IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT REVIEW PANEL ("JOINT PANEL")
ESTABLISHED TO REVIEW THE SITE C CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT
("PROJECT") PROPOSED BY BRITISH COLUMBIA HYDRO
AND POWER AUTHORITY ("BC HYDRO")

CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AGENCY

AND

BRITISH COLUMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE

PROCEEDINGS AT HEARING

December 9, 2013

Volume 1

Pages 1 to 343

Сору

Held at:

Pomeroy Hotel 11308 Alaska Road Fort St. John, British Columbia V1J 5T5

APPEARANCES

JOINT REVIEW PANEL:

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Ms. Jocelyne Beaudet

Mr. Jim Mattison

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THE SECRETARIAT:

Courtney Trevis (Panel Co-Manager) Brian Murphy (Panel Co-Manager)

PARTICIPANTS:

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Peter Feldberg, Esq., BC Hydro (Legal Counsel)
Ms. Bridget Gilbride, BC Hydro (Legal Counsel)

Larry Evans, Councillor Bruce Christensen, City of Fort St. John

Tribal Chief Liz Logan, Treaty 8 Tribal Association

Chief Roland Willson, West Moberly First Nation

Chief Russell Lilly of Halfway River First Nation

Chief Lynette Tsakoza of Prophet River First Nation

Chief Norman Davis, Councillor Kelvin Davis, Doig River First Nation

- Chief Harley Davis, George Desjarlais, Former Chief Gary Oker, Tommy Attachie, Sammi Acko, Saulteau First Nations
- Jesse McCormick, Esq., Saulteau First Nations (Legal Counsel)
- Councillor Tammy Watson, Sandra Fuchs, Carmen Marshall, Naomi Owens, Salteau First Nations
- Jeff Langlois, Esq., Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, the Mikisew Cree First Nation, and the Dene Tha' First Nation

Randy Hadland

Tim Howard, Peace Valley Environmental Association

Dr. Marvin Shaffer, expert for Peace Valley Environmental Association

Mike Kroecher and Richard Koechl

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inclusion would require

1	Monday, December 9, 2013
2	Fort St. John, British Columbia
3	(Proceedings commenced at 9:00 a.m.)
4	
5	Introductory Remarks by the Chairman:
6	THE CHAIRMAN: Good morning, everyone.
7	Welcome to the first day of the public hearing
8	regarding the environmental assessment of BC
9	Hydro's proposal to build the Site C dam.
10	I would like to thank the town of Fort
11	St. John and members of the Treaty 8 First Nations
12	within whose Traditional Territory we are holding
13	this hearings today.
14	My name is Harry Swain, and my colleagues on
15	the Panel are Jocelyne Beaudet and Jim Mattison.
16	Our legal counsel is Brian Wallace. Wave.
17	Thank you.
18	The Secretariat, who are also over here
19	mostly include Courtney Trevis and Brian Murphy.
20	The panel co-managers from the federal and
21	provincial governments, respectively. Catherine
22	Bailey-Jourdain, Phil Seeto, and Daniel Martineau,
23	our analysts.
24	Lucille Jamault, who is walking around
25	somewhere there she is is our media relations

1 person. 2 In addition, there is our court reporter, 3 Nancy Nielsen, our audio-visual technician, Alex Barbour. 4 5 The staff will be glad to assist you with any problems you may have. 6 7 The purpose of the hearing is to allow the Panel to receive information from the interested 8 9 parties and the general public on the potential 10 environmental, economic, health, social, and 11 heritage effects of the proposal by BC Hydro to 12 construct and operate a large earth-filled dam, 13 power house, transmission line, and ancillary 14 works. 15 The hearing is also designed to provide 16 opportunities for Hydro to explain the project and 17 to respond to concerns and questions raised by 18 participants, including federal and provincial 19 government departments, local, regional, and First 20 Nations governments, Métis associations, 21 non-governmental and civic organizations and the 22 general public. 23 We are an independent panel. We are not part 24 of the government of Canada or the government of

BC. We are appointed by the two governments to

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conduct an assessment of the effects of the 1 2 proposed project under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act of 2012 and the BC Environmental 3 Assessment Act. As the Acts and related procedures 4 5 differ somewhat, the two governments entered into a 6 formal agreement which incorporates specific Terms 7 of Reference for this Joint Review Panel. 8 We will, doubtless, have occasion to refer to 9 it to keep our discussions on course. I encourage any of you who have not read this document to do 10 11 so. I thought that the URL might be up on the slide, but it isn't. The document is available 12 13 from the Secretariat for anyone who would like to 14 see it. 15 I may, from time to time, admonish 16 participants to make sure that what they have to 17 say relates to these Terms of Reference. 18 I'd like to highlight some key features of 19 our instructions. 20 Our first task was to review the 20,500 pages 21 of the Environmental Impact Statement and its 22 supplements, together with a written record of the 23 pre-panel stage of this procedure, and decide 24 whether the record was sufficient for the purposes

of holding public hearings. After three rounds of

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Information Requests, and responses by Hydro, we found the information, now some 27,000 pages, not perfect, but sufficient for the purposes of holding these hearings.

We are required to provide conclusions on the significance of any adverse environmental effects.

We are also required to recommend mitigation measures and follow-up programs for the management of the effects associated with the project, should it proceed.

We are to include in our report a summary of information received at this hearing, and in the record that may bear on a determination by the two governments with respect to the justification for the project.

With respect to First Nations, the Panel will receive information related to the nature and scope of asserted or established Aboriginal Rights or Treaty Rights within the project area, and assess potential adverse impacts or potential infringements of those rights. We may recommend measures to mitigate any real or potential adverse effects of the project on those rights.

However, the Panel does not have a mandate to make any determination on the validity of rights or

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title claims asserted or on the strength of those claims. We may not determine the scope of the Crown's duty to consult First Nations, nor may we determine whether governments have met their duty to consult and accommodate.

Following the completion of our assessment, we will prepare our report for the two governments. This report will be submitted within 90 days of the close of the hearing, and will be made available to the public by the governments, not us.

I'd like to thank you for taking part in these proceedings. Your participation and your involvement is very important to us. We will rely, in part, on information received through the hearing and we also believe it will be helpful to Hydro and to other participants in the hearing.

We recognize that the conclusions and recommendations that we will provide to the two governments on this matter will have an effect on the participants here today, and on those who live in Fort St. John and the surrounding communities.

We want to assure you that we take this responsibility to assess the potential environmental effects of this project very seriously, and we ask that everyone here do the

1 same.

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We ask that you conduct yourselves in a manner that is respectful of the important responsibility we jointly own. People in the hearing should be courteous and respectful when asking questions or making comments. The use of demeaning language is not appropriate in this forum. Any participants who are disrespectful or rude in questioning, or in their remarks, will not be allowed to ask further questions or make further comments.

You have all seen the schedule for the next two weeks, and for the three weeks in January. We have a lot of territory to cover and, courtesy our governments, not much time, and that's without taking account of winter weather in the peace.

Changes to the schedule may have to be made indeed maybe forced on us. We'll do our best to communicate any last-minute changes to the hearing schedule. All changes will be immediately posted on the second URL, on the slide there.

We have a great deal to cover today and tomorrow, and may extend the hearings into the evening. I'll let you know later if this will be necessary.

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Our role requires us to remain independent and objective, including with respect to all participants who are before us. And, as a result, we will not engage in private discussion on these matters with anyone involved in these proceedings outside of ourselves and the Secretariat. We ask that you not attempt to discuss the project or any of the hearing matters with us outside the hearing.

I apologize if we appear detached or unapproachable. As a nice part of the country with wonderful people and we would like to chat, but we must not. We need to ensure that our behaviour does not give anyone any reason to be concerned regarding our impartiality.

I'd like to draw your attention to some of the procedures that we follow during these hearings. Copies of the public hearing procedures are available at the door and at the third website shown. Participants presenting before the Panel are not required to give evidence under oath or affirmation, and certainly don't have to have a lawyer, but everyone is expected to speak honestly, and to give us good information.

Our Terms of Reference dictate the time is of the essence. We will try to strike a balance

between formality and expediency while still being
fair to all parties.

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All documents filed in this proceeding must be placed on the public record unless it is ordered otherwise by the Panel as a result of a request for confidentiality. Our strong preference is to avoid accepting information that can't be shared, and the legal threshold for doing so is very high. Copies of written submissions received by the Panel are currently available on the website.

You should note also the transcripts are being produced by our court reporter, and, for that reason, it is essential that participants use the microphone when speaking. Transcripts of testimony will generally be available on the website the next day.

When you do come forward to speak, we ask that you identify yourself so your name is on the record, and spell your last name for the court reporter. We also ask that you let everybody know whether you are speaking on your own behalf, or if you represent a group or an association.

I remind you to direct questions or comment to me as the Panel Chair. I will then direct them to the appropriate person or group for a response.

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And, please, remember that you are presenting your material to us, the Panel. It's most important that we are able to hear you and see you clearly.

Finally, you are also reminded, as you have been for the last several decades, to turn off the ringer on your Blackberry or cell phone.

Please note that filming and photography, but not the use of flash or flood lights, is allowed with prior approval. Anyone with questions regarding filming or photography should see Lucille Jamault, who disappeared again.

Presentations: A daily agenda, will be made available each morning outlining the order in which speakers will appear before the Panel. The agenda can be picked up at the entrance over there or at the Secretariat table. The length of presentations and the time available for questioning has been estimated by the Secretariat, the Chair will do his best to keep to the schedule and will not allow repetitious or overly-leisurely presentations or questions or answers.

Anyone who would like to make a presentation to the Panel and who has not registered in advance, should see a Secretariat member at the registration desk, and he or she will register you and let you

1	know if and when you will be able to address the
2	Panel. If your information is similar to that of
3	another witness, we may ask that you collaborate in
4	a single presentation in the interest of time.
5	Remember that if time runs out on us, you can
6	always submit written material any time until the
7	close of the public record, and it will be read and
8	considered by the Panel and posted on the Registry.
9	Thank you for your attention.
10	I now call on the City of Fort St. John for
11	an introductory remark.
12	
13	Introductory Remarks of the City of Fort St. John:
14	MR. EVANS: Good morning, people. Welcome. My
15	name is Larry Evans. I'm a city councillor and
16	acting mayor. Mayor Ackerman sends her regrets.
17	She's unable to attend today. I would like,
18	however, to introduce one of our councillors that
19	is in the audience, that would be Councillor Bruce
20	Christensen.
21	And to correct the Chair, just briefly, it's
22	not a town, it's a city, sir. Thank you.
23	On this cold northern day, I want to extend a
24	very warm welcome on behalf of our community to our
25	distinguished Joint Review Panel members: Dr. Harry

Swain, Ms. Jocelyne Beaudet. I said that wrong; didn't I? And Mr. James Mattison.

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We trust you will get a sense of our energetic city and have an opportunity to experience some great hospitality during your time here with us. I'll also extend a welcome to BC Hydro representatives and the many other interested parties and participants who will take part in this very important public process over the next few weeks.

We are extremely thankful to be able to live in this beautiful region of British Columbia. We are grateful also that our First Nations neighbours share this land with us. I want to acknowledge that we are not only in the city of Fort St. John, but also on the Traditional Territory of the Dene Tha' people. Their stewardship of this land dates back thousands of years.

I want to begin by saying we are glad you are here. Public hearings, such as these, are a vital part of ensuring an open and transparent process. They are critical to the integrity of government decision-making on projects of this magnitude that have potential to impact so many. The residents, businesses, and organizations who are committed to

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seeing this region continue to thrive understand the particular significance of these public hearings to discuss the proposed Site C energy project.

Site C has been at the top of peoples' minds in our community for decades. The potential for a third dam on the Peace was first identified back in the 1950s. The project was formally proposed in the early '80s. Most originally it was formally proposed again in the mid-2000s. Over those many years, city council, staff, and countless residents, businesses, and organizations have been working hard to understand the potential implications Site C may have for our economy and our quality of life.

It is clear that a project of this magnitude, just seven kilometres from downtown Fort St. John, the city of Fort St. John, will have implications, not just for the life of the project, but for the lifetime of our communities.

Ensuring meaningful public participation and the chance for all people to speak about their concerns and aspirations regarding this project is an essential and much appreciated part of the decision-making process.

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The city of Fort St. John values the ability to actively participate in these proceedings. We plan to provide a number of presentations over several days to convey our conclusion from the research and discussions we have undertaken over the years, and especially in recent years. As a community, we have worked hard together to set a direction and identify goals we believe will enable Fort St. John to move forward to be a better place tomorrow than it is today.

Our goals are to create a vibrant and diversified economy, facilitate and maintain a safe and healthy community and do implement plan to sustainable practices. As I said, we are glad you're here. We look forward to the opportunity to present our concerns and aspirations for Site C to you for your thoughtful consideration.

As we prepare to engage in this very important public process, I'm reminded of the words of late Stephen R. Covey: We are not a product of our circumstances, but a product of our decisions.

We thank you again for our opportunity to be part of this important decision-making process, and best of luck.

Thank you very much.

1	[Applause]	
2	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, councillor.	And I
3	will never again say that this is the town of	Fort
4	St. John.	
5	I would now like to call on Treaty 8 to	say a
6	few words.	
7		
8	Introductory Remarks of Treaty 8 Tribal Association	:
9	(Drumming ceremony)	
10		
11	TRIBAL CHIEF LOGAN: Good morning. My n	ame is
12	Liz Logan. I'm Tribal Chief of Treaty 8.	
13	SPEAKER: Please use the mic.	
14	TRIBAL CHIEF LOGAN: Take 2.	
15	Good morning. My name is Liz Logan. I	'm
16	Tribal Chief of the Treaty 8 Tribal Associati	on,
17	and I welcome you to Treaty 8 territory.	
18	On behalf of the Dane Zaa, the Cree, an	d the
19	Dene people, I'd like to say that this is a v	ery
20	important and historic day for our people. T	his is
21	the third time that we are going to be discus	sing
22	this topic. And I just wanted to let you kno	w that
23	I am a descendant of a chief who signed our T	reaty.
24	And I want to have you touch and look at this	and
25	give it back to me. But this is what it's ab	out.

1	It's about our Treaty, the promises that were made
2	under this Treaty to our people that we are talking
3	about today. And then I'll come back to the mic.
4	I'd like to at this time introduce the Chiefs
5	of Treaty 8. We have Chief Roland Willson of West
6	Moberly First Nations. We have Chief Russell Lilly
7	of Halfway River First Nation. We have Chief
8	Lynette Tsakoza of Prophet River First Nation. We
9	have Chief Norman Davis of Doig River First Nation.
10	And we have Councillor Kelvin Davis of Doig. And I
11	believe that Chief Harley Davis is in the room from
12	Saulteau First Nations.
13	And so we would like to now call upon George
14	Desjarlais to do an opening prayer, and then we
15	will have the Doig River drummers do two songs for
16	us before we commence.
17	Okay. Thank you.
18	(Prayer).
19	MR. DESJARLAIS: I'm going to have to
20	listen very closely because a prayer is not to be
21	said over a mic, so if everybody will rise, please.
22	(Prayer.
23	FORMER CHIEF OKER: Good morning, Ladies and
24	Gentlemen. Good morning. Thank you for coming to
25	Treaty 8 territory.

1 We want to be able to help set the tone about 2 what we feel is important to us. And these songs 3 that we're singing come from (Aboriginal word spoken). It's a song of the dreamers that goes 4 5 back thousands and thousands of years and are 6 evidence of our ancestors over 10,500 years at the 7 Charlie Lake cave proves that our ancestors have 8 been here forever, dreaming about a better life and 9 quality for the people, so we're going to sing some songs in order to set that stage. 10 11 (Song ceremony. 12 MR. ATTACHIE: This song we sing (Aboriginal 13 word spoken), just north of Fort St. John here, in 14 the reserve there, we sing that last song, and, 15 actually, died and he went to heaven. That's a 16 powerful song. All these songs, hundreds of years, 17 you know, even I'm 71, coming, but after I'm gone, 18 these guys are going to carry it over. All this is 19 really important to us, it's powerful, all these 20 lots of power in Fort St. John area, all over. 21 still hang onto these, these songs. One more song 22 we're going to sing. 23 (Song ceremony. 24 FORMER CHIEF OKER: Thank you very much, Doig 2.5 River drummers. Youth and Elders, thank you very

1		much.
2		I'd like to now just maybe ask the Chiefs if
3		they would like to have a quick word before we wrap
4		up.
5	CHIEF	LILLY: Good morning. My name is
6		Chief Lilly from Halfway First Nation. On behalf
7		of my Nation, I would like to welcome you to
8		Treaty 8 territory. Thank you.
9	CHIEF	DAVIDSON: Good morning. My name is
10		Chief Norman Davidson from the Doig River First
11		Nation. I would just like to welcome our drummers
12		here and our members and Elders here to be part of
13		this hearing this morning here, and here in Dane
14		Zaa territory here. Thank you.
15	CHIEF	WILSON: (Aboriginal word spoken).
16		Welcome to Treaty 8 territory. I'm Chief Roland
17		Willson of West Moberly First Nations. We were
18		part of the Hudson's Hope original Band, located in
19		Hudson's Hope, with our sister community, the
20		Halfway River First Nations. Our feet have been or
21		the ground here for close to 10,000 years. Just up
22		the road here a little ways at Charlie Lake there's
23		a place called the Charlie Lake caves. It was the
24		site for a long time as one of the earliest known
25		human habitations in North America, and it was our

1		ancestors that populated that cave. Welcome to
2		Treaty 8.
3	COUNC	ILLOR WATSON: (Aboriginal word spoken). Good
4		morning. On behalf of Chief Harley Davis of
5		Saulteau First Nations, I thank you for allowing us
6		this opportunity. I also thank the Dane Zaa people
7		of this Traditional Territory on which we are
8		meeting on today, for allowing us to be here today,
9		and for the drummers and the prayers to set the
10		tone for today.
11		Saulteau First Nations is 1,000 members
12		strong, and this project is in the midst of our
13		Traditional Territories. This project will affect
14		our Treaty Rights, and we have participated in your
15		environmental assessments, and we continue to do
16		our own environmental studies. Our community is
17		not ready yet to take a stance on this project, but
18		we continue the meet constantly in our community to
19		better understand how this will affect our Treaty
20		Rights. I welcome you, and I hope today you lister
21		with your heart as well as your minds. (Aboriginal
22		word spoken).
23		[Applause]
24	CHIEF	TSAKOZA: My name is Chief Lynette
25		Tsakoza from the Prophet First Nations. I welcome

1	you to Treaty 8 territory.
2	TRIBAL CHIEF LOGAN: Thank you very much. We
3	will now proceed to move to the back of the room,
4	but you'll be hearing from us on Wednesday in more
5	detail. So welcome to Treaty 8 territory.
6	FORMER CHIEF OKER: Just one more thing we're
7	going to do, and we're going to talk to you about
8	some very important issues while you're here.
9	So the issues that we're going to talk to
10	you, we want to show it to you symbolically. So I
11	want to ask all the people to come forth with some
12	of their sacred objects that they think is
13	important, and put it in front of them so that they
14	can see the truth of what we want to talk about
15	with regards to this hearing.
16	So let's start out with the contents of our
17	Treaty, and all the guarantees in the middle, a
18	very important issue that's going to be affected.
19	You guys bring whatever you have. Make room
20	for our people that yeah, just make your way
21	out, and put all the stuff there that you think is
22	important.
23	(Placing of traditional objects before the
24	Panel).
25	This is the cultural feast of issues that

1	hasn't been talked about to your Environmental
2	Assessment. And, while you are here, these are the
3	things that we want to talk about. Thank you.
4	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for this.
5	I would like to suggest that we take a short break
6	right now so that anybody in the audience who wants
7	to come and have a look at these objects can do so.
8	Let's take 10 minutes right now. Thank you.
9	[Applause]
LO	(BRIEF BREAK)
L1	THE CHAIRMAN: Treaty 8 have kindly agreed
L2	to leave this display or artifacts in front of us
L3	until the noon break, so you'll have a chance to
L 4	come and see some more.
L 5	I would now like to ask if there are there
L 6	any motions that any interested parties wish to
L 7	make to the Panel?
L 8	MR. MCCORMICK: Mr. Chairman, my name is
L 9	Jesse McCormick. I'm legal counsel for Saulteau
20	First Nations. We wonder if we might have a brief
21	moment to share an introduction. Thank you.
22	
23	Introductory Remarks by the Saulteau First Nations:
24	MR. MCCORMACK: Good morning, Members of the
25	Panel, representatives of BC Hydro, Panel

1 Secretariat. My name is Jesse M-c-C-o-r-m-i-c-k. 2 I am legal counsel to the Saulteau First Nations. I'm joined here today by Councillor Watson of 3 Saulteau First Nations, W-a-t-s-o-n. And in 4 5 addition to the remarks that were shared just a few 6 minutes ago, we'd like to elaborate a little 7 further on the welcome from Saulteau, and to share 8 a bit of information regarding why Saulteau is here 9 today. To begin, we'd like to acknowledge and thank 10 11 the Doig River drummers and Andrew Desjarlais for 12 the opening, and his help to start these 13 proceedings in a good way. We'd also like to acknowledge the leadership 14 15 of Treaty 8 that has made the trip here to join us 16 this morning. 17 The leadership of Saulteau First Nations is 18 represented here today by Councillor Watson, and 19 the other members of Saulteau First Nations 20 leadership do send their good wishes. 21 We'd also like to acknowledge the presence of 22 the Elders, Leaders, and Community Members from the 23 various communities that stand to be impacted by 24 this project. And we'd like to offer a particular 2.5 appreciation to any members of Saulteau First

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Nations who have made the trip here to join us today. The Saulteau First Nations welcome you to Treaty 8 territory.

In considering Treaty 8 to be a sacred peace agreement, which guarantees that Saulteau First Nations members the right to continue in their traditional activities without interference, it is understood to be a binding agreement of peace and coexistence under which this land would be cared for, and the benefits of the land would be shared. It is under that agreement that all people of Treaty 8 territory live and share the land.

Within that area, and before the Site C project was proposed, Saulteau First Nations identified core areas of critical concern to the community. Those areas include the area of critical community interest and the Peace-Moberly Tract. And we will have available for you later displays on the screen of those areas.

Saulteau First Nations have been actively working to protect its members' rights and interests in those areas for many years, much of what you will hear from Saulteau First Nations in those proceedings relates directly to protecting those areas. You now see them displayed on the

1 The area outlined in red is the screen. 2 Peace-Moberly Tract. And the area outlined in 3 green is the area of critical community interest, areas of significant concern to Saulteau First 4 5 Nations and Saulteau First Nations members. 6 Saulteau First Nations members rely on these 7 areas for traditional resources, for food, for 8 medicine, and for other purposes. And the Saulteau 9 First Nations are particularly concerned about the potential impacts of industrial development on 10 11 moose, fish, plants, and other harvestable and 12 culturally-significant resources within this area. 13 Moose will also be an area of particular focus for Saulteau First Nations in these 14 15 proceedings. Moose are an intrinsic part of the 16 Saulteau First Nations identity. They are a 17 cherished food stuff, a key cultural resource, and 18 a primary component of the Saulteau First Nations 19 traditional practices. 20 Saulteau First Nations are also concerned 21 about potential socio-economic impacts on Saulteau 22 First Nations if the proposed project is approved. 23 And we hope to share further information with you

regarding those potential impacts as well.

Lastly, Saulteau First Nations will also be

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1	sharing information about the significant impact of
2	industrial development within their territory, and
3	the cumulative effects of those developments and
4	how they have impaired the exercise of Aboriginal
5	and Treaty Rights.
6	In closing, I'd like to note that Saulteau
7	First Nations wishes to consider the information to
8	be made available through the hearing process
9	before adopting a final position on this project.
10	And I would also note that many concerns about the
11	project have been expressed by Saulteau First
12	Nations members.
13	With those remarks, on behalf of Saulteau
14	First Nations, I welcome you to Treaty 8 territory.
15	We wish you well in your deliberations.
16	We would also like to have Councillor Watson
17	share a few words with the Panel.
18	COUNCILLOR WATSON: Thank you. As I
19	mentioned earlier this morning, I want to thank you
20	again for this opportunity to speak. It's
21	important to have these face-to-face dialogues to
22	really get the feel about what we're talking about.
23	And this morning, I wanted to talk to you about
24	this area that project Site C is going to take
25	place in, if it goes through.

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It's very, very dear to me, personally. My grandfather, who I was raised by up until the age of 5 years old, that project borders his trap line area. And I was raised there until I had to go to school. But I still use that area to this day for my berry picking, my hunting, and my trapping. My Auntie Bev has now taken over that trap line when my grandfather, Frank, passed away some years ago. And it's widely used by our whole community, in general, and we often have our traditional culture camps out there during the summer.

As you can see from that map, our reserve is the little shape on the bottom right corner. And so you can imagine the use that that area gets from our people. And already it has been affected, that area, by industry, and to add the Site C project to that would devastate that land; I tell you that right now.

I want to share a message to you that our
Chief Harley Davis sent this morning, and he says
Saulteau First Nations has chosen to take part in
the environmental assessment on this proposed
project. Saulteau First Nations also continues to
take part in all field assessments, archaeological
assessments, ground and slope assessments.

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Saulteau First Nations continues to take part in these studies to ensure that Treaty Rights, wildlife and environment are always at the forefront. Saulteau First Nations is not taking the stand on whether we support or are against the proposed project at this time.

However, Saulteau will continue to review the information that we have gathered from all these studies and assessments, and this information will then be taken to our members to review and comment. When this process is completed, the members will decide if they support the project or not.

Chief Davis also says that these words represent where we are now in all of this. We still have no clear mandate from our membership. But we will continue to work together to form a decision that will affect us all, and we take that into consideration because we are 1,000 members strong in Treaty 8 First Nations territory, but we have other brothers and sisters who share our land with us. And that will also be. And we think about the future, our children and their children, those that are going to come after us. That's who we keep this land for. And that's our inherent right, our responsibility from the Creator that we

1	have to take care of this land, not for us, but for
2	those who come after us, and that includes your
3	children, too. So think about those things when
4	we're thinking about how we're going to move on
5	this project. (Aboriginal word spoken).
6	[Applause]
7	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, councillor.
8	Councillor. May I ask again, are there any
9	interested parties who wish to make motions at this
10	point?
11	Sir?
12	
13	Motions by Interested Parties:
14	
15	By the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, the Mikisew Cree
16	First Nation, and the Dene 'Tha First Nation:
17	MR. LANGLOIS: Hello. Good morning. My
18	name is Jeff Langlois, L-a-n-g-l-o-i-s. I'm a
19	lawyer from Janes Freedman Kyle in Vancouver. Our
20	firm is representing the Athabasca Chipewyan First
21	Nation, the Mikisew Cree First Nation, and the Dene
22	'Tha First Nation. And these are First Nations
23	that lay downstream from the proposed project.
24	We'll be participating primarily on the
25	topic-specific sessions in January, but we did file

a procedural motion on December 2nd that I wanted to speak to briefly.

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That motion contained two items. And over the last week, there's another procedural item that's come up that I hope to speak to very briefly.

The first item in that motion concerned the identification of witnesses by BC Hydro and by government participants. In the last week, BC Hydro has committed to deliver that list of witnesses within this current week. So that's fine to the extent that occurs.

There's still a number of government participants that have filed written submissions but that have not either identified witnesses or identified these sessions which they will be attending.

So we're looking for a direction that those governments' participants provide that information; specifically, Parks Canada, Transport Canada, the Alberta Ministry of Environment, and the BC Ministry of Forest, Lands, and Natural Resources have filed written submissions, certain of those parties have identified witnesses, but none of those parties have identified which topic-specific

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sessions they will be having their witnesses attend to answer questions. So I'm hoping there can be a direction from the Panel that those governments' participants provide that information.

The second item in our motion was a motion pursuant to Section 5.7 of the hearing procedures. That section requires that parties that rely on expert witnesses make those experts available during the hearings. There are certain of our experts that we are seeking hearing time for, and will be present at the hearings.

We've provided a list to the panel of experts which we do not intend to provide oral presentations, and which we are hoping can be excused from attending sessions in either Peace River or Fort St. John. It's really a practical concern for our clients. It's very expensive to bring certain of these experts to these hearing sessions. We don't want to foreclose any possibility of the Panel, or any other participant, including the proponent, from asking questions to those witnesses, but the witnesses we've identified, we think there might be a less possibility for there to be questions.

So we are seeking a direction that those

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witnesses be excused if there is no intention of
the Panel or any other participants to ask
questions. Of course if there are questions to be
asked, we will provide access to those experts of
course.

Those are the two items that were in our written motion on December 2nd.

There's one additional item that's come up in the last week. Two of our clients, Mikisew Cree First Nation and the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, have retained Dr. Martin Carver to provide an expert report on downstream hydrological issues. That report was filed with the Panel on November 25th.

On December 3rd, counsel for BC Hydro sought leave to file a rebuttal report to that report. We filed a letter on Saturday in which we expressed that we had no problem with a rebuttal report being filed, but expressed a concern as to the timeline. BC Hydro's counsel has sought a deadline of December 20th for the delivery of that report. In our letter on Saturday, we expressed that we would prefer if that report was delivered to us by the 16th. It's a short amount of time, but days are very important, as you noted this morning.

1	On Friday night, I only learned this morning
2	that counsel for the Panel had assented to BC
3	Hydro's request to file that rebuttal report by the
4	20th.
5	We'd just like to reiterate the concerns we
6	have as to that deadline. Principally, there's
7	going to be a lot of, obviously, Saturdays and a
8	lot of work that needs to take place over the
9	coming time, but December 20th is essentially the
10	last working day before the Christmas holidays.
11	Our expert has family commitments during the week
12	following that.
13	If we could have that report prior to the
14	20th, and I'm hoping on the 16th, I think that will
15	give our expert the opportunity to review that
16	rebuttal report and prepare for his oral
17	presentation and potentially prepare to answer
18	anything that's in that rebuttal report as well.
19	So we're seeking a direction that that report
20	be delivered on or before December 16th.
21	And those are all the issues I have to raise.
22	Thank you.
23	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Langlois.
24	Are there any other motions?
25	Then I think we can respond to some of these

1		right away	•		
2		Sorr	y?		
3	MR. F	ELDBERG:		Mr. Chair, I wond	der if I may
4		be able to	respond or	n behalf of BC Hydr	to to the
5		applicatio	n that was	just made by my fr	riend, if
6		possible.	He raised	two issues	
7	THE C	HAIRMAN:		Who are you, plea	ase?
8	MR. F	ELDBERG:		I an counsel for	BC Hydro,
9		Peter Feld	berg.		
10	THE C	HAIRMAN:		Thank you.	
11	MR. F	ELDBERG:		F-e-l-d-b-e-r-g.	Му
12		apologies.			
13		He r	aised two i	ssues with respect	t to my
14		client, on	e of which	was whether or not	certain of
15		his witnes	ses would b	pe required to come	e whether we
16		would have	questions	for them.	
17		At t	his stage,	it's still difficu	ılt to assess
18		whether we	will have	questions for ever	ry witness
19		that is th	ere. I thi	nk that we can say	at this
20		point it's	very unlik	cely that we will h	nave
21		questions	for Dr. McC	Cormick on that lis	st. But I'm
22		unable to	say right r	now whether we will	have
23		questions	for the oth	ners. I will advis	se my friend
24		as soon as	I can whet	ther we will or not	so that he
25		can make a	ppropriate	arrangements. I	do not know

1 whether the Panel itself will have questions of those witnesses, so, obviously, can't deal with 2 3 that. 4 With respect to the response to Dr. Carver, 5 we did get a ruling on Friday on that the date of 6 December 20th wasn't sought lightly. As I think I 7 pointed out in my letter there, there are a number of experts that need to be coordinated in order to 8 9 put that response together. What I can say is we will do everything possible to get it done earlier. 10 11 And I understand my friend's constraints, and I 12 will try very, very hard to get that to him, if not 13 on the 16th, as soon as I can after that. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Feldberg. I 15 take it, then, that the first issue of the identification of witnesses in advance has been 16 17 dealt with. 18 With respect to the government witnesses, the 19 Panel requires them also to be -- to identify 20 themselves or be identified. And we will 21 communicate that to the errant parties. 22 With respect to excusing witnesses from 23 attendance, I think we will hold on that until we 24 see a little bit farther the nature of questions 2.5 that need to be asked of them, and whether or not

1	some of them can be excused.
2	With respect to the dates of the 16th or the
3	20th, it is in the nature of this rather
4	abbreviated procedure and the timetables imposed
5	upon us all that many of us will be working over
6	Christmas. We knew that when our counsel said the
7	20th. I welcome Mr. Feldberg's assurance that
8	Hydro will do everything possible to make that
9	material available by the 16th, or at least earlier
10	than the 20th. In any case, there will be an
11	opportunity to test it all in front of the Panel
12	and all of you after Christmas.
13	Thank you. I think that disposes of the
14	motion.
15	Are there any further motions?
16	In that case, I would call upon oh. A
17	gentleman in the back.
18	
19	Motion by Mr. Hadland:
20	MR. HADLAND: Good day. I'd like to welcome you
21	to the Peace country, too. My name is Randy
22	Hadland, H-a-d-l-a-n-d.
23	I would also like to thank Treaty 8 for the
24	prayer and for the drumming.
25	I farm on the banks of the Peace River And

1 when things get a little hectic here, maybe we 2 could all just try and remember the drumming and 3 standing on the side of the Peace River and listen to it. 4 5 My motion comes from your speech, sir. I 6 agree with most of what you said, and was very 7 pleased to hear that you will address the issues here seriously. But there is a contradiction in 8 9 that you have this mandate from the governments 10 that this is a matter of time of the essence. 11 And time is not of the essence. We've been 12 fighting BC Hydro for 40 years. We've been beating 13 them for 40 years. We have -- we have to have the 14 opportunity to go through all of the information as 15 slowly and as painstakingly as we need to; otherwise, all the good seriousness is not going to 16 17 be of assistance. 18 So my motion is that I request that you 19 notify the governments that in the event that the 20 information you're going to be looking at is 21 requiring more time, that you will have to take 22 that time. 23 Thank you. 24 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hadland. 2.5 [Applause]

1	THE CHAIRMAN: I think for the moment all
2	that's necessary to say is that we have a really
3	a statutory deadline, and we are constrained to
4	follow the law. But within that, we will do
5	everything that we can to make sure that all the
6	relevant considerations are heard and considered.
7	Thank you.
8	Are there further motions?
9	In that case, I call upon BC Hydro to
10	introduce the project.
11	
12	Opening Statement by BC Hydro:
13	MR. FELDBERG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. All
14	we have in the opening is an opening statement that
15	BC Hydro will make. What we wanted to do at the
16	beginning was to introduce you to the panel that
17	you will see at the general and at the community
18	sessions.
19	At the topic-specific sessions we will, of
20	course, have different witnesses and experts, but
21	we thought it would be useful for you to see and
22	hear from those that you would be seeing throughout
23	the days in Fort St. John, Hudson's Hope, and
24	elsewhere at the communities as well.
25	I'd like to introduce you to the BC Hydro

1	general panel.
2	
3	Introduction of BC Hydro's General Panel:
4	Bridget Gilbride
5	Robert Lonergan
6	Craig Godsoe
7	Peter Feldberg
8	Michael Savidant
9	Trevor Proverbs
10	Susan Yurkovich
11	John Nunn
12	Siobhan Jackson
13	Al Strang
14	
15	MR. FELDBERG: Third from the end towards you is
16	Ms. Susan Yurkovich, who is the executive
17	vice-president of BC Hydro responsible for the
18	project.
19	To her immediate right is Trevor Proverbs,
20	who is the First Nations project director or
21	First Nations director for the project.
22	To his right is Michael Savidant, who is the
23	commercial manager for the project.
24	Moving to the left of Ms. Yurkovich is John
25	Nunn, who is the chief project engineer.

1	To his left is Siobhan Jackson, who is the
2	socio-ec manager.
3	And to her left is Al Strang, who is the
4	environmental manager.
5	And Ms. Yurkovich has an opening statement
6	that she'd like to make at this point.
7	MS. YURKOVICH: Thank you, Mr. Feldberg.
8	Good morning, Chair, Panel Members, Chiefs of
9	Treaty 8, and Councillor Evans and participants
10	here today.
11	Before I present my opening remarks, I would
12	like to acknowledge these hearings are taking place
13	on Treaty 8 territory.
14	On behalf of BC Hydro and the project team,
15	I'd like to thank the Panel Members and all
16	participants for taking the time to be engaged in
17	this important process. Over the weeks ahead, we
18	welcome the opportunity to listen, to provide
19	information, and to respond to questions.
20	For decades, British Columbians have
21	benefited from the hydro electric dams and
22	generating stations built from the 1960s to
23	mid-'80s. These heritage assets deliver clean,
24	reliable, affordable electricity to homes and
25	businesses across the province. They have also

1 made BC one of the fortunate jurisdictions that is 2 able to provide for its own power needs. 3 Now, more than 50 years later, we are preparing our facilities and our system to meet the 4 5 needs of the generations that will follow. 6 Since BC Hydro's last new major facility was 7 built, the province's population has grown by more than 1.5 million people. Along with that 8 9 population, here BC's economy has continued to expand, bringing new residences, businesses, and 10 11 industrial activity. 12 BC Hydro is the Crown corporation that, under 13 the Utilities Commission Act and Tariffs, has the obligation to meet its customers' needs, and we lay 14 15 out our plans to do so in our long-term resource 16 plans. Our current plan forecasts the demand for 17 electricity will increase by, approximately, 18 40 percent over the next 20 years. 19 BC Hydro's first choice to meet this growth 20 is through aggressive conservation and efficiency 21 initiatives targeted to offset more than three 22 quarters of future load growth through a 23 combination of demand-side initiatives, including 24 codes and standards, programs, and rate structures. 2.5 In addition, we have contracted with

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independent power producers to provide electricity through long-term purchase agreements, and we are reinvesting nearly 2 billion dollars annually to upgrade the capacity, safety, and reliability of existing facilities to ensure that they are available for generations to come. However, as demand continues to grow, we will also need to add both new energy and capacity to our system.

For those of you who have lived in British

Columbia, you will know that Site C has been

contemplated for many years, first identified as

part of the two rivers strategy. The project was

part of the two rivers strategy, which sought to

harness the hydro-electric potential of the Peace

and Columbia Rivers to facilitate the growth of the

province.

The WAC Bennett Dam was completed in 1968, followed by Peace Canyon in 1980, and planning for Site C began in earnest in the late '70s. An application to the newly-formed BC Utilities Commission was made in 1981, and public hearings were held through the following year.

In its 1983 decision, the BCUC did not approve the project citing the need for more information on load requirements and alternatives;

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information that is included in the Environmental Impact Statement for this project. However, it's also important to note that they concluded that in some -- while the Commission recognizes that major impacts will result from the Site C project, the Commission concludes that they are not so large as to make them unacceptable.

Provided that appropriate conditions are placed on hydro, and that the government response to the special needs created in the region, the impacts can be successfully and acceptably managed.

Development of a hydro dam at Site C was advanced again from 1989 to 1991, and then deferred in favour of demand-side management. But with provincial electricity demand continuing to grow, the challenges faced, including the subsequent cancellation of the Duke Point gas fired project and the provincial government's commitment to addressing the impacts of climate change, the development of a hydro dam at Site C has been part of our long-term plan in each successive plan.

Between 2004 and 2007, the review of existing Site C project engineering and records was undertaken to determine whether it was in the best interests of BC Hydro's customers to advance the

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project to the next stage of project planning and development. This work is summarized in the Site C feasibility review, stage 1 completion report.

Then in its March 2007 energy plan, the province of British Columbia directed BC Hydro to initiate consultation with Aboriginal groups, communities in the province of Alberta and Northwest Territories. BC Hydro held over 120 consultation meetings between 2007 and 2009. The province initiated discussions with Alberta and the Northwest Territories, and we began a separate process of private discussions with potentially impacted property owners.

Importantly, as part of the Crown's duty to consult, BC Hydro initiated consultation and engagement with over 40 Aboriginal groups; primarily, Treaty 8 First Nations in British Columbia, Alberta, and Northwest Territories so that we could begin to understand their interests and concerns.

In addition to further geotechnical investigations, a large number of baseline studies were initiated to characterize the existing physical, biological, and socio-economic environment in the project area. To help guide

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this work, we established seven technical advisory committees for key programs, areas, including fish, wildlife, heritage, greenhouse gas, recreation and tourism, land and resource, and community services and infrastructure.

These technical advisory committees included representatives of First Nations and local and provincial and federal regulatory authorities, including Environment Canada, BC Ministry of Environment, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and Transport Canada, who provided early input into the scope of the potential data collection and methodologies for an environmental assessment.

This led to the development of a comprehensive multi-year program to gather baseline information throughout the project area.

A stage two report, including a recommendation to advance the project, was submitted to the province in late 2009. And in April 2010, the province announced the decision to proceed with the project, subject to achieving environmental certification and meeting the Crown's obligation to consult and accommodate First Nations where appropriate.

At this time, the historic project design was

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updated to reflect current seismic environmental standards. This work was reviewed by our external technical advisory board and a group of internationally-recognized engineering experts who provide ongoing, arm's-length input as part of our quality assurance and technical due diligence.

This updated design formed the basis of the project description report, which was submitted in May of 2011.

In August of that year, the Ministers of Environment Canada and British Columbia confirmed that the project will be subject to a cooperative review process, including a two-year pre-panel stage followed by public hearings conducted by a joint review panel. This agreement was finalized in February 2012 following public comment, and amended in September after the new federal CEAA legislation came into force. Accordingly, the assessment for Site C includes some requirements that are no longer part of CEAA 2012, but reflect the hybrid nature of the assessment we are undergoing.

To provide advice on the content of the Environmental Impact Statement guidelines and the valued components to be studied, the regulators

1 established a working group comprised of federal 2 agencies and provincial authorities from Alberta, 3 British Columbia, Northwest Territories, along with Aboriginal groups and local and regional 4 5 governments. 6 Draft guidelines were prepared consistent 7 with the provincial and federal guidance documents, and were subject to consultation and open houses in 8 9 the project area. The final guidelines were issued by the 10 11 federal minister of environment and executive 12 director of the BCEAO in September of 2012. 13 In January of this year, BC Hydro submitted 14 its Environmental Impact Statement in accordance 15 with the requirements of the EIS guidelines. 16 comprehensive document is laid out in five volumes, 17 and describes the need for the project, 18 environmental background changes, and potential 19 effects, and proposed mitigation for the 22 valued 20 components. It also describes the project 21 benefits, alternatives, and justification of the

The public was invited to comment on the EIS from February to April, and during this time the regulators held both open houses in six

significant adverse residual effects.

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1 communities, along with both general and 2 topic-specific meetings with the working group. 3 The comments and responses to the information requests were adjudicated by the regulators, who 4 5 then directed BC Hydro to amend its EIS. 6 August 1st, CEAA and BCEAO advised that the EIS was 7 satisfactory. The purpose of this environmental assessment 8 9 is to predict the potential effects, both adverse and beneficial, that are likely to result from the 10 11 project. We believe that the substantial work

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and beneficial, that are likely to result from the project. We believe that the substantial work undertaken, as part of this assessment, demonstrates that the potential adverse effects from the project can largely be mitigated through careful planning, comprehensive mitigation programs, and ongoing monitoring during construction and operations.

However, a determination that a significant residual adverse effect is likely was made for four valued components: fish and fish habitat, wildlife resources, vegetation and ecological communities, and current use of land and resources for traditional purposes.

For these and the other potential effects, we have proposed comprehensive mitigation measures,

1 environmental management plans, and ongoing 2 monitoring, which are described in section 39 of 3 the EIS. We recognize that for some, these measures 4 5 will not satisfy all of their concerns. We respect 6 the views of all participants, and we are grateful 7 for the valuable contributions to the project that have been provided to date. 8 9 If the Site C project proceeds, it is our intention to work hard to mitigate the effects of 10 11 the project, and to deliver on our commitments to 12 both First Nations and communities. 13 The assessment also includes an evaluation of the beneficial effects of the project. 14 15 Construction is expected to create, approximately, 16 10,000 direct jobs and 33,000 direct, indirect, and 17 induced through all stages of the project. 18 Site C will also provide substantial economic 19 and regional benefits, including a \$3.2 billion 20 increase to provincial GDP, regional employment and 21 contracting opportunities, improvements to road and 22 infrastructure, and new recreational opportunities.

As a third dam on the Peace River, the project would make valuable use of the existing Williston reservoir to generate 35 percent of the

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output of the Bennett Dam with 5 percent of the reservoir footprint. And as a firm dispatchable resource, it will provide additional capacity to meet peak demand, and to facilitate the integration of intermittent resources.

Importantly, as a clean renewable resource,
Site C will deliver power with very low emissions
per unit of energy produced, helping to support
both federal and provincial greenhouse gas
reduction targets.

BC Hydro believes that while the project has the potential to result in some significant residual adverse effects, they can be justified in light of the need for the project and the benefits associated with it.

This provides a high-level summary of the process that brings us to today. We recognize the important role that this panel has in the environmental assessment of the project. Part of that mandate includes conducting these public hearings, which begin today, and continue in the weeks ahead.

In order to fulfill your mandate, you must consider a large body of evidence, both written and oral. We appreciate that this is a complex and

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challenging task, and we, from BC Hydro, will do
everything we can to support your efforts by
providing the information and the experts that you
require.

We've reviewed the schedule provided by the panel, and have arranged for experts to be available to present and answer questions at the sessions identified. Later today at the topic-specific session on needs, purpose, and alternatives, I'll be joined by colleagues, including Randy Reimann, who leads our BC Hydro resource planning group. Tomorrow, John Nunn, our chief project engineer, will lead the panel on alternative means of carrying out the project. later this week, following the general session in Fort St. John, you'll hear from experts on topics relating to atmospheric environment, including Dr. Mike Murphy, head of Stantex National Atmospheric Group, and Dr. Jean-Michel De Vink, who completed the GHG modelling. Experts will also be available to discuss air quality, meteorology, noise, vibration, and climate change.

When the topic-specific sessions resume in January to respond to questions about aquatic and downstream environment, our panel will include

1 experts on downstream changes, hydrology, and 2 cumulative effects. In addition, Drs. John Small, 3 Darryl Smith, George Ashton, Kevin Timoney, and Stephen Burgess will be available to discuss issues 4 5 related to the Peace-Athabasca Delta. 6 On January 13th, the panel has scheduled a 7 review of the aquatic environment, and we will have a variety of experts available to address the 8 9 listed topics, including dam safety and seizmicity. 10 The vegetation and wildlife sessions will 11 include experts from Keystone Wildlife Resources, 12 Golder Associates, BGC Engineering, and Big Sky, 13 and Traditions Consulting. For the session on asserted or established 14 15 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, our panel and experts 16 will address BC Hydro's approach taken in section 17 34 of the EIS and its conclusion, and we'll discuss 18 accommodation and mitigation implemented to date 19 and proposed. 20 Regional development is scheduled for 21 January 18th where effects on agriculture, 22 forestry, oil, gas, minerals, and aggregates will 23 be addressed. 24 And, finally, the sessions on local and 2.5 socio-economic environment on January 20th and 21st

will include topic areas important to communities,

and BC Hydro will be assisted by experts who

completed the socio-economic assessment, including

Dr. Linda Erdreich, Golder Associates, RWDI, and

Azimuth Consulting to discuss project-related

changes and human health.

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The decision to advance this project to this stage has not been made lightly. It has resulted from careful consideration of the future electricity needs of our customers following many years of review and analysis.

The federal and provincial decision-makers will ultimately have to decide whether the potential significant residual effects are justified in this circumstance.

As with any large infrastructure project, we've acknowledged that there will be some effects that cannot be fully mitigated, but there will also be significant benefits from the project for ratepayers, taxpayers, local and First Nations communities.

These decisions are not easy, and the prospect of them often provokes rigorous public debate. While preparing for these hearings, I've been reviewing some of the clippings from the late

1	'60s and '70s when our hydro facilities were first
2	being built. If you didn't look at the dates on
3	the pages, you could easily imagine that they had
4	been written in this year about this project.
5	Of interest were the remarks of then
6	Lieutenant Governor George Pearkes in his 1967
7	opening address at the WAC Bennett Dam. He said:
8	
9	"It may be apparent to
10	everyone today that harnessing of
11	the Peace River promises great
12	benefits for the people of British
13	Columbia, but this was not always
14	so. There were some who expressed
15	concern when the project was
16	launched. They felt the cost would
17	be too great for our relatively
18	small population to bear, that
19	there would be insufficient market
20	for the tremendous amount of power,
21	and that it was too far from the
22	population centre to be
23	economically feasible."
24	
25	Concerns were raised again about the cost and

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the need for the Revelstoke dam, and, today, these facilities deliver electricity to British

Columbians at between one and a half and three cents a kilowatt hour, and will continue to do so for generations. That is because, while these assets have a large up-front capital cost, they have low operating costs, and, with maintenance, can provide dependable electricity for more than 100 years.

As with these historic projects, there are those who have voiced similar concerns about Site C, but Site C also enjoys considerable public support. A recent province-wide poll found that over 80 percent of those surveyed support the project provided that it undergoes a thorough environmental assessment and that the communities in the region are consulted.

As the public entity responsible for keeping the lights on for our customers, it's our job to ensure that we have the electricity to meet the needs of our residential, commercial, and industrial customers now and in the years ahead.

While forecasts may move up or down in any given year, the long-term trend is clear. The demand for electricity is increasing. It is for

1	these reasons that BC Hydro believes that building
2	Site C is the right thing to do so that our
3	customers can continue to enjoy the benefits of
4	domestic, cost-effective, dependable, and renewable
5	electricity for generations to come.
6	Thank you for the opportunity to present this
7	morning. We look forward for the discussion ahead.
8	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ms. Yurkovich and
9	Mr. Feldberg. That's a very broad and general
10	introduction.
11	I wonder if there are any interested parties
12	who wish to ask questions at this stage? Please,
13	come to the microphone.
14	
15	Questions by Interested Parties:
16	MS. FUCHS: Hi. I'm Sandra Fuchs from
17	Saulteau First Nations. And I've been interested
18	in this for a long time because of all of the
19	archeology assessments that has been done
20	throughout the years, and I was actually involved
21	in that. And I just want to see where when they
22	did do the Site C archaeology tests and everything,
23	and what they found out there, I'm wondering how
24	come it's not sitting in front of us?
25	And the other thing is that water flooding.

1 The water is going to be flooded around Moberly and 2 Halfway area and other -- probably other little 3 tributaries and rivers that are coming in due to the fact that it's going to be a big damage towards 4 5 our Peace -- towards our river. 6 And when they did the process in 1967, they 7 didn't do -- they did not consultate with the First Nations at that time. The First Nations didn't 8 9 know what was going on. They didn't talk about the 10 white paper that time. 11 So, now we have a lot of people that are 12 educated. We got a lot of people that are doctors. 13 We got a lot of people that are archeologists. Now, in that time, when they did -- when they 14 15 had that process for the first dam that went in, it 16 created nothing but just for their benefit, not for 17 the First Nations. Because a lot of -- no archaeology was done at the time, and nothing was 18 19 brought forward to the First Nations in our area. 20 My grandfather and my grandparents have been 21 living here for years and years. I grew up here. 22 And throughout the years that they say that our --23 we live clean with this BC Hydro economy. 24 When they pushed the road through to Hudson 2.5 Hope at the time, they didn't consultate with us,

1 they just went ahead and did it.

2.5

So, you know, to the advantage of other people, and to this day, like, with all the windmills going up, I'm sure the windmills could take care of half the United States for them to get their electricity.

And, you know, like, for the electricity, for them to say that we're living in an area where our electricity is cheap, our electricity has gone up 15 percent now, even with the windmills here. So, you know, we're always fighting with BC Hydro. Everything that comes, like -- like, with our -- we didn't get no benefits at all at the time when we were -- when 1967, when they put that first dam in. And then when they put that second dam in, they didn't consultate with us either; we never sat at the table.

So who is benefitting from this? Not the First Nations. It's probably other communities that BC Hydro has been paying to. We never got one red cent as a First Nations from BC Hydro. We never got a cut from BC Hydro. We never had any free hydro from them for utilizing our land and our resources.

Now, when you think about that, you think

2.5

about all the First Nations all around that are living here. Eight communities. You know, we don't benefit from this. We do not. Because it's not even going to come through our table, and we're not even going to get one cent out of it again.

They say it's clean. And, you know, when you destruct something, when you disturb that land, you cannot place it back again. You cannot make it the same way as it was before. In a lot of areas down that Peace River where all the animals are living, there is a place there in that island where we get our moose from, where the cows go and calf there every springtime. Now they are going to be displaced somewhere else.

You know, when you think about it, you're taking our food sources from our mouth and then letting this water, you know, stabilize in one area, but the flooding in our communities are going to be higher.

I don't know what kind of consultation that has been going on, but I follow a lot of stuff.

And the thing that really gets me upset is because BC Hydro did not consultate with the First Nations at the beginning. And, today, it's really heart-breaking of what's happening to our land.

2.5

So when you think about it, you know, like, it would be nice that -- you know, I'm glad that you're sitting here and listening to our point of views and having all these things come in right there, but, you know, when you think about it, BC Hydro didn't -- they dug up a lot of ground to do that archaeology. They found our ancestors' stuff all along that river, knowing that we did stay there, we did park our -- we did camp overnight there. We did our moose hunting there, our fishing, trapping, but, yet, it's going to be taken away from us again.

That big area that they did for the Peace
Williston, that was the big, major damage. Now,
you try to fish in there. And you try to, like,
you know, trap there. There's no way that you can
do that over there. The water's poison. You know,
you can't drink that water. You can't make water
go back into clear again that you can drink it.
And the fish, the fish are poisoned all from the
mercury.

Now, that same similar thing is going to happen in our area. They want to put Kokanee in our rivers. Kokanee is going to eat up our fish that we always, you know, every year we fish for.

1	But the thing I'm worried about is just the
2	animals. Like, we have so many people that we have
3	to fight for; like, for instance, all the hunters
4	that come into our area, you know. So there's a
5	lot of things I would like to say, but when you
6	come to my community, I'll let you know more.
7	So thank you very much.
8	[Applause]
9	THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.
10	Are there any other general questions that
11	people would like to raise? Sir?
12	MS. YURKOVICH: Mr. Chair, would you like us
13	to respond on the archaeology?
14	THE CHAIRMAN: I think maybe just before the
15	lunch break, we should have a there may be other
16	points that you may wish to respond to.
17	MS. YURKOVICH: Thank you.
18	MR. FELDBERG: Mr. Chair, just before my
19	friend begins, my understanding was that today we
20	would have the topic-specific session, and that the
21	general session for this panel would be held
22	further on. So I wasn't sure what your plan was
23	for the day with respect to these folks as opposed
24	to the technical panel that I have coming up next.
25	I just wasn't sure on the schedule how this was

1	going to work.
2	THE CHAIRMAN: We have time now to hear
3	comments to the very general introduction that
4	Ms. Yurkovich made, and we will indulge people for
5	the moment. We will have your presentation on the
6	need, purposes, and alternatives immediately
7	afterwards, and then we can go at it, hammer and
8	tongs.
9	Thank you.
10	MR. FELDBERG: Thank you.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Sir?
12	MR. HOWARD: Thank you. My name is Tim
13	Howard. I am counsel to the Peace Valley
14	Environment Association. I'm joined by my
15	co-counsel, Ms. Anna Johnston, who is a staff
16	lawyer with West Coast Environmental Law
17	Association.
18	I understand that we will be allowed a brief
19	moment to introduce our client to the panel by way
20	of some opening remarks when we offer our witness
21	of today, Dr. Marvin Schafer, so I'll leave those
22	comments until later. But I just have a few
23	questions to ask of Ms. Yurkovich, with your
24	permission.
25	And I trust I may ask the question directly

1	of the presenter?
2	THE CHAIRMAN: You are to address the Chair,
3	please.
4	MR. HOWARD: All right. Ms. Yurkovich, my
5	question is directed to providing some context to
6	the quote provided in 1967 on the opening of the
7	WAC Bennett facility. And it's my understanding
8	that today, BC Hydro has a relatively broad array
9	of resources that you can look at in terms of
10	figuring out the best way to meet the need for firm
11	capacity and energy; is that correct?
12	THE CHAIRMAN: It would be helpful if you
13	could ask a series of questions, if that's what you
14	had in mind, and then we'll ask Hydro to respond to
15	them all together. Thank you.
16	MR. HOWARD: Certainly. So it's my
17	understanding that the portfolios or the resource
18	options available to you today include energy
19	produced from the IPP, or Independent Power
20	Producer sector. There are geothermal resources,
21	there's wind, there is the non-firm energy from the
22	heritage hydro electric facilities, there is the
23	Canadian entitlement received under the Columbia
24	River Treaty, there is the spot market, i.e., the
25	ability to purchase energy from outside BC, and, as

1	well, there's a range of additional generation
2	options, single-cycle gas turbine, combined cycle
3	gas turbine. And I list these simply to
4	illustrate, I hope, that Hydro has a range of
5	choices available to it when it looks at how do we
6	meet, you know, projected demand.
7	May I pause there with my first frame of
8	question?
9	THE CHAIRMAN: May I just comment that we
10	are going to have a session that deals with the
11	demand and the supply and the alternatives and so
12	on in some depth. I'm not quite sure where you're
13	getting at these now.
14	MR. HOWARD: I'm well aware of that, and I
15	appreciate you pointing it out. My question is
16	directed towards the opening remarks. And this
17	need to route them through you is perhaps slowing
18	down my ability to get to that point. So, I mean,
19	I have a question that is directed to the opening
20	remarks; in particular, to the context of the 1967
21	BC Hydro and power choices and today's BC Hydro and
22	power choices. These are quite different worlds.
23	THE CHAIRMAN: Ms. Yurkovich?
24	MS. YURKOVICH: Thank you for your question.
25	Yes, we do have a number of choices. You

2.5

referenced independent power projects. So we currently have -- about 20 percent of our need is met through independent power projects, wind and -- largely wind and run of river.

You did reference geothermal. Those contracts come to us through open processes. So commercial processes where people have in the past -- the most recent one was 2010 -- where people bid into a call process. There have been no geothermal projects that have been bid in, so I understand there is some potential for geothermal in the province, but there have been no entities that have bid into our process.

Independent power makes up about 20 percent of our resources right now; that number will grow, probably closer up to 25 percent as the projects that were successful in the 2010 clean power call come on-stream.

In terms of other resource choices, there are choices, but when we do our planning, as we will speak this afternoon about, is we are guided by a couple of things: the Acts that govern British Columbia -- or BC Hydro Power and Authority Act, the BC Utilities Commission Act, and our tariffs.

And we are also guided by provincial energy policy.

1		And, Mr. Chair, I	think we are going to spend
2		some time on that this	afternoon in quite detail,
3		but in alignment with p	provincial policy excludes
4		some options; particula	arly, with the provincial
5		government's desire to	be self-sufficient, and to
6		maintain a 93 percent o	clean portfolio.
7	MR.	HOWARD:	So thank you for that answer.
8		I just have, I believe,	one follow-up question, and
9		it's simply this; that	is it reasonable to say,
10		Ms. Yurkovich and I'	m harkening back to this
11		1967 quote, the era tha	at that quote arose from,
12		that there are a broade	er array of choices available
13		to BC Hydro today in te	erms of evaluating the best
14		way to, you know, meet	future demand.
15	THE	CHAIRMAN:	I'm not sure I understand the
16		relevance of the questi	on.
17	MR.	HOWARD:	The implication of the
18		presentation was that w	what was good in 1967 will be
19		good today. And my lin	e of questioning is
20		simply	
21	THE	CHAIRMAN: E	But could we take that as a
22		rhetorical comment, one	e that reflects the long
23		history of this provinc	ce and some of the mistakes
24		that have been made in	the past?
25	MR.	HOWARD: V	Well, you can take my

1	response to your question in whatever manner you
2	wish, Chairman. My questioning was simply directed
3	to illustrate that we live in a very different
4	world today in terms of the choices that are
5	available. And my line of questioning was directed
6	towards that destination alone. I don't know where
7	that leaves me in terms of getting a response to my
8	questions.
9	THE CHAIRMAN: Do you care to respond to
10	that? Or do you have more choices today than you
11	did in 1967?
12	MS. YURKOVICH: Well, I can't say what the
13	choices were in 1967, sir, because I wasn't old
14	enough to understand at that time, but I can tell
15	you that we have a lot of choices. And the choices
16	that we make are guided by the provincial energy
17	plan, the energy policy that we have. We are a
18	crown corporation. British Columbia's government
19	sets the energy policy for our province, and we act
20	in alignment with that.
21	We do have options, and we do have choices.
22	I can't say what the array of options that were
23	looked at in 1967 were because I wasn't there, but
24	I'm very happy to talk later on about how we have
25	come to the conclusion around the choices that we

1	have made when we go to the Needs, Purpose, and
2	Alternatives panel.
3	Thank you, Mr. Chair.
4	MR. HOWARD: Thank you, those conclude my
5	questions.
6	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
7	Are there any other introductory questions?
8	Mr. Hadland.
9	MR. HADLAND: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
10	Randall Hadland.
11	Yes, Ms. Yurkovich, maybe it would have been
12	better off if you'd left the '67 references out.
13	But my question concerns a similar vein.
14	Your assertion that those projects that were built
15	up until 1980 have been a benefit to the province.
16	I'm just wondering whether BC Hydro has ever done
17	an analysis of the cost of overbuilding of those
18	projects since we didn't need them until now
19	since we didn't need the total amount of it until
20	now?
21	THE CHAIRMAN: Would you care to respond to
22	that?
23	MS. YURKOVICH: Maybe I'll just clarify. My
24	reference to the 1967 was just it was
25	interesting to me that some of the comments were

1 very similar. It's not to say that -- it wasn't to 2 say that that decision should be exactly taken. 3 was just an interesting comment, and it was curious to me that some of the comments that we hear were 4 5 very similar. 6 In terms of our system, from time to time, we 7 go -- we have been short and we have been long because forecasting demand is an inexact science; 8 9 things go up and down. But, in general, over the long-term, we have -- we try and maintain a 10 11 balanced position. We try and plan to the mid-load 12 and we try to have mid-load forecasts and we try to 13 have the resources available to meet that. 14 So from time to time, we have been short; we 15 have been net importers before, but the desire of 16 the province now is to be electricity 17 self-sufficient, and we are looking to achieve that goal over time. 18 19 Well, more answer than I MR. HADLAND: 20 needed, I think. 21 I guess I would just leave it at this: you 22 were making the point, whether you admit it or not, 23 that those were a net benefit to the province. And 24 you've heard already here that the damages that 2.5 were done in '67 have not been mitigated, and were

1	never compensated for.
2	And that the damage, the costs, have been far
3	greater than Hydro has ever acknowledged. I'm just
4	wondering if the panel understands, I guess, that
5	the costs have to be balanced against these
6	benefits that BC Hydro continues to say arise from
7	these projects. And when you build a project 30
8	years too early, you have to account for the fact
9	that those environmental and economic impacts are
10	impacted or incurred before they are necessary,
11	and those have costs in themselves. That was
12	another rhetorical
13	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hadland.
14	The question of timing and whether one can at
15	least put off some adverse effects is very much
16	before the panel, and I'm sure we will return to
17	that in some depth. Thank you.
18	Sir.
19	MR. BOON: Yes. Thank you. Good
20	morning.
21	I just wanted to make a comment about a
22	couple things that Susan neglected to mention in
23	her opening comments. One was that in '82, the BC
24	Utilities Commission
25	THE CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, sir, could you

1	identify yourself.
2	MR. BOON: Oh, sorry. My name is Ken
3	Boon. I'm an impacted land owner in the valley.
4	So in '82 when the BC Utilities Commission
5	made their decision, one of their findings was that
6	BC Hydro should investigate alternative sources of
7	energy. And, as well, in '91, BC Hydro was advised
8	to investigate the use of natural gas. So I just
9	find it interesting we're back here now 30 years
10	later and still talking about a dam.
11	Anyway, that's all I got to say right now.
12	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
13	Are there further questions of a general
14	nature?
15	MS. HOFFMAN: Hi. My name is Verena
16	Hoffman. And I have my question is with regard
17	to Ms. Susan Yurkovich's comment about that she
18	felt was worth noting about the poll that BC Hydro
19	undertook about finding out about how much
20	provincial support in British Columbia there is for
21	the province. I have some doubt with regard to the
22	validity and credibility of that poll.
23	My question is, then: how many actual poll
24	surveys were completed for the entire population of
25	British Columbia? And can you truthfully say that

1 the people that were polled in your study were well 2 informed of the project, of what Site C is, as well 3 as the impacts that could result from this project? And, as well, I think that that's very important to 4 5 have a better understanding in terms of your 6 remarks in terms of how much we can actually say 7 there is public support here in the province for 8 this project to date. 9 And, as well, I have one more comment about that because you also made a remark and quoted how 10 11 many consultation meetings you've had. How many 12 consultation meetings have you had in the south of 13 British Columbia to make sure that people are well informed before you poll them? 14 15 THE CHAIRMAN: Ms. Yurkovich. 16 [Applause] 17 MS. YURKOVICH: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 18 I believe, though, the poll was conducted --19 that I was referencing, was conducted in 20 September of this year; there were a -- 1,050 was 21 the sample size, which has a margin of error of 19 22 times out of 23 and a half percent margin of error. 23 It was a random sample conducted by an independent 24 polling firm who undertook the work, Anderson 2.5 Insight. And I believe the full report of the poll

1	is available on the BC Hydro website for reference.
2	So that was Part 1 of the question. I'm
3	sorry, Ms. Hoffman, the second part of the
4	question?
5	MS. HOFFMAN: Thank you.
6	The question was: can you truthfully say that
7	the study population for that poll of just over
8	1,000 people, which I find it's quite small
9	compared to how many people live in the province of
10	BC, can you truthfully say that those polling
11	participants were well informed of what Site C is,
12	as well as the impacts given, the amount of
13	consultation meetings that you've had in southern
14	BC and the southern regions?
15	MS. YURKOVICH: Thank you.
16	So, obviously, the knowledge about the
17	project is much higher in the project region than
18	it is in the province as a whole, and that's
19	included in the report.
20	In earlier stages of consultation, BC Hydro
21	did undertake public consultation meetings in
22	Vancouver. As we have and we did that in the
23	pre-consultation phase, and also in our earlier
24	consultation prior to entering the formal
25	environmental assessment process.

1		Once we ente	ered the formal environmental
2		assessment process	s, it was the federal and
3		provincial author	ities who determined where the
4		meetings would be	held in which regions, and so we
5		have attended thos	se meetings as set out by the
6		regulators.	
7	MR.	HOFFMAN:	I'll leave that to you,
8		Chairman, if you	think that's a satisfactory
9		answer, but I don	't think I got a direct answer.
10	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you.
11	[A	pplause]	
12	THE	CHAIRMAN:	A gentleman at the back.
13	MR.	ATKINS:	My name is Tony Atkins,
14		A-t-k-i-n-s.	
15		Site C has l	been in the planning stages for 30
16		to 40 years. I we	ould like to know what BC Hydro
17		has in the future	after they have used up all
18		Site C's power, be	ecause we need to be planning 30,
19		40 years ahead for	r that point.
20		I'd like to	know what they have in the
21		planning stages to	o provide us with electricity
22		then, and I would	like them to use that now rather
23		than Site C. So	could they tell us what they are
24		going to be doing	after they've used up the power
25		for Site C? Than	k you.

1	THE CH	HAIRMAN:	Ms. Yurkovich.
2	MS. YU	JRKOVICH:	Well, our long-term resource
3		plan, our integrated	resource plan, does take a
4		long, long view of 30	years.
5		We have a coupl	e of things. Number one, we
6		have worked very hard	on our aggressive demand side
7		management. That's t	argeted to meet 7,800 gigawatt
8		hours of energy, and	1,400 megawatts of capacity by
9		fiscal 2021 subject t	o check. Fiscal 2021. So we
10		will continue to purs	ue all cost-effective demand
11		side management.	
12		We do have, as	I mentioned to the previous
13		speaker, the counsel	for PVEA, we have brought in
14		considerable renewabl	e energy into the system
15		through independent p	ower projects.
16		We do have to c	onsider, though, that those
17		resources are intermi	ttent in that they are
18		available when the wi	nd is blowing and when the
19		rivers are running.	We do have to have capacity
20		assets that can firm,	what we call firming and
21		shaping. So, for ins	tance, when the wind is
22		blowing, we can hold	back the water from our
23		turbines to bring the	wind into the system. Then
24		when the wind is not	blowing, we can run the water
25		through the turbines	and generate electricity.

1	So intermittent sources can provide
2	additional energy for our system, but we also must
3	have capacity to be able to meet the peak demand of
4	our customers. So we look at IPPs.
5	We have another capacity project at
6	Revelstoke 6. And beyond that, there are no other
7	large hydro projects planned in Site C's portfolio
8	at this juncture.
9	THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have a supplementary
10	question, sir?
11	MR. HOFFMAN: I do, because that doesn't
12	tell me what the next firm energy project is. And
13	I would like to know why we can't use that,
14	whatever it might be, instead of Site C. I
15	understand the idea of needing firm power, and
16	Site C would do that for the time being, but it's
17	not if BC Hydro's forecasts are to be believed,
18	it will not carry us on for the forever. So
19	there must be other projects in mind. And I
20	wondered what they might be. That's all.
21	THE CHAIRMAN: I understand the question.
22	And I can also understand why Hydro might not have
23	a concrete proposal to make right now, other than
24	to say that conservation and efficiency measures
25	are always top of the list.

1		I think we will have a chance to explore	
2		these issues of what future demand is going to	be
3		and what supply alternatives there may be in mo	ore
4		depth following their presentation on the need	and
5		purpose and alternatives to the project.	
6	MR.	ATKINSON: Okay, thank you very much	n.
7	THE	CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Atkinson.	
8		Seeing no further questions, I would prop	ose
9		that we take a 10-minute break, reconvene, and	we
10		will hear Hydro's presentation on the need,	
11		alternatives, and purpose of the project.	
12	MS.	YURKOVICH: Mr. Chair, did you want u	ıs to
13		respond to the archaeology question?	
14	THE	CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, I completely	
15		forgot about that. Yes, would you please.	
16	MS.	YURKOVICH: Okay, I'm going to ask	
17		Siobhan Jackson to respond on that.	
18	MS.	JACKSON: Good morning, my name is	
19		Siobhan Jackson, S-i-o-b-h-a-n, Jackson.	
20		The question that was asked earlier was v	where
21		the artefacts are that have been collected duri	ng
22		the investigative archaeology programs for the	
23		project.	
24		That work is done under permit by the	
25		Province of British Columbia under the Heritage	9

1	Conservation Act. All of the artefacts that have
2	been collected are destined to go to the Fort
3	St. John Museum, which is the named repository in
4	the permit issued for undertaking that work.
5	The artefacts are to be fully catalogued
6	prior to delivery to the museum. They would
7	constitute on the order of about two or three file
8	boxes worth in terms of the quantity due to the
9	nature of the artefacts that are typically
10	collected. And the museum will receive those.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you for that.
12	I propose we now take a 10-minute break and
13	reconvene to hear the second Hydro proposal or
14	presentation. Thank you.
15	(BRIEF BREAK)
16	THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and Gentlemen, can we
17	reconvene, please.
18	We are now going to start to get into the
19	meat of all of this with a presentation by Hydro on
20	the need for, purpose of, and the alternatives to
21	this project.
22	
23	BC Hydro's Presentation on the Need, Alternatives, and
24	Purpose of the Project:
25	MR. GODSOE: Good morning Mr. Chair,

1	Members of the Joint Review Panel.
2	My name is Craig Godsoe and I am BC Hydro's
3	in-house regulatory counsel. I'm here to introduce
4	BC Hydro's need, purpose and alternatives to panel.
5	
6	Introduction of BC Hydro's Second panel on need, purpose
7	and alternatives to:
8	David Ince
9	Randy Reimann
10	Susan Yurkovich
11	Michael Savidant
12	Craig Godsoe
13	
14	MR. GODSOE: Furthest from you is David
15	Ince. Mr. Ince is BC Hydro's manager of market
16	forecasting, a position he has held since 2007.
17	Next is Randy Reimann. Mr. Reimann is
18	BC Hydro's director of resource planning, a
19	position he has held since 2005.
20	You've been introduced to Ms. Yurkovich.
21	Ms. Yurkovich is executive vice-president for
22	Site C, a position she has held since 2007.
23	And closest to you, Mike Savidant you've also
24	been introduced to. Mr. Savidant is BC Hydro's

1	held since 2008.
2	I note the CVs for these panel members,
3	together with the areas of Environmental Impact
4	Statement for which this panel is responsible for
5	is set out in Fasken's letter of December 3, 2013
6	which for reference is CEAR number 2016.
7	And with that, I'll yield the floor to
8	Ms. Yurkovich.
9	MS. YURKOVICH: Thank you, Mr. Godsoe.
10	Good morning again. I am pleased to be here
11	to talk today about the need for, purpose of, and
12	alternatives to the Site C Clean Energy Project.
13	I'm going to start by reviewing BC Hydro's
14	mandate, our policy environment, and our process.
15	And then I'm going to turn it over to Randy Reimann
16	who will discuss the steps that we take to
17	determine the need for new resources and resource
18	options required to meet that need.
19	I'll then conclude with the last step and our
20	conclusions.
21	As you know, BC Hydro is Hydro's mandate
22	is to generate, conserve, and to purchase
23	sufficient electricity to meet the needs of our
24	customers. We do this in accordance with the
25	Utilities Commission Act, BC Hydro's various

tariffs, and government policy, including the Clean 1 2 Energy Act. This mandate drives BC Hydro's long-term 3 planning process and the development of our 4 5 Integrated Resource Plan, or IRP. 6 recommends the actions to meet customers' needs 7 with cost-effective reliable electricity. 8 The Clean Energy Act includes requirements to 9 be self-sufficient by 2016 and to be in alignment with the other 15 energy policy objectives set out 10 11 in the Act. 12 The five objectives of particular relevance 13 for today are to generate at least 93 percent from 14 clean or renewable resources, to ensure that 15 BC Hydro's rates remain amongst the most 16 competitive of rates charged by public utilities in 17 North America, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 18 as set out in the 2007 Greenhouse Gas Reduction 19 Targets Act, to encourage economic development and 20 job creation and retention of jobs, and to maximize 21 the value of BC's generation assets. 22 BC Hydro's recent IRP was developed between 23 2010 and 2013 and was approved by the BC government 24 on November the 26th. This included confirming

BC Hydro's application of the Clean Energy Act

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1 objectives such as the use of natural gas fired 2 generation in meeting the 93 percent clean or 3 renewable objective. The analysis of the need for and alternatives 4 5 to the project in the environmental impact 6 statement or EIS is consistent with the analysis 7 provided in the Integrated Resource Plan. process and analysis underlining the assessment is 8 9 rigorous and includes forecasting of customer demand, natural gas prices, greenhouse gas, and 10 11 electricity prices all with the assistance of 12 experts. 13 For the purposes of today's presentation, we 14 thought it might be useful to describe the process 15 in a few steps. These steps summarize how we 16 undertake our planning process which is consistent 17 with the BC Utilities Commission project evaluation 18 decisions. 19 At this point I'd like to turn it over to 20 Randy Reimann to describe the planning process 21 included in the EIS. 22 MR. REIMANN: Thank you, Susan. 23 To determine need, BC Hydro compares its load 24 forecast to available supply side resources. When 2.5 demand exceeds existing supply, there is a gap.

1 The gap is the starting point for determining how 2 many resources are required and when they should be 3 acquired. The load forecast for both energy and 4 5 capacity is developed in accordance with the BCUC 6 resource planning guidelines and includes a sector 7 by sector analysis of the load. It consists of a mid-level or reference 8 9 forecast as well as high and low forecast bands. The December 2012 load forecast incorporates 10 11 third party economic indicators including gross 12 domestic product forecasts from both the BC 13 Ministry of Finance and external experts such as Stokes Consulting and the Conference Board of 14 15 Canada. As set out in slide 6, the load forecast uses a broad set of models. 16 17 Forecasts for our major industrial customers 18 are done on a customer-by-customer basis. BC Hydro 19 is assisted by sector-specific experts, including 20 for the forestry, mining, and oil and gas 21 industries. The list of experts is set out on 22 slide 7. 23 To determine the gap, we then take a look at 24 the existing generation resources. These resources

are described on Slide 8. From this analysis,

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there is a need for both energy and capacity in fiscal 2017 if no future actions are undertaken.

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Step 2 is to determine and characterize the resource options that are economically and technically feasible that can fill the energy and capacity gaps. BC Hydro considers a wide variety of resource options which fall into two general categories: demand side management resources, which are the various conservation and efficiency measures to reduce customer demand, and supply side or generation resources.

The potential resources are described using financial, technical, environmental, and economic development attributes that reflect information that's gathered from expert studies, project experience, First Nations, and public and stakeholder input.

A number of studies conducted by BC Hydro are also listed on slide 10.

Resource options must be appropriately characterized and be reliably available to perform their intended purpose. For example, the reliance on natural gas fired simple cycle gas turbines must be counted on and able to operate to meet the needs of customers during peak periods and to back up

1 other generation resources that may experience 2 outages. However, they should not be relied upon to 3 the extent that they frustrate the BC government 4 5 self-sufficiency and energy policy requirements. 6 The planned 18 percent capacity factor would 7 allow simple cycle gas turbines to operate for peak load hours during the coldest months of the year 8 9 November through February. 10 Some interested parties' submissions have 11 suggested a capacity factor as low as 5 percent, 12 while others have suggested 90 percent. 13 A 5 percent capacity factor would not provide BC Hydro sufficient flexibility to operate the 14 15 system. 16 At the 90 percent end, we would not be able 17 to operate the simple cycle gas turbines within the 18 93 percent objective. Instead, we would have to 19 rely on spot market imports, most of which would 20 consist of thermally-generated electricity, 21 frustrating both the BC government's 22 self-sufficiency requirement and the 93 percent 23 clean objective. 24 Consistent with Section 4 of the EIS 2.5 quidelines, BC Hydro considered other potential

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resources to determine if they were viable

alternatives to the project. I would like to

briefly discuss two examples of resources that are

not viable alternatives: Burrard thermal and

demand side management capacity initiatives.

Burrard is not a viable resource pursuant to the *Clean Energy Act* and the Burrard Thermal Electricity Regulation. Pursuant to those,

BC Hydro cannot rely on Burrard for any firm energy and after 2016 cannot rely on Burrard for any dependable capacity.

For demand side management, while BC Hydro has adopted an aggressive target, demand side management capacity initiatives are not viable alternatives because customer participation and response is unknown.

As the utility with the obligations to serve customer demand, it would be imprudent to stop constructing physical assets on a hope that significant savings may materialize.

The viable resource options are listed on slide 12 and include the demand side management target and options 1 and 3, independent power producer or IPP contract renewals, Site C, new renewable IPP resources, and natural gas fired

generation that fits with the *Clean Energy Act*93 percent clean generation objective.

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The third step is to identify key risks and uncertainties which include the following: Load growth and the risk that it exceeds or falls below forecast, demand side management delivery risk, which is the risk that the response to demand side management initiatives is less than planned. Other uncertainties and risks assessed as part of the EIS include electricity and natural gas market conditions including prices, greenhouse gas regulatory developments including prices, and costs for both the project and resource alternatives.

In the fourth step, we conduct analyses on combinations of viable resource options that fill the remaining gap. BC Hydro's method of analyzing alternative resource options is through portfolio analysis. Portfolios consist of demand and supply side resources that are selected to meet customers' energy and capacity needs over the next 30 years. BC Hydro develops portfolios using a third party model called system optimizer. This model selects an optimal combination and timing of resource options to meet customer demand at the lowest present value cost for a given set of input

1 assumptions. The input assumptions include 2 available resource options and capabilities, the 3 need for new resources, market prices, and trade with the neighbouring electricity markets. 4 5 System optimizer simulates the operation of 6 the system over the 30-year analysis period. Its 7 present value cost calculations reflect the timing of new resources, operation of the resources 8 9 selected, and the market trade of surplus energy. The analysis undertaken through system 10 11 optimizer is called portfolio present value 12 analysis. This analysis is consistent with good 13 utility practice and with the BCUC's resource 14 planning guidelines. 15 BC Hydro also conducts a block analysis. This takes a block of resources that can deliver 16 17 the same energy and capacity as the project and is 18 used primarily to compare the environmental and 19 economic development attributes of the resources 20 selected. 21 The block analysis also provides the longer

For all portfolios created, BC Hydro assume the achievement of the demand side management

alternative clean resources as a unit energy cost.

term net cost difference between the project and

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1 target and renewal of cost-effective IPP contracts. 2 BC Hydro's demand side management target is 3 aggressive. We are targeting 7800 gigawatt hours of energy reduction per year and a 1400 megawatt 4 5 reduction in new peak demand by fiscal 2021. 6 level of savings represents a 78 percent reduction 7 in energy demand growth by fiscal '21, which exceeds the Clean Energy Act objective of 8 9 66 percent. As shown on slide 19, demand side management 10 consists of three main tools: codes and standards, 11 12 programs, and rate structures. 13 The various components making up the DSM target provide a broad range of opportunities for 14 15 all BC Hydro customers to participate in 16 conservation. 17 The other resource that BC Hydro includes in 18 its resource stack prior to determining the need 19 for the project are independent power producer 20 contract renewals. BC Hydro plans to rely on 21 uncertain contract renewals to account for some 22 6400 gigawatt hours per year of energy by fiscal 23 2033, making contract renewals second only to the 24 DSM target in terms of energy value. 2.5 Having included the DSM target and IPP

renewals, we see slide 21 shows a need for energy in fiscal 2027.

3 Slide 22 shows a need for capacity in fiscal 4 2019.

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Both of these graphs exclude the potential liquified natural gas demand.

For the Environmental Impact Statement, the portfolio analysis compared three categories of portfolios as set out in slide 23. The first category was Site C portfolios that included the project; second, being the clean generation portfolios that exclude the project and we fill the energy and capacity gap using only clean and renewable generation resources; the third category was clean and thermal generation portfolios, and in this case, excluded the project but included gas fired generation up to the 93 percent clean and renewable target.

The present value analysis undertaken through system optimizer shows that the project provides benefits not only in the base case, but over a wide range of scenarios. These sensitivities are set out on Slide 24 and include: large and small gaps, higher and lower market price scenarios, higher capital costs for Site C, and some combination of

1	higher capital costs for resource alternatives, and
2	low probability compound sensitivities that combine
3	the effects of some of the above factors.
4	I'll now turn it back over the Susan.
5	MS. YURKOVICH: Thank you, Randy.
6	The fifth set is to identify the preferred
7	alternative. Both the Integrated Resource Planning
8	process and the Environmental Impact Statement
9	demonstrate that Site C has a present value
10	advantage over alternative portfolios over a broad
11	range of scenarios.
12	As a firm, dependable, dispatchable resource,
13	Site C provides important benefits to BC Hydro's
14	integrated system, including the ability to firm
15	and shape intermittent resources like run of river
16	and wind.
17	These intermittent resources cannot be turned
18	on and off in response to changes in customer
19	demand and market prices. In contrast, Site C's
20	output can be varied in response to our customers'
21	needs.
22	For these reasons, we have concluded that the
23	Site C project provides the best combination of
24	financial, technical, economic development in
25	environmental attributes and that it is prudent to

1	continue to advance Site C for its earliest
2	in-service date.
3	Thank you.
4	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That's quite an
5	introduction and will provide a lot of meat for a
6	lot of discussion. I propose we use the rest of
7	the time before lunch and some time after lunch to
8	have a go at some of this. And I would propose
9	further that we start with questions relating to
10	energy demand, electricity demand, we'll come to
11	the supply alternatives later, for no particular
12	reason, except that I think it simplifies the
13	conversation a little bit.
14	
15	Questions by the Panel:
16	THE CHAIRMAN: Let me start off with a
17	couple of questions just for clarification.
18	In the demand scenarios, my understanding is
19	that you have made no allowance for new compression
20	load for LNG facilities; is that correct?
21	MR. INCE: In the load forecast
22	presented in the application, there is no facility
23	load for LNG. So you're referring to compression
24	north coast load to liquify the natural gas. No,
25	there is not included in the application.

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1	THE	CHAIRMAN:	I wanted to separate the
2		three bits. Nothing	for compression?
3	MR.	INCE:	Correct.
4	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Nothing for cooling?
5	MR.	INCE:	Correct.
6	THE	CHAIRMAN:	But house or plant lighting
7		and keep the computer	es going would be in the game,
8		right?	
9	MR.	INCE:	There's none of that loading
10		at all.	
11	THE	CHAIRMAN:	None of that at all? Okay.
12		So the criticism that	we've heard that this project
13		is just to supply the	e Chinese with natural gas is
14		not correct?	
15	MR.	INCE:	This load or this project
16		is to serve the broad	der BC Hydro load, which is
17		growing, with the for	recast included in the
18		application.	
19	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Have you made any allowance
20		for new lighting tech	nnologies as people move to
21		LEDs and whatnot?	
22	MR.	INCE:	We certainly have. And
23		that's one of the mai	n areas in the residential
24		sector of increasing	efficiency. So the use for
25		lighting in the home	is decreasing substantially as

1	a result of LED lighting	and compact fluorescent
2	lighting. It was about	one-fifth of total home
3	requirements a few years	back, but we see that
4	dropping rapidly.	
5	THE CHAIRMAN: Ju	amping ahead, is that what
6	you call natural conserv	ation?
7	MR. INCE: To	some extent, yes. Some of
8	it would have been enabl	ed by our demand side
9	management or PowerSmart	programs, but a lot of it
10	is natural conservation,	yes.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: I	understand that you've made
12	very modest allowance fo	r electric vehicles over
13	the long forecast period	; is that correct?
14	MR. INCE:	Appendix 4 of the load
15	forecast document, we do	include a substantial
16	section on electric vehi	cles and it's about 1,000
17	gigawatt hours a year at	the end of the 20-year
18	forecast horizon.	
19	And to put that in	context, BC Hydro's load
20	right now is around 60,0	00 gigawatt hours. We see
21	that growing substantial	ly over time under certain
22	conditions, but it is a	modest addition to the
23	forecast at this time.	
24	THE CHAIRMAN: Wi	thin this forecast period.
25	SPEAKER: Ca	n you turn the volume up,

1		please?
2	THE	CHAIRMAN: I hope this works.
3		I understand that you have made no allowance
4		for fuel switching by railroads, is that also
5		correct?
6	MR.	INCE: We researched this and, yes,
7		we've made no allowance for railroad fuel
8		switching.
9	THE	CHAIRMAN: There were substantial
10		studies done by the federal government and the
11		railroads just about the time that Site C came up
12		the first time about 30 years ago that noted that
13		the railways, particularly the mountain divisions,
14		were teetering on the brink of being able to make
15		that decision then. They had, if I recall rightly,
16		an internal rate of return of about 4 percent, but
17		that wasn't enough to meet a corporate hurdle rate
18		for CP or CN. Have any such studies been
19		undertaken recently?
20	MR.	INCE: We have been in discussion
21		with the customers, specifically CP and CN, and I'm
22		not aware of advance progress in this regard.
23	THE	CHAIRMAN: Okay.
24	MR.	REIMANN: I guess I would just add to
25		what Mr. Ince is saying, that there was an electric

1		railway that was buil	t to go through the mountains
2		up at the Tumbler Rid	ge for the Quintet and Bull
3		moose mines, but I th	ink that they found over time
4		that the peak charges	and the relatively few trains
5		made it an uneconomic	venture. So ultimately they
6		discovered they had e	nough ventilation in the
7		tunnel that they coul	d go back the diesel.
8	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Okay. There's been some tal
9		lately about so-calle	d at berth regulations for
LO		shipping. California	now has rules that say that
L1		if you berth a ship,	you have to plug it in rather
L2		than run a ship's gen	erators. We are talking
L3		"we" are talking t	he government is talking about
L 4		a vast increase in sh	ipping off the West Coast.
L 5		Are you proposing tha	t those be powered by
L 6		electricity when at b	erth or has that come up yet?
L7	MR. I	NCE:	We do have some load
L 8		allocated to the Vanc	ouver ports. They have
L 9		electrified some of t	he shipping berths to prevent
20		the diesels running d	uring the loading operations,
21		but not much beyond w	hat we currently have in the
22		forecast.	
23	THE C	HAIRMAN:	M'mm-hmm. And I gather also
24		that you've made very	little allowance for
25		self-generation or go	ing off grid by large

1	commercial enterprises as is apparently happening
2	in the States these days, Costco and Wal-Mart?
3	MR. INCE: Well, we do have a
4	significant amount of industrial load that is
5	behind the fence generation, so particularly on
6	pulp and paper facilities where they are burning,
7	for example, black liquor for producing
8	electricity. And we do take special care in terms
9	of looking at each of those customers individually
_ 0	to see what kind of generation that they have. It
L1	is significant because they may have peak load
L2	which is disconnected from their energy. And what
L3	I mean by that is when their generator isn't
L 4	running, they are drawing from BC Hydro, and we see
L5	a significant peak from those customers. But at
L 6	the same time, overall their energy is relatively
_7	low.
_8	So, yeah, we look at each of the roughly 200
L 9	individual transmission customers to see what kind
20	of significant generation they have at their
21	facilities.
22	THE CHAIRMAN: Now, I understand the point
23	that was made by an earlier intervener to the fact
24	that you may have a lot of choices, but it seems to
2.5	me that your choices have been substantially

1	narrowed by public policy in the province by the
2	Clean Energy Act and so on. And one of the
3	constraints was the previous Minister who said
4	there will never be time of use pricing in BC; the
5	current Minister says the time of use price for
6	industrial users is okay.
7	Have you factored that into your load
8	forecasts?
9	MR. INCE: We have not included time of
L 0	use pricing. The research that I'm familiar with
L1	is that time of use pricing tends to shift energy
L2	demand as opposed to reducing the absolute level of
L3	demand.
L 4	THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, but it tends to have a
L5	nice effect on capacity, and as your presentation
L 6	made clear, that's your leading issue.
L7	MR. INCE: Fair enough, yes.
L 8	Also there is research that there is
L 9	significant price bands or differences required in
20	order to enable that conservation in the vicinity
21	of price ratios between let's say on-peak and
22	off-peak in excess of 3:1.
23	By the way, BC Hydro does have an industrial
24	tariff 1825. It's the time of use tariff in which
> 5	the industrial customers can as I say shape their

1 load according to the beneficial pricing in that 2 tariff. There's not a single customer that's taken 3 up that 1825 rate. MR. REIMANN: So if I could add to what 4 5 Mr. Ince is saying, the time of use and various 6 different DSM capacity initiatives we've been 7 looking at in terms of almost how a supply, whether it's a demand side or supply side resource would 8 9 come in, and we've given some thought to time of 10 use. 11 We've identified in the Integrated Resource 12 Plan that we would advance both looking at 13 interruptible load and particularly with the industrials to the extent you do interruptible, it 14 15 would overlap with time and use. And we've looked at those. And what we've 16 17 found is that there's a fair bit of uncertainty in terms of what the customer response to this would 18 19 be. We have had in the past interruptible loads 20 which would be voluntary and short-term market 21 oriented. And what we've seen is that the 22 customer's need of a pretty significant price 23 differential. And it's really a formula of the 24 number of interruptions in a year, the duration of 2.5 the interruptions as against the price you provide.

1	And this was looked at a bit through that
2	industrial electricity policy.
3	THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, interruptible and time
4	of use are somewhat different issues, but I
5	understand the point.
6	This is perhaps the point to bring up the
7	issue of price increases. I mean, one of the
8	observations I make on reading the EIS as amended
9	and extended and updated is that you frequently say
10	it's difficult to estimate whether such and such an
11	effect will take place because one of the main
12	reasons is prices in British Columbia have been so
13	low over so long that they just don't matter to
14	anybody and that modest changes in price levels do
15	not induce much in the way of changes in behaviour.
16	Right?
17	MR. INCE: Well, I'll start off in
18	terms of the modelling. The statistical
19	underpinning of the analysis is that looking at the
20	history of BC Hydro price increases over the last
21	20 years, in real dollar terms it's been relatively
22	stable. And looking at that as a variable relative
23	to things like the economy, the changing end uses
24	of the home, the rise of personal computers.
25	So technology has changed. The use patterns

1	of customers have changed. And so you're trying to
2	put those variables into a model and tease out the
3	effects of a relatively small variable such as
4	those price increases in real dollar terms.
5	And most of the studies we've seen is that
6	there isn't statistical significance. It's very
7	hard and we appreciate the studies that the
8	Joint Review Panel let us read. There are three
9	studies in which, for example the RAND study, which
10	we read from cover to cover, indicated that a
11	minority of the States reviewed, there was
12	statistical significance. I think 10 of the 50
13	States reviewed showed that there was actually
14	positive elasticity that as you increase prices,
15	consumption rose.
16	So that is clearly a demonstration that the
17	statistics don't work in this case.
18	THE CHAIRMAN: It's what economists call a
19	significant good, huh?
20	But, nonetheless, I think you would agree
21	that the natural experiment has not been possible
22	in British Columbia because prices here have been
23	very low for a long, long time, haven't radically
24	varied a great deal; is that correct?
25	MR. INCE: Well, in real dollar terms,

1	I understand there's been two crossovers; in the
2	'90s, our rates were about the same in real dollar
3	terms as they are now, and the same in the 1970s.
4	So the rates have varied from time to time,
5	but on a real dollar basis, they've been relatively
6	stable. And again, this is the difficulty in
7	statistical analysis in teasing that out.
8	THE CHAIRMAN: And now I read in the
9	newspapers that prices are going to go up
10	48 percent in the next five years no, 45 percent
11	over 10 years and 28 over five. Is that
12	correct?
13	MR. INCE: The rate increases that we
14	do have built into our forecast are well, I
15	should say there's been announcement recent
16	increase in terms of announcement terms of rate
17	increases. And it's 9 percent for fiscal '15,
18	6 percent and these are nominal dollars, by the
19	way in '16, and then after that for 3.5 and
20	3 percent.
21	And we have included that in a recent
22	analysis and concluded that that trajective rate
23	increases is actually higher than what we had
24	underpinning the 2012 forecast. So the forecast
25	that's underpinning this application sorry, yeah

1	lower. That the most recently announced rate
2	increases are lower. That all things being equal
3	would tend to increase load because of less
4	elasticity effect. The effect of that is around 2
5	to 3 hundred gigawatt hours by the end of the
6	forecast period.
7	That as a result of the lower rate trajectory
8	that we have learned about from the government is
9	that the load will actually increase by about 2 to
10	3 hundred gigawatt hours at the end of the
11	forecast.
12	THE CHAIRMAN: So your testimony is that the
13	rate increases that were baked into your 2012 load
14	forecast were higher than the numbers that the
15	province is now talking about; is that right?
16	MR. INCE: That is correct.
17	THE CHAIRMAN: The issue of the effect of
18	price on demand I think is a central question for
19	us. In some of the responses to the panel's
20	questions, Hydro first said that the price
21	elasticity of demand was minus point one. And on
22	further clarification said that the impact of price
23	plus demand side measurements was minus point 57.
24	Is that correct?
25	MR. REIMANN: Yeah, the overall response

1	to load from looking at all the demand side
2	management projects as well as any natural
3	conservation was minus point 57.
4	THE CHAIRMAN: Why do you do the DSM first
5	and use, quote, natural conservation as a residual?
6	Why as an economist would you not look at the price
7	effect first?
8	MR. REIMANN: Yeah, that's a good
9	question. And we hope to make this clear in our
10	IRs, but.
11	When we look at the total marketplace, and we
12	try to understand what savings potentials are out
13	there, we do that through our conservation
14	potential review, and our program managers that are
15	out there working in these different sectors, and
16	they try to say what is the total amount of
17	consumption out there that has potential to be
18	reduced?
19	And we then say, okay, can we reduce that,
20	and then how would that break into its components?
21	So we have our program managers, they look at
22	their sector and they say here are the devices, and
23	they try to ask themselves the question, so
24	information, and education, and availability of
25	products all important, ultimately with the

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programs there's a question of what incentive you provide. And when you think about the incentive you provide, you need to break out or think about so much of that would come naturally from either natural efficiency or what we were hoping to achieve with our stepped rates and by putting that second tier at the marginal cost.

And so, in our view, we're feeling like our DSM programs, and we tried to demonstrate that with our jurisdictional review, is that they are aggressive, we're trying to get 7800 gigawatt reduction, that's three quarters of the load growth. There's some 1400 megawatts demand in there. We think that that's a big bite.

And that's something we entered into in 2008 as sort of it's a target we're going to try to achieve and we're going to learn as we go along the way. We don't feel like we're quite there yet. So then the questions about elasticity really become -- so you can't actually measure that out there. It's very difficult to find any jurisdiction around who doesn't do some form of DSM or energy efficiency. And so you say, can we go out and measure this and what would it be if we didn't do anything?

1	Well, the truth of the matter is is everybody
2	is trying to do something to different degrees.
3	And it becomes a bit of an exercise of how much
4	incentive should we be paying and how
5	cost-effective are our programs?
6	I guess I would add, too, if I could that we
7	did do that RIF evaluation, which was our most
8	current analysis that we undertook. And we tried
9	to do exactly that. We tried to say, okay, here's
10	the overall customer response, and can we put in
11	control variables that account for programs, codes
12	and standards and whatnot. And we tried to tease
13	out and say, so what does the customer response
14	look like on the two-stepped rate? And we came
15	with a range I think of minus .08 point 008 to
16	minus point 15 or 3.
17	I think the numbers were minus point 008,
18	minus point 013, and so that minus point 01 was
19	or the minus point 1.
20	THE CHAIRMAN: Statistically insignificant.
21	MR. REIMANN: Yes. And it seemed to
22	confirm that, roughly speaking, the analysis
23	confirmed what our assumptions were.
24	THE CHAIRMAN: But it seems to me this is,
25	to oversimplify it, is one of the differences

1	between engineers and economists; engineers tend to
2	look at things sensibly, build it up from the
3	bottom, you know, what's likely to happen for this
4	particular kind of customer and industry and so on.
5	And economists just look at the grand, big picture
6	and try to get it down to one simple figure.
7	Right?
8	[Applause].
9	THE CHAIRMAN: Minus point 57. I don't wish
10	to be applauded. And frankly I think we should
11	avoid applause in this hearing for a change.
12	Nonetheless, we have a large-scale natural
13	experiment going on now, or just beginning, I
14	guess, in BC Hydro. You've raised rates generally
15	in the last two years. And you're about to raise
16	rates considerably in the next few years. I
17	presume this will lead you to a very detailed set
18	of econometric measurements and reasoning to try to
19	refine the notion of what, quote, natural
20	conservation is in the hydro territory; is that
21	right?
22	MR. REIMANN: I mean, I think over time it
23	will be interesting to see what we can eke out of
24	it. From a resource planner, what interests me
25	more is whether or not the total load is responding

1		to all three things; codes and standards, rates and
2		programs.
3	THE CH	MAIRMAN: Well, frankly I think that
4		you should try to separate the effects. If you
5		were able to measure and estimate the overall
6		response to price, and then add or subtract a
7		particular code standard program or rate structure,
8		you could then be able to determine with some
9		accuracy what the benefit cost ratio was for those
10		particular demand side management techniques.
11		And I'm sorry that this hasn't been done so
12		far. I can understand why given the varied low
13		rate and relatively unchanging rate structure of
14		Hydro. That seems to me, though, to invite close
15		comparison with other utilities, which I presume
16		you've done; is that right?
17	MR. RE	Sorry, could you repeat the
18		last part. It seems to invite?
19	THE CH	MAIRMAN: Close comparison with other
20		utilities.
21	MR. RE	IMANN: By looking at the total
22		program or the rate component?
23	THE CH	MAIRMAN: No, there are utilities which
24		use methodologically more elaborate ways of teasing
25		out these separate effects. And I presume that you

1	look to them for methodological example.
2	MR. REIMANN: We did. And this was
3	something that was canvassed in, what was it, the
4	2006 IPL tab. And our expert Ren Orans from ${ t E}^3$
5	spoke to this. And he did a survey for us of what
6	the different responses would be in different
7	markets. And it was his conclusion that it was
8	very difficult to see where the natural
9	conservation on its own was separated out and it
10	was a clear study.
11	But I guess I would reiterate that I think
12	the work that we did with our RIF evaluation is
13	about as good as you can do and consistent with
14	what anybody would do. You have the load and the
15	total response, and then you take your formula to
16	try to do a regression on it and put the control
17	variables in to account for the other factors, and
18	say at the end of the day, so what was left that
19	would have happened from the stepped rates or
20	natural conservation?
21	And so we've done that study for the
22	residential and climate block and concluded that
23	the minus point 1 is looking like a pretty good
24	number.
25	THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, but to return to the

1		beginning, then, you'	re saying that natural
2		conservation plus DSM	measures equals the
3		elasticity of minus p	oint 57?
4	MR.	REIMANN:	Right.
5	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Which would apply to the
6		entire stock of deman	d, right, not just the
7		marginal demand?	
8	MR.	REIMANN:	Correct.
9	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Right? So am I reading this
10		right; you're saying	that demand is going to
11		increase 40 percent o	ver the was it the next
12		20 years?	
13	MR.	INCE:	That's correct, but that's
14		before conservation d	emand side management
15		measures.	
16	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Yeah. So if demand today is
17		100, in 20 years it w	ill be 140, but to that 140
18		you will be applying	in effect an elasticity of
19		minus point 57?	
20	MR.	INCE:	Mathematically you should
21		come to the same resu	lt.
22	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Yes. So that would indicate
23		that total demand 20	years from now would be less
24		than it is now, would	n't it, arithmetically?
25	MR.	INCE:	No, I don't come to that

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1		calculation. But whe	en we take the demand side,
2		it's about 10,000 gio	gawatt hours of saving relative
3		to the before DSM for	recast, which by the way does
4		include a component of	of natural conservation.
5		So we're trying	g to forecast a baseline world
6		without PowerSmart, w	without conservation. And then
7		on top of that, so the	nis is the world
8	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Yes, no that's where we were.
9		That's your 40 percen	nt.
10	MR.	INCE:	And then after that, things
11		that are incremental	to that natural world without
12		conservation, as enal	bled by PowerSmart, those are
13		further reductions,	so that takes our load
14	THE	CHAIRMAN:	PowerSmart is part of your
15		minus point 57; is the	nat right?
16	MR.	INCE:	That is the minus point 57 by
17		itself, yes.	
18	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Yeah. So if I mean, the
19		meaning of elasticity	y is that if price goes up by
20		10 percent, demand w	ill decrease by
21		5.7 percent?	
22	MR.	INCE:	That's the conventional
23		definition, yes.	
24	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Oh, boy, I'm nothing but
25		conventional, I'll te	ell ya. I'm an economist; I

1		can't be anything else	e.
2		So demand today	is 100. Demand in 20 years
3		is 140. Apply minus p	point 57. And what do you
4		expect the demand to b	oe 20 years from now?
5	MR. I	INCE:	Well, according to our loads
6		forecast, it grows, as	s I mentioned, 40 percent, and
7		then on top of that you	ou subtract the 10,000
8		gigawatt hours of sav	ings by the end of the
9		forecast horizon, and	the net load that results
10		from that. So the ela	asticity that we applied
11	THE C	CHAIRMAN:	Hold on, are you saying that
12		the 40 percent load gr	rowth is after PowerSmart and
13		other DSM measures?	You said a moment ago it was
14		before.	
15	MR. I	INCE:	The 40 percent is before
16		demand side management	t or PowerSmart
17	THE C	CHAIRMAN:	Yeah.
18	MR. I	INCE:	after which we applied the
19		savings.	
20	THE C	CHAIRMAN:	Jim, do you just want
21		All right, I wa	nted to ask a little bit more
22		about demand side meas	sures. You note that they are
23		composed of codes and	standards of specific
24		programs, really expen	nditure programs that Hydro
25		undertakes to induce h	nehavioural change and to rate

1		structure change	s to encourage conservation.
2		Right?	
3		On the coo	les and sorry, yes?
4	MR. R	EIMANN:	Yes.
5	THE C	HAIRMAN:	On the codes and standards
6		side, there was	one statement, probably a bit of an
7		offhand one back	in the original Environmental
8		Impact Statement	that some of these measures could
9		not be contempla	ted because they were beyond the
10		politically acce	ptable. And my hackles rose
11		because I though	t that that judgment belonged to
12		probably to the	provincial government rather than
13		to Hydro. And i	t led me to ask the question, have
14		you ever made a	proposal for a code change or a
15		standard change	which has been turned down?
16	MR. R	REIMANN:	That's a good question in
17		terms of turned	down. I don't know that it's that
18		black and white.	Our DSM PowerSmart folks spent a
19		lot of time work	ing with the government and
20		exploring option	s and alternatives and just to see
21		how far we could	go. And as initiatives are found,
22		that seemed to h	ave success, and if there appears
23		to be some accep	tance in the market, those codes
24		and standards wo	ould generally move forward.
25		I would th	ink generally speaking that things

1 maybe would have moved a little slower than we 2 might have liked if we were left to our own 3 devices. But we also do recognize that implementing 4 5 codes and standards if the market isn't ready to 6 achieve them can be dangerous grounds. Even with 7 the work that we've done with lighting over the 8 last 10 years, when the regulation finally came in 9 to remove the incandescent light bulb, there was still a fair human cry about people not wanting 10 11 that option taken away from them. 12 So I think that the remark that you're 13 referring to was when we were looking at the DSM options four and five, and that was to take it from 14 15 sort of our current process of changing the market 16 and working with governments to advance codes and 17 standards to say let's be more of an aspirational 18 view of the world, but let's be way more aggressive 19 and require people to do things. 20 THE CHAIRMAN: Just to advance our 21 understanding a little bit here, could you give me 22 an example of a particular demand side management 23 technique which is beyond the fringe, which is --24 which you don't think would be acceptable these days? 2.5

1	MR. REIMANN: Maybe an obvious one would
2	be having a two-tier rate where instead of doing
3	what might be the economically efficient thing of
4	marginal cost pricing, you'd move it up to
5	something way higher to make it essentially
6	punitive to be over a certain rate.
7	The other one that comes to mind is, well,
8	something contemplated where customers would have
9	to demonstrate a certain adherence to energy
10	efficiency levels and plant certification in order
11	to qualify for heritage electricity; otherwise,
12	they would be completely priced at the spot.
13	That's probably a couple of examples of where
14	that's going. That would be something that would
15	be I think pretty difficult to try to bring
16	forward.
17	THE CHAIRMAN: I was impressed in reading
18	the California, what's it, Power and Electricity
19	Commission's report, the lead director's report on
20	the high, high priority that they give to
21	conservation. And of course they are pressed by
22	all kinds of factors that don't apply to us. Thank
23	heavens. But they do seem to get away with more in
24	the way of stringent demand side measures than we
25	are contemplating at the moment. For them, it's

1	working. It does lower their demand.
2	Jocelyne?
3	MS. BEAUDET: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
4	BC Hydro has been doing global reporting for
5	many years now. And other utilities in Canada like
6	BC Hydro and Ontario Power Generation use the same
7	triple bottom line indicators. And one indicator
8	you have is of course DSM.
9	And I was wondering, when you have meetings
10	with other utilities across Canada, to what extent
11	do they consider that reducing loads with industry
12	is successful or could be expanded. Because you
13	have in the IS savings from capacity, you consider
14	it as being uncertain, but you have curtailment
15	that, in megawatts, can be interesting. And I was
16	wondering if you have any comments on that.
17	MR. REIMANN: I know that our PowerSmart
18	folks spend a lot of time with other jurisdictions
19	in looking at DSM initiatives across North America.
20	My impression is is that on the capacity
21	side, we hear a lot more about success in U.S.
22	jurisdictions that have a higher air-conditioning
23	load. And the peak clip that peak
24	air-conditioning is a little more acceptable than
25	when we look at our peaks, it would be the

1 wintertime, around supper time on cold days, and what would the equivalent be. And certainly you 2 don't want to be clipping your heat there. 3 And so there's things we wonder whether or 4 5 not we could do like controlling people's water 6 heaters and having it go through schedules where we 7 turn them off in blocks or try to convince people to either reduce what they cook or do their laundry 8 9 overnight or the dishwasher at nighttime or things like that. 10 11 But I guess the short answer is the parallels 12 to some of the warmer jurisdictions, that that's 13 where we are seeing most of the success we don't hear so much about in cold climates. 14 15 MS. BEAUDET: So with respect to industry, 16 you don't say -- you don't -- you haven't seen yet 17 that it could be expendable to try to reduce the load at certain time of the year? 18 19 MR. REIMANN: We have looked at temporary 20 or short-term load curtailment and we had quite a 21 number of customers that were interested. I guess 22 I'm reiterating myself a little bit here is it's 23 the combination of the frequency of how often you 24 call them and the duration of the interruption as 2.5 against the value that you pay them. And what

1 we're finding is that it's tough to get to that 2 hurdle. And so it matters for the industries; do they 3 4 really have part of their process, that is, can be 5 run completely in parallel without losing 6 production? 7 And so a perfect example that we've had some experience with is thermo mechanical pulp mills 8 9 where they have these grinding circuits and tanks of fibre. If they can keep their tanks full, and 10 11 if they can use extra grinders to have those run 12 during peak periods -- or off-peak periods, then 13 you let them shut those off on peak and keep 14 running your machines to produce your product. 15 Fortunately, the best customer that we had 16 that did that was Catalyst Paper in Elk Falls and 17 they are no longer in business, so. 18 So there is some there, but the amount that 19 it would take to parallel your processes, what 20 we're finding is that economic formula is pretty 21 skinny and we're not sure we can induce them to 22 necessarily do it. 23 And so the other issue that comes up for us, 24 actually, when we start thinking about how do we

address interruptions or peak load is we've had a

2.5

1 lot of focus historically about a three hour a day 2 peak for a two-week cold snap. And people kind of 3 have the mindset, okay, you deal with that and you're good. Well, you can only take so much of 5 that sort of capacity into your system.

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And we've already got in our heritage system a whole bunch of Coastal Hydro systems. fact, some of the fore bays that we have on the large hydro that we operate for peak periods.

And when you start looking at the peaks, particularly Vancouver Island, it's maybe not even a three-hour, it's an eight-hour or a twelve-hour peak. And in some cases the morning peak is getting as high as the evening peak.

So when you want to get rid of capacity, particularly on those peak days, you start needing -- if you've got three-hour interruption per customer, you might have to actually start back-ending those all together, so that then takes the replacement capacity, you could offer one-third of that value to each customer, so.

It's an area that we think is worth exploring. We would like to see some success on this. And we've introduced that into our IRP, both that direct load control and the customer

1 interruptible the government announced which is well in the '26. It's in our RP. And we want to 2 3 move forward on it. It's just, in our judgement, at this point it's way too uncertain in terms of 4 5 what we're going to get to put it into our stack 6 and plan on it showing up. 7 MR. INCE: Could I add perhaps some 8 helpful comments about industrial load curtailment 9 in that the industrial electricity policy review, there were submissions from industrial customers on 10 11 the very subject of curtailment, and they indicated 12 that BC Hydro's programs to date frankly were not 13 that successful in terms of getting that load 14 because of the more manual-based systems, so you 15 had to make phone calls. And then there was a lot 16 of lag time and a lot of process involved in 17 getting that curtailment. So automation is 18 definitely an advantage. 19 But then also there's more that's required 20 from BC Hydro in terms of incentive to make that 21 happen to shut down an entire process. 22 The second thing is I'm familiar with our 23 generation folks who run the system and their need 24 for large blocks of capacity. So when things are 2.5 getting tight, for example as occurred on Friday

1	where we almost met the all-time system peak, they
2	are looking down the stack of resources from GM
3	Shrum to Revelstoke. And these are very large
4	block of capacity.
5	So unless you're looking at a fairly
6	substantial, a fairly easy curtailment, it's hard
7	to realize that when you're trying to keep the
8	system going.
9	MS. BEAUDET: What are the incentives that
10	you give to industry for that type of load
11	curtailment?
12	MR. INCE: I'm not a thorough expert on
13	this, but it's based on the number of occurrences,
14	the duration of occurrence, and a certain
15	compensation. I believe it's in a rate schedule.
16	MS. BEAUDET: Thank you.
17	MR. MATTISON: I just have a little bit more
18	here. Madam Beaudet has asked some of what I was
19	going to ask, so I just want to follow up.
20	If my recollection is correct, and please
21	correct me, the residential load was about a third,
22	30 percent of the total load, the rest being
23	commercial and industrial. And I don't know the
24	percentages of the other two.
25	Can you tell me how DSM changes from those

1		three different load	groups? Where are you having
2		the most success, whe	re is the least, and how does
3		that work in the DSM	among the different load
4		groups?	
5	MR. II	NCE:	So I'll start with the load
6		in that it's roughly	one-third, one-third,
7		one-third for the res	idential and the commercials
8		and the industrials.	And we do have aggressive DSM
9		programs for all of t	hose.
10		And then Mr. Re	imann will talk about how
11	THE C	HAIRMAN:	I'm just wondering if people
12		in the back can hear	clearly. Is it coming through
13		all right?	
14	SPEAKI	ER:	Not very well.
15	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Okay, Mr. Ince, could you get
16		closer to the mic. T	hank you.
17	MR. II	NCE:	Will do.
18	MR. R	EIMANN:	1
19			We've tried in our DSM plans
			we've tried in our DSM plans and try to target essentially
20		to be pretty balanced	-
		to be pretty balanced	and try to target essentially
20		to be pretty balanced equivalent amounts.	and try to target essentially
20 21		to be pretty balanced equivalent amounts. there.	and try to target essentially And I think there's potential
20 21 22		to be pretty balanced equivalent amounts. there. In terms of suc good success on the interpretation of the success of the interpretation of the success of the interpretation of the interpretation of the success of the interpretation of the i	and try to target essentially And I think there's potential cess, we've had some pretty

1	We've had some comments from the PowerSmart
2	folks that they've achieved enough in the
3	industrial side that they are starting to look at
4	less opportunity.
5	So probably stronger in the industrial, which
6	means we're going to have to start working harder
7	on the residential and commercial.
8	MR. MATTISON: Could you give me some
9	examples of how you what DSM examples of
10	demand side management techniques that work in the
11	commercial sector.
12	MR. REIMANN: Probably our, I would think
13	our most successful is when we work with facilities
14	to do a complete energy audit and then look at
15	lighting and HVAC systems and say, okay, so which
16	ones of these are out of date and where can we get
17	you to go to a new standard and have you thought
18	about these technologies.
19	I think they are spending a fair bit of time
20	as well looking at like a no-net emissions or
21	energy consumption building. That's a little bit
22	more forward-looking. So trying to get more
23	insulation or a better window e-values and
24	MR. MATTISON: And to date, are you getting
25	approximately equal savings from all three sectors

1	or are they different in terms of energy reductions
2	in the sectors?
3	MR. REIMANN: My impression is is that
4	we've been slightly further ahead on industrial
5	than we have been on the residential commercial,
6	but over the period I think we're really trying to
7	target equal volumes from each.
8	THE CHAIRMAN: I'd like to raise just one
9	other line of questions before we break for lunch.
10	And it really goes to the revenue requirements of
11	Hydro over the next decade.
12	The rate increases that we were talking about
13	are obviously built on a forecast of revenue
14	requirements for the utility. And there is this
15	peculiar business of promising to address the
16	deferral accounts tomorrow; one might even say
17	after the next election. Deferral accounts, yes,
18	indeed, will be paid down some day starting in 2016
19	or something.
20	We then have the business of it well, so
21	my first question is, the project is anticipated to
22	cost 7.9 billion dollars that will be paid for
23	within the coming decade and will all be stuffed
24	into a deferral account; is that correct?
25	MR. SAVIDANT: Our costs are currently

1		included in a deferral account, but once we proceed
2		into construction, we would assume that would be
3		capitalized, so it would go into a work in progress
4		account.
5		But the treatment is the same in that the
6		BCUC generally likes the cost of a project come
7		from the people who benefit from that project. So
8		costs are being held until the project enters
9		service and then costs will be recovered from
10		ratepayers over the life of the project.
11	THE CH	HAIRMAN: You are raising very
12		substantial amounts of capital to build the project
13		and not paying it back until Site C comes into
14		service, so and you'll be paying interest on
15		that capital and so on. Is all of that factored
16		into the revenue requirements which lie behind the
17		forecast of a 45 percent rate increase over the
18		next decade?
19	MS. YU	JRKOVICH: So the rate forecast that was
20		issued by the government on the 26th, which
21		included the nine, six, four, three and a half, and
22		three, within five years to be set by the BC
23		Utilities Commission following the review goes out
24		to the 10-year rate forecast window. This project
25		won't come into service until fiscal 2024 should we

1	be successful with certification and achieving
2	authorizations and the decision to proceed. So
3	that would be outside the rate forecast.
4	It would likely be at that time, there'd
5	be following the project coming into service, if we
6	were successful, it would go to the BC Utilities
7	Commission for a review, a prudency review, and at
8	that time the Utilities Commission would make a
9	determination about over what period should the
10	rates be should it be recouped from ratepayers.
11	Generally that has been many decades because
12	the benefits accrue to those generations, so that
13	has been the practice in the past.
14	THE CHAIRMAN: And that in turn raises the
15	fascinating question of discount rates and the life
16	of project and so on.
17	In your capital costing, you use a weighted
18	average cost of capital of 5 percent real, if I
19	remember rightly, right and 7 percent for the IPPs.
20	The first question is, the actual financing
21	costs that you experience are not necessarily the
22	same as what you might call the social discount
23	rate, are they?
24	MR. SAVIDANT: Well, the financing costs
25	that we assumed during the construction period are

1	based on our forecast of our incremental debt cost
2	over that period. So our current borrowing rate is
3	quite low. I think we're somewhere in the three to
4	four percent range. But the long-term forecast is
5	that will increase, and we factored that into the
6	forecast of the interest during construction we'll
7	pay. And that's also included in the 7.9 billion
8	dollars.
9	THE CHAIRMAN: I understand that, but that
LO	wasn't the question. The economics that you use
L1	for comparing investments, if you will, are not
12	necessarily the same, will not use the same numbers
L3	as a corporate WACC. I'm sure you're familiar with
L 4	the huge economic literature on this.
L 5	MR. SAVIDANT: Yeah, we're and we've seen
L 6	the paper that was provided by the panel.
L 7	In the analysis of the alternatives and in
L 8	the portfolio analysis that Randy's group conducts,
L 9	we in the discounted cash flow analysis, the
20	portfolio PV analysis, we have done that portfolio
21	PV analysis based on a 5 percent discount rate
22	which is equivalent to our corporate WACC.
23	THE CHAIRMAN: Elsewhere in the EIS, for
24	example in the agriculture section, you argue that
> 5	for very long-lived projects the discount rate

1		should be substantia	ally different from the WACC.
2		In fact, it should b	e a declining number over very
3		long periods. Corre	ect?
4	MR. SA	AVIDANT:	Yes, I believe that's done in
5		terms of the estimat	e of some of the agricultural
6		values and the mitig	ation amounts, yes.
7	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Why would you not also use
8		that for calculating	the present value of a
9		long-lived asset lik	e Site C?
10	MR. RI	EIMANN:	Yeah, I mean, we've looked
11		at the different sor	t of options of how you could
12		use determine dis	count rates. And we're
13		generally aware that	there's a perspective that
14		beyond maybe 20 year	es or 30 years, depending where
15		it's that you sho	ould drop your discount rates
16		perhaps as low as 2	percent. And we've given some
17		thought to that but	decided in the end that we'd
18		gone through an exer	cise with the BC Utilities
19		Commission in the 20	06 IPL tab and we went through
20		and had a discussion	about what the discount rate
21		should be and ultima	tely felt that it was often
22		we do 20 years analy	rsis. When you start looking at
23		a project like Site	C, 30 years is more appropriate
24		because it's such a	long-lived asset and the
25		construction period	is way out. But ultimately we

1	decided to stay with the process that the
2	Commission had sort of accepted with us.
3	I guess I would observe that to the extent if
4	we were to take our portfolio analysis and stretch
5	it out further and try to use a lower discount rate
6	out in the latter years, that starts to increase or
7	demonstrate that the benefit of the project becomes
8	more prevalent.
9	THE CHAIRMAN: Exactly.
10	MR. REIMANN: Right.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: So I'm surprised you haven't
12	done it.
13	Clearly you have been thinking about this
14	because your consultants Golders used declining
15	long-term on a discount rates in their analysis of
16	agricultural effects.
17	The amortization period that you're proposing
18	to use for Site C, as I recall from the EIS, is
19	70 years; is that correct?
20	MR. SAVIDANT: That's the blended
21	amortization period. That's the effect of economic
22	project life.
23	In reality what happens is that each
24	component of the asset is depreciated on a
25	different schedule, so your turbines will be

1	depreciated on one schedule, your physical works
2	will be depreciated on another schedule, the
3	70 years is effectively the weighted average of the
4	economic lives of the components of the assets, so
5	it's the average economic life of the project.
6	THE CHAIRMAN: So for comparing various
7	supply side alternatives, the conclusion is that
8	you have used a very conservative approach which
9	tends to privilege short-lived assets; is that
10	correct?
11	MR. REIMANN: Generally, yes.
12	THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I'm going to suggest,
13	it's 12:15, that we break for lunch, that we return
14	at 1:30, even a slightly shorter lunch. We have a
15	number of topics that we have yet to explore in
16	this area; particularly the supply side and perhaps
17	some clarification questions about the policy
18	constraints under which you operate. There have
19	been already been one or two observations on that
20	from the floor.
21	With your permission, then, we will return at
22	1:30. Thank you.
23	
24	(Luncheon break)
25	(Proceedings adjourned at 12:15 p.m.)

1	(Proceedings reconvened at 1:30 p.m.)
2	
3	THE CHAIRMAN: Can we reconvene, please.
4	Two brief, procedural announcements. I
5	gather there is some difficulty in the back of the
6	room hearing over the PA. If anybody is having a
7	lot of problems, come on up towards the front, or
8	there are some headphones over here, which you are
9	free to borrow.
10	And, second, all of us who are speaking
11	should be careful to get close to the microphone.
12	Okay?
13	SPEAKER: And speak slower.
14	THE CHAIRMAN: And speak slower. That's the
15	second announcement. Our court reporters' fingers
16	fly, but not as quickly as some of us talk.
17	I want to I thought we really kind of
18	finished off the demand side of the equation this
19	morning, but I want to go back to one point and see
20	if I'm actually understanding things correctly.
21	Brian, can you get that up on the screen,
22	that slide? And it's this the question is the
23	elasticity of the demand.
24	There's nothing like computers to slow us
25	down.

1		That's the slid	e. Where is that from,
2		please? That's from	•••
3	MR.	WALLACE:	That's from the conditioning
4		response.	
5	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Push your button, please.
6	MR.	WALLACE:	Mr. Chairman, this is the
7		additional response t	o IR, the S26.
8	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Recently received, I think,
9		on the 22nd of Novemb	er?
10	MR.	WALLACE:	On November 20th.
11	THE	CHAIRMAN:	And I can't read it from
12		here. Counsel, would	you describe what those
13		coloured boxes are?	Go ahead.
14	MR.	MATTISON:	Let me try to read. The
15		purple box on the top	left box A is response to all
16		price effects. And i	t is minus 0.1, I think. Then
17		underneath that, the	blue box on the extreme left,
18		Box C is response to	rate increases: minus 0.05.
19		And D is response to	rate structures. And they
20		combine well, firs	t, on the extreme right at the
21		top is Box B, which i	s DSM programs and codes and
22		standards. Those top	four boxes combine to the box
23		at the bottom, which	is purple E, is overall
24		reduction and demand	(implied elasticity of demand)
25		minus 0.57.	

1	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Thank you.	Okay. So as I
2		read that, natural	conservation,	is implied has
3		a long-term elastic	city of demand	of 0.1. Total
4		long-term elasticit	y of demand is	minus .57. So
5		that means that if	the price doub	les, the demand of
6		the whole stock of	demand decline	s by 57 percent.
7		Now, if I hav	ve it right, Hy	dro's 10-year
8		forecast is that th	nere will be a	40 percent
9		increase in demand	before taking	long-term
LO		elasticity or deman	nd side measure	s into account.
L1		And that over that	same period of	time, there will
L2		be a 45 percent inc	crease in price	. So that implies
L3		that demand in year	ten is about	105 percent of
L 4		what it is at prese	ent. Is that c	orrect?
L5	MR. R	EIMANN:	Yes. I thi	nk we were trying
L 6		to talk around each	n other a bit b	efore. So let me
L7		start off, and then	n I'll get Mr.	Ince to explain
L 8		the formula he used	l to get to the	calculation.
L 9		And so I gues	ss when you loo	k at this diagram,
20		I think this kind o	of explains wha	t we've been
21		talking about. And	l just to point	out that Box A
22		with the minus .1 i	s the response	with the
23		two-tiered rate, an	nd so that's wh	at we would expect
24		with that price sig	gnal, the total	response to be.
> 5		We solit that out	then to try t	o determine what

1 natural DSM would be at the minus .05, plus what 2 more you would get. So it's kind of a combination 3 of those two. Box E, at the end of the day, then, brings in 4 from the stepped rates and the codes of standards 5 and programs, pulls it all together, and we 6 7 calculated at an imputed elasticity. And I think 8 where we started to get a little turned around on 9 this is the minus .57 is as a portion of what the rate increase over that period would be, but the 10 11 calculation we've done actually goes through and 12 determines that year by year as increases come 13 along and calculates out to the final effect. 14 And so let me just mention one other thing 15 that in JRP IR S26, we did include the number in 16 there under conclusions regarding project need and 17 observe that; it was in the order of 10,922 gigawatt hours. So the number's there. But, with 18 19 that, let me pass that over to David to get you to 20 explain the formula. 21 MR. INCE: So the amount of DSM we're going to 22 realize by the end of the 20-year forecast horizon 23 is around 11,000 gigawatt hours. And so the 24 calculation to derive the minus .57 is reverse 2.5 engineering of the elasticity that would get you

that number. So within, in the base forecast 1 2 itself, with this minus .05, we call that natural conservation. I don't like to use that word 3 4 because rate increases really aren't natural 5 conservation, but that gives you about 1,000 6 gigawatt hours a year. And so the calculation to 7 get the minus .5 -- to get the 11,000 gigawatt hours, it's basically a goal-seek calculation that 8 9 gets you what's the elasticity you have to go up to get you that 11,000 gigawatt hours of savings. 10 11 At very high elasticity levels and high rate 12 levels, the simple relationship, you know, saying 13 that there's a .1 elasticity will get you -- if you 14 have 100 percent rate increase, a 10 percent 15 reduction at load, at high levels, that starts to 16 break down. Then you have to get into the math and 17 you have to get into natural algorithm. So this 18 calculation was done with a little bit more 19 sophistication than a strict percentage-based 20 approach. But what we were trying to do with this 21 calculation is reverse engineer with those savings, 22 11,000 gigawatt hours, and what the implies in 23 terms of elasticity. 24 MR. REIMANN: And so, roughly speaking, the

rate increase, I think that we were seeing after 20

2.5

1	years on a real basis was a little bit less than I
2	think 30 percent; you're using a number of 45. So
3	in a very simplistic, I guess, view of it is that
4	if it's a 30 percent rate increase over the 20
5	years, and you've got a minus .5 elasticity, you'd
6	expect to have a 15 percent load reduction.
7	Now, when you go through the cumulative that
8	David is talking about with the algorithm, it works
9	out to be a little bit less than that because it
10	gets applied all the way along. But it's minus 5.7
11	of the rate increase.
12	THE CHAIRMAN: I'm going to suggest that you
13	provide us with the actual calculation. My
14	colleague, Mattison, is an engineer and understands
15	logarithms; although, you know, Jocelyne and I are
16	mere geographers who don't. And so it would be
17	nice if we could have the diagram with every single
18	assumption spelled out and the algorithm. Could
19	you do that.
20	MR. INCE: All right. This is one of these
21	cases where it's hard to talk around; whereas
22	equation is worth a lot of words.
23	THE CHAIRMAN: I agree.
24	Jocelyne, does that cover Okay?
25	All right. Thank you very much for that. So

1	that's an undertaking for those who are taking
2	notes.
3	
4	UNDERTAKING 1: Provide calculation, algorithm,
5	and diagram
6	
7	THE CHAIRMAN: Undertaking number 1, there
8	we are.
9	Now, there are a number of people who are
10	scheduled to present this afternoon, and there are
11	a number of interested parties who I know are just
12	anxious to ask questions. I would beg your
13	indulgence if we go another ten minutes or so and
14	ask a couple questions about policy and supply, and
15	then we will turn it open to the rest of the gang.
16	On the questions of policy, Jim, do you want
17	to start off on
18	MR. MATTISON: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
19	In Ms. Yurkovich's presentation, she reviewed
20	some of the mandate and policy I think on your
21	third slide. I want to ask questions about two of
22	those.
23	One is the self-sufficiency requirement. And
24	I'm going from memory here, so, please, correct me
25	when I get it wrong. There was a requirement for

1	self-sufficiency during a critical period with
2	contingency or reserve, and that requirement was
3	recently relaxed, I believe. And has that
4	changed like, how did that change effect the
5	supply that you calculate going forward in terms of
6	the constraint that's put on you with respect to
7	self-sufficiency?
8	MS. YURKOVICH: So your memory is correct.
9	It was self-sufficient at critical water, which
10	means one year out of ten, in theory. With 3,000
11	gigawatt hours of insurance, that was our planning
12	criteria prior to the change that was made in 2012.
13	In 2012, the definition of self-sufficiency
14	was changed to average water. So that is the
15	planning criteria that we plan to know, and it does
16	mean there are some differences in terms of how
17	much supply we'll bring in.
18	And I'll let Randy talk about it it from a
19	planning perspective.
20	MR. REIMANN: So that two parts, of
21	course the insurance was an additional 3,000
22	gigawatt hours that was supposed to be in place by
23	2020. That's come out of our requirements. The
24	difference between average and critical water works
25	out to about 4,100 gigawatt hours. And so, in

1	effect, what we're doing	g is we're planning on the
2	average output from the	heritage system. And in
3	low water conditions, we	e can be managing our
4	reservoirs as low as 4,1	100 gigawatt hours shy, that
5	we would intend to pick	up from the market.
6	MR. MATTISON: So	o the load forecast that
7	we're looking at is base	ed on moving forward with
8	that average capacity.	You're building on that
9	now? Like, expanding or	n that?
10	MR. REIMANN: So	o it yeah, it doesn't
11	show up on the load fore	ecast but in how we rely on
12	the resources, how much	energy we put into our
13	stack. And so the energ	gy in the stack now has the
14	4,100 gigawatt hours of	incremental to get to
15	average water. So it sa	ays our system is already
16	capable of that much whe	en we then take the
17	forecast, which doesn't	change, less supply, we've
18	got more supply, so the	gap reduces.
19	MR. MATTISON: Th	ne gap reduces?
20	SPEAKER: Ye	es.
21	MR. MATTISON: Ye	es, right. Thank you.
22	And was that updat	ted in any way in the did
23	that change, then, your	energy requirement going
24	forward?	
25	MR. REIMANN:	t did from the draft IRP

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1		that was out in May o	f 2012.
2	MR N	MATTISON:	Okay.
3	MR.	REIMANN:	The EIS, as filed in January,
4		was on the appropriat	e water condition.
5	MR.	MATTISON:	Okay. Thank you.
6		The other quest	ion I have is with respect to
7		the 93 percent clean	and renewable. That implies
8		7 percent dirty and e	xpendable, I suppose. I don't
9		know what we would ca	ll it, but I think that
10		implies 7 percent the	rmal; is that correct?
11	MS.	YURKOVICH:	Yes, that's correct.
12	MR.	MATTISON:	And where would where,
13		currently, is 7 perce	nt thermal? Is that mostly
14		what we're importing	now in terms of market
15		purchase? Or is ther	e thermal generation that's
16		being purchased insid	e the province? Or is Hydro
17		generating with therm	al resources?
18	MR.	REIMANN:	So there's been a bit of a
19		discussion about how	the 93 percent works
20	MR.	MATTISON:	Let's hear it.
21	MR.	REIMANN:	and it's helpful if I walk
22		through it.	
23		The 93 percent,	the way it's written, we
24		looked at it, and cam	e to a conclusion that that is
25		something that the ge	neration actually produced in

the province, had to be 93 percent clean. And so when we started then saying, well, how do we apply this criterion, we started asking ourselves so how do you interpret this? And what does self-sufficiency and 93 percent clean mean

together?

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So we've addressed this explicitly in the integrated resource plan. It's in section 6.2.2. And we really said there's a number of ways to interpret it. The one that we looked at, we said, well, one could say to be self-sufficient, you have to be capable of generating in the province. to be 93 percent clean, you have to generate 93 percent clean in the province. So one way to interpret this would be to say let's build nothing but the cheapest gas turbines we can find and never plan on running them and import because imports don't count in the 93 percent calculation.

And so that was one of the options we looked at. We said, well, that clearly frustrates the intent of the Clean Energy Act. They wanted us to be capable of running in the province and to be generating clean electricity and to be building out the clean sector. So that was one of three options.

1	The other two we looked at said do we have to
2	meet this in every year, even in a low water year?
3	Or do we meet it on an average? And so we ended up
4	in the last IRP and in the IS, taking that
5	mid-position, and saying so we think it makes sense
6	to plan to average water so that, on average, we
7	could, if we had to generate everything in the
8	province, we could use the resources we built and
9	meet the 90 percent clean. We put that
10	interpretation to the government; it got taken
11	through a few different versions of the IRP, and
12	they've approved the IRP with that interpretation
13	of it.
14	MR. MATTISON: How are the imports currently
15	calculated then?
16	So in some years, my recollection is we've
17	BC has been a net importer of power for at least a
18	decade, at least on generation on sales. Does that
19	factor into this 93 percent calculation or not
20	then, even on average?
21	MR. REIMANN: Not into the 93 percent
22	calculation. It says 93 percent of the electricity
23	generated has to be clean. So if you import,
24	effectively, it doesn't get counted. Where we were
25	anticipating or where it could start to show up

1	THE C	HAIRMAN:	I see.
2	MR. R	EIMANN:	is if BC starts to get
3		integrated like the we	estern climate initiative with
4		the neighbouring juris	sdictions, would start looking
5		at who the first gener	rator is and who's got the GHG
6		liability. So it may	come in the future, but it's
7		not part of the 93 per	rcent, strictly speaking.
8	MR. M	ATTISON:	Okay. Thank you. That helps
9		me a lot. Let me just	t restate it to make sure I've
10		got it.	
11		So you're sayind	g the 93 percent constraint is
12		on generation in Brit	ish Columbia. Imported stuff,
13		for now, we're not loo	oking at where it comes from.
14		If we get into the wes	stern climate initiative, then
15		we will look at the so	ource of that power, and it
16		will factor into the	calculation, probably, but
17		that will be another of	decision of government, I
18		expect.	
19	MR. R	EIMANN: Right	. It will be a climate
20		liability issue.	
21	MR. M	ATTISON:	Thank you. That helps me.
22		One footnote.	One footnote to that, you said
23		93 percent in the prov	vince. So that applies, let's
24		say, to the aggregate	of you and Fortis and anybody
25		who might be around;	is that right?

1	MR.	REIMANN: That's right, yeah. And we
2		looked at that as well and said so what does this
3		mean? Does this mean that BC Hydro has to meet it
4		for everybody? And the conclusion we came to is
5		that we would neither borrow nor lend our headroom
6		to others, that we would keep the 7 percent
7		non-clean headroom for our benefit.
8	THE	CHAIRMAN: A certain temptation to use
9		it all up quick, wouldn't it be? Anyway
10	MS.	BEAUDET: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
11		I would like to explore a little more about
12		the constraints that you have for the system, and
13		look at the IPP.
14		This morning, you said that it will grow up
15		to 25 percent in the IS; you talk a lot about the
16		attrition. And when we read in that section, it
17		looks like you don't see much expansion in that
18		field. If we look at, for instance, table 5.27,
19		which shows the on-shore wind potential for the
20		north coast, it's pretty substantial, and I was
21		wondering why do you put a cap? Is it because you
22		have technical limits, which could be what you can
23		integrate in the system; depending on the region,
24		you have the distribution lines? Do you have the
25		circuits? Or, also, is it because of the total

1 system, you can't integrate more than, let's say, a 2 certain amount of megawatts? I'd like to hear what 3 are the reasons why you seem to be putting a cap on 4 these options. 5 Thank you. I'll just address MS. YURKOVICH: 6 the issue of attrition, and then turn it over to 7 Randy to talk about how it works in terms of 8 integrating into our system. 9 We do have about -- it's in the low 20s 10 percent of independent power projects in the system 11 right now. We did have higher attrition rates, as 12 this industry was still -- was just getting going 13 in our earlier calls for power; for instance, the 14 2006 call for power. When the industry was a 15 nascent industry, we had more attrition from those 16 earlier projects. We have now a more mature 17 independent power sector in the province, and so we 18 are seeing those attrition rates decline. 19 There are larger players in the field, and 20 they're more sophisticated developers. So that's 21 why we did adjust our attrition rate down. 22 that's where we are with independent power in the 23 province right now. 24 And I'll just turn it over to Randy to talk 2.5 about the integration of intermittence into the

1	system.
2	MR. REIMANN: Yeah, the wind potential that
3	we studied or examined, that we do through our
4	resource option report process and the last one
5	that we did through a consultation process was in
6	2010 and what we, typically, try to do is see
7	what the potential is in the province up to a
8	certain price threshold. And so we have I've
9	got an atmospheric geologist I guess working with
10	me who's got all sorts of smarts on the wind that I
11	don't pretend to understand at all, but gone to the
12	weather systems and tried to plot those down into
13	the province and see where all the high wind
14	regimes were, and, together with her and her
15	consultants, we ended up with the most attractive
16	areas that we could find, and we put it onto a cost
17	curve, so
18	It's not to say that if one was willing to
19	pay more, could we find more potential in terms of
20	megawatts and gigawatt hours? The answer is
21	absolutely. It's just that we tried to pick the
22	stuff that we thought would be most likely to
23	compete with over the next 20 years.
24	MS. BEAUDET: So, if I understand well, the
25	capping is in terms of cost? You haven't evaluated

1		what's the maximum of megawatt that you could
2		integrate in the system, and so far have you
3		reached that maximum, though?
4	MR. R	Yeah. No, we haven't
5		actually well, Mike can speak to this a bit
6		more.
7	MR. S	SAVIDANT: So BC Hydro has conducted
8		some studies in terms of the maximum level of wind
9		integration that we think is possible into the
10		system. I believe there's some discussion of this
11		in the project benefits section and the technical
12		memo on hydroelectric storage and capacity.
13		I will say when we look at the IRP, we did
14		not we don't see us bumping up against that
15		capped in this time frame right now. So it was not
16		a constraint in our evaluation of alternatives to
17		the project. But when we look at that cap, what
18		we're really looking at is how much variability we
19		expect in the system, and how much dispatchable
20		capacity, like our large hydro, we have to respond
21		to it.
22		So wind is an intermittent resource, and it's
23		intermittent on a fairly short basis. In some
24		cases, where the wind speed drops, the generation
25		will drop as well. You need dispatchable resources

1 like hydroelectric capacity or a simple cycle gas turbines to match that load. 2 And so when we look at what we have in the 3 system today, our cap is established based on how 4 5 much variability we see in the wind resources, and 6 how much available dispatchable capacity we have to 7 match that. It's something we're getting to understand better and better as we bring in more 8 9 wind into our system right now, but the initial studies have established a cap that is not a 10 11 constraint to this analysis. 12 It could be other intermittent MS. BEAUDET: 13 I give as an example wind, but sources of power. it could be solar, it could be any others that 14 15 you're looking at in the EIS. 16 And so for me I know in other provinces they 17 have calculated -- let's say Hydro Quebec says 18 there's a possibility or potential of 39,000 19 megawatts so far, otherwise they would have to 20 invest serious amounts in order to get the system 21 adjusted to take more. And I was just wondering if 22 you're considering to look what would be the cap 23 technically, not in terms of cost? 24 MR. REIMANN: We have done those studies. And we're a little bit still in the infancy of 2.5

1	those in terms of how much we can integrate
2	physically.
3	The first number that we'd arrived at was i
4	the order of 2,000 megawatts. And then we looked
5	at it again, and so how much could we actually ge
6	with the project? How much more would that add?
7	Some of the things when we did the
8	original study, the volatility of the wind and
9	let me start there, is that we've looked at wind
10	being probably of the volatile resources;
11	certainly, solar has a lot of volatility, too. I
12	doesn't seem to be as economic here; we don't get
13	as many hours of sunlight and whatnot, so it was
14	higher-cost resource; we didn't see it coming in.
15	MS. BEAUDET: I'm not talking about the
16	potential of wind or other sources
17	MR. REIMANN: The integration effort
18	MS. BEAUDET: I'm looking at the
19	integration part in the system.
20	SPEAKER: Right.
21	MS. BEAUDET: Either originally or the
22	total system.
23	MR. REIMANN: Yes. And so we looked at i
24	for the total system in the order of 2,000
25	megawatts. One of the things that we had we

1	assumed when we did that analysis was that we would
2	sort of have unfettered access to US markets during
3	our worst time of integrating, and that's in the
4	freshet period. So what we find is that we have
5	the ability to take 2,000 megawatts and follow it,
6	but when you're absorbing or you've got as much
7	water running in the system and you have no load to
8	supply with it, and we're seeing in the US markets,
9	at times, the prices are going negative, that it
10	becomes uneconomic to absorb much more. But for
11	the purposes of the analysis we did, 2,000
12	megawatts is probably a good number, and we didn't
13	see that as a constraint.
14	THE CHAIRMAN: Just a couple of quickies.
15	In an earlier forecast on the supply side, you
16	included Revelstoke 6 as a capacity resource, and
17	you deleted it since. Why?
18	MR. REIMANN: In the evidentiary update, we
19	identified a number of factors that had changed. I
20	guess, most notably, as we went through, as
21	Ms. Yurkovich was saying, we looked at the
22	attrition of IPPs, and our belief was is that we
23	were getting more than we'd thought to begin with.
24	And so it started to become a marginal question:
25	does it make sense economically to build Rev 6 for

1	a couple years before the project came on? And we
2	started looking at it and saying, well, that's
3	probably not a very economic thing to do, so we
4	suggested we should defer that.
5	The implication of that in the analysis is
6	that Rev 6 now becomes a resource, a low-cost
7	resource, as an alternative to the project, that it
8	actually becomes a tougher task.
9	THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry. Your last phrase: "it
10	actually"
11	MR. REIMANN: By making Rev 6 available as
12	a low-cost capacity resource option
13	THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
14	SPEAKER: it means that you would
15	defer other higher cost capacity options in the
16	alternative to Site C portfolios.
17	THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I understand.
18	Okay. It seems, to me, to be a very cheap
19	capacity resource, and capacity is the constraint
20	that's driving it in the forecast? Yes.
21	As a matter of interest, do you know why the
22	Columbia River Treaty entitlement is a barred
23	resource? It's a question about provincial policy,
24	but it just flummoxes me. Why do they not allow
25	that? Anybody know?

1	MR. REIMANN: Well, I think it's yeah,
2	it's government policy about wanting the generation
3	in the province, but also observe that in 2014 is
4	the first year that either party can give notice of
5	termination of the contract. And that's for ten
6	years, hence. So, effectively, 2024, there's a
7	question of how much and what benefits we're going
8	to get out of the Treaty.
9	THE CHAIRMAN: M'mm-hmm. Okay. I think in
10	the interest of time, I will stop there. And I'd
11	like to ask whether there are any of the interested
12	parties, including some who are going to make their
13	own presentations shortly who wish to ask questions
14	on this particular set of things?
15	MR. HENDRIKS: Good afternoon.
16	I'm Rick Hendriks with the Treat 8 First
17	Nations, that's the Doig River, Halfway River,
18	Prophet River, and West Moberly First Nations.
19	And that's H-e-n-d-r-i-k-s. So there's no C
20	in Hendriks. Perhaps that a coincidence, I'm not
21	sure.
22	So as the panel is aware, we had many
23	questions during the review of the IS that went
24	unanswered. In the interest of time and to assist
25	the panel to the maximum extent possible, we want

1 to focus the questions on the issues that you've 2 raised in your last set of information requests, as 3 well as some of the issues raised by the comments today from BC Hydro. 4 5 So I'll start with elasticity. In your 6 response, I say "your", BC Hydro, to the Panel's 7 additional request, S26. BC Hydro confirmed that 8 you rely on a long-term price elasticity of minus 9 .05, meaning a one percent increase in rates will result in a .05 decrease in demand. 10 It is not 11 clear, however, to what range of price variation 12 that figure is meant to apply. And we just heard 13 some discussion about that, so I'm pleased to hear that we're thinking along the same lines. 14 15 In particular, we're questioning the 16 applicability of this theoretical value to large 17 price variation, and, also, its applicability to 18 industrial loads. Since industry makes decisions 19 that affect large blocks of electricity on a 20 case-by-case basis. I have a handout, which we'll 21 file on the record here, which I could hand it out, 22 but -- do you want me to hand it out? 23 I would like it in electronic THE CHAIRMAN: 24 form; it's no good on paper. 2.5 MR. HENDRIKS: Okay. We will file it. But

1	I'm sure that BC Hydro is aware of the events that		
2	have taken place in Quebec in over the last few		
3	days that can help focus our minds on this		
4	question.		
5	As you probably know, last month ALCOWA		
6	announced that it would permanently close 3		
7	aluminum smelters in Quebec one year from now		
8	unless it is granted substantial relief from the		
9	announced increases in its electricity rates. The		
10	energy lows of these smelters are enormous, on the		
11	level of 13,000 gigawatt hours, so that's about two		
12	and a half Site Cs per year.		
13	My question is twofold, for BC Hydro. First,		
14	on a theoretical level, please explain how the		
15	stated elasticity of negative .05 adequately		
16	captures effects of rate changes on large		
17	industrial loads, including these types of changes		
18	where industry simply leads?		
19	THE CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to respond now?		
20	Or do you want to hear the second part?		
21	MS. YURKOVICH: Up to the Chair.		
22	THE CHAIRMAN: Why don't we hear the rest.		
23	MR. HENDRIKS: Sure.		
24	So the first part is on a theoretical level;		
25	please explain how these stated elasticity of minus		

1		.05 adequately capture	es effects of rate changes on
2		large industrial loads	S.
3		And, secondly, w	which large industrial loads
4		in BC could be at rish	k in the event of significant
5		rate increases? If so	o, has BC Hydro identified a
6	red zone, if you will, of rate increases at which		
7	such industrial losses of load become a serious		
8		possibility?	
9	MR.	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you.
10	MS.	YURKOVICH:	Sorry, are we taking all the
11		questions? I thought	you had four questions.
12	MR.	HENDRIKS:	Well, that was my question
13		about elasticity.	
14	THE	CHAIRMAN:	All right. So let's hear an
15		answer to that one.	
16	MS.	YURKOVICH:	Okay. Go ahead.
17	MR.	INCE:	A number of questions there.
18		The first question req	garding theoretical. As we
19		indicated earlier, the	e minus .1 elasticity applies
20		to customers who are	on a stepped rate of which all
21		the transmission class	s customers are. And so I
22		would encourage the us	se of that number, the higher
23		number.	
24		In terms of the	oretical perhaps you can
25		restate the question.	More of a tangible, please.

1	MR. HE	ENDRIKS:	Yes. The issue is you've
2		developed, what I won	uld call, a deterministic
3		approach	
4	THE CH	HAIRMAN:	Through the Chair, please.
5	MR. HE	ENDRIKS:	Sorry, Chair.
6		This is determ	inistic approach that the
7		proponent has propose	ed here. It doesn't seem to
8		capture these sorts	of stocastic events where, you
9		know, large industria	al customers decide, well, I've
10		had enough, I'm leav	ing now, and we don't see how
11		that's captured in the	nis price of elasticity value.
12	MR. IN	ICE: So o	n top of the elasticity
13		calculation, we do as	n account-by-account forecast
14		on each of the large	industrial customers, that's
15		200-plus individual	forecasts. And those forecasts
16		take into account con	mmodity prices, world events,
17		to some extent, of w	nich the industrial customers
18		cannot control such a	a supply and demand of metals,
19		for example. And we	also take into account issues
20		like fibre supply for	r some of our major pulp and
21		paper customers.	
22		So if you do a	n audit of the previous
23		generations, a load	forecast, you'll notice that
24		we've decreased our p	oulp and paper forecast for I
25		think about five suce	cessive years. And so that's

1	taking into account the state in terms of pulp
2	prices, the fibre supply, availability. And so we
3	do recognize these larger factors. It's not just a
4	simple elasticity calculation; it's a sector by
5	sector accounting of oil and gas, mining, metal
6	mining, coal mining, each customer sector is
7	treated individually, and each customer's forecast
8	is done individually, recognizing these factors.
9	MR. HENDRIKS: Can I ask another
10	THE CHAIRMAN: Carry on.
11	MR. HENDRIKS: So does BC Hydro, with
12	respect to these different industries that you have
13	in the province, do you then maintain actively
14	maintain I guess an understanding, or a record, of
15	at what point, in terms of price increases, some of
16	these industries will start to significantly reduce
17	load?
18	MR. INCE: Yes. The answer is yes. And
19	so, for example, on the fibre supply question, we
20	have reduced the expectation of some of the pulp
21	and paper customers in the long term as a result of
22	simply limited fibre supply.
23	It's always a challenging decision within a
24	load forecast to take a viable customer, a customer
25	that's operating right now, and make the assumption

1		that customer will drop off. That's too much of a
2		leap of faith, but we try and consider the sector
3		as a whole in terms of what is the overall
4		availability of fibre, and, therefore, allocated
5		among the relevant businesses in the province. But
6		we do recognize there are some thresholds, and I
7		recognize that the government understands these
8		thresholds, and there are active steps being taken.
9		The industrial electricity policy review has, well,
10		considered this issue, and is considered remedial
11		measures in terms of perhaps the potential for
12		retail access, time of use rates, some mitigation
13		measures in terms of rate levels. Those are active
14		discussions.
15	MR.	HENDRIKS: Okay. So to summarize, then,
16		the minus .1, in your view, is inclusive of these
17		potential events where prices get so high that
18		industrial customers simply cease to require power?
19	MR.	INCE: Well, I'll characterize it
20		first, is we do an individual account forecast, and
21		including, taking into account, customer
22		self-generation, and after which we apply the
23		minus .1 for those customers who are exposed to the
24		stepped rate.
25	MR.	HENDRIKS: Okay. Thank you.

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The second question deals with load growth.

BC Hydro indicated in your response to AB 0001-142,
that consistent with good utility practice in
previous BCUC decisions, BC Hydro plans to the
mid-load forecast. The need for the project is,
therefore, based on the mid-load forecast, and no
portfolios were created or evaluated using the high
or low-load forecast. I believe that you have
indicated that the probability of low-load growth,
being higher than a high scenario, or lower than a
low scenario, is 10 percent.

I took a quick look at your 2007 load forecast from your long-term requisition plan. I'm surprised to see that the actual growth since 2007 has been substantially below the 2007 low-load growth scenario. When I say "substantially," I mean more than -- about twice as low as the difference between the low-load scenario and the mid-load scenario.

I have these figures on a graph, and we will file the graph. I realize that since 2007, we've had some unusual economic events; I don't dispute that. However, this experience suggests that our forecast are less reliable than we might think, and that we might need to pay a little bit more

1	attention to these low-load growth scenarios.
2	We have concerns that the low-load scenario
3	is more plausible than BC Hydro claims. If the
4	low-load line was really a 10 percent probability
5	of occurring, what was the probability of the
6	events of the past five years in terms of load
7	growth?
8	THE CHAIRMAN: Hydro?
9	MR. REIMANN: So to answer the question
10	about the portfolios and which portfolios we ran,
11	we ran a number of sensitivities that were included
12	in the evidentiary update that included low-load
13	growth scenarios and then high-growth scenarios,
14	and did the evaluation of the project on those. So
15	I think the analysis is there.
16	With respect to forecasting and what's
17	happened with that recession, David?
18	MR. INCE: It is true that the 2007 load
19	forecast was higher than the successive forecast.
20	I started load forecasting at BC Hydro in 2007, and
21	I had I guess the unenviable position of seeing the
22	effects of the recession and how it went on year
23	after year after year, and in almost unprecedented
24	duration.
25	So it is the most profound event in

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BC Hydro's history in terms of effect on the load. We haven't seen this degree in the '91 recession, the '82/83 recession, the 2001 recession. We've never seen a case before where a residential has flattened out.

And so if you look at the load tract, we had some attrition among our major customers. It was mentioned earlier that Elk Falls, for example, which used to be our biggest, single customer, it had some attrition that used to be about 1,400 gigawatt hours to load. And there were many other large customers that either scaled back or went out of business.

So I would suggest the 2008/2009 recession, and how it persisted for many years, in an almost unexpected fashion, caught every forecaster by surprise whether it be the Forecasting Council of BC, who we get advice from, or the banks. It was really an unprecedented event in terms of the duration of it.

And so, granted, our forecast did drop in 2008. So when I did my first, full forecast in '08, we had a significant drop, and that was quite a surprise to the decision-makers. And then we successfully dropped it '9, '10, '11. And I think

1	for the first time we're starting to see some
2	stability in terms of recovery. And so we do have
3	modest load growth considered in our forecast, but
4	I do recognize that 2008/2009 probably wasn't a
5	1-in-10 event. It was probably next to the great
6	depression in terms of its effect on the economy
7	and BC Hydro's load.
8	MR. HENDRIKS: Just to make a quick comment
9	on that. We also have access to the change in
10	demand in BC since the 1960s. And I just want to
11	clarify: are you sure that this drop was by far the
12	largest seen in British Columbia?
13	MR. INCE: I'm not aware of anything
14	else unless there's some major industrial customer
15	that predates my knowledge.
16	THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have a counter
17	example, sir?
18	MR. HENDRIKS: We will file it tomorrow.
19	THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Next.
20	SPEAKER: Number three, I asked for a
21	graph to be posted, and I just wonder if that
22	could
23	MR. GODSOE: Sorry, Mr. Chair, if I could
24	just get some clarity here. We're having a bunch
25	of filings going on, I don't know what the status

1	is, but I would be intending to rebut that as part
2	of our 24 rebuttal. I mean, it seems a little
3	unusual to be giving evidence in this late, and I
4	just want to know what the status is of that, and
5	if we have a right of reply to that?
6	THE CHAIRMAN: You certainly do. I mean
7	that's why I insist that anything that people bring
8	to these hearings be in electronic form so they car
9	be instantly shared.
10	MR. HENDRIKS: Thank you. We actually
11	developed that material as we were sitting here in
12	response to the discussion, so
13	So can you, please, explain this graph.
14	MR. GODSOE: So this graph is,
15	effectively, a differential rate forecast. So the
16	X axis of this graph is our base resource plan
17	coming out of the 2013 integrated resource plan, so
18	that's what we expect to do. The lines on it are
19	showing alternatives to that base resource plan,
20	looking at specific things like the portfolios that
21	exclude Site C, or include a different level of
22	DSM.
23	So, for instance, that kind of the
24	thickest line that you see on that graph shows I
25	believe that would be the alternative clean

1		generation portfolio	without Site C. And what you
2		see there is you see	Site C, of course, has a
3		large, upfront capita	l cost. So without Site C,
4		you will see lower ra	tes for, approximately I
5		think it's five to eight	ght years. But after that,
6		rates would be higher	if you did not build Site C
7		because of the higher	cost of the resources that
8		are replacing Site C	in the alternative portfolios.
9	MR.	HENDRIKS:	So I just want to make sure I
10		understand that before	e I ask the question. So
11		looking at the dark re	ed line, the difference
12		between the dark red	line and the X axis is one
13		contains Site C, and	the other contains an
14		alternative; otherwise	e, the DSM is the same.
15		Right? DSM2 is your l	base case option for DSM;
16		correct?	
17	MR.	SAVIDANT:	That is correct.
18	MR.	HENDRIKS:	So when I look at that, it
19		appears that there are	e savings in the short term
20		and higher rate impac	ts in the longer term. So a
21		couple of things on the	hat. This is, again, the
22		block analysis. This	is a comparison of blocks;
23		correct?	
24	MR.	GODSOE:	That is not correct. This is
25		the actual portfolio	PV analysis.

1	MR.	HENDRIKS: Okay.	But these are the
2		clean this is the clean	block, and the clean
3		plus thermal block; correct	?
4	MR.	GODSOE: That	is not correct. These
5		are the portfolios	
6	THE	CHAIRMAN: Go th	rough the Chair here.
7	MR.	GODSOE: Sorry	·.
8	THE	CHAIRMAN: There	are assertions that are
9		being disputed. I want to	make sure everybody is
10		heard, but one at a time, p	lease.
11	MR.	HENDRIKS: Okay.	Thank you. That
12		clarifies that.	
13		Have you done an MPV	analysis of this?
14	MR.	SAVIDANT: Yes.	The MPV analysis is
15		the MPV analysis is shown i	n the EIS and the
16		evidentiary update, as well	as I think our response
17		to JRP IR 77A, which discus	ses this sensitivity
18		analysis.	
19	MR.	HENDRIKS: Just	to clarify, I meant an
20		MPV analysis with respect t	o rates, not with
21		respect to costs. So if I	look at this data and I
22		create a bar chart of the d	ifferent I have my
23		savings upfront, and then I	have my additional
24		costs. If I MPV that, you'	re saying that MPV for
25		the rate analysis is the sa	me as for the cost

1		analysis?					
2	MR. S.	AVIDANT:	Yes.	So	this ra	ate anal	Lysis
3		is based on the output	the s	syst	em opti	mizer n	uns
4		that are done by the e	energy	pla	nning g	group.	So
5		those system optimizer	runs	res	ult in	a prese	ent
6		value of cost, the dif	ferent	tial	s betwe	en whic	h are
7		shown in our analysis	or	our	portfo	olio PV	
8		modelling analysis tha	at is	in t	he EIS	and the	;
9		evidentiary update. W	That th	nis	does is	s it tak	ces
10		those results, takes t	hose i	reso	urces t	hat are	ż
11		picked, and the sequen	ncing o	of t	hose re	sources	and
12		determines what the di	fferer	ntia	l rate	impacts	are
13		between the base case	scenai	rio,	which	is Site	C and
14		the other resources in	the I	long	term,	compare	ed to
15		what if you didn't bui	ld Sit	te C	, which	would	be
16		clean, IPP resources,	with o	capa	city ba	ick-up.	
17	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Can I	enc	ourage	you to	ask
18		some questions that	-				
19	MR. H	ENDRIKS:	Sure.	Wh	y do th	ne three	e DSM
20		options track so simil	arly a	and	end up	at the	same
21		place?					
22	MR. S.	AVIDANT:	I can	't s	peak to	the	
23		specifics of why the I)SM tra	aces	end up	at the	same
24		place. The rate impac	ct anal	lysi	s would	l look a	it the
25		cost of service of the	nse n	1119	whateve	r addit	ional

1	resources would be re	quired, the IPP resources. So
2	the actual rate impac	t in a specific year is
3	dependent on a lot of	detail that I don't have in
4	front of me.	
5	MR. HENDRIKS:	Well, could that it seems
6	unusual, statisticall	y highly unlikely. Would it
7	be possible for Hydro	to provide some further
8	explanation as to how	that happens?
9	THE CHAIRMAN:	Hydro, can you do that?
10	SPEAKER:	Just so I'm clear on what
11	we're undertaking to	do, is to explain why the
12	three DSM options con	verge in the figure; is that
13	correct?	
14	MR. HENDRIKS:	Yes, why they tract fairly
15	similarly throughout,	and then right at the end,
16	they seem to confer t	o the same place.
17	SPEAKER:	We can take that undertaking.
18	THE CHAIRMAN:	Thank you. Number two.
19		
20	UNDERTAKING 2: Exp	lain why the three DSM options
21	converge in the fig	ure and why they tract fairly
22	similarly throughou	t, and then right at the end,
23	they seem to confer	to the same place
24		
25	MR. HENDRIKS:	And I believe this is my last

question. We have a few other questions that

the others from Treaty 8 First Nations wanted to ask,

so I'll leave them to ask their own questions.

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This last question deals with exchange rates. So this is in reference to BC Hydro's response to your JRP 77A. I understand that BC Hydro explored a range of exchanges rates from 62 cents to 1.08.5 for the Canadian/US dollar exchange rate based on its range over the 30 years. The importance of this issue, as I understand it, is that BC Hydro's revenues from export, exports decreases as the value of the Canadian dollar increases. A low dollar, on the other hand, increases BC Hydro's revenues at a given market price. It seems somewhat surprising that you did not choose a symmetrical range of variations above and below current levels.

By our calculations, the lower end of your range, namely, 62 cents, represents 36 percent below the value used in the EIS, which is 97 cents. But the upper end, 1.08, is just 12 percent higher. If we extend the range symmetrically above the current levels, or above 97 cents, you end up at 1.31 instead of 1.08.

In that response, you state that the high end

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of your exchange rate is captured in the low market price scenario. We're confused by this, and, as you acknowledge a few pages later, that there is no known link between exchange rates and market prices. So these must be seen as independent variables.

Later in the response, you described a compound, low scenario with low market scenario, a small gap, and a 10 percent cost overrun. You describe this scenario as the highest level of regret for the decision to build the project. And just to explain that in plainer language, you have a scenario where you've built the project and made a commitment to that cost, and you end up with a low market scenario, a small resource gap, and a 10 percent cost overrun, but this compound low does not include the exchange rate issue, which seems to be absent.

Later in table 4 in that response, you don't provide any quantitative values for the compound low scenario under the clean portfolios, there's just reference to note one saying that the present valued cost is expected to be higher than for the clean plus thermal portfolio.

Can you give the panel an idea how much worse

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1	the results would be in your compound low scenario
2	if at the same time the Canadian dollar rose to
3	1.10, 1.20, or 1.30 compared to the United States
4	dollar?
5	THE CHAIRMAN: If the Canadian dollar rose
6	to 1.20, I'll buy you a beer.
7	Hydro, response to that?
8	MR. REIMANN: So let me take this in a few
9	different pieces. I think the commentary about the
10	market value encompassing the exchange rate
11	volatility wasn't intended to say this is
12	exclusively captured in there, but that the range
13	was sufficiently broad. And when we do our
14	portfolio analysis, what we find is we need to
15	narrow this down to key variables that matter the
16	most or pretty soon you get so many iterations and
17	combinations, permutations, that you get lost in
18	the data.
19	So then to the data and when we took a
20	look at it, we hadn't envisioned a high possibility
21	for exchange rates to go much above historic
22	levels, and so we went to the historical track
23	record and thought that would be reasonable to sort
24	of bound the exercise. We did not go and try to do
25	a probability assessment of Canadian dollar being

1	1.30 US.
2	In terms of doing these compound
3	probabilities, what we find is at the more times
4	you combine another outlier tail event in your
5	portfolios; the probabilities just keep going down
6	significantly, your 10 percent, your 2 percent,
7	your .02 percent. And they will get so small that,
8	yes, you can run a number and you can produce it,
9	but, practically speaking, it's meaningless in the
10	analysis; it's such a small probability that you
11	wouldn't put any weight on it.
12	THE CHAIRMAN: Does that answer your
13	question?
14	MR. HENDRIKS: Well, it's an answer to my
15	question.
16	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
17	MR. HENDRIKS: We'll leave it at that.
18	Thank you.
19	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Standing behind
20	you, Chief
21	CHIEF WILSON: Thank you, Chair.
22	I am Roland Willson. R-o-l-a-n-d,
23	W-i-l-l-s-o-n. I am Chief of the West Moberly
24	First Nations. I have I think three questions,
25	depending on how the answers are.

1 Earlier today, we had heard through the 2 presentations that BC Hydro is guided by policies, regulations, and legislation. The two rivers' 3 policy was developed in the 1950s. 4 Since the 5 1950s, there's been significant legal challenges, 6 which has changed the landscape of consultation in 7 BC and in Canada. My question is: how has the two rivers' 8 9 policy been addressed to accommodate the legal 10 precedences set today, which are being guided by --11 BC Hydro is being guided by? Does that make sense? 12 MS. YURKOVICH: So thank you for your 13 question. I was using the two rivers' policy. It is 14 historical. It's not what we are guided by in 15 16 terms of our current planning. Our current 17 planning is guided by the Clean Energy Act and by 18 the policies that are in place from the provincial 19 government at this point in time. 20 I think there is a recognition that the 21 process in the '60s did not take into account some of the important interests of communities and First 22 23 Nations. And I think this process that we are undertaking now is very different, and I think it's 24 rightfully different and involves much more 2.5

1		consultation and engage	gement with First Nations and
2		communities.	
3	THE CH	HAIRMAN:	It's actually quite a good
4		point. There's an awa	ful lot of difference between
5		the 1950s and now, sta	arting with 1982, the Charter
6		in Section 35.	
7		Wait a minute,	you had another question.
8	CHIEF	WILLSON:	Well, I should actually make
9		a statement before I	started. I want everyone to
10		understand and realize	e that the West Moberly First
11		Nations is not opposed	d to the creation of energy.
12		What we are opposed to	o is the fighting of this
13		valley. We believe for	irmly that there's alternative
14		means to meet these en	nergy demands, these forecasts
15		that BC Hydro is plan	ning or have presented by
16		alternative means that	t are more susceptible.
17		My a follow-	up question to that is with
18		the Clean Energy Act,	the BC Energy Policy, how
19		much consultation was	taken place with the First
20		Nations on that, on the	nose ones? In light of the
21		two rivers' policy, I	would question why BC is not
22		here to sit with BC H	ydro on it?
23	THE CH	HAIRMAN:	With respect, I think that's
24		not a question that H	ydro can answer. The British
25		Columbia government is	s not in that sense

1	represented here and has not included in our terms
2	of reference the ability to challenge the policy
3	that they have embodied in legislation. But it is
4	an interesting point and one that we will certainly
5	note.
6	Thank you.
7	CHIEF WILLSON: My second question would
8	be well, first I need clarification, please.
9	I heard today that LNG was not part of the
10	forecasting of the rates of the projected power
11	supply. Was I correct in that? And my question
12	would be why not?
13	THE CHAIRMAN: Go ahead.
14	MS. YURKOVICH: So for the purposes of the
15	Environmental Impact Statement, we excluded the LNG
16	load. We filed this application in January of
17	2012, as you know. There are a number of proposals
18	for LNG that are in the books of province of
19	British Columbia, I believe 12 in total, which have
20	been proposed. How many of those come into
21	service, and when, was a question that was unclear
22	at the time of our filing.
23	So for the purposes of Environmental Impact
24	Statement, we chose to take do the analysis, to
25	base this project on the need for domestic energy

1		requirements, both energy and capacity, for
2		residential, industrial, and commercial customers,
3		excluding LNG.
4		We did, subsequent to filing the
5		Environmental Impact Statement, as Mr. Reimann has
6		referred, and as we've mentioned today, file our
7		integrated resource plan, or update our integrated
8		resource plan, which does include some initial load
9		of LNG at 3,000 gigawatt hours. So that's why this
10		analysis for the EIS excludes LNG.
11	CHIEF	WILLSON: Mr. Chair, the First Nations,
12		my community, is fairly confused with this process.
13		We are told from the beginning that there was a
14		demand, we had to have if we didn't build
15		Site C, there had to be rolling brown-outs
16		throughout the province. Then we were told that
17		this is for industrial development. Now, we're
18		being told by BC that this power is to meet the
19		demand of LNG on this. It seems to be whatever
20		seems to be the excitement of the day, is what this
21		power is being proposed for, which does not weigh
22		well with the consultation process.
23		My third question I'm not sure I
24		understand the answer to the second question, but
25		my third question is, Mr. Chair, what is BC

1	Hydro's it was asked earlier, and I didn't hear
2	the answer; I'm not sure there was an answer
3	what is BC Hydro's plan B if this panel denies the
4	Site C application? What is their alternative to
5	BC Hydro Site C? Sorry.
6	THE CHAIRMAN: I'd ask Hydro to respond to
7	that, but with the one proviso that we don't get to
8	make decisions, we just recommend them to
9	governments, but that's it.
10	CHIEF WILLSON: Understood.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Hydro.
12	MR. REIMANN: BC Hydro in the analysis in
13	the EIS created portfolios, as we described, with a
14	system optimizer, and we created portfolios both
15	with and without the project in there. So they're
16	described in the materials, and, in particular, I
17	think the technical memo on needs and alternatives,
18	if I recall right, the portfolios that were
19	selected are written in there.
20	So the alternative plan, if not Site C, we
21	looked at the gas capacity that would be available
22	to us. And then, beyond that, in order to get
23	reliable capacity, we started undertaking studies
24	of pump storage, and so we've commissioned a couple
25	of studies looking across the province of where and

1 how pump storage could be done to provide clean 2 capacity to the system. That capacity then would 3 have been combined with - the IPPs, ultimately, that would bid into our process -- our acquisition 4 5 processes, and, most frequently, those are wind, 6 run of river, and biomass. An observation that we have 7 MR. HENDRIKS: 8 is that LNG is the forefront of what's happening in 9 BC right now. British Columbia is the only spot in Canada right now that is doing shale gas 10 11 development. This proposal of Site C, and not 12 having a clear understanding of what the 13 alternatives is, forces BC into a one-case scenario, which, end result, would not sit 14 15 favourably in a consultation process. There has to be alternatives to accommodations; there has to be 16 17 discussions on reconciliation. There has not been a converted impact study done on Site C. 18 19 not engaged in any discussions on an alternative 20 plan to Site C. You'll hear throughout this week 21 different proposals and different opportunities and 22 that. 23 We are being forced into a consultation 24 process on Site C as the only source that we can talk about that. There's no room for 2.5

1	accommodations; no room for reconciliation in this.
2	The effects of Site C, the level of impact, are
3	non-mitigatable. We have not ever had a discussion
4	on the commutative impasse of WAC Bennett or Peace
5	Canyon. They cannot make a determination on
6	whether or not they should move for well, they
7	should not make a determination on whether or not
8	it can be forward into an EA process without,
9	first, understanding the community impacts.
10	West Moberly versus BC states that the
11	proponent must look at prior impacts, take into
12	consideration their impacts, and forecast future
13	development impacts into their decision. This has
14	not been done in any form. Thank you.
15	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Chief Willson.
16	I'm not sure that that calls for a response, or at
17	least at this point. I think it's a statement of a
18	position; is that correct?
19	I wondered, the councillor for Saulteau, we
20	were scheduled to start hearing from Saulteau about
21	half an hour ago. I'm wondering if you would like
22	to move straight into your presentation?
23	MR. MCCORMACK: We'd be happy to do that.
24	THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you.
25	MR. MCCORMACK: Mr. Chair, may I inquire,

1		does that indica	te the close of the opportunities
2		for interested p	arties to ask questions of this
3		panel?	
4	MR.	CHAIRMAN:	No, I think you'll probably
5		have a chance af	ter dinner.
6	MR.	MCCORMACK:	So are we intending to
7		adjourn this pand	el for the Saulteau presentation
8		and then return	to them?
9		Thank you.	
10		Good after	noon, panel.
11	THE	CHAIRMAN:	We're just taking a minute
12		here to get peop	le's names for the record.
13	MR.	MCCORMACK:	I believe we're prepared to
14		proceed.	
15	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you. Proceed.
16	MR.	MCCORMACK:	Thank you.
17			
18	Intr	oductory Remarks o	f the Saulteau First Nations, by
19		Jesse McCormick,	Carmen Marshall, Councillor Tammy
20		Watson, Sandra F	uchs, Naomi Owens.
21	MR.	MCCORMACK:	Jesse McCormack, legal
22		counsel to Sault	eau First Nations, is pleased to
23		have the opportu	nity to present on this panel.
24		I'm joined	by Councillor Tammy Watson of
25		Saulteau First N	ations immediately to my right, and

1		two members of Saulteau First Nations,	who are both
2		employed in the Saulteau First Nations	Treaty and
3		Lands Department, that would be Carmen	Marshal
4		seated between Councillor Watson, and	at the very
5		end of the table, Naomi Owens.	
6		Prior to beginning our presentat	ion, we did
7		have a couple of questions relating to	some of the
8		discussion that had taken place earlie	r.
9		I would actually like to go back	to a brief
10		point that Ms. Yurkovich made at the e	arlier
11		general session comments, and my apolo	gies for not
12		bringing up earlier.	
13		Ms. Yurkovich, during the introd	uction, the
14		panel referenced a study that indicate	d, I believe,
15		80 percent support of the project, and	we know from
16		your earlier responses that it was a r	andom survey.
17		Has Hydro conducted a similar survey t	o assess the
18		support within Treaty 8 First Nations?	
19	MS.	YURKOVICH: We haven't done	a poll in
20		Treaty 8 First Nations.	
21	MR.	MCCORMACK: Thank you.	
22		And has the survey's results bee	n confirmed
23		through other surveys?	
24	MS.	YURKOVICH: We undertook a s	urvey,
25		approximately, a year earlier. The nu	mbers of

1		support are consistent	They're slightly higher in
2		support in 2013 than t	they were in 2012. I believe
3		that poll is also on o	our website, and I can find
4		the reference for you.	
5	MR. M	CCORMACK:	And was information relating
6		to the environmental e	effects of the project shared
7		when the survey was ac	dministered?
8	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Ms. Yurkovich?
9	MS. Y	URKOVICH:	The poll did not go into the
10		entire list of didr	n't go into project effects.
11		It did I can pull t	the poll and provide the
12		questions to you in it	ts entirety. It is available
13		publically, and I will	l provide it to you.
14	MR. M	CCORMACK:	Thank you, Ms. Yurkovich.
15		And one last que	estion on it. Was the poll
16		made available in Firs	st Nation languages?
17	MS. Y	URKOVICH:	No, it was not.
18	MR. M	CCORMACK:	In addition to making the
19		poll available to Saul	lteau First Nations, would it
20		be possible to have the	nat poll filed on the record
21		as part of the informa	ation provided by Hydro in
22		these proceedings?	
23	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Excuse me, I was talking with
24		Madam Beaudet. Say ac	gain.
25	MR. M	CCORMACK:	Certainly, Mr. Chairman.

1		We've received	information from BC Hydro
2		concerning the result	s of the poll, and we
3		understand that the p	oll is publically available
4		but does not form par	t of the record, so we'd seek
5		an undertaking to hav	e the poll and the results
6		filed with the panel.	
7	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Is it already on the website?
8	MS.	YURKOVICH:	Yes, it is.
9	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Then it is part of the record
10		already.	
11	MR.	MCCORMACK:	Thank you. I may have
12		misunderstood.	
13		We do have a co	uple of additional questions
14		in relation to some o	f the statements that were
15		raised earlier	
16	MR.	WALLACE:	Excuse me, Mr. Chair, I
17		understand that the d	ocument may be on BC Hydro's
18		website, but it's not	on our website, so
19	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Oh. Sorry, I misunderstood
20		it. Could we then ha	ve an undertaking to provide
21		that, to put it on th	e EAO and CEAA websites?
22	MS.	YURKOVICH:	Certainly.
23	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you.
24	MR.	MCCORMACK:	Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
25		Thank you, Ms. Yurkov	ich.

1	
2	UNDERTAKING 3: Provide the poll results
3	undertaken about a year ago indicating 80 percent
4	support of project
5	
6	MR. MCCORMACK: We do have a couple of
7	additional questions, changing topics, relating to
8	some of the discussions that has taken place
9	regarding the need for the project and the
10	associated assessment's consideration of LNG
11	demand. And if I could, please, ask Mr. Martineau
12	to display on the screen part of the Saulteau First
13	Nations information filed on November 25th, 2013;
14	specifically, the document entitled Site C
15	Essential For LNG Development, Clark, energisty.ca.
16	Thank you, Mr. Martineau.
17	What you see displayed on the screen panel is
18	a news report from a website called energisty.ca.
19	It's dated February 9th, 2012. You'll note in the
20	paragraph immediately below the heading, a quote
21	from Premier Christy Clark indicating that we
22	cannot create this new industry in British Columbia
23	by adding value to natural gas without the power
24	that would come from Site C. It's an essential

part of the plan in long term, to make sure that

25

1	we're putting British Columbians to work.
2	There's a potential discrepancy between the
3	information that's being shared by Premier Clark in
4	this statement and the information that's been
5	shared by BC Hydro and the recent comments from the
6	panel.
7	Could you, please, clarify whether the
8	information that Premier Clark has provided here in
9	this statement is accurate?
10	THE CHAIRMAN: Ms. Yurkovich.
11	MS. YURKOVICH: This is a high-risk activity.
12	I can tell you that the way our system is
13	it's an integrated system, so we actually we're
14	not able to track an electron. So an electron that
15	comes from the Bennett dam can't exactly be tracked
16	to a industrial facility or a home or a business,
17	specifically. It's an integrated system that
18	serves the entire domestic load.
19	I think what is true is that, as industrial
20	activity grows, there will been an increasing need
21	for electricity in the province, including from
22	LNG. While we didn't include it, as I said, in our
23	EIS because the total load was unclear, we did
24	include it in our IRP, and I'll asked Randy Reimann
25	just to talk about how it is included in our

1		integrated resource p	lan.
2	MR. RE	CIMANN:	So we ran two cases within
3		the integrated resour	ce plan: the case similar to
4		the EIS prior to LNG,	and then we took the range
5		that it has been ment	ioned in the EIS application
6		of 800 to 6,600 gigaw	att hours. And after some
7		discussion with the g	overnment and LNG producers,
8		we included, and expe	cted, LNG demand of 3,000
9		gigawatt hours.	
10		If LNG demands	were to come along, we planned
11		the Site C for domest	ic need, but it would be
12		available through sup	ply LNG producers. Plus, we'd
13		identified in the IRP	some need for some additional
14		gas fire capacity in	the north coast. And so it
15		would be helpful, but	not the case for why we need
16		Site C.	
17	THE CH	HAIRMAN:	I would remark that taking
18		the headline comments	of political leaders as
19		technically 100 perce	nt accurate in an energy sense
20		is fraught with diffi	culties.
21	MR. MC	CCORMACK:	Certainly, Mr. Chairman,
22		we're aware of that.	We merely sought to test some
23		of the evidence in re	lation to what's been
24		provided, and underst	and a little bit more,
25		certainly, some of the	ese concerns that have been

1	expressed by the Chief of West Moberly First
2	Nations and those are shared by Saulteau First
3	Nations.
4	If I may also touch on one similar, yet
5	slightly distinct, piece of information. If I can
6	ask Mr. Martineau to bring up one additional
7	document filed by Saulteau First Nations on
8	November 25th, 2013, that document being titled
9	"Rich Coleman, Minister of Everything", Vancouver
10	Sun, June 14, 2013. If we could, please, see the
11	last page of that document. I believe it's
12	displayed there.
13	If you'll look perhaps if we can zoom in
14	on the top half of the page.
15	Thank you.
16	You'll see displayed on the screen a
17	collection of questions and answers. This is an
18	interview of Minister Rich Coleman. The first
19	question, the first answer, and then the second
20	question, it's the second answer which I'll direct
21	your attention to. Minister Coleman is asked:
22	
23	"In terms of ensuring the
24	plants and energy supply for their
25	operations, how much of a challenge

1	is that for the province?"
2	
3	And Minister Coleman responds:
4	
5	"Not as much as it was two
6	years ago. As we've drawn into
7	this file, we recognized that a
8	large plant like Shell's can
9	conceivably take all the
10	electricity out of a Site C dam
11	project(by itself)."
12	
13	Is that statement accurate?
14	MS. YURKOVICH: Assuming that the transcript
15	is correct, I'm assuming that that is a direct
16	quote. I think what he's referring to is the size
17	of the total amount of energy that a Shell-sized
18	plant would require. I think most of the LNG
19	proponents have been in discussions, have made
20	it clear that they will be doing their compression
21	loads, self-generating their compression load. The
22	electricity load that might be anticipated from a
23	Shell-type project would be ancillary load, lights,
24	et cetera, in the balance of plant and the
25	facility.

1	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Just to clarify, the 3,000
2		megawatts that's in t	he current IRP is
3		non-compression; is t	hat correct?
4	MR. R	EIMANN:	There was a couple of
5		different ways that w	e could have come into that
6		number. For the larg	e plants, by and large,
7		they're interested in	doing their own compression,
8		and 15 percent balanc	e of plant is what they've
9		been in discussions w	ith Hydro about.
10		There are a cou	ple of smaller LNG plants that
11		it's not as economic	to be doing their own
12		compression, and so s	ome of those could come along
13		and take full demand,	but it would be a much
14		smaller plant.	
15	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Thank you. Sure.
16	MR. M	CCORMACK:	Thank you, panel.
17		And one last cl	arification, just based on the
18		responses received, I	understand that the Site C
19		project is intended t	o serve the entire domestic
20		load, and that it's n	ot possible to attract the
21		location in which an	electron may flow. So am I
22		correct in my underst	anding that the energy
23		produced by the proje	ct, if it is constructed,
24		would not necessarily	be restricted from serving
25		LNG purposes, but is	not tended for LNG purposes;

1	is that correct?
2	MS. YURKOVICH: The electricity, should the
3	project come online, would go into the grid to
4	serve all load, that means residential, industrial,
5	and commercial customers.
6	MR. MCCORMACK: Thank you, Ms. Yurkovich.
7	And if we may now proceed to a brief
8	presentation in relation to alternatives on the
9	project. Thank you.
10	So I've been asked to present here before you
11	here today to share some of the concerns of the
12	Saulteau First Nations relating to the need,
13	purpose, and alternatives to the project. There
14	will be a particular focus on term of needs of
15	carrying out the project, and the representatives
16	from Saulteau First Nations, who are here with me
17	today, may also share some information.
18	I'd like to acknowledge I'm not a technical
19	expert, but the materials that we will be sharing
20	were prepared in part by Blackwell & Associates,
21	who certainly have more technical knowledge than I.
22	I would also like to note that Saulteau First
23	Nations are strongly of the view that the
24	assessment of the alternative means of carrying out
25	the project should be informed by the potential

impacts of the proposed measures or the exercise of

Aboriginal and Treaty rights by Saulteau First

Nations.

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The information that we shared derives, in part, from the assessment of those impacts. And we consider this information to be important to the evaluation of the possible alternatives to what has been proposed.

To begin, we would like to state that

Saulteau First Nations encourages the panel to give
those alternatives that have been presented strong
consideration and to critically evaluate the manner
in which those alternatives have been presented and
assessed by the proponent.

I would like to briefly discuss two aspects of the alternative means of carrying out the project that have been presented by BC Hydro, and the materials that have been filed with the panel. The first is the expansion of the transmission line corridor, and the second is the proposed road upgrades and new road construction on the south side of the Peace River and the associated use of the Del Rio pit.

In addition to the transmission line corridor, BC has proposed to use and expand the

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existing of right of way, which travels through the area of critical community interest in the

Peace-Moberly Tract, which will result in increased linear disturbance, increased access, and a direct loss of habitat in an area of significance to the Saulteau First Nations.

So, briefly, I mentioned this morning the area of critical community interest, and the Peace-Moberly Tract are very important to Saulteau First Nations.

In understanding the Saulteau First Nations, and, I would submit, in the understanding of the Supreme Court of Canada, Saulteau First Nations have the right to fish and hunt in their preferred locations in reasonable proximity to where they live. The Peace-Moberly Tract is a preferred location in one of the primary areas relied upon by that by Saulteau First Nations for subsistence harvesting. The area is characterized by a mosaic of mixed conifer and deciduous trees, lakes, river valleys, wetlands, and peat bogs. It provides habitat for a diverse array of wildlife, including several species of ungulates, bears, wolves, fur bearers, rodents, song birds, game birds, and waterfowl. There are also many species of sports

1 fish present in the waters forming part of the 2 Peace River system of which the Peach-Moberly Tract 3 is part, is a place of sustenance, sanctuary, and cultural significance for the people of Saulteau 4 5 First Nations. 6 The Peace-Moberly Tract continues to be used 7 intensively by Saulteau First Nations for Treaty 8 purposes. Trapping and fishing and hunting remain 9 an important part of Saulteau First Nations life, and the Peace-Moberly Tract is considered to be a 10 11 bread basket for country foods. The area also 12 provides opportunity to gather medicinal plants. 13 Their products are used in cultural ceremonies, and to make a variety of functional items such as 14 15 hides, snow shoes, canoes, and drums. 16 If I can, please, ask Mr. Martineau to 17 display volume 1, section 4, figure 411, Site C 18 project activity zone. I believe that is the next 19 figure. 20 That would be the one there. Thank you, 21 Mr. Martineau. 22 So this map displays the location of the 23 transmission line. And you'll see the transmission 24 line corridor is located within the area of

critical community interest in the Peace-Moberly

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Tract. The project proposes a significant expansion of the existing right of way.

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If we can, please, see, Mr. Martineau, volume 1, section 4, figure 4-26B, cross-section B, east of Jackfish Lake Road, looking east. That would be the display with the trees.

Exactly. Thank you.

I'm not sure if you'll be able to see them from your position at the panel; however, at the bottom of this is displayed a set of numbers indicating the width and size of the proposed expansion. The existing cleared right of way is The proposed new clearing will be 89 46 metres. metres, and there will be an additional 17 metres widening to accommodate a proposed project access road. That is total of 135 metres, which is little bigger than two hockey rinks placed end to end. They wanted two and a half olympic swimming pools, or just short of 7 bowling allies, all lined up one after another. I'm not sure if I'm entirely accurate, but I would expect it to be somewhere in the range of double the length of this room in a corridor cut through the forest in an area used by animals and other species.

For the Saulteau First Nations, the presence

1 of that amount of clearing with the Peace-Moberly 2 Tract, and the area of critical community interest, 3 presents a serious concern. In light of those concerns, Saulteau First Nations has concerns about 4 5 the quality of the analysis that was conducted by 6 BC Hydro to support their proposed expansion of the 7 transmission corridor that was provided in the EIS. If we could, please, look to volume 1, 8 9 section 6, alternatives means at Adobe page 24. 10 Thank you. 11 You'll see here in the red underline text, 12 section 6.5, substation and transmission line to 13 Peace Canyon, some of the analysis that has been conducted by BC Hydro in relation to the 14 transmission corridor. They have proposed two 15 alternatives for transmission lines outside of the 16 17 area of critical community interest in the Peace-Moberly Tract, those include locating the 18 19 transmission corridor on the north side of the 20 Peace River, and connecting the submarines 21 transmission cables in the reservoir. 22 You'll note at line 18 of the 15 or so lines 23 that have been occupied by BC Hydro on this topic, 24 in this section, that BC Hydro has reached the 2.5 conclusion that the widening of the existing right

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of way would have lesser environmental effects.

What is notably missing is any justification for that statement. There's no comparative effects analysis of impacts on social, economic, environmental, and physical characteristics presented to justify the statement. The First Nation values that are impacted by the proposed alternative lines are not assessed within the alternative section, appear to be ignored.

The greatest impact on Saulteau traditional practices and resources will occur within the area of critical community interest and Peace-Moberly Tract. And to properly evaluate transmissional alternatives, it is necessary to consider how alternatives would effect both traditional practices and resources. This comparison has not been completed for transmission. This could include impacts on hunting, traditional use plants, fragmentation of ecosystems and the associated impacts of construction, operation, and maintenance of the transmission line within this area. These analysis have not been completed.

In our view, BC Hydro has failed to provide the information necessary for the panel to make an informed assessment of how the processed assessment

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of the transmission line corridor will impact
Saulteau First Nations. We note that the
comparative analysis of alternatives for dam
locations provides a much more defenceable,
technical approach to evaluation of alternatives.
We lack the information from that approach for the
alternatives relating to the selection of other
elements of the project like transmission line
options.

The EIS states that widening the existing right of away would have lesser environmental effects if the impacts of widening have either not been fully assessed or they have not been adequately documented. With regard to Saulteau First Nations interest, this statement is incorrect, as the widening of the current right of way would have the greatest impacts on the resource values that are considered most important to Saulteau First Nations.

Overall, the brief section on transmission line alternatives appears to be an afterthought within EIS, and largely ignores the importance of the location of the transmission corridor as it relates to the interest of Saulteau First Nations community.

1 Accordingly, Saulteau First Nations invites 2 the panel to critically assess whether the proposed 3 option for transmission is the best option. light of the limited information that has been 4 5 provided, and to favour alternatives options, which would limit the impact of the project on the 6 7 Peace-Moberly Tract and the area of critical community interest. 8 9 Along a similar set of considerations, the 10 project also proposes development relating to roads 11 and the use of the Del Rio pit to supply the 12 materials that would be necessary for those roads 13 to be constructed or improved. I'd like to briefly 14 touch upon those points. 15 The Saulteau First Nations are concerned that 16 the proposed changes will increase access to the 17 area and have direct impacts on habitat and result 18 in increased fragmentation of moose habitat. 19 If I can, please, ask Mr. Martineau to 20 display volume 1, section 6, alternative means, 21 page 34. And if we can, please, see the bottom of 22 the page. At the very bottom. 23 Thank you, Mr. Martineau. 24 In this section 6.7.3.1, Del Rio pit, we see 2.5 that it is a proposed source of gravel, and that

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sourcing from other locations would require the development of new pits and greater haul distances with greater traffic and emissions, according to BC Hydro. However, no supporting analysis is provided to justify this conclusion; nor, is there any comparative assessment of the potential effects of using alternative sites outside of the area of critical community interest being assessed. consideration has been given to the environmental effects of the use of the loaders, the bulldozers, the crushing plants, or the service vehicles, that'll be part of the day-to-day operations of the Del Rio pits. This section fails to detail the environment effects associated with the proposed use of the Del Rio pit, and no comparison is offered with the use of aggregates from other The plans for the Del Rio pit are sources. detailed in the Del Rio pit pit development plan. If I could, please, ask Mr. Martineau to display volume 1, appendix C5, Del Rio pit development plan, page 8 of 9. So here on the screen, we see a map of the proposed work that will occur within the Del Rio pit. You'll note the large, white box, which

indicates the boundary of the pit; it's operated by

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MOTI. BC Hydro will require, approximately,
250,0000 cubic metres of aggregate from the Del Rio
pit and the Del Rio pit plans claims that it can be
obtained from within the existing boundaries of the
reserve.

Noting the square, white box, the boundary of the pit, you'll observe that this is forested area that likely provides habitat to wildlife. It's not possible to discern from the Del Rio pit plan, or the figure that we see displayed here, the amount of the existing boundary that'll be subject to expansion. And the effects have not been assessed or quantified in any meaningful way.

Saulteau First Nations request that the use in the Del Rio pit be limited or avoided in order to minimize project effects in the area of critical community interest.

The last topic I would like to briefly touch on is the development of new roads and the improvement of roads within the area of critical community interest.

So roads present a variety of concerns for the Saulteau First Nations. They provide new access, inviting new hunting pressures, increased use of the area of critical community interest.

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They increase direct mortality through wildlife collisions, they facilitate predator movement, they destroy habitat and may fragment important moose habitat. BC Hydro has proposed to construct new roads and improve existing roads within the area of critical community interest and the Peace-Moberly Tract. Well, we do not have a proposed alternative measure for your consideration at this time.

Saulteau First Nations would encourage the panel to seriously consider recommendations for the project that would limit the construction in upgrading a both permanent and temporary roads within the area of critical community interest.

So, in closing, in these remarks, I have sought to share with you some of the concerns of the Saulteau First Nations, and to press upon you the importance of the area of critical community interest to the Saulteau First Nations where BC Hydro has failed to conduct a reliable and thorough analysis of the alternatives to the proposed project components, and failed to include analysis of the impacts on Aboriginal and Treaty rights.

We would submit to you that the burden of establishing that the proposed option is the best option, has not been yet, and alternatives options

1		which would minimize	impacts within the area of
2		critical community in	terest, and the Peace-Moberly
3		Tract should be favou	red.
4	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Thank you very much.
5	MR. M	ICCORMACK:	Thank you. And if we may
6		have a few moments for	r a couple comments from some
7		of the representatives	s of Saulteau First Nations.
8	MS. C	WENS:	I just want to clarify that
9		the ACCI, area of com	munity, community interest,
10		was established by bo	th West Moberly First Nations
11		and Saulteau First Na	tions because this area,
12		obviously, is importan	nt to us, and we do our best
13		to protect it.	
14	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Is it now part of the
15		provincial system of	
16	MS. C	WENS:	No, it's not acknowledged in
17		that aspect, but it's	acknowledged by the First
18		Nations that use the	area.
19	THE C	'HAIRMAN:	Understood. Thank you.
20	MS. C	WENS:	Yeah.
21	MS. M	IARSHAL:	I would just like to add on
22		to Naomi's comments.	So this area is very
23		important to our peop	le. It's important to the
24		Treaty 8 First Nation:	s. And it's not only a place
25		that we visit often.	it's our grocery store, it's

1 our drugstore, it's our church, it's where our an 2 assessors lie. So when you're looking at impacts 3 to this area, there's a huge social and cultural 4 impacts to our people. And those impacts aren't 5 always properly assessed in the EIS, they're very 6 hard to put on paper. They're very hard to put 7 into a graph or a chart. And that's a challenge we face within our department, but we want to share 8 9 that this area is very significant to our people. 10 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. 11 MS. MARSHAL: In closing, I want to thank 12 these young people that have been brave to sit up 13 here with us to voice their concerns. I'm really 14 proud of them. And they are two success stories of 15 our nation; they went to university and came back 16 to work for our community. And they are the voice 17 of our people in our next generation for sure. 18 I want to -- I just had some comments about 19 today and this morning. I was taught to seek first 20 to understand, and then be understood. And I want 21 to share with you a little story my grandfather 22 taught me about energy and saving. And growing up 23 on the trap line, we only had candlelight and 24 daylight for our source of energy, and we used, of 2.5 course, a wood stove. And I was young and I wanted

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to stay up later and I know we had kerosine lamp and I said to my grandpa I don't want to go to bed, we have the kerosine lamp, why can't we use that? And he said, simply, because we don't need it. so I listened this morning why does BC Hydro need Site C? And listening to all the presentations and the discussions which was really, really hard to understand, and I knew I should have stayed in school finished rocket science, but I still remained and listened intently, and I appreciated the questions that came forward after their presentations, and I thought, yeah, that's right. Why didn't I think of that? And, you know, I sat in many meetings and such with BC Hydro, and I sit here today and I wonder why didn't that come up before? And I wish there was really good dialogue. So as we continue to move forward, let's not forget the questions that you think of that we should ask because that's important. So when I take this information back to the community, I can present them with a fair understanding of all the facts. So I sit on the BC First Nations health

council, and I represent the northeast region of British Columbia, and I take that role with much

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responsibility. And I understand fully the struggles that our people experience today with the impacts of industry, and it's discussed at length how do we fix these problems.

And as we move forward in our BC health transfer, and we understand a traditional approach to wellness, we know fully, as First Nations people, that healthy land means healthy people.

And we know with the Site C project, it's going to bring an increase in addictions and violence in our community, an increase in traffic in the highways.

And I travelled up here this morning from Moberly Lake, 5:30 this morning, and I can tell you I put my life in my hands like many of us today have done to travel today, and that's going to get worse.

The air quality will not see improvements.

There will be housing shortages that we'll be dealing with, that's a high high-risk activity.

So as we move forward, let's really, really do our best, our personal best, to attempt to bring all this accurate information to our discussions and share that with the communities. That's so important. And so when I go home today, I'll think about how we can do this because our community meeting is coming up over the next day or so at

1	home, at Saulteau, and I just really want to
2	present that fairly. I thank you.
3	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I think we'll
4	have a question, and then we'll have a break.
5	MS. BEAUDET: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I
6	believe in the EIS, you may correct me, I would
7	like to address a question about the Del Rio pit.
8	There was a question mark as to how much you
9	would use that pit, or need that pit, and I was
10	wondering if there was any progress, since you
11	prepared EIS, in relation to that? Have you looked
12	to get whatever aggregates you need there? Can it
13	be done somewhere else?
1 1	_, ,
14	MS. YURKOVICH: Thank you.
15	MS. YURKOVICH: Thank you. We'll be using materials from a variety of
15	We'll be using materials from a variety of
15 16	We'll be using materials from a variety of sources for the project; in most cases, where we
15 16 17	We'll be using materials from a variety of sources for the project; in most cases, where we have gone is existing pits because there is less
15 16 17 18	We'll be using materials from a variety of sources for the project; in most cases, where we have gone is existing pits because there is less disturbance with existing pits. I would like to
15 16 17 18 19	We'll be using materials from a variety of sources for the project; in most cases, where we have gone is existing pits because there is less disturbance with existing pits. I would like to just note that our a couple other questions that
15 16 17 18 19 20	We'll be using materials from a variety of sources for the project; in most cases, where we have gone is existing pits because there is less disturbance with existing pits. I would like to just note that our a couple other questions that were raised today around alternates and
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	We'll be using materials from a variety of sources for the project; in most cases, where we have gone is existing pits because there is less disturbance with existing pits. I would like to just note that our a couple other questions that were raised today around alternates and transmission and the use of pits will be covered by
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	We'll be using materials from a variety of sources for the project; in most cases, where we have gone is existing pits because there is less disturbance with existing pits. I would like to just note that our a couple other questions that were raised today around alternates and transmission and the use of pits will be covered by our group tomorrow, including our chief project

1	THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Thank you.
2	MS. YURKOVICH: if that's all right, with
3	the panel?
4	THE CHAIRMAN: Then I think it's time to
5	take a bit of a coffee break. I would like to
6	thank the Saulteau First Nations for their
7	presentation. Thank you.
8	(Brief Break).
9	THE CHAIRMAN: Can we reconvene, please.
10	As forecast, this session is more popular
11	than the schedule allowed. What I propose we do in
12	the two hours remaining this afternoon is to hear
13	presentations from the Peace Valley Environment
14	Association and from Richard Koechl and Mike
15	Kroecher, if that's anything like the way they're
16	pronounced. We should hear from them and have a
17	chance to question them a little bit before we
18	break up.
19	We will have a session again this evening at
20	7:30 that will run not later than 9:00, I hope, but
21	that will be time for people to come back and
22	address the questions to Hydro that they haven't
23	yet, I suppose, heard answers to, as well as any
24	remaining matters from the day so that we can get
25	so we're at a clean start for tomorrow morning.

1	That said, can I invite it's Dr. Marvin
2	Shaffer, is it, from the Peace Valley Environment
3	Association to take the floor?
4	MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, Tim Howard for the
5	PVA. If I may, I would just like to take the
6	opportunity to provide those brief opening remarks
7	to introduce my client to the panel, and then
8	Dr. Shaffer will immediately take a seat at the
9	table, if that's acceptable?
10	Thank you.
11	
12	Introductory Remarks by the Peace Valley Environmental
13	Association.
14	MR. HOWARD: The PVA stands for the Peace
15	Valley Environment Association. It's a local,
16	non-profit organization based here in northeast BC
17	And the PVA has been in existence as long as the
18	plan to dam to site to dam the Peace River with
19	Site C has been in existence.
20	Generally speaking, the PVA's purpose is to
21	promote the protect and conservation of the unique
22	environmental values of the Peace River valley.
23	And to that end, the PVA has participated in every
24	attempt to bring the Site C project forward. They
25	were interveners in the BCUC process in 1983. The

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subsequent review by the BC government in the '89 to '91 period, and they are here again today before you to speak, once again, to the project that won't take no for an answer.

The membership of the PVA is, approximately, 400 people, and included within that number are people who will feel the direct impact of this project. Farm owners who will lose part or all of their farmlands, families who will lose properties, and residents of the Peace River valley who will see the valley that they cherish inundated and lost, in essence, and perpetuity. They are -- in many respects, they're for the voice of the people that will feel the blunt end of this project, not the benefits, but the impacts. And it is for this reason that the PVA is pleased to be before you and to ask you to do one thing, which is to take a very, very careful look at this project. And of course you're going to have to look carefully at the impact side, environmental impacts, the impacts to the agricultural economy, the impacts to First Nations, et cetera. But, in particular, the PVA is asking this panel to take a very close look at the fundamental question of is this project needed? Do we need an \$8,000,000,000 investment in this dam at

this point in time, here today?

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That takes me to the evidence of Dr. Marvin

Shaffer. If I could ask Dr. Shaffer to come to the table.

I will be providing a brief introduction to Dr. Shaffer simply to do an extremely brief summation of his credentials and experience. For your reference, panel members, Dr. Shaffer's report is marked as filing 1817. A summary of his relevant reports and experience was provided to the agency on November 25th. I don't see it on the website, but I trust it is available to the panel in the event you wish to review that document to ascertain his credentials and experience, as I cannot do justice to them in the short time available.

Dr. Shaffer holds a Ph.D. in economics from the University of British Columbia. He's currently an adjunct professor at the school of the public policy with Simon Fraser University and for 30 years has conducted a consultancy business through Marvin Shaffer & Associates. And in that capacity, Dr. Shaffer has worked for a variety of clients in the government First Nations, corporate and non-profit sectors. And some highlights of

1	Dr. Shaffer's work, he has been a consultant to
2	both BC Hydro and the government of British
3	Columbia with respect to evaluating the options for
4	the Burrard Thermal Plant and a Vancouver Island
5	gas pipeline. He advised the government of British
6	Columbia on the preparation of the 1991 energy
7	policy paper: Our Energy Future.
8	He has also been recognized, and a frequent
9	expert witness before the BC Utilities Commission,
10	including on the 2006 BC Hydro long-term
11	acquisition plan.
12	And, finally, Dr. Shaffer's qualification,
13	which I enjoy the most, is that he was, in fact,
14	employed as a consulting economist by the BC
15	Utilities Commission in 1982/1983 on the first
16	application for approval of the Site C project. I
17	will hand over the podium to Dr. Shaffer for his
18	presentation.
19	
20	Presentation by Dr. Shaffer:
21	DR. SHAFFER: Thank you. When I hear that,
22	it reminds me that people have described
23	consultants like a book with no punctuation; it
24	just goes on and on and on, but so be it.
25	As Mr. Howard explained, I was asked by the

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Peace Valley Environmental Association to prepare an independent assessment of the need for an alternatives to the Site C proposal. And I was asked, and I did undertake to look at some key questions, here; in particular, that what are the key factors underlying BC Hydro's assessment of need? What are the key factors underlying its conclusion that Site C is a preferred way to meet that need? And is there a better alternative than what BC Hydro has proposed, all with the view to the bottom line, which is is there, in fact, a need for a justification for the Site C project as proposed by BC Hydro?

And as presented in the evidence, and this morning's discussions, BC Hydro has said there's a need for additional energy capability by 2027 and capacity by 2020. And that's the need without LNG. And there has been some discussion about whether Site C is needed or not for site -- for LNG.

And I think it -- their evidence is very clear on that. In the evidentiary update, they state very clearly that they see the unique requirements of LNG, which, of course, are uncertain at this time, as being best met by North Coast Supply. So they're not proposing Site C for

1 LNG.

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And the question is: What is the need for the non-LNG requirements within the province? And is Site C the best way of meeting that need.

In my submission, I identify two key factors underlying need. One is on the demand side, and it relates to your discussion today about the elasticity of demand. And, if you'll bear with me, I want to refer to a more economic jargon on this. One of the reasons for the BC Hydro's estimate of need, and one of the factors underlying the demand forecast is, what economists term, a very serious market failure in the pricing of electricity. And that is where the price of electricity doesn't reflect the marginal cost to supply it; it doesn't reflect the cost consequences of the demands for electricity.

And so when we look to where's the fastest rate of growth in the demand forecast? BC Hydro identified it as in the oil and gas, mining sectors; very electric intensive loads rapidly growing at least for the next ten years. And when we look at the pricing regime, we see the industrial rate, weighted average, it depends on capacity factors. But for energy, it'd be around

1 \$40, and, yet, their assessment of the marginal 2 cost of supply, whether it's from Site C or other 3 sources, is over \$80. And that, clearly, has to attract more demand than what economists would 4 5 consider to be economically justified, whether it's 6 a willingness to pay for the cost consequences of 7 the supply that people are seeking, and that is a significant issue; albeit, a policy one, that is a 8 9 factor underlying the assessment of need. Most importantly, however, is the second 10 11 factor discussed in the submission, and that is the 12 elimination of the Burrard Gas Fire Thermal Plant, 13 the existing plant, as a source of dependable 14 energy, capability, or capacity. 15 Historically, BC Hydro used to assume that 16 the Burrard plant could provide up to 6,100 17 gigawatt hours of energy and 900 megawatts of 18 capacity. 19 And table 1 and table 2 of the submission, on 20 pages 9 and 10 of the submission, indicate how 21 significant it is that BC Hydro is no longer able 22 to include any capability or capacity from the 23 Burrard plant. 24 Basically, had BC Hydro retained its planning 2.5 assumptions of 6,100 gigawatt hours of energy

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capability from Burrard, as well as 900 megawatts of capacity from Burrard, there would be no need for energy until 2033 or beyond. And there would be no need for additional capacity until 2027 -- sorry, 2029, I believe, which is the same year that BC Hydro's saying it will need additional capacity, even if it builds a Site C plant. In other words, eliminating Burrard is what's giving rise to the need that BC has identified. And without that elimination of Burrard, there would be no need.

I think it's very important to understand the role of Burrard because it can be misunderstood.

Nobody's suggesting that an old plant, relatively inefficient plant like Burrard, should be used as a base-load facility. That isn't what Burrard has done for many years now.

What Burrard provided was peak capacity in the lower mainland, where capacity is, in fact, needed; it's in the load centre. And it's available if there's any forced outages on the transmission lines coming into the lower mainland, south coastal area.

And from an energy point of view, it provided a backup to the hydro system, a very cost-effective backup to the hydro system. What it enabled BC

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Hydro to do is take much greater advantage of all of the non-firm hydro that's generated within its system, as well as the opportunistic purchases of spot-market energy that we know are available and are very low cost. And in BC Hydro's, all of its evidence, is telling us, it will be low cost for many years.

I believe BC Hydro's forecasting market price is at around \$33 per megawatt an hour in 2024, up to \$41 by the end of their planning period. With some uncertainty around that, but the expectation -- not only by BC Hydro, but by most market forecasters, is there will be low cost energy available, and that includes not only spot-market purchases, but the non-firm hydro; that if you can't effectively use to meet your load, it's simply dumped on the market at whatever it will provide.

And BC Hydro's evidence shows there is a lot of non-firm hydro potentially available. Non-firm hydro, of course, is the difference between the hydro production you might get in any particular year, and the amount you would get in the severe drought year under critical water conditions. And that could amount to as much as 30 percent of the

1 output of the system. It's a very large amount. 2 I think the difference -- Hydro provided 3 evidence suggesting that in critical water could count on producing some 43,000 gigawatt hours of 4 5 energy from its hydro system. In the highest water 6 years, it would be up to 56,000. 7 It also provided evidence that IPPs now, I 8 assume the run f the river primarily provide 9 non-firm hydro, as well, about 2,000 gigawatt hours is what they said they estimated for 2017. 10 11 It's a large resource, as is, of course, the 12 spot market. And I did want to say because there's 13 often reference that when you talk about the spot 14 market, some people say, oh, you mean dirty coal in 15 the United States? It isn't dirty coal in the 16 United States. It's a wide range of resources. 17 Probably the largest, single resource. It's verv 18 economic and generally available. It's a so-called 19 fish-flush energy that comes out of the Pacific 20 Northwest, and that's the hydro that's produced in 21 the Columbia River system because Bonville has to release water for fish. It produces large 22 23 surfaces; consistently low prices. 24 It's increasing available because of wind

events, and the increasing amount of wind

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production in the northwest and other

justifications where if you get a combination of

high wind and low demand. Or, for other reasons,

when the wind isn't required, prices can fall to

zero; in fact, we've seen negative prices in those

events. And as well there is the off-peak thermal

that's available.

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You have to ask, well, why is this so important, about the role of Burrard, because BC Hydro has already told us, well, the government said you have to shut down Burrard.

Well, there's two points that I think are very important to consider here. One is it's not at all clear to me, at least, and I think to many other people who are looking at this, how well-informed the government was by BC Hydro about the consequences of the elimination of Burrard; that is going to force BC Hydro to look at other sources like Site C at great expense and with significant environmental consequences. And that's something that may be appropriate to reconsider, some analysis. BC Hydro's own analysis said it could cost in excess of a billion dollars to replace what Burrard provided.

The other thing is it's important to

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understand the problem, which is what is giving rise to need, if you want to find the best solution. And I think what's really important here is to understand what is the need? Oh, the need is to replace what we've lost from Burrard, and that is a combination of capacity and that very cost-effective backup capability that Burrard provided that's no longer available to the system. Because the first thing you want to do in any hydro system, when there's widely varying water conditions, is figure out how you can take best advantage of this non-firm hydro, as well as the spot-market energy available in other jurisdictions that BC Hydro is uniquely capable of taking advantage of because of the storage in its storage capability and it's hard to assist them.

BC Hydro's analysis of alternatives focussed on two blocks; we'll call them the clean, which is a mix of basically wind, and, as I understand it, waste energy or municipal solid waste sources, as well as some hydro capacity. And the other was the clean plus thermal, which contained a similar block of energy, wind plus municipal solid waste, but it — instead of all of the hydro capacity, it used single-cycle gas turbines, which are a relatively

1 low cost source of capacity and provide some
2 associated energy.

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And its analysis concluded -- its portfolio analysis concluded that Cite C was preferred. It was lower -- more cost effective. And, basically, the reason for that is, it's very clear, the unit energy cost that BC Hydro is estimating for Site C is significantly less than the unit energy cost of the clean sources in both of those blocks. You know, you're comparing Site C at, say, \$90 to the wind and other clean at 125 or more. And that cost advantage outweighs the disadvantages, which is the lumpiness of Site C, the fact that you have to bring in a big block of energy that, at least for the initial period, would be sold at a loss in export markets.

What's the problem with that analysis? Well, the problem is BC Hydro, when it looked at the clean plus thermal, which includes the single-cycle gas turbines, failed to consider how the single-cycle gas turbines, which are an important source of capacity, we all agree, but they could also have provided the backup capability that the Burrard plant used to provide, and is no longer available to them. And it could have done that

1 very economically.

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Basically, BC Hydro's analysis did a quick calculation; suggested that they would run the gas turbines at an 18 percent capacity factor. And that could well be quite right. And we heard some discussion about that this morning, that that's what you might need in order to utilize those facilities at the peak periods.

But the fact is, in terms of the capability, not in terms of how much you would actually run it, but in terms of its capability, a plant like that could run at 90 percent capacity factor or somewhat more than that.

And if you look at the difference between 90 percent capacity factor, which is the rate of -the amount of time that the plant could be operated, if you look at the difference between 90 percent and 18 percent of the gas turbines in the clean plus thermal blocks that BC Hydro presented to you, that's some 3,700 gigawatt hours of energy.

So in BC Hydro's analysis, what they have done is they forced the corporation in simulating this alternative to go out and buy some very high-cost energy, over \$125 per megawatt hour,

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because it doesn't want to recognize the backup capability, the Burrard-like capability that the single-cycle gas turbines could have provided, and it's buying that instead of using non-firm to a much greater extent, and the spot market to a much greater extent, that's going to cost not \$125, it's going to cost, by their calculation, some \$30 or \$40 per megawatt hour. The savings are enormous. They're in the hundreds of millions of dollars per year. That's how much they've exaggerated the cost of their clean plus thermal.

So I think it's just very important for you, and for everyone, to be aware that if you would allow the single-cycle gas turbine charger, the clean plus thermal strategy, to operate like you would want a hydro system to operate, to provide the reliability, the confidence, that you can use non-firm -- you can use non-firm hydro, you can go to the stock market, and, yet, you have the reliability that you could if you actually, in fact, had to because of some unusual circumstance, a combination of very extreme drought, an extraordinarily high or inaccessible spot-market energy, you would have the reliability to produce it in British Columbia

with your turbines; you wouldn't necessarily want to, but you could do it in those years that you had to.

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And based on BC Hydro's analysis of the economics of Burrard, which, at the 2008 LTAP, long-term acquisition plan hearing, it estimated the rating, the energy capability at Burrard just by 4,000 gigawatt hours, it would cost the system at that time a billion dollars. It would be a billion dollars more expensive than the present value system costs. And that's in the BCUC decision on the LTAP hearing. It's one of the reasons why the BCUC didn't agree with any significant derating of the Burrard plant. That's the kind of saving we could see here vis-à-vis a Site C proposal, as we have it.

It's clear from the statements this morning that BC Hydro's position on this is, well, that's all very interesting, but we can't do that. And we can't do that because we're constrained by the self-sufficiency and the clean provisions in the Clean Energy Act.

And, yet, in its own evidence, in the IRP, chapter 6, it recognizes -- those restrictions,

firstly, are ambiguous. I'm not convinced that

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there isn't an argument. We've got enough lawyers in the room. I'm sure many of them could make a very strong case that that clean plus thermal strategy is, in fact, consistent with the self-sufficiency and clean provisions of the Act. Why? Because in accordance with the self-sufficiency provisions, we would have the energy capability within the province to meet our requirements. And with respect to the clean requirements, it's very clear; it's got to do with production.

The fact of the matter is we wouldn't be producing the energy from the gas turbines anymore than we had to; we could live within that because, at least in most years, normally, we would be using whatever non-firm -- hydro would be available, and we would be using the opportunistic purchases of spot-market energy, which all forecasts tell us we're going to be the lowest cost source of energy for the system.

So I think there is a case, that it's consistent with the Act. And, in any event, to say that the government accepted the IRP, which had BC Hydro's interpretation of why it restricted, in effect, the clean plus thermal case here in the way

1 that it did, I don't think is a reasonable position 2 to accept because there was no analysis of what 3 that meant. There was no analysis. I don't think the government wants to force 4 5 on BC Hydro customers an extra billion dollars of 6 cost. I don't think the BC government wants to 7 force the development of resources and with the 8 environmental consequences that it can have that 9 aren't needed and aren't cost-effective. So I think we would want to see at least the 10 11 kind of analysis that's spelt out the consequences 12 of the different interpretations that one might 13 have for those provisions, to either get a favourable interpretation, or perhaps a 14 reconsideration of those restrictions, which we've 15 16 heard the government does. 17 You know, if the government hadn't changed the self-sufficiency and insurance provisions, 18 19 which it did in 2012, BC Hydro would be telling us 20 we don't need one Site C, we need three of them. 21 And that was just a regulation. And everybody was 22 saying, well, that's what we have to do. 23 But you don't have to do things that don't 24 make sense. 2.5 So it's important to consider what is, in

1 fact, the most cost-effective way to meet the 2 growth that we see in the system, and that we're 3 forecasting. So my conclusions -- I don't want to belabour 4 it -- you have the submission -- but are 5 6 essentially these: 7 number 1, the need that's been identified for new resources is due directly to the elimination of 8 9 the Burrard thermal plant. There are other factors, including the market failure and pricing, 10 11 which is an important one, the policy one, but it's 12 directly related to the elimination of 6,100 13 gigawatt hours of capability and 900 megawatts of peak-generating capacity that didn't have to be 14 15 retired in the manner that it was. It could have been maintained with appropriate investments and 16 17 refurbishment. Site C is preferred, in BC Hydro's 18 19 submission, because of the severely restricted role 20 of the single-cycle gas turbines, and it's clean 21 plus thermal, and it wouldn't have been preferred 22 otherwise. 23 There is, in fact, a more cost-effective 24 alternative than Site C, and it would be a 2.5 single-cycle gas turbine strategy for the capacity

1	that's required, combined with utilizing that to
2	firm up more non-firm hydro and spot-market
3	purchases.
4	And I, finally, want to say that if the
5	panel and you'll see this often in CEAA type and
6	joint panels like this, if you find that there are,
7	in fact, unavoidable and significant adverse
8	environmental and social effects, there is, in my
9	view, at least, no basis to conclude that they're
LO	justified in the circumstances because of the need
11	for and alternatives. In fact, the need is
L2	unnecessary. And, in any event, there are, in
L3	fact, more cost-effective alternatives that could
L 4	be pursued. Thank you.
L5	[Applause]
L 6	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much,
L7	Dr. Shaffer.
L8	Instead of applause, I would like people to
L 9	ask incisive questions of Dr. Shaffer while we have
20	him before us.
21	MR. GODSOE: Mr. Chairman, I'll try to
22	deliver on the incisive.
23	The first question should probably be the
24	easiest question for you, Dr. Shaffer. You don't
> 5	have the curse of being a lawyer, do you?

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1
      DR. SHAFFER:
                                   No. Someone told me to shoot
 2
            myself first when I thought about that.
 3
      MR. GODSOE:
                                   Can I ask you to turn to
            page 17 of your report.
 4
 5
      DR. SHAFFER:
                                   Yes.
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      MR. GODSOE:
                                   Now, bearing in mind, you
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             recognize the concluding remark, 2; that is, the BC
             government that is the party that should reconsider
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             rates based on BC Hydro's historic average cost to
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             supply -- and that's what I take you to be
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             disputing. I have some questions for you on that
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             topic.
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                   You referred to it as a policy issue, I'm
            going to submit it's much more than that.
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                   Did you review the terms of the 2003 heritage
16
             contract, and, in particular, Schedule B, to the
17
            terms of reference to the heritage contract report,
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             listing off the heritage beneficiaries when you
19
            made your submission?
20
      DR. SHAFFER:
                                   No, I didn't. I'm generally
21
             familiar with that. No.
22
      MR. GODSOE:
                                   Do you agree with me that in
23
             2008, the BC government established the heritage
24
             contract in perpetuity?
                                   I wasn't aware of that, but
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      DR. SHAFFER:
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1		I'm not surprised by	that.
2	MR.	GODSOE:	And this next question might
3		be better addressed to	hrough written, closing
4		comments, but let me	try it on for size.
5		Dr. Shaffer, ar	e you aware that since the
6		heritage contract came	e in in 2003, the <i>Utilities</i>
7		Commission Act, the H	eritage Act, and, really, the
8		regulations have been	amended some ten times and at
9		no time has the BC go	vernment chosen to move off
10		the heritage contract	?
11	DR.	SHAFFER:	I am aware of that.
12	MR.	GODSOE:	Those are my questions.
13		Thank you.	
14	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Are there any other questions
15		for Dr. Shaffer?	
16		I have one. Do	you know of any utility in
17		the country or in the	United States that actually
18		uses marginal cost pr	icing?
19	DR.	SHAFFER:	Well, I think the utilities
20		that are based on pow	er poles are closest to
21		marginal cost pricing	. But in North America, I'd
22		say it's more limited	. In Europe, it's more
23		expensive.	
24	THE	CHAIRMAN:	M'mm-hmm. M'mm-hmm.
25	DR.	SHAFFER:	You know, the marginal cost

1	pricing and I didn't pursue it to any great
2	degree here because I realize this is a major
3	policy issues, but I would point out liberal
4	government came to power and they had their energy
5	task force, and that task force reported in 2002.
6	One of the things they said was that our current
7	pricing of electricity, on the basis of average
8	costs, is not sustainable. And it's particularly
9	problematic when the difference between the average
10	cost of energy, let's say, \$40, and the marginal
11	cost of energy is something like 85 or more.
12	That's a huge problem, and it's a huge problem with
13	very large loads. And there are ways to deal with
14	that, and I am aware of other jurisdictions that
15	look at that and try to limit the sharing of
16	heritage power and low-cost power, if you like,
17	with new, electric, intensive loads because the
18	more you add, the less there is to share with
19	everyone else.
20	THE CHAIRMAN: I am aware that economists
21	have been breaking their heads against this for a
22	long, long time, and I am familiar with it, in the
23	water supply area. And it's a very hard sell, I
24	think, but, nonetheless, I take the point.
25	Are there further comments or questions of

1	Dr. Shaffer?
2	In that case, thank you very much.
3	DR. SHAFFER: Okay. Thank you.
4	THE CHAIRMAN: Do we have Richard Koechl and
5	Mike Kroecher here?
6	Gentlemen, would you come forward and tell me
7	how, actually, to pronounce your names.
8	
9	Presentation by Mr. Kroecher and Mr. Koechl:
10	MR. KROECHER: Thank you. We are no
11	experts, but we are very concerned citizens.
12	Much of what we have heard and read and
13	studied in BC Hydro's publications doesn't make a
14	lot of sense to us.
15	During consultation we asked questions, and
16	many of the answers that we received did not really
17	answer the questions. We were frequently told that
18	since the chairperson there didn't have the precise
19	information in front of him, he could not answer
20	the questions. So we were generally very
21	dissatisfied with the consultation process. To us,
22	it was an exercise in frustration.
23	And we had the distinct feeling that, for
24	BC Hydro, it was an opportunity to spread a
25	post-Site C spin and post-Site C propaganda.

1	Our one of the main reasons why we are
2	here today is we have studied a coal generation
3	project and we feel that it is very cost effective.
4	MR. KOECHL: Mike, that would be co-gen, I
5	guess, eh?
6	MR. KROECHER: Co-gen, yes. That it is very
7	cost effect. And we feel, by the figures that we
8	have seen, that is actually more cost effective
9	than Site C.
10	One major advantage of co-gen would be that
11	very little money would have to be spent on
12	mitigation. We have studied the booklets here, the
13	publications, and we have noticed that substantial
14	amounts of the estimate for Site C will go to
15	mitigation. And this particular mitigation, for
16	example, the loss of extremely valuable
17	agricultural land, we think that loss cannot be
18	mitigated. That valuable resource will be lost
19	forever. So mitigation does not apply to that.
20	We also feel that the co-gen generating
21	system is highly efficient. It will be about
22	90 percent 92 percent efficient versus about
23	52 percent for Site C. Therefore, we think that
24	BC Hydro, or the BC government for that matter,
25	should have a very close look at the co-gen

1 proposal. 2 We also feel that Site C, which BC Hydro consistently tells us is clean, we feel it is not 3 nearly as clean as BC Hydro claims. 4 5 BC Hydro does not deny that the construction 6 phase will be dirty, but BC Hydro brushes this all 7 aside by simply saying the construction phase will not be any different from every other similar 8 9 project. Now, I personally consider that a 10 cop-out. 11 Furthermore, about 1.5 million cubic metres 12 of waste vegetation will likely be burned, which, 13 according to our calculations, will produce more than a million tons of CO2 being released into our 14 15 atmosphere. We consider that very, very serious. 16 And since BC Hydro did not provide any 17 figures as to what amounts of greenhouse gases will 18 be released during the construction phase, we don't 19 really know what the environmental impact will be 20 on our atmosphere. 21 Furthermore, BC Hydro says the greenhouse gas 22 emissions from Site C will be low because the 23 reservoir will be small. 24 Since most of the water which will drive the 2.5 turbines is stood behind the WAC Bennett dam,

1	BC Hydro, in our assessment, should make public how
2	many times of greenhouse gases are being emitted by
3	that large reservoir. To the best of our
4	knowledge, BC Hydro has never published those
5	figures. It is distinctly possible that BC Hydro
6	doesn't even know of how many tons of greenhouse
7	gases are released there.
8	Furthermore, we find no suggestion that the
9	Site C reservoir or the WAC Bennett or the
10	Williston Reservoir releases any methane. It is
11	simply not mentioned anywhere in these
12	publications.
13	Now, methane is a very potent gas which is
14	created by vegetation such as trees who decay at
15	the bottom of reservoirs. So I think, we think,
16	that is a very serious omission.
17	We, furthermore, question some of the
18	accuracy of BC Hydro's estimates which are listed
19	in the business case summary. BC Hydro allows a
20	contingency of less than 10 percent.
21	THE CHAIRMAN: Your microphone.
22	MR. KROECHER: I'm sorry. I'm sorry.
23	BC Hydro allows a contingency of less than
24	10 percent of the total cost.
25	Now, there is plenty of evidence that major

1	projects such as Site C have or may have massive
2	cost overruns. The latest publically funded
3	project, large project, was the Vancouver
4	Convention Centre, which had a cost overrun of more
5	than 200 percent.
6	There is a dam in northern Manitoba, the
7	Wassim dam (phonetic), which went into production
8	last year. It has a cost overrun of 82 percent.
9	Earlier this year, BC Hydro built a dock and
10	tailor (phonetic), which is just downstream from
11	Fort St. John, as part of the Site C project. The
12	estimate was 1.5 million dollars. The final costs,
13	according to our local newspapers, was close
14	over 4.5 million, which is a cost over-run of more
15	than 200 percent.
16	Furthermore, the NTL, which is the Northwest
17	Transmission Line which BC Hydro is building to
18	actually power up to the northwest corner of this
19	province, apparently, according to the Globe and
20	Mail, has a substantial coast overrun.
21	Therefore, we are concerned that with a
22	figure of less than percent provided for cost
23	overruns, this estimate cannot possibly be
24	accurate.
25	MR. KOECHL: Mike, maybe we should carry

1	on with this.
2	MR. KROECHER: Yeah, do you want to take
3	over?
4	MR. KOECHL: Sure. Is that right? Okay,
5	we're good.
6	All right. In the same connotation here, we
7	wanted to do a little exploration and demonstrate
8	some of the issues about specificity with respect
9	to the estimates that we were given in the manual
10	here, the business case and the executive summary,
11	so we looked at some of the mitigation problems
12	related to the project cost estimate.
13	THE CHAIRMAN: Can you slow down.
14	MR. KOECHL: Oh I can. Sure.
15	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
16	MR. KOECHL: So here's what we looked at.
17	On page 24, project cost estimate breakdown where
18	we have a series of categories, so it starts off
19	with regulatory, construction insurance, project
20	engineering, and management. I think I'm missing
21	one here. Mitigation compensation were lumped
22	together in the last category as well.
23	So in that one category called development,
24	hydro has allotted 1.005 billion dollars, and that
25	would include the mission/compensation category.

1 What we didn't know, and what we have no idea of is how much is allotted to each one of those 2 3 separate categories which would be under the 1.005 billion value. 4 5 So what we thought we would have to do is 6 find out. We assumed it might be about I guess 7 about a 5th of that value, so around 250 billion dollars -- or million dollars, pardon me. 8 9 there was no financial breakdown given by Hydro, so we were in a bit of a quandary as well. 10 11 Assuming that that is the case, that it 12 really is in that category, we then proceeded to 13 look at some of the mitigations that Hydro was looking at dealing with over the course of this dam 14 15 building. 16 So there's 26 different separate mitigation 17 topics. And each one of those subsequently is 18 broken down again into a number of additional 19 measures requiring mitigation. 20 To give you an idea, fish and wildlife had 37 21 additional measures requiring mitigation. 22 Agriculture had 19. 23 So when we looked at that, we did a quick 24 estimate. We thought there's no doubt that we 2.5 might have something in the range of three to four

hundred mitigations that are required. And as you probably know, each mitigation is going to have some cost connected with it.

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We decided to look at just one of those avenues and see what you thought about this. We weren't sure if this was real or not. But it's in their manual right here. Here it is. Under "potential effects", it is -- and I quote from their manual -- "relocation of suitable soil in selected locations."

So, again, we just point out that this is class 1 and 2 soils that they're talking about.

The reservoir would flood up to we assume 5,000 hectares of that land.

So what we did is we actually went off to a contractor here locally and we had -- I have provided that for you folks under appendix 1. It was not available at the time, but it is now, in a booklet we've given you.

Anyway, what he was able to do for us was to kind of break down what he assumed -- what his price would be for -- these are oilfield prices as well, by the way -- stripping one hectare lease, 20 centimetres of topsoil, approximately \$10,000, okay, per hectare. To load and move it about a

half a kilometre distance would be an additional \$10,000. And keep in mind that's one-half kilometre. Moving each piece of heavy equipment, like a DA CAT, would be probably about \$5,000 approximately.

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Here is what we weren't able to get. We don't know the extra distances required to move that top soil to wherever it needs to go. It doesn't include mobilizing or demobilizing of the equipment to do that. It does not include heavy duty graters required to distribute top soil in the new location. It does not include mixing of new top soils with the soils that are in situ. And it wouldn't include weed control which might be required under the PRD regulations for appropriate mitigation required for weed infestation in a new location.

So based on those numbers alone, what we were able to determine is it's going to be somewhere in the range of 50,000 to 100,000 dollars per hectare, depending on policies of the day.

Now, if you moved 1,000 hectares, just 1,000 of the 5,000, you're looking at, again, 50,000 -- we took the minimum price, 50,000 per hectare, you multiply that times a thousand, you get 50 million

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in 2013 dollars. 50 million. So you have one mitigation problem here, one, that's going to cost somewhere in the range of 50 million or potentially as much as 100 million dollars.

Keep in mind, we don't know the exact amount that's in the mitigation/compensation pie, but if it's 250 million, that's just one mitigation we're looking at, just one, out of potentially three to four hundred other mitigations.

And, again, granted they are not all going to cost the same, but we had some in here that were under that allotment. So it does beg the question: What is the actual amount, Hydro? And what -- have they really properly planned for this? Because we're taking just one example.

I guess our next phase of the presentation is we wanted to really get into the meat of the matter with respect to comparing the Site C project economically or financially with another project which Dr. Shaffer referred to. He looked at single cycle gas turbines and we're looking at combined cycle turbines in this case, or co-gen.

And so what we did is, just to give you a bit of a brief history, we came across a site, just one such facility in Calgary southwest called the

1 Shepherd Energy Facility. And it will go into 2 production next year, in 2014. It's going to be 3 producing, well, a comparable amount of megawatts 4 of power, 840 megawatts of power. It is run, as I 5 say, natural gas turbine system. It will be, in 6 comparison to the Site C project, which is around 7 1100 megawatts of power, tops -- Mike had mentioned earlier that there's an efficiency rating 8 9 difference which is really quite compelling. Shepherd is rated at 92 percent, or will be rated 10 11 at that, and Site C, based on its overall energy 12 output of 5100 gigawatt hours, we calculated that 13 at 52 percent. So that is a compelling difference 14 that needs to be looked at. So that, for starters, 15 tells us that there will be more energy coming out of the Shepherd, obviously not peak power, not 16 17 quite up to what Site C is, at 1100, but it is 18 still very significantly close. 19 Up on the screen, you'll notice that we've 20 got a chart that we presented to numerous groups 21 here about the differentials between the two 22 facilities because they are comparable in terms of 23 what we're talking about today. 24 So the capital cost is 7.9 billion, compared 2.5 to 1.3 billion. We can assure you that the

1 Shepherd is on budget. It was audited exterior, or 2 outside auditing. 3 At this point, we have never been able to get 4 a fixed price from Hydro. They have never actually 5 said 7.98 would be the final price, as Mike pointed 6 out here a couple moments ago. That's very 7 disturbing when you think about it. 8 So megawatt for megawatt, you're looking at 9 about six times the cost for the Site C project. In the manual, their page -- I think it's 10 11 page 26 of the executive summary or page -- sorry 12 page 9, you're going to find that the operational 13 cost in 2013 dollars for Site C is rated, EUC rating that is, 110 dollars per megawatt hour. 14 EUC 15 is energy unit cost. The calculation for the 16 Shepherd is 30 dollars per megawatt hour.

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If they're producing at that rate, suffice it to say that the Shepherd will be able to sell power at, well, with a surplus; whereas Site C would go in the hole about three-fold at 33 or 35 dollars, as Dr. Shaffer pointed out here as well, what we would be paying at today's rates.

there's, again, a very significant difference in

production cost between two facilities.

As far as footprint is concerned, we know

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that the Shepherd, for example, will be built on approximately 60 acres of land; 60 acres compared to the reservoir at 23,000 to 25,000 acres of flooded reservoir. Again, that's a significant amount of differential between the two.

We're dealing with farmland mitigations that are phenomenal. And in respect or in comparison with the Shepherd, it's, it's -- the mitigation is absolutely minimum. In fact, the only mitigation that the Shepherd really needs to deal with will be with CO2, CO2 release, which of course being a fossil fuel, there's a high concern for.

Ne would like to point out that there are numerous secondary industries chomping at the bit to take that CO2 waste, which is collectible, and utilize it for other purposes. It can be turned into, for example, building materials in some cases. I know it under the -- that's just under the early stages. CO2 with a catalyst can actually be used to convert into another fuel known as blue fuel, which is very usable. And it can also be used directly. Methane, CH4, can be used in fuel cells which gives zero emission -- zero emission -- if it's used in that manner.

So depending on how you want to use the

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methane gas, it has a number of possibilities which a reservoir, as Mike pointed out earlier, does not.

Reservoirs, you cannot collect CO2 and methane under normal circumstances. It's lost to the atmosphere.

And may me point out that Hydro is under no legal obligation to mitigate CO2 or methane. The nature gas industry is regulated by the OGA, which is Oil and Gas Activities Act from 2008 or '9. And it has very tight restrictions on things like, for example, what has to happen with that carbon, that carbon dioxide. So carbon capture is a problem or potential issue for them. Sequestration would have to possibly another consideration. And then there's also taxation involved, right, on the waste carbon, which has been talked a lot about in the media of late.

All of these things make it an uneven playing field for nature gas which has a lot of mitigation requirements compared to reservoirs which have no requirements with respect to the gas that they emit. We see that as a real problem. And I think that has to be looked at through a different set of eyes.

We understand, of course, that there is a

1		Clean Energy Act in pla	ace, but let's bear in mind,
2		with the stroke of the	regulatory pen, that went
3		into effect, and it car	n just as easily be changed
4		if need be.	
5		Dr. Shaffer point	ted that out as well; that it
6		could easily fit the b	ill of meeting the criteria
7		if it were used in cert	tain capacities. We're
8		speaking of co-gen as b	being used for firm power,
9		for the ability to use	that power in lieu of a
10		Site C, on a regular ba	asis. So it's consistent and
11		it's there if you need	it. That's the assumption
12		that, you know, we're n	making; that we would need
13		that power.	
14		May I ask the Cha	air how we're doing on time.
15		Are we okay, or can we	wrap it up for the
16	THE C	HAIRMAN:	You're just about through
17		your time.	
18	MR. K	OECHL:	Oh, thank you, sir. Thank
19		you.	
20		Maybe I can finis	sh off with something you'll
21		be pleasantly surprised	d with, as will the audience.
22		The Shepherd is	going to be opening next
23		year. It's owned and	operated entirely by a
24		company called Enmax, v	with is owned by the City of
25		Calgary at this point a	anyway.

1	Oh, again, my apologies. I guess as a
2	teacher I tend to get going, wound, wound up.
3	
	Maybe I can tell you what they're going to be
4	offering their customers. You'll find this one
5	very interesting. They have a guaranteed rate of
6	8 cents per kilowatt hour that's the price they
7	will sell it at to their customers until 2020.
8	Six years. Unaffected by rate changes or rate
9	increases.
10	Does that sound a bit vaguely disconcerting?
11	Here we are. We're now in the motions of moving up
12	that treadmill or that ladder very, very quickly.
13	And this is what, as I understand it, about 26,
14	28 percent increases in the next three to four
15	years, no end in sight.
16	So we just wanted to point out that this
17	facility, as Dr. Shaffer, I think, has previously
18	stated, clearly has got some, some economic
19	benefits that are huge. And maybe we need to ask
20	the question: What are they doing right and what
21	are we doing wrong?
22	Thank you.
23	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I'm
24	struck by the coincidence between your presentation
25	and Dr. Shaffer's. The Shepherd plant more or less

1		looks like a Burrard	gas plant
2	MR.	KOECHL:	It does.
3	THE	CHAIRMAN:	in terms of what its in
4		the same ballpark and	it's the same ballpark as
5		Site C.	
6	MR.	KOECHL:	The efficiency is better,
7		though, because it is	more modern and it's a
8		co-gen, which is a co	mbined cycle.
9	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Yes, but that means that you
10		must have a use for t	he waste heat right on site.
11	MR.	KOECHL:	That's correct.
12	THE	CHAIRMAN:	And that takes a little art
13		sometimes.	
14	MR.	KROECHER:	May I make a comment about
15		that, sir?	
16		Co-gen may prod	uce steam. And steam can also
17		be used to generate e	lectricity by using steam
18		power turbines.	
19	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Yes, of course.
20	MR.	KROECHER:	So it would actually
21		increase the output.	
22	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Yes, but to get to the
23		kind of efficiency nu	mbers that you're talking
24		about, you have to us	e all of the pig with the
25		squeal. You've got t	o use every bit of energy that

1	that's coming out of that gas one way or another.
2	And that usually means elaborate schemes for using
3	waste heat, such as district heating, which may be
4	available in Calgary, an advanced city, I
5	understand.
6	MR. KOECHL: There was an interesting
7	comment made by the Deputy Minister to Mr. Bennett
8	here that I thought I'd if I could just a
9	sentence that he said. He was commenting about
10	these co-gen facilities and I thought the audience
11	would find this interesting. These facilities
12	MR. KROECHER: Slow down.
13	THE CHAIRMAN: You've got to slow down.
14	MR. KOECHL: Right.
15	These facilities generate both electricity
16	and heat or steam, as you mentioned, for industrial
17	processes. This has the advantage, he states, of
18	very high efficiency and splits the capital and
19	operating costs between the electricity customer
20	and the heating customer.
21	THE CHAIRMAN: Yeah, thank you.
22	I wonder if there are any other questions
23	that would like to be posed. Hydro.
24	MR. GODSOE: Mr. Koechl and Mr. Kroecher,
25	I hope I'm saying your name right.

1	MR.	KOECHL:	Koechl.	
2	MR.	GODSOE:	Sorry.	
3	MR.	KROECHER:	And Kroecher.	
4	MR.	GODSOE:	I'm trying.	
5	My name is Craig Godsoe and I'm BC Hydro's			
6		in-house counsel. And	d we have a couple of	
7		questions just so we	can understand the assumptions	
8		you put forward on the	e table on the screen and, in	
9		particular, the unit	energy cost for the	
10		800 megawatt combined cycle gas turbine facility		
11		called the Shepherd Energy Centre in Alberta.		
12		It might be hand	dy if you had your additional	
13		document in front of you as well. And there I'm		
14		interested I counted in pages 36 and 37 into it.		
15		It starts with your	_	
16	MR.	KOECHL:	Are we talking about the one	
17		from the Shepherd fac:	ility, the approval one, or	
18	MR.	GODSOE:	It begins your response to	
19		Mr. Conway. I could	show you if you'd like.	
20	MR.	KOECHL:	Yeah, I think you'd have to	
21		because I may not have it in front of me right now.		
22	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Through the Chair, please.	
23	MR.	GODSOE:	Mr. Chairman, why don't I	
24	give you a copy and the presenters copies.			

25 THE CHAIRMAN:

Thank you.

1	MR.	KOECHL:	Thank you. Okay.
2	MR.	GODSOE:	So on page 6 of your
3		presentation, which i	s on the board, you quote a
4		unit energy cost of 3	O dollars per megawatt hour.
5	MR.	KOECHL:	M'mm-hmm.
6	MR.	GODSOE:	And then could you confirm
7		for me that that's the	e same unit energy cost on
8		page 37 of your backg	round documents that reads
9		30.38 per megawatt ho	ur?
10	MR.	KOECHL:	It would be the same, yes.
11		Yeah.	
12	MR.	GODSOE:	Thank you.
13	MR.	KOECHL	That would be dependent, too,
14		on the price of natura	al gas to some degree, based
15		on the goings up and	down. Just so you know, this
16		is based on \$4 per gi	ga joule.
17	MR.	GODSOE:	Okay. And I'm interested in
18		the \$14 per megawatt,	a figure quoted for Shepherd
19		Energy Centre operation	ng costs at page 36.
20	MR.	KOECHL:	Right.
21	MR.	GODSOE:	Can you please confirm that
22		the \$14 figure include	es fuel costs only or
23	MR.	KOECHL:	It includes fuel costs
24		okay, so you say it is	ncludes fuel cost plus?

MR. GODSOE:

Does it include fuel costs

1		only, or does it also	have operating and
2		maintenance costs?	
3	MR. I	KOECHL:	The operating and maintenance
4		costs I cannot absolu	tely state. We went with
5		ratios that were base	d on the figures given to us
6		from their outfit as	well as your outfit, so I
7		tried to blend the tw	o together to make them I
8		guess make a bit of se	ense. Of course they had to
9		be comparing apples to	o apples, right, so it was a
10		bit tricky. But it w	ould be in that \$14 range.
11		Bear in mind th	at water turbines require
12		maintenance, as do el	ectric turbines. I don't know
13		if you're aware of it	, but Spectra right now is
14		running 60-year-old s	ingle cycle gas turbines.
15		60 years old.	
16	MR. (GODSOE:	What did you base your
17		estimate of fuel cons	umption on in your calculation
18		of \$14 per megawatt h	our figure?
19	MR. I	KOECHL:	\$4 per giga joule.
20	MR. (GODSOE:	So that's the gigawatt joule
21		gigawatt joule per	hour?
22	MR. I	KOECHL:	Not gigawatt joule. It's
23		giga joule.	
24	MR. (GODSOE:	Yeah.
25	MR. I	KOECHL:	Well, I'm sorry it would be,

1		I guess, but. Yeah.	
2	MR.	GODSOE: He	ow much fuel are they
3		consuming? Did you draw	w that from page 38 of the
4		Alberta Utilities Commis	ssion application?
5	MR.	KOECHL:	t came from the application
6		that we submitted to the	e board, you bet. And
7		that's a 60-page documer	nt. And I think it was on
8		page 38 or 37 where you	can find that information
9		as to the amount of fue	l that they are consuming
10		per hour.	
11	MR.	GODSOE: The state of the state	hank you. This is my last
12		question. This time on	capital costs at page 36 of
13		your additional document	ts, can you confirm for me
14		that to arrive at your o	capital cost for Shepherd
15		Energy Centre, you divid	ded the Site C capital cost
16		by six.	
17	MR.	KOECHL: T	hat is correct. You know,
18		we took it on the same k	basic ratio based on your
19		capital cost, 7.9 billio	on projected, and the 1.3
20		fixed, which Shepherd p	resently is slated to be
21		finished on. Yeah.	
22	MR.	GODSOE: The state of the state	hank you, gentlemen. Those
23		are my questions.	
24	MR.	KOECHL: T	hank you.
25	THE	CHAIRMAN: T	hank you.

1		Are there furth	er questions or comments?
2		In that case, t	hank you very much. We're
3	do	ing slightly better	for time than I thought we
4	we	re going to be doin	g. And if we're very lucky,
5	we	can avoid an eveni	ng session if we and asking
6	pe	ople to come back a	fter dinner.
7		I would like to	continue with the questions
8	fr	om interested parti	es to Hydro regarding their
9	in	itial presentation	on the need for the project,
10	th	e alternatives to i	t. Thank you.
11	MR. KOEC	HL:	Thank you.
12	THE CHAI	RMAN:	Are there no questions?
13	Th	ere was one earlier	
14	MR. HEND	RIKS:	Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I
15	ha	ve been speaking wi	th your staff as I wished to
16	ha	ve a visual aid to	my questioning. I apologize.
17	I	am responsible for	the late delivery of the
18	vi	sual aid to your st	aff. I was rather hoping
19	th	ere might be other	takers on the questioning
20	op	portunity thus allo	wing me to get my question up
21	on	the screen, but	
22	THE CHAI	RMAN:	Well, let me just ask the
23	qu	estion; is there an	yone else who wishes to speak?
24	Th	ere's a gentleman b	ehind you. This ought to buy
25	λo	u a few minutes.	

1	MR.	HENDRIKS:	Thank you.
2	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you.
3	MR.	ATKINS:	Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I
4		have a couple of quest	tions.
5	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Your name again, please.
6	MR.	ATKINS:	My name is Tony Atkins,
7		A-t-k-i-n-s. I would	like to it may be slightly
8		repetitive, but they a	are different questions.
9		Has BC Hydro tr	ied to change the government's
10		mind regarding Burrard	d thermal? Nature gas is
11		clean when it's produc	cing electricity from liquid
12		natural gas, but it's	not clean for residential
13		use, especially for the	ne 45,000 450,000 homes
14		that BC Hydro says Si	te C will provide electricity
15		for.	
16		I mean, it is a	possibility; has BC Hydro
17		and I know they talk b	oack and forth to the
18		government. Have the	y tried to do that?
19	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Ms. Yurkovich.
20	MS.	YURKOVICH:	Thank you, Mr. Chair.
21		It's correct, we	e do engage with the
22		government on a varie	ty of policy-related issues
23		and we provide our gu	idance. Ultimately the policy
24		decisions are the jur	isdiction of the provincial
25		government. We are the	ne Crown corporation that

1	executes on those public policies.
2	I think on Burrard, Burrard has there's
3	been quite a good deal of consistency around
4	Burrard. I'll just let Randy take a minute to
5	explain the direction we have had over the last few
6	years for Burrard thermal.
7	MR. REIMANN: I think the clearest intent
8	of providing information on this would be the
9	position that Hydro took in the 2008 LTAP, as
10	Dr. Shaffer referenced. And in that, we have
11	proposed to reduce the Burrard thermal reliance
12	maintaining 900 megawatts but reducing the energy
13	from some 6100 gigawatt hours per year to 3,000.
14	And we run successful in the application. And the
15	Commission didn't agree with us.
16	Following that, the government implemented
17	the policy to longer allow us to rely on Burrard.
18	And the current policy, as a result of the Clean
19	Energy Act now where we have reliance on capacity
20	until fiscal 2016 when we have replacement capacity
21	in terms Mica five and six.
22	The interior lower mainland transmission line
23	is another transformer. In the meridian
24	substation, thereafter, we're no longer able to
25	count on Burrard for either energy or capacity.

1	And in the November 26th government
2	announcement on the rates, they also stated, I
3	guess, that the Burrard was no longer going to be
4	funded or relied on, even for emergency purposes,
5	beyond 2016.
6	So I think, yes, we've they have been
7	clear what the value of the plant is and what
8	benefits burning gas would be, but not consistent
9	with what they're asking us to do within the Clean
10	Energy Act.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
12	Mr. Atkins.
13	MR. ATKINS: Thank you.
14	Other than Site C, it seems to me that
15	BC Hydro is restricted to what commercial interests
16	and IPPs can bring to the market through BC Hydro
17	for resale. Does that mean that BC Hydro cannot
18	lead but has to follow?
19	THE CHAIRMAN: Ms. Yurkovich.
20	MS. YURKOVICH: It is true that the direction
21	that we have had is, with the exception of Site C,
22	that new generation would and I must say with
23	the exception of Site C and the reinvestment in our
24	heritage assets, so the build-out of Mica 5 and 6,
25	Revelstoke unit 5 and also at a later date

1 Revelstoke unit 6. The desire is that we would 2 complete those projects including, if we are successful with Site C, and the balance would be 3 brought through the market through clean power 4 5 calls. 6 As I mentioned, we have had a number of --7 independent power has actually been part of the system for years prior to even the current 8 9 administration or previous liberal governments. have had some independent power in the system, but 10 11 certainly over the last number of years, the level 12 to which they are providing input into our system 13 has grown to the place where we are now, which is 14 edging up towards when these 2010 projects are in, 15 we will be up close around 25 percent of the 16 system. 17 THE CHAIRMAN: Supplementary here, is your 18 direction from the government independent of the 19 price of IPPs? In other words, are you constrained 20 to buy expensive IPPs when something cheaper is 21 available within your domain? MR. REIMANN: 22 I think Ms. Yurkovich caught 23 it right that, with the exception of the heritage 24 assets, which we continue any improvements in that, and so there's a number of projects in that. 2.5

1	Site C would be one of them. The remaining units
2	at Mica Revelstoke are in there.
3	Beyond that, the direction from the
4	government is originally contained in the 2002
5	energy plan was that outside of those heritage
6	facilities, we were to outsource and look for
7	independent power producers to produce that energy.
8	That was reaffirmed in the 2007 energy plan that we
9	were still to build on that base and
10	THE CHAIRMAN: And that direction was
11	independent of price?
12	MR. REIMANN: Yes.
13	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
14	Sorry, Mr. Atkins.
15	MR. ATKINS: I was disappointed to see or to
16	hear that the options did not include geothermal
17	and/or the repatriation of the Columbia River
18	Treaty.
19	I understand that geothermal couldn't be
20	considered because you have to wait for the private
21	sector to bring it forward; whereas you do have the
22	okay by the government to go ahead with planning
23	for Site C. They didn't give you the go-ahead to
24	plan for geothermal, and I was disappointed in
25	that.

1	Do you have a comment about that or is that
2	something that we just have to live with?
3	MR. REIMANN: We have looked at geothermal.
4	And, again, yes, we're not the investment vehicle
5	to look at independent power producer technologies.
6	We do, as a technology, rather like
7	geothermal. If it can be proven out, it provides
8	capacity.
9	It's probably the best experience we have
10	with geothermal in the province is the South Meagre
11	Creek project up in the Whistler region. And
12	that's been looked at since the '80s and most
13	recently in the last 10 years. And their drilling
14	program ultimately up there ran afoul the fault
15	lines and it wasn't just proven out to be feasible.
16	So we've actually been working with the
17	government trying to see what sort of tenures could
18	be granted and how this industry possibly could get
19	kick-started.
20	But at the end of the day, there's just a
21	huge amount of uncertainty about drilling holes
22	into the ground to try to discover this heat and
23	whether or not you could ever get the steam to come
24	back. And so with that degree of uncertainty, it's
25	just not a feasible option for us to count on.

1	We've seen the one project looked at; for the
2	amount of money spent on it, nothings ever been
3	bid.
4	MR. ATKINS: Okay. I just have one more
5	question. I have a couple more, but I'll just go
6	with one.
7	I think it was in 2006, 2007, BC Hydro came
8	out with five plans to meet energy needs over the
9	next 20 years. And they sound very similar to the
10	five scenarios that you have at the present moment.
11	They went from including Site C and all the
12	dirty stuff that we could think of, which was
13	obviously the cheapest option, coal, oil, natural
14	gas, Site C, the whole works.
15	And then they came up with what they said was
16	the cleanest option. And the cleanest option was
17	no Site C, no Burrard thermal, but enhanced
18	PowerSmart and a whole pile of other good things,
19	all green.
20	And the difference in the price and this
21	was when Site C was going to cost less than
22	5 billion dollars the difference in the cost
23	between the dirtiest provision for electricity for
24	the next 20 years, and the cleanest, was
25	200 million dollars.

1		And to think that you're going to fl	ood the
2		valley to save 200 million dollars is real	.ly
3		disappointing.	
4		Is there any way that we can convinc	ce you
5		that Site C is not the way to go?	
6	THE	E CHAIRMAN: Ms. Yurkovich.	
7	MS.	. YURKOVICH: I'm not exactly sure	e which
8		document you're referring to. I do know,	thinking
9		back in recent history, we produced an int	egrated
10		electricity plan in 2004, one in 2006, and	l then a
11		long-term acquisition plan in 2008 that we	ent before
12		the Commission.	
13		So I'm not, I'm not really sure which	ch
14		document you're referring to when you're t	alking
15		about five	
16	MR.	. ATKINS: I think it was the 2	2006
17		document. I'll provide a copy for that	for you
18		later.	
19	THE	E CHAIRMAN: Okay.	
20	MR.	. ATKINS: Okay? Thank you.	
21	THE	E CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Atkir	ıs.
22		We have another intending speaker,	
23		Mr. Hadland.	
24	MR.	. HADLAND: Yes, Randy Hadland,	
25		H-a-d-l-a-n-d.	

1	I'm willing to stand in for a minute here,
2	but my battery is going to die anytime, so I'm
3	going to run out of my questions very quickly. But
4	I'll start.
5	If I could ask Hydro just to look at their
6	need for, purpose of, and alternatives to the
7	project, Section 5-1, Introduction.
8	If you go to lines 27 through 31, over the
9	last 7 years, BC Hydro purchased large quantities
10	of intermittent clean or renewable energy resources
11	such as run of river and wind. They have minimal
12	dependable capacity. Intermittent resources are
13	not dispatchable. That is, their electricity
14	output cannot be controlled to respond to
15	variations in customer demand.
16	So I just want to clarify that what you mean
17	by that is that until you have their power within
18	their system, it isn't dispatchable within your
19	system?
20	MR. REIMANN: I think I understand the
21	question.
22	THE CHAIRMAN: Then carry on, please.
23	MR. REIMANN: The when we look at the
24	intermittent resources as they're characterize in
25	the resource options report and in the EIS, it's

1 based on building the facility and capturing all 2 the energy possible from them. 3 And what we try to do with our system is 4 integrate them and follow their outputs by 5 adjusting the hydro, so one goes up, we go down and 6 vice versa. And how much ability do we have to 7 cycle up and down and how quickly can we do it, there is potential to actually make these resources 8 9 dispatchable, and primarily dispatchable down, in 10 that if there's certain times when you don't want 11 the energy, then you turn them off. 12 The impact of doing that is a pretty 13 significant increase in the cost of them. And we 14 have had some examples where operationally we start 15 to have problems in the freshet periods. 16 We have a heavy freshet inflow with our own 17 heritage hydro resources. And so the number of run 18 of river resources, we have the same thing. 19 And as Dr. Shaffer was mentioning, there's 20 times in the market that in the freshet period 21 prices go negative, and so we're not able to dump 22 it. 23 So we have had at times where we go back to 24 the IPPs and said if we need to, we want to come

back to you and get you to shut down because we

2.5

1		don't want to have to pay somebody to take the
2		energy. And they found that. But what we end up
3		with a take-or-pay contract and we're still paying
4		for the energy.
5	MR.	HADLAND: I believe I understand what
6		your response was. It was, again, a little more
7		than what I was looking for.
8		I guess the point I was making was that once
9		you have that electricity output in the system, it
10		is dispatched as well as Hydro is capable of doing?
11	THE	CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hadland, I'm sorry, I'm
12		having trouble hearing you. Could you speak more
13		directly into the mic. Thank you.
14	MR.	HADLAND: My question, then, is once
15		Hydro has that electricity output in their system,
16		it is dispatched as well as Hydro is capable of
17		doing?
18	MR.	REIMANN: The simple answer is we
19		generally don't have dispatch agreements with them.
20		We've tried to do some of this for the freshet, but
21		generally, no, we
22	MR.	HADLAND: I'm not sure what you mean by
23		a dispatch agreement. But if you are taking in
24		power, then you are dispatching it as you are
25		capable of doing.

1	MR. R	REIMANN:	So we dispatch our system to
2		absorb that energy.	
3	MR. H	IADLAND	yes.
4	MR. R	REIMANN:	The intermittent resources
5		operate as they would	naturally produce power.
6	Mr. H	ADLAND:	Thank you.
7		So if you have	a significant number of
8		intermittent clean or	renewable resources such as
9		run of wind run of	river, wind, geothermal,
10		small dam hydro, sola	r, tidal, etc, etc, etc,
11		options feeding their	power into the grid, there's
12		a potential to dispate	ch that power more
13		beneficially than you	can with fewer and less
14		diverse intermittent p	power sources.
15	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Sorry, sir, what was the
16		question? If you have	e all these sources?
17	MR. H	ADLAND:	You have all these sources,
18		and they're all feeding	ng into the system, is Hydro
19		capable, then, of tak	ing of dispatching those
20		sources more easily or	nce you have a disbursed and
21		larger segment of inte	ermittent power sources coming
22		in?	
23	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Sorry, I understand that.
24		Thank you.	
25		Hydro.	

1	MR. REIMANN: So the largest two resource
2	options that we've seen bid in is wind and run of
3	river. And they have different issues associated
4	with them.
5	The issue we have with run of river is the
6	energy coming in the freshet. And we don't have
7	that issue to the same degree with wind.
8	The issue we have with wind is the volatility
9	and how quickly it can move up and down. And so
10	we've done the analysis on the amount of wind that
11	we could integrate and how the system could
12	respond.
13	It's probably better to have some of each.
14	And that's what we've got.
15	Ultimately, at the end of the day, it becomes
16	a question of what is the most cost-effective
17	resource that can be purchased incluses (sic) of
18	the integration costs or the issue with absorbing
19	freshet energy.
20	MR. HADLAND: Well, I want to get into what
21	the different options that Hydro has ruled out in
22	its processes.
23	But just for the purposes of this discussion,
24	for water, for example, does Hydro keep water
25	power, does Hydro keep record of the amount of

1		snowfall in the various areas where there might be
2		small and run of river projects and determine from
3		that and weather forecast when that flow might come
4		so that it is more easily dispatchable?
5	MR. R	EIMANN: We mainly forecast our major
6		basins and then the John Hart system on the
7		Island. And we haven't gotten to the point where
8		we're doing snow forecast, to my knowledge, at
9		least. I'd have to check this with the operation
10		folks.
11		I don't think we've gone to the subregions
12		where we have IPPs. Albeit, as we get operational
13		experience with them, we become more knowledgeable
14		about when and how they react.
15	MR. H	MADLAND: Thank you.
16		And the same for wind, I presume. You are
17		getting more windmills coming on stream. Are you
18		examining weather forecasts to determine when large
19		fronts are coming through and whether the wind
20		power that's going to be from those projects is
21		more easily dispatchable once it's in your system
22		because you have held back in expectation of seeing
23		that wind power come in?
24	MR. R	REIMANN: We have done studies on wind
25		integration, and it's certainly true that

1		forecasting of wind t	o the extent that you can do
2		that is beneficial.	And so you can start to
3		anticipate and not ge	t caught out. We've looked at
4		that and tried to see	what sort of forecasting
5		methodology would be	the best to do it. And we
6		tried different appro	aches to it. And that's all
7		inclusive into the 10	percent cost that we put in
8		for wind in terms of	how much of our system we need
9		to hold back to respo	nd to the variability.
10	MR.	HADLAND:	Thank you. This question
11		came up earlier this	morning, and that was the
12		question of what is t	he maximum amount of
13		intermittent clean or	renewable resources that
14		Hydro could manage wi	th the existing grid. And I
15		understood your respo	nse to be 2,000 megawatts. Is
16		that	
17	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Is that correct?
18	MR.	REIMANN:	This is actually opportune.
19		I have one of my tech	nical people watching in the
20		backroom, and they co	rrected me on this. The
21		actual number that we	've estimated for wind
22		integration is 3,000	megawatts, not 2,000.
23	MR.	HADLAND:	Okay. And that's just wind?
24	MR.	REIMANN:	Yes.
25	MR.	HADLAND:	I'm sorry.

1	MR.	REIMANN:	Yes, yes.
2	MR.	HADLAND:	Should I pose that as a
3		question? If you':	re saying now that it's 3,000
4		megawatts for wind, is	s there an extension of that
5		limit for hydropower,	small hydropower or to the
6		extent the tidal is in	ntermittent? Is there an
7		extension for of the	hat amount for tidal power?
8	MR.	REIMANN:	Different issues for
9		different resources.	And so maybe the simplest
LO		thing is to reiterate	what we said earlier is that
L1		integration of wind or	r other resources, we didn't
L2		see a hard cap that we	ould cause us any problems in
L3		the alternative portfo	olio. So it really wasn't an
L 4		issue in the portfolio	os were ran. But in terms of
L5		the integration issue	of wind, is again, the
L 6		ability to deal with	the volatility. And that's
L 7		one issue.	
L 8		The problem we	have with run of river is that
L 9		we have a hard time al	bsorbing the freshet energy.
20		But that can be handle	ed through the calculations
21		and the analysis in to	erms of how much of that
22		energy is firm. And	so it starts to come into the
23		economics.	
24			

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1	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Mr. Hadland, do you have
2		further questions?	
3	MR.	HADLAND:	I have quite a few,
4		Mr. Chairman. Quite	a few, Mr. Chairman, but my
5		battery is now down t	o 10 percent here. Is there
6		any place a person ca	n plug one in up here?
7	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Not where you are, I don't
8		think.	
9	MR.	HADLAND:	No. How are you doing?
LO		Okay. I think	it would be very handy if you
L1		could ask the hotel t	o put in a plug up here for
L2		people who have unfor	tunately put their informatior
L3		and questions on thei	r computers.
L 4	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Perhaps we could give you
L5		some time to recharge	your battery and hear the
L 6		gentleman who is havi	ng trouble getting his slides
L7		up on the screen.	
L 8	MR.	HADLAND:	That would be good. Thank
L 9		you very much, sir.	
20	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you.
21	MR.	HOWARD:	Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I
22		am pleased to advise	that I will shortly be able to
23		put the section I wan	t to refer to up on the
24		screen. I'll be t	his is from the 2013 IRP.
25		I'll be turning to th	at shortly, but I wanted to

1		ask a couple	
2	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Can I ask you also to lean
3		into the microphone.	I'm having a little trouble
4		hearing you.	
5	MR.	HOWARD:	And I should also identify
6		myself again I guess	for the transcript. Tim
7		Howard on behalf of t	he PVA, and I will endeavour
8		to speak slowly.	
9	MR.	WALLACE:	Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman,
10		if I may interrupt fo	r a moment. Apparently the
11		IRP is not part of th	e record at this point.
12	THE	CHAIRMAN:	I didn't hear you either.
13	MR.	WALLACE:	Oh, sorry. Apparently the
14		IRP is not part of th	e record at the moment, and it
15		should be made such.	So this is what is being
16		referred to here. Bu	t it isn't part of the
17		Commission's record,	and it should be put on our
18		website and identifie	d properly as well.
19	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you.
20	MR.	HOWARD:	Yes, Mr. Wallace, would you
21		like us to take that	step or can the Commission
22		staff take care of th	at?
23	MR.	WALLACE:	No, we will deal with that.
24		I just wanted to iden	tify the fact that it was not
25		yet on the record, bu	t we will mark it and add it

1		to the website.	
2	MR. H	HOWARD:	I would just like to ask some
3		questions to try to g	et a picture of the total
4		amount of non-firm hy	dro energy capability that is
5		potentially available	to BC Hydro.
6		Now, can you co	onfirm for me in the 2013 IRP,
7		in Mr Dr. Shaffer	referred to this. There was
8		an estimate of 2,100	gigawatt hours of non-firm
9		from the IPP sector f	or 2017. Can any of you
10		confirm that?	
11	MR. F	REIMANN:	Subject to check, I think the
12		number's in the order	of 1,500 gigawatt hours, I
13		believe.	
14	MR. H	HOWARD:	Well, I can give you the page
15		reference which is IR	P page 2-24. And so perhaps
16		that is something tha	t could be confirmed. Do you
17		have that document av	ailable to you? So that was
18		chapter 2, page 2-24.	
19	THE C	CHAIRMAN:	While he's finding that, I
20		invite the audience t	o note the vast numbers of
21		binders up here behin	d the Hydro tables. This is
22		the 27,000 pages of m	aterial that your panel was
23		required to read sinc	e August.
24		Mr. Howard, ple	ase continue.
25	MR. H	HOWARD:	I don't know whether

1		condolences or a hug	or what's required after that
2		comment.	
3	MR.	REIMANN:	So I see that reference.
4	MR.	HOWARD:	You can confirm that for me?
5		Pardon me, you	can confirm that?
6	MR.	REIMANN:	Yes.
7	MR.	HOWARD:	Thank you.
8		Now, turning to	the heritage assets, the
9		evidentiary update the	en as well, the IRP, I believe
10		it's the chart that in	mmediately precedes the IPP
11		number there, it iden	tifies a range of energy
12		capability for the he	ritage hydro generation
13		ranging from 43,000 to	o 56,000 gigawatt hours; is
14		that correct.	
15	MR.	REIMANN:	That is correct. I think we
16		have the same graph is	n one of the IRs. Do you know
17		which one, Mike?	
18	MR.	HOWARD:	It's at the evidentiary
19		update at page 18 as	well.
20	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Mr. Howard, if you're just
21		quoting their stuff,	let's assume that it's there.
22		You're doubtless movi	ng towards some point. What
23		is it.	
24	MR.	HOWARD:	I am indeed, but I do note

25 that the witness did need to confirm one of the

1		facts, so I'm simply	I wish to ensure that they
2		are in agreement with the	e numbers I'm providing in
3		fairness to the panel.	And my
4	MR. 1	REIMANN: So	that same figure is on
5		page 18 of the evidentia	ry update.
6	MR. I	HOWARD: Th	ank you. So subtracting
7		the annual average water	capability which Hydro
8		uses for planning purpose	es of 48,500 gigawatt hours
9		from the maximum high wa	ter year potential of
10		56,000 gigawatt hours, yo	ou're left with about 8,000
11		gigawatt hours in non-fi	rm potential from the
12		heritage hydro generation	n assets; is that correct?
13	MR. 1	REIMANN: So	when a high-water
14		condition or the highest	that we've seen, we could
15		get up to that level of	56,000. But I would
16		observe, again, that the	self-sufficiency
17		requirement has us to re	ly on the heritage system
18		for average water.	
19	MR. I	HOWARD: Ye	s. And my questions are
20		directed towards the non-	-firm capabilities. So if
21		you take that IPP non-fi	rm and the heritage hydro
22		generation non-firm and	combine them, you've got a
23		potential of about 10,00	O gigawatt hours of
24		non-firm hydro electric	energy located within the
25		province; is that correc	t?

1	MR.	REIMANN:	In some years it could be
2		that high, yes.	
3	MR.	HOWARD:	Okay. And those are all from
4		projects that are cle	an, is that correct, by the
5		definition used in th	e Clean Energy Act?
6	MR.	REIMANN:	Yes.
7	MR.	HOWARD:	And they're all located
8		within the province?	
9	MR.	REIMANN:	Yes.
10	MR.	HOWARD:	Now, I take it, and this is
11		perhaps to state the	obvious, that non-firm energy,
12		it wasn't factored in	to BC Hydro's load resource
13		balance or LRB for pu	rposes of the Site C
14		submission. Am I cor	rect?
15	MR.	REIMANN:	It was factored into the
16		analysis, but it didn	't form part of the energy
17		that we would plan to	for firm energy.
18	MR.	HOWARD:	Thank you. And the
19		difficulty is that it	's non-firm, that's the reason
20		why you can't rely on	it in terms of looking at
21		your firm capacity go	ing forward?
22	MR.	REIMANN:	Agreed.
23	MR.	HOWARD:	Okay. Now, I'd like to just
24		look at the options f	or backing up that non-firm
25		energy. I take it th	at the Site C project itself

1		is a one of its va	lues is that it provides firm
2		capacity that can be	used to back up the system as
3		a whole. I may not h	ave phrased that exactly
4		right. But one of th	e values of Site C is that it
5		offers firm capacity?	
6	MR.	REIMANN:	Yes. In terms of firm or
7		dependable capacity -	_
8	MR.	HOWARD:	Yes.
9	MR.	REIMANN:	1,100 megawatts and 5,000
LO		5,100 gigawatt hours	of firm energy.
L1	MR.	HOWARD:	Now, when Site C comes online
L2		let's say 2024, in a	high-water year, that
L3		potential 10,000 giga	watt hours of non-firm energy
L 4		from the IPP and heri	tage hydro generation, will
L 5		that be surplus energ	y once Site C is online?
L 6	MR.	REIMANN:	We would plan the system
L 7		under the current <i>Cle</i>	an Energy Act requirements so
L 8		that in any year if w	e had a high-water year, we
L 9		would be surplused th	at amount.
20	MR.	HOWARD:	If I understand your answer
21		correctly, is your an	swer, yes, that 10,000
22		non-firm energy would	be surplus?
23	MR.	REIMANN:	We would see that surplus in
24		a high-water year for	that to occur.
> 5	MR	HOMARD.	Since it would and would

1		you and what would you do with that surplus?
2		You would sell it on the spot market?
3	MR. R	EIMANN: And there comes the fly in
4		the ointment. The problem is is when you have
5		high-water years as we experienced in the last, I
6		think, two years ago, we end up getting a huge
7		amount of energy in the freshet period. And we now
8		have the run of river IPPs in our system as well,
9		and the markets have a surplus in that same period.
10		And as Dr. Shaffer noted, they've got wind
11		resources that are being built particularly in the
12		mid-Columbia's area that tend to have most of their
13		output also in the freshet period. And so what we
14		end up seeing is a huge amount of surplus energy in
15		the freshet that we can neither store in our dams
16		nor can we find much value in the markets. And at
17		some point it just gets spilt.
18	MR. H	OWARD: So it's not just that you
19		have to sell; some instances you just spill it, you
20		don't actually harness the energy potential of that
21		water at all?
22	MR. R	EIMANN: Yeah, I mean, depending on
23		the degree. But certainly if you're at the top end
24		where you're quoting the 56,000, our ability to
25		absorb that energy into the system is pretty much

1		nil. So we just can't take advantage of it. It
2		comes at a time when there's no load to consume it,
3		there's no market to sell it into and no capability
4		in the dam to store it.
5	MR. H	OWARD: Okay. And I take it that the
6		characteristics of Site C certainly wouldn't solve
7		that problem, am I Site C is another impoundment
8		dam that would exhibit the same characteristics.
9		It doesn't solve the problem of there being
10	MR. R	EIMANN: As a general comment, Site C
11		is the third dam on the river that would generate
12		based on what is able to be stored in the Williston
13		Reservoir. So to the extent that we have any
14		ability and what ability we have in the
15		Williston Reservoir, Site C would just multiply
16		that out one more time for the ratio of its output
17		to the total of the system.
18	MR. H	OWARD: Okay. Now, am I correct in
19		understanding that one of the comparative
20		advantages of a thermal asset is it's a
21		dispatchable resource, and so it would enable you
22		to, in a high-water year, to actually make better
23		use of that non-firm energy from the IPP and
24		heritage hydro generation sectors?
25	MR. R	EIMANN: I think that's generally

1		right. If you have thermal resources, they can be
2		dispatched off, particularly in the freshet. And
3		that for to the extent that we can build gas
4		fire generation into the system has been taken into
5		account in the portfolio analysis. It gets
6		dispatched that way.
7	MR. H	OWARD: Now, I'd like to now move to
8		section 6.2.2 of the 2013 IRP. And I'm
9		wondering unfortunately, the most relevant
10		section is not shown on the screen. But perhaps
11		we'll just scroll through it. So if I could ask
12		you simply to note there that Hydro interprets the
13		CEA 93 percent clean or renewable objective which
14		uses the phrase:
15		
16		"And to generate electricity
17		at least 90"
18		
19		Pardon me:
20		
21		"To generate electricity, at
22		least 93 percent of the
23		electricity."
24		
25		I don't know whether that's actually an

1		error. In any event, as applying to the actual
2		output of generation of facility as opposed to the
3		plan reliance on the facilities.
4		So is the point there in simple terms that in
5		Hydro's view, the objective is to achieve the
6		93 percent clean target with respect to what is
7		actually generated in a given year rather than in
8		relation to the generation capability that is
9		housed in the province?
10	MR.	REIMANN: Just, one observation; I see
11		there that you're dealing with the August 2013
12		version which was a draft. And that's been
13		replaced with a November 2013 version. But for the
14		point, the wording is pretty much the same.
15		Yes, repeating what we talked about earlier
16		today is that we viewed the 93 percent as of what
17		was actually generated.
18	MR. I	HOWARD: Okay. Now, if I could ask
19		the staff please to scroll down. There are A, B
20		and C scenario that Hydro identified. And am I
21		correct that in essence you looked at three
22		different possible interpretations of what that
23		clean energy requirement could require? And in
24		general terms, that's what's done here?
25	MR. 1	REIMANN: Yes, we looked at three

1		alternativ	es.		
2	MR. H	OWARD:		Okay.	Now, if I could ask
3		the Commis	sion staff	to scro	ll down a little
4		further so	we can see	C and	the comment that
5		follows.	Oh, right.	Okay.	
6		So,	sir, pausin	g there	, C strikes me as being
7		an approxi	mation of t	he type	of portfolio that
8		Dr. Shaffe	r has exami	ned in	his report; that is,
9		reliance o	n significa	nt amou	nts of natural gas fire
10		generation	as firm ba	ckup wi	th the intention to
11		displace t	hat natural	gas fi	re generation with
12		market ene	rgy import	to meet	load during
13		operations			
14		Is C	the closes	t th	e scenario Hydro looked
15		at that th	at is close	st to t	he scenario that
16		Dr. Shaffe	r is advoca	ting fo	r?
17	MR. F	EIMANN:		Yes.	
18	MR. H	OWARD:		Okay.	And I guess what we
19		could do i	s add to th	at, the	sentence there states:
20					
21		"Int	ention to d	isplace	natural gas
22		fire	generation	with m	arket energy
23		impo	rt."		
24					
25		We c	ould add to	that,	and non-firm hydro

1	energy from the IPP and heritage generation assets.
2	Isn't that correct?
3	MR. REIMANN: Generally, I think that's
4	right. I guess I would observe that we already
5	have gas fire generation in the system in the form
6	of the Island cogeneration or Island generation
7	project. That's got some 2,1-, 2,200 gigawatt
8	hours of energy reliance. And we also we
9	already currently have that thing off and
10	dispatched off and absorbed the non-firm IPP clean
11	energy.
12	With respect to the heritage hydro, if we
13	were in an above average water year, we would
14	certainly look to consume that energy first and
15	make economic use of it if we could.
16	MR. HOWARD: Okay. Thank you. And if I
17	could ask the Commission staff to scroll down
18	further. And if you could stop there. Sir, you
19	see there the IRP goes on to conclude that:
20	
21	"BC Hydro ruled out approach C
22	since this would defeat the intent
23	of CEAA in setting out the
24	electricity self-sufficiency
25	requirement and the 93 percent

1		clean or renewable objective."
2		
3		And I'd like to deal with each of those
4		criteria separately. The self-sufficiency
5		requirement and the 93 percent clean and renewable
6		objective. Can you or anyone else on your panel
7		explain how it is that Hydro, owning and having the
8		rights to the electricity from single cycle gas
9		turbines located in the province available as firm
10		capacity would not meet the electricity
11		self-sufficiency requirement of the Clean Energy
12		Act?
13	MR. R	EIMANN: I guess let me re-walk the
14		discussion we had earlier today and see if I can
15		repeat it on a consistent basis. But, yeah, we
16		identified this as an option early on that what one
17		could do is build nothing but the cheapest gas
18		plants available out there and know that they could
19		probably run for 90 percent of the time if they're
20		required to, and you could then import from the
21		market and not have a problem with the 93 percent
22		clean. And we could have met all of our needs
23		going forward for quite a long time with this sort
24		of an interpretation of the rules. And that, we
25		found, was completely inconsistent with what the

1		government was trying to achieve in the <i>Clean</i>
2		Energy Act where our understanding is the 7 percent
3		would provide us some headroom to help us out with
4		capacity and to integrate resources. But we were
5		to develop the clean energy industry. And we've
6		gone through several iterations of the IRP and
7		drafted different versions that have been in front
8		of the government. And ultimately they've approved
9		it, and said, yes, they agree that our
LO		interpretation is correct.
L1	THE CH	HAIRMAN: Mr. Howard, it strikes me
L2		that you're bumping up against the BC government's
L3		policy limits which we all understand to have
L 4		substantially constrained Hydro. But are you going
L5		to suggest that they be changed or where are you
L 6		leading with this?
L7	MR. HO	DWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It
L 8		is our view, and I think it's a reasonable one,
L 9		that the Clean Energy Act is far from crystal clear
20		as to what the self-sufficiency well, there's a
21		degree of clarity on self-sufficiency requirement,
22		and I do wish to return to that. But the
23		93 percent clean energy requirement is not so
24		clear. And what I want to explore is the level of
> 5		detail and work that went in to supporting that

1	conclusion. Because that conclusion is the pivotal
2	conclusion. If it went another way, we might not
3	even be here because there would be no case for
4	need for Site C. And what I want to explore is the
5	detail of assessment and evaluation that went into
6	that conclusion. And I think that's a helpful area
7	to explore.
8	THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please proceed.
9	MR. HOWARD: Thank you.
10	Now, sir, I take it from your answer that the
11	real Hydro's real concern is 7 percent headroom;
12	it's not the self-sufficiency requirement? Because
13	if you own the SCGT, and they're located in BC, and
14	you have the right
15	THE CHAIRMAN: You'd better slow down.
16	MR. HOWARD: Pardon me. Getting excited.
17	And you have the right to every gigawatt hour
18	of energy that comes out of that SCGT, that would
19	meet the intent and indeed the letter of the
20	self-sufficiency requirement. Do you agree with me
21	on that?
22	MR. REIMANN: No.
23	MR. HOWARD: And why not?
24	MR. REIMANN: Well, I think I can just
25	reiterate what I just said about

1	MR.	HOWARD:	Well, let me try this:
2		Section 6.2 of the $m{c}$	lean Energy Act, I take it
3		you're familiar with	it?
4	MR.	REIMANN:	Yes.
5	MR.	HOWARD:	And you're familiar with it
6		because it states the	e self-sufficiency requirement;
7		it provides the stand	lard that defines
8		self-sufficiency requ	irement?
9	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Do you have that in front of
10		you?	
11	MR.	REIMANN:	I do.
12	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Could you read that into the
13		record for us.	
14	MR.	REIMANN:	Clean Energy Act section 6.2:
15			
16		"The authority	must achieve
17		electricity sel	f-sufficiency by
18		holding, by the	e year 2016 and each
19		year after that	t, the rights to an
20		amount of elect	cricity that meets
21		the electricity	supply obligations
22		solely from ele	ectricity generating
23		facilities with	nin the province."
24			
25		Under 6.2:	

1						
2		"(a)	assuming n	o more in eac	h year	
3		than	the herita	ge energy		
4		capal	oility, and	(b) relying	on	
5		Burra	ard Thermal	for no energ	ry and	
6		no ca	apacity exc	ept as author	rized by	
7		regu	lation."			
8						
9	THE (CHAIRMAN:		Thank you.		
10	MR. H	HOWARD:		Sir, now tha	it you've had a	
11		chance to	refresh you	rself on 6(2)	. I'm going to	
12		put it to	you again:	if Hydro owne	d the rights to	
13		all the ele	ectricity to	o be generate	d by a backup	
14		thermal sys	stem, by SC	GTs, such tha	t taken into	
15		account the	e heritage (energy capabi	lity and the IPF	>
16		contracts,	the other	sectors that	you rely on and	
17		the thermal	l backup, i	t would meet	that it would	ł
18		meet the le	etter of the	at self-suffi	ciency	
19		requirement	t?			
20	MR. (GODSOE:		Mr. Chairman	n, we are getting	J
21		into legal	interpreta	tion issues h	ere, which I	
22		think are r	more approp	riately handl	ed in the writte	n
23		submission	phase of the	he hearing.		
24	THE (CHAIRMAN:		I think we h	have heard from	
25		Hydro orall	ly that the	y do not feel	that they can	

1	take a more aggressive reading of that section.
2	MR. HOWARD: Indeed, Mr. Chairman, we have
3	heard from them. And my point is a simple one;
4	that their position with respect to
5	self-sufficiency requirement is at odds with the
6	plain language of the section itself.
7	Now, I appreciate Mr. Godsoe is pointing out
8	that we can only go so far in statutory
9	interpretation here together. And I am content to
10	leave it at that point for now.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
12	MR. HOWARD: Sir, I'd like to turn to the
13	second aspect.
14	I've never used a laptop so much in
15	questioning before. It's a novel proposition.
16	The second aspect of that conclusion there,
17	which is that the option C which is the closest
18	option to the portfolio addressed by Dr. Shaffer
19	would defeat or not meet the intent of the
20	93 percent clean or renewable objective. Now, can
21	you please identify the studies that were done, the
22	work that was done, the analysis performed by
23	BC Hydro to support that latter conclusion? And if
24	they're in the record, please provide us with the
25	exhibit reference.

1	MR. GODSOE: Mr. Chair, my panel is in
2	desperate need of a break. I don't know if this is
3	an opportune time to break, but
4	MR. HOWARD: I only have about two more
5	questions, Mr. Chairman, so we can wrap the whole
6	evening up. This is my last point to question on.
7	THE CHAIRMAN: You may not be the only one
8	with questions.
9	Sorry, you would like a break for 10 minutes?
10	Then let's take a break for 10 minutes.
11	(Brief break)
12	THE CHAIRMAN: Now we are reconvening.
13	We're back in session. Thank you.
14	MR. HOWARD: If I could ask panel staff to
15	bring the exhibit back up. Is someone there?
16	Thank you.
17	THE CHAIRMAN: Carry on.
18	MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
19	Sir, I trust everybody is more comfortable.
20	We left pardon me. We left off with my question
21	as to asking you to identify the studies and
22	analyses that were prepared by BC Hydro to support
23	the conclusion that the approach C would defeat the
24	intent of the 93 percent clean or renewable
25	objective.

1	MR. R	EIMANN:	I guess I would observe this	3
2		in a couple ways:	One might be to understand the	
3		consequence I thir	nk similar to what you've been	
4		doing is we can lo	ook at this by inspection and say	7
5		if I were to take	these things literally by the	
6		letter I could int	terpret it this way, and then my	
7		plan would become	let's build gas, let's count on	
8		it for 90 percent,	, let's not run it, let's import.	
9		And is that what w	we were looking to do. And so	
10		it's pretty obviou	us that we just looked at Burrard	ł.
11		We've been down th	hat path of having a thermal	
12		facility sit there	e and not be counted on but relie	:d
13		on and to import e	electricity instead. And Burrard	ł
14		is no longer avail	lable to us. So similar with thi	.S
15		interpretation of	this, we looked at it, we	
16		realized you could	d read the words in that way. Bu	ιt
17		if you look at the	e 16 energy objectives and what	
18		the Clean Energy A	Act was looking for us to do,	
19		develop a clean er	nergy industry, that this didn't	
20		meet it. And we'r	ve confirmed that with the	
21		government to say,	, here's how we think we should	
22		interpret it and I	IRP has approved.	
23	MR. H	OWARD:	Sir, when you say we've	
24		confirmed that wit	th government, I take it you're	
25		referring to by wi	irtue of approving the TRP you	

1		take that confirmation	n of this interpretation?
2	MR.	REIMANN:	Yes. I'd also say that we d
3		consultation on the I	RP as we go. And we have the
4		Ministry folks sitting	g with us. And as we go
5		through and look at t	hese different issues. So
6		they're in discussion	s with us. But ultimately,
7		yes, the approving is	by having submitted the IRP
8		and having it recomme:	nded for and approved by the
9		Cabinet.	
10	MR.	HOWARD:	Sir, I was interested, you
11		began your earlier re	sponse by saying we could, yo
12		know, interpret this	by the letter and could look
13		at this and say we can	n build gas turbines. So do
14		take from that that i	t's your view that on a
15		literal or black lette	er interpretation of the <i>Clea</i>
16		Energy Act, option C	could fit the requirements of
17		the Act, taken on a b	lack letter law basis?
18	MR.	WALLACE:	Mr. Chairman
19	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Again, I think we're getting
20		into issues of statut	ory interpretation here which
21		are not well dealt wi	th by a panel including
22		engineers.	
23		If I may say, I	have had some experience in
24		government. And while	e the government may
25		legislate it also di	rects And a minister may

1 tell his deputy minister or his Crown corporations 2 that this is how it is to be interpreted, this is 3 what you're to do. This is entirely normal. So 4 I'm a bit troubled by where you're going here. 5 seems to me that you're inviting Hydro to really 6 try it on with the government when your complaint 7 is with the government in the first place; is that 8 right. 9 MR. HOWARD: Not -- allow me to say this, 10 Mr. Chairman, and thank you for raising it, there's 11 a distinction between compliance with statutory and 12 regulatory requirements. Those are the law. But 13 where Hydro is taking a position with respect to 14 what it must do to comply, that is not in fact 15 grounded in the statute. It's instead grounded in 16 a more generalized sense of what the objectives 17 I think this panel can legitimately and should legitimately inquire into that discretionary 18 19 That's what I want to explore. That's what zone. 20 I'm trying to explore. It may not be that this 21 panel can draw conclusions and make recommendations 22 that require statutory amendment. But this panel 23 can draw conclusions and make recommendations that 24 are consistent with the actual stated language of

the Act. And that's the direction I'm headed in.

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1	THE	CHAIRMAN:	I understand your argument.
2	MR.	HOWARD:	Yes.
3	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Carry on.
4	MR.	HOWARD:	Now, sir, did Hydro I
5		mean, option C contemp	plates you're going to have
6		SCGT facilities locate	ed somewhere in the province
7		and they're going to b	oe running on a backup basis
8		and they're going to b	be supporting the non-firm and
9		the firm hydro resource	ces. Did Hydro model
10		scenarios? Did you mo	odel we're going to do two
11		SCGTs close to the Lor	wer Mainland base load, we
12		will model them running	ng for 1 percent of the year,
13		2 percent of the year,	, 30 percent of the years,
14		what are the emissions	s? Did you do any of the
15		modelling to get a ser	nse of how much of that
16		7 percent headroom you	ı'd be using up?
17	MR.	REIMANN:	I guess I have a couple
18		different answers to	that. One would be that I
19		don't think the analys	sis for modelling is
20		substantially differen	nt than what we had seen with
21		Burrard, for one. The	e other is that we we have
22		not gone into a detail	led modelling of what would a
23		system look like if yo	ou're to build a whole bunch
24		of gas capacity and the	nen not run it. And so what
25		does that look like?	I mean, we've given some

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thought to it, detailed analysis. Sort of things that come to my mind are operational studies. And so how often would the gas turbines have to run?

And so -- let me just jump to the evidentiary update for a minute.

Or no, sorry, this is in the EIS section 5, page 554. I mean, we looked at what the headroom was and, you know, how much gas could you build into the system. And I mean, if you were to build it and rarely count on it, you could use the gigawatt hours that are there to build a huge pile of gas turbines. You could build 2,000 megawatts into the system.

And so then you start getting into the questions, well, so how well does the market actually perform and how much transmission access do you have to it and could always rely on the market to get you all of that energy? Or at some point do you start becoming uncomfortable about it and do you start having operation problems with the reliability, stability of the system?

And those take complex operational studies that actually my group doesn't do but other parts of Hydro do. The other -- you start getting into issues of contracting of gas. When you start

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having the ability to run gas and start contracting for a couple thousand megawatts of gas, and it's bought, now you have to turn around and remarket it. And so what's the cost of the pipe, what's the cost of the remarketing, and what are you actually doing to the gas market, and are people going to start anticipating what you're doing? You start looking at premiums.

So there becomes all sorts of operational issues if you want to start building a whole bunch of gas and never run it.

Now -- but I come back to it again is we looked at the words and said you know what, just looking at those two clauses, one could interpret those. But we thought that was inconsistent. And so we put it out, we laid it out in detail and said, like, what is this going to be, do we want this gas future that's not operated?

And I guess at the end of the day I observed that the way the *Clean Energy Act* is written is that we submit our integrated resource plan to the government for approval. And they get first kick at it because they want to know that the things that we're doing are right. And then they approve the plan. So I'm -- to me that's pretty clear

1		then. We've given them an interpretation. We show
2		them the plan and the actions that we plan to take.
3		And they've said, yes, that's what we want to do.
4	MR. H	OWARD: We are circling back to a
5		place that I'm actually not asking questions about,
6		which is the government policy. What I want to
7		you just noted that you could do detailed
8		operational plans. I take it, sir, there were no
9		detailed operational plans prepared to look at
10		option C scenarios; is that correct?
11		You're nodding. Is that a yes?
12	MR. R	EIMANN: It failed before we needed to
13		get into operational model, so we did not undertake
14		those detailed studies. We can see problems, but
15		it didn't need to go there.
16	MR. H	OWARD: Thank you. Now, did you
17		or to your knowledge, and this is directed to
18		everyone on the panel because it may be you're not
19		the best person to answer it, but to your
20		knowledge, did BC Hydro initiate any discussion
21		with the provincial government about the
22		feasibility of designating fully offset gas thermal
23		facilities as clean? And by "fully offset" I mean
24		facilities for which there's a hundred percent
25		greenhouse gas emission offsets purchased.

1	MR.	REIMANN: So within the Act, there's a
2		definition of and I guess I'd have to look for
3		the reference if I need to. But there is a
4		definition of what clean resources are, and that
5		didn't include thermal resources with a hundred
6		percent offsets to my knowledge.
7	MR.	HOWARD: And so let me ask you my
8		question again. To your knowledge did anyone at
9		BC Hydro engage with the provincial government
10		about a potential amendment to that regulation to
11		have fully offset thermal facilities designated as
12		clean?
13	MR.	GODSOE: Mr. Chairman, I do object to
14		this question. We have a clear definition in the
15		Clean Energy Act in section 1, and that's the
16		definition that we have to work with. I don't see
17		the relevancy of this question.
18	THE	CHAIRMAN: Oh, I see the relevancy to
19		the question all right, but I am worried about its
20		propriety and at about, if you will, discussions
21		between Hydro and its political owner which are a
22		little bit in for a dig.
23		Suppose the answer were no, what then?
24	MR.	HOWARD: Well, let's find out.
25		Is the answer no, sir.

1	THE C	HAIRMAN:	I'm sorry, I'd like to rule
2		that question out of o	order.
3	MR. H	OWARD:	Mr. Chairman, there has been
4		discussion today of the	ne discussions that Hydro has
5		received from the gove	ernment. We've just heard
6		that outside the forma	al IRP document, Hydro engages
7		with government all th	ne time. Today has been
8		replete with reference	es to Hydro receiving
9		direction from governm	ment. And with all due
10		respect, I think my qu	uestion is falls squarely
11		within the ambit of the	nat evidence. I'm asking,
12		what kind of conversat	cions have you had. There's
13		no privilege that atta	aches to those discussions.
14	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Mr. Godsoe.
15	MR. G	ODSOE:	Well, Mr. Chairman, I think
16		you have it right. So	o if the answer is yes or no,
17		there's nothing I would	ld submit that this panel can
18		do with that. There's	s a definition section 1 of
19		the Clean Energy Act t	that clearly does not include
20		natural gas fire gener	cation with or without
21		offsets.	
22	THE C	HAIRMAN:	You're making, I think, a
23		valuable point which	is that Hydro ought to be
24		pushing the limits, do	oing everything that is
25		rational within the la	aw as they understand it, the

1	directions that they've been given. Where we're
2	going next, though, is the question of overturning
3	energy policy or changing energy policy in the
4	province, which is not something that the panel can
5	make recommendations on. And so I'm coming back to
6	the terms of reference of this panel which have to
7	do with assessing Site C and its alter answers and
8	so on.
9	And I think you've made a very good point
10	about there may be some alternatives particularly
11	with respect to thermal resources that have not
12	been pushed to the limit.
13	Is that have I conceded your point?
14	MR. HOWARD: You that is an interesting
15	question to receive from the Chair of the panel. I
16	believe you have correctly identified the nub of my
17	point, yes.
18	And so if I may, I have just one further
19	question which I hope is not a step too far. And
20	it is this:
21	Sir, can you confirm that the regulations
22	under the Clean Energy Act have already been
23	amended once to remove natural gas fire generation
24	for LNG facilities from the requirement of clean
25	energy generation?

1	MR.	REIMANN:	Yes.
2	MR.	HOWARD:	Those are my questions.
3		Thank you for your pa	tience, and for your patience
4		as well, panel Member	S.
5	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you very much. You've
6		made some interesting	points.
7		We have I belie	ve Mr. Hadland and Mr. Koechl
8		and the panel.	
9	MR.	HADLAND:	Mr. Chairman, as I mentioned
10		I have quite a few qu	estions. I'm happy to go if
11		you want to continue	now.
12	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Well, I'm just wondering
13		here. It's been a lo	ng day. And I don't think we
14		should take too much	longer. Can you perhaps hit
15		the most important of	your questions?
16	MR.	HADLAND:	Well, Mr. Chairman, we've
17		been at this for 40 y	ears, as I mentioned earlier.
18		They're all important	. Every one. I will try.
19		I guess my firs	t question is going back to
20		what I was talking ab	out before. And that is the
21		integration of some o	f the renewables into the
22		system. You said tha	t there was an analysis
23		showing the wind inte	gration limit could increase
24		by 900 megawatts with	the addition of this proposed
25		project. This aftern	oon you mentioned that.

- 1 MR. SAVIDANT: That's correct. It's in
- 2 section 7 of the EIS.
- 3 MR. HADLAND: It is section 7 of the EIS?
- 4 MR. SAVIDANT: It's provided in section 7.
- I can give you a more specific reference if you'd
- 6 like.
- 7 MR. HADLAND: Yes, please. Yeah.
- 8 MR. SAVIDANT: It's section 7.4.3 page 7-22.
- 9 MR. HADLAND: Page 7-22?
- 10 MR. SAVIDANT: Yeah, that's where the
- section starts. The 900 megawatt reference is on
- 12 7-23.
- 13 MR. HADLAND: Okay. Now, that's the
- reference, but that's not the actual study?
- 15 MR. SAVIDANT: No.
- 16 MR. HADLAND: Is that study available and
- 17 can we have a look at it?
- 18 MR. SAVIDANT: It's a -- what these studies
- 19 are, they're very preliminary pieces of work.
- We're still getting to the point where we
- 21 understand these things. In general -- sorry, just
- 22 let me ... We can look into providing that, but
- I'm not sure that study has been published in a way
- that we can provide.
- 25 MR. HADLAND: Okay. Thank you. I guess it

1	would be here tomorrow if that was possible. Thank
2	you.
3	
4	UNDERTAKING 4: Provide the study regarding the
5	900 megawatt reference in section 7.4.3, page 7-23
6	of the EIS
7	
8	MR. HADLAND: So my earlier reference is
9	back at the introduction of chapter 5. If you can
10	go to line 34 through 39. And it says to address
11	growth in the demand for dependable capacity in
12	recent years, Hydro has benefited from being able
13	to install additional generating units at each of
14	its two I'm sorry at each of its two heritage
15	hydroelectric facilities which is Mica and
16	Revelstoke.
17	And I'm just wondering if Hydro is giving the
18	impression that those are the only two heritage,
19	so-called heritage hydroelectric facilities. But
20	that's not the case; right? Williston is
21	considered a heritage hydroelectric facility?
22	MR. REIMANN: Agree. Yes.
23	MR. HADLAND: Okay. And
24	MS. YURKOVICH: Maybe just to clarify,
25	Revelstoke and Mica were built with four units with

1		the capacity to ins	stall an additional two units at
2		a later date, which	n is why those were referenced
3		because those th	nose add those two each one
4		has two capacity ac	dditions at about 500 megawatts.
5	MR.	HADLAND:	Thank you. And Williston or
6		W.A.C. Bennett Dam	is Gordon Shrum station is
7		currently going thr	rough updates, upgrades to bring
8		on another about 28	30 megawatts of capacity?
9	MR.	REIMANN:	The number I recall is 220.
10	MR.	HADLAND:	220?
11	MS.	YURKOVICH:	But there's yeah, there's
12		some potential to u	upgrade those units. And it was
13		one of the resource	e smart projects that we saw some
14		potential in coming	g in the future. And I believe
15		we've included them	n in our stack when we do these
16		portfolio runs.	
17		A bit of an i	issue with those in terms of how
18		you build them is t	that you actually have to take a
19		unit out of service	es for over a year so you end up
20		losing like some 35	00 megawatts. But then at the
21		end you gain 30 meg	gawatts. So we would be looking
22		at doing that at th	ne appropriate time. I believe
23		it's in the portfol	lios.
24	MR.	HADLAND:	I missed that last
25	MR.	REIMANN:	They are in the portfolio, PV

1		analysis when we did the alternatives to the
2		project as well as in the project portfolios as an
3		available capacity resource.
4	MR.	HADLAND: So all of the upgrades at
5		Gordon Shrum are included?
6	MR.	REIMANN: Yes.
7	MR.	HADLAND: Because you only talk about
8		the first five generators, that I noticed.
9	MR.	REIMANN: Right. And so those are the
10		ones that have been done to date. But we did
11		maybe it was in the evidentiary update that add the
12		additional capacity units that we worked our way
13		through.
14	MR.	HADLAND: Okay, okay. Thank you. And
15		just Keenleyside and Duncan, there's been talk for
16		a lot of years about installing generating capacity
17		in those projects. Where do they stand now within
18		BC Hydro?
19	MR.	SAVIDANT: Sir, I think the resource
20		options sorry, the resource smart options,
21		that's the upgrades at BC Hydro facilities,
22		including the Duncan dam upgrade, was in page 5-58
23		of the original EIS, section 5.5.2.9.
24	MR.	HADLAND: Just in order to save some
25		time, can you just give me a brief summary of what

1		was said there?	
2	MR.	SAVIDANT:	So the Duncan dam new
3		generation project was	s looked at in table 5.36. It
4		would provide approxim	mately 103 gigawatt hours of
5		energy per year. The	UEC at the point of
6		interconnection was \$3	115 per megawatt hour and
7		fiscal 2013 dollars.	It would provide \$30
8		sorry, 30 megawatts o	f capacity and its unit
9		capacity cost, if we i	looked at it that way, would
10		be \$396 per kilowatt	year.
11	MR.	HADLAND:	Okay. And do you have that
12		information for Keenle	eyside?
13	MR.	SAVIDANT:	Keenleyside, I don't believe
14		that is one of the re	source smart projects we're
15		currently looking at.	There's no generation
16		associated with it. I	Keenleyside is a project that
17		has it's a water-co	ontrol facility. There is an
18		expansion facility that	at was built by the Columbia
19		Power Corporation which	ch provided some capacity and
20		energy, but we're cur	rently not looking at
21		providing generators	to that facility. There's not
22		really room.	
23	MR.	HADLAND:	I'm sorry
24	MR.	SAVIDANT:	Sorry, there's not really
25		room there.	

1	MR.	HADLAND:	I still didn't catch that.
2	MR.	SAVIDANT:	There's not room for the
3		generating facilities	there.
4	MR.	HADLAND:	So for the next little bit
5		I'm going to be refer	ring to the questions that I
6		asked through the pan	el through the review earlier
7		in the process.	
8		And to the answ	ers that I got from Hydro,
9		0605.	
10	MR.	SAVIDANT:	Sorry, could you please
11		provide the IR refere	nce.
12	MR.	HADLAND:	The number was 008 060500
13		018.	
14	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Mr. Hadland, can I ask you
15		where you're going wi	th these questions? Sorry,
16		what is your intent?	
17	MR.	HADLAND:	Well, in my experience of
18		this kind of process,	which is solely of the Site (
19		hearings in 1982, I f	ound it very useful to get an
20		answer to any questio	ns that I could possibly get
21		an answer to so that	I was better informed about
22		where BC Hydro was go	ing and where we might go as
23		an alternative.	
24	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Well, I'm minded to remind
25		you I guess of our te	rms of reference; that the

1	purpose of these hearings is to make sure that the
2	panel is as well informed on things that are
3	crucial to its decisions, recommendations,
4	conclusions and so on. So I would appreciate it if
5	you could direct your questions to things that the
6	panel ought to know and hasn't heard otherwise.
7	Thank you.
8	MR. HADLAND: Well, I will certainly try
9	and do that, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the fact
10	that you're here and you're very interested. I
11	would point out that I did complain during the
12	review process that, as individuals, we did not
13	have enough time to examine Hydro's documentation.
14	So if I am asking questions which the panel has
15	already reviewed, that is the reason for it. And I
16	have no problem with the panel explaining to me
17	that they are familiar with the questions that I'm
18	asking and the answers that we should get from it.
19	Thank you.
20	If I go down to 605019, does Hydro have
21	evidence that increased and varying forms of
22	dispersed energy alternatives feeding into the
23	system will reduced the ELL ELCC in a harmful
24	manner?
25	MR. REIMANN: Sorry, could you repeat the

1		question?
2	MR.	HADLAND: As a business planning tool,
3		and I'm quoting from Hydro here, BC Hydro's
4		long-term resource planning process supports the
5		informed decision-making
6	THE	CHAIRMAN: Slow down. Here I'm telling
7		you to hurry up and slow down.
8	MR.	HADLAND: on resource acquisition by
9		providing an analytical framework for assessing
10		resource investment tradeoffs.
11		So my question at 0605019 is, does Hydro have
12		evidence that increased and varying forms of
13		dispersed energy alternatives feeding into the
14		system will reduce ELCC in a harmful manner?
15	MR.	REIMANN: I don't think that's the
16		point of the IR. I think what we had tried to
17		describe here is for intermittent resources, ones
18		that have on their own very little dependable
19		capacity i.e., you couldn't count on them to be
20		available at a particular hour or a particular day
21		like you could with dispatchable hydro or gas fire
22		generation resources.
23		But what we have done is something that a
24		number of utilities across North America have done,
25		is said, well, so if the wind blows 35 percent

1 capacity factor, so it blows 35 percent of the time 2 or a lot more frequently at some level, what is the 3 probability that that resource would actually be available when we need it over peak hours in the 4 5 wintertime? 6 And so the analysis we've done said, okay, 7 let's look at these wind forms, let's do the 8 probabilistic assessment and see what it looks 9 like. And our observation is one that most of the value comes not from the wind itself. You wouldn't 10 11 have a wind turbine trying to feed a load directly. 12 You need something with it. The benefit it's 13 providing to the system comes from the strength of 14 the system. And we do recognize, for wind, 15 24 percent of its capacity is effective load 16 carrying capability. And the more of this that you 17 add, you've got a decreasing contribution to the 18 system. 19 And so I think that's really the intent of 20 the words. Not to say it's harmful. Actually, in 21 fact, we're saying wind can be -- we believe it 22 might and should add some capacity value to the 23 system. 24 MR. HADLAND: Well, I think maybe you're oversimplifying our options by constantly going 2.5

1		back and saying wind	power or just simply run of
2		river hydro. And tha	t oversimplification is a
3		problem for me. I do	n't know about the panel. But
4		we have a multitude o	f options and a multitude of
5		characteristics for e	ach option for delivering
6		power into the system	. And what I'm asking is, do
7		you have evidence tha	t increased and varying forms
8		of dispersed energy,	not one energy, feeding into
9		the system will reduc	e the LCC in a harmful manner?
10	MR.	REIMANN:	I don't often get accused of
11		simplifying things to	o much, but I think the answer
12		is no.	
13	MR.	HADLAND:	Thank you.
14	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Mr. Hadland, our teacher
15		friends behind you ar	e looking anxious. Would you
16		yield the floor to th	em.
17	MR.	HADLAND:	I would be quite happy to.
18	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you, sir.
19	MR.	KOECHL:	Mr. Chair, we were just
20		commenting on your fa	cial expression.
21		However, I'm go	ing to keep this very simple,
22		and there are two que	stions, and that's it.
23		The first quest	ion goes back to mitigation.
24		Again, something that	we spoke about here briefly
25		initially Of the al	location from the project cost

1		estimate, that was in your executive summary, for
2		the Site C project, it's under the heading of
3		"Indirect Costs", our list again of those five
4		specific areas. I think it's page 24. The last
5		area is mitigation/compensation put together.
6		Okay? So the total for the five categories is
7		1.005 billion. And the question that we had asked
8		during our presentation and still continue to ask
9		is how much is actually allotted to mitigation in
10		that value, the 1.005 and then separately to the
11		compensation as well?
12	MR. SA	VIDANT: So we generally don't break
13		out our cost estimates by that level because those
14		items are of a commercial nature. So they're
15		subject to future negotiations because the
16	:	negotiation and compensation amounts include
17	-	potential impact benefits so we don't break that
18		out for commercial reasons.
19		The impact benefit the
20	j	mitigation/compensation amounts include potential
21		impact benefits agreements with First Nations that
22		would be subject to future negotiations. In
23		addition, it includes specific works that would be
24		subject to potential contracting in the future.
25		The scope of the amounts that we do have is

1	outlined in the environmental impact statement. I
2	think it's in sections 35 where we have
3	environmental management plans and in section 39
4	where we have our actual mitigation options.
5	I can tell you when we developed that cost
6	estimate, we looked at the specific items we would
7	be looking at around mitigation/compensation. And
8	we did some testing around with other jurisdictions
9	both in Canadian and outside for what appropriate
10	amounts would be.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: So if you said a billion
12	dollars, I'd say that's a plugged number, but if
13	you say it's 1.005, I suspect there's some actual
14	arithmetic behind it; is that right.
15	MR. SAVIDANT: There's no calculation behind
16	it like that. The item of 1.005 billion included
17	not just mitigation and compensation but the
18	development cost, the cost of the regulatory
19	process for us, and the previous stages. It
20	included construction insurance. And it included
21	management and engineering. We do round to the
22	nearest 5 million, but the proximity to a billion
23	is a coincidence.
24	THE CHAIRMAN: And just for the record, do
25	you intend to transport class 1 soil to the tune of

1		a quarter of a bill:	ion dollars.
2	MR.	SAVIDANT:	I can tell you that there is
3		not a line item in t	the mitigation and compensation
4		budget for a quarter	r billion dollars to transport
5		class 1 soil. There	e may be some transport
6		associated with mit:	igation plans, but that is not
7		there.	
8	MR.	KOECHL:	Can you give us a ballpark
9		figure? I mean, I'r	m just wondering, were we
10		correct in assuming	it would be maybe about 1/5th
11		of that value, maybe	e around 200 million for
12		mitigation/compensat	tion? Are we in the ballpark?
13	MR.	SAVIDANT:	To me, that's just getting to
14		the number a difference	ent way. We don't provide that
15		level of detail in o	our cost estimate because it's
16		commercially sensit:	ive and subject to negotiations.
17		It's the same	thing for the direct capital
18		cost above that. We	e've provided the direct capital
19		cost in a group beca	ause the actual contracts that
20		will make up those of	direct construction costs will
21		be subject to a futu	are procurement process if we
22		receive authorization	on to proceed. We wouldn't
23		break it down to the	at level because that could harm
24		our commercial posit	tion in the future.
25	MR.	KOECHL:	Surely you must have some

1		idea about this valu	ue as you would have for example
2		for insurance. So	give me maybe the insurance
3		value. What would t	that be out of the
4		1.005 billion?	
5	MR. SA	AVIDANT:	Again, trying to get to the
6		mitigation and compe	ensation budget by subtracting
7		the other items is a	again getting to the mitigation
8		and compensation bud	dget which we do not release,
9		I'm sorry.	
10	THE C	HAIRMAN:	I sense you're not going to
11		get very far with th	nat one.
12	MR. KO	DECHL:	I agree, Mr. Chairman. Thank
13		you for noticing.	
14		Maybe I can ma	aybe add some enlightenment to
15		my second question,	then, which will hopefully
16		maybe add to some of	f the doubt that we have.
17		So Hydro, thro	oughout this executive summary,
18		and we've read throu	ugh all the various mitigations
19		as I had mentioned w	were potentially up to 3-, 400
20		different types of s	sub mitigations. Throughout it
21		it states using your	r terms these are terms that
22		are included after t	the mitigation where
23		appropriate, when ap	opropriate, where practical,
24		where feasible. My	question is more of a legal
25		question then. Thes	se terms are used in the context

1 of many of the mitigations mentioned or discussed. 2 My question is: How will it be determined 3 that a mitigation will or will not happen based on 4 the above escape clauses? Do these escape clauses 5 allow Hydro to be free of any legal obligation or 6 culpability for not following up when one of the 7 above clauses is used in the context of this It's a legal question I quess, but if 8 document? 9 you've got 1. -- well, let's not even go there. Clearly you're not telling us how much money has 10 11 been allotted for mitigation/compensation, but this 12 to me strikes as me being an escape clause and how 13 much legality is involved in actually fulfilling these mitigations that you speak of throughout the 14 15 executive summary. 16 THE CHAIRMAN: Hydro. 17 MS. YURKOVICH: We have a very comprehensive 18 set of mitigation measures that are included in 19 section 39. And we have done an internal costing 20 exercise for each of them to get an estimate that 21 we have come up with. We are not going to disclose 22 that because we don't want to fetter our ability to 23 do a good procurement going forward. 24 panels that are coming forward that are going to be 2.5 spending a good deal of time on each of the

1		mitigation, all the areas of mitigation proposed.
2		And if it would be all right with the panel we
3		would be happy to discuss all of them at that time.
4	MR. K	OECHL: One final question I'm
5		curious about, why did you put mitigation with
6		compensation? Why not separate it out into a
7		separate component? I would consider them to be
8		two separate entities. Why are they together?
9	MS. Y	URKOVICH: So what we're doing through
10		the environmental assessment is we're determining
11		whether there's an effect of the project. And then
12		we look first, can we avoid that effect by
13		changing something in design or how we're going to
14		construct. If we can't do that, we look to
15		mitigate the effect of the project. And in some
16		cases there's not an ability to mitigate the
17		effect, and therefore in some cases we will provide
18		compensation. So we put those two together.
19	THE C	HAIRMAN: And your position is that the
20		answer to his question about where feasible, where
21		possible, if we feel like it will be discussed
22		under the individual mitigation schemes as they
23		arise in the course of these hearings.
24	MS. Y	URKOVICH: Yes. Mr. Chair, maybe just
25		the example of the moving of the I think you

1		were referencing class	s 1 soils. And we've
2		certainly that rate	e was raised in public
3		consultation. And in	our EIS we say we will
4		consider that. As peo	ople in this room will know
5		better than me, class	1 soils, it's partly the
6		actual soil and partly	the climate that makes those
7		soils classified as su	ach. So in some cases it may
8		be possible and practi	cal to do so. It may not be
9		feasible or in all cas	ses. So that would be an
10		example.	
11	MR. K	OECHL:	Mr. Chairman, am I to assume
12		then that we will ever	ntually get these numbers from
13		Hydro based on what wa	as just stated.
14	THE C	HAIRMAN:	I think what I'm hearing is
15		they're saying that the	ne individual numbers are
16		going to be the consec	quence of negotiation of
17		specific mitigation pl	lans and some kind of
18		procurement mechanism	when negotiated or bid or
19		something like that.	And I would guess that the
20		first time we will eve	er see real detail on this is
21		after the agreements h	nave been signed.
22	MR. K	OECHL:	Perhaps that's correct. I
23		mean, just as a final	thought I speak again to the
24		3- to 400 different mi	tigations.
25	THE C	HAIRMAN:	Yeah.

1	MR.	KOECHL:	And my question still
2		remains, is there eno	ugh money in the kitty
3	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Yeah.
4	MR.	KOECHL:	to basically deal with
5		this. There's a grea	t deal of doubt in my mind
6	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Yeah.
7	MR.	KOECHL:	about where this is going.
8	THE	CHAIRMAN:	I think you've raised a
9		valid question, and w	e will certainly be paying
10		attention to it as we	go through the rest of these
11		hearings.	
12	MR.	KOECHL:	Thank you, folks. Thank you.
13	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you.
14	MR.	KROECHER:	Mr. Chairman, I have some
15		questions which I thi	nk are straightforward to the
16		panel and deal with a	mortization. I noticed that
17		in the business case	summary, amortization is not
18		part of the plan. No	w, I would like to know why
19		that is.	
20	MR.	SAVIDANT:	So from your, I think,
21		interested parties su	bmission, I'm going to assume
22		you're referring to t	he unit energy cost
23		calculation. And the	business case isn't part of
24		the evidentiary recor	d, but we do provide the unit
25		energy cost breakdown	in volume 1, appendix F,

1	part 1, page 5.
2	So when you ask about amortization, what
3	you're talking about is amortization of the capital
4	cost. And what we have is we have an amount in the
5	unit energy cost associated with that capital cost.
6	So the distinction is that the capital cost is what
7	the project will cost for construction, whereas the
8	amortization is the mechanism that we recover that
9	from rate payers over time.
10	So when you look at the table, table 3 on
11	page 5, the capital cost is what it will cost to
12	build the project and amortization is how we will
13	recover that. So amortization is included in the
14	unit energy cost.
15	MR. KROECHER: Well, it states on page 31:
16	
17	"To reduce the rate impact on
18	customers, BC Hydro anticipates
19	that the costs for Site C would be
20	amortized over a long period. The
21	duration of which would be
22	determined for future regulatory
23	process with the BCUC."
24	
25	Now, to my understanding, this \$8 billion are

1 borrowed to pay for the dam, this money needs to be 2 paid back. 3 Now, this indicates to me, this paragraph, 4 that there is no plan for that. And according to 5 my calculation, at a 5 percent interest rate, 6 compounded annually, the interest would be about 7 \$400 million per year. Now, how does BC Hydro plan to deal with that amount of interest? 8 9 MR. SAVIDANT: So we do have a plan to 10 However that plan is subject to recover it. 11 decisions by the British Columbia Utilities 12 Commission. As Ms. Yurkovich had talked about 13 earlier, this project, when it came into service, 14 comes into service subject to construction. 15 would expect the BCUC to do a prudency review and 16 to determine the mechanism for recovery from rates. 17 We assume the project capital will be amortized over the 70-year economic planning life given that 18 19 is the effect of amortization period that would be 20 seen for our other projects. 21 When we look at the interest amounts that is 22 included in the cost of service that is reflected 23 in the analysis of the portfolio PV modelling, so 24 the analysis of cost of service that we've provided 2.5 in both sections 7 of the EIS and in the response

1		to the JRP IRs does i	nclude the financing costs of
2		the project. It does	include the financing costs
3		of the project. It i	ncludes depreciation of the
4		capital and the finan	cing interest payments.
5	THE C	CHAIRMAN:	So the short answer to your
6		question is interest	would be capitalized during
7		construction and the	whole business amortized over
8		70 years.	
9	MR. S	SAVIDANT:	That's correct.
10	MS. Y	YURKOVICH:	Subject to the
11	THE C	CHAIRMAN:	Thank you.
12	MR. K	KROECHER:	Well, my figure of
13		\$400 million per year	in interest on the borrowed
14		money would suggest t	hat the interest rate is low.
15		Now, it is predicted	that the interest rates will
16		not remain low partic	ularly over a time span of
17		70 years. Now, how -	- where would the money come
18		from if the interest	rate would go up, let's say,
19		by 2 or 3 percent? W	ho would pay for that? Would
20		it come out of our el	ectricity bills, or where will
21		it come from?	
22	MR. S	SAVIDANT:	So we are assuming right now
23		that interest rates w	ill go up in the long-term,
24		and that is built int	o both our interest during
25		construction amounts	and the capital cost estimate

1	and into the long-term weighted average cost of
2	capital that is used for the portfolio PV modelling
3	and the unit energy cost. Significant increase to
4	interest rates beyond that, I would say currently
5	appears to be unlikely. But if it happened
6	post-construction, and that was the cost of the
7	financing of the project, that would be bourne by
8	ratepayers.
9	MR. KROECHER: Well, it seems to me that
10	your answers don't really answer my questions. I
11	have the feeling that you're sort of beating around
12	the bush. This \$8 billion is a horrendous amount
13	of money that you are committing on our behalf.
14	And I would have appreciated to get some maybe more
15	precise answers. This your answers to me are
16	absolutely nothing. And I don't mind saying that
17	I'm really kind of disappointed in that. You're
18	probably really highly qualified people and you
19	cannot really effectively answer some of the
20	questions. I leave you with that thought, and
21	maybe you could think about that.
22	Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
23	THE CHAIRMAN: I'd like to turn now to
24	Madam Beaudet.
25	MS. BEAUDET: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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1		A few things he	re I want to get some	
2		clarification on. The	e first one, this morning when	
3		you give us what the	LNG inclusion would require,	
4	you mentioned a number of 3,000. And sometimes you			
5	said 3,000 megawatts and at other times you say			
6	3,000 gigawatts. Can we get I mean, it's a			
7	mistake, but we would like to have exactly what's			
8	the capacity required and what's the energy			
9		required.		
LO	MR.	REIMANN:	Yeah, the number we've	
L1		included in the IRP i	s 3,000 gigawatt hours.	
_2		And, Mike, what	's the capacity number?	
L3	MR.	SAVIDANT:	The capacity number in the	
L 4		IRP I don't have in f	ront of me.	
L 5	MR.	REIMANN:	Sorry, I don't recall the	
L 6		capacity number offha	capacity number offhand. I can probably do the	
L 7		math. In the IES we	included 800 to 6,600 gigawatt	
L 8		hours as a range.		
_9	MS.	BEAUDET:	Can you give us the answer,	
20		the right answer tomo:	rrow, please.	
21	MR.	REIMANN:	Oh, sure.	
22	MS.	BEAUDET:	Yes, thank you. It would	
23		been undertaking numbe	er 4.	
24	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Ah-hah, undertaking number 4.	
25	MR.	HENDRIKS:	And I can add some clarity.	

1		in fiscal '20, we start with a tranche of a 1,000
2		gigawatt hours a year, and then we increase that by
3		a thousand every subsequent year, so 1,000, 2,000,
4		3,000.
5	MS.	BEAUDET: Thank you.
6		
7		UNDERTAKING 5: Advise what the LNG inclusion
8		would require
9		
10	MS.	BEAUDET: The other thing is in the
11		conversation we had this afternoon, you were
12		talking that you said earlier that after with
13		respect to IPP, you said that after using the
14		heritage resources, the direction would not
15		would be independent from pricing. Am I correct
16		that we understand well what you say?
17	MR.	REIMANN: Yeah, can I answer this one
18		and then ask you to repeat? I missed the last part
19		of your question.
20	MS.	BEAUDET: Okay.
21	MR.	REIMANN: The megawatts are
22		360 megawatts and 3,000 gigawatt hours.
23	MS.	BEAUDET: Thank you. So my question
24		was that it's something you were saying earlier
25		when there was a question asked about how do you

1	include the IPP, and you said that first your
2	direction would be you use the heritage resources.
3	And with the IPP, you say that it would be
4	independent of price. And I wasn't sure that was
5	clear or that we understood what you said.
6	MR. REIMANN: Yeah, sorry, let me go
7	through that again. I From the 2002 and 2007
8	energy plans, Hydro has been asked to do the
9	heritage resources, and that includes any
10	improvement to them. And the Site C project is the
11	third project on an existing sorry, the existing
12	river system. Other than that, we'd be looking to
13	IPPs to deliver the generation resources.
14	And so I don't think we would buy them at any
15	price, but I think we've got a belief that with our
16	competitive procurement process, that we usually
17	have a good response in terms of number of project
18	being bid into our acquisitions. And I think
19	similarly for gas, if we've identified a number of
20	gas capacity resources associated with LNG and the
21	IRP, we'd also look to procure that from third
22	parties. So I don't think it means that we don't
23	think we can find cost-effective resources, but I
24	think in response to the Chairman's question, are
25	we only pursuing IPPs if Hydro doesn't have a

1		cheaper alternative, I think the answer is no, we
2		do have Site C, but really everything else is
3		provided by IPPs. And we believe that can be done
4		cost-effectively, but I doubt we'd chase them at
5		any price.
6	MS. B	EAUDET: My next question regarding
7		that is I thought it was a little bit confusing in
8		this portfolio scenario is that you did because you
9		based the first choice and correct me if I'm
LO		wrong on price and availability during time.
L1		You don't necessary the first step that you do
L2		in the screening is price or financial aspects and
L3		availability in the time frame. Am I correct?
L 4	MR. R	EIMANN: Right. So we started with
L5		the broad sweep of resource options, and then we
L 6		looked at those resource options and tried to
L7		characterize them into those that we thought were
L 8		available to us and that we could count on for
L 9		future portfolios. And once we had it down to that
20		list, we then used our system optimizer program.
21		And it looks at the different characteristics and
22		prices of these resources and selects the optimal
23		combination to be built into these portfolios for a
24		given set of circumstances, so depending how big
2.5		the gap is, what we think the market price is, what

1	the cost of resources are. And this system
2	optimizer runs thousands of combinations of
3	portfolios to try to pick the one that gives you
4	the best net present value cost.
5	MS. BEAUDET: Would it be a better option
6	if you looked at how you could fill the gap without
7	putting the first constraint on cost and finance?
8	Because if we look, for instance, at table 4
9	table 543, you can see that the land footprint of
10	the project is much higher than any other than
11	the two other combinations. And then table 544 in
12	terms of long-term jobs during operations, I think
13	the two other options, another project would be
14	more profitable.
15	So where the aspects of the real impact on
16	people, whether beneficial whether negative or
17	positive, where does it fit in the system that
18	you've used? How do you weigh these two things
19	that are for people very important.
20	MR. REIMANN: Yes. So I guess we created
21	the portfolios looking at those that we believed
22	were permitable and technically viable. And then
23	we picked them for their contribution to the system
24	in terms of reliability and cost effectiveness.
25	And then having done that, I think that's when we

1 then looked at the alternative portfolios and said, 2 so what are the impacts and how do those weigh off 3 against the cost, and maybe Mr. Savidant can speak 4 to those. 5 We talk about this a bit in MR. SAVIDANT: 6 the technical memo on alternatives to the project. 7 And what we looked at was the portfolios were built 8 on the -- on, as Randy says, the cost effectiveness 9 and technical capabilities. And then we reviewed a suite of environmental and economic development 10 11 attributes for those portfolios. What we saw was 12 the project offered superior financial attributes 13 from the lower and -- lower PV cost and UEC values. 14 And we saw that it did have a larger footprint on 15 land, that's correct. 16 However, we were cognizant of the fact that 17 that was not a facility footprint. What you're looking at there is a conversion of land from 18 19 terrestrial use to an aquatic reservoir. So when 20 you look at that change, you have a land footprint, 21 but you are also creating a productive environment. 22 In addition to the land footprint, we also look to 23 the atmospheric footprint of these portfolios as 24 well. So while the Site C portfolio is expected to 2.5 have a higher land footprint, it would have a lower

1 emissions fingerprint because we're not looking at 2 the SCGT component and the clean plus thermal 3 portfolio, and we're not looking at the municipal solid waste, both which provide local air emissions 4 5 and greenhouse gases. 6 Similarly, in the economic development 7 attributes, we saw a mix again. While the Site C 8 project has a significantly higher job number 9 during construction, which is effectively because it's a capital intensive project, it does have a 10 11 lower operations job amount because of course the 12 operations costs are low as well. That's a 13 combination into the -- that's all built into our 14 low operating cost. So when we looked at the 15 portfolios together, we saw a mix on both the environmental attributes and the economic 16 17 development attributes and significant benefits to 18 rate payers from a financial perspective, and that 19 led to the selection of this as the preferred 20 alternative. 21 MS. BEAUDET: I would like to go on Thank you. 22 some very precise data here that we'd like to have. 23 I go back to your annual reports, and I look here 24 at the 2011. You have in the economic bottom line,

a performance indicator that is EU12, which is

2.5

1	transmission and distribution losses as a
2	percentage of total energy. And there's an
3	attachment to that. And we get to the loss for
4	transmission lines which is from 2008 to 2011. But
5	it's just a percentage. And you have for the
6	distribution line, the same thing. And the
7	transmission, it refers to the real power losses
8	for transmission percentage as documented in the
9	open access transmission tariff schedule 10.
10	I was wondering if, instead of having
11	percentages on this table, EU12, if we could get
12	actual numbers in terms of energy loss.
13	MR. GODSOE: Mr. Chairman, I must say I'm
14	struggling with the relevancy of that. It might be
15	better asked if whether losses have been taken into
16	account in a portfolio analysis for the project.
17	But giving broad transmission losses for the entire
18	system, I am struggling with.
19	MS. BEAUDET: No, I am not struggling. My next
20	question is relevant to what I'm asking now.
21	When you look at the tables that you provide
22	in the IES, especially with respect to load
23	forecasts, you have in table 5.1, it's for the year
24	2022, which is after the DSM would be accounted
25	for, you give in terms of energy what is required

as 70,800 gigawatt per hour. And then when we look at table 5.3, we have 64,500 without losses. And that's where it comes.

Where are the losses? How are they accounted for?

2.5

And then table 5.4 we get 62,900. And so for the table 5.1, does it include contingency or safety margin? Why is it higher than the others? Does it include IPP, any intermittent source or stabilization reserve you need which we were discussing this morning, asking what's the capacity you can integrate to the system?

And then when you get to the tables where this surplus of deficit, you give the gap that you feel is missing and has to be, justifying in a way, the Site C. We have to take it for granted because all the other tables, it is impossible to see how you arrived at this gap.

And so I was wondering if it's possible to give us more detailed tables on the demand and the supply with all the different assumptions that we've discussed today. And I would ask you to do it only for the mid energy or the -- the mid load forecast. I won't ask you for the low or the high one. Taking into account where there's the DSM,

1	where there's what is required or not required
2	for LNG, where can we see the losses, et cetera.
3	Because we this is like if you look at the
4	table as I said for the surplus or the deficit, we
5	have to take for granted that the figure is there.
6	Where are they from? There's no details on that.
7	THE CHAIRMAN: This sounds like an extension
8	of my request this morning to include the supply
9	side and an accounting of losses. Can that be
10	done? Can you extend that undertaking?
11	MR. GODSOE: We can provide that
12	information as undertaking number 5.
13	MS. BEAUDET: Thank you.
14	
15	UNDERTAKING 6: Provide more detailed tables on
16	the demand and the supply
17	
18	THE CHAIRMAN: I have one last question
19	which is an extension of Jocelyne's, and I thought
20	she was going to go there.
21	In this wonderfully technocratic decision
22	process that Mr. Reimann and Mr. Savidant had
23	described, how do you deal with the completely
24	ineffable, the spiritual connection that's felt in
25	the land by some of the people who appeared today

1		and will appear for the rest of the month, people
2		who fear the loss or appreciate the loss of
3		long-term multigenerational connections to
4		particular pieces of land that will be inundated
5		with some how in the choice of elements in a
6		portfolio, in the sequencing of events in a system
7		optimizer program, do you deal with that? Is it
8		simply a residual to be dealt with by regulators?
9	MS. Y	URKOVICH: I think we'll answer this in
10		two parts. Mr. Reimann will start, and then I will
11		just conclude just addressing from your first
12		comments.
13	MR. R	EIMANN: And I guess it's never an
14		easy question. And we when we look at other
15		portfolios we've run in issues in other places
16		and one in particular comes to mind, some of the
17		concerns that were raised in Squamish-Lillooet
18		Regional District as we were buying lots of run of
19		river projects, and almost every stream in that
20		whole region were mapped one way or another, and it
21		starts to raise the question of how much should you
22		do in one region and what are the impacts there,
23		so let me start again.
24		It's never an easy question. And I was just
25		making the observation that as we looked at other

1		options and the one that came to mind was run of
2		river that we looked at and some of the concerns we
3		heard in the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District as
4		we're buying run of river and people are starting
5		to plot all the rivers. And it inundates the area.
6		And we have transmission lines running all over.
7		And so I guess at the end of the day, is there
8		anything that you can build that doesn't have
9		impacts? But ultimately I think that's right,
_ 0		those have to be weighed off and Over to
L1		Susan.
L2	MS. Y	URKOVICH: Thank you. It's a really
L3		important question. And I think Mr. Reimann is
L 4		right, there are this is this does involve
L5		tradeoffs. And I think as important as we
- 6		obviously believe that this is the right thing to
L7		do. But what's equally important is how we
- 8		undertake this work. And we do recognize that this
_9		has effects for people who live in the communities
20		where this project will be located. And so part of
21		what we have tried to do as a project team is to
22		understand that and to respect that and to hear
23		from all voices to make changes where we can, to
24		think carefully about how we mitigate, how we
2.5		involve communities, how we do our First Nations

1	consultation.		
2	Because we do recognize that there are		
3	effects and for we understand that. People's		
4	sense of place. And so we work very hard at taking		
5	those things into consideration and to doing this		
6	project in a different way than what was done		
7	perhaps a couple of generations ago.		
8	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I'm glad to have		
9	your advice on that because it's something the		
10	panel has to wrestle with, too.		
11	For a session which I promised would end at		
12	6:00, we're a little over time, but I thank you		
13	very much for your patience, and we will reconvene		
14	tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Thank you.		
15	MR. GODSOE: Sorry, Mr. Chairman. I did		
16	have one thing two things.		
17	First of all, I can acknowledge that we don't		
18	have any 10-minute response. We're usually		
19	entitled to a 10-minute response.		
20	THE CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, was that not		
21	discussed with you earlier?		
22	MR. GODSOE: It was not.		
23	THE CHAIRMAN: I thought the idea would be		
24	that we would have a comprehensive response from		
25	you at the end of the day tomorrow.		

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1	MR.	. GODSOE: Okay. Well, th	ne second issue
2		I wanted to raise although I see M	ir. Hadland
3		there. I can come back to it.	
4	MR.	. HADLAND: Your choice, Mr	Chairman.
5	MR.	. GODSOE: Before we finis	sh questioning
6		this panel, Mr. Chairman, I raise the	issue of
7		Dr. Eunall, and he had some questions	in his
8		registration form. And he's not here	today. I
9		don't see him. And I wanted to ensur	e his question
10		could be put to this panel, so I thou	ght there was
11		two ways of doing that.	
12		Essentially they are: Has Hydro	considered
13		Kleana as an alternative, and second	has Hydro
14		taken into account climate change imp	acts?
15		I think the second question has	been
16		responded to in the response to JRP I	R 76 which is
17		CEAR number 1640. However, that firs	t question has
18		not been dealt with. And I think the	re's two ways
19		of doing that; either the questions g	et put to
20		you through to you to the panel or	through our
21		rebuttal on 24th December, we can pro	vide a written
22		response, whichever way you think is	the most
23		appropriate way to handle that.	
24	THE	E CHAIRMAN: My understandir	g is that
25		Mr. Eunall has some kind of legal act	ion still

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1		afoot; is that correct	?
2	MR.	GODSOE:	That is correct. But we were
3		also clear that we cou	ld describe a technical
4		attribute basis, Klean	a versus Site C. And I think
5		that is his question.	
6	THE	CHAIRMAN:	I think that would be useful.
7	MR.	GODSOE:	Sorry?
8	THE	CHAIRMAN:	I think that latter would be
9		useful.	
10	MR.	GODSOE:	Okay. So then the question
11		is, do you want to put	that question to the panel
12		now, or do you want me	to respond in writing?
13	THE	CHAIRMAN:	I think it would be more
14		logical to hear the re	sponse after the plea, as it
15		were. So we'll let Mr	. Eunall say his piece and
16		then hear what Hydro's	response will be rather than
17		rebut him in advance.	
18	MR.	GODSOE:	I guess I'm understanding
19		that my panel can resp	ond after Dr. Eunall
20		tomorrow.	
21		Thank you.	
22	THE	CHAIRMAN:	Mr. Hadland, I understand you
23		have some more question	ns. Could I given the
24		hour, may I suggest th	at you discuss with the
25		Secretariat how much t	ime you will need tomorrow or

1	at another time, and we will do our best to
2	accommodate.
3	MR. HADLAND: I would appreciate that.
4	Thank you.
5	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
6	That said, we're adjourned for the evening.
7	
8	(Proceedings adjourned at 6:43 p.m.)
9	(Proceedings to reconvene on Tuesday, December 10, 2013
10	at 9:00 a.m.)
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION
2	
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7	That the morning proceedings were taken down
8	by me in shorthand at the time and place herein set
9	forth and thereafter transcribed, and the same is a true
10	and correct and complete transcript of said proceedings
11	to the best of my skill and ability.
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13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed
14	my name this 10th day of December, 2013.
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20	Official Realtime Reporter
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14	my name this 10th day of December, 2013.
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19	Steve Lee, OCR
20	Official Court Reporter
21	
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24	
25	

200-plus [1] - 160:15

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