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August 28, 2019

British Columbia Utilities Commission Suite 410, 900 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2N3

Attention: Mr. Patrick Wruck, Commission Secretary and Manager, Regulatory Support

Dear Mr. Wruck:

Re: FortisBC Energy Inc. (FEI)

Project No. 1598977

Application for Acceptance of the Biogas Purchase Agreement Between FEI and the City of Vancouver (the Application)

Response to the British Columbia Utilities Commission (BCUC) Information Request (IR) No. 2

On September 21, 2018, FEI filed the Application referenced above. In accordance with BCUC Order G-182-19 setting out a further Regulatory Timetable for the review of the Application and directing FEI to file its responses to IR No. 2 by August 29, 2019, FEI respectfully submits the attached response to BCUC IR No. 2.

If further information is required, please contact Sarah Smith, Director NGT, RNG, and Regional LNG at (604) 582-7528.

Sincerely,

FORTISBC ENERGY INC.

Original signed:

Doug Slater

Attachment



1 2	1.0	Reference:	City of Vancouver (COV) Biogas Purchase Agreement (BPA) Deferral Account
3 4			Exhibit B-7, pp. 2–3, 6; Utilities Commissions Act (UCA), section 59(5)
5			COV BPA Deferral Account Mechanism
6 7			of FortisBC Energy Inc.'s (FEI) response to British Columbia Utilities (BCUC) Decision and Order G-122-19, FEI states:
8 9 10 11		unde the c	continues to be of the view that the Project qualifies as a prescribed ertaking under the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Regulation (GGRR) because cost estimates demonstrate that the levelized cost over the life of the Project t expected to exceed the maximum price set under the GGRR
12		[]	
13 14 15 16 17		COV cum Acco	El proposes an accounting mechanism for this Project only at this time – the BPA Deferral Account - which provides certainty to the Panel that the ulative average cost per GJ flowing into the BVA [Biomethane Variance bunt] and subsequently into rates over the life of the Project will not exceed GGRR Threshold Price of \$30 per GJ.
18		On page 6 c	of FEI's response to BCUC Decision and Order G-122-19, FEI states:
19 20 21 22		the e woul	e unlikely event that a balance remains in the COV BPA Deferral Account at end of the Project's initial term and any subsequent renewals, that balance d not be recoverable from customers absent clarification from the ernment regarding the GGRR language or BCUC approval.
23		Section 59(5) of the UCA states that "a rate is 'unjust' or 'unreasonable' if the rate is:
24 25			e than a fair and reasonable charge for service of the nature and quality ided by the utility,
26 27 28		by t	ficient to yield a fair and reasonable compensation for the service provided ne utility, or a fair and reasonable return on the appraised value of its erty, or
29		(c) unju	st and unreasonable for any other reason."
30 31 32		gove	se confirm, or explain otherwise, that absent clarification from the ernment regarding the GGRR language or BCUC approval for recovery in s, any balance remaining in the COV BPA Deferral Account at the end of the



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BC [∞]	FortisBC Energy Inc. (FEI or the Company) Application for Acceptance of the Biogas Purchase Agreement Between FEI and the City of Vancouver (City or COV) (the Application)	Submission Date: August 28, 2019
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Project's initial term and any subsequent renewals would be written off and

2 recovered from FEI's shareholders. 3 4 **Response:** 5 Confirmed. 6 7 8 9 1.1.1 If confirmed, please discuss whether the resulting amounts that are 10 recovered from the shareholder would still be in compliance with the 11 UCA, in particular Section 59(5). As part of the response, please 12 discuss whether this scenario would violate the regulatory compact and 13 the Fair Return Standard for the services provided by the utility. 14 15 **Response:** 16 FEI's proposed COV BPA Deferral Account does not violate the regulatory compact or the Fair 17 Return Standard as it preserves FEI's right to apply for recovery of any remaining balance in the COV BPA Deferral Account at the end of the term of the COV BPA. As a matter of practice and 18 19 for regulatory efficiency, FEI will only apply for recovery of the balance in the account if there is 20 a significant balance that, absent recovery, would violate the Fair Return Standard, or where 21 changes in the wording of the GGRR or other legislation enable recovery of the balance. 22 23 24 25 1.1.2 If confirmed, please discuss whether the recovery of any balance from 26 FEI's shareholder equates to FEI waiving its rights to recovery of its 27 costs of doing business. Would this require express approvals from the BCUC? Please discuss. 28 29 30 **Response:** 31 Please refer to the response to BCUC IR 2.1.1.1. 32 33



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1.2 Please confirm, or explain otherwise, that FEI's proposed treatment of the COV
 BPA Deferral Account in the event the Project is terminated early would be the
 same as the proposed treatment of the deferral account at the end of the
 Project's initial term and any subsequent renewals.

6 **Response:**

7 Confirmed.



No. 2

Page 4

1	2.0	Reference:	Background
2			Exhibit B-7, p. 3
3			Project Costs and Anniversary & Supply-Based Reviews
4		On page 3 o	of FEI's response to BCUC Decision and Order G-122-19, FEI states:
5 6			erent in all cases except fixed-price contracts for RNG [renewable natural , costs for construction and operation of the Facilities are estimates
7		[]	
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20		total Sucl perfe with both purp Proj any to m LFG RNC	re are a number of factors, as discussed in the evidence, which can affect costs and thus FEI's resulting acquisition cost for RNG from the Project. h factors include actual construction costs, quality of LFG [landfill gas], ormance of equipment, and resulting volumes of LFG. These factors are not in FEI's ability to control and for that reason FEI included the provision of anniversary reviews and supply-based reviews in the COV BPA. The bose of these reviews is to allow for the evaluation of the performance of the ect to determine its ongoing economic viability and whether renegotiation of of the terms of the BPA is required. FEI can use these reviews, if necessary, hake adjustments to the terms of the COV BPA related to volumes of gas and gas quality and recalculate the COS [cost of service], to ensure the price for GGRR at that time.
21 22 23			use explain how anniversary and supply-based reviews could address actual struction costs and performance of equipment.

24 **Response:**

The anniversary reviews are time based, while the supply-based reviews are triggered by either a failure by FEI to construct and commission its facilities or a failure by COV to provide a minimum amount of LFG. However, FEI believes that construction costs and equipment performance will play a role in the review process.

For example, the purpose of the anniversary review is to determine Project financial viability, as stated in section 5.8 (a) of the agreement:

The purpose of the 10th Anniversary Review is to determine Project financial viability for the balance of the Term...

FEI will consider and evaluate the Project's financial viability by taking into consideration factors
 such as actual construction costs and equipment performance. If equipment performance is not
 as projected or actual costs are higher than expected, FEI will negotiate a contract modification



1 with the COV, such as a reduction to the LFG price paid, which would improve the Project's 2 financial viability.

3 With respect to the supply-based review, the triggering event is low supply. However, like the 4 anniversary review, FEI would include the actual costs and equipment performance as part of 5 the review process which could also result in contract modifications such as increased LFG 6 volumes provided by COV or a reduction in the LFG price paid by FEI.

7 Regardless, FEI continues to believe that its expected capital and operational costs are 8 conservative and financial viability should be interpreted as a cost of service that is below the 9 GGRR Threshold Price for biomethane acquisition of \$30 per GJ.

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- 11
- 12
- 13 2.2 In the event that the cost of RNG increases, please discuss any factors that FEI 14 has control over that could be adjusted as a result of the anniversary or supply-15 based reviews.
- 16 17 Response:

18 The anniversary and supply-based reviews will allow for an assessment of the financial viability 19 of the Project to determine whether adjustments need to be made to the BPA terms, such as a 20 lower price for raw LFG or the possibility of COV supplying a greater volume of LFG. In the 21 unlikely event of significant increases to the cost of RNG, the BPA also provides for termination 22 if the parties are unable to agree to amendments.

- 23 24 25 26 2.2.1 How do the anniversary or supply-based reviews allow FEI to adjust the 27 terms related to LFG volumes and gas quality? Please elaborate.
- 29 Response:

28

30 The review process in both the anniversary and supply-based reviews will be a collaborative

31 approach where both FEI's and the COV's information will be used to conduct an evaluation of

32 the performance of the Project to determine whether changes or adjustments to the BPA are

33 necessary.

34 FEI will share operating data, such as historical gas volumes and quantities, with the COV. 35 These values will be used in conjunction with actual costs to determine the cost of service of the



1 FEI facilities at the time of the review and to negotiate adjustments, if required, to ensure the 2 price for RNG remains within the GGRR Threshold Price.

FEI also anticipates that the COV will share updated projections for LFG volumes and quality based on the mix of waste in place and forecast plans for collection of LFG. The COV has a means to change the volume delivered and gas quality through its LFG collection system, which is comprised of numerous wells feeding into a central collection header. Because the LFG system is comprised of multiple wells, the COV is able to adjust the total flow, and the flow from individual wells, to change gas volume and quality.

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- 10
- 11
- 2.3 Please discuss the potential dollar impact on the total cost of COV RNG supply
 as a result of the anniversary and supply-based review adjustments related to
 LFG volumes and gas quality.
- 15

16 **Response:**

FEI could, if warranted and with agreement from the COV, reduce the purchase price of rawLFG.

19 The total cost of service is also sensitive to total volume. In a situation where the COV is at (or 20 below) the minimum volume, it could increase flow or it could adjust the volume of LFG 21 committed to other parties so that the COV could provide FEI's maximum volume.

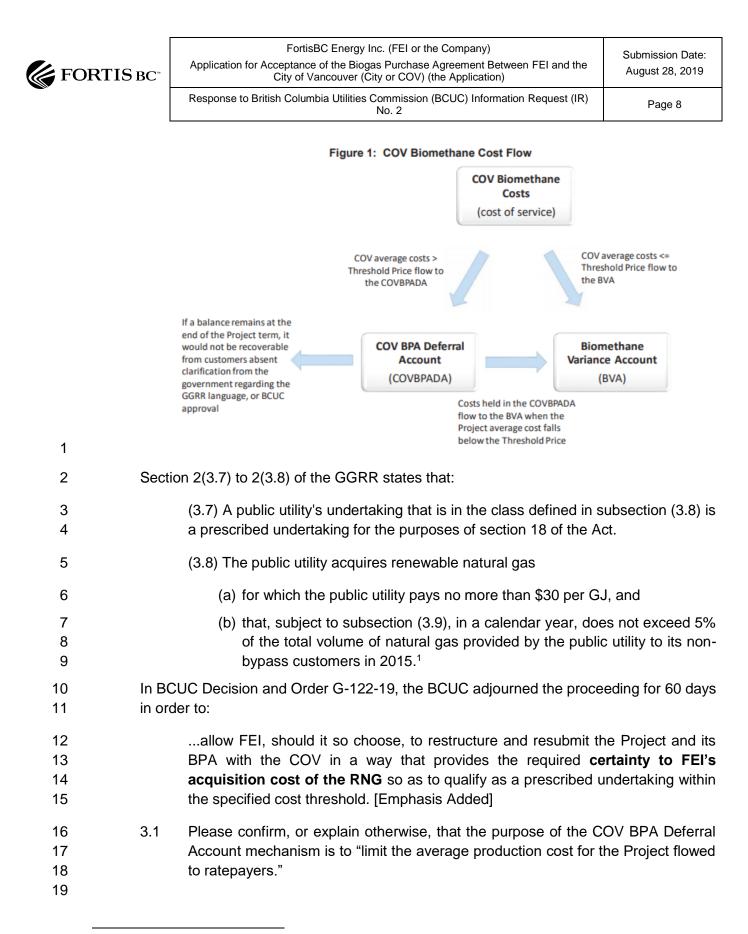
However, given that the conditions at the time of an anniversary or supply-based review are unknown, any discussion of impact on the cost of COV RNG supply would be hypothetical. An analysis of sensitivities of the cost of COV RNG supply to various factors was provided in the response to the BCUC Confidential IR 1.2 series (Exhibit B-4-1), along with a working model.



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1	3.0	Reference:	Proposal to Address Price Certainty
2 3			Exhibit B-7, pp. 3–5; GGRR section 2(3.7)–2(3.8); BCUC Decision and Order G-122-19
4			COV BPA Deferral Account Mechanism
5		On pages 4 to	5 of FEI's response to BCUC Decision and Order G-122-19, FEI states:
6 7 8		averaç	er to provide the Panel with the requested cost certainty, FEI will limit the ge production cost for the Project flowed to ratepayers to a maximum of the R Threshold Price.
9 10 11		Deferr	proposes to create a new non-rate base deferral account (COV BPA al Account) to capture the cumulative average cost per GJ of the Project greater than the GGRR Threshold Price.
12 13 14 15		the Threshold	popsed mechanism, each year the cumulative average Project costs up to d Price established in the GGRR will be recorded in the BVA and costs e GGRR Threshold Price, if any, will be recorded in the COV BPA Deferral blows:
16 17 18 19		Thresl the C	Project cumulative average cost of RNG (\$/GJ) is greater than the GGRR nold Price, FEI will flow that portion of the cost of service of the Project to DV BPA Deferral Account such that the cumulative average cost per GJ ows to the BVA does not exceed the GGRR Threshold Price.
20 21 22 23		Thresl amour	Project cumulative average cost of RNG (\$/GJ) falls below the GGRR nold Price, FEI will flow the cost of service of the Project to the BVA plus an at from the COV BPA Deferral Account such that the cumulative average or GJ that flows to the BVA is no greater than the GGRR Threshold Price.
24 25 26			ply, the above mechanism ensures that the biomethane volume produced n of the COV BPA and that flows to the BVA will cost no more than \$30 per



¹ Clean Energy Act, SBC 2010, c. 22, ss. 18 and 35. Emphasis added.



1 Response:

- 2 Confirmed.
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- 7 8

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3.2 Please explain how the proposed COV BPA Deferral Account mechanism provides the required certainty to FEI's acquisition cost as stated in BCUC Decision and Order G-122-19.

10 **Response**:

FEI's proposal provides the required certainty to FEI's acquisition cost or, in the words of the GGRR, what the public utility pays, by ensuring that costs above the GGRR threshold of \$30 per GJ will be borne by the shareholder, absent clarification of the GGRR or approval of the BCUC. The shareholder is not the public utility; therefore, costs borne by the shareholder are not ultimately paid for by the public utility and are not part of the public utility's acquisition cost. This view is consistent with the scheme of the *Utilities Commission Act* as a whole, which is centered on setting rates for the utility that balance the interests of customers and shareholders.

As FEI has submitted, when interpreting section 2(3.8) of the GGRR, the BCUC must have regard to section 8 of the *Interpretation Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, Chapter 238, which states that every enactment must be interpreted remedially:

8. Every enactment must be construed as being remedial, and must be given
such fair, large and liberal construction and interpretation as best ensures the
attainment of its objects.

Therefore, the BCUC must give section 2(3.8) of the GGRR a fair, large and liberal interpretation that best ensures the attainment of its objects, which includes the object and intention to increase FEI's ability to obtain RNG supply for its Biomethane Program. (See FEI's submission in Exhibit B-2 of this proceeding).

Given the requirement to construe the GGRR in a large and liberal construction to obtain the object and intention of the GGRR, the utility's acquisition cost should not be interpreted to include amounts borne by the shareholder, which is a separate entity from the public utility. FEI's proposed COV BPA Deferral Account mechanism, therefore, provides the required certainty to FEI's acquisition cost as stated in BCUC Decision and Order G-122-19.

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1 2 3 4		3.2.1 Does FEI interpret "acquisition cost" as s Decision and Order G-122-19 as the cost to RNG, or the cost to ratepayers to acquire discuss.	o FEI to acquire
5 6	<u>Response:</u>		
7		to the response to BCUC IR 2.3.2.	
8 9			
10 11 12 13 14	3.3	Please explain how the proposed COV BPA Deferral Accord guarantees that FEI "pays no more than \$30 per GJ", pure 2(3.8)(a) of the GGRR.	
15	<u>Response:</u>		
16	Please refer	to the response to BCUC IR 2.3.2.	
17 18 19			
20 21 22 23	3.4	If the proposed COV BPA Deferral Account mechanism does n "pays no more" than \$30 per GJ as per the GGRR, please project qualifies as a prescribed undertaking.	•
24	<u>Response:</u>		
25	Please refer	to the response to BCUC IR 2.3.2.	
26			



1	4.0 Ref	erence: Proposal to Address Price Uncertainty
2		Exhibit B-7, p. 5
3		Return on the COV BPA Deferral Account
4	On	Page 5 of FEI's response to BCUC Decision and Order G-122-19, FEI states:
5 6 7 8 9 10		FEI proposes that the COV BPA Deferral Account attract a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) returnif a balance in the COV BPA Deferral Account accumulates, it will flow to the BVA if the average costs fall below the Threshold Price. As a result, the COV BPA Deferral Account may carry a balance for a number of years before ultimately being recovered in rates through the BVA. The COV BPA Deferral Account should, therefore, receive similar financial treatment as FEI's other deferred charges.
12 13 14 15 16	4.1	Please confirm, or explain otherwise, that the WACC return on the COV BPA Deferral Account would accumulate in the COV BPA Deferral Account and would only be recovered from ratepayers when it is flowed to the BVA.
10	<u>Response</u>	<u>-</u>

17 Confirmed.