APPENDIX 4
EX ANTE RISK PREMIUM APPROACH

My ex ante risk premium method is based on studies of the DCF expected return on proxy companies compared to the interest rate on Moody's A-rated utility bonds. Specifically, for each month in my study period, I calculate the risk premium using the equation,

$$RP_{PROXY} = DCF_{PROXY} - I_A$$

where:

RP_{PROXY} = the required risk premium on an equity investment in the proxy group of companies,

DCF_{PROXY} = average DCF estimated cost of equity on a portfolio of proxy companies; and

I_A = the yield to maturity on an investment in A-rated utility bonds.

Electric Company Ex Ante Risk Premium Analysis. For my ex ante risk premium electric proxy group DCF analysis, I begin with the Moody's group of twenty-four electric utilities shown in Table 1. I use the Moody's group of electric utilities because they are a widely followed group of electric utilities, and use of this constant group greatly simplified the data collection task required to estimate the ex ante risk premium over the months of my study. Simplifying the data collection task is desirable because the ex ante risk premium approach requires that the DCF model be estimated for every company in every month of the study period. The Ex Ante Risk Premium exhibit in my direct testimony displays the average DCF estimated cost of equity on an investment in the portfolio of electric utilities and the yield to maturity on A-rated utility bonds in each month of the study.

Previous studies have shown that the ex ante risk premium tends to vary inversely with the level of interest rates, that is, the risk premium tends to increase when interest rates decline, and decrease when interest rates go up. To test whether my studies also indicate that the ex ante risk premium varies inversely with the level of interest rates, I performed a regression analysis of the relationship between the ex ante risk premium and the yield to maturity on A-rated utility bonds, using the equation,

$$RP_{PROXY} = a + (b \times I_A) + e$$

where:

RP_{PROXY} = risk premium on proxy company group;

I_A = yield to maturity on A-rated utility bonds;

e = a random residual; and

a, b = coefficients estimated by the regression procedure.

Regression analysis assumes that the statistical residuals from the regression equation are random. My examination of the residuals revealed that there is a significant probability that the residuals are serially correlated (non-zero serial correlation indicates that the residual in one time period tends to be correlated with the residual in the previous time period). Therefore, I made adjustments to my data to correct for the possibility of serial correlation in the residuals.

The common procedure for dealing with serial correlation in the residuals is to estimate the regression coefficients in two steps. First, a multiple regression analysis is used to estimate the serial correlation coefficient, *r*. Second, the estimated serial correlation coefficient is used to transform the original variables into new variables whose serial correlation is approximately zero. The regression coefficients are then re-estimated using the transformed variables as inputs in the regression equation. Based on my knowledge of the statistical relationship between the yield to maturity on A-rated utility bonds and the required risk premium, my estimate of the ex ante risk premium on an investment in my proxy electric company group as compared to an investment in A-rated utility bonds is given by the equation:

$$RP_{PROXY} = \underset{(11.81)}{8.12} - \underset{(-5.15)}{.543 \times I_A}.$$ [7]

Using the forecast 6.43 percent yield to maturity on A-rated utility bonds, the regression equation produces an ex ante risk premium based on the electric proxy group equal to 4.63 percent (8.12 – .543 x 6.43 = 4.63).

To estimate the cost of equity using the ex ante risk premium method, one may add the estimated risk premium over the yield on A-rated utility bonds to the yield to maturity on A-rated utility bonds. The forecast yield on A-rated utility bonds is 6.43 percent. As noted above, my analyses produce an estimated risk premium over the

7 The t-statistics are shown in parentheses.

yield on A-rated utility bonds equal to 4.63 percent. Adding an estimated risk premium of 4.63 percent to the 6.43 percent average yield to maturity on A-rated utility bonds produces a cost of equity estimate of 11.1 percent for the electric company proxy group using the ex ante risk premium method.

TABLE 1
MOODY'S ELECTRIC UTILITIES

American Electric Power
Constellation Energy
Progress Energy
CH Energy Group
Cinergy Corp.
Consolidated Edison Inc.
DPL Inc.
DTE Energy Co.
Dominion Resources Inc.
Duke Energy Corp.
Energy East Corp.
FirstEnergy Corp.
Reliant Energy Inc.
IDACORP. Inc.
IPALCO Enterprises Inc.
NiSource Inc.
OGE Energy Corp.
Exelon Corp.
PPL Corp.
Potomac Electric Power Co.
Public Service Enterprise Group
Southern Company
Teco Energy Inc.
Xcel Energy Inc.

Source of data: *Mergent Public Utility Manual*, August 2002. Of these twenty-four companies, I do not include companies in my ex ante risk premium DCF analysis in months in which there are insufficient data to perform a DCF analysis. In addition, since the beginning period of my study, companies have been eliminated due to mergers and acquisitions.