23 President - 23:2. 23:3, 46:1, 46:4, 46:8, 48:1, 49:21, 50:18, 50:19, 50:20, 110:15, 125:14, 125:16 Presidents - 14:19, 55:19 Presumably - 92:2 Previous - 10:6, 24:16, 51:22, 52:2, 107:13, 108:25, 129:9 Previously - 6:18, 99:22 **Price -** 57:11 **Prince - 30:24** Principle - 76:7, 80:20 Principles - 51:17, 51:19, 54:22, 55:1, 74:10, 75:25, 83:7, 101:25, 116:3 Privacy - 28:6 **Private -** 7:2, 8:1, 8:8, 8:10, 12:1, 12:6, 19:21, 20:3, 20:7, 20:18, 20:21, 33:17, 36:20, 36:25, 38:18, 50:23, 50:24, 50:25, 78:18, 87:7, 90:11, 91:6, 91:24, 92:4, 92:7, 92:8,

92:10, 92:12,

92:16, 92:18, 94:11, 95:8, 95:18, 96:7, 96:10, 97:24, 98:5, 98:13, 120:17, 120:24, 121:3, 121:8, 121:13, 122:9, 122:19, 123:7 Privately - 91:6 Privileged - 49:24 **Problem -** 9:25, 36:24, 52:17, 123:24 Problems - 37:8 Procedure - 112:18 Proceeded - 113:1 **Produce - 20:12**, 121:14 **Produced -** 117:19, 117:21 Productions - 38:1 **Products - 122:15** Professional - 2:14 4:6 **Profile -** 9:16, 70:7, 70:10, 70:13, 121:7 Profit - 120:22, 123:4, 123:13 **Profits -** 121:15, 122:2 **Program - 27:2**, 59:8, 61:1 Programs - 4:3, 4:16, 61:18 Projected - 23:20 Projects - 85:2 Proportions - 108: 15 Proprietary - 68:18 68:24, 69:1 Protecting - 60:9 **Provide -** 3:17, 3:24, 4:25, 11:11, 14:15, 22:8, 23:18, 25:13, 45:20, 105:22, 112:9, 121:19 Provided - 2:19, 29:11, 46:19, 70:7, 113:10, 119:19, 119:24, 120:10,

43:9, 44:13, 45:2, 48:17 Provincial - 45:12, 89:6, 90:18 **Proxy - 50:6 PUB -** 39:22, 39:24, 79:16, 86:10, 86:14, 95:21, 115:2, 127:14 **Public -** 8:5, 8:7, 8:8, 37:7, 37:9, 38:20, 68:20, 87:7, 88:13, 88:21, 88:23, 89:2, 89:12, 89:23, 90:10, 90:16, 90:19, 91:6, 91:24, 92:5, 92:9, 92:20, 93:4, 93:8, 93:25, 95:1, 95:2, 95:5, 95:16, 95:22, 96:9, 97:8, 97:24, 98:5, 98:14, 120:12, 121:18, 123:23, 125:2, 125:9, 126:7 Publications - 24:8 **Publicly - 59:25**, 79:2, 88:17 **Publish - 76:8 Pure -** 7:18 **Putting -** 61:14, 130:12 Q **Quality - 122:15 Quarters - 125:15** Quebec - 19:2, 97:7 Questioning - 120:

# Unquote - 121:25

**Quibbles - 103:10** 

**Quickly -** 8:20

**Quote -** 34:20

Quote/

Random - 48:13 Range - 12:9, 12:20, 48:8, 55:16 Ranges - 11:24, 116:13 Rank - 32:13, 35:2, 105:7, 129:12 Rate - 34:13 Ratepayer - 16:19, 109:8, 109:15, 110:10, 111:9 Ratepayers - 15:23 , 16:16, 32:24, 44:6, 44:12, 48:16 Ratepayer's - 37:1 Rates - 14:9 Rather - 7:18, 59:11, 84:2, 105:4 **Ratio -** 34:14. 67:2 Rationale - 120:10 Ratios - 34:19, 34:20 Ready - 1:12, 65:17 **Realize -** 59:16 Reason - 91:22. 103:3, 109:12 Reasonable - 7:15, 11:22, 17:1, 17:7, 17:9, 85:8, 100:1, 100:19, 120:21 **Reasons - 8:12**, 74:15, 87:19, 90:23, 99:24, 117:25, 129:10 Rebound - 9:3 Rebounded - 126: **Receive - 24:21** Received - 9:15, 83:13 Receiving - 66:14 **Recent -** 8:14, 84:16, 84:22, 104:20, 116:7, 129:7 **Recently -** 57:20,

57:22
Recipients - 60:21
Recommend - 76:1
7
Recommendation

- 25:1, 25:6, 43:16, 43:17, 45:8, 80:18, 127:17

Recommendations - 5:16, 24:5, 24:5, 25:42

**Recommendations -** 5:16, 24:5, 24:6, 25:12, 25:17, 28:16, 28:18, 41:23, 43:4, 43:6, 55:21, 87:23, 105:18, 105:22 **Recommended -** 8 0:5

Recommending -

**Provides - 107:13** 

Providing - 45:6,

**Province - 37:3**,

45:8, 46:23

127:17

45:6 Reconsidered - 82 **Recorded - 119:17 Records -** 35:12, 35:17, 52:3, 81:23, 108:14 **Recover - 120:20** Recovered - 14:8, 123:3 **Recovery - 120:5**, 123:12, 123:17 **Recruit - 118:2 Recruited - 102:11.** 106:6 Recruitment - 42:1 9, 104:14, 118:6 **Redirect - 131:15** Reducing - 130:8 Reduction - 49:6, 49:10 Reductions - 26:24 References - 38:9, 75:7 Referencing - 52:6 **Referred -** 106:14, 114:7 **Refers - 100:3 Reflect -** 121:12 Reflected - 54:3, 54:18, 120:14 Reflecting - 110:9, 122:6 Reflection - 26:20 **Regular -** 65:6, 112:18 Regularly - 107:1 Regulated - 15:21, 16:3, 16:5, 16:6, 16:21, 19:19, 19:20, 19:21, 19:25, 20:1, 20:2, 20:4, 20:9, 49:13, 50:25, 108:15, 108:16, 110:5, 110:16, 110:23, 119:18, 120:15, 120:18, 120:24, 121:2, 121:23, 123:8, 123:22, 124:5 Regulations - 20:8, 123:9 Regulator - 120:20 , 123:2 Regulators - 122:3 Regulatory - 96:2,

107:19, 107:20, 107:25 Reiterate - 96:8 Relationship - 26:1 3, 26:17 Relationships - 69: Relative - 109:7 Relativity - 59:22 Relevance - 38:3 Reliability - 76:2, 77:6, 77:9 Reliable - 8:4, 34:1, 76:24, 77:12, 78:13 Relocating - 57:13, 101:14 **Rely -** 73:9, 105:3 **Relying -** 54:22 **Remain -** 10:10, 27:6 **Remind -** 43:24 Remotely - 54:2 **Remove -** 16:7, 110:23 Remuneration - 15 :5, 45:24, 46:5, 49:19, 110:14, 125:12 **Renew -** 65:14 Renumeration - 49 :15 Renumerations - 6 :14, 15:11, 49:12 Reorganizing - 76: **Report -** 2:25, 3:3, 3:13, 4:19, 5:23, 5:24, 6:1, 8:19, 9:14, 12:22, 23:13, 24:4, 24:6, 24:14, 25:24, 27:12, 29:24, 30:1, 31:20, 31:24, 32:1, 33:12, 34:16, 37:15, 37:16, 38:23, 45:6, 45:9, 45:20, 45:21, 45:22, 51:8, 54:10, 57:6, 57:9, 60:3, 61:14, 62:11, 69:9, 74:3, 75:19, 99:2, 99:21, 106:17, 106:21, 107:10, 113:16, 116:23, 117:8, 117:14, 117:19, 117:21,

119:12

**Reported -** 24:16, 27:25, 46:16, 73:25 Reporting - 25:22, 27:23 **Reports -** 6:18, 51:22, 66:14, 108:25 Representation - 4 2:10 Representations -37:21, 53:21 Request - 5:5, 23:9, 73:19, 112:15 Requested - 108:4 Requirement - 120 Requirements - 20 :10 **Research - 103:23** Resource - 3:22, 4:24 Resources - 3:25, 4:8, 7:5, 10:8, 100:8, 100:25 Respect - 8:6, 28:6, 104:1, 104:25, 119:3, 120:2, 120:23, 122:9, 123:12, 124:25, 129:25 Respected - 10:14 Respective - 10:9, 27:16 **Respond -** 66:16 Responsibilities -7:20, 70:16, 114:21 Responsibility - 5: 7, 9:20, 10:3, 10:7, 10:9, 11:8, 106:11 Responsible - 86:6 Restricted - 61:21 Restrictions - 122: **Result -** 8:10, 24:4, 25:1, 122:12 Resulted - 24:9 Resulting - 8:3 **Results - 15:16,** 65:16, 68:21, 71:7, 76:3, 78:13, 105:22, 116:25 **RESUME -** 99:15 Retained - 110:1 **Return - 34:13**, 121:15

88:10, 108:7 **Revenue - 120:4** Revenues - 44:1 Reviewed - 72:21 **Reviews -** 114:3 **Reward - 4:3 Rewards -** 4:16, 63:4. 63:6. 63:13. 63:15 **RFI -** 39:18, 79:16, 112:9 **Rfis -** 33:20, 39:12 **Rigour -** 77:3 Risk - 59:12, 120:23, 121:5, 128:12 **Risks - 121:7 Role -** 9:19, 74:17, 75:17, 106:9, 108:21 **Roles -** 4:2, 5:6, 98:8, 98:9 **Rows -** 125:13 **Rule - 108:22** Run - 122:5 **Running - 122:14** S **Salaries -** 8:23, 12:8, 12:14, 12:24, 14:24, 27:6, 44:10, 116:15, 130:5 **Salary -** 5:1, 6:14, 11:24, 12:5, 12:9, 12:17, 12:20, 12:25, 13:3, 13:13, 13:16, 15:8, 23:19, 23:20, 24:9, 24:20, 24:21, 26:22, 26:23, 27:1, 27:10, 46:10, 46:14, 46:21, 47:23, 48:15, 55:15, 106:16, 106:25, 107:3, 107:9, 114:4, 114:7, 114:10, 115:13, 116:13, 127:15, 127:17,

128:20, 129:8,

130:10, 130:19,

130:2, 130:4,

Sample - 8:1,

43:18, 76:1, 76:2,

76:5, 76:17, 76:23,

76:24, 77:5, 77:15,

77:20, 125:8, 130:7

131:3

**Satisfy -** 115:21 Saw - 128:18 Science - 75:21, 77:2 **Scope -** 7:20, 10:2, 11:7 Scotia - 19:14. 36:1, 36:3, 50:2, 50:8 Screen - 40:3, 40:5, 99:20 Scroll - 79:20, 115:6 Search - 105:10 Second - 53:14, 53:18, 61:20, 82:20, 82:21, 82:22, 86:15, 100:6, 110:8, 114:13 Secondly - 6:6, 13:15 Sections - 84:2 Sector - 7:2, 8:1, 8:5, 8:7, 8:8, 8:10, 12:1, 12:6, 19:21, 20:4, 20:18, 20:21, 33:18, 36:20, 37:1, 37:7, 37:9, 38:18, 38:20, 78:18, 87:7, 88:21, 88:23, 89:2, 89:12, 89:23, 90:10, 90:11, 90:16, 91:6, 91:24, 91:25, 92:4, 92:5, 92:7, 92:8, 92:9, 92:10, 92:12, 92:16, 92:18, 92:21, 93:4, 93:8, 93:25, 94:12, 95:2, 95:6, 95:8, 95:16, 95:18, 95:22, 95:25, 96:7, 96:9, 96:10, 97:8, 97:24, 98:5, 98:6, 120:12, 121:9, 121:13, 121:18, 122:9, 122:20, 123:7, 125:2, 125:9, 126:7 **Sectors -** 2:21, 11:21, 17:11, 20:7, 97:25, 100:10, 101:2, 102:12 **Security -** 123:10 **See -** 7:8, 15:16,

**Samples -** 76:13

Satisfied - 116:3

**Returns - 121:16** 

**Reveal -** 84:16,

129:3

24:13, 24:25, 25:25, 34:11, 41:2, 45:23, 67:2, 68:21, 73:12, 75:18, 79:21, 81:7, 85:13, 87:9, 93:13, 99:3, 103:6, 104:13, 114:18, 115:6 **Seen -** 57:14, 57:16 **Segment -** 85:7 Segmentations - 6 5:18, 83:23, 84:24, 87:15 Selecting - 82:5 **Selection - 79:15**, 79:25, 80:4, 80:20, 82:13, 82:16, 82:23, 83:1, 87:16, 88:12, 115:7, 115:12, 121:1 Selections - 83:7. 83:22 **Self -** 108:9 Senior - 2:10, 5:2, 70:25, 71:9 Sent - 65:24 Separate - 30:14 Separation - 28:15, 30:11 September/ **October -** 65:19 Sequence - 103:8 **Series -** 79:17 **Serve -** 32:24 **Serves -** 35:10 Service - 20:12, 66:6, 86:19, 105:11, 122:15 Services - 2:19, 3:25, 38:17, 42:16, 67:10, 86:19, 91:17, 94:18, 121:19, 122:7 **Set -** 5:9, 11:12, 11:25, 82:3, 91:3 **Sets -** 51:18 **Setting -** 5:2, 11:17, 11:22, 17:9, 45:5, 58:19, 100:19 **Share - 14:6**, 23:21, 31:16, 32:5, 32:7, 60:25, 61:20, 61:21. 96:1 Shared - 94:21 Shareholder - 109: 14 Shareholders - 16:

7, 20:22, 21:10, 49:3, 49:5, 49:9, 94:21, 109:15, 121:16 Shareholders' - 49 .8 **Shares -** 60:21. 61:8 **Sharing -** 94:10, 121:10 **Sharply - 126:22 Shift -** 10:8, 73:4, 74:16, 81:7 **Showing - 127:15 Shows -** 16:1 Side - 128:12 Significantly - 14:1 **Signs -** 126:19 **Similar - 11:7**, 17:6, 29:9, 29:14, 31:8, 31:10, 32:19, 51:13, 51:22, 52:10, 71:19, 74:25, 93:16, 98:18, 98:19, 129:15 **Similarly - 125:17** Simmons - 62:3, 62:4, 62:5, 62:7, 63:9, 63:14, 63:18, 63:23, 64:3, 64:9, 64:19, 65:3, 65:21, 66:2, 66:15, 66:24, 67:4, 67:15, 67:20, 67:25, 68:5, 68:16, 68:25, 69:5, 69:17, 70:9, 70:18, 71:8, 71:15, 71:22, 72:5, 72:9, 72:14, 73:11, 73:20, 74:5, 74:12, 74:20, 75:5, 75:22, 76:20, 77:23, 78:8, 78:22, 79:9, 79:13, 80:15, 80:23, 81:4, 81:9, 81:17, 81:21, 82:1, 82:19, 83:8, 83:16, 84:4, 84:10, 84:17, 85:10, 85:21, 86:8, 87:21, 88:5, 88:11, 88:22, 89:1, 89:10, 90:1, 90:22, 91:11, 91:20, 92:19, 93:2, 93:12, 93:22, 94:13, 94:24, 95:12,

95:20, 96:16, 97:11,

98:11, 99:1, 99:6, 99:8, 99:17, 99:18, 100:22, 102:2, 102:7, 102:24, 103:5, 103:9, 103:14, 104:6, 104:11, 105:14, 106:1. 106:13. 106:20, 107:6, 108:19, 109:9, 109:18, 110:2, 110:11, 111:3, 111:12, 112:10, 114:8, 115:3, 117:25, 118:4, 119:13, 120:11 **Simple - 76:19** Single - 33:25, 86:20 **Situation -** 104:14, 104:17 **Size -** 7:7, 8:1, 8:2, 10:23, 17:6, 32:23, 33:4, 34:23, 44:1, 44:4, 50:12, 50:15, 62:17, 77:4, 86:18 **Sizes - 4:14 Skill - 91:3 Slightly - 15:11**, 32:21, 126:6 Small - 8:2, 76:5, 76:24 **Smaller -** 10:24, 32:21, 78:4, 130:11 **Solely -** 7:23, 7:25, 10:2 **Solving -** 9:25, 52:17, 123:24 **Somewhat - 127:1 Sorts -** 79:4 **Source -** 81:22 **Sources - 97:14** Specialized - 120:1 5 **Specific - 76:25**, 79:3, 84:1, 87:16, 91:2, 91:3, 91:9, 93:14, 95:22 Specifics - 5:22, 9.5 **Speculate - 125:21** St - 56:24 **Stable -** 7:8 **Staff -** 73:23

**Start -** 79:24 **Starting - 24:15** State - 32:12, 77:11 **Statement - 36:22**, 43:13, 48:5, 69:16, 74:4, 91:15, 100:23. 101:16. 102:15, 102:16, 112:6, 118:13, 119:9, 121:11, 127:6, 129:6, 130:15 Stationary - 27:6 Statistical - 7:9, 75:17, 76:3, 77:21, 78:10 Statistically - 77:5 Statistician - 77:4 **Statistics - 18:19**, 75:7, 75:21, 77:1, 92:15, 104:20 **Stay -** 59:10 **Staying - 58:22 STI - 128:14**, 128:19, 128:23, 130:3, 130:5, 130:9, 130:11, 130:12 **Stock - 14:6 Stop -** 56:9 **Stopped - 127:1 Storey -** 56:25, 57:3 Strategies - 95:11 **Strategy - 4:15** Strictly - 90:7 **Strong -** 102:23 Structure - 4:2. 86:20 **Studies -** 52:3 **Study -** 61:13 **Submitted - 108:10** Subscription - 66: 7, 66:11, 67:9, 67:12 Subscriptions - 67 :14 Subsidiaries - 22:3 , 22:11, 28:23 Subsidiary - 22:10 Substantial - 40:23 Succession - 4:4. 59:5, 59:9, 104:22 Successor - 62:21 Sufficient - 33:19, 36:21, 37:2, 37:9

Suggests - 102:9 Summarized - 6:2 **Summary - 2:13**, 126:11 Summertime - 65:1 Supplement - 95:1 **Supplied -** 108:12 **Supply -** 16:11, 38:2, 42:24, 91:14, 105:6 Support - 22:17, 33:19, 59:9, 83:13, 95:11 Supports - 4:20 Surpassing - 126:2 **Survey -** 13:2, 65:6, 65:7, 65:9, 65:22, 78:23, 105:23 Surveys - 64:10, 64:11, 64:21, 66:17, 67:22, 68:22 System - 69:21, 79:21 Systems - 4:12, 7:19

## Т

Table - 1:11, 15:16, 15:18, 16:1, 45:22, 48:25, 107:11, 107:12, 107:22, 108:1, 108:6, 108:7, 109:4, 109:5, 119:12, 119:13, 119:14, 119:15, 125:13 **Tabled -** 33:12 **Taking -** 90:8, 107:17 **Talent -** 4:5, 7:4, 33:22, 38:2, 42:11, 42:20, 42:24, 98:3, 98:7, 103:25, 104:25, 105:12, 105:13 **Talents - 105:7** Target - 11:22,

46:2, 46:6, 46:13,

**Standard - 4:17.** 

12:4, 71:3, 73:18,

55:17, 86:16, 86:24, 87:4, 110:14, 125:12, 131:1 Targeted - 7:10 Targeting - 55:14 **Targets - 12:5**, 13:16, 46:21, 130:17 **Team -** 1:10, 71:5 Technical - 77:14 **Telling -** 30:12, 30:13, 30:18, 36:10 **Ten -** 129:9, 130:3 Tendency - 92:5 Term - 6:14, 6:15, 8:25, 9:1, 13:8, 13:11, 13:16, 13:23, 14:2, 14:6, 14:7, 14:12, 14:15, 14:17, 14:25, 15:8, 15:9, 16:4, 16:5, 27:3, 27:4, 46:14, 46:16, 46:17, 46:18, 46:21, 46:22, 46:23, 49:2, 49:6, 55:17, 108:11, 109:13, 127:12, 130:1 **Terms - 19:18**, 21:16, 22:25, 25:22, 29:17, 33:4, 35:1, 44:3, 44:17, 47:19, 48:12, 49:1, 55:14, 58:25, 66:7, 71:2, 72:25, 76:2, 77:15, 77:20, 81:2, 83:14, 100:19, 108:10, 108:14, 111:10 **Test -** 78:17, 87:9 **That's -** 9:3, 15:22, 24:2, 24:20, 25:4, 26:10, 31:5, 32:4, 36:21, 40:7, 41:10, 43:10, 44:10, 45:1, 45:17, 48:5, 49:6, 61:3, 61:7, 61:10, 63:19, 64:2, 64:18, 65:20, 67:19, 72:10, 78:5, 81:18, 90:15, 90:20, 93:1, 96:15, 97:2, 97:4, 97:22. 98:15. 101:9, 104:10, 105:25, 106:8, 106:16, 106:19, 106:24, 108:24,

109:23, 110:3, 110:7, 110:16, 110:18, 113:25, 114:8, 114:13, 115:9, 123:15, 126:18, 127:5, 129:23 **Therefore -** 10:22. 19:7, 36:14, 42:1 There's - 30:17, 36:11, 43:15, 49:10, 58:10, 59:22, 59:24, 64:4, 75:12, 85:14, 86:20, 91:16, 97:4, 100:4, 124:24, 125:6, 125:13, 126:13, 126:24, 127:8, 128:1 **These -** 9:22, 14:4, 16:6, 31:7, 34:14, 34:18, 38:19, 38:22, 44:10, 48:23, 52:20, 55:19, 55:23, 56:15, 77:11, 85:4, 89:7, 93:17, 94:21, 94:22, 103:10, 109:20, 109:24, 123:6 They'll - 77:7, 77:9 They're - 54:22, 58:20, 59:15, 66:12, 75:15, 128:4 **Third -** 76:12 Thorough - 62:9, 117:14 **Thousand -** 49:16, 52:18 Three - 1:6, 8:24, 9:23, 15:12, 41:12, 52:16, 64:4, 69:23, 76:5, 76:9, 76:11, 76:18, 125:15, 126:18 Threshold - 47:14, 77:7 Time - 3:13, 5:4, 19:12, 22:8, 24:16, 24:21, 27:7, 66:12, 67:14, 73:15, 80:8, 81:14, 81:16, 82:15, 92:10, 103:22 Times - 77:19, 106:14, 121:22,

128:8, 128:13

**Title -** 7:18, 10:2, 10:5 **Titles - 10:10 Today -** 118:18 **Top -** 91:21 **Topic -** 85:19, 94:25 **Topics - 62:10** Toronto - 17:24, 18:5, 18:7, 18:11, 18:15, 18:17, 18:21, 40:22, 41:8, 57:3 Total - 4:3, 4:16, 6:13, 14:21, 14:25, 15:4, 15:10, 45:23, 46:1, 46:2, 46:5, 46:6, 46:13, 46:20, 46:24, 47:2, 47:8, 47:9, 47:25, 49:11, 49:14, 49:19, 63:3, 63:6, 63:11, 63:13, 63:15, 69:25, 70:23, 110:4, 110:14, 110:18, 116:5, 125:12, 130:25, 131:1 Tough - 128:8, 128:13 Tower - 98:12 **Towers -** 67:17. 96:23, 96:25 **Towers' -** 68:8 **Train - 73:9 Transitioning - 58:** Travelled - 58:13 **Treat -** 28:3, 68:18 **Trend - 5:1 Trending - 25:23 Trends -** 8:15, 26:3 **Trouble - 93:13.** 93:23 **Truly - 120:17**, 120:24, 121:3 Turn - 6:1, 23:21, 85:14 **Turns - 82:17 Two -** 1:4, 1:6, 12:19, 13:11, 43:21, 56:25, 57:3, 61:17, 63:10, 68:11, 76:15, 99:24, 110:7, 114:3, 115:6, 127:20, 130:23 **Types - 20:11**,

85:7, 88:15, 95:10, 105:7, 116:2, 124:2, 126:7 **Typical -** 5:20, 11:19, 17:10, 18:13 **Typically -** 7:8, 8:7

### U

**Ultimate - 21:16** 

Unchanged - 10:11 Underlines - 100:1 **Underly - 103:16** Understood - 88:1 6, 90:2, 105:16, 107:8, 113:18, 115:1, 119:21 Undertake - 84:14, 85:24 Undertaken - 112:6 , 113:19, 116:25, 118:5, 118:7 Undertaking - 69:9 Undertook - 112:1 4, 115:4, 117:6 **Unfortunately - 62:** Union - 127:24, 128:17, 128:22 **Unit -** 61:18 **United -** 22:1, 22:4, 22:11 **Units -** 14:6, 61:20, 61:21 University - 58:21 **Ups -** 26:6, 26:8 **Usage -** 66:7, 100:19 Used - 9:6, 10:16, 17:4, 19:13, 38:23, 52:18, 53:9, 64:12, 64:14, 67:10, 77:8, 80:8, 100:2, 112:8, 112:20, 113:21 Usefulness - 108:2 Uses - 11:12, 11:15, 96:22, 97:1 **Using -** 6:5, 7:18, 9:11, 11:1, 11:8, 11:19, 13:17, 36:9, 40:20, 41:5, 41:25,

44:2, 46:4, 51:23,

57:2, 66:6, 73:1,

76:9, 82:9, 83:11,

87:4, 90:23, 98:21

Utilities - 7:23,

7:25, 8:4, 75:9, 75:11, 78:5, 78:18, 88:14, 88:17, 89:12, 91:7, 91:9, 92:21, 93:25, 95:2, 95:23, 95:25, 98:13, 110:21, 120:3. 125:2. 125:10 **Utility -** 59:24, 59:25, 86:11, 86:16, 87:4, 91:1, 93:5, 93:9, 96:6, 96:9, 96:10, 97:4, 97:5, 97:18, 97:25, 98:5, 98:6, 98:20, 120:15, 120:19, 120:24, 121:3, 123:23

٧ Vague - 50:7 **Vale -** 40:16 Valid - 38:3, 76:18, 82:17, 116:5 Validate - 43:13, 82:16 Validations - 73:16 , 80:21 Value - 11:16, 46:19, 46:24, 47:3, 108:10 Values - 9:1. 119:23 Vancouver - 18:10, 18:20 Variety - 7:13 Vendor - 69:4 Versa - 31:18, 91:25 **Versus -** 108:15, 121:3, 130:22 Vice - 14:19, 31:18, 50:18, 50:19, 50:20, 55:18, 91:25, 125:16 View - 11:11, 11:21, 20:6, 84:12, 84:18, 108:22 Voisey - 40:23 Volatility - 27:10 **Voluntary -** 65:23, 66:12 **VP -** 5:17, 10:4, 16:10, 16:11, 16:12, 23:7 **VP's -** 91:22

61:18, 63:5, 84:1,

W **Wait -** 79:22 **Wants -** 57:10 Wasn't - 52:2 Watson - 63:7, 96:23, 96:25 Ways - 13:11, 83:17, 88:4, 125:7 Week - 1:4, 1:6 Weighting - 98:20 **Welcome -** 1:3, 62:1, 99:17, 131:8 We'll - 99:13, 131:10, 131:22 **We're -** 17:16, 46:25, 53:5, 53:6, 72:10 Western - 57:18, 57:25 We've - 75:23, 82:9, 110:13, 117:9 What's - 13:24, 108:14, 127:18 **Whereas -** 57:4 Whole - 42:6 Wiclif - 1:22, 2:2, 2:5, 2:10, 17:18, 62:4, 111:24, 124:19 **Wide -** 106:8 Will - 5:18, 11:5, 23:21, 26:17, 26:25, 28:17, 28:24, 29:10, 29:12, 30:15, 32:20, 34:7, 42:23, 45:11, 47:21, 48:15, 50:8, 54:3, 56:1, 56:17, 59:3, 67:13, 71:5, 71:10, 73:5, 73:9, 73:10, 73:14, 73:15, 76:6, 76:8, 76:18, 77:4, 86:3, 86:13, 91:15, 92:4, 92:8, 95:9, 101:23, 112:2, 113:10, 114:2, 114:10 Willing - 66:13, 128:10 Willis - 63:7, 67:17, 68:8, 96:22, 96:25, 98:12 Witness - 1:22, 96:19, 131:11

Won't - 86:12,

Word - 45:7

127:8

Work - 4:13, 27:22, 30:16, 30:23, 31:1, 31:2, 31:8, 33:1, 62:20, 62:24, 64:6, 81:13, 82:10, 103:21, 109:19, 115:21 Worked - 70:3, 87:3 **Works -** 69:21, 91:23 World - 3:22, 52:19 Worth - 70:1 Worthwhile - 85:12 Wouldn't - 31:10, 60:7, 91:4, 91:23, 95:1, 125:21, 128:3, 130:5 Writing - 4:19, 116:24 Written - 55:12

### Υ

Year - 4:25, 8:23, 8:24, 12:23, 12:24, 13:1, 13:3, 13:4, 25:23, 47:21, 48:10, 52:1, 65:16, 66:22, 67:12, 81:8, 82:24, 113:16, 114:3, 114:11, 127:19 **Years -** 2:22, 10:13, 19:13, 23:11, 48:11, 51:23, 51:25, 55:8, 55:14, 62:21, 84:22, 127:20, 129:7, 129:9 You'd - 3:12, 37:1, 77:2, 82:21 **Young -** 81:16 You're - 17:24, 18:5, 24:25, 27:14, 27:23, 29:18, 30:12, 30:18, 36:9, 36:10, 37:14, 41:23, 42:1, 43:3, 43:7, 44:13, 45:5, 45:6, 45:8, 47:25, 54:22, 56:23, 57:1, 61:1, 61:13, 62:1, 63:20, 77:10, 79:2, 98:21, 128:7, 131:8 Yours - 22:15, 106:4, 106:9, 108:2

77:25, 80:2, 86:9

You've - 23:1, 38:23, 62:17,

DISCOVERIES UNLIMITED INC. (709)437-5028