Section 6.0

Load Retention Proposal

Background

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- 2 During the hearing in Matter 253, the concept of providing a special rate, discounted rates or
- 3 retention rates for certain groups of customers with competitive fuel options was discussed. Due
- 4 to the possible threats from compressed natural gas (CNG), heavy fuel oil, propane and some
- 5 customers who may have special group pricing, the concept of special contracted rates was
- 6 discussed. It was stated that maintaining a certain customer at a lower rate would be more
- beneficial to the natural gas system and the remaining customers than losing the customer and its
- 8 revenue altogether. EGNB testified that it would entertain the potential for contracted rates if
- 9 customer specific evidence was shared to support lower rates for certain customers.
- In its December 23, 2014 Decision, the Energy and Utilities Board ("Board") indicated that it
- would also be open to the notion or concept of a flex rate or contracted rate.
- 12 EGNB reviewed different concepts and ideas for a discounted rate mechanism. In Matter 306,
- EGNB proposed a framework and general process as to how a flex or retention rate could
- function considering the parameters and constraints at that time.
- In its Decision for Matter 306 dated July 7, 2016, the Board approved the concept of a flex rate
- load retention program and ordered EGNB to commence a process with stakeholders:
- 17 "The Board approves the concept of a flex rate load retention program but
- concludes that clear parameters on when and how such a program would work
- 19 have not been proposed to the satisfaction of the Board.
- 20 The Board therefore directs EGNB to commence a process, with stakeholder input,
- 21 to establish the parameters of this program. Once that process is complete, EGNB
- is to file the proposed details of the program for Board approval."

What is currently being proposed

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- 24 EGNB held two stakeholder sessions as directed by the Board. While two days of discussions
- 25 did not result in an overall consensus, there was agreement on a number of items. As a result of
- these discussions, what EGNB is proposing can be found below. Since commercial rates are

- frozen until December 31, 2019, it is anticipated that this load retention rate could only be used
- 2 starting in 2020.

Retention Rate:

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- 4 This rate shall be granted only in circumstances where it can be shown that:
- The customer's option to use an alternate supply of energy other than natural gas is both technically, economically feasible and probable.
 - Retaining the customer's load, at the price offered by this rate, is better for the natural gas distribution system including the utility than losing the customer load in question.
 - The revenue from service to a customer under this rate shall be greater than the applicable incremental cost to serve such customer and shall make a significant positive contribution to fixed costs.
 - This rate shall be available only to customers whose natural gas needs have been supplied by EGNB for at least two consecutive years at the time of the request. It is not available for new customers.
 - This rate is available to customers in the ICGS rate class only.

Joint Application:

- 17 **Step 1:** Customer must apply in writing and provide all relevant details as required by EGNB to
- the satisfaction of EGNB. Relevant details to be provided to EGNB should include but not be
- 19 limited to:
- Details of location/accounts.
 - Detailed and verifiable written information on alternative energy offers:
- 22 o Pricing of energy source
- o Pricing term
 - o Pricing/market benchmark used for offer
- o Pricing/costs of delivery for energy source
- 26 o Additional details and exclusions/exceptions
- Detailed and verifiable information on conversion costs:

Equipment costs 1 New equipment 2 Conversion equipment 3 Metering or measurement costs 4 Materials costs 5 Above or underground piping 6 Attachment requirements 7 Installation costs 8 Labour 9 Down time 10 Detailed and verifiable information on load profiles for energy offers: 11 Annual or seasonal maximums or minimums 12 13 Delivery constraints or requirements Detailed and verifiable savings and payback projections in electronic formats 14 **Step 2:** EGNB analyzes offers and information provided by customer in Step 1 and compares to 15 the total price of natural gas equivalent for the customer's rate class. 16 **Step 3:** If EGNB determines at its sole discretion that a reasonable case has been made and the 17 natural gas distribution system would benefit from a retention rate for this particular case and 18 customer, EGNB would prepare a summary document to be submitted to the Board as a joint 19 20 application with the customer with some of the particulars shared in Steps 1 and 2. Summary to include: 21 Customer information 22 23 • Customer affidavit relating to intentions 24 Actual annual distribution revenue for the last two years. Proposed fuel replacement 25 Verified annual savings VS natural gas equivalent 26 Verified conversion payback analysis 27 Proposed new retention rate to counter the benefit of the verified analysis (no greater 28 than a 5% discount over the proposed alternate fuel proposal) 29

- Forecast lost annual distribution revenue if customer leaves system (GJ X Approved rate)
 - Forecast lost annual distribution revenue if customer stays with proposed retention rate (GJ X (Approved Proposed rate))
 - Forecast annual distribution revenue with proposed rate (GJ X Proposed Rate)
 - Forecast distribution revenue lost for current calendar year
- Positive contribution to system calculation (GJ X (Load retention rate cost to serve
 Rate) > \$0)
 - Request for approval to approve the proposed retention rate
- 10 Costs for this application to be borne by EGNB.
- 11 Step 4: Board would normally consider details of the joint application of EGNB and the
- customer in a written proceeding on an expedited basis.
- 13 **Step 5:** Approval would allow EGNB to adjust the rate for the customer and begin billing at the
- billing cycle indicated by the Board. EGNB Billing has determined that an appropriate billing
- system identifier/label for the customer can be done. The new approved volumetric rate will
- replace the currently approved rate on the monthly bill in the appropriate Distribution Charge
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Application by a Customer:

- 19 If EGNB does not determine at its sole discretion that a reasonable case has been made for a load
- 20 retention rate to be prescribed, the customer can provide evidence described in Steps 1 and 2
- 21 directly to the Board for review and consideration. Costs to be borne by the customer if the
- 22 application is unsuccessful. EGNB to participate in process. Board to review and consider
- evidence, then may provide direction to EGNB for reconsideration. If customer applies to Board
- 24 directly, a full hearing may be required, no timing for decision to be provided.
- 25 **Ongoing**

- At the next general rate application, adjustments to revenue requirement and rate design will be
- 2 made to provide an appropriate recovery of revenue requirement from all customers and
- 3 considering all load retention rates in place at that time.
- 4 NTD: Questions remain as to whether EGNB is entitled to recover all or some portion of the
- 5 revenue shortfall resulting from the load retention rate between the time it is approved and
- 6 EGNB's next general rate application, the manner in which any amount would be recovered,
- 7 over what period of time, and from which customers.
- 8 EGNB's position on these issues is set out below:

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- 1. EGNB believes it is entitled to recover all of the revenue shortfall resulting from a load retention rate between the time it is approved and EGNB's next general rate application.
 - 2. The revenue shortfall resulting from the load retention rate as described in item 1 will be maintained in a Load Retention Rate variance account.
 - 3. The revenue shortfall will be recovered over a 24 month period.
 - 4. The revenue shortfall will be recovered from all customers of the public utility system over the period described in item 3. This will be done by calculating a \$ per GJ adder based on the public utility's total GJs forecasted in its Budget for the years over which the shortfall is to be recovered.