Exhibit No.:

Issue:

Witness: Type of Exhibit: Sponsoring Party:

Case No.:

Date Testimony Prepared:

Noranda Rate

Steven Schwartz Direct Testimony

Noranda Aluminum ER-2014-0258

December 19, 2014

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Filed
March 24, 2015
Data Center
Missouri Public
Service Commission

In the Matter of Union Electric Company d/b/a Ameren Missouri's Tariff to Increase its Revenues for Electric Service

Case No. ER-2014-0258

Direct Testimony of Steven Schwartz

On behalf of

Noranda Aluminum, Inc.

December 19, 2014

Date 3-15 Reporter *F

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of Union Ele Company d/b/a Ameren's Missouri's Tariff to Increas Its Revenues for Electric Service		Case No. ER-2014-0258
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STATE OF NEW YORK)	SS
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)	JJ

Affidavit of Steven Schwartz

Steven Schwartz, being first duly sworn, on his oath states:

- 1. My name is Steven Schwartz. I am a Managing Director with Alvarez & Marsal, with my office located at 600 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022.
- 2. Attached hereto, and made a part hereof for all purposes, is my direct testimony, which was prepared in written form for introduction into evidence in Missouri Public Service Commission Case No. ER-2014-0258.

I hereby swear and affirm that the testimony is true and correct.

Steven Schwartz

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 2014.

Votary Public

MARLO NAVARRO
Notary Public of New York
New York County
Reg. # 01NA5073516
Expires February 24, 2015

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of Union Electric Company d/b/a Ameren)	Case No. ER-2014-0258
Missouri's Tariff to Increase its	Ś	Ouse 140. ER 2014-0200
Revenues for Electric Service	ĺ	
)	

Direct Testimony of Steven Schwartz, Ph.D.

1	Q:	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
2	A:	Steven Schwartz, 600 Madison Avenue, New York, NY.
3		
4	Q:	WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION?
5	A:	I am an economist. I am currently employed as an economist and
6		Managing Director with Alvarez & Marsal Global Forensics and Disputes
7		(also known as A&M), based in New York, New York.
8		
9	Q:	CAN YOU BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATION?
9 10	Q: A:	CAN YOU BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATION? I received my B.A. in Economics from Wesleyan University in Middletown,
10		I received my B.A. in Economics from Wesleyan University in Middletown,
10 11		I received my B.A. in Economics from Wesleyan University in Middletown, CT. I graduated <i>cum laude</i> and with Departmental Honors in Economics. I
10 11 12		I received my B.A. in Economics from Wesleyan University in Middletown, CT. I graduated <i>cum laude</i> and with Departmental Honors in Economics. I earned my M.A. in Economics from the University of Maryland in 1978 and
10 11 12 13		I received my B.A. in Economics from Wesleyan University in Middletown, CT. I graduated <i>cum laude</i> and with Departmental Honors in Economics. I earned my M.A. in Economics from the University of Maryland in 1978 and
10 11 12 13 14		I received my B.A. in Economics from Wesleyan University in Middletown, CT. I graduated <i>cum laude</i> and with Departmental Honors in Economics. I earned my M.A. in Economics from the University of Maryland in 1978 and

Q: CAN YOU BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE YOUR EMPLOYMENT HISTORY?

While I was completing my PhD dissertation, I was an economist at the Federal Trade Commission in the Bureau of Economics. After I completed my dissertation and received my degree, I was a member of the economics faculty at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio from 1980-1984. From 1984 until 2011, when I joined Alvarez & Marsal, I was an economist and consultant with NERA Economic Consulting, based in White Plains, NY. I joined A&M in December, 2011. My resume sets forth my complete educational and employment history and is attached to this testimony as **Exhibit 1**.

Q:

A:

A:

BRIEFLY, WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONSIBLITIES AT A&M?

I am responsible for managing engagements that require economic analysis and expertise. I manage all aspects of the economic analysis, prepare reports, as requested, and offer testimony explaining the results of my analysis. I am also the head of A&M's economics practice, so my job also include a variety of managerial and business development responsibilities.

Q:

A:

IS ALL OF YOUR WORK IN CONNECTION WITH LITIGATION?

At present, all of my work is being done in connection with matters currently in litigation or where litigation is contemplated, or in controverted proceedings like this.

1	Q:	HAVE YOU	SERVED	AS A	N ECONOMIC	EXPERT	PRIOR	то	YOUR
---	----	----------	--------	------	------------	--------	-------	----	------

RETENTION IN THIS MATTER?

Yes. I have testified as an economic expert in many matters in US District
Courts, various state courts, arbitrated matters, and Federal administrative
agencies. A complete list of testimony is set forth in **Exhibit 1**.

Q:

A:

HAS YOUR PREVIOUS WORK AS AN ECONOMIST AND ECONOMIC EXPERT ENCOMPASSED ISSUES SUCH AS THOSE RAISED IN THIS

PROCEEDING?

My work has been focused on analyzing complex economic issues that arise in the context of commercial disputes and government investigations. I have undertaken analyses of the ways in which various market factors affect businesses' financial performance, health and viability. For example, I have considered the effect of a change the price of an input in a manufacturing process, on firms, their competitive position, their viability and solvency. These analyses also extend to considering the impact of macroeconomic factors on market outcomes and individual firm behavior and results, viability and solvency. I have analyzed the effect of such factors and events on financing terms and conditions, for example, as well as whether contractual or debt covenants were met. I have, as well, analyzed connections between changes in economic conditions and changes in financing terms and conditions, including disputes about contractual or debt covenants.

Q: WHO RETAINED ALVAREZ AND MARSAL IN THIS MATTER?

2 A: Noranda Aluminum, Inc. (Noranda) retained A&M. For convenience, in 3 the testimony that follows, I will refer to Noranda Aluminum, Inc. as

4 "Noranda".

A:

Q: WHAT WERE YOU ASKED TO DO?

I was asked to make an independent assessment of the impact of electricity costs on Noranda's operating (financial) performance at its plant in New Madrid, MO. Specifically, I was asked to assess whether the rates proposed by Ameren¹ in this proceeding or the alternative rates proposed by Noranda would have an impact on Noranda's financial performance, financial outlook and viability as a going concern and/or its ability to refinance lines of credit that are critical to its financial and operational viability. Finally, I was asked to compare anticipated results under an alternative schedule of electricity rates proposed by Noranda.

Q: IS THIS THE SORT OF ASSIGNMENT YOU HAVE UNDERTAKEN

BEFORE?

A: Yes, it is often the case that I am asked to assess how (changes in) the cost of a crucial input or the terms on which such an input is supplied affects a manufacturing business' performance or its competitive and/or financial viability. I have also studied and analyzed debt and equity

The term "Ameren's proposed rates" and/or "Ameren's rate proposal" is used to describe the rates Ameren currently charges to Noranda, along with the increases to those rates that Noranda has projected based on Ameren's rate filing.

1		markets, access to debt and equity capital, and the general terms and
2		conditions on which debt financing is available.
3		
4	Q:	HAVE YOU FORMED ANY OPINIONS AS A RESULT OF YOUR
5		ANALYSIS IN THIS CASE?
6	A:	Yes.
7		
8	Q:	CAN YOU SUMMARIZE THEM?
9	A:	Yes. First, Noranda's financial performance is essentially determined by
10		the world market price of aluminum and cost of electricity at the New
11		Madrid plant. Second, changing market conditions since 2012 have made
12		Noranda's financial situation precarious. Noranda's inability to generate
13		operating cash flow under the prevailing structure of aluminum market
14		prices and regulated electric prices has depleted the company of cash and
15		limited its ability to make capital expenditures.
16		**
17		
18		
19		**. Finally, if the electricity
20		rate structure proposed by Ameren goes into effect, Noranda's ability to
21		generate cash flow from operations will remain impaired, its ability to
22		invest will be highly constrained, and its cash balances will continue to be
23		depleted. Noranda can replace cash shortfalls for a time with its line of

credit. However a consistent history of cash shortfalls and limited hopes
for cost abatements will eventually threaten Noranda's ability to access
the credit markets and the long-term viability of Noranda's business.

A:

Q: WHAT INFORMATION DID YOU RELY ON IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR ANALYSIS?

I relied on a variety of financial and operating information from Noranda, information provided by Noranda personnel, and publicly available information that my staff and I identified and analyzed in the course of our work. I also utilized the financial model that Noranda prepared to analyze the impact of the Ameren proposal on its financial situation and on different aluminum price scenarios that Noranda prepared.²

A:

Q: HAVE YOU FORMED ANY OPINIONS ABOUT THE TECHNOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRICITY FOR AN ALUMINUM SMELTER SUCH AS THE ONE NORANDA OPERATES IN NEW MADRID?

Yes. My understanding of the technology used in a smelter is that a reliable and constant supply of electricity is essential. I understand that smelters are in constant operation and require a steady and reliable source of electricity. The loss of electric power is devastating to a smelter, since (a) there is no way the smelter can operate without it and (b) the loss of electricity can cause (substantial) damage to the property, plant

Members of my staff and I have analyzed the model, its inputs and structure. In my opinion, Noranda's approach to building this model is economically reasonable based on our review of the inputs to the model and the calculations embedded therein.

	and equi	pmen	nt. Ti	ne p	process	used	to p	oroduc	ce alumin	um is	energ	Зλ
Α.	intensive	and	there	is	no vial	ole eco	nomi	ic or	technical	alterna	ative	to
	electricity											

Q:

A:

HAVE YOU FORMED ANY OPINIONS ABOUT THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF ELECTRICITY COSTS FOR ALUMINUM FIRMS GENERALLY AND NORANDA SPECIFICALLY?

For an integrated producer of aluminum like Noranda, the business economics start with the smelting process. And for the smelter, electric costs represent approximately 1/3 of the costs of operating a smelter. If electric costs rise significantly in absolute terms and relative to electric costs for competing producers, the underlying economics of a smelter are likely to be eliminated and the viability of a smelter is likely to be in question.

Q:

Α:

WHY IS THAT THE CASE?

Based on my review of Noranda's financials and those of other aluminum companies, they operate on generally thin margins, especially at the smelting level. The aluminum they sell is a commodity; there is little meaningful product differentiation at this stage of the production process. As such, these companies are price-takers in the classic sense. There is little they can do to affect the price of the product they produce and prices tend to be driven down to costs. Hence, margins are thin. An increase in

a crucial input like electricity that affects one competitor and not others
puts that competitor in a disadvantageous position. The affected firm's
costs rise, but there is no general cost pressure that raises market prices.
Hence, they are in a difficult position as rising costs erode margins that
are already thin.

A:

Q: HAVE YOU ANALYZED WHAT PORTION OF NORANDA'S COSTS IS ACCOUNTED FOR BY ELECTRICITY?

Yes. Based on my review of the financial records from Noranda and other documents that I reviewed, electricity represents, on average, 31.8% of the costs of producing aluminum. That percentage has varied from a low of 30.91% in 2012 to a high of 32.69% in 2013. **Exhibit 2** shows that for Noranda, electricity is the single largest cost item per pound of aluminum produced. The data also suggest that electricity is used in a roughly fixed proportion in producing aluminum. While the relationship has some variability, the data indicate that it takes approximately 7 kwh to produce one pound of aluminum.³ This amount has varied slightly over time.

A:

Q: WHAT ECONOMIC INFERENCES DO YOU DRAW FROM THIS?

The fact that electricity is used in roughly fixed proportions in producing aluminum and represents a large percentage of the costs of producing aluminum indicates that electricity will necessarily be a critical element in

See Noranda Financial Model and "12_December Management Report_0214 2013.xlsx" tab 5-Primry Inputs; "December Management Report 02.23.11.xlsx" tab 5-Primary Inputs" and "2014 Management Report 11 14 2014.xlsx" tab 5-Primary Inputs.

1 the production process—a smelter will have little flexibility to adjust the 2 amount of electricity used in the production process. The fact that there is 3 a roughly fixed amount of electricity needed for production indicates that 4 the cost of electricity will necessarily be a key driver of Noranda's 5 profitability. 6 7 8 9 AS AN ECONOMIST, HOW GENERALLY DO YOU GO ABOUT 10 Q: ASSESSING NORANDA'S FINANCIAL SITUATION? 11 12 A: From an economic perspective, the process involves gaining an understanding of the way in which the business operates, the markets in 13 which it sells, and the business drivers on the demand side. Then we do 14 15 the same thing on the cost side. Also, it is important to understand the 16 unique features of a specific business. For Noranda, that means understanding its investment requirements, the drivers of its operating 17 cash flows and liquidity needs, its financing needs and resources, and so 18 forth. 19 20 21 22

1	Q:	WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT NORANDA'S CURRENT FINANCIAL
2		SITUATION?
3	A:	**
4		
5		
6		**
7		
8	Q:	WHY IS THAT SIGNIFICANT?
9	A:	**
10		
11		
12		
13		**. An absence of free cash flow will limit Noranda's ability to raise
14		debt or equity financing.
15		
16	Q:	WHY IS IT RELEVANT IF NORANDA CAN RAISE EITHER DEBT OR
17		EQUITY FINANCING?
18	A:	**
19		
20		
21		
22		**. Noranda
23		has a revolving line of credit that must be refinanced in early 2017. It must
		•

1		be able to complete the refinancing in order to operate, since access to
2		that revolving line of credit is a critically important source of working
3		capital. There are subsequent refinancing's that will occur through 2019,
4		and the issue is similar. **
5		**.
6		
7	Q:	IN YOUR OPINION, WILL NORANDA HAVE DIFFICULTY IN
8		SECURING THE DEBT FINANCING THAT IT NEEDS STARTING IN
9		2017?
10	A:	**
11		
12		**; its credit rating has been downgraded, and in
13		its downgrade report, Standard & Poor's pointed to its liquidity issues and
14		declining operating performance as important factors behind its rating
15		decrease.4
16		
17	Q:	WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO NORANDA'S CASH?
18	A:	Noranda's free cash flow was negative in 2013 **
19.		
20		
21		
22		

⁴ Research Update: Noranda Aluminum Holding Corp. Rating Lowered To 'B-' From 'B'; Outlook Is Stable; pp. 2-3 Rationale; Oct 13, 2014.

1		
2		**. Specifically, cash from operations has
3		fallen from over \$270 million in 2010 to just above \$64 million in 2013.
4		Meanwhile, the only factor preventing Noranda's cash balances from
5		falling even more was its borrowings in 2012 and 2013. ⁵
6		
7	Q:	WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO ITS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES?
8	A:	**
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		**
19		
20	Q:	WHY IS A CREDIT RATING DOWNGRADE MEANINGFUL FOR A
21		BUSINESS LIKE NORANDA?
22	A:	Noranda's credit rating downgrade is meaningful for several reasons.
23		First, it means, at best, that any credit it obtains will be more expensive.
	5	See Exhibits 3A-B.

The credit rating agencies complete detailed reviews of a business,
including all aspects of its financial history and, more relevant in this case,
its future prospects. Since those future prospects are critical to a
business's ability to service its debt in the future, credit rating agencies
pay particular attention to the future. Lenders also inquire into a
borrower's future prospects, so, at the very best, the ratings downgrade
sends strong negative signals to the lending market and will result in
higher borrowing costs for Noranda. At the very best, the ratings
downgrade will make it more difficult for Noranda to refinance its debt.

Q: WHAT, GENERALLY, ARE THE FACTORS THAT CREDIT RATING

AGENCIES CONSIDER IN EVALUATING A BUSINESS'

CREDITWORTHINESS?

14 A: I think the best reference for that question is to look at the ratings report.

15 Standard & Poor's looked at profits and losses, cash flow and future

16 conditions in aluminum markets and on the cost side. They paid

17 particular focus on electricity costs. Clearly, the expectation of high

18 electricity costs created a concern for Noranda's future financial stability

and viability.7

Research Update: Noranda Aluminum Holding Corp. Rating Lowered To 'B-' From 'B'; Outlook Is Stable; pp. 2 Overview; Oct 13, 2014

Research Update: Noranda Aluminum Holding Corp. Rating Lowered *To 'B-' From 'B'; Outlook Is Stable;* pp. 2-3 Rationale; Oct 13, 2014.

1	Q:	TO PUT THIS IN CONTEXT, OTHER THAN BAD PRESS, ARE THERE
2		REAL ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES FROM A CREDIT DOWNGRADE
3		BY ONE OF THE RATINGS AGENCIES?
4	A:	Yes. As I mentioned earlier, it means, at best, that any newly issued debt
5		will be more expensive. More likely, perhaps, is the fact that debt will also
6		be encumbered with restrictive covenants that will affect Noranda's
7		operations. At worst, Noranda will be unable to refinance its debt.8 A
8		lower credit rating signals to lenders that there are doubts about the
9		borrower's credit worthiness. Lenders will look skeptically at optimistic
10		business scenarios, and they will look at the sensitivity of performance
11		forecasts to changing assumptions. If they deem a borrower worthy of a
12		loan, they will charge more to make that loan. Or, they can view the
13		borrower as not credit worthy and simply decline to lend. What makes this
14		particularly problematic here is that Noranda was already starting from a
15		junk credit rating. **
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		**.
22		

Note that for a business with thin operating margins, a relatively high degree of leverage is needed for the company to be viable as a stand-alone public company.

1 Q: WHY ARE MARGINS AN IMPORTANT METRIC TO RATINGS

AGENCIES, LENDERS AND ECONOMISTS LIKE YOU?

Margins represent a way to measure profitability. Specifically, they measure profitability relative to revenue. Profits for some company might be \$100 million, but that number looks very different if it is relative to a billion dollars of revenue versus five billion dollars of revenue. Margins provide a way to control for the size of businesses and allow for ready comparisons over time.

Q:

A:

A:

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO NORANDA'S MARGINS OVER TIME?

I have prepared an **Exhibit 4** that shows Noranda's gross margins, EBITDA and net income margins. Regardless of how profitability is measured, Noranda's margins have declined. From 2010-2013, Noranda's gross margin—expressed in percentage terms—declined steadily from a high of 14.1% to 5.3%. Note that even though the dollar gross profit increased from 2010 to 2011, the percentage margin actually declined. Similar patterns exist for EBITDA and net income margins: after rising from 2010 to 2011, they have fallen precipitously through 2013. In fact, Noranda's net margin in 2013 was negative.

1	Q:	HAVE YOU DONE AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE RATES
2		NORANDA WOULD PAY FOR ELECTRICITY UNDER THE RATE
3		PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY AMEREN ON NORANDA?9

4 A: Yes.

A:

6 Q: WHAT DID YOUR ANALYSIS ENTAIL?

My analysis begins with the financial model that Noranda developed. Noranda prepared a full-scale financial model of its operations at New Madrid. This financial model accounts for the crucial production and technological drivers and analyzes Noranda's financial performance over time. The model is structured such that I can assess the impact of different assumptions about the path of aluminum prices over time, as well as electricity prices, and determine how Noranda performs. As I noted earlier in my testimony, I reviewed the Noranda model carefully and I have concluded that the model is economically reasonable and fairly presents the potential scenarios that Noranda believes are most likely to occur. I used the Noranda financial model to assess the impact of alternative electric rates on Noranda's financial viability, measured in terms of its liquidity, cash balances, and cash flow. I took the Noranda assumptions about aluminum prices and used the Noranda model to further model results under the electric price series that I understand would be in place

As I understand it, under the Ameren proposal, Noranda will pay the current base rate PLUS an increase every 18 months of 6.4% of the rate then in effect. (This assumes a rate case every 18 months with an average rate increase of 6.4%). Noranda would also pay a fuel adjustment charge (FAC) throughout the period of the proposed rate schedule.

1		under the Ameren proposal. I compared those results to the financial
2		results we would predict under the \$32.50+ rate proposed by Noranda
3	,	Finally, since Noranda's financial performance is also sensitive to different
4		aluminum price paths, I performed the same analysis under two different
5		sets of aluminum pricing assumptions presented by Noranda to test the
6		sensitivity of my results.
7		
8	Q:	WHY, IN PERFORMING YOUR ANALYSIS, DID YOU DO SO BY
9		ANALYZING EVENTS OVER TIME?
10	A:	The issue for Noranda is not just what happens immediately. It is also
11		looking at what its financial health will be, going forward, under reasonable
12		assumptions about aluminum prices and alternative electricity prices.
13		Creditors will lend Noranda money if its prospects seem likely to improve
14		Absent prospects for improvement, however, Noranda is an unattractive
15		borrower.
16		
17	Q:	ARE THERE PARTICULAR RELEVANT TIME PERIODS TO
18		CONSIDER?
19	A:	Yes, the period from the present time until 2016. Because of the schedule
20		for refinancing, Noranda will need to begin the process about a year from
21		now, perhaps even a little sooner. Therefore, Noranda's operating
22		performance in 2015 and expectations about 2016 will, at a minimum,

color the way that potential lenders evaluate Noranda.

1	Q:	DID YOU DETERMINE WHAT THE PROPOSED RATES WOULD BE?
2	A:	No. Noranda provided them to me. The rates that I have assumed would
3		be in effect under the Ameren proposal are set forth in Exhibit 5.
4		
5	Q:	WHO FORMED ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE PATH THAT ALUMINUM
6		PRICES WOULD FOLLOW OVER TIME?
7	A:	Noranda.
8		
9	Q:	IN YOUR ANALYSIS, DID YOU CONSIDER OTHER POSSIBLE
10		ALUMINUM PRICE PATHS?
11	A:	Yes. While I understand that Noranda determined that the price path
12		characterized by the '99 volatility curve represents the base case for
13		forecasting purposes, Noranda also presented other aluminum price
14		scenarios. It was important to test the sensitivity of my conclusions to
15		varying assumptions about aluminum price movements over time. I
16		concluded that they were not materially affected, and this gives me a high
17		degree of confidence that my conclusions are robust.
18		
19	Q:	HAVE YOU PREPARED AN EXHIBIT THAT COMPARES THE
20		DIFFERENT ELECTRIC AND ALUMINUM PRICE SCENARIOS YOU
21		CONSIDERED?

1	A:	Yes. Exhibits 6A-B show each of the scenarios I considered. Exhibit 6A
2		reflects that the expected rates under the Ameren proposal are higher
3		than under the Noranda proposal.
4		
5	Q:	WHAT CONCLUSIONS DO YOU REACH BASED ON THE
6		ALTERNATIVE ALUMINUM AND ELECTRICITY PRICE SCENARIOS?
7	A:	**
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		**.
17		
18	Q:	**
19		**?
20	A:	**
21		
22		**
23		

1	Q:	BUT, WON'T NORANDA'S NEED TO BORROW BE REDUCED
2		BECAUSE IT IS PAYING ON ITS EXISTING LINE OF CREDIT
3		BALANCES NOW?
4	A:	No. As I understand it, Noranda is paying interest only. It is not
5		amortizing the loan; no principal is being paid.
6		
7	Q:	WHY DOES THIS MATTER?
8	A:	It matters because if Noranda is unable to refinance, it will be unable to
9		pay back the money that it owes under its existing loans. If Noranda ends
10		up in a situation where it defaults on its loans, it will be in a restructuring
11		situation.
12		
13	Q:	HAVE YOU CONSIDERED WHETHER NORANDA WILL HAVE
14		ACCESS TO FUNDING FROM EQUITY MARKETS? PUT
15		DIFFERENTLY, CAN IT RAISE FUNDS BY ISSUING ADDITIONAL
16		EQUITY?
17	A:	**
18		**. Exhibit 8 shows how Noranda's stock price has moved
19		since 2010. While it rose in 2011, it has generally declined since 2011.
20		Its market capitalization—reflected in Exhibit 9A-B—has fallen by over
21		700 million dollars, from June 2011 to June 2014. Its market capitalization
22		has fallen by more than half—about 270 million dollars to 211 million—
2		since it negotiated its current line of credit **

1		**. The patterns are similar for
2		Enterprise Value (the sum of debt plus market capitalization): increases in
3		Noranda's debt load have been more than offset by declines in equity
4		value.
5		
6	Q:	BUT, ALUMINUM IS A COMMODITY BUSINESS. HAVE YOU
7		CONSIDERED WHETHER THAT RESULT YOU OBSERVE IS REALLY
8		JUST DRIVEN BY CONDITIONS IN THE ALUMINUM INDUSTRY
9		GENERALLY AS OPPOSED TO NORANDA-SPECIFIC ISSUES?
0	A:	I have considered it. I looked at the stock price and market capitalization
1		of the three other public aluminum companies in the United States.
2		Exhibit 8 also shows stock prices for each of Alcoa, Kaiser and Century.
3		While each of them had stock price declines from 2011-2012, along with
4		Noranda, each of them has recovered to levels near or above 2011 stock
5		price levels. Similarly, their market capitalization has recovered to be
6		either approximately equal to or above 2011 levels. So, while there was
7		clearly an issue in the aluminum industry in 2012, the rest of the publicly
8		traded participants in the market have recovered. **
9		**
20		
21		

1	Q:	WHY ARE STOCK PRICES AN IMPORTANT INDICATOR OF A
2		COMPANY'S HEALTH?
3	A:	A company's stock price is a reflection of the stock market's expectations
4		of its future profitability. Steadily declining stock prices are a reflection of
5		the market's negative views of that business, in particular, they reflect
6		diminished expectations about whether there will be free cash flow
7		available after debt service.
8		
9	Q:	UNDER THE SCENARIO THAT YOU HAVE PRESENTED IN EXHIBIT
10		7A, WHAT WOULD BE THE LIKELY RESULT OF AN EFFORT BY
11		NORANDA TO RAISE MONEY IN THE STOCK MARKET?
12	A:	**
13		
14		**
15		
16	Q:	NOW, WHAT HAPPENS UNDER THE RATE SCENARIO PROPOSED
17		BY NORANDA, WHICH STARTS WITH A \$32.50 RATE AND
18		INCREASES AT 1% PER YEAR, AS DEPICTED IN EXHIBIT 7B?
19	A:	**
20		
21		
22		
23		

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		**
8		
9	Q:	IS THERE A GUARANTEE THAT NORANDA SURVIVES EVEN UNDER
10		ITS ALTERNATIVE?
11	A:	No. But its prospects are much better under this electric price scenario
12		than under the Ameren alternative. Under the Ameren proposal, survival
13		seems unlikely.
14		
15	Q:	WHAT ABOUT THE ALTERNATE SCENARIOS THAT YOU
16		CONSIDERED?
17	A:	**
18		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
19		
20		**
21		
22		

1	Q:	AS AN ECONOMIST, WHAT IMPLICATIONS DO YOU DRAW FROM
2		YOUR ANALYSIS?
3	A:	Forecasting is an inherently uncertain exercise. So, it is difficult, as an
4		economic matter, to make statements of absolute certainty in a forecasting
5		situation. That said, under the models I have analyzed, I see little
6		prospect for Noranda to survive as an economically viable going concern
7		under the Ameren rate proposal for any aluminum price scenario. The
8		rate proposal from Noranda provides a path to viability. Under that
9		proposal, there is a meaningful chance that Noranda can successfully
10		refinance its debt and be a viable business going forward. Note that under
11		Noranda's proposed rates, Noranda still faces struggles. Noranda still
12		bears significant business risk. If aluminum prices, for example, are below
13		what is forecast, Noranda's financial viability will be threatened. But, given
14		the best assumptions about what the world will look like going forward, the
15		Noranda price proposal allows Noranda to survive. **
16		
17		**
18		
19	Q:	DOES THIS END YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?
20	A:	Yes it does.
21		

Steven Schwartz, PhD

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Professional History

NERA Economic Consulting. (1984 – 2011) Miami University (1980 – 1984)) Federal Trade Commission (1979 - 1980) Coalition of Northeastern Governors (01/1979) Consulting Economist (06/1979)

Education

University of Maryland, PhD in Economics MA in Economics Wesleyan University, BA with Honors in Economics

Professional Activities

Associate Member, American Bar Association

Fellowships and Awards

Outstanding Young Men of America (1978) Lilly Post-Doctoral Fellowship (1981 – 1982)

Dr. Schwartz specializes in antitrust, intellectual property, valuation, and damage estimation matters. He has performed numerous antitrust analyses in connection with private antitrust litigation and merger investigations. He has particular expertise in analyzing the economics of vertical relationships. Dr. Schwartz has analyzed the competitive implications of a variety of restrictions on distributor behavior (e.g., product or territorial exclusivity) and incentive programs designed by suppliers to encourage certain types of behavior by distributors (e.g., co-op advertising programs). Dr. Schwartz has also undertaken many analyses arising out of allegations of illegal price discrimination, on both liability and damages questions. In addition, he has been involved in a variety of cases at the intersection of antitrust and intellectual property issues. Dr. Schwartz has measured damages in antitrust and commercial disputes and he has testified as an expert witness on both antitrust liability and antitrust damage issues in a number of Federal Courts, the International Trade Commission and arbitration proceedings.

Dr. Schwartz has extensive experience analyzing competition in both consumer goods industries (e.g., soft drinks, pet foods and other grocery products) and manufacturing industries (e.g., including steel fabrication, polyester fiber, and semi-conductor manufacturing components).

Dr. Schwartz also has extensive experience in Lanham Act matters. He has estimated damages in both trademark infringement and false advertising matters. Dr. Schwartz is also an expert in intellectual property matters. He has undertaken numerous investigations of the damages associated with alleged patent infringement. He has also advised clients on the value of their intellectual property portfolios and licensing strategies with respect to intellectual property. Dr. Schwartz has also appeared as an expert in the United States Tax Court in matters involving tax-related disputes about the value of intellectual property, including trademarks and other intangibles. He has also testified as an expert in Federal Court in intellectual property litigation, measuring damages in patent infringement cases.

Dr. Schwartz has published articles in economics journals concerning mergers, the persistence of monopoly profits, and arbitrator bias. He has also co-authored papers for the Practising Law Institute. He has also made presentations to a variety of competition groups on a variety of competition issues and the intersection of intellectual property and competition economics.

From 1980-1984, Dr. Schwartz served as an Assistant Professor of Economics at Miami (Ohio) University and as an antitrust economist in the Bureau of Economics at the Federal Trade Commission.

Testimony and Affidavits

- Trial Testimony in Aloe Vera of America et al. v. United States of America United States District Court for the District of Arizona, CIV-99-1794-JAT, July-August 2014.
- Trial Testimony in M.B. Signal, Inc. v. AT&T/Cingular Wireless, American Arbitration Association Case No. 54 494 Y 00237 09, June 2014.
- Deposition Testimony in M.B. Signal, Inc. v. AT&T/Cingular Wireless, American Arbitration Association Case No. 54 494 Y 00237 09 and Cellular Cellutions, Inc. et al. v. AT&T/Cingular Wireless, American Arbitration Association Case No. 54 494 Y 1382 08, February 2014.
- Deposition Testimony in Aloe Vera of America et al. v. United States of America United States District Court for the District of Arizona, CIV-99-1794-JAT, August 2013.
- Deposition Testimony in Bristol-Myers Squibb Company v. Apotex, Inc. and Apotex Corp., United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, Civil Action No. 10-CV-5810, May 2013.
- Trial Testimony in RegScan, Inc. v. The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria Division, Civil Action No. 1:11-cv-01129 (JCC-JFA), November 2012.
- Deposition Testimony in Realtime Data, LLC d/b/a IXO v. Goldman Sachs, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Civil Action Nos. 1:11-CV-6696-KBF, 1:11-CV-6701-KBF; 1:11-CV-6704-KBF, July 2012.
- Deposition Testimony in Realtime Data, LLC d/b/a IXO v. J.P. Morgan Chase, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Civil Action Nos. 1:11-CV-6696-KBF, 1:11-CV-6701-KBF; 1:11-CV-6704-KBF, July 2012.
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Stanley, et al. (III), United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Civil Action Nos. 1:11-CV-6696-KBF, 1:11-CV-6701-KBF; 1:11-CV-6704-KBF, July 2012.

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- Trial Testimony in connection with Sudesh Agrawal's Motion for Class Certification in Ford Motor Credit Company v. Sudesh Agrawal, Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, Case No. CV-04-536688, December 3, 2010.
- Trial Testimony in Food Holdings, Ltd. and Dairy Holdings, Ltd. v. Bank of America, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 05CV9934, September 2009.
- Deposition Testimony in CNET Networks, Inc. v. Etilize, Inc., United States District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. C 06 5378, Fall 2008.

- Deposition Testimony in Gary W. Ogg and Janice Ogg v. Mediacom LLC, Circuit Court of Clay County, Missouri at Liberty, Case No. CV101 2809CC, March 2008.
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- Deposition Testimony in Amgen, Inc. v. F. Hoffman-LaRoche, Ltd., Roche Diagnostics GmbH and Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., United States District Court, District of Massachusetts, Civil Action No. O5 Civ 12237 WGY, June 2007.
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- Deposition Testimony in Budget Pest Prevention, Inc., National Pest Control, Inc., and Pest Pros, Inc., individually and on behalf of persons similarly situated v. Bayer Corporation, Bayer Cropscience, L.P., and BASF Corporation, United States District Court, Western District of North Carolina, Asheville Division, Civil Action No. 1:05CV90, October 2006.
- Deposition Testimony in Atofina Chemicals, Inc. and Atofina v. Hercules Incorporated and Hercules Incorporated v. Atofina Chemicals, Inc., Atofina, S.A., Elf Atochem, S.A., and Elf Atochem North America, Inc., United States District Court, District of Delaware, Case No. 02-1613, November 2005.
- Affidavit of Steven Schwartz, In Re: Bankest Capital Corporation, Debtor, Soneet Kapila, as the Chapter 7 Trustee for the Estate of Bankest Capital Corp. v. Espirito Santo Bank, United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of Florida, Miami Division, ADV. No. 05-1113-BKC-AJC-A, October 2005.

- Trial Testimony in Advanced Executive Aircraft Ltd, v. Lucas Aerospace Ltd., in Arbitration, Case No. 50 T 181 00064 00, New York, New York, June 2005.
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- Declaration of Steven Schwartz in John B. Hayes Real Estate and Auction, Inc., d/b/a Hayes Equipment v. American Honda Motor Co., Inc., United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, Case No. 04-6922-L, November 2004.
- Deposition Testimony in Crown Equipment Corporation v. Florida Lift Systems, Inc., in Arbitration, September 2004.
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- Deposition Testimony in *Main Street Marketing of America, Inc. v. ICT Group, Inc.*, December 2000.
- Affidavit in Filetech S.A. and Filetech USA, Inc. v. France Telecom S.A. and France Telecom, Inc.; United States District Court, Southern District of New York, No. 95 Civ1848 (CSH), March 2000.
- Deposition Testimony in *The lams Company v. Kal Kan Foods, Inc.*, United States District Court, District of Ohio, Case No. C-3-97-449, November 1999.
- Deposition Testimony in *Watkins & Son Pet Supplies v. The lams Company*, United States District Court of Ohio, July 1999.
- Trial Testimony In the matter of the arbitration between Upfront Technology Co., Ltd. and Cheyenne Communications, Inc. No.: 9796/FMS/KGA, May 1999.
- Deposition Testimony in Fitz-Randolph and Up Against the Wall v. Ralph Wilson Plastics, U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey, February 1999.
- Trial Testimony in *Mr. Mattress Limited Partnership v. Sealy Mattress Co.*, United States District Court, District of Maryland, Northern Division, Case No. WMN-95-1157, January 1999.
- Deposition Testimony in JTC Petroleum Company v. Koch Materials Company, et al. United States District Court, Southern

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- Reply Affidavit in The lams Company v. Anthony Falduti d/b/a Countryside Feed and Supply, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, No. 4:95-CV-1804-CDP, February, 1997.
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- Deposition Testimony in Lerch v. Citizens First Bancorp, et al., U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey (testimony given September 1994).
- Affidavit in Support of The lams Company's Motions for Summary Judgment, The lams Company v. L.A. Pet Foods, Inc., et al., U.S. District Court, Western District of Ohio, September 1994.
- Trial and Deposition Testimony in American Professional Testing Service v. Harcourt Brace Legal and Professional Publications, Inc., U.S. District Court, Central District of California (testimony given March and May 1994).
- Trial Testimony In the Matter of Nestle Holdings, Inc., On Its Own Behalf and As the Successor In Interest to Nestle Enterprises, Inc. and Related Petitioners v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, U.S. Tax Court, Docket Nos. 21558-90; 21559-90; 21560-90; 21562-90; and 12245-91 (testimony given May 1994).
- Trial and Deposition Testimony in Koch Engineering Co., Inc. v. Glitsch, Inc., et al., U.S. District Court, Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division, Case No. CA 3:38-CV-0460-T (testimony given February and March 1993).

- Deposition Testimony in re: Zenith Laboratories Securities
 Litigation, Civil Action, U.S. District Court of New Jersey (testimony given February 1993).
- Deposition Testimony in The lams Company v. American Superior Feeds, et al., Civil Action No. C-3-90-14, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division (testimony given July 1992).
- Trial and Deposition Testimony in Trademark Research Corp. v. Maxwell Online, Inc., 90 Civ 5166(RJW), U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York (testimony given February, March and May, 1992).
- Trial and Deposition Testimony in Extrel FTMS, Inc. v. Bruker Instruments, Inc., Case 90-C-305-S, U.S. District Court, Western District of Wisconsin (testimony given August 1990 and September 1990).
- Trial and Deposition Testimony in Medcom Holding Co., v. Baxter Travenol Laboratories, Inc. and Medtrain, Inc., Civil Action No. 87C 9853, U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division (testimony given September 1988, February 1990, October 1990, February 1991 and September 1993).
- Trial Testimony in Worlco Data Systems et al. v. Maxwell Communication Corp., et al., Civil Action No. 88-6597, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania (testimony given February 1990).
- Testimony before the New York State Moreland Act Commission to Investigate the Operation and Administration of the Returnable Container Act (testimony given October 11, 1989).
- Trial and Deposition Testimony in Revelations Antoine Ltee. v. K Mart Corp., et al., Case No. 88-0624, U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria Division (testimony given July and September 1988).
- Trial Testimony in Data Systems of New Jersey, Inc., et al. v. Philips Business Systems, Inc., Case No. 78 Civ 6015 (CLB), U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York (testimony given March 1988).
- Deposition Testimony in Microbyte Corporation v. New Jersey State Golf Association, U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey (testimony given October 1985 and February 1986).

- Deposition Testimony in Monroe Systems for Business, Division of Litton Business Systems, Inc. v. SCI Systems, Inc., Case No. 84-2650-D, U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey (testimony given September 1986).
- Affidavit in Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, Henson Associates, Inc. v. Atari Games, Inc., et al., July 1985.

Reports

- Expert Report in M.B. Signal, Inc. v. AT&T/Cingular Wireless, American Arbitration Association Case No. 54 494 Y 00237 09, January 2014.
- Expert Report in Cellular Cellutions, Inc. et al. v. AT&T/Cingular Wireless, American Arbitration Association Case No. 54 494 Y 1382 08, January 2014.
- Expert Report and Rebuttal Expert Report in Aloe Vera of America, Inc. et al. v. United States of America, United States District Court for the District of Arizona Civil Action No. CIV-99-1794-PHX-JAT, June 2013 and July 2013.
- Expert Report in Bristol-Myers Squibb Company v. Apotex, Inc. and Apotex Corp., United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, Civil Action No. 10-CV-5810, March 2013.
- Expert Rebuttal Report of Steven Schwartz, Realtime Data, LLC d/b/a IXO v. Goldman Sachs, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Civil Action Nos. 1:11-CV-6696-KBF, 1:11-CV-6701-KBF; 1:11-CV-6704-KBF, July 2012.
- Expert Rebuttal Report of Steven Schwartz, Realtime Data, LLC d/b/a IXO v. J.P. Morgan Chase, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Civil Action Nos. 1:11-CV-6696-KBF, 1:11-CV-6701-KBF; 1:11-CV-6704-KBF, July 2012.
- Expert Rebuttal Report of Steven Schwartz, Realtime Data, LLC d/b/a IXO v. Morgan Stanley, et al. (III), United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Civil Action Nos. 1:11-CV-6696-KBF, 1:11-CV-6701-KBF; 1:11-CV-6704-KBF, July 2012.

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- Expert Report in Official Committee of Administrative Claimants, on Behalf of LTV Steel Company, Inc. v. William H. Bricker, et al., United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, Case No. 1:05 CV 2158 2011.
- Expert Report of Steven Schwartz, CareFusion 213, LLC v. Professional Disposables International, Inc. and Nice-Pak Products, Inc., United States District Court for the District of Kansas, Civil Action No. 09-CV-2616 KHV/DJW, September 13, 2010.
- Expert Report of Steven Schwartz, Dish Network, L.L.C. and Dish Network Corporation v. Federal Communications Commission; Julius Genachowski Chairman, and Michael J. Copps, Robert M. McDowell, Mignon Clyburn, Meredith Attwell Baker, Commissioners; and United States of America, United States District Court, District of Nevada, June 2010.
- Expert Report of Steven Schwartz, Sleepy's, Inc. v. Select Comfort Wholesale Corporation, Select Comfort Retail Corporation and Select Comfort Corporation, Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, Index No. 07-015070, June 2009.
- Expert Report of Steven Schwartz, CNET Networks, Inc. v. Etilize, Inc., United States District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. C 06 5378, July 21, 2008.
- Expert Report of Steven Schwartz, Gary W. Ogg and Janice Ogg v. Mediacom LLC, Circuit Court of Clay County, Missouri at Liberty, Case No. CV101 2809CC, March 2008.
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- Economist's Report in Connection with *Biofertec Ltd. v. Louisville Laboratories, Inc., et al.,* December 1998.
- Economist's Report in Connection with *JTC Petroleum Company v. Koch Materials Company, et al.,* August 1998.
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Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows 2010 - 2013 (Millions of Dollars)

OBEDATING ACTIVITIES	2010	2011	2012	2013
OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net income	66.9	140.9	49.5	(47.6)
	00.9	140.9	49.3	(47.0)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:	98.7	97.7	98.5	96.0
Depreciation and amortization				
Non-cash interest expense	23.7	11.7	2.8	2.6
Last in, first out and lower of cost or market inventory adjustments	4.1	12.6	(9.7)	(2.6)
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	4.0	3.3	(5.0)	(0.5)
(Gain) loss on hedging activities, excluding cash settlements	100.0	(115.6)	(127.5)	(6.1)
Loss on debt repurchase	0,1	-	-	-
Asset Impairment	-	-	-	5.9
Debt refinancing expense			8.1	2.5
Deferred income taxes	14.8	(24.4)	(2.3)	(32.6)
Share-based compensation expense	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.8
Excess tax benefit related to share-based payment arrangements	-	(0.7)	(0.1)	-
Changes in other assets	(10.0)	(6.7)	(10.3)	1.0
Changes in pension, other post-retirement and other long-term liabilities	(0.6)	(14.3)	4.7	7.2
Changes in current operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable, net	(45.3)	24.0	1.0	19.9
Inventories, net	(25.0)		(0.7)	19.5
Taxes receivable and taxes payable	5,6	(1.9)	(4.8)	(1.0)
Other current assets	15.8	(17.9)	22.4	12.3
Accounts payable	9.7	7.2	16.2	(19.3)
Accrued liabilities	2.5	19.4	(28.7)	2.2
Cash provided by operating activities	270.9	140,6	18.9	64.2
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital expenditures	(61.3)	(64.6)	(87.9)	(72.7)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.2	2.6	5.3	0.9
Cash used in investing activities	(61.1)	(62.0)	(82.6)	(71.8)
Free Cash Flow ^[1]	209.6	76.0	(69.0)	(8.5)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, equity offerings	205.9			
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, share-based payment arrangements, net of shares tendered for taxes	0.1	0.7	0.2	(0,2)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(69.3)	(95.1)	(8.8)
Distributions paid to share-based award holders		(1.8)	(3.1)	
Repayments of long-term debt	(333.3)	` ,	(155.0)	(280.0)
Repayments on revolving credit facility	(215.9)		, ,	, ,
Borrowings on long-term debt	` ,		322.6	342.8
Payments of financing costs			(12.6)	(2.9)
Excess tax benefit related to share-based payment arrangements		0.7	0.1	()
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(343.2)	(69.7)	57.1	50.9
Change in cash and cash equivalents ^[2]	(133.4)	8.9	(6.6)	43.3
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	167,2	33.8	42.7	36.1
	33.8	42.7	36.1	79.4
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period ^[3]	33,0	74./	30.1	17.7

Notes:

- [1] Cash provided by operating activities minus Capital expenditures.
- [2] Sum of Cash provided by operating activities, Cash used by investing activities and Cash provided by (used in) financing activities.
- [3] Sum of Change in cash and cash equivalents and Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period.

Sources:

Noranda Alumunum Holding Corporation form 10-K filings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, page 60. Noranda Alumunum Holding Corporation form 10-K filings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, page 61.

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation Cash Balances and Flows 2010 - 2013 (Millions of Dollars)

	Cash Flows				
Year	Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	Cash Flow from Operating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) (2)+(3)+(4)+(5)
2010	167.2	270.9	(61.1)	(343.2)	33.8
2011	33.8	140.6	(62.0)	(69.7)	42.7
2012	42.7	18.9	(82.6)	57.1	36.1
2013	36.1	64.2	(71.8)	50.9	79.4

Sources:

Noranda Alumunum Holding Corporation form 10-K filings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, page 60. Noranda Alumunum Holding Corporation form 10-K filings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, page 61.

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation Profit Metrics and Costs 2010 - 2013 (Millions of Dollars)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
_	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sales	1,294.9	1,559.8	1,394.9	1,343.5
COGS	1,112.4	1,344.5	1,277.7	1,271.9
Gross Profit ^[1]	182.5	215.3	117.2	71.6
Gross Margin ^[2]	14.09%	13.80%	8.40%	5.33%
SG&A	115.0	93.9	82.6	97.1
Interest Expense	31.1	21.5	33.1	47.5
Net Income	66.9	140.9	49.5	(47.6)
Net Income Margin [3]	5.17%	9.03%	3.55%	-3.54%
Sales	1,294.9	1,559.8	1,394.9	1,343.5
EBITDA	231.7	305.5	206.2	65.7
EBITDA Margin [4]	17.89%	19.59%	14.78%	4.89%

Notes:

- [1] Sales minus Cost of goods sold.
- [2] Gross profit divided by Sales.
- [3] Net income divided by Sales.
- [4] EBITDA divided by Sales.

Sources:

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation form 10-K filings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, pages 26 and 57. Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation form 10-K filings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, pages 26 and 58.

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Monthly Dividend Adjusted Stock Price of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, Century, Alcoa and Kaiser 2010 - 2014 (Dollars per Share)

Date	Noranda	Century ^[1]	Alcoa ^[1]	Kaiser ^[1]
6/1/2010	6.44	9.71	10.66	33.59
7/1/2010	4.88	8.68	9.57	32.03
8/1/2010	5.99	10.43	10.64	37.72
9/1/2010	6.15	10.54	10.05	36.50
10/1/2010	6.35	13.52	11.68	40.17
11/1/2010	7.48	13.41	12.46	41.41
12/1/2010	8.70	14.19	12.99	45.10
1/1/2011	11.04	15.53	14.73	46.34
2/1/2011	11.60	15.63	16.58	47.17
3/1/2011	11.54	15.88	15.56	45.69
4/1/2011	11.71	18,93	16,75	45.53
5/1/2011	12.84	19,98	16,30	46.84
6/1/2011	10.77	14.98	15.45	46.89
7/1/2011	11.64	16.08	15.66	51.89
8/1/2011	10.89	12.62	14.17	51.87
9/1/2011	8,66	11.49	12.02	47.61
10/1/2011	6.31	8.94	9.21	41.56
11/1/2011	6.51	10,58	10.01	42.76
12/1/2011	6.64	9.51	9.47	43,83
1/1/2012	6.94	8.51	8.35	43,30
2/1/2012	8.89	10.34	9.87	48.63
				46.02
3/1/2012	10.99	10.13	9.94	
4/1/2012	9.36	8.88	9.70	44.83
5/1/2012	9.77	9.22	9.65	50.04
6/1/2012	6.73	7.10	8.06	45.15
7/1/2012	7.51	7.33	8.50	. 49.43
8/1/2012	5.74	6.00	8.22	52.41
9/1/2012	5.66	6.23	8.34	53.52
10/1/2012	6.17	7.38	8.68	55.93
11/1/2012	6.30	7.60	8.56	58.56
12/1/2012	5.67	7.77	8.23	58.58
1/1/2013	5.84	8.76	8.49	59.37
2/1/2013	5.72	8.85	8.80	61.19
3/1/2013	3.99	8.01	8.28	58.90
4/1/2013	4.04	7.51	8.23	61.49
5/1/2013	3.53	8.04	8.27	60.02
6/1/2013	3.94	9.91	8.37	61.66
7/1/2013	3.24	9.55	7.74	60.86
8/1/2013	3.11	8.44	7.83	64.68
9/1/2013	2.69	7.81	7.61	67.49
10/1/2013	2.33	8.12	8.08	69.97
11/1/2013	2.67	8.78	9.16	65.95
12/1/2013	2.78	9.00	9.53	66.03
1/1/2014	3.26	10.46	10.54	68.90
2/1/2014	3,23	11.67	11.41	68.82
3/1/2014	4.28	11.84	11.67	69.55
4/1/2014	4.16	13.38	12.96	70.91
5/1/2014	3.56	. 14,13	13.56	69.66
6/1/2014	3.13	13,65	13.56	67.83
7/1/2014	3.56	16.01	14.75	72.35
8/1/2014	4.26	19.88	16.38	76.94
9/1/2014	4.06	24.98	16.58	80.17
10/1/2014	4.22	24.23	15.67	75.35
11/1/2014	4.40	29.28	16.73	69.55
12/1/2014	3.81	27.64	17.14	73.16
% Changes ^[2]	-40.85%	184.65%	60.83%	117.82%

Note

Source

S&P Capital IQ database.

^[1] The comparables are U.S. public companies selected from the S&P Capital IQ database based on the following 1) Industry category same as Noranda, which is under "Aluminum Production" and "Rolling, Drawing and Extruding of Aluminum", corresponding with SIC code 3334, 3353, 3354 and 3355. 2) S&P Capital IQ designated competitors of Noranda.

^{[2] (}Price as of 12/1/2014 - Price as of 06/01/2010)/Price as of 06/01/2010.

Monthly Market Capitalization of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, Century, Alcoa and Kaiser 2010 - 2014 (Millions of Dollars)

Date	Noranda	Century	Alcoa ^[1]	Kaiser ^[1]
6/1/2010	458.27	899.73	11,425.21	705.51
7/1/2010	347.47	804.29	10,261.25	673.15
8/2/2010	444.45	1,011.73	11,958.42	789.60
9/1/2010	449,98	977.47	10,743.17	762.32
10/1/2010	464,35	1,253.83	12,489.45	838.99
11/1/2010	546.72	1,243.67	13,329.82	860.12
12/1/2010	636.27	1,316.01	13,860.97	936.79
1/3/2011	947.87	1,517.72	16,138.78	971.76
2/1/2011	1,001.40	1,449.56	17,701.49	974.84
3/1/2011	1,020.19	1,473.22	17,247.44	944.20
4/1/2011	1,035.15	1,759.88	18,565.18	940.93
5/2/2011	1,164.79	1,848.85	18,317.17	986.75
6/1/2011	952,28	1,394.55	17,080.81	966.72
7/1/2011	1,029.14	1,496.95	17,314.35	1,069.80
8/1/2011	968,50	1,174.85	15,696.70	1,064.79
9/1/2011	769,70	1,071.04	13,291.65	978.20
10/3/2011	469.89	736.40	9,471.23	796.14
11/1/2011	578.79	981.53	11,068.76	874.24
12/1/2011	531.12	852.12	10,440.82	896.04
1/3/2012	619.20	817.18	9,823.53	926.72
2/1/2012	710.63	926.50	10,857.00	989.24
3/1/2012	875.35	899.99	10,948.93	933.97
4/2/2012	711.64	803.15	10,842.20	933.01
5/1/2012	701.38	815.51	10,635.03	1,012.52
6/1/2012	481.31	627.55	8,853.63	913.55
7/2/2012	519.06	654.09	9,200.31	1,002.68
8/1/2012	412,23	530.80	8,993.90	1,056.29
9/4/2012	400.05	540.98	8,983,23	1,100.52
10/1/2012	439.99	652.88	9,506.01	1,127.18
11/1/2012	446,22	672.35	9,338.02	1,175.21
12/3/2012	398.15	689.31	8,975.17	1,173.09
1/2/2013	446.90	842.39	9,594.15	1,220.98
2/1/2013	405.59	783.10	9,604,91	1,222.14
3/1/2013	280.44	709.28	9,025,11	1,176.37
4/1/2013	283.82	665.05	8,971,65	1,228.13
5/1/2013	248.48	712.31	9,015.02	1,167.00
6/3/2013	288.53	907.22	9,111.26	1,197.80
7/1/2013	226.07	846.09	8,405.46	1,183.44
8/1/2013	214.23	747.83	8,502.93	1,239.08
9/3/2013	189.75	700.87	8,256,93	1,298.56
10/1/2013	160.50	719.47	8,738.23	1,340.47
11/1/2013	184.28	777.95	9,915.21	1,255.32
12/2/2013	178.90	791.05	10,214.70	1,250.46
1/2/2014	219.04	921.42	11,262.91	1,338.60
2/3/2014	211.55	1,019.85	12,027.45	1,278.85
3/3/2014	296.36	1,029.92	12,522.71	1,280.63
4/1/2014	285.95	1,187.03	14,057.07	1,305.31
5/1/2014	245.49	1,254.33	15,989.95	1,267.89
6/2/2014	211.89	1,236.82	16,212.69	1,239.22
7/1/2014	245.49	1,421.50	17,363,85	1,316.93
8/1/2014	293,49	1,765.48	19,338.75	1,381.49
9/2/2014	276,10	2,395.21	19,609.30	1,438.32
10/1/2014	291.25	2,151.87	18,488.96	1,352.90
11/3/2014	298.19	2,615.67	19,957.47	1,248.07
12/1/2014	262.38	2,458.52_	20,205.03	1,301.63
% Changes ^[2]	-42.75%	173.25%	76.85%	84.49%

Note:

Source:

Total equity market value taken from S&P Capital IQ Database. Data for a given year-end are presented in January of the subsequent year.

^[1] The comparables are U.S. public companies selected from the S&P Capital IQ database based on the following 1) Industry category same as Noranda, which is under "Aluminum Production" and "Rolling, Drawing and Extruding of Aluminum", corresponding with SIC code 3334, 3353, 3354 and 3355. 2) S&P Capital IQ designated competitors of Noranda.

^{[2] (}Market capitalization as of 12/1/2014 - Market capitalization as of 06/01/2010)/Market capitalization as of 06/01/2010.

Monthly Enterprise Value of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, Century, Alcoa and Kaiser 2010 - 2014 (Millions of Dollars)

Date	Noranda	Century ^[1]	Alcoa ^[1]	Kaiser ^[1]
6/1/2010	1,160,99	985.43	23,101.21	715.51
7/1/2010	1,050.19	889.99	21,937.25	683.15
8/2/2010	972,49	1,055.69	23,579.42	800.70
9/1/2010	978.01	1,021.43	22,364.17	773.42
10/1/2010	992.39	1,297.79	24,110.45	850.09
11/1/2010	1,052.78	1,279.45	25,264.82	869.72
12/1/2010	1,142.33	1,351.78	25,795.97	946.39
1/3/2011	1,453.93	1,553.50	28,073.78	981.36
2/1/2011	1,507.46	1,485.33	28,853.49	984.44
3/1/2011	1,412.09	1,470.75	28,393.44	963.10
4/1/2011	1,427.05	1,770.51	29,711.18	959.83
5/2/2011	1,548.99	1,859.47	30,386.17	1,086.55
6/1/2011				1,066.52
	1,336.48	1,403.71	29,149.81	
7/1/2011	1,413.34	1,506.11	29,383.35	1,169.60
8/1/2011	1,318.20	1,184.01	27,547.70	1,161.99
9/1/2011	1,119.40	1,095.47	25,142.65	1,075.40
10/3/2011	819.59	760,82	21,322.23	893.34
11/1/2011	928.49	1,022.20	22,463.76	1,001.94
12/1/2011	861.72	892.80	21,835.82	1,023.74
1/3/2012	949.80	857.86	21,218.53	1,054.42
2/1/2012	1,041.23	967.17	21,695.00	1,116.94
3/1/2012	1,267.15	987.87	21,778.93	1,036.87
. 4/2/2012	1,103.44	891.03	21,672.20	1,035.91
5/1/2012	1,232.28	890.55	22,168.03	1,089.72
6/1/2012	1,012.21	702.59	20,386.63	990.75
7/2/2012	1,049.96	729.13	20,733.31	1,079.88
8/1/2012	964.83	632.14	20,135.90	1,121.29
9/4/2012	952.65	656.98	20,125.23	1,165.52
10/1/2012	992.59	768.88	20,648.01	1,192.18
11/1/2012	1,014.82	757.09	20,769.02	1,222.11
12/3/2012	966.75	774.05	20,406.17	1,219.99
1/2/2013	1,015.50	927.13	21,025.15	1,267.88
2/1/2013	974.19	867.85	19,951.91	1,269.04
3/1/2013	846.04	783.70	19,372.11	1,202.97
4/1/2013	849.42	754.84	19,318.65	1,254.73
5/1/2013	840.08	775.52	19,793.02	1,216.10
6/3/2013	880.13	970.43	19,889.26	1,246.90
7/1/2013	817.67	909.30	19,183.46	1,232.54
8/1/2013	812.53	877.07	18,751.93	1,306.68
9/3/2013	788.05	. 830.11	18,505.93	1,366.16
10/1/2013	758.80	848.72	18,987.23	1,408.07
11/1/2013	775.48	907.20	20,305.21	1,309.32
12/2/2013	770.10	923.84	20,604.70	1,304.46
1/2/2014	810.24	1,054.20	21,652.91	1,392.60
2/3/2014	802.75	1,152.64	21,890.45	1,332.85
3/3/2014	882.06	1,200.18	22,382.71	1,380.03
4/1/2014	871.65	1,365.89	23,917.07	1,404.71
5/1/2014	864.79	1,456.27	26,107.95	1,379.29
6/2/2014	831.19	1,438.75	26,330.69	1,350.62
7/1/2014	864.79	1,623.43	27,481.85	1,428.33
8/1/2014	912.79	1,958.62	29,285.75	1,482.29
9/2/2014	912.70	2,588.34	29,556.30	1,539.12
10/1/2014	927.85	2,345.00	28,435.96	1,453.70
11/3/2014	943,09	2,736.87	28,464.47	1,337.67
12/1/2014	907.28	2,579.72	28,712.03	1,391.23
% Changes ^[2]	-21.85%	161.79%	24.29%	94.44%

Note

$\label{eq:continuous} \ensuremath{\texttt{[2]}} \ensuremath{\texttt{(Enterprise value as of 06/01/2010)/Enterprise value as of 06/01/2010)}.$

Source

S&P Capital IQ database.

^[1] The comparables are U.S. public companies selected from the S&P Capital IQ database based on the following 1) Industry category same as Noranda, which is under "Aluminum Production" and "Rolling, Drawing and Extruding of Aluminum", corresponding with SIC code 3334, 3353, 3354 and 3355. 2) S&P Capital IQ designated competitors of Noranda.

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