Q. Re: Replace Mercury Vapour Street Lights, Schedule B, page 33 of 81 and the Energy Efficient Streetlights Report (4.2)

In the Economic Analysis (section 4, p. 2 of Report) Option I is the status quo alternative where the remaining 7,000 MV streetlights are replaced through normal attrition at the rate of 538 per year. (A) Does the assumed level of attrition replacements hold true for the purposes of the economic analysis given that the report notes at p. 1 that these remaining MV streetlight fixtures were purchased prior to 1982 and at an age in excess of 26 years, these fixtures have an in service life greater than what would normally be expected? (B) Related to this question, is it realistic to assume for the purposes of the Economic Analysis that given the advanced age of the remaining MV streetlight fixtures that it will take approximately 13 years to remove all MV streetlights from the system?

A. In the Economic Analysis (section 4, p. 2 of Report), Option 1 is the *status quo* alternative where the remaining 7,000 MV streetlights are replaced through normal attrition at an assessed rate of 538 per year. Option 1 was developed to represent the Company's current course of action, where Mercury Vapour (MV) streetlights are being replaced as they fail by high pressure sodium (HPS) streetlights.

The average number of actual in service failures over the period 2002 through 2007 was used as the basis of an assumption of the number of failures anticipated on an annual basis going forward. This predicts the existing 7,000 MV lights would be replaced over 13 years. The Company believes that this is realistic, however, it recognizes that it is an *assumption*.

A sensitivity analysis reflecting an accelerated assumption of future failures has been developed by the Company. The annual failure rate of 538 per year from the original report was increased to 1,000 per year for the sensitivity analysis. This results in the 7,000 MV lights being replaced over 7 years instead of 13 years. The results of the analysis is reflected in Tables 1 and 2 which are found at Pages 2 and 3 respectively of this Response.

Table 1 shows Option 1A (1,000 replacements per year – 7 years remaining) has a cumulative present worth cost of \$2,019,000 over the period from 2009 to 2030. Table 2 shows Option 2A (accelerated replacement – 3 years remaining) has a cumulative present worth cost of \$1,707,000 over the same period. Selecting Option 2A over Option 1A provides a net present worth *benefit* of approximately \$312,000, as compared to the net present benefit of Option 2 over Option 1 of \$626,000 (in the analysis found in *4.2 Energy Efficient Streetlights*).

The economic analysis indicates that the benefit of accelerated replacement is reduced as the assumption for the normal attrition rate approaches the accelerated replacement rate but the benefit of accelerated replacement remains material.

Replacing the 7,000 MV streetlights with HPS streetlights will reduce system demand by 0.5 MW and energy consumption by 2,184 MWh.

Table 1 - Present Worth Analysis

Option 1A Replace 7,000 MV Streetlights in 7 Years (2009 to 2015)

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Weighted Average Incremental Cost of Capital 7.27% Present Worth Year 2008

Depreciation Rate 20years @ 8% CCA 9

		Capital					Cumulative
	Capital	Revenue	Operating	Operating		Present Worth	Present Worth
Year	Cost	Requirement	Costs	Benefits	Net Benefit	Benefit	Benefit
2009	250,000	27,244	111,429	40,092	-98,581	-91,900	-91,900
2010	254,000	58,791	94,343	80,184	-72,950	-63,397	-155,297
2011	257,810	90,270	76,606	120,276	-46,600	-37,753	-193,050
2012	261,677	121,564	58,317	160,368	-19,512	-14,737	-207,787
2013	266,126	152,801	39,539	200,460	8,121	5,717	-202,069
2014	270,650	183,946	20,105	240,552	36,500	23,957	-178,113
2015	275,251	214,959	0	280,644	65,685	40,190	-137,923
2016		215,296	145,564	0	-360,860	-205,832	-343,754
2017		210,578	148,184	0	-358,762	-190,766	-534,521
2018		205,631	150,851	0	-356,482	-176,708	-711,228
2019		200,545	153,566	0	-354,112	-163,636	-874,865
2020		195,211	156,331	0	-351,542	-151,439	-1,026,304
2021		189,650	159,145	0	-348,795	-140,072	-1,166,376
2022		183,879	162,009	0	-345,888	-129,491	-1,295,867
2023		177,915	164,925	0	-342,841	-119,652	-1,415,519
2024		171,774	167,894	0	-339,668	-110,510	-1,526,029
2025		165,470	170,916	0	-336,386	-102,025	-1,628,054
2026		159,016	173,993	0	-333,008	-94,156	-1,722,210
2027		152,423	177,124	0	-329,548	-86,862	-1,809,072
2028		143,636	180,313	0	-323,949	-79,600	-1,888,672
2029		120,770	183,558	0	-304,328	-69,710	-1,958,382
2030		98,527	186,862	0	-285,389	-60,942	-2,019,324

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Table 2 - Present Worth Analysis

Option 2A Replace 7,000 MV Streetlights in 3 Years (2009, 2010 and 2011)

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Weighted Average Incremental Cost of Capital 7.27% Present Worth Year 2008

Depreciation Rate 9

20years @ 8% CCA

		Capital					Cumulative
	Capital	Revenue	Operating	Operating		Present Worth	Present Worth
Year	Cost	Requirement	Costs	Benefits	Net Benefit	Benefit	Benefit
2009	581,000	63,316	86,667	93,548	-56,434	-52,610	-52,610
2010	590,296	136,631	44,027	187,096	6,438	5,595	-47,015
2011	599,150	209,786	0	280,644	70,858	57,405	10,390
2012		216,241	0	280,644	64,403	48,640	59,030
2013		212,030	0	280,644	68,614	48,309	107,339
2014		207,628	0	280,644	73,016	47,924	155,262
2015		203,208	0	280,644	77,436	47,380	202,642
2016		198,510	339,649	0	-538,159	-306,962	-104,319
2017		193,557	345,762	0	-539,319	-286,775	-391,094
2018		188,369	351,986	0	-540,355	-267,853	-658,947
2019		182,965	0	0	-182,965	-84,549	-743,496
2020		177,361	0	0	-177,361	-76,405	-819,901
2021		171,575	0	0	-171,575	-68,903	-888,803
2022		165,621	0	0	-165,621	-62,004	-950,807
2023		159,511	384,826	0	-544,337	-189,974	-1,140,781
2024		153,259	391,753	0	-545,012	-177,318	-1,318,099
2025		146,876	398,804	0	-545,680	-165,504	-1,483,603
2026		140,372	0	0	-140,372	-39,689	-1,523,292
2027		133,758	0	0	-133,758	-35,256	-1,558,548
2028		122,236	0	0	-122,236	-30,035	-1,588,583
2029		78,171	0	0	-78,171	-17,906	-1,606,489
2030		35,719	436,012	0	-471,731	-100,733	-1,707,223