## Elenchus Research Associates Inc. Report, August 13, 2021

3 PUB-CA-001

On page 16, lines 20-27 Elenchus states that the validity of the assumption that the grid assets will remain used and useful for the full duration of the expected service life of the asset is "becoming doubtful, however, due to the declining relative cost of behind the meter self-generation and storage, the expanding adoption of behavioural incentives such as demand side management and demand response programs, and increased accessibility to automated load control technologies. These developments reduce both the capacity and the energy requirement for grid-dependent electricity. Put simply, the grid and the utilities that supply customers with electricity through the grid are facing a future where customers have increasingly attractive competitive alternatives to the grid." What consideration was given to the expressed policy in this province of electrification and the expected increase in the uptake of electric vehicles and other technologies in the coming years?

RESPONSE:

Elenchus is cognizant of the expectation that the adoption of electric vehicles is likely to increase the demand for electricity in the next 5 to 10 years, although there is significant debate and uncertainty regarding the rate of adoption, even with incentives, as well as the persistence of current government policies that are premised on currently existing technologies and pricing. The Elenchus Report focusses on the <u>uncertainty</u> of projections of grid power demand, as distinct from the total electricity demand. The longer term uncertainty is emphasized, for example, in footnote 28 on page 22, which states:

Predicting future demand for grid power, as distinct from the total electricity consumption, is particularly difficult at this time. In the coming decades, significant increases in the penetration of self-generation by all classes of customers is a near certainty. However, policies that are responding to the challenges of climate change are expected to drive policies that drive electrification in the transportation sector and other sectors that are reliant on fossil fuels. The impact of electrification on grid demand is uncertain, however, since hydrogen technologies (e.g., hydrogen fuel cell vehicles) have the potential to disrupt reliance on the grid in the next few decades. The evolving disruptors that make investments that are justified on the basis of

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benefits three or four decades into the future are particularly problematic.

The Elenchus Report is focussed on the prudent approach to facilities planning in the current uncertain world in which there are credible scenarios supporting the very different views that (i) demand for grid power could increase over the next 20 to 50 years, and (ii) demand for grid power could decline over the next 20 to 50 years. To manage risk, it is important that system planning takes into account both possibilities by explicitly assessing the consequences from a planning perspective of each possibility. It follows that it would be prudent to include in the range of alternatives that are identified and assessed for generation and grid investments one or more alternatives that offer flexibility.1

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13 It is this uncertainty about the evolution of the electricity system that 14 underpins the view of Elenchus that it is prudent to exercise caution in 15 believing the results of any economic analysis of long-lived capital projects 16 that "assume[s] that grid assets will remain used and useful for the full 17 duration of the expected service life of the assets considered." [page 16, 18 lines 13-15] This concern is particularly significant when the economic 19

analysis is based on a useful life of many decades.

Elenchus notes that alternatives that have lower initial capital costs also generally have lower short term rate impacts.