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with respect to the procedure for today.

MR. FULTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just wish to place on the record the fact that I did receive some correspondence last night by way of e-mail relative to the proceedings today, from two intervenors. The first intervenor I responded by referencing them back to Exhibit A-22 as to what to expect today. All parties received a copy of that response. That intervenor replied and said that they would not be here today, and if there are questions for the intervenor they would be pleased to answer them by e-mail.

The second letter from an intervenor also queried the process for today, and suggested that this process had not been followed in the past by the Commission, and also asked that his written argument be read into the record by the court reporter. I responded by advising him again of Exhibit A-22 telling him that the court reporter would not be asked to read his written argument into the record, and advising him that there was ample precedent for the oral phase of argument, and referred him to the VIGP decision, the Heritage Contract Inquiry Report and Recommendations, and the B.C. Hydro 2004-05, 2005-6 revenue requirements decision.

Finally on an unrelated matter, there was a

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opportunity to comment on the comments that have been

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made, and, in most cases, depending on who the question's directed to, I'll give Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Keough an opportunity to speak last to the issue. If the issue is for DPP or B.C. Hydro, then I'll give everyone else an opportunity to comment on those issues that have been raised, and then again an opportunity to DPP and B.C. Hydro to comment.

It in part will depend on the question, and Mr. Fulton, as always, will ensure that if I need to be corrected with respect to the rulings that I make with respect to when you have an opportunity to speak, then he'll bring them to my attention.

One thing that is important with respect to the oral phase of argument is that you restrict your questions to those issues raised by the panel. This isn't an opportunity to re-argue the case. We've read your arguments, we don't need to hear them again. We have some questions that we'd like to raise with you that arise from those questions, but it's not fair for one participant to take an advantage — take advantage of an opportunity to wander from the questions that are raised from the panel without everyone having an opportunity to then comment on their questions. And soon the procedure would really be unwieldy. So I do ask you to restrict your comments to those issues raised by the Commission panel.

1 Mr. Weisberg, does that satisfactorily answer your question? 2 Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. 3 MR. WEISBERG: Thank you. Are there any other 4 THE CHAIRPERSON: questions with respect to the procedure for today? 5 6 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Okay, good morning. I'm going to 7 begin. And I'll start off first by saying that I'm from a background that I'm a little more familiar with 8 the oral argument process, where parties make their 9 presentations and you have an opportunity to ask 10 questions immediately following, and when you have all 11 the arguments before you to come up with questions, I 12 found that an interesting exercise. I clearly see the 13 benefits, though, of written argument, and I just want 14 to reiterate what the Chairman has said, is we have 15 16 read your arguments and we want to thank you for your efforts in that regard, they've been very helpful. 17 18 I had thought that we'd probably have more 19 questions when we set this down. We had to make a decision early yesterday to try to be fair to 20 everyone, and I realize in sort of going through 21 carefully the arguments that have been presented, and 22 the evidence, that on many of the significant and 23 substantial issues there's a lot there from which we 24 can make our decision, and there probably isn't much 25

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benefit or, actually, utility in oral argument

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questions. But that being said, I do have some questions that I would like to raise, initially first with B.C. Hydro and then with some of the parties.

And as well, Mr. Fulton, I would ask that if I broach into a question that inadvertently sounds like I'm trying to get evidence or something onto the record, something that should be inappropriate at this time, I would ask you to alert me to that so that I can rephrase my question and do it properly, because my intention certainly wouldn't be to do that.

Proceeding Time 9:38 a.m. T4

Okay. The first area that I'd like to get a little bit more feedback, if you will, from parties on what has been termed by many of the parties as the CFT being a short-term problem -- a long-term solution to a short-term problem. And I notice -- I'll just give some background before I get into the question, but B.C. Hydro's evidence has been in this proceeding that the CFT process sought a long-term reliable solution for the capacity problem on the Vancouver Island, and there's a quote on the transcript from cross-examination of Mr. Wallace of Ms. Van Ruyven. It's at T6 1098 to 99 and she says, and I'll just quote it:

"While we always were trying to resolve the long-term problem of Vancouver Island, we

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1 are looking for a long-term solution to meet our capacity shortfalls to replace a long-2 term asset that we've had there for some 50 3 So we were always looking long term. 4 years. We were never looking for a short-term 5 problem." 6 7 And that, I understand it, is certainly B.C. Hydro's position and others that support them. 8 But contrary to B.C. Hydro's position, 9 we've had many many strong arguments or strong 10 11 statements made in argument that the -- by parties who are categorizing the CFT as being designed to address 12 the short-term capacity problem. And I won't go 13 through all of them, but BCOAPO had commented -- I 14 realize this is in the context of the fact as well 15 16 that there is no contract with TGVI, but they described the situation as ludicrous, the scenario 17 18 that we're looking at. And Mr. Hill, Mr. McKechnie, 19 Marie McLennan and the JIESC all have shared that view, that what we're dealing with here is a long-term 20 solution to a short-term problem. 21 22 And with all that background now, my question I guess I would start with B.C. Hydro to you 23 is: What is the disconnect? Why are we so far apart 24

Commissioner, that's, as I suppose one

on that at this stage?

MR. SANDERSON:

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unless someone wants to argue that what the Commission

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was meeting at that time was temporary generation just for the year, but I don't think a fair reading of the VIGP decision can support that. I think there was recognition, for the reasons that I believe Ms. Van Ruyven was testifying to in the portion that you've described, of that long run. And by the way, I think Mr. Mansour said the same thing in his argument, as we said in our -- sorry, in his evidence as we said in our argument. Long run, you need generation on the Island to make for a balanced system.

Proceeding Time 9:42 a.m. T05

What I think was going on in this proceeding is that a number of parties don't accept that conclusion, and continue to challenge, really, that basic reliability standard. B.C. Hydro's belief is that that was pre-determined, and indeed was arguably out of scope here, and we've said that in our argument. I won't repeat what's said there.

But I think that's the disconnect. The disconnect is that parties have not accepted that conclusion, and want to argue again that, no, once transmission is there you don't need generation on the Island at all, Vancouver Island is perfectly okay without the generation balance. And Hydro's view is, that goes against prudent planning and it goes against the evidence of both BCTC and B.C. Hydro in the

1 proceeding. Okay, thank you, that's helpful. 2 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: The parties who are taking a different position, of 3 course, the language they've used is that, you know, 4 the Commission should use common sense to realize 5 that, you know, what's happening here is -- I'll keep 6 7 saying -- a long-term solution to a short-term problem. 8 MR. SANDERSON: Right. And if it were a short-term 9 problem, there might be merit in that submission. And 10 there lies the difference. 11 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: 12 Yeah. In other words, Hydro just doesn't see 13 MR. SANDERSON: that as being the complete and full extent of the 14 It is a driver of the problem, no question, 15 16 but it isn't the entire problem. And that's, perhaps, the difference between the parties. 17 18 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Thank you. And the fact that the 19 VIGP decision, when the arguments were made that were 20 accepted by the panel that heard that case, the fact that that was now almost two years ago, or a year and 21 22 some ago, does that give some -- the mayor, Mayor Lewis's made comments about the change in 23 circumstances, does that give them some credence to be 24 challenging at this point? 25

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MR. SANDERSON: Well, I think the evidence here is

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probably not, but if there's any difference, it's in the other direction. That is, the growth and demand on the Island has been more accelerated than was anticipated then, and there's been no progress on any of the other fronts, and so there's nothing that's happened since then. And I think the Chair asked Mr. Mansour exactly that question, I think. And Hydro responded to that question in the evidence in an IR, that — or, in fact, it was a joint BCTC and B.C. Hydro response to that — to the effect that, no, there hasn't been a change which would take away from that basic proposition.

Proceeding Time 9:45 a.m. T06

COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: If the Commission panel were to accept the submissions -- or the interpretation of Mr. Mansour's evidence, or the BCTC panel's evidence about the in-service date for the 230 kV lines -- and what I mean by that, if we were to accept parties' submissions that it's reasonable that it could be achieved by October, 2008 -- does that change anything?

MR. SANDERSON: Well, it changes the duration of the short-term driver that I've previously said is an important element here. It doesn't change the fact that in the long run, you need generation. In other words, you need the balanced system in the long run.

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What I understood him to say in his evidence is, "Sure, I've thought about what happens if

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didn't accept the long-run need for generation on

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Vancouver Island. And I would disagree with that. I think that we've made it clear in our argument that we accept that in the longer term it will be beneficial if future generation is built on Vancouver Island.

What we don't accept is this project. It is a very expensive solution, as we've submitted in our argument, and we believe that, in the future, generation will happen on Vancouver Island but it will not necessarily meet the overly-stringent requirements of the CFT, which -- whether you agree with them or not as necessary for the short-term problem -- cause problems with respect to long-term.

For example, to be ready by the fall of 2007 rules out coal plants. It undertakes a gas price risk. Would that be necessary, or are there other options that simply couldn't meet the time? Ruled out projects that were going to be 10 or 15 years. Well, those can be good projects if you get them cumulatively. Ruled out projects with less than 97 per cent reliability. Well, if you get two projects with 90 percent reliability, then you can have a cumulative reliability for a good part of that power that's far better than 97 percent.

So, it was really that we accept generation will be good, we hope it will be built on Vancouver Island, and think that it will be more cost-effective

1 if, in the future, as B.C. Hydro does its generation calls, they are broad calls -- they go to generation, 2 and they resolve these problems. 3 So it isn't that generation isn't good, 4 it's that this project 5 Proceeding Time 9:50 a.m. T7 6 7 So it isn't that generation isn't good, it's that this project, this CFT, called so rapidly 8 with such stringent requirements, does not lead to the 9 best long-term cost-effective solution. 10 11 With respect to the other question, "If the Commission accepts BCTC's submission that it can be 12 available in 2008, does that change anything," from 13 our point of view I think Mr. Sanderson quite 14 correctly pointed out it changes the economics under 15 Appendix J, and in our submission simply confirms that 16 reasonableness of our approach. 17 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Thank you. 18 MR. WALLACE: Thank you. 19 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Wallace, your comments with respect 20 to cost-effectiveness are at least in part set out 21 22 on page 35 of your argument where you provide the 23 table --MR. WALLACE: 24 Yes. THE CHAIRPERSON: -- where you make certain adjustments 25

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with respect to the analysis that B.C. Hydro has done.

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1 Is that table in the adjustments you have made the focus of your comments, or the focus of your concerns 2 with respect to cost-effectiveness? 3 No, I think they go well beyond that. 4 MR. WALLACE: table makes simply some adjustments, if I can just 5 grab it. 6 7 First if I can say in my response to my comments to Commissioner Boychuk, those go right to 8 the call for tenders and are not raised by the costeffectiveness analysis at all. So they're on top of 10 11 the table you're talking about. And I would say also, on top of the table that you've referred to are 12 concerns about gas price risk, electricity price risk, 13 and utilization rate. The table we have put and 14 incorporate in our evidence simply goes to some of the 15 16 adjustments we say arise specifically with the costeffectiveness analysis as it was set out in a very 17 18 narrow and defined way with very specific numbers drawn from the record, if that helps. 19 So from your perspective, it would not THE CHAIRPERSON: 20 21

CHAIRPERSON: So from your perspective, it would not follow that if the panel concluded that the adjustments that you've made are inappropriate, that the EPA should be accepted. You would then also want the panel to look at the issues with respect to the CFT itself and whether or not it's resulted in a reasonable set of options from what's available out

there in the universe of the Vancouver Island 1 generation options. 2 Absolutely, and I just want to make it sure 3 MR. WALLACE: that -- clear that I'm including in that gas price 4 risk, electricity price risk and utilization risk, 5 6 plus the factors I also put forward in response to 7 Commissioner Boychuk. Yes, which are specific to the DPP THE CHAIRPERSON: 8 project. 9 Yes, that's true. MR. WALLACE: 10 11 THE CHAIRPERSON: So if you will, is there then three elements? There's the cost-effectiveness analysis, 12 there's the design of the CFT, and then there's 13 specific characteristics of the DPP project that 14 15 concern you. 16 MR. WALLACE: I think that covers it, subject to what I've already said. 17 THE CHAIRPERSON: All right, thank you. 18 MR. WALLACE: Thank you. 19 MR. QUAIL: The question why we're so far apart is 20 actually a very interesting one. The dynamics of this 21 22 process are very interesting, and how do we get at such cross-purposes as between Hydro and the groups 23 24 representing customer classes and so on? And I think it requires us to sort of step back a little bit at 25

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what's really going on. There's sort of deeper

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1 dynamics here, and in my submission not a question of white hats or black hats or somebody doesn't 2 understand what they're doing or somebody does. 3 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: I didn't mean to suggest that. 4 MR. QUAIL: Yes. No, just sort of to place the issue. 5 I don't think there can be any doubt that 6 7 everyone is acting in good faith. But in my submission, the problem lies deep in the dynamics of 8 the way corporation decision-making can happen, that a 9 project like this -- and it's a longstanding project 10 -- takes on momentum of its own. It takes on sort of 11 a life of its own and can become unhitched from its 12 context and its rationale, and then becomes a process 13 of developing the project and then finding a way to 14 connect it with its context, to develop a rationale. 15 It's sort of a cart-before-the-horse thing, but it's 16 the way that, you know, these things often happen. 17 18 Proceeding Time 9:55 a.m. T08 And it's why, just from my general 19 20 observation, corporations are often not as intelligent 21

as the people within them. There's a lot of very intelligent people at B.C. Hydro, but I don't think this is an intelligent plan. I don't think that's a matter of individual fault, it's more corporate dynamics, I think, that's caused this divergence.

On the question of long term and short

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term, I'd suggest there's a litmus test which can be quite telling, that I'll just leave you with. I just pose this question. If the 230 kV line were projected to be in place in 2006, would anybody be seriously proposing this Duke Point proposal? If the answer to that is "no," then the conclusion to that must be, this is a one-year problem with a 25-year solution.

That's all I have to say on those issues.

MR. BOIS: Commissioner Boychuk, I don't have much to add in terms of why we're so far apart, other than to say that I think everyone in the room is probably disappointed that we are this far apart. And I agree with Mr. Quail's efforts to say that we're all trying to do the right thing here, but we just have a difference of opinion as to what the right thing really is.

You questioned Mr. Sanderson on the question of whether the fact that the VIGP decision was two years ago, does it give rise to change? Mr. Sanderson, I think, in response said that no progress was being made on other fronts, and I think the evidence on the record is quite clear that there is significant progress on a number of other fronts, as a result of that decision being so long ago. While I think he characterized some of the efforts of BCTC as being operational, it struck me that some of the

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contingency plans that BCTC had listed were far more than operational in nature. Some of them were, in fact, increasing capacity, and I'm thinking particularly of the ability to increase the temperature of the cables and to get generating another 200 megawatts.

They're not certain, and there's no question that they're not certain, but neither is this particular project that we're here about here, for various reasons -- other than that there's a binding agreement to produce power, but there's a number of other uncertainties as to whether or not that will ever happen.

Mr. Sanderson also raised that there's a significant growth on Vancouver Island, and I think the record is very clear also that there's a lot of people that question those numbers, and the growth estimates, and whether or not they're real. And I would also draw the Commission, in our argument, to -- and I don't want to re-state it, but I think it's important to remember that in VIGP, the Commission re-evaluated or at least re-considered the forecasting information of B.C. Hydro at that point, and here we are now again with another forecast that's some 250 percent greater than what we were two years ago. No one denies that there may be growth in demand, but

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that seems to be a phenomenal growth. I don't even think the provincial government has expounded that kind of growth in its latest electioneering stuff, so I think it's -- I'm not criticizing B.C. Hydro in the sense of their forecast, in the sense that if it's that number, that's great. It's good for Vancouver Island. I just think it's questionable whether that's the number.

With regard to some comments that Mr. Wallace made on the CFT terms, I would just add that one of the other conditions, I guess, of the CFT -changing from a 10-year term to a 25-year-plus term -is it effectively ruled out co-generation facilities at the mills, at least that's what I'm told. those options would have been ruled out as being unviable. Certainly, I think if you're going to have generation on the Island, and I think it's Norske's position that generation is also in the longer term and beyond 2008 and out to 2012, 2016, generation is probably one of the things that should be considered, but it's probably on a smaller scale that what we're looking at here, in terms of enhancing system reliability. Co-generation would be an ideal solution for that.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Do you have an evidentiary reference for the comment that you just made with respect to co-

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adopted it, I'm presuming as a Commission and

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certainly from the customer's point of view we see it as appropriate, and I believe from Hydro's point of view that it's appropriate, is because costeffectiveness is critical in this issue. It is not just the questions of reliability. It is not reliability at any price.

And I think that is something that all of us are agreed on, and where things come apart is that the customers clearly see both Tier 2 and no award as more cost-effective than the Tier 1, and for all the reasons that they've put in their arguments. So I don't think we come apart just on the short-term/long-term problem.

Mr. Sanderson, in his comments to you, raised that a lot of this had come out of the VIGP decision, and I think it's important from our perspective to view that the Commission in that -- and we've put that on page 15 in our argument, merely suggested that on-Island generation would be appropriate. And I take from the Commission's decision that cost-effectiveness was a consideration in not saying on-Island generation was a must. And it's clear from that decision that cost-effectiveness needed to be in the balance. And so the customers are looking for that balance between reliability and cost-effectiveness.

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And lastly, when we refer to Mr. Mansour's evidence, he's pursuing primarily the reliability mandate and is clear in his evidence that he would prefer whatever the next project is because it goes to getting reliability. And that's his mandate, that's his issue, that's his concern.

B.C. Hydro and its customers must be concerned about both the reliability and the costeffectiveness, as the Commission must be. And I think when the customers have finally gone through the evidence, it's quite clear that Tier 2 is not the most cost-effective, it's the least cost-effective, and the arguments are full of evidence cited for that purpose. I think that litmus test shows that B.C. Hydro and the customers are actually fairly close, both in terms of the objectives and in terms of their view of short-term and long-term. We're clearly not clear on what's most cost-effective.

COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Thank you, Mr. Craig.

MR. CRAIG: Sorry, I was advised that I may have said

Tier 2 was the least cost-effective. I meant Tier 1

was the least cost-effective. Tier 2 and no award are

more cost-effective.

MR. WEISBERG: I'm very glad I stood back for that important clarification to be made.

Commissioner Boychuk, in framing your

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question, you referred to a transcript reference of Mr. Wallace's cross-examination of Ms. Van Ruyven. And if I made my notes correctly, I believe that in part that testimony was that B.C. Hydro was always looking long-term.

COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Right.

MR. WEISBERG: I'd like you to consider that evidence in the context of the fact that the CFT originally, and I believe up until March of last year, was of course for 10 to 25 years, and in that context you have to reconcile whether 10 years was considered by Hydro then to be long-term, or if in fact B.C. Hydro didn't always look at long-term. I think the case is that they did look long-term but 10 years, at least up until March 2004, qualified as long-term in their view.

Proceeding Time 10:05 a.m. T10

The other comment I've got in this is that
I believe it was near the end of my cross-examination
of panel 2. If I'm wrong about that, it was panel 4.
And I don't recall the witness, I wish I could be more
helpful. But I asked one of the gentlemen on the
panel whether 20 years would be considered long-term
in the context of resource planning, and I believe the
record is that he agreed with me in that proposition.
And I believe that's significant in the context of

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Calpine's lease term being 22 years, and therefore exceeding the 20 years which was itself considered long-term.

And finally, Mr. Sanderson said that, in the long run, generation will be needed. We certainly agree with that in the context of the long run. And we do look forward to calls for generation, and we expect that those will be needed in the event that the panel determines that either Tier 2 or no award is the most cost-effective option. And those calls, in our estimation, could be held quickly, and I think our evidence establishes how quickly the projects that we've discussed could respond to such calls.

COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Thank you. Before you move back to your seat -- just a moment -- since you are on your feet. They're saying about -- oral argument as opposed to this type of argument, my questions aren't organized to suit the process, here. You mentioned that the change in the term in March from 10 to 25 years. And I just wanted to broach with you something. One of the arguments that was presented by B.C. Hydro's witnesses is that when you're looking a green-field project such as DPP, it's reasonable for you to typically have terms of 20 to 30 years. Okay. And if that's the case, and if we were to accept that, would you be asking the Commission to interfere into

-- I'll use the word "interfere" -- in B.C. Hydro's 1 decision to go from 20 to 25? Do you feel that's a 2 judgment call that the panel should be making? So 3 we're starting at 20 to 30 years, accepting that, the 4 decision for B.C. Hydro to choose 25, is that a 5 6 judgment call we should be making? 7 MR. WEISBERG: I think that is a judgment call that the Commission should make, and you know, Green Island 8 went into the process and abided by the rules. So we 9 understood that as the CFT evolved that the term was 10 changed to 25 years. With respect to Green Island's 11 bid, we're not challenging that. 12 13 But when we get back to your initial question, Commissioner Boychuk, about what is the --14 what's the disconnect here between -- is there a 15 16 short-term need and we're looking for a long-term solution? 17 18 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Mm-hmm. MR. WEISBERG: I think that's a view that Green Island 19 20 takes. And in my comments, I'm trying to get you to look at some considerations about what was the need, 21 really, going into this CFT? And I think there's 22 evidence that it wasn't as long-term as we now find it 23 characterized, as being 25 years. 24 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Okay, thank you. And as I said, 25

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that was just accepting that if we were to accept that

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a green-field project should be looking at 20 to 30 years. I could have probably asked you as well whether you think that is appropriate.

MR. WEISBERG: I think certainly 20 years is consistent, and above that maybe it's a judgment call. But I do think the evidence of B.C. Hydro that I referred to put 20 years in the ballpark as well, for addressing that. So --

Proceeding Time 10:10 a.m. T11

10 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Thank you, but I do take your
11 earlier point.

12 MR. WEISBERG: Okay, thank you.

Mr. Chairman, Madam Commissioner, the MR. ANDREWS: question that was posed by the panel is why the parties are so far apart as to the analysis that DPP is a long-term solution to a short-term problem. Sanderson had two answers, I submit, to that question, quite different. The first is that it isn't a shortterm problem because even after the 230 kV line is in service, there is a general need for additional generation on Vancouver Island. And secondly, his answer was that for planning purposes, it is a shortterm gap, but that BCTC has proposed only operational solutions as opposed to planning level solutions, which he characterized as being significantly different, something that he's been trying to point

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out all along. So I want to address both of those points.

In my respectful submission, the first answer that it's not a short-term problem because there's a long-term generalized need for generation on the Island, is simply not correct, that there is no evidence, at least even properly in scope, as to the long-term requirements. I mean, we've heard it said that there's a certain date at which B.C. Hydro's provincial-wide system will require additional capacity, and a certain date at which the provincial-wide system will be out of energy balance. But those are not the driving factors for this particular project.

And I would go back to the answer that Ms. Van Ruyven gave to the question about capacity, where she said that they are replacing a 50-year asset, referring to the HVDC cables. And in my submission, what that is referring to -- and here I am stepping back a bit -- well, first let me just say the most obvious and clear replacement of the 50-year asset of HVDC cables is the new 230 kilovolt line. That is far and away the closest in terms of replacement in terms of its functionality and the way that it serves the overall system. But the context -- as Mr. Sanderson did acknowledge, this does go back to the mid-90s and

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it goes back to a period when gas prices were not considered to be a problem. It was thought that B.C. had more gas in the northeast than we could get rid of, and the B.C. government thought that cogen on the Island was a dandy idea and decided to implement a natural gas-fired generation strategy on Vancouver Island. Incorporated in that was the GSX Pipeline proposal as it emerged.

So what has changed since VIGP? The GSX pipeline has been cancelled. This is the last gasp of that original notion of a Vancouver Island gas-fired generation strategy. And so the reason that Hydro was looking to gas-fired generation on the Island instead of replacing the HVDC cable, which would have seemed to have been the obvious solution when an asset gets to the end of its useful life, was they thought they didn't need to replace the HVDC cable quite immediately because — or they couldn't get approval to do that because they had the GSX Pipeline proposal gas-fired generation was supposed to be the answer.

But we heard from the VIGP proceeding that BCTC desperately wanted -- sorry, excuse me, that Transmission people within what was then B.C. Hydro desperately wanted to replace and deal with the transmission connection to the Island, but because of GSX, that was, for whatever reasons, not considered a

priority.

So we're back to a situation now where the GSX Pipeline is dead, BCTC is on its own, and the 230 kilovolt line is well underway. It's vastly different than in the time of the VIGP decision, when the 230 kilovolt line was just one project among many on the sort of potential options list. Now they have a plan and an expedited date, and evidence as to an expected in-service date.

Proceeding Time 10:15 a.m. T12

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So, in my submission, what we have is that, when the 230 kilovolt line is in service, then there is no more planning problem. And the argument that Vancouver Island requires generation and transmission is valid, but it's not a planning constraint. At least, there's no evidence of that, and certainly no evidence of dates at which that becomes a planning constraint on Vancouver Island.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Andrews, your comments are pushing the scope of the original question. I'd like it if you can, in your subsequent comments, to try to bring a closer nexus between your comments and the question that's been asked.

MR. ANDREWS: That may mean that I haven't made myself clear, because what I was trying to get at is that the most that has been claimed is that there is a capacity

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shortfall for planning purposes. And I submit that the evidence supports the conclusion that the most that has been established is that there would be a shortfall for planning purposes between the date of zero rating of HVDC and the in-service date of the 230 kilovolt line.

And so the first answer that Mr. Sanderson gave to the question being that it's not just a short-term problem, I say is wrong, that that is a short-term problem, it's even asserted to be a shortfall for planning purposes, and it's within a very defined window of time. And that by way of explanation, when Hydro says that they want a long-term solution for a short-term problem, that is exactly what is happening here. And that is why the arguments have been made, that I won't repeat, about the merits of the project itself.

The question that was raised by

Commissioner Boychuk, "Should the panel make a

judgment regarding the change in the CFT from 20 to 25

years," in my submission, the answer is clearly "yes,"

but of course only in the context of all of the

evidence. That the panel, I would submit, should not

be kind of micro-managing and trying to point out

where Hydro exactly went wrong or did something right,

but looking at the evidence as a whole, and it

certainly should not ignore specific issues like that 1 20 to 25 years, or a myriad of other what could be 2 considered small points. The big issue for the panel 3 is, what happens when you look at all of those small 4 things together? 5 Those are my submissions. 6 7 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Yes, thank you. MR. LEWIS: Good morning. Why are we so far apart? 8 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: I'm not sure that's how I meant to 9 actually characterize that question, but I see it's 10 11 catchy. MR. LEWIS: I believe that B.C. Hydro may have been 12 slaves to a process. I think that that process was 13 based on determinations that came out of a previous 14 regulatory decision, which is VIGP. 15 16 At the time of the VIGP proceedings, I think there was a decision to be made, which was: 17 Do 18 we proceed with on-Island generation to meet the 19 capacity needs, or do we pursue the transmission solution?" The fact that, based on the best 20 information at the time, Hydro was urged to pursue 21 generation, based on the reasons of balancing load, as 22 Mr. Sanderson subscribed, is largely irrelevant now, I 23 24 think. Proceeding Time 10:20 a.m. T13 25 26 The fact that B.C. Hydro has conducted a

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process based on that determination is a reality. But what is also a reality is that there has been significant change since then, as you identified. think the panel should take that change into account when considering a 25-year contract. That change I think can be summarized as such. B.C. Transmission Company is now solely responsible for the reliability of the system. They have made commitments to a transmission component of that solution. Thev are confident that they will meet their objectives. Hydro has agreed with them proceeding with that transmission solution and they haven't disputed it. In my argument I pointed out that Bob Elton, the CEO of Hydro, has supported that. I think the panel should also accept that change as a reality and base its judgments on that. Change is inevitable and it's not necessarily good or bad, but how we manage change is what's most relevant.

I think in this process we've seen B.C.

Hydro try to fight to ignore that change rather than
manage it, and maybe that goes back to being slaves of
the process. But irregardless, the panel should deal
with the here and now, and what is best for the public
over the next 25 years is what is most relevant in
this determination.

Generation or energy is important and it

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has been valued in all of my arguments. The question that remains is are we willing to pay the cost for this excess generation? So I submit that this entire discussion has changed from, at the VIGP decision, "Is on-Island generation the best way to meet the Island's capacity needs?" to "Does the Tier 1 solution that's within this EPA of on-Island generation provide enough value to the ratepayer for the excess costs and risks that the ratepayers are being asked to undertake?" We are so far apart simply because of this.

I don't feel that any reasonable and well-informed members of the public have supported this proposal. I've seen the largest industrial users with the most to lose from a lack of the reliability not supporting it, yet B.C. Hydro continues to push it forward. To me that's truly an indication that we're fairly far apart in this matter, and I think that that is an indication of which way the panel should rule as far as the public interest goes.

- COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Thank you.
- 21 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. --
 - MR. DUGGLEBY: Hello. I haven't spoken before in the hearing for evidence, so my name is Tony Duggleby, I'm with the -- chief executive officer for Seabreeze Pacific Regional Transmission. I would ask the panel's indulgence in the fact that I'm not a lawyer,

1 I'm an engineer, so I don't necessarily follow all the intricacies of argument, and feel free to correct me 2 if I step over the bounds, please. 3 The rules are simple and I'm sure 4 THE CHAIRPERSON: they're going to be easy for you to understand. 5 need to confine your comments to the issues that have 6 7 been raised by the panel. That's a very simple rule and one that I'd ask you to abide by. 8 MR. DUGGLEBY: Fair enough. Commissioner Boychuk has 9 asked why the intervenor community, which seems to be 10 11 operating fairly much with one voice, and the proponents and B.C. Hydro, which form apparently the 12 other side of the question, are so far apart. 13 Is that a good characterization? 14 correct? Well, yes, it's in the terms of 15 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: 16 the goal or the purpose of the CFT and what it was designed to achieve. 17 18 MR. DUGGLEBY: Okay. And so from an engineering point of 19 view, the CFT is designed to achieve both reliability and energy supply to Vancouver Island, with the 20 overriding principle of least cost to the rate base, 21 if I understand the situation. Would that be fair? 22 I mean, I'm looking at it from an 23 24 engineering point of view, not a legalese point of view, so I'm trying to bring to the table what we see. 25

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And I'd like to cast the answer a little differently

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from what has been said today, which is that we've talked about how the process has diverged. There's also the issue of perception and the ability to B.C. Hydro to accept evidence. And I would put it to the panel that B.C. Hydro has framed the question in such a way that they have in fact disallowed solutions which are much less cost and much higher reliability.

Proceeding Time 10:25 a.m. T14

And the fact that they have framed the question in this way and refused to accept new evidence, or other solutions, and have ruled them out of place, if I recall correctly, the VIGP decision --Mr. Chairman, I'm going to interject at this MR. FULTON: point, because we are getting into argument. We're not addressing what today is meant to address. Breeze intervened in the proceedings, they have had access to all the exhibits, they would have presumably received a copy of my correspondence yesterday to two of the other intervenors telling them what the purpose of today was, and referring them to Exhibit A-22. so, with that in mind, I'm going to ask again that Mr. Duggleby restrict his response to the question that was asked, and not move into argument. Because if he's going to move into argument, then it's going to be my advice to the Commission panel that that's the end of it. He's not following the rules, which the

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       Chairman has identified as simple, and we move on to
       the next party.
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   THE CHAIRPERSON:
                      Thank you, Mr. Fulton. Mr. Duggleby,
       Mr. Fulton is correct. I really can't permit you to
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       do that, because if I permit you to do that, I have to
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       permit everyone else to do that --
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   MR. DUGGLEBY:
                     Absolutely.
                      -- and so you really need to confine
   THE CHAIRPERSON:
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       yourself to the issues that have been raised, or
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       comments that have been made at this stage.
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   MR. DUGGLEBY:
                      I thought that I was.
                                             I will try hard
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       to.
                      You haven't. Oh, I'm going to
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   THE CHAIRPERSON:
       interrupt you if you do it again.
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                            My point is, is that the question
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   MR. DUGGLEBY:
                     Okay.
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       -- I'm trying to answer the question. And the
       question is, "Why is there such a disparity of opinion
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       here? Why is there such a gulf between the two
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       groups?"
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   THE CHAIRPERSON:
                      That's very broadly characterizing the
       question, and it's much too broad for you to
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       characterize the question that way. The question that
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       you need to be speaking to now, Mr. Duggleby, is with
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       respect to the issue regarding whether or not -- why
       is there a difference of viewpoint with respect to the
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limited issue as to whether or not DPP is a long-term

1 solution to a short-term problem or not. That's --2 MR. DUGGLEBY: I would agree. THE CHAIRPERSON: You need to confine your comments to 3 DPP in that regard. 4 MR. DUGGLEBY: Other people presenting argument here 5 6 have said that BCTC's transmission option was in fact 7 relevant to the proceedings. Am I to assume that that's not the case? 8 THE CHAIRPERSON: Not to this question. Not to the 9 question that's before us now. 10 11 MR. DUGGLEBY: Because that has been addressed by other people this morning without them being reined in. 12 So, at any rate, my point would be that 13 Duke Point, on its own, does not satisfy common load 14 contingency issues for Vancouver Island, and from a 15 16 planning perspective, from an engineering perspective, the issues at hand are reliability for Vancouver 17 18 Island capacity. Once you take that out of the 19 question, then the issue of Duke Point can be resolved over a period of a very long discussion. The driver, 20 the fundamental driver that I perceive, in the haste 21 with which Duke Point is being presented as a 22 solution, and the process which has been evolved to 23 24 shed all other possibilities, is driven by the question of reliability. 25

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And the concept that there should be on-

1 Island generation is nice, I agree. My parent company has quite a few proposals for on-Island generation. 2 But the driver which creates the tempo of this 3 proceeding is the reliability and capacity issue, as 4 was properly laid out in the original VIGP 5 proceedings. 6 7 Proceeding Time 10:30 a.m. T15 And I would point out that one of the 8 issues -- and I'm going to try to phrase this 9 correctly -- that drives the disjunct between the two 10 sides of the table, which is what I understand to be 11 the question, is that there are, in fact, other 12 13 lesser-cost solutions on the table, currently being proposed, currently being engineered, and currently in 14 process which B.C. Hydro would like to consider out of 15 16 That's their argument. My argument is that if you're concerned with reliability, if you're concerned 17 18 with the rate base and cost, then engineering 19 solutions which are in process, and which will resolve those, including BCTC's 230 kV lines, and including 20 Sea Breeze's solutions, should be considered. 21 That's all. 22 23 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Is there anyone now other than Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Keough who wishes to speak? 24

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Commissioner Boychuk, at the risk of being

Mr. Keough?

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MR. KEOUGH:

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less delicate than I typically am, I think we can cut through this quite easily, because I addressed it at page two of my reply argument.

I think the reason intervenors are attempting to characterize this as a short-term problem with a long-term solution proposed, is nothing more than an argument of convenience. Because if they do not make that argument, then they cannot point to the short-term gap -- and defining "short term" in whatever number of years you want -- between when one line comes out of service and the other proposed project comes in service. So I think parties are taking advantage of the fact that there is a line coming out of service and another one going in service to say that's a short-term gap and this is a long-term But I can tell you from Duke Point Power's perspective, this has always been viewed as consistent with the VIGP decision, which says on-Island generation is the next appropriate resource addition. And I've pointed out, you can't view generation as a short-term answer. That's simply not the case. And I think it also goes to the evidence that a combination of generation and transmission are appropriately viewed as addressing the long-term capacity needs.

So I think it's always been a long-term problem that's being solved by this project, not a

1 short-term problem. And I think, as I've said, it is nothing more than an attempt by parties to take 2 advantage of this gap that exists between the time 3 frame of two cable solutions. And I think that's why 4 people are making the argument. 5 6 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Mr. Keough, I have read your 7 argument, and in fact I have entertained the idea of mentioning your conclusion in terms of why the gap for 8 parties, before we got into this discussion, and 9 neglected to do so. So they didn't have an 10 11 opportunity to comment on it, so I appreciate your comments again now. 12 13 MR. KEOUGH: I'm sure they've seen the argument, as well. COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Yes, I'm sure they have. 14 The other thing is, there has been an 15 MR. KEOUGH: 16 attempt -- which has been reiterated here this morning -- of people to suggest that the determinations made 17 18 in the VIGP decision are outdated, have been overcome by events, and should not bar you from taking any 19 20 course of action you want. The thing that's striking about those comments is that the findings from -- the 21 specific finding from the VIGP decision with respect 22 to on-Island generation was reiterated by the 23 24 Commission at the pre-hearing conference, page 307 of the transcript. And as we pointed out, no one -- no 25

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one at any point has stepped forward and said,

1 "Listen, Commission, that finding is outdated, that finding is no longer appropriate, it's been overcome 2 by events." 3 And so, if anyone wanted to challenge 4 that finding as being relevant to these proceedings, they 5 6 had the full opportunity to do so and did not do so. And 7 did not do so at any point in time. That finding has never been challenged or the subject of any review in 8 variance, or appeal, or any process before this 9 In fact, nobody has challenged it in evidence Commission. 10 or in argument. So I think it's a little bit late for 11 them now to come back and say that the reason that you 12 should cast doubt on that finding is circumstances have 13 changed. They had full opportunity to raise that and we 14 could have debated it, but they did not. So again I think 15 you're just taking advantage of an argument of 16 convenience. 17 18 Proceeding Time 10:35 a.m. T16 19 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Mr. Keough, again just before you 20 continue, I know some of the parties have actually responded to that question, I think JIESC in 21 particular. But my question to you would be: 22 should they have done that? How should they have 23 challenged it to this point? 24 Ms. Boychuk, I think what they should have 25 MR. KEOUGH: properly done is the minute the Commission said, "This 26

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COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK:

is a relevant finding and we're going to take it into 1 account in these proceedings," they should have 2 stepped up and said, "We have a real problem with that 3 finding. We want to challenge that finding. 4 to review that finding," and put forward an 5 evidentiary base and followed the process to challenge 6 7 a finding. COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: I don't know if this helps or not, 8 but the finding of the VIGP decision panel in terms of 9 on-Island generation of course was in that decision, 10 and in our January 23rd letter to parties we reiterated 11 So it was in terms of the scoping decision 12 where that particular finding was determined to be 13 relevant but it was also referred to in the January 14 23rd letter. Anyway. 15 16 MR. KEOUGH: I understand, and it was also referred to in the transcript Volume 2, page 307. So it's been 17 18 reiterated many times that it is a relevant finding 19 for purposes -- or a relevant determination for purposes of these proceedings. 20 And I guess my point is, having put it out 21 there as a relevant determination, there was no action 22 taken to specifically challenge that determination. 23 There are processes that challenge previous 24 determinations is I quess what I'm saying. 25

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Thank you.

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MR. KEOUGH: I think a couple of other points. There was some discussion about -- and this was with Green Island -- about whether or not it was a judgment call establishing things like the term of the CFT. think Mr. Weisberg said yes, it is something the Commission should intervene in and make a determination on. I think there he is losing sight of the fact that the Commission right from the start refused to intervene in that way. They said at least the initial obligation is on B.C. Hydro to decide how to run the CFT and what the terms are and what to do. Sure they've got to come in and justify after the fact what they've done, but I think it goes to whether or not you're going to micromanage the utility and dictate the precise terms, or allow them to exercise their judgment in terms of obtaining the product they think they need. And I think it's bit late now, after the

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And I think it's bit late now, after the Commission has said to B.C. Hydro, "You've got to go do what you want to do and then come back and justify it," to say that the Commission should start micromanaging and determining whether 10, 15 or 20 years is an appropriate term, whether it's 97 percent or 95 percent reliability. I really think that that would be contrary to what the Commission has already decided at the outset.

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about GSX.

1 I've got a note down here I will resist commenting on the JIESC and Norske plugs for their 2 projects. I think in terms of your question that's 3 pretty much all I have. 4 Thank you. COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: You're welcome. 5 Proceeding Time 10:40 a.m. T17 6 7 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Sanderson. MR. SANDERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just a couple 8 of points in reply. First to Mr. Quail's speculations 9 on institutional sociological theory, if that's what 10 they amounted to, I guess all I'd say without taking 11 on his comments directly is that most institutions 12 have patterns of behaviour and their own internal 13 issues to deal with, and I'm sure that his institution 14 is no different than any other in that respect, and 15 the same with each of the intervenors here. 16 I think the more generalized point probably 17 18 is that positions in this particular proceeding got 19 entrenched at VIGP, and all of the players have found it difficult to deviate from some fairly entrenched 20 positions. We have parties here who actually only got 21

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notion of staying with positions is not unique to any

They're still here. I'm not questioning

here in the first place because they were worried

their right to be here, but I am saying that the

them.

I think what underlies the difference between Hydro's perspective and others, is that in the end, the obligation to provide reliable service and the focus there is Hydro's obligation. No one else has that obligation. It's easy to treat that obligation lightly -- and I'm not suggesting people are doing anything inappropriate in that -- but still to treat it lightly when it isn't you who has to be there when the lights go out. And sure, various intervenors may be affected if that happens, but maybe someone else will be affected, not them. In other words, their interest in that outcome is very precise and narrow.

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The utility's obligation, and in my respectful submission this Commission's obligation, is to look at all customers and look at all the needs and ensure reliable service in the province. And it's that obligation which so underlies, I think, so much of what Hydro's evidence is focused on and distinguishes its perspective perhaps.

Next, just a response to Mr. Bois. He cast doubt in his response on the load forecast, and I just point out, as in his argument, that he seems to neglect the evidence as to what's actually happened to load on Vancouver Island.

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Mr. Andrews, and this is picking up a point of Mr. Keough but I'll take it home directly to a comment of Mr. Andrews. Mr. Andrews went further than just saying that GSX CCC or other intervenors challenge some of the VIGP underpinnings, if I understood him properly, he observed that Hydro had entirely failed to lead evidence about some of the long-term issues that VIGP dealt with. And in my respectful submission and picking up Mr. Keough's point, there's no failure there. The reliance that was placed on the VIGP conclusions was confirmed in the scoping decisions, and all Hydro has done, in my submission here, is stay within the confines that the Commission set when it raised the issues it believed important to assist it in determining whether or not the public interest is served by the contract. goes back to the basic proposition that this hearing is about whatever you have said it's about, because it's your determination of the public interest that matters here.

Lastly, again Mr. Andrews made the comment that the one major change since VIGP is that BCTC's project for the 230 kV is "well underway". Well, we can quarrel about how likely it is to be finished on time, how strong the evidence, whatever; that's all been dealt with in the arguments. But the one thing

that's absolutely clear in the evidence is, well, whatever else you might want to say about the project, it is not underway. It's a long way yet from underway. The basic applications for the fundamental permits haven't yet been filed. So we're a very long way from having BCTC's project underway, and that is one of the reasons for the uncertainty that we've addressed in argument.

Those are my comments in reply.

10 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

Proceeding Time 10:45 a.m. T18

COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Thank you.

Mr. Sanderson, I have another question that I'll direct to B.C. Hydro initially because it deals with the privative clause of Article 17.3 of the CFT. And again I'll try not to give too long-winded a background and be more focused in terms of the question I have, but the background, as I understand it, is that Addendum 10, which is dated March 5th, 2004, where the privative clause was introduced, followed the period when the suspension took place in the CFT process, when B.C. Hydro was considering the comments that were made by the Commission in its January 23rd letter. And in that Addendum, the Section 17.3 was added that specifically provided for the acceptance of tenders aggregating less than 150

megawatts under certain conditions. I believe that's correct. I'm looking at what Green Island Energy has -- their submissions because my questions are going to relate to some points that you've addressed in your

argument relating to their argument.

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I note, again just in terms of background because I think it might be helpful, there was some minutes of the August 12th meeting, wherein how this was going to be applied, how you were going to move from Tier 1 to Tier 2, was discussed. And that's where we understand now that what was intended was that B.C. Hydro wouldn't invoke the Tier 2 privative clause as long as the tenders were competitive and there was no evidence of collusion. And the evidence on the record, B.C. Hydro, is that you didn't invoke that clause because you felt that there was no evidence of collusion, and that the process had been competitive. So that's correct so far, right? I haven't mischaracterized anything yet?

MR. SANDERSON: No, I think you've characterized it very clearly, Commissioner Boychuk.

COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Okay, thank you.

And in your argument, at paragraph 70, I think it's the -- it's your reply argument. You suggest that B.C. Hydro didn't adjust the size of the acceptable portfolios, when you introduced Addendum

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Page: 3294 Instead, Article 17 was revised to give B.C. 10. Hydro the ability to salvage whatever it could out of the CFT process if no acceptable portfolio emerged from it. And I've just taken that from your argument. Now, Green Island, of course, has raised a number of issues concerning the application or the interpretation of that clause, or that section, and B.C. Hydro's argument to us is that we ought not comment on the proper interpretation of Section 17.3 of the CFT, and this isn't the proper forum for it. And if I understand correctly, it's because there's a highly developed law governing tendering processes and therefore GIE's, Green Island Energy's remedies would lie in court, in the courts of law. Now, my question, finally after all that is Section 17.3, if I understand it correctly, was created to deal with comments that were raised by the Commission in its January 23rd letter. Why wouldn't the Commission be in a position in this circumstance -- maybe not in every circumstance, looking at competitive bidding processes -- but in this circumstance, to consider and interpret that provision?

MR. SANDERSON: There's a number of aspects to the answer to that, Commissioner. The first is, the caution that's contained in the reply based on the strata

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corporation case was to draw to your attention the consequence of interpreting contractual relations. That's not to say that you don't have the jurisdiction, but it's to say that the exercise of that jurisdiction may have unintended consequences. I don't think that anybody can have sat in this room over the last few weeks, listening to the submissions of Mr. Weisberg and the evidence of his client, without understanding that there is a -- and I can't think of another noun at the moment, so I'll call it a "game" being played, and I don't mean that in a pejorative sense, I just mean there are other aspects to what went on over the last year that will resonate in different forms.

Proceeding Time 10:50 a.m. T19

It is clear, in my respectful submission, that Mr. Weisberg was exploring the development of a record which would assist him in those other forums. I don't know whether there's any decisions made in that respect and I don't know whether that will happen, but there was no question in my mind listening the cross-examination and the arguments that have been made, that one of the objectives of Green Island was to explore whether they could use this opportunity to develop a record which might allow them to complain about the conduct of the bidding process. And in

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argument and in reply where B.C. Hydro says there is complex and difficult tendering law around all of that, that law governed the way that process was conducted. All the parties know that if you establish a tendering process of a particular type and don't comply with it in the way that you've said you have, you may create rights in some of the parties that claim to have been prejudiced by the way you did behave. And so this was a very opportune occasion for Green Island to have an opportunity to explore exactly what happened in a way that will allow them to determine what their next step should be in another forum.

With that backdrop, what B.C. Hydro is trying to say in reply is, if the Commission now seeks to make a ruling which says what the obligations of the parties were and when they could exercise what powers, that's going to be used in a court in favour of whoever your ruling favours. The interpretation of that contract shouldn't be undertaken without a very clear understanding of tendering law.

On the submissions of the party in this proceeding, and with great respect, this Commission can't have any understanding of what those obligations are or what that law is. Now, I don't know whether the panel happens to know some of that law or not, but

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you haven't heard any submissions from the parties on those. And again in reply, what we're trying to say is, and with great respect, we don't think this Commission was established for the purpose of interpreting tendering law, and we don't see how that can be interpreted without that understanding, and we do believe that that interpretation is going to have an implication in the context of the tendering obligations of the parties. And so that's the caution that's being sounded.

We're not saying that jurisdiction doesn't exist to interpret it to the extent necessary, but we are saying to the extent that you actually stray into explaining the obligations to the parties, that could bind them or could be a binding decision to which a subsequent court defers, in the same way as occurred in the strata corporation case. And that's, we say, you ought not to take the invitation of Green Island to stray there because it doesn't bear, we think, on this case.

In other words, the second half of my submission is, having said why we're nervous, the reason we don't think that you need to go there is because the evidence is this power in Hydro was something put in to allow it to rescue some of the projects should it choose to, just as you

characterized it. Because it didn't find the need 1 within the CFT process to move out of Tier 1, didn't 2 exercise 17.3, the need for you to consider whether or 3 not it did that appropriately doesn't arise anyway. 4 What you've been told in the evidence, in my 5 submission, is that that clause, despite the fact it 6 7 was put in for that purpose, was never used for that purpose; that is, it didn't need to be used, in the 8 view of the people administering the process. 9 cost-effectiveness study that was done was done quite 10 outside that, and you've had evidence on that and you 11 can deal with that without interpreting 17.3. 12 Okay, thank you, I better 13 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: understand your argument now. 14 15 MR. SANDERSON: Thank you. 16 THE CHAIRPERSON: I think I will give you an opportunity to comment, Mr. Weisberg, but you may want to go after 17 18 others, and I'll give you that choice. Is there anyone other than Mr. Weisberg who wishes to comment 19 on this? Mr. Lewis? 20 I think that I might limit my comments to 21 MR. LEWIS: that rather than the Commission panel trying to 22 23 determine if it had the authority to delve into the privative clause and whether it was exercised, you 24 simply say, "Well, we have the authority and the 25

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responsibility to uphold the public interest, and in

identified.

order to do that, we specified in the January 23rd letter that we are willing to accept less capacity if the Tier 1 is not the most cost-effective." And that goes straight back to the principal issue which was

Proceeding Time 10:55 a.m. T20

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So I think it's irrelevant that B.C. Hydro structured the privative clauses they did, and it's also irrelevant that their choice not to explore the cost-effectiveness of smaller portfolios is also irrelevant. Because the Commission panel has the obligation to ensure that, according to that principal issue, is Tier 2, Tier 1 or the no award the most cost-effective?

Hydro has made it very clear that they have not evaluated a Tier 2 122-megawatt portfolio based on the same objective of securing capacity as they did in the CFT. Now, if the panel restricts its evaluation or examination of a smaller portfolio to see if it is the most cost-effective, simply based on the rules that Hydro has set, I think one has to question what's the purpose of having a regulatory body. So irrelevant of the privative clause, I think you have the authority, the responsibility and the obligation to do that analysis, and I think everything that's been put forward is available for you to do that. And

1 I don't think your right is hindered one bit by what's gone forward. 2 THE CHAIRPERSON: Is there anyone other than Mr. Weisberg 3 -- in that context, I'm including Mr. Keough -- that 4 wishes to speak to this issue? 5 Mr. Weisberg? 6 7 MR. WEISBERG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me begin by just addressing Mr. Sanderson's remarks. He suggested 8 that I, through the hearing, was trying to develop a 9 record for another purpose, for use in court. 10 flattered by that speculation that I'd think that far 11 ahead, but it is only speculation. It's irrelevant 12 speculation. What view a court -- if a court was 13 brought into play -- might have of the Commission's 14 determination should have no bearing on whether you 15 make that determination or not. 16 Further, Mr. Sanderson --17 18 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Weisberg, do you deny the comments of Mr. Sanderson, or are you just simply saying that 19 they're speculative? 20 That question pushes me pretty far, Mr. 21 MR. WEISBERG: But I can tell you that I didn't 22 Chairman. 23 specifically think of building a record for court. Ι 24 didn't exclude -- you know, in the realm of possibility, of what happens after this I didn't 25

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exclude that, but I didn't have a specific goal, and

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I'll even go so far as to say I wasn't instructed by my client to go in that direction. If Mr. Sanderson, though, was concerned about that, at the time, he could have objected, and he didn't.

What Hydro is asking the panel to do, though, is decline to interpret or decline to consider the application of the privative clause. And we submit that the Commission panel should reject that suggestion. And the reason being that if you go back to the scope ruling, the way the Commission framed the principal issue, it included consideration of whether Tier 2 was the most cost-effective of three possible options: Tier 1, Tier 2 and no award. And having made that ruling, we think that fairness requires that the Commission panel follow through to the logical conclusion.

If you look at B.C. Hydro's own definition of Tier 2, they say that it arises from the exercise of the privative clause. And there's a reference in Exhibit B-1, page 13, for that.

Proceeding Time 11:00 a.m. T21

So if you recognize that B.C. Hydro did not exercise the privative clause, which it clearly didn't, then the only possible way that Tier 2 could realistically have been considered as a tier outcome -- sorry, as a hearing outcome -- is if the Commission

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panel was persuaded that the privative clause should have been invoked.

So if Hydro had an objection to the Commission panel considering the interpretation of that clause, the time to raise that objection was when the scope ruling was made, November 30th. Largely on the basis of that ruling, and what we saw as the implications that flowed from it, that you really had to look at whether the privative clause should have been invoked, Green Island went to -- considering the size of the company -- very significant effort and expense to take part in this proceeding. It's unacceptable, in our view, for B.C. Hydro now, in its reply argument, the next-to-last step in this proceeding, to raise that objection now, and say, "Whoa, Commission, you shouldn't look at that."

It seems to us like a last-ditch effort to try to fetter the Commission's discretion. But it's important to note that in suggesting that, B.C. Hydro hasn't said that you don't have that jurisdiction. They concede that you do, they concede that in their reply -- I think in paragraph 86 you'll find that -- and in Mr. Sanderson's remarks. But they do try to dissuade you from doing that by conjuring up some perceived dangers that are inherent in exercising that jurisdiction. And their reply, in part, says that

there is a real risk that an interpretation of the CFT process by the Commission will lead to arguments that that interpretation binds a court on the meaning of a CFT. So what they're saying is, there's a risk it could lead to arguments. That doesn't seem tremendously dangerous to us.

Hydro also submits that the Utilities

Hydro also submits that the Utilities

Commission doesn't contemplate that this Commission

would have the expertise and experience to determine

the respective rights and responsibilities of parties

to a contractual tendering process. We think that is

just an amazing suggestion to make, in the specific

context of the exercise of the privative clause. When

you read the privative clause, even a casual reading,

it's readily apparent that the exercise of Hydro's

discretion turns on this:

"...on whether a portfolio is not the most cost-effective solution, having regard to B.C. Hydro's ratepayers..."

and is exercisable

"...with a view to procuring the most costeffective dependable capacity meeting its requirements on Vancouver Island."

So we submit that not only do you, the panel, have the expertise and the experience to interpret that aspect of the privative clause -- and

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that is the part that we're asking you to interpret, because it's the exercise, it's a threshold for exercising it -- you have that expertise, you have that experience, and the relevant portion of what we're asking you to look at speaks directly to the Commission panel's core competency in determining what is the most cost-effective option.

If B.C. Hydro really stands by its assertion that the Commission panel lacks that expertise, that you don't have the necessary experience to determine what the most cost-effective option is, then it should have made an application some time in the course of this hearing for the panel to recuse itself on the grounds of gross incompetence. Because it speaks directly to what you have said you will decide in this hearing.

If you strip away all the forceful arguments about why you shouldn't step into this dangerous ground of interpreting something in the privative clause that speaks directly to what you said you're going to do, you're left with something else -- and that is, there's a fundamental omission in B.C. Hydro's case. If you read the privative clause, when you get to the end, after they've decided whether they will exercise it or not, there's a calculation. The calculation says, if the clause is exercised, here's

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how we decide who the winner is, under the privative clause.

Proceeding Time 11:05 a.m. T22

B.C. Hydro had multiple opportunities in this proceeding to address that. They could have done it with their own witness panels. They could have done it on cross-examination of the Green Island panel. They could have done it in their rebuttal evidence. They didn't do that. The simplest way to silence and discredit Green Island for our insistence that you look at the privative clause and determine whether or not it should have been exercised was for B.C. Hydro to do that calculation and to prove us wrong. They didn't do that.

The implication -- and with the evidentiary record now closed, B.C. Hydro can't disprove this.

But we say the implication is that the Green Island and Ladysmith projects, the portfolio that they created, 122 megawatts, would have been the winning portfolio if the privative clause had been exercised.

Just to bring it back to your question --

22 THE CHAIRPERSON: That's a good idea.

MR. WEISBERG: -- Commissioner Boychuk, there is no reason at all why this panel should not determine whether the privative clause in fact should have been exercised. And more than that, it's a responsibility

Page: 3306 February 10, 2005 Volume 16 that the panel identified for itself in your initial 1 scope ruling when you said that Tier 2 was one of 2 three options for a potential outcome of this hearing. 3 Thank you. 4 COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: You're welcome. Thank you. 5 6 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Sanderson. 7 MR. SANDERSON: Mr. Chairman, I just want to disassociate myself completely with the characterization of the 8 remarks that I made that Mr. Weisberg just engaged in. 9 To do that, and to understand the nature of my remarks 10 and give them anything like a fair reading, I think 11 you do need now to go back to reply arguments 85 and 12 86, which in turn respond to certain pages and certain 13

submissions of the JIE argument.

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You look at the way the reply is structured. It begins with the response to pages 8 to 11 of the JIE argument, which is dealing with Section 17.3, which was the focus of Commissioner Boychuk's question. The reference to the strata council case actually arose in the argument in paragraph 86, which was intended to deal with both pages 8 to 11, and as well a continuation of the argument in JIE at pages 11 to 13. Pages 11 to 13 move on from 17.3 of the CFT and get into an interpretation that they urge on you of the definition of "material" in the non-compliant tender provisions of the CFT.

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When you put the JIE argument together in those two segments, the 17.3 argument followed by the 18.17 argument, it is in my submission absolutely clear they're making the argument to you that Hydro, within the CFT process, had obligations. Now they don't say how you enforce those, they don't say what consequence stems from a breach of them but whenever, in a tendering process, a party is told by another that they think they've got obligations, antennae quite reasonably go up. And it's in respect of defining those obligations, the working together of 17.3 and 18.17, and what Hydro was obliged in law to do or not do, that the cautions I have expressed were intended to be made. Thank you. COMMISSIONER BOYCHUK: Thank you. THE CHAIRPERSON: We'll take a 15-minute break now. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 11:09 A.M.) (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 11:24 A.M.) **T23** THE CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated. I have a series of questions, although they are all on one theme, and so I think I'm going to ask Mr. Sanderson my series of questions and then open up the floor as opposed to opening the floor as I ask each of the questions. And the theme is this: What are the implications of acceptance of the EPA for the recovery of costs arising from the DPP project?

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1 And my first question to you, Mr. Sanderson, I think really only needs confirmation from 2 you, but I assume that approval of -- or acceptance of 3 the EPA means the acceptance of the costs that are 4 arising from Appendix 3 of the EPA. 5 6 MR. SANDERSON: Mr. Chairman, the costs arising from 7 Appendix 3 of the EPA extend out over the life of the contract, and if I'm understanding your question, it's 8 one that I think we addressed in the revenue 9 requirement proceeding in argument in terms of the 10 significance of the REAP process, et cetera. 11 respectful submission it would be the same as if the 12 Commission had determined that entering into the 13 contract is prudent, and that in consequence, flowing 14 from that would be acceptance of the payments made 15 16 under it. The reason I'm being careful is I don't 17 18 think I can suggest to the Commission that you would 19 lack fundamental jurisdiction to ever think about the issue again in future years if there was a basis on 20 which somebody could say, well, sure, it was prudent 21 then, or in the public interest then, but some 22 circumstances changed. In other words, if your 23 question is: Has the Commission lost jurisdiction 24

forever in respect of any payment made under it? I

think my answer is: Lost jurisdiction? Perhaps not.

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Can I envisage circumstances where it would be appropriate for the Commission to, after the fact, question the payments being made under it. Not easily, I can't. There's no circumstance that I can think of that springs to mind where, from Hydro's perspective, it would be fair to question the payments having authorized the contract to proceed here.

Proceeding Time 11:27 a.m. T24

THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. The next cost for which the question is a similar one, and that's the gas purchasing costs. Are those costs included in the deferral accounts that are established by the NHDA deferral account? And if that is true, then are those costs subject to the -- and I may be using this expression inappropriately, but subject to the privacy review that's contemplated for those costs that are captured by that deferral account?

MR. SANDERSON: I needed some help with that one. But, recalling the NHDA accumulates until parties seek review, and recalling that the typical cycle at the moment, as proposed by Hydro at least, is a two-year revenue forecast, and what the NHDA has in it is the difference between actual and forecast, what that would mean is that every two years, the prudency -- or the amount in the NHDA would be defined between the discrepancy just in that two-year period, not over any

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borne by DPP. So in the event, assuming for the

costs that are not within the scope of the EPA and

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moment there are costs that are either on the upstream side or in some other form borne by B.C. Hydro, does acceptance of the EPA speak to whether or not the ratepayer or the shareholder is at risk with respect to those costs?

MR. SANDERSON: We said in reply that the most likely scenario that we could think of based on the evidence from the intervenors that would not necessary fall to Duke, was the imposition of say a carbon tax or something like that on the gas stream itself. In reply we say that really just affects the price of gas, is what that does. And so the previous responses with respect to the gas supply costs falling within the NHDA I think apply.

Again, I can't think of a circumstance where that wouldn't be what would happen. There may be such circumstance, I don't know. I mean you're conjecturing about any possibility of upstream taxes or permitting fees or whatever with respect to the use of hydrocarbons or greenhouse gas-emitting fuels. So it may be somebody came up with a conjecture for something that wouldn't be caught in the NHDA. But certainly the most plausible circumstance that I can think of would be caught in the NHDA because it would just affect the price of gas.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Let's assume for the purposes of the

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question -- let me ask the question this way. understood your submissions, because it was speculative with respect to what the upstream costs might be both in terms of whether there are any and then speculative with respect to quantification of them, that that should not be included in the economic analysis of the EPA. And if that's true in terms of my characterization of your position on this point, my question -- I guess I'm repeating it -- my question Should an event arise that results in costs that be attributed to greenhouse gas effects that are to be borne by B.C. Hydro, does acceptance of the EPA speak to whether or not the shareholders or the ratepayer are going to be assuming those costs? Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I do understand MR. SANDERSON: the question now. And I think, though I probably didn't understand it adequately before, I implicitly answered it. That is, to the extent that the costs are found within the cost of gas, they'll go in the NHDA, and the NHDA burden is determined subsequently by the Commission when it comes to decide what to do with the amounts in the deferral account. And so at that time, notwithstanding having now approved the EPA, the Commission will be in a position to determine what costs should go where.

Proceeding Time 11:35 a.m. T26

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And I'm not prepared to argue what the answer to that's going to be, but clearly if it's in the deferral account, the Commission has still got jurisdiction over who assumes the burden of that -- of the amounts in the deferral account. And so, the ability to deal with that in the way that seems fair to the Commission then, based on all the circumstances, I think will continue to exist.

I go back to saying, is that true in every conceivable characterization of how the upstream costs might be imposed? I don't know. Because I can't -- I haven't really seen in evidence a suggestion as to how else it might be done, other than through an impact on the cost of gas.

But certainly, if it affects the cost of gas, and if that's too generalized to pass on to Duke -- because remember, B.C. Hydro's basic position is the intent of the EPA is all of this gets passed through to Duke -- and we're now conjecturing a situation where the EPA fails to accomplish that because the form is so indirect as to not be attributable within the contract language. And if all that happens, the most likely circumstance, I think, is to affect the price of gas, and I've said that I think that ends up in the deferral account.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Which I think I'm hearing you suggest

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Page: 3314 1 means that it's -- in the normal course, subject to prudency review of those amounts, the risk would be 2 borne by the ratepayers. 3 MR. SANDERSON: Yes. Yes. I think that's so. 4 But. again, it's subject to prudency review, and subject to 5 whatever else amounts in the deferral account are 6 7 subject to. In other words, they're in the deferral account because you can't pre-decide where they 8 belong. 9 If the Commission panel was to conclude THE CHAIRPERSON: 10 that those costs, however difficult it is now to 11 speculate as to what they might be, that the risk of 12 those was to be borne by the shareholder and not the 13 customers, do you think that that conclusion would be 14 within our jurisdiction to make at this point? 15 I don't. I think that the 16 MR. SANDERSON: No. Commission is here charged with determining whether to 17 18 permit or not permit the EPA, first, to proceed --19 i.e., to declare enforceable or not enforceable all of 20 its provisions. In the case where you declare it enforceable, you do have jurisdiction to impose 21 22 conditions. But I would suggest that it's likely outside your jurisdiction, when you look at it -- and 23 I'll come back to why in a moment -- it's likely 24

outside your jurisdiction to impose rate terms in

those conditions, and it's almost assuredly ill-

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advised, in my respectful submission.

Jurisdictionally, I say it's outside, because if you look at where the power you're exercising in this proceeding comes from, it comes from Part 5 of the Act. That's not Part 3, has nothing to do directly with the determination of just and reasonable rates. And to pre-decide a rate issue, as you'd be doing in that circumstance, in a Part 5 hearing, strikes me -- and I want to be clear, this is not an issue I've thought about in the way that you're framing it, and so when I say this, it's my initial reaction, but it seems to me that the powers you have under Part 5 can't be taken to have given you a power to make Part 3 determinations, if you will, sort of outside of the context of the Part 3 proceeding. we haven't had a Part 3 proceeding here. So I would think there's a strong jurisdictional issue around -or reason why you don't have the jurisdiction. Whether you do or you don't, it would be ill-advised for exactly that reason. That is, you get a different cast of players, you've got different issues before you, when you're looking at rates in their totality in a Part 3 proceeding, and that isn't what this has been This has been about those interested in the Vancouver Island solution specifically, and with, you know, the narrowed interest that that implies.

1 So, it's -- I guess I -- you know, well, I think I've said what I have to say. 2 Proceeding Time 11:40 a.m. T27 3 Okay. And my fourth and last cost that 4 THE CHAIRPERSON: falls in that category is referenced is the VIGP 5 development cost and it's referenced in your argument 6 7 at page, and I'll take you to it, and then I may need to take you to some transcript references, but it's 8 referenced in your argument at page 32, so paragraph 9 And it's the third last sentence in that 10 paragraph about two-thirds of the way down, that 11 paragraph where it starts: 12 "What is really happening is that the 13 deferral account in which there is currently 14 \$67 million or thereabouts on account of 15 VIGP costs will be reduced to \$17 million." 16 And my simple question is, and it may need 17 18 to become much more complicated, but my simple 19 question is: Is B.C. Hydro, if we accept the EPA, at risk for the full amount in the deferral account, or 20 is it at risk for just the \$17 million that's there? 21 Well, the burden of this sentence, I 22 MR. SANDERSON: think, is that all Hydro -- and I quess I may quibble 23 24 with the words "Hydro's at risk". All that remains to be potentially applied in rates is whatever is in the 25 deferral account. So it's really the ratepayer, if

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you will, that's at risk because there's an amount of money not yet collected in rates, which would otherwise be lost were it not for the deferral account. What the deferral account does is create the possibility that that money will be recovered in rates in some future period. That money from the past will be recoverable in the future. Absent the deferral account, money that you haven't collected in the past, you don't have an ability to impose on future ratepayers. So what the deferral account did was keep that alive.

What this sentence is intended to say is that upon the VGA payment being made, the amount at which ratepayers are at risk will be reduced from 67 million to 17 million because the 50 million will remove that historical loss, if I can call it that, which was preserved for later recovery through the deferral account by the 50 million.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Okay. I do need to take you to some transcript references. Let's begin at transcript 7, at Volume 7. This is the transcript reference that's provided for that sentence that I just referred you to, and it's a comment at line 13 of page 1515. Page 1515, line 13, is the reference that you've given for that reduction to the amount in the deferral account, and at line 16 Ms. Hemmingsen says:

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Page: 3319 THE CHAIRPERSON: And while Mr. Fulton is distributing them, if you look to IR 1.0 and your response to that, in the last sentence of that response, you state: "The purpose of the account is to provide regulatory clarity around the amounts that are subject to further proceedings when the outcomes of the VIGP and GS projects are known." And I'm not suggesting, Mr. Sanderson, that what you've just told me is inconsistent with those references. But I will at least say that when Ms. Hemmingsen told me on the record that the treatment of the amounts for the VIGP credit and the initial investment would be completely independent of each other, and then in argument you advised me that there would be a reduction to the amount in the deferral account, it struck me that those two things are inconsistent. And so I'll give you an opportunity to comment. MR. SANDERSON: Well, I think that's being described in the final argument, and alluded to in Ms. Hemmingsen's response, is as a matter of accounting entry, the effect in the books, from an accounting perspective,

language when I try and articulate my limited

would be as described. That is, and I'm always told

by accountants that I'm insufficiently precise in my

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understanding of accounting principles, but as I understand, just to save me that -- the accounting analysis side of it is simply that an asset was devalued, if you want, because of the potential that it didn't carry, in the future, the value it was recorded on the books at. And so, as a matter of GAAP accounting, there was sufficient doubt about its value that it was appropriate to not reflect value on the books.

From the Commission's perspective, that amount -- and from Hydro's perspective, that amount -- had still been undetermined as to where the burden lay. Did the burden lie with ratepayer or not? Was it a loss which would be attributed to the shareholder with no prospect of future recovery or not? In those circumstances, the regulatory device is the creation of a deferral account, as I've described.

Proceeding Time 11:50 a.m. T29

Going back to the accounting, once the 50 million is received, again on Hydro's books, from an accounting perspective you can't say those assets don't have value. They did. I mean, they transferred out for 50 million. So the accountants will adjust on Hydro's books to reflect for the receipt of the \$50 million.

Ms. Hemmingsen's testimony at the first

reference says, in response to that, "You could reduce the deferral account to 17 million." That's the Commission's discretion to determine, or to do, so that's why the "could," not "would", because it's the Commission's deferral account, if you will. But B.C. Hydro was offering up, through Ms. Hemmingsen's testimony, acceptance that that would be an appropriate thing to do.

The beneficiary of that, as I said in argument, is the ratepayer. Because what's happened is that 50 million that would otherwise be argued about for recovery from ratepayers is no longer available for recovery from ratepayers. So the beneficiary of that treatment ultimately by the Commission would be the ratepayer.

And Ms. Hemmingsen can't say it would be done this way, because that, in the end, is the subject of a Commission order, and not subject of an accounting entry, which is what Hydro will be doing on its books.

So I don't know if that entirely resolves your feeling that there's an inconsistency, but I don't think there is, for that reason.

One other observation I would make is that, in Ms. Hemmingsen's testimony throughout this, she's attempting to distinguish between the accounting

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analysis, which I hope I've vaguely adequately just described, and the cash flow analysis which was being done when the determination of how properly to handle in the QEM the 50 million was being undertaken. she was at pains throughout her testimony to say, "Accounting analysis is one thing. What we were doing in the QEM was a cash-flow analysis, and here's how that worked." THE CHAIRPERSON: Let me ask you the flip side of your comments with respect to the reduction to the amount that the ratepayer's at risk for as a result of the accounting entry. Does that reduction, from the 67 to the 17 million, mean that if we deny recovery from the ratepayers, that the amount that the shareholder is at 14 risk for is the 17 million, as opposed to the 67 15 million? MR. SANDERSON: I'm sorry. Has the 50 million dollars been paid by DPP pursuant to the EPA, in your question? It's assumed for the moment that THE CHAIRPERSON: Yes. the cash that's received from DPP as a reduction, as 22 you're suggesting in argument is a reduction to the amount in the deferral account by the \$50 million 24 dollars. Does it then follow that if we deny recovery from the ratepayers of the amount in the deferral 25

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account, that the amount that the shareholder is at

1 risk for is just the \$17 million? Yes. What will have happened, I think, 2 MR. SANDERSON: is that the shareholder will have invested \$67 million 3 in some assets. The assets will have been sold for 4 50, and so the shareholder will have received \$50 5 million on account of that \$67 million investment. At. 6 7 that point, the shareholder is down 17 million. Because of the deferral account, the 8 shareholder can seek to recover that 17 million it's 9 down, if it can demonstrate that it was prudently 10 incurred and meet the other tests that are 11 appropriately applicable on that application. 12 that, at that point, the shareholder is at risk to 13 lose in this historical expenditures is 17 million. 14 All that the ratepayer is at risk of having to assume 15 16 the future obligation for is the 17 million. Proceeding Time 11:55 a.m. T30 17 18 THE CHAIRPERSON: Then I go back to Ms. Hemmingsen's 19 evidence, that it's truly incremental cash flow to -and that that's a condition precedent, if you will, to 20 including it in the VIGP as a VIGP credit, as it is. 21 Does it not then suggest, because those monies are 22 reducing the amount in the deferral account, that it's 23 no longer incremental, that it's not new money to, if 24 you will, to the customers because the amount that is 25

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received, or the amount that's included in the VIGP

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credit is actually a reduction to the amount in the deferral account, and that results in, as you've just said, the amount that's at risk whether it be the ratepayer or the shareholders, the \$17 million?

And so it's a bit like saying to the customers, well, we'll give you the benefit of \$50 million and we'll consider that incremental cash flow, but it does mean that a portion of -- or that money is going to be used to reduce the amount in the deferral credit, and from the ratepayer's point of view they're thinking, hey, that money's going to be coming from the shareholder.

MR. SANDERSON: Well, let me posit three different scenarios. Scenario 1 is the VIGP decision had been otherwise and B.C. Hydro could have proceeded with VIGP. In that case there would have been no provision in the first place. Hydro would have recovered in future rates the value of the investment as part of the VIGP project, and shareholders would have borne the full burden of that cost.

The second scenario is the one we have, which is that Hydro recovers some of the value of that investment through its future use, albeit it by someone else, but that that cost is less than the total amount invested, which leaves in issue \$17 million. And the Commission has to determine who

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bears the burden of that \$17 million investment that wasn't realized through the sale.

The third scenario is the Commission doesn't permit the EPA to proceed, the \$50 million is not paid, and the \$67 million remains in a deferral account. In that last case then the amount that now the Commission has to determine is 67 million.

In each case, the deferral account is an amount which can only result in additional burdens being imposed through future rates. That's what, as I've said earlier, it's there for. And our submission, I think Ms. Hemmingsen's testimony and our submission in argument is, one of the effects of authorizing the payment made under the EPA or under the VTA, and allowing the EPA to go ahead and that payment to be made, is it's going to reduce the exposure in future rates from 67 million to 17 Whether that confers a realizable benefit in million. the long run on the ratepayer will depend on the outcome of the application to allocate the money in the deferral account. But there's no question that the risk has been reduced by that \$50 million. amount that, at worst, can be imposed on the ratepayer has been reduced by \$50 million.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Mr. Sanderson. I'll open the floor now to any comments anyone wishes to make

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prudence.

1 with respect to the issues that I've just raised with Mr. Sanderson. 2 Proceeding Time 12:00 p.m. T31 3 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My response is 4 MR. WALLACE: short. The first question you put, and I apologize if 5 I don't get them quite right, but I hope I've got the 6 7 essence, was "Does acceptance of the EPA mean acceptance of the Appendix 3 costs?" And I think 8 probably Mr. Sanderson and I are common ground there. 9 Realistically, it seems to me it would be very 10 difficult to challenge prudence in a future rate 11 hearing before this Commission of those costs. 12 There's a possibility, I guess an outside 13 one, of challenging the prudence of dispatch, and how 14 they operate, or the EPA down the road, but if the 15 16 secrecy imposed in this hearing continues, then I would suggest there'd be no meaningful way that you 17 18 could review dispatch and argue against it.

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The second question was, "Do gas costs go into the NHDA?" And Mr. Sanderson, I think, said "yes," and it seems to us that would be the route they would follow also.

principally, it would be very difficult to challenge

Third was greenhouse gases, do they -- and again, it was a situation that we did address in our

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argument, that the -- it could be a carbon tax on the gas price, and if so, it would go through to ratepayers. Mr. Sanderson postulates that while it goes into the NHDA, and therefore there's a chance of review on it, but I think again if this Commission accepts this contract, with its current wording, where that -- and with its identified risk, and people have already spoken to that -- I have an absolute certainty that I would be met with arguments about -- that it was already approved for prudence, unless the Commission were to make a clear decision exempting that carbon tax or putting that carbon tax on the shareholder. THE CHAIRPERSON: And one might -- excuse me. When might we do that? MR. WALLACE: Well, I'm going to suggest that you can do that now. That you can, in approving this, say, "We approve it provided this risk is taken by the shareholder." There's certain risks that are, by implication, going to be taken by the ratepayers, I think, and I've mentioned those already. But I think if you have a reservation, and you say, "Wait a sec, the ratepayer shouldn't be on for that risk," and now is the time to say it, because if you say it now, the

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shareholder can look at it and can say, "In this

agreement we, under the review provisions, we have

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found a term of the Commission's approval that is not acceptable to us." And they have an opportunity to back away from it. And if you do it seven years from now or something when we have a greenhouse carbon tax, that's too late. That's not an option.

So I say you can do it now and you should do it now, so that the parties know the risks they're undertaking. It clearly is a risk the ratepayers don't want to take, they've made it very clear. There are a whole pile of risks they don't want to take, and that's one of them.

The next question I think you had was with respect to the VIGP development costs. In our submission, that 50 million dollars comes from the ratepayer committing to pay rates high enough that Duke Point was prepared to pay the 50 million dollars with respect to those assets, so they're already — it's sort of 50 million dollars on one side, or the other, commitment to them. So it's not a big benefit to them to see this come, particularly when, as you point out, the benefit principally takes the shareholder off the hook for those costs, not the ratepayer.

And I think that's all I have to say.

25 Thank you.

26 MR. QUAIL: My friend Mr. Wallace has said what I was

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going to say, and probably a few other things as well. One specific issue I'd like to address in relation to the greenhouse gas, in connection with one of the points my friend Mr. Sanderson made, and that is that if you follow the course -- assuming that you approve the EPA, and that's not our position, but if you do that, if you were to attach a condition having to do with the attribution of the risk from greenhouse gas in principle to the shareholder, in my submission that does not require reliance on Part 3. That's within your powers under Part 5. That is, to say as a In principle, this is a risk which would, condition. if B.C. Hydro decides to proceed with this, that it's that risk will be borne in principle by the shareholder and exactly how that plays out in the course of time, among other things, will be reflected in Part 3.

18 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

MR. CRAIG: Mr. Chairman, with regard to the first point, with respect to acceptance of the EPA, and whether or not Appendix 3 costs would be challengeable, I'd agree with Mr. Wallace's perception that that would become very difficult in a future hearing, and there would effectively be a prejudice attached to it that the original approval makes it very difficult to challenge in the subsequent hearing process.

Proceeding Time 12:05 p.m. T32

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I'd agree that the gas costs would flow through the NHDA, and I'd agree that it would be appropriate to deal with the greenhouse gases in terms of a condition if there was a decision to proceed with the EPA, that a condition should be attached with respect to how it might be treated if those costs appeared in the cost of gas in the future.

I want to spend more of the time in responding, as you might guess, to this last point, which I think is appropriately raised. I think there is a big discontinuity. And Mr. Sanderson's assertion that this relieves the ratepayers and that they are the beneficiary of this \$50 million receipt, could be nothing but further from the truth.

Once you applied the credit -- and this is right out of the evidence on the record -- to the evaluation process, you have committed the customers to pay that in their costs. It's in effect giving those assets to DPP at no cost in the evaluation but at full cost to DPP. DPP must include that in their costs. They will have to finance it. They will have to earn a return on it for their investors and charge that through in their capacity charge. Their capacity charge contains that cost coming through to the ratepayers. As soon as you approve the EPA, you have

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endorsed that charge to the ratepayers. And my contention is that that's in violation of your order that those costs need to be reserved until a future decision. And Hydro has already committed that in signing the EPA, and it would be inappropriate to endorse that by approving the EPA.

It is not the case that only the 17 million should be left, and the Commission's own order requires that the 67 million should be available for discussion with regard to how it's handled, and any payments with respect to that, I think, should also be there.

applied is the critical factor here, and throughout the discussions and all of the evidence that I've put forward on this, that hasn't been contested. And when it's come to argument, it's left as a discontinuity, and I think it's very important that the Commission catch this, that that credit is effectively allocating those costs to the customer. And Hydro at this point cannot get away from it. They have signed the EPA. Only the Commission can now redress that and undo it, and I think it's a part of the material set of items that add up to a DPP project that is not most costeffective for the ratepayer, and it's a series of problems that have been introduced and one that I

think the Commission needs seriously to address. 1 obviously you are doing that. 2 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Craig, it would be helpful for 3 me -- you don't go here in your argument, but it would 4 be helpful for me for you to comment specifically on 5 one option that may be available to the Commission 6 7 panel, and that is for the Commission panel to determine that the reduction to the amount in the 8 deferral account is the step that's inappropriate. 9 You don't go there in your argument for your own 10 purposes, I assume, but does that provide the 11 solution, if you will, to the concerns that you have 12 13 been raising? MR. CRAIG: My answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is no, it 14 doesn't quite, and it's a part of the solution. 15 16 the reason that I say it's only part and it doesn't quite resolve the problem is that upon approval of the 17 18 EPA, if you were to do that, customers would then be being charged. 19 THE CHAIRPERSON: Under the DPP, I appreciate that. 20 And once that has occurred, we now have a 21 MR. CRAIG: 22 violation of the order. Through the back door, those 23 costs have now become a legal commitment of the ratepayers. So the fact that we've left the 50 24 million still open for question is helpful, but it 25

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still has not undone what has been done, and it has

1 put the Commission in the position of prejudicing already the decisions before it has heard the evidence 2 on the 67 million. While I think it would be helpful, 3 I don't think it resolves most of the problems that 4 I've raised, and it certainly doesn't resolve the fact 5 that the ratepayers have been put at risk to start 6 7 with, which they should not have been. Proceeding Time 12:10 p.m. T33 8 THE CHAIRPERSON: Right. And if we were to ignore that 9 for the moment --10 11 MR. CRAIG: Okay. THE CHAIRPERSON: -- you also have said that the full 12 amount of the \$67 million ought to be included in the 13 deferral account, because I understand you to say that 14 that's what the order directs. 15 Yeah. I believe that's what the order does 16 MR. CRAIG: direct, and it provides ratepayers the opportunity to 17 put evidence forward to contest the full 67 million. 18 THE CHAIRPERSON: Right. And as I say, aside from your 19 point with respect to the credit that's in the DPP, 20 does that address your concerns? 21 It would depend, I think, at that point on a 22 MR. CRAIG: future decision of the Commission. So long as the 67 23 24 million is left entirely open for question, then it would remain potentially available to the Commission 25

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to decide that the 67 million was a responsibility of

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the shareholder. You would then also have to deal with the 50 million receipt, and if that was -- if those two parts were disaggregated, and you returned the 50 million to the benefit of the customers, at that point, then you would have partially solved the problem created. You still would have left some of it that is created through the charge to the customer.

THE CHAIRPERSON: In the DPP contract.

Right. But my point would be that, having MR. CRAIG: endorsed the EPA, you would have already prejudiced those decisions by virtue of the earlier decision. you would then make it very difficult for intervenors to do what's been promised to them by the earlier order to address the whole question of those items. So I think it is a set of events that has wound itself up to create a serious problem, and I think, in the end, materiality is important, as I mentioned in my evidence, and I think this issue in combination with others adds up to the central question that you're facing, which is, what's the most cost-effective? And once you make the appropriate adjustments, I think it leads to non-approval of the EPA, in which case this is not a problem.

But I think this is one of the serious problems that's embedded here, and I don't see any way that Hydro can get out from under the evidence that's

1 on the record. 2 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair. 3 MR. CRAIG: Is there anyone else who wishes to 4 THE CHAIRPERSON: comment? 5 Proceeding Time 12:15 p.m. T34 6 7 MR. ANDREWS: My comments will be relatively brief. I have basically two points. One is to echo the 8 importance of the point made by Mr. Wallace that if 9 the Commission panel does decide that, as GSX CCC has 10 urged you to do, that there is a greenhouse gas 11 liability risk at the upstream stage, that the panel 12 ought to say that specifically, and if it's the 13 panel's decision to allocate that liability to the 14 shareholder as opposed to the ratepayer -- which is 15 16 not a point on which GSX CCC has taken a position -but if the panel chooses to do that, we would 17 18 respectfully suggest that you ought to make that 19 finding explicit so that Hydro and its shareholder are 20 in a position to decide whether they want to exercise their right under Section 3.1(b) of the EPA to decide 21 not to pursue the contract. 22 My second point concerns this whole \$50 23 million issue, and the main point that I would make is 24 not directly to do with how it should be treated --25

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others have addressed that -- but what that \$50

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THE CHAIRPERSON:

1 million does to the role of the CFT in comparing various portfolios. And in my submission, what it 2 does is make the CFT, other words notwithstanding, an 3 apples to apples comparison of bids that use the VIGP 4 assets. But it is not an apples to apples comparison 5 of bids that use the VIGP assets compared to bids that 6 7 do not, by a factor of \$50 million. So, to the extent that Hydro argues that 8 you should be comforted that the results of the CFT 9 mean that DPP is the most cost-effective because it's 10 an even-playing-field comparison with alternatives, I 11 say that argument is incorrect to the tune of \$50 12 13 million. And those are my submissions. THE CHAIRPERSON: Is there anyone else who wishes to 14 comment? Mr. Lewis. 15 16 MR. LEWIS: Thank you. I just have one quick question for clarification, and I should probably apologize 17 18 before asking it because I'm embarrassed, it seems so 19 simple. But could I just get an explanation for clarification, the difference between the shareholder 20 and the public of B.C.? 21 22 THE CHAIRPERSON: That's not an answer that I'm going to provide to you, Mr. Lewis. 23 MR. LEWIS: Okay. Thank you then. 24

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that question for you. Is there anyone else who

Since you're asking -- I can't answer

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1 wishes to comment? Mr. Keough and then Mr. Sanderson. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman. MR. KEOUGH: 2 THE CHAIRPERSON: 3 Okay. Mr. Chairman, if it were the wish of the 4 MR. SANDERSON: Commission and the intervenors, B.C. Hydro certainly 5 will not stand in the way of maintaining \$67 million 6 7 in the deferral account. And if that's part of what Mr. Craig wants for his solution, we'll leave the \$67 8 million in the deferral account. I find that a 9 surprising position, but nevertheless it ought not to 10 get in the way of a solution. 11 More generally, in terms of the cash flow, 12 the difference between the with and without the \$50 13 million payment, that is, solutions that do use the 14 VIGP -- well, sorry, the difference in the situation 15 that exists before and after the payment is that the 16 payment will only be made in a circumstance where the 17 18 energy that those assets make possible is ultimately 19 delivered to the ratepayer. And so, yes, the ratepayer will pay for the use of those assets because 20 it's getting the use of those assets. It's getting 21 the benefit from the energy. In the circumstance 22 where the money is sitting in the deferral account and 23 those assets are not put in use, then the Commission 24

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has a very different decision to make. But in the

case where the EPA goes ahead, the ratepayer gets the

full benefit of the assets, so yes, the ratepayer pays 1 for them. 2 In terms of the cash flow analysis, it's 3 really pretty simple. Duke's bid reflects their cost 4 of completing the project, plus \$50 million that they 5 pay to Hydro for the VGA assets, leading to a total 6 7 cost. The \$50 million that has been received has been received by Hydro and thus goes to the benefit of 8 Hydro and its ratepayers, reducing then the net cost 9 that has to be recovered for the energy payments. 10 Proceeding Time 12:20 p.m. T35 11 More than that I won't say. It's, I think 12 of all of the issues in this proceeding, the one that 13 probably has been the most exhaustively mined in the 14 transcript, and so I'll leave you to the transcript if 15 16 that's not enough. THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. 17 18 That brings us to the end of our 19 proceedings today. Mr. Fulton, are there any issues that I need to deal with before I close? 20 MR. FULTON: I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman. 21 22 THE CHAIRPERSON: The proceeding is closed. 23 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 12:20 P.M.) 24 25 26

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