Q. (Evidence Introduction page 1.1, lines 16 to 18)
Please provide the calculation for the cost savings and greenhouse gas reductions resulting from these renewable energy initiatives for 2013, and provide a forecast of these savings/reductions over the next five years.

A. For the methodology and calculation of the cost savings and greenhouse gas reductions resulting from these renewable energy initiatives for 2013 please see Hydro's response to PUB-NLH-001. The table below indicates the forecast savings for the next five years.

Estimated Benefits of New Supply (2013-2017)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Benefit of New Wind Sources ($ million)	17.1	16.0	14.0	14.6	15.1
Benefit of Nalcor Exploits ($ million)	56.9	61.3	59.5	64.1	65.3
Total Benefit	74.0	77.3	73.5	78.7	80.4
Holyrood Energy Displacement (GWh)[1]	588	646	664	671	671
Holyrood GHG Emissions Rate (kg/kWh)	0.819	0.819	0.819	0.819	0.819
Greenhouse Gas Displacement (ktonnes)	482	529	544	549	550

The overall benefit drops slightly in 2015 from 2014, due to a reduction in the No. 6 fuel price forecast. The forecast prices for 2014 are sourced to the PIRA's short-

[1] The amount of energy production displaced is dependent on the difference between minimum thermal production and system load. During wet hydrological conditions the difference may not allow for full hydroelectric production and full production from the renewable sources. Under these conditions water is spilled due to limited hydroelectric output. As the load increases these restrictions become less frequent. It is anticipated that by 2016 these restrictions will be insignificant.

term forecast that was available in July 2013. The longer-term forecast prices for 2015 to 2017 are sourced to the PIRA's long-term forecast that was available in March 2013.