

1 **Q. Please provide all available information with respect to other Canadian provinces**
2 **where EV and charging infrastructure incentives are offered by a utility and costs**
3 **are recovered from customers. If the costs of EV and charging infrastructure**
4 **incentives are generally not recovered from utility customers in other provinces,**
5 **please explain why the proposed recovery from customers in this province should be**
6 **approved.**

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8 A. *This Request for Information relates to the Electrification, Conservation and Demand*
9 *Management Plan: 2021-2025 (the “2021 Plan”) developed in partnership by*
10 *Newfoundland Power and Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (“Hydro” or, collectively,*
11 *the “Utilities”). Accordingly, the response reflects collaboration between the Utilities.*
12

13 EVs are a rapidly emerging technology globally.¹ EV and charging infrastructure
14 incentives are currently being pursued throughout North America to meet specific policy
15 goals, including greenhouse gas reductions. In the Utilities’ view, given the emerging
16 nature of the technology, it is appropriate for the Board to consider not only the
17 experience in Canadian jurisdictions, but North American jurisdictions more broadly.
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19 In Canada, incentive programs are often administered directly by municipal, provincial or
20 federal governments. As examples, rebates for Level 2 chargers are provided by the
21 cities of Edmonton, Victoria, Dorval and various other municipalities. Rebates for EVs
22 or charging infrastructure are provided by the governments of British Columbia, Nova
23 Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and, most recently, Newfoundland and Labrador.²
24

25 In some cases, the incentive programs are administered by a utility, but are funded by
26 government. Examples include:
27

- 28 (i) BC Hydro’s and FortisBC’s EV charger rebate programs. These programs
29 provide rebates for the purchase and installation of EV chargers for homes and
30 workplaces throughout British Columbia. These programs are offered as part of
31 the province’s CleanBC plan and are funded by the Government of British
32 Columbia. The policy goal is to make clean transportation more affordable and
33 accessible.³
34
- 35 (ii) Nova Scotia Power’s EV Smart Charging Program. This is a pilot program aimed
36 at collecting information on how smart charging systems can help lower energy
37 usage during peak times. The pilot program is implemented as part of the Smart
38 Grid Nova Scotia initiative, which is supported by Natural Resources Canada and
39 the Government of Nova Scotia. The policy goal is to support renewable energy
40 and new energy technologies in a manner that maintains reliability and
41 affordability for customers.⁴

¹ For example, see response to Request for Information CA-NP-060 for a history of EV charger development.

² In Budget 2021, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador announced a \$2,500 rebate to consumers on the purchase of EVs.

³ See <https://goelectricbc.gov.bc.ca/>.

⁴ See <https://www.nspower.ca/cleanandgreen/innovation/smart-grid-nova-scotia>.

1 As existing EV incentive programs in Canada are supported by government funding,
2 there has not yet been a business case to require recovery of costs from utility customers.
3

4 The recovery of EV incentive costs from utility customers is more common in the United
5 States. Newfoundland Power has documented 10 states where utilities provide incentive
6 programs for EVs and charging infrastructure, and recover the associated costs from
7 customers.⁵ A February 2021 report from the Edison Electric Institute found that
8 “[e]lectric companies increasingly are engaged in many different facets of electric
9 transportation,” with 52 electric companies having regulatory approval for filings related
10 to transportation electrification, including incentive programs.⁶
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12 While EV incentive programs are an emerging area, the benefits of electrification have
13 been recognized in industry research. For example, the Electric Power Research Institute
14 states:

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16 *“Replacing fossil-fueled end-use and non-energized processes with electric*
17 *technologies, a conversion known as electrification, can yield considerable*
18 *benefits not only to customers who undertake this activity but more broadly to*
19 *electricity billpayers and society at-large.”⁷*
20

21 In the Newfoundland and Labrador context, electrification of the transportation sector is
22 being pursued to support the provincial policy goal of customer rate mitigation. A net
23 present value analysis confirmed that customer electrification programs, including EV
24 incentives, will provide a rate mitigating benefit for customers over the longer term.⁸
25 This rate mitigating benefit is consistent with the delivery of least-cost, reliable service to
26 customers.⁹ It is appropriate for costs consistent with least-cost, reliable service delivery
27 to be recovered from customers.
28

29 Additionally, the Utilities are pursuing transportation electrification in a manner that will
30 achieve effective load management.¹⁰ Without load management, transportation
31 electrification is forecast to increase costs to customers by approximately \$22 million by
32 2034.¹¹ This would be inconsistent with the provincial policy goal of customer rate
33 mitigation.
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35 As such, while ratepayer recovery has generally not been required elsewhere in Canada
36 for EV incentives aimed at achieving environmental goals, it is appropriate in the
37 Newfoundland and Labrador context where EV incentives are being pursued specifically
38 to mitigate customers’ electricity rates.

⁵ See response to Request for Information PUB-NP-027.

⁶ See Edison Electric Institute, *Electric Transportation Biannual State Regulatory Update*, February 2021.

⁷ See Electric Power Research Institute, *The Total Value Test: A Framework for Evaluating the Cost-Effectiveness of Efficient Electrification*, August 2019, page 6.

⁸ See Newfoundland Power’s *2021 Electrification, Conservation and Demand Management Application*, Volume 1, Exhibit 2, Appendix A.

⁹ See Section 3(b)(iii) of the *Electrical Power Control Act, 1994*.

¹⁰ See response to Request for Information PUB-NP-037.

¹¹ See response to Request for Information PUB-NP-066.

- 1 For more information on why EV incentives are appropriate for inclusion in the Utilities'
- 2 portfolio of electrification programs, see response to Request for Information
- 3 PUB-NP-035.