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$\mathbf{S}$	September 19, 2003 M	ulti-Pag	ge NF Power's 2004 Capital Budget Applica
	Pag	e 1	I
	1 (9:10 a.m.)	1	Q. Thank you. Good morning, Chairman Fin
	2 CHAIRMAN:	2	Commissioner Powell, Commissioner Mar
	3 Q. Good morning everyone. This is the	3	This is the conclusion of Newfoundland Power
	4 continuation of the hearing into the matter of	4	2004 Capital Budget application pursuant to
	5 the 2004 Capital Budget of Newfoundland Powe	er 5	Section 41 of The Public Utilities Act,
	and the average rate base for the year 2002	6	seeking approval of the 2004 Capital Budget
	for Newfoundland Power. We're set for final	7	in the amount of \$53.9 million. As well,
	8 summations this morning. Are there any	8	there is an application under Section 78 of
	9 preliminary matters before we start, Ms.	9	The Public Utilities Act requesting that the
1	Newman?	10	Board fix and determine the Company's avera
1	11 MS. NEWMAN:	11	rate base for 2002 in the amount of
1	Q. Good morning, Chair and Commissioners. Just	12	\$573,337,000.
1	to briefly mention that I haven't formally	13	My oral presentation this morning will
1	spoken to the parties about the time that they	14	address four areas. The first is the fixing
1	expect to take with their closing submissions.	15	and determining of the 2002 average rate base
1	It seems that we should easily finish within	16	The second is the 2004 Capital Budget and th
1	the time that would normally be allotted,	17	capital projects which are contained in the
1	before the first scheduled break. However,	18	budget. The third is the issue of the filing
1	Newfoundland Power may wish to have a short	19	requirements applicable to this Capital Budge
2	break before reply, and I guess we can address	20	application and the upcoming technical
2	that at that time.	21	conference on this topic. And the fourth area
2	22 CHAIRMAN:	22	will address specific topics raised by
2	Q. Fine, thank you. With that then, Mr. Myles,	23	Newfoundland Hydro and Board hearing cou
2	the floor is yours.	24	in their written briefs.
2	25 MR. MYLES:	25	With respect to the 2002 average rate
	Pag	e 3	I
	base, Schedule D of the application sets out	1	background to place the Budget and the
	the calculation of the 2002 average rate base.	2	projects in context. As stated by Mr. Ludlow,
	3 Schedule D also sets out the same calculation	3	capital investments are driven by the
	for the 2001 average rate base, which was	4	Company's commitment to meet custome
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2002

morning, Chairman Finn, ell, Commissioner Martin. on of Newfoundland Power's et application pursuant to Public Utilities Act, the 2004 Capital Budget, 3.9 million. As well, on under Section 78 of Act requesting that the nine the Company's average in the amount of

Page 2

Page 4

tion this morning will The first is the fixing the 2002 average rate base. 004 Capital Budget and the ch are contained in the the issue of the filing able to this Capital Budget e upcoming technical opic. And the fourth area fic topics raised by o and Board hearing counsel

As stated by Mr. Ludlow, are driven by the ment to meet customers' expectations for safe, reliable, low-cost electrical service. The main drivers for the 2004 Capital Budget are reliability, safety, customer service, productivity and the environment. This is consistent with previous capital budgets that have been presented to and approved by this Board. The utility business is very capital

intensive and reliable service requires significant investment in electrical plant. To date, Newfoundland Power has invested approximately one billion dollars to build its electrical system. This system is comprised of over 10,000 kilometres of transmission and distribution lines, approximately 250, 000 poles, 137 substations, 23 hydro plants. Ongoing capital expenditure is essential to the safe and reliable operation of this Newfoundland Power serves system. approximately 220,000 customers in over 600 communities on the island of Newfoundland.

approved by the Board in Order No. P.U.

(2002/2003) and from here on, I will be

Ms. Hutchens confirmed that the

calculation of the 2002 average rate base is

in conformance with the applicable Board

orders and policies. As well, in Information

Thornton, has also confirmed that the

No. 1, the Board's financial consultant, Grant

average rate base calculation has been made in

accordance with the applicable Board orders

and policies. There has been no issue taken

with the accuracy of the calculation by either

counsel. Based upon all of the above,

Newfoundland Power requests that the

the Board in the amount of \$573,337,000.

and the capital projects that make up the

Budget, I would first like to provide some

of Newfoundland Hydro, nor Board hearing

average rate base be fixed and determined by

With respect to the 2004 Capital Budget

referring to that Order as P.U. 36.

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1 MR. MYLES: As noted by Mr. Mulcahy in his testimony, as a part of the process of providing reliable service to its customers, the Company responds to approximately 460,000 customer calls each year and processes approximately 2.4 million meter readings, and with that, issues and processes approximately the same number of customer bills annually. Hopefully it is the same. Capital expenditures on information technology are integral to these processes.

> The capital budget plan submitted with this application provides a review of the capital expenditures over the last ten years and will assist the Board in understanding the nature of and the changing trends in capital expenditures over that period, as well as providing the Board with a view of where the Company sees capital expenditures being made over the next five years.

As noted by Mr. Perry in his testimony, Newfoundland Power will have invested some \$500 million in its electrical system between 1992 and the completion of the 2004 Capital Budget. However, as a result of the Company's

ability to manage its capital investments and reduce its operating costs, its contribution to the rates that are paid by Newfoundland Power's customers over this twelve-year period has actually dropped, in absolute terms, by one percent. These results demonstrate that Newfoundland Power has managed its capital expenditures, its operating costs and its financial affairs very prudently, for the benefit of its customers.

Page 6

Page 8

In the area of engineering projects, the capital projects which have been presented are the result of various inspections, the experience in the field, the analysis of performance statistics, and ultimately sound engineering judgment. In the area of information systems, the projects represent a concerted effort to maintain and expand the operational efficiencies that have been achieved to date in the Company. These projects represent a change in the strategy of installing new technologies to one of getting the most out of the existing technology, as was noted in the testimony of Mr. Mulcahy and Mr. Collins.

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It is important to recognize that none of the capital projects have been challenged on the basis of the merit or the justification of those projects. As well, it is also important to recognize that no evidence has been presented to the Board to show that there are reasonable alternatives to any of the projects that have not already been considered by Newfoundland Power as a part of the capital budget process. Finally, no evidence has been presented to the Board that would suggest that deferring any of the capital projects in the 2004 Capital Budget would represent a preferable alternative to proceeding with these projects.

Now, I would refer the Board to Section 3.5 of our brief of argument, which provides a review of the capital projects proposed as a part of the 2004 Capital Budget, as well as a review of the merits and justifications for those projects. There we have detailed-excuse me--included detailed references to the testimony and the filed record to assist the Board in its deliberations, and I'm sure you'll be pleased to hear that I won't

actually be going through each of those.

In Section 2.2 of our brief of argument, under the heading "the Legislative Framework," we have referred to the obligations of Newfoundland Power under Section 37.1 of The Public Utilities Act, to provide service and facilities that are reasonably safe and adequate and just and reasonable. Section 3B of The Electrical Power Control Act requires that all sources and facilities for the production and transmission and distribution of power in the province shall be managed and operated in a manner that results in: first, the most efficient production, transmission and distribution of power; second, consumers having equitable access to an adequate supply to power; and third, power being delivered to consumers at the lowest possible cost, consistent with reliable service.

Newfoundland Power submits 2004 Capital Budget and the capital projects contained in that budget represents the capital expenditures necessary to manage and maintain Newfoundland Power's electrical system and to continue to meet Newfoundland Power's

Septen	10c1 17, 2005 Wint	-1 age	111 I Ower 8 2004 Capital Duuget Application
	Page 9		Page 10
1 MR.	MYLES:	1	Board summarized Newfoundland Power's position
2	statutory obligations under The Public	2	with respect to filing requirements. In
3	Utilities Act and The Electrical Power Control	3	particular, the Board later accepted
4	Act. Based upon all of the above,	4	Newfoundland Power's recommendation that all
5	Newfoundland Power submits that the 2004	5	material capital expenditures should be
6	Capital Budget, in its entirety, should be	6	subjected to cost benefit analysis, except
7	approved by the Board.	7	where there are no reasonable alternatives to
8	With respect to filing requirements, Mr.	8	the proposed expenditures.
9	Chair, it is Newfoundland Power's submission	9	Mr. Chair, the position of Newfoundland
10	that the 2004 Capital Budget application has	10	Power that was put forward at that time, is
11	been presented to the Board in compliance with	11	the same position as that which Newfoundland
12	the filing requirements that are set out in	12	Power holds today. The issue with respect to
13	Schedule C of P.U. 36. In Newfoundland	13	cost benefit analysis remains twofold: first,
14	Power's brief of argument, in Section 2.3. 1	14	that the amount in issue must be material; and
15	and .2, we have spoken to the issues of	15	second, there must be reasonable alternatives
16	capital budget filing requirements in general	16	with which to compare the proposed project.
17	and in particular, the requirement for a	17	If the amounts are not material or there are
18	formal cost benefit analysis.	18	no reasonable alternatives, then the cost
19	The Board's Order in Hydro's General Rate	19	benefit analysis is neither warranted or more
20	Application, Order No. P.U. 7 (2002/2003),	20	importantly, meaningful.
21	which I will refer to here on as P.U. 7, was	21	Now the discussions and the decision of
22	one of the first steps taken by the Board	22	the Board with respect to the requirements for
23	towards the formalization of specific	23	materiality and reasonable alternatives
24	guidelines and conditions for filing a capital	24	contained in P.U. 7 were not carried forward
25	budget application. At page 95 of P.U. 7, the	25	in P.U. 36, and in particular Schedule C.
	Page 11		Page 12
1	However, Newfoundland Power submits that in	1	of our brief of argument.
2	order to understand the length and the breadth	2	Now the same point must be made with
		1	

order to understand the length and the breadth of the filing requirement applicable to a Newfoundland Power capital budget application such as this, it is necessary to read Schedule C in light of the Board's discussion and decision in P.U. 7. Otherwise, Newfoundland Power would be faced with the unexpected result that different standards would apply to the filing requirements for Newfoundland Power as compared to Newfoundland Hydro. Newfoundland Power strongly believes that it was the intention of the Board, in P.U. 36, to

Now the same point must be made with respect to the issue of reasonable alternatives. In many of the capital projects, there are no reasonable alternatives. For example, providing transformers or meters to service new customers. Similarly, projects that entail the replacement of deteriorated of defected plant generally do not have reasonable alternatives.

As noted in our brief of argument, a number of material capital budgets which did have reasonable alternatives were subjected to cost benefit analysis and the results were presented to the Board as a part of the Budget application. In keeping with Newfoundland Power's reasonable interpretation of the filing requirements, other capital projects were not subjected to cost benefit analysis,

and those reasons are stated in Section 2.3.1

set the same filing requirement as had been

set for Newfoundland Hydro in P.U. 7.

Another filing requirement raised during the hearing was the avoidance of duplication with Hydro, and this is found in Schedule C, and its Item 9. This discussion arose in the context of the New Chelsea Hydro Plant refurbishment project. New Chelsea Hydro Plant has been in existence and generating power for approximately forty-six years. Newfoundland Power does not see the refurbishment of this valuable plant as constituting a duplication of Hydro's generating capacity. Rather, the refurbishment represents maintenance of the status quo, and the cost benefit analysis

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**September 19, 2003** Page 13 Page 14 application should be referred to this 1 MR. MYLES: 1 technical conference, and not form part of the demonstrates the value of proceeding with the 2 Board's consideration of Newfoundland Power's particular project. 3 3 Based upon the Request for Information, 2004 Capital Budget application. 4 4 the cross-examination of witnesses, and the 5 (9:25 a.m.) 5 6 written argument of Hydro and the Board However, unlike the position taken by 6 7 hearing counsel, it is apparent to Board hearing counsel, Newfoundland Power 7 Newfoundland Power that there are differences considers that, having complied in good faith 8 8 of opinion with respect to the appropriate with the filing requirements of Schedule C, it 10 interpretation of the filing requirement, and 10 would be inappropriate for the Board to not in particular, with respect to the requirement approve a particular capital project solely on 11 11 of a cost benefit analysis in support of the basis of a different interpretation of the 12 12 capital projects. filing requirements with respect to that 13 13 project. Now, if the Board is not satisfied In P.U. 36, the Board identified certain 14 14 significant issues, including the adequacy of with the merits or justification of any 15 15 16 existing tests and measures to justify capital 16 particular capital project, then clearly that expenditures to the Board as topics to be is a different matter. 17 17 referred to a technical conference, which is With respect to the points that were 18 18 now scheduled to be held in early 2004. In raised on behalf of the intervenor, 19 19 keeping with what we understand to be the Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, as I've just 20 20 position as put forward by Newfoundland Hydro noted, Newfoundland Power agrees with the 21 21 and by Board hearing counsel, Newfoundland submission of Hydro that the Board should 22 22 Power respectfully submits that all issues 23 refrain from making decisions with respect to 23 surrounding the interpretation of the the interpretation of the capital budget 24 24 requirements applicable to a capital budget filing requirements in this application. We 25 25 Page 15 Page 16 also agree with Hydro's observation that there the justification of the capital projects 1 1 are differences in the interpretation of the contained in the 2004 Capital Budget. 2 2 3 filing requirements, which should be dealt It is Newfoundland Power's submission 3 with at the technical conference. that Board hearing counsel's position on this 4 4 5 Furthermore, Newfoundland Power also agrees 5 point entirely ignores the element of materiality required by the Board as a that the several topics identified by Hydro 6 6 7 7

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should also be referred to the technical conference for examination, discussion and hopefully resolution.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to the position taken by Board hearing counsel, there is a fundamental disagreement between the interpretation put forward in paragraphs four and five of Board hearing counsel's written brief of argument, and the position taken by Newfoundland Power with respect to the interpretation of Schedule C. Furthermore, this disagreement permeates virtually the entirety of the position taken by Board hearing counsel in his written brief of argument. Board hearing counsel states, in paragraph four and five, that net present value calculations or cost benefit analysis against other acceptable alternatives must be presented by Newfoundland Power as a part of condition precedent to the requirement for a net present value calculation or cost benefit analysis, discussed and decided by the Board in P.U. 7.

Secondly, Newfoundland Power submits that it has performed cost benefit analysis with respect to those projects for which the amounts are material and reasonable alternatives have been identified. Newfoundland Power submits that in the absence of any evidence, it is not sufficient for Board hearing counsel to simply allege or imply, as he has in paragraphs 5, 50 and 51, that there are acceptable alternatives that should have been considered or that the justification of the capital projects presented to the Board by Newfoundland Power is somehow deficient and warranting further justification because Newfoundland Power has

September 17, 2005 Multi-1 age 11 Tower \$ 2004 Capital Budget Application				
	Page 17		Page 18	
1 MR.	. MYLES:	1	occurred in 1990, and this amount is	
2	not considered these unidentified	2	unadjusted for inflation. The period 1993	
3	alternatives, and consequently not provided	3	through 2000, referred to by Board hearing	
4	cost benefit analysis.	4	counsel, at paragraph 18 of his written	
5	To accept the position of Board hearing	5	argument, includes the first five years	
6	counsel would be to require Newfoundland	6	following the cod moratorium. As shown in the	
7	Power, or for that matter, Newfoundland Hydro,	7	Capital Budget Plan, Appendix A, page one,	
8	to have to bear the burden of proving that	8	from 1993 to 1997, Newfoundland Power actually	
9	there are no other reasonable alternatives,	9	underspent its approved capital budget in each	
10	essentially proving the negative.	10	of those five years, by as much as \$7. 2	
11	Newfoundland Power submits that this type of	11	million in 1995. Clearly, when assessing the	
12	burden is also inconsistent with the	12	size of the current level of capital	
13	presumption of managerial good faith referred	13	expenditures, the economic distortion which	
14	to by Mr. Justice Green at page 51, paragraph	14	occurred during the five-year period	
15	120 of the Stated Case in the Court of Appeal.	15	immediately following the cod moratorium must	
16	Accordingly, Newfoundland Power submits that	16	be taken into account.	
17	the position put forward by Board hearing	17	Board hearing counsel states, in	
18	counsel was not what the Board intended when	18	paragraph 19, that there is a lack of	
19	it made its decisions in P.U. 7 and P.U. 36.	19	direction from the Finance Department to the	
20	With respect to Board hearing counsel's	20	department managers on the amount of capital	
21	comments on financial parameters, and in	21	expenditures that may be budgeted in a given	
22	particular, the size of the capital budget, in	22	year. First, the rigour of the capital budget	
23	paragraphs 17 and 18, as shown in the Capital	23	process, including the role played by Mr.	
24	Budget plan on page three, the highest capital	24	Perry and the Finance Department, has been	
25	expenditure since 1988, some \$67 million,	25	testified to by all of the witnesses who	
	Page 19		Page 20	
1	appeared before the Board in this hearing.	1	reliability, following the implementation of a	
2	Secondly, Newfoundland Power submits that in a	2	project, will be entirely dependent upon the	
3	business that is principally comprised of	3	condition of the remaining components, for	
4	engineered assets, such as Newfoundland Power,	4	example, a distribution feeder. For example,	

appeared before the Board in this hearing.
Secondly, Newfoundland Power submits that in a business that is principally comprised of engineered assets, such as Newfoundland Power, the Board would or should be shocked to learn that the level of capital expenditures would be influenced more by the Finance Department than by the Engineering Department.

The implication of the position taken by Board hearing counsel in paragraph 19 is that the Finance Department should set a quota at the department level and that each department should produce capital projects until their quota is filled. Such an approach would be entirely inconsistent with the statutory obligations of the Company to deliver reliable electrical services to its customers at the lowest possible cost, consistent with reliable service. Board hearing counsel states, commencing at paragraph 24, "There is a need to set reliability targets as a part of the capital budget process. While possibly attractive and superficial level, it is difficult to actually set meaningful targets." As noted by the witnesses, the resulting

reliability, following the implementation of a project, will be entirely dependent upon the condition of the remaining components, for example, a distribution feeder. For example, replacing defective porcelain insulators should have the effect of entirely eliminating subsequent outages, as a result of those defective insulators. However, as noted by Mr. Delaney, in a slightly different context, in his testimony on September 11 at page 102, line 15, going over to page 103, line 5, the resulting reliability of a distribution feeder will be dependent upon various factors, including the length of the feeder, the number of automatic sleeves, cut-outs, transformers, with or without lightning arrestors, the size of the conductor, and still other factors.

With respect to the larger project, the Wesleyville O2 feeder reconstruction project, as noted by Mr. Delaney on September 10, at page 69, line 9, so far this feeder--excuse me--so far this year, this feeder is performing eight times worse than the Company average. Mr. Delaney states, on the same page, that if the project does not proceed,

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1	MR. MYLES:
2	then there's a risk that storms will continue
3	to cause damage that must be repaired in
4	rushed and emergency conditions, just to get
5	the power back on. This crisis management
6	approach results in no significant improvement
7	in the long-running performance of the feeder.
8	Within the context of a reconstruction
9	project, such as Wesleyville O2, the
10	reliability of those sections being replaced
11	will improve significantly. This result is
12	demonstrated in PUB-61 where the before and
13	after performance indicators for those feeders
14	which had received a similar refurbishment are
15	shown. It is not clear in these circumstances
16	to Newfoundland Power how setting reliability
17	targets would assist the capital budget
18	process.
19	Board hearing counsel's allegation, in
20	paragraph 32, that Newfoundland Power's

capital budget process that the witnesses have attested to.

Page 22

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With respect to Board hearing counsel's comments on information technology, Newfoundland Power submits that he has ignored the key element of the requirement with respect to cost benefit analysis. That is, that there be a level of materiality and that there be reasonable alternatives. Now Board hearing counsel has chosen to reconfigure and present the Information Systems Budget in such a way that the results amount to approximately 2.4 million and 1.6 million dollars. However, this reconfiguration does not in any way alter the fact that the individual projects that make up the information systems category budget are relatively small. More importantly, as stated by Mr. Collins during his cross-examination on a number of occasions, many of the benefits to be derived from the individual projects in the information systems category are of a qualitative nature and do not lend themselves to a meaningful cost benefit analysis.

Newfoundland Power submits that the

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purpose of conducting a cost benefit analysis or any other analysis for the purpose of justifying a project to this Board should result in meaningful information being

approach to determining the level of

expenditures for feeder or substation

refurbishment is carte blanche is not

supported by the evidence and, in fact, is

inappropriate in the context of the rigorous

provided to the Board to assist it in rendering its decision. To highlight this point, I would refer the Board to a question

posed to Mr. Collins by Board hearing counsel on September 12 at page 81, commencing at line

10, where Mr. Collins is asked if he could at 10 least ballpark the number of manual

> intervention backups for the purpose of arriving at a cost estimate. Now Mr. Chairman, to me, ballparking is another word

for guessing. Newfoundland Power submits that guessing at numbers in order to conduct a cost

benefit analysis of a small portion of the 17 overall, largely qualitative benefits to be 18

derived from a project will in no way assist the Board in arriving at its determination as to whether the project has been justified.

It is Newfoundland Power's submission that the filing requirements are to be interpreted in a manner that will provide meaningful information to the Board to assist it in its assessment of the capital budget applications.

Furthermore, it is Newfoundland Power's submission that a purely mechanistic approach, requiring cost benefit analysis for every project presented to the Board, is neither consistent with the Board's Order in either of P.U. 7 or P.U. 36, nor in any way a meaningful exercise or prudent use of the resources of the utilities.

In conclusion, Newfoundland Power submits that it has complied with the applicable filing requirements, that the capital projects comprising the 2004 Capital Budget have been justified and are necessary to enable the Company to continue to meet the statutory obligations to provide consumers with equitable access to an adequate supply of electrical service, as the lowest possible cost, consistent with reliable service, The Electrical Power Control Act, Section 3B.

Accordingly, Mr. Chair, Newfoundland Power submits that its 2004 Capital Budget should be approved, in its entirety, by the Board. That is the conclusion of my remarks.

<b>September 19, 2003</b>	Multi-l	Page 1	NF Power's 2004 Capital Budget Application
F	Page 25		Page 26
1 MR. MYLES:		1	process and approach to the Capital Budget
2 Thank you, Chairman Finn, Commissioner Powe	:11,	2	approval. Two of these are issues relating to
3 Commissioner Martin.		3	the way that certain of the project filings
4 CHAIRMAN:		4	for approach and it's been dealt with in our
5 Q. Thank you, Mr. Myles. Mr. Young?		5	written submission, I'll deal with them just
6 MR. YOUNG:		6	briefly here.
7 Q. Thank you, Chair. Good morning Commissioner	s.	7	The first of these is the way that the
8 As stated in Hydro's written brief that was		8	utility and I'm speaking at this point, I
9 filed, Hydro's purpose in this intervention		9	suppose, in a generic way, but the utility, in
was policy and process related, and was not	1	0	this case Newfoundland Power, defines a
intended to provide a detailed critique of any	1	1	project and I think that there can be
particular capital project of Newfoundland	1	2	important implications from the way that the
Power, and consistent with that purpose, Hydro	1	3	project is defined as to how the project is
indeed is not proposing any particular capital	1	4	ultimately assessed by the Board.
project be rejected, and Mr. Myles is quite	1	5	Newfoundland Power's practice has been to lump
16 correct in that observation.	1	6	or cluster some of its energy supply projects,
17 Having reviewed the Capital Budget	1	7	for example, together. This can make certain
documents submitted in support of Newfoundlan	d 1	8	sense at certain level and materiality is
19 Power's application, Hydro did have some	1	9	obviously an issue that can arise. Functional
questions and observations and Hydro pursued	2	20	interdependence is another one that can arise,
21 these through Request for Information and	2	21	but it can be difficult to make judgments
22 cross-examination. While these questions were	2	22	between different projects, or as to whether a
specific, in a diverse area of subject	2	23	particular project is justifiable on its own
24 matters, the ultimate purpose was to gain a	2	24	basis when it's grouped together with other
sense and a knowledge of Newfoundland Power'	s 2	25	similar projects. By way of example, Hydro
I	Page 27		Page 28
1 had referred to the Hydro Plant Refurbishme	ent	1 MR.	YOUNG:
2 Project and the New Chelsea Project, and in	my	2 Q	Yes, perhaps I mis-spoke myself, yes. That's
written brief I've described those in a little		3	the name of the project, I think you're right,
1 . 12 . 1 . 1			1 1 11 4 4 701 1 6 41 4 111

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bit more detail. While it may be true that overall these projects and I when say "projects" in this sense, I should clarify. In Newfoundland Power's submission, the Hydro Plant Refurbishment Project, even though it was a number of different undertakings, it's referred to as a single project and that's the sense in which I use the word here. While it may be true that overall these projects are prudent and justifiable, whether or not any particular capital improvement is, on its own merits, justifiable, can be very difficult to assess, as I mentioned a moment ago. And there's a related issue that arises in the way these projects are justified when the overall annual energy production from any of these sites, any of these plants, is used. 22 CHAIRMAN: Q. If I can--I hesitate to interrupt, but you

mention Hydro Plant Refurbishment. Did you

rehabilitation. The inference that could be incorrectly drawn when you cluster plants together, like we've heard, or that we've seen, or when in fact you use gross annual production numbers, is it's difficult to understand exactly what the economic benefit is of the specific project that's being undertaken. Is it the full capability, the full annual energy capability of each of these plants is being protected, and in some events, this would be correct, and when a penstock or a head gate or that sort of a project is being done, obviously that will be the case. When it's one that relates to the energy production or the efficiency of the plant, it's not quite so clear. And some care has to be taken in this area, in our opinion. Rattling Brook is a good example and I'll just deal with that just very briefly. When it comes to items which are not critical for customer reliability or the safety or environmental responsibility, projects sometimes can be

mean rehabilitation or -

	Page 29
1	MR. YOUNG:
2	deferred and in such cases, the do nothing
3	approach can be properly considered.
4	Now, we're not saying that that's the
5	appropriate thing to do in any of these
6	particular projects in this application, and
7	engineering judgment has to come into play in
8	all of these events. But with Rattling Brook,
9	we'll notice that the filed information
10	referred to the total annual capability of the
11	plant and that was supplemented a little bit
12	further in a response to Request for
13	Information, NLH-7, that looked at the
14	responsibility, I think was the term, that was
15	attributed to one of the two turbines of the
16	plant and it's essentially the total annual
17	capability and it's divided in half because
18	there's two equal size turbines. But we learn
19	in cross-examination and through further
20	analysis, that in fact when one of the other
21	generators was taken out of service, it was a
22	forced outageI shouldn't say it was taken
23	out of service, it was a forced outage, no
24	water was spilt. Now, as we learned,
25	Newfoundland Power got lucky in that instance,
	Page 31
1	weren't considered in the application and
2	those kinds of issues, and I'm just using this
3	by way of example, are ones that perhaps ought

the outage occurred just prior to the spring freshet. If it had occurred at another time, they certainly would have spilt water because it's clear from the evidence that they need both turbines and both generators running in order to get the full capability of the plant at times of high water.

Page 30

Page 32

We also learned that doing a project of this sort, under duress so to speak, with a forced outage circumstance, is approximately a quarter of a million dollars more expensive than to rewind the turbine in an orderly and planned capital project regime. And those, of course, are relevant points. The amount of water that can be spilled, if a project is not undertaken in a timely way, the sense in which the failure of the turbine is eminent, due to the engineering studies, the extra costs that apply when you have to do the project at a time when it's not opportune and when you have delays of ordering and crew mobilizations and those sorts of things, which we all know add costs to the project, they're all relevant

The point here is, though, those points

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economic, it doesn't always make sense to do the economic justification. Just because there may be economic benefits to a project that has to be done for very good sound engineering reasons, doesn't push every project into a situation where a net present value adds much meaning. It either has to be done or it doesn't in some cases. And I would also agree with the point that Mr. Myles raised about materiality. Doing a net present value analysis for a great number of projects of small value, you might find at the end of the analysis, if someone looked back at it, that the economic analysis work was a significant portion of the total amount of money that was being spent, it might have merit, that level of analysis in every case. We certainly understand that and we would

agree with that.

I'd conclude by just making a general There appears to be a observation. considerable amount of commonality as to the level of engineering that each utility, Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro and Newfoundland Power, takes to the General

to be considered and not specifically for every project that--I'm using these points by

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way of example of the sorts of things and the kinds of things that arose in this application that can be looked at. I guess I may be

pushing it to one extreme, but from the other end of the spectrum, just to say that the

annual production of a particular plant is a certain amount, doesn't really give the Board

any sense as to what the economic justification of doing a particular project is at any particular time. And I'm using that

just by way of a representative example, as that's not a redundant point, to show that sometimes further analysis of particular

projects is required to get a sense of what the true economic advantage is.

Just in response to a point that Mr. Myles made and I think it's by and large correct in almost every case, but not every case, when a project is being undertaken for a number of reasons, only one of which is

Se	ptember 19, 2003 Multi	-Paş	ge 'NF Power's 2004 Capital Budget Application
	Page 33		Page 34
1	MR. YOUNG:	1	issues have been solidly before the Board and
2	Capital Budget process, to the amount of	2	the Board's been dealing with those, as is
3	rigour that each utility applied, and we have	3	evident through P.U. 7 and P.U. 36. Counsel
4	treated our intervention here largely as a	4	for Newfoundland Power took issue with a
5	preparatory role and a preparatory function to	5	number of the statements that were made by
6	the technical conference that we're looking	6	myself in my brief, I was trying to circle the
7	forward to in 2004. We hope in that	7	paragraph numbers while I was going through
8	opportunity that arises at that time, we'll be	8	and I couldn't quite keep up, but the attempt
9	able to look at some of these issues in	9	was clearly not to extend the language of this
10	greater detail, at which time issues such as	10	Board, as used in P.U. 7 and P.U. 36, and as
11	definition of a project and the particular	11	indicated in the brief, my brief, and as it's
12		12	been referenced by the other counsel, we're
13	to fully understand the meaningfulness, as Mr.	13	all aware that there's a generic hearing
14	-	14	approaching in 2004 to look at this capital
15	analysis could be brought to bear. Thank you.	15	budget process in its entirety, hopefully
16	CHAIRMAN:	16	rationalize it further and presumably an
17	Q. Thank you, Mr. Young. Mr. Kennedy?	17	opportunity for the Board to provide even
18	MR. KENNEDY:	18	further and better directions to the utilities
19	Q. Chair, Commissioners, my remarks would be	19	in a process that they would participate in
20		20	about the level of documentation that would be
21	there's anything said in the Newfoundland	21	required when filing their capital budget, and
22	Power brief or in Newfoundland Hydro's brief	22	the nature of that documentation, what is it
23	that is startlingly new or hasn't been said	23	exactly that they're being expected to provide
24	already in recent Capital Budget applications.	24	in order to justify the projects. However,
25		25	the case at hand, this particular application,
	Page 35		Page 36
1	you can only go by what the Board stated in	1	never heard it suggested what Newfoundland
2		2	Power considers to be material; in other
3	decision of this Board in Newfoundland Power's	3	words, do they have a number in mind right now
4	most recent application. And insofar as my	4	of what they feel to be material and
5	brief appeared to extend the language of P.U.	5	therefore, above which would trigger this, as
6		6	they seem to indicate, a more onerous duty to
7	indicate that that wasn't my intention. The	7	provide the cost benefit analysis.
8	intention is to keep solidly within the	8	Insofar though as projects that are
9	framework of P.U. 36, but recognizing that	9	material have other alternatives, that there
10		10	were other alternatives that could have been
11	dealt with in the future. The truisms of,	11	considered by Newfoundland Power and may in
12		12	fact have been considered by Newfoundland
13	•	13	Power, but which there's no evidence to
14	·	14	indicate that they considered those
15	going to argue against. True too, that where	15	alternatives or that there is a lack of
16		16	evidence showing a comparison in economic
17	overall sense of things, that a net present	17	terms between the cost of the alternatives.
18	value calculation or economic analysis of any	18	And I would question whether on the language
19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19	as used in P.U. 36, and the straightforward
20		20	language in the schedule that was attached to
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P.U. 36 that constitutes the filing

requirement, whether Newfoundland Power has

met the filing requirement, because the filing

asked for net present value calculations or an

requirement, as per the schedule, clearly

just providing the economic analysis.

hinge a lot of their position, if I could

state it correctly, on what's material. I

Hydro, costs would outweigh the benefit of

My friend for Newfoundland Power seems to

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Page 37
1 MR. KENNEDY:
2 economic analysis of those projects and the
3 alternatives. It's Roman numeral VIII under
4 Schedule C of P.U. 36, the cost benefit
5 analysis of all alternatives, both internal
6 and external, that have been considered,
7 including any DSM measures that have been
8 evaluated. So I agree in many respects with
9 the submissions of counsel for Newfoundland
Power, that materiality is an issue, it's
language that appears in P.U. 7, it's as
referenced in my own brief. Then it begs the
question of what's material and what's not
material. And I guess insofar as the Board
may consider a project material, then it needs
to ask itself whether the Company has then
complied with the Schedule C requirement of
providing an economic analysis. As far as
alternatives are concerned, I would suggest as
well that the status quo, the "do nothing" is
21 always an alternative and it is in that sense
the deferral option, always the alternative
that should be compared against the "do
something" proposal, except where safety is of
25 a concern, safety to the workers of
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necessity and reasonableness?

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Newfoundland Power, that would clearly override that consideration, or where there is eminent or I believe the phrase used by witnesses for Newfoundland Power, "catastrophic failure" is a possibility, that too would, I would suggest, remove the "do nothing" alternative in effect, override the "do nothing" alternative. But otherwise, every project should be measured against the "do nothing" alternative, the deferral alternative.

Ultimately, hopefully in the generic hearing process, the review will include what direction the Board wants to pursue the review and analysis of the capital budget applications. As is indicated in P.U. 36, the Board stated at page 7, "The fundamental issue becomes one of justification with whether or not appropriate quantitative and qualitative data is available to the Board to determine the necessity and reasonableness of capital expenditures requested by the utility in meeting its legislative imperatives." So what information does this Board need in order to be able to make that determination of the

One direction may be to head in conducting an even more detailed review of the engineering-based judgment being exercised by Newfoundland Power, obtaining independent engineering reports to determine the legitimacy of the decision making that Newfoundland Power has made, but recognizing that increasing the evidentiary burden is going to increase the cost of the process, which is the process ultimately that customers will have to pay for. It may not be the direction that the Board considers to be the most appropriate under the circumstances, but

need to be conducted, it may make more sense to set some general parameters, some general financial parameters. For instance, tying the capital budgets year over year to the existing depreciation rate of the Company, plus some

while project by project reviews may still

certain amount, to take into account growth and take into account inflationary pressures. But those issues aren't particularly helpful

23 or delving into those issues aren't 24 particularly helpful in this application, 25

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And Newfoundland Power, in its brief, at page 20, has provided the reasons of why--some of the reasons of why they're pursuing this improvement and reliability and it deals with the issue of equitable access to service,

which is mandated by Section 3(b)(2) of the Electrical Power Control Act. And in response to a question by NLH, or Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, sorry, NLH-57, Newfoundland Power indicated how it balances reliability and costs since it's always been an issue that's been put forward, and in actual fact the answer to NLH-57 is an answer that the Company had provided previously to the Consumer Advocate when he asked the same

Page 40

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simply because the Board is still faced with the decision of the review of the proposals put forward in determining whether it has the quantitative and qualitative data that it needs in order to determine the necessity and reasonableness of the proposals being put forward by Newfoundland Power. As is indicated in my brief, much of the

projects put forward by Newfoundland Power are

based on improving reliability in the system.

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	Page 41		Page 42
1 MR.	KENNEDY:	1	of the entire system or take comments that
2	question on a previous capital budget	2	were made in the context of that specific
3	application. And the Company again pointed to	3	report and then apply them over their entire
4	a decision or, sorry, a report of Mr. Dan	4	operations. I don't think that was the
5	Brown, who was commissioned by the Board to do	5	intention.
6	an engineering study on the reliability of	6 (1	0:00 a.m.)
7	Newfoundland Power's system, but if you look	7	The Company also pointed to customer
8	at the report, you'll note that it mostly	8	service surveys as the support for the
9	focuses on issues involving Old Perlican.	9	reliability and the problem with the customer
10	There was an issue of bad reliability in Old	10	service surveys, as was indicated in the
11	Perlican's system and Newfoundland Power was	11	evidence, was that it's not indicative of the-
12	asked to respond to that, and they were, I	12	-it can mask, there's lies, damn lies and then
13	guess, being burned on the carpet on the	13	there's statistics and the problem with saying
14	respective councils in the area about the poor	14	well there's thirteen percent of the people
15	performance of the electrical system. And the	15	are not happy with it, and when you look
16	Company responded and the Board responded to	16	further though, that's thirteen percent of
17	those issues, in the case of the Board by	17	that are a little bit unhappy with it or a lot
18	commissioning a report, independent review.	18	unhappy with it, but it's on a sort of
19	But I'm not sure if that independent review	19	geographical area by area basis that the
20	is, as seems to be suggested by the Company,	20	company seems to approach its reliabilities,
21	could then be used as a, I'd use the word	21	as indicated in the evidence. And that makes
22	"launching pad" but I don't mean it in an	22	perfect sense in the sense of well, you know,
23	untoward way, but a base on which it could	23	while overall the reliability, everyone is
24	then make general decisions about moving ahead	24	happy with it, there's some pockets perhaps in
25	overall with improvements in the reliability	25	the province that have poor system reliability
	Page 43		Page 44
1	and they're entitled, by virtue of the	1	budget spending, and the Board noted that in
2	Electrical Power Control Act to equitable	2	its decision, I just wanted to get the
3	access to the service like the rest of us.	3	reference for you because, yes, at page 25 of
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There's reference to the rural councils were complaining and this was another indication that reliability was a serious issue. So the Company has indicated why it feels that it needs to improve reliability and I guess the Board needs to determine whether in fact they've made out their case in that since, and then measure these projects based on that objective.

I think just in closing, my friend for Newfoundland Power indicated that where I had pointed out the fact that this year's budget is in keeping with the previous few year's budgets, but significantly higher than the budgets, if you go back to 1993, 1992 level, from the next six or seven years after that, the budgets are in a dollar amount terms, a much lower range than the one currently before the Board and the ones that have been brought before the Board in the last couple of years. He indicated, well a lot of reason for that

was the cod moratorium caused lower capital

age 44 P.U. 36. And it's after a discussion there, exactly that, that the MP explains, at page 25, "Newfoundland Power explained the increase in its 1998 capital budget resulted from an under investment during the period 1993 to 1997, due to the economic downturn associated with the cod moratorium." And then there's an analysis that's conducted, a discussion of the Aliant Joint Pole Purchase Agreement, and then it concludes at page 25, "While acknowledging annual budgetary versus actual variances are reported to the Board with explanations, the Board believes more stable and predictable capital budgets year-over-year Newfoundland Power is a desirable objective which will assist in fostering stable and predictable rates for consumers in the future. The Board understands the uncertainties associated with inflation rates and other exigencies faced by the utility, but maintains improvements should be pursued in stabilizing expenditure patterns."

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	MR. KENNEDY:	1 comments. Thank you.
2	So it's recognized that there was a	2 CHAIRMAN:
3	period of time in which the Company made lower	3 Q. Thank you, Mr. Kennedy. Commissioner Powell,
4	investments in its capital projects. It's now	4 do you have any questions?
5	making higher investments in its capital projects. The Board was concerned with the	5 COMMISSIONER POWELL:
6	instability in rates that that may cause, but	6 Q. No.
7	also, just wanted to rationalize the process	7 CHAIRMAN:
8	1	8 Q. Commissioner Martin, do you have any
9	generally, and therefore provided the specific	9 questions?
10	directions in P.U. 36, the specific directions	10 COMMISSIONER MARTIN:
11	of the Schedule C filing requirements, and I	11 Q. No.
12	do think that the utility should be held to	12 CHAIRMAN:
13	those and that they should have expected to meet those. And insofar as there is a	13 Q. I have no questions, myself
14		14 MR. KENNEDY:
15	difference in opinion between the parties, I	Q. One more-sorry, there was a reference to an
16	think it would probably mostly come down to	16 RFI in my brief, which was omitted, the
17	the materiality issue about where was the	17 number. It's in paragraph 32 and -
18	Board indicating in the language in P.U. 7,	18 CHAIRMAN:
19	which doesn't appear in P.U. 36, that there's	19 Q. Oh yes, yes.
20	a dollar amount below which it would not be	20 MR. KENNEDY:
21	expected of Newfoundland Power to provide an	Q. Yes, and actually it's the PUB-61.
22	economic analysis, and I think that further	22 CHAIRMAN:
23	direction would be helpful as well.	23 Q. Thank you, Mr. Kennedy.
24	Subject to any questions that the Chair	24 MR. KENNEDY:
25	or Commissioners have, that's my only	25 Q. Thank you, Chair.
	Page 47	
1 (	CHAIRMAN:	the opportunity to thank the various counsel
2	Q. I think at this time Newfoundland Power has	2 for their conduct and input to the process, as
3	requested that we would take a break before	3 well as the Board staff. And with that, we
4	you would, perhaps, have any reply or rebuttal	4 stand adjourned.
5	or would you want to continue on now at this	5 Upon concluding at 10:07 a.m.
6	time?	
7 N	MR. MYLES:	
8	Q. If I could have about 30 seconds, I may be	
9	able to answer your question. Let me just	
10	request the possibility of having a - Mr.	
11	Chairman, I think the short answer is that I	
12	don't have any reply, other than to observe	
13	that there are very clearly significant	
14	differences of opinion with respect to the	
15	filing requirements, and I wish to reiterate	
16	that Newfoundland Power has, in good faith,	

filed this budget in what it believes is in

my submissions. Thank you very much.

Q. Fine, thank you, Mr. Myles. Well given that comment of Mr. Myles, it appears that we have

come to the end of the road with regard to

this particular hearing, but for the decision making process. So again I would like to take

compliance with those requirements. Those are

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20 CHAIRMAN:

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	Page 49	
1 CERTIFICATE		
2 I, Judy Moss Lauzon, do hereby certify that the foreg	oing	
3 is a true and correct transcript in the matter of		
4 Newfoundland Power's 2004 Capital Budget Appli	ration	
5 heard on the 19th day of September, A.D., 2003 before		
6 Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, Prince	<b>I</b>	
7 Charles Building, St. John's, Newfoundland and Lab	<b>I</b>	
8 and was transcribed by me to the best of my ability b	у	
9 means of a sound apparatus.		
10 Dated at St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador		
11 this 19th day of September, A.D., 2003		
12 Judy Moss Lauzon		
•		