Q. In response to PUB-Nalcor-074 and PUB-Nalcor-083 Nalcor provided three load forecast scenarios based on different price assumptions. An analysis of those results indicates an overall price elasticity of approximately -0.30. In evidence filed by the Consumer Advocate in the 2017 General Rate Application hearing, J. Feehan submitted testimony that compared alternative heating technologies and also suggested that a major price increase could have a significant load reduction effect. Please provide your comments on those matters.

Α.

Owing to the high saturation of electric heating systems used for space heating purposes by both residential and commercial customers and which comprise the largest share of retail customer electricity load, it is largely changes in the saturation level of this single end-use, which would have the most pronounced effect on Island Interconnected retail utility load requirements. It can be expected that through the longer term consumers will choose the heating system(s) that provide the best economic value. It can also be expected that if the real cost of electricity increases, all else being equal, consumers are more likely to increase conservation efforts to reduce heating costs and/or supplement their space heating requirements through other fuels such as wood or propane. Hydro agrees that if electricity prices increase to the point that it makes economic sense for consumers to rely on alternate heating systems and fuels, then consumers would be expected to do so. Note that unlike other jurisdictions in Canada which have low cost natural gas supply, in the context of the Island of Newfoundland, main stream fuel choices are currently limited to furnace oil, propane or wood.

Hydro believes that the load forecast models it relies upon to predict future load requirements are well founded and provide reasonable estimates of the load

- 1 impacts associated with forecasted electricity price changes in both the short run
- 2 and long run.