

Manitoba Hydro

2015 General Rate Application

PLANNING & OPERATIONS PANEL

Darren Rainkie – Vice-President, Finance & Regulatory

David Cormie - Division Manager, Power Sales & Operations

Terry Miles - Division Manager, Power Planning

Sandy Bauerlein - Corporate Controller

Dave Bowen - Manager, Keeyask Project

Rob Elder - Division Manager, BPIII Project

Michel Morin, Manager, Distribution Asset Maintenance

Nick Read - Manager, Generation Maintenance Engineering

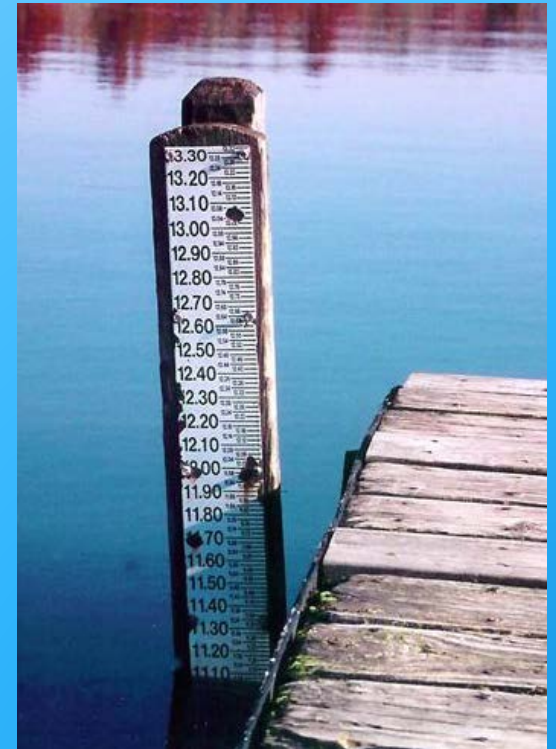
Dr. David Swatek - Manager, System Planning (Transmission)

Water Conditions and Export Markets & Sales Update

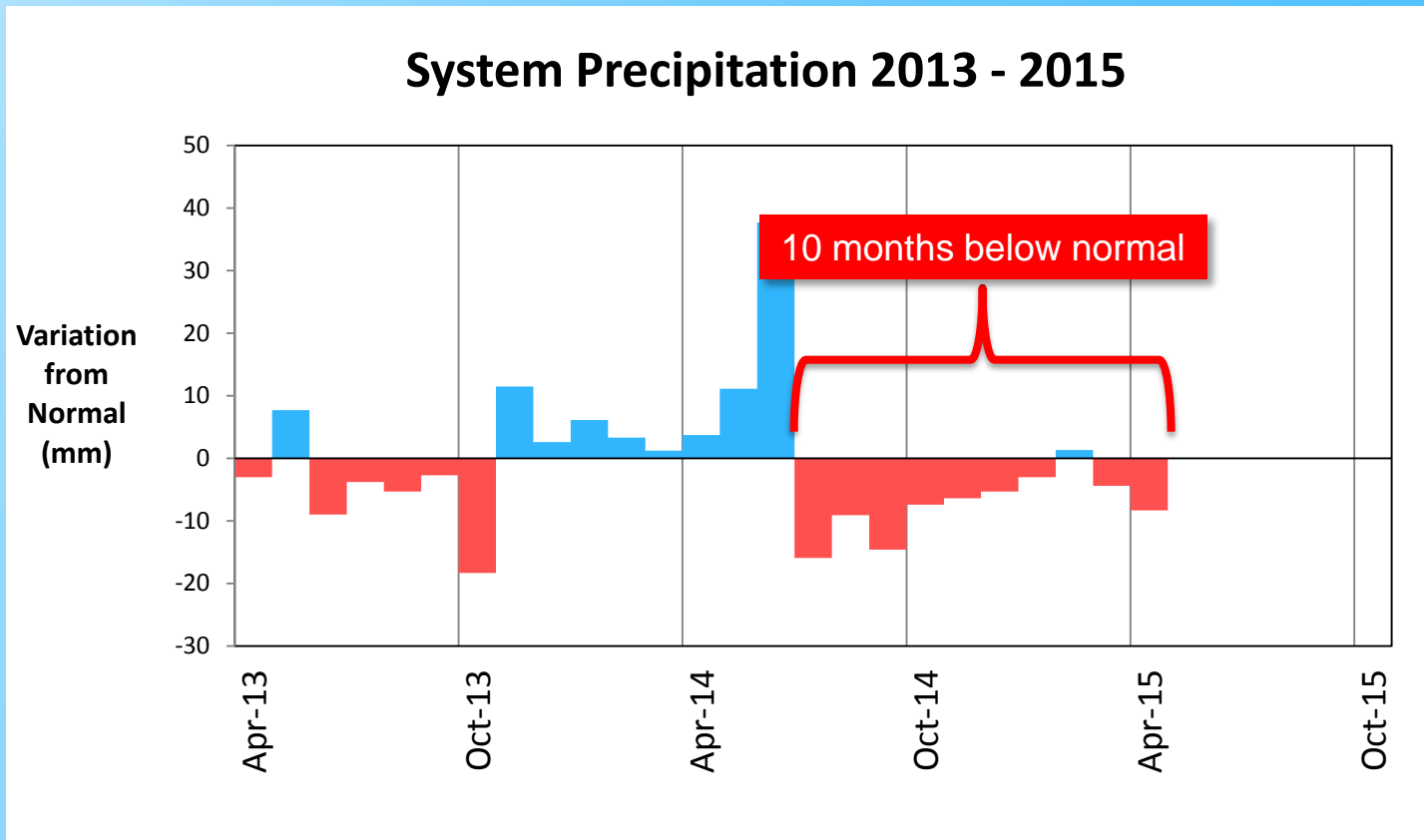
David Cormie - Division Manager, Power Sales &
Operations

Water Conditions

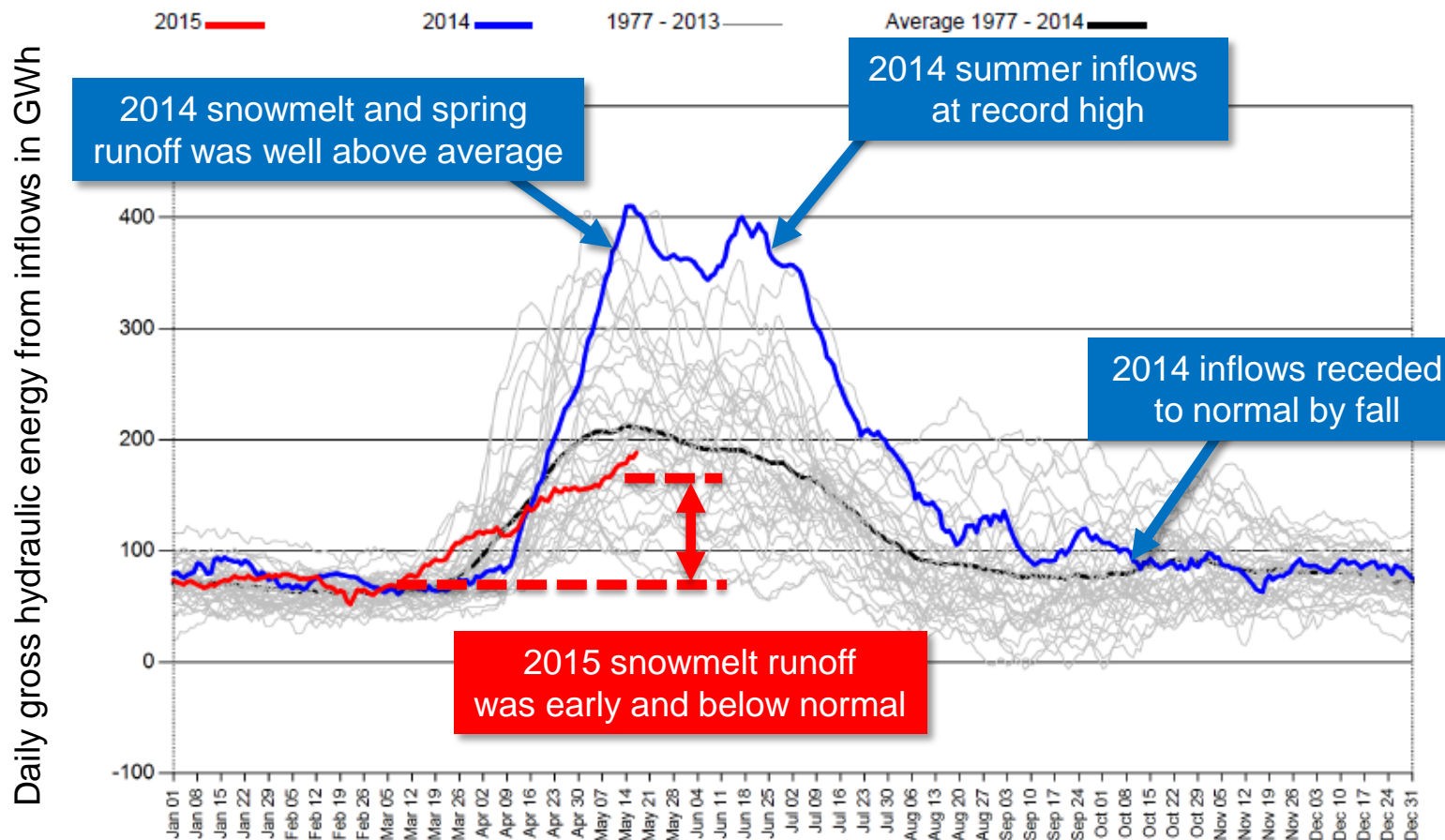
- Recent precipitation has been below average
- Storage is favourable
- Water supply is a key uncertainty affecting Extra Provincial Revenues, Fuel and Power Purchases & Water Rentals in the mid-term
- MH's rate strategy addresses this uncertainty over the long-term



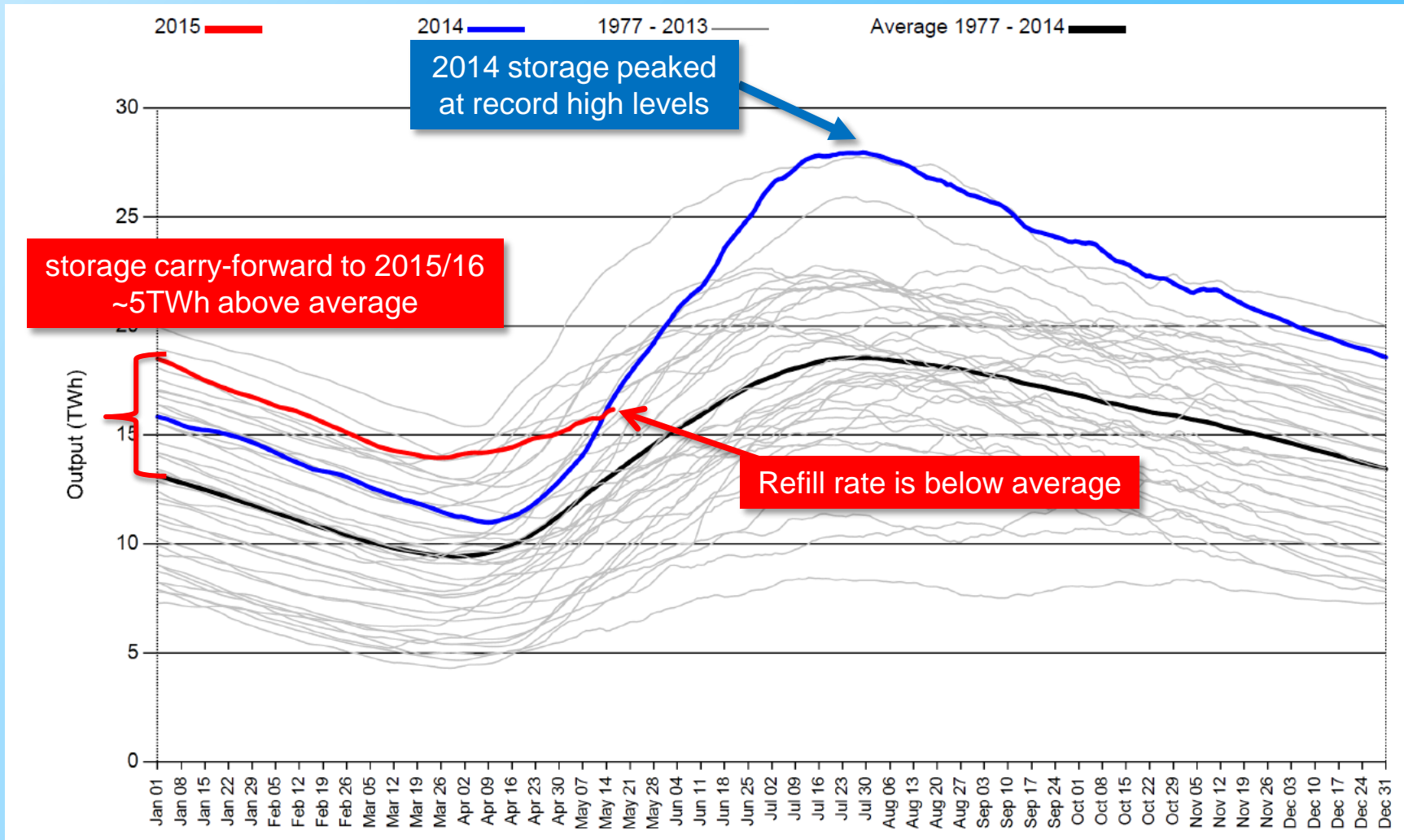
Water Conditions – precipitation has been below normal since July 2014



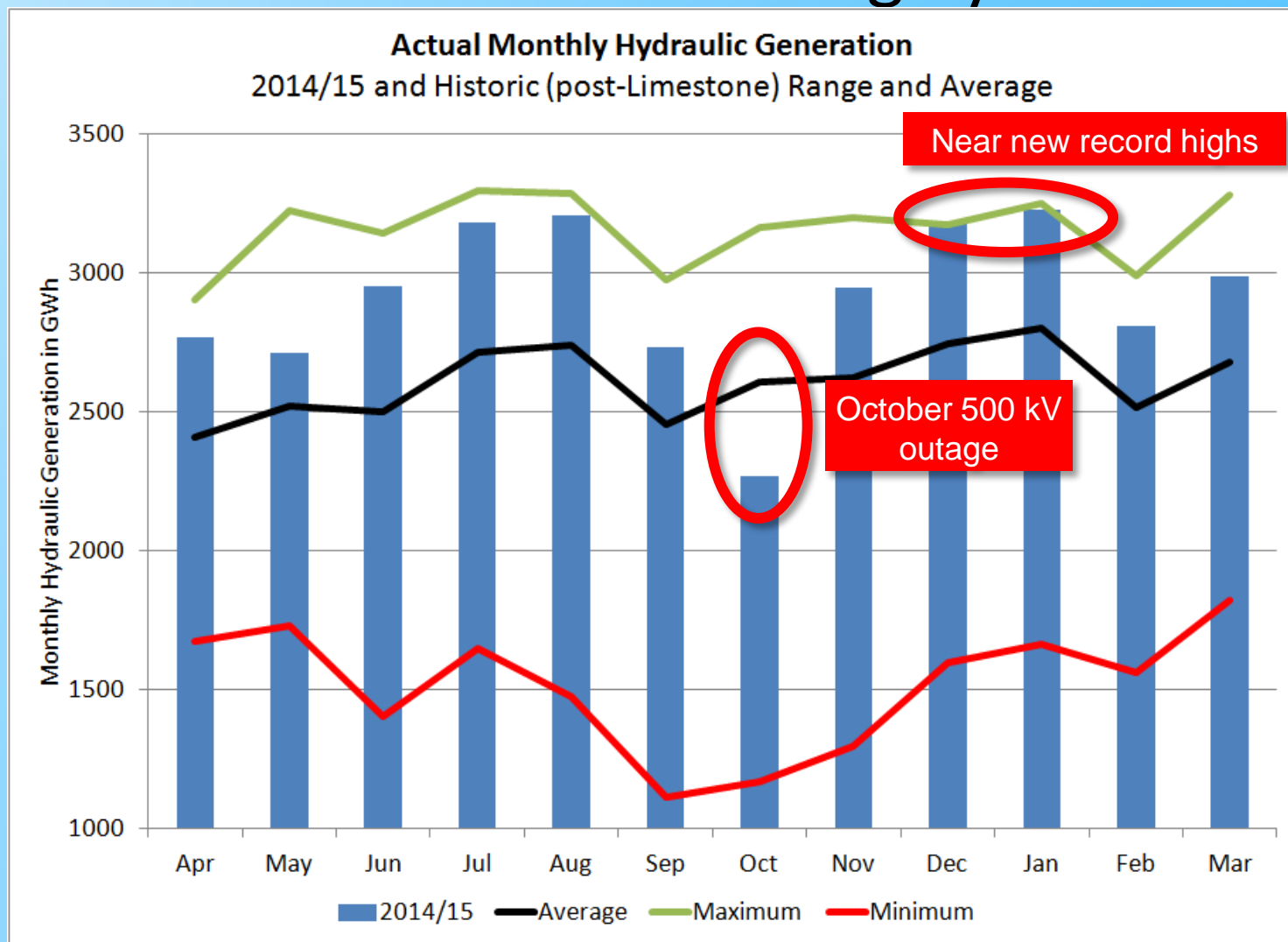
Water Inflows – below normal runoff in 2015, a sharp contrast to 2014



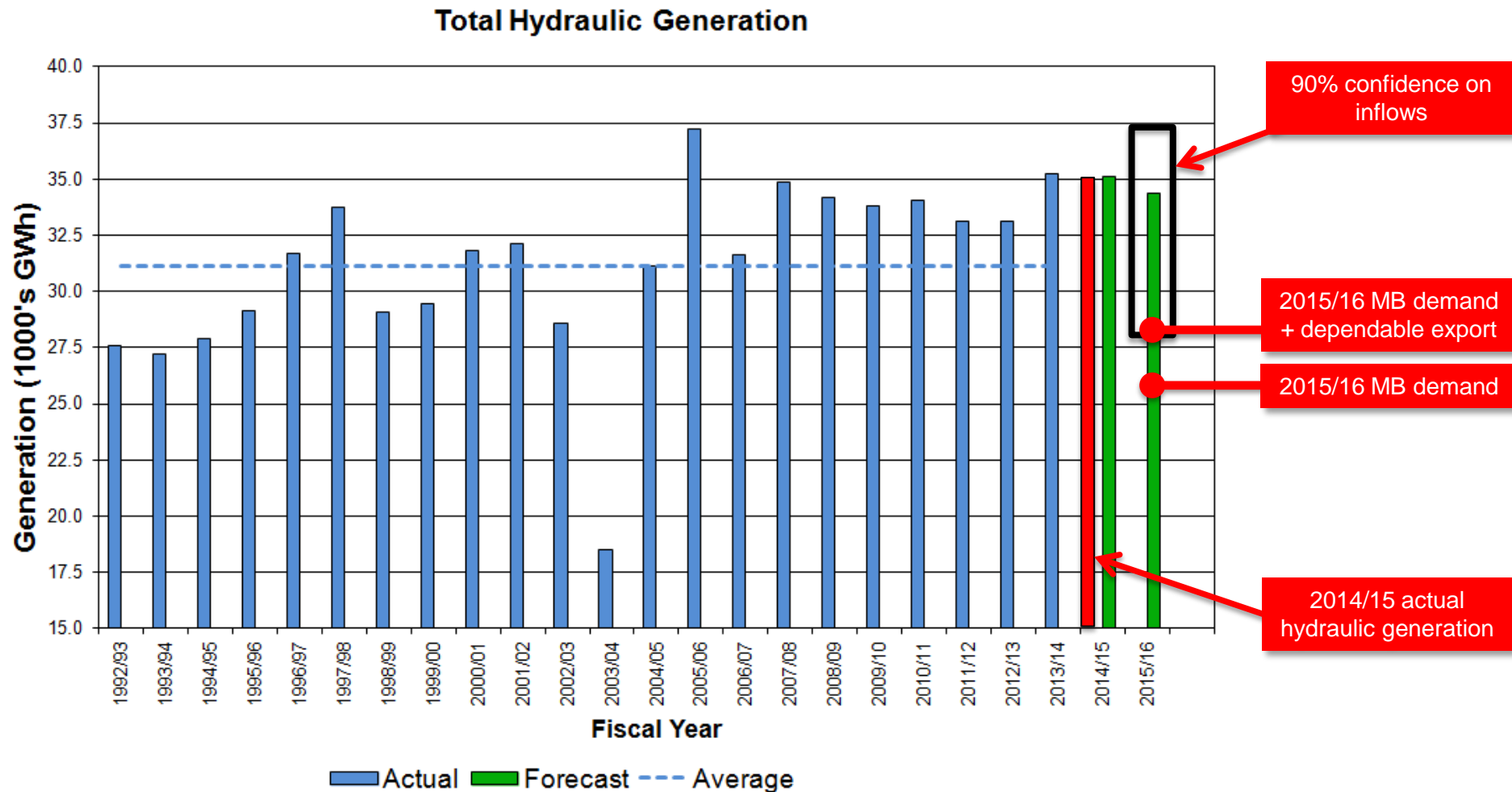
Reservoir Storage – energy reserves are above average but refill rate is below average



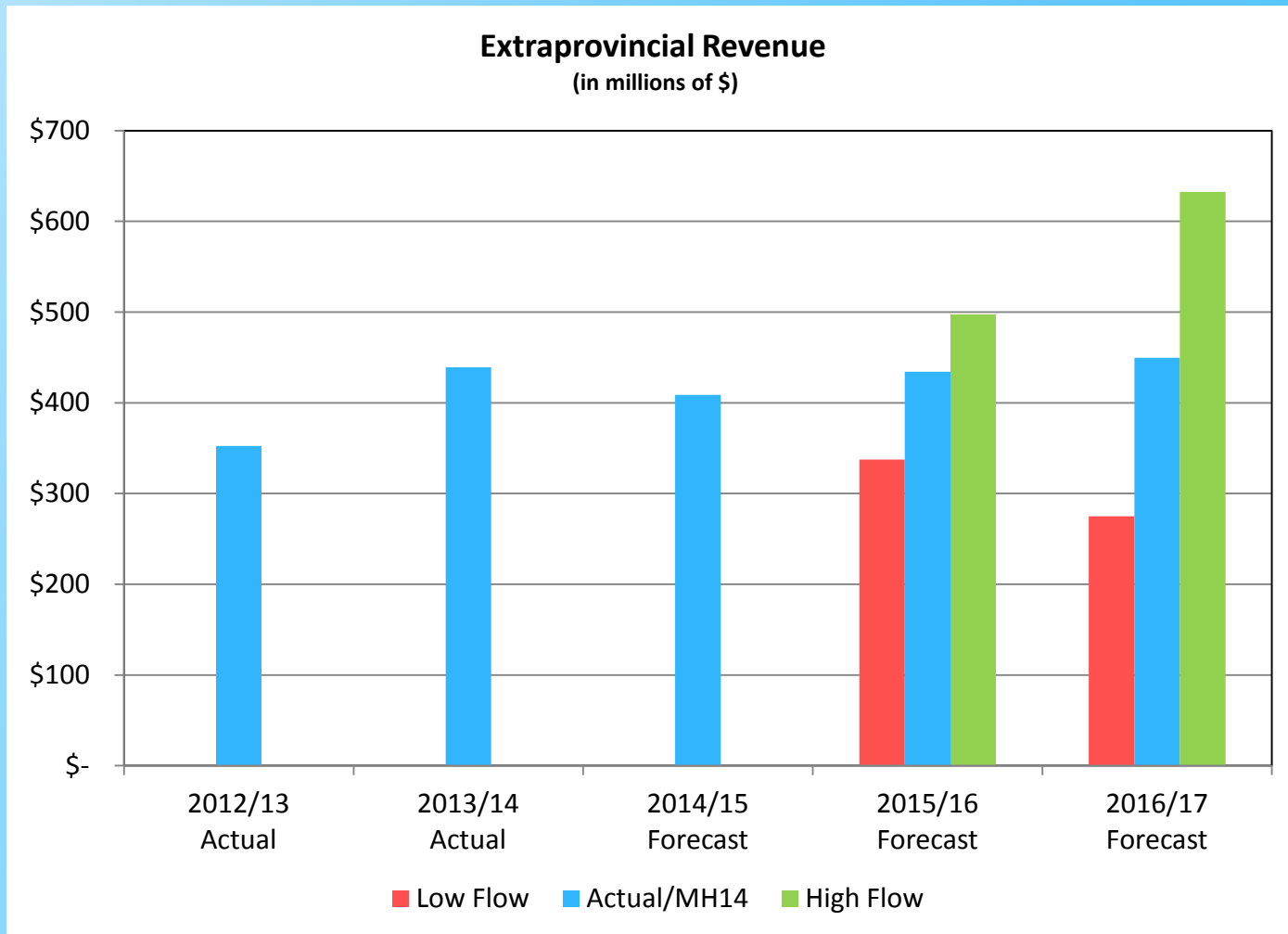
Hydraulic Generation – 2014/15 was another above average year



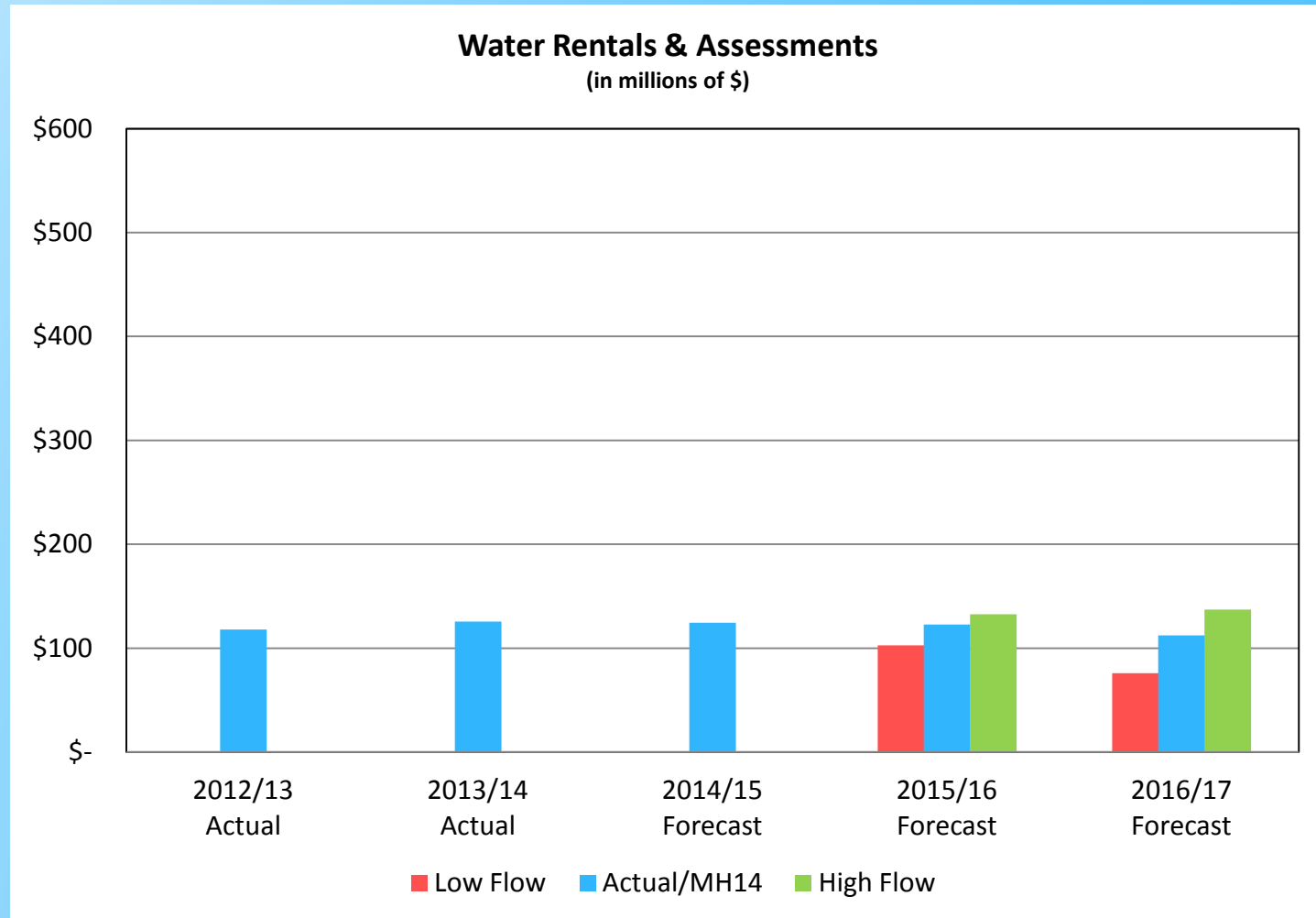
Hydraulic Generation – 11 years of average or higher generation, however future is uncertain



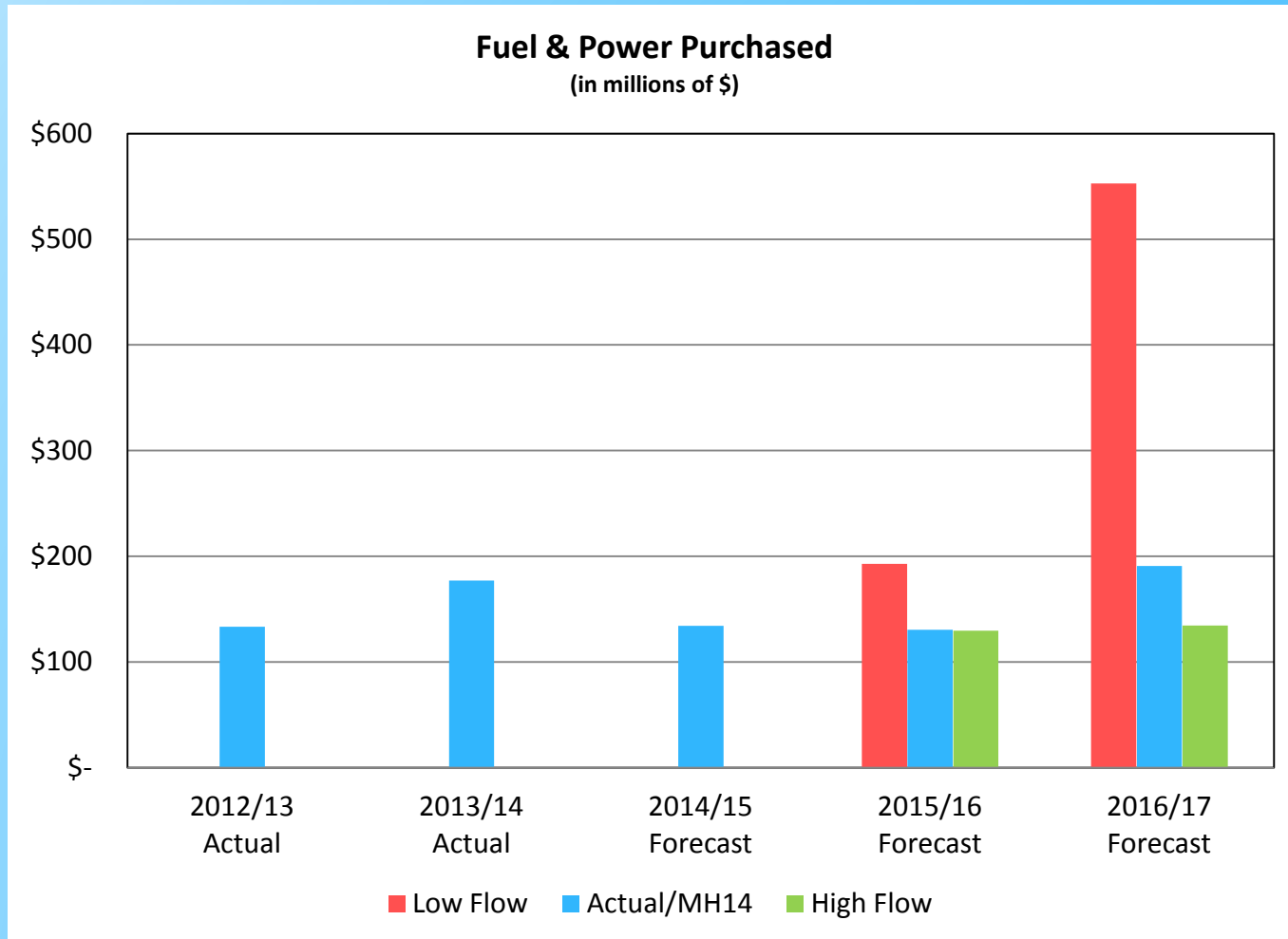
Extra-provincial Revenue – significant uncertainty in 2015/16 and later years



Water Rentals and Assessments – Uncertain, highly dependent on water supply



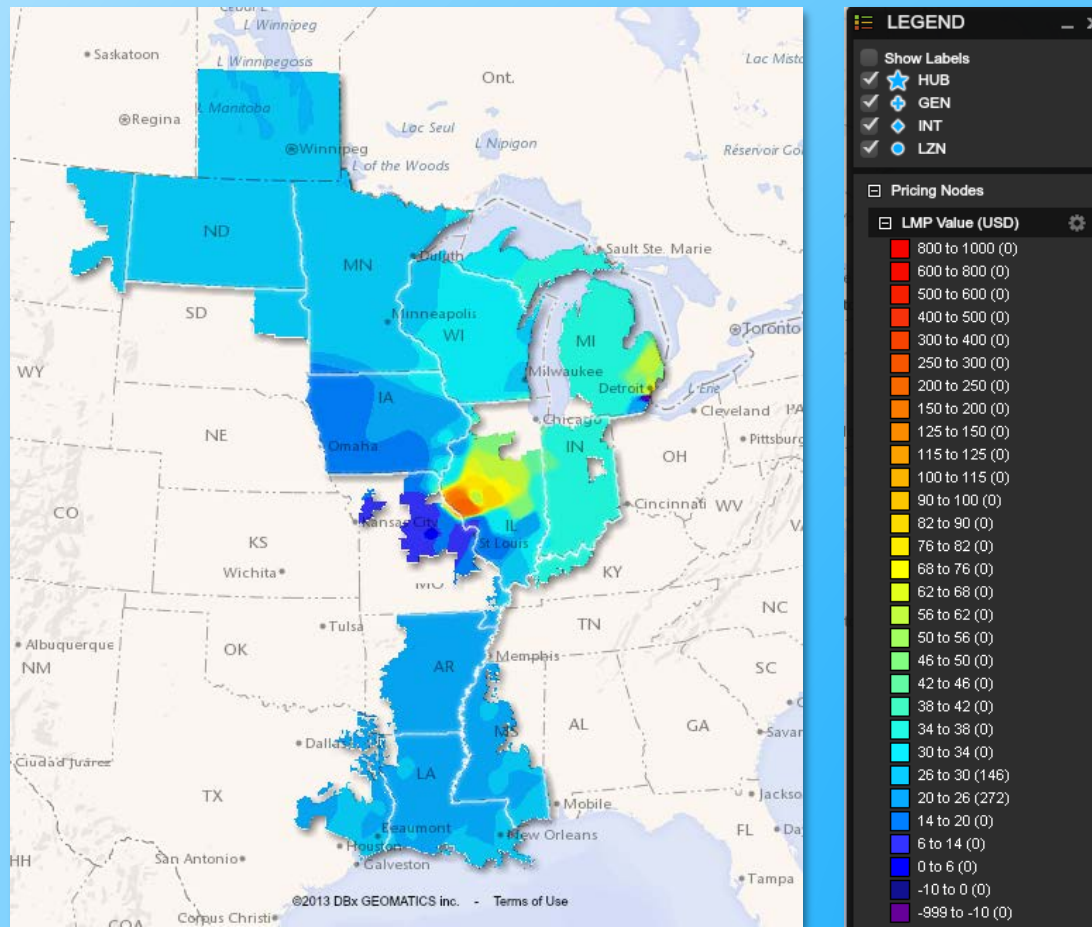
Fuel and Power Purchases – Uncertain primarily dependent on water supply



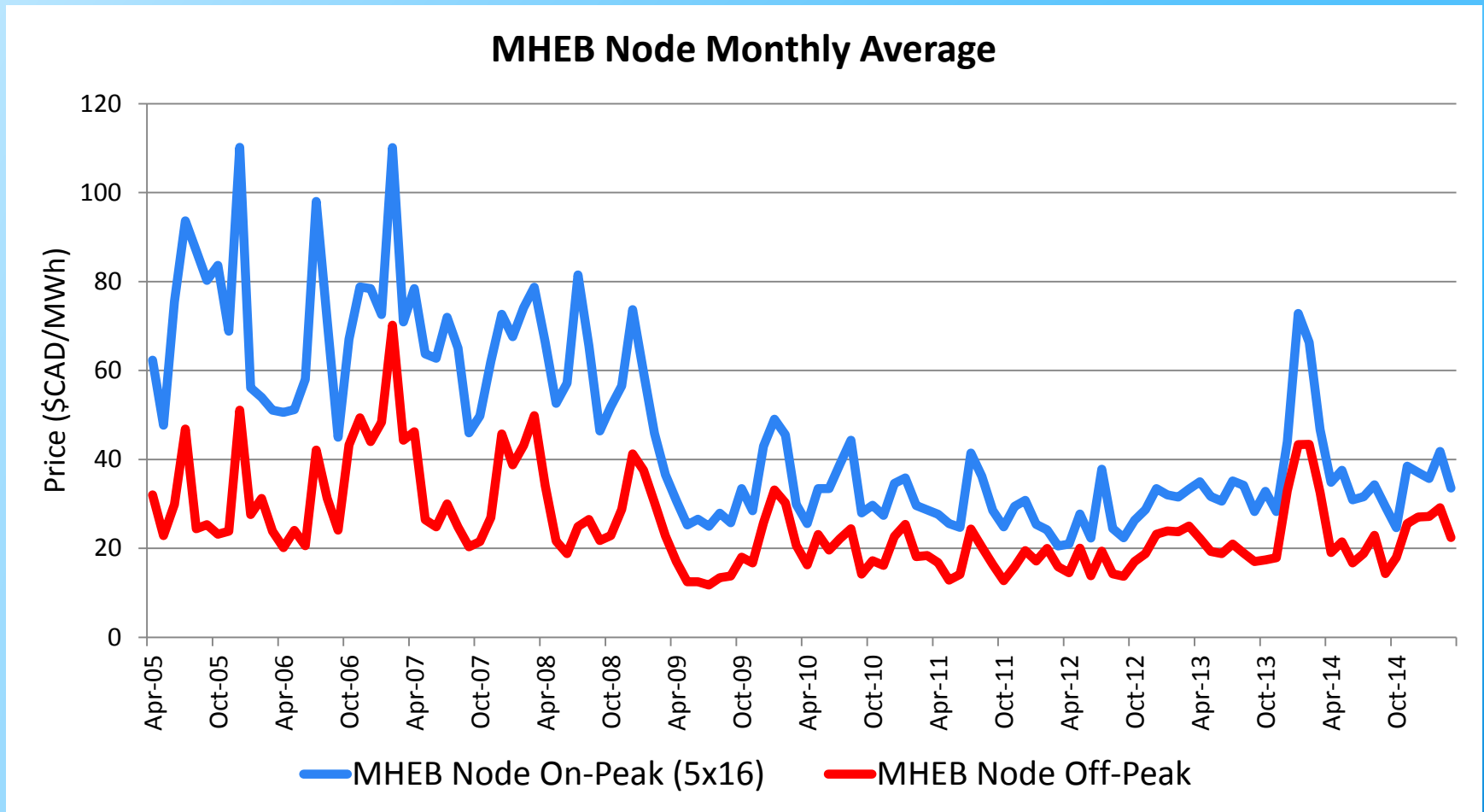
Net Export Revenues and Generation Costs – Largest Uncertainty in Early Years of IFF

- Water supply impact (low flow to high flow)
 - 2015/16 (-\$180M to +\$74M)
 - 2016/17 (-\$500M to +\$215M)
- Other uncertainties in mid-term
 - MISO market prices
 - Weather effects on load
 - Forced generation and transmission outages

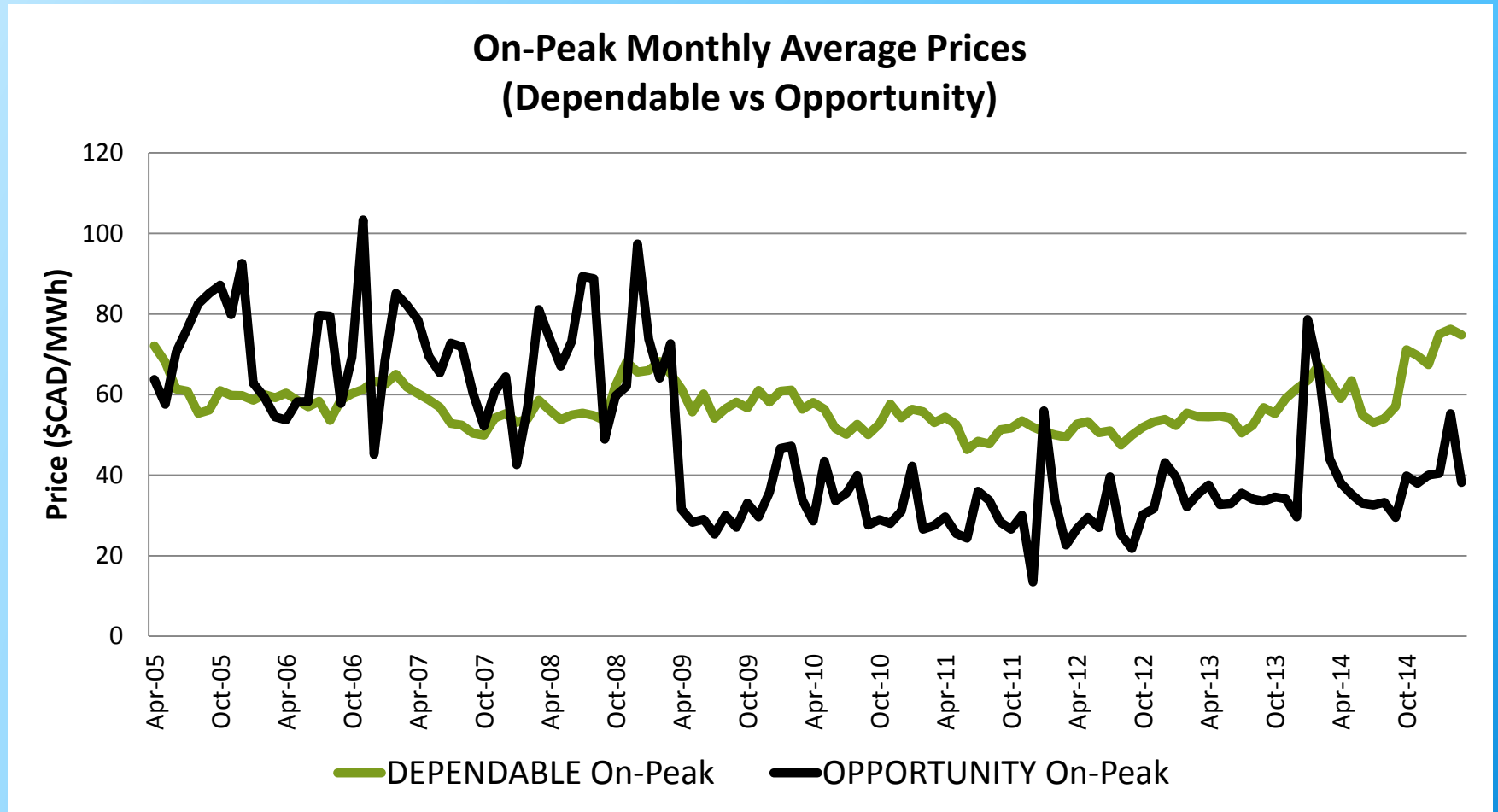
Export Market and Sales Activity



Exports – Opportunity prices remain under pressure



Dependable Exports – Firm contracts provide stable and predictable revenue stream



SaskPower - 6 year sale

- 25 MW, 7d × 16hr, year around
 - Capacity and Dependable Energy
 - November 1, 2015 to May 31, 2022
 - Serve uranium mining load in northern SK
 - Attractive pricing
-
- Ongoing discussions on other long term opportunities

Progress on Great Northern Transmission Line

- GNTL is the US leg of the proposed 500 kV transmission line to Minnesota
 - 883 MW of firm export capability
 - 698 MW of firm import capability
 - 2017 construction commencement, 2020 in-service date
- July 2014, MH and Minnesota Power agreed to construct the GNTL
 - 133 MW Energy Sales Agreement
 - 2014 Energy Exchange Agreement
- May 2015, Minnesota Public Utility Commission approved Agreements
 - Issued MP a Certificate of Need for the GNTL
- Remaining approvals
 - Route Permit, Presidential Permit, Wetlands Permit

Resource Planning and Supply & Demand Overview

Terry Miles - Division Manager, Power Planning

Major New Infrastructure

- Keeyask 2019/20
- New 500 kV US interconnection 2020/21
- BiPole III 2018/19
- IFF 14 assumes Conawapa suspended

Existing Generating System Assets

- Existing generation assets are maintained and operate at historical reliability levels through forecast period
- Brandon Unit 5 (coal) available until December 31, 2019
- Pointe du Bois operates until 2039/40

Need for New Resources Beyond Keeyask G.S.

- 2014 Manitoba load forecast
 - The 2014 energy and winter peak capacity forecast higher than 2013 out to the 2032/33 timeframe.
- 2014 DSM assumptions 2028/29 timeframe
 - 2,797 GWh reduction in annual energy consumption
 - 582 MW reduction in winter peak load
- Persistent deficits beyond 2037/38

Export Revenue Projections

- 2014 Electricity Export price projections
 - Over 20 year IFF period export price projections down 7% in comparison with 2013 projections
 - Export pricing assumptions do not contain any value for CO2 through 2019/20
- Factors such as continued development of renewables and higher than expected natural gas production putting downward pressure on long-term electricity export prices
- Release of EPA final rule in summer 2015
 - Longer term impact on generation mix, carbon emissions, export prices

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Keeyask Project

Dave Bowen, Project Manager
Keeyask Project

Keeyask Project

- Estimated cost = \$6.5 B
- Date approved = July 2014
- Construction start = July 16, 2014
- First Unit In Service Date = November 2019
- Partnership between Manitoba Hydro and the four Keeyask Cree Nations
- Consists of:
 - Keeyask Generating Station
 - Keeyask Infrastructure
 - Keeyask Generation Outlet Transmission



Keeyask Current Progress



Upcoming over the next year

- Efforts focused to support May 2016 first concrete
- Complete Spillway Cofferdam
- Rock excavation – Intake/Powerhouse ongoing and start spillway excavation
- Continue South Access Road construction
- Continue Main Camp Expansion
- Continue G.O.T. line Construction



Bipole III Reliability Project

Rob Elder, Division Manager,
Bipole III Project

Bipole III Project

- Environmental Act Licence Received August 14, 2013
- Construction started September 2013
- Budget = \$4.65 B/ July 2018 ISD
- Consists of:
 - Keewatinohk Converter Station
 - 80 Km North East of Gillam Manitoba
 - Keewatinohk Construction Camp
 - 600 man construction camp
 - HVDC Transmission Line
 - ~1400 km transmission line
 - Riel Converter Station
 - Rural Municipality of Springfield
 - 2 Ground Electrodes



Bipole III Control Budget

- Bipole III Control Budget of \$4.65B established September 2014
- Process to establish Control Budget started April 2014.
- Key drivers for revised Control Budget:
 - HVDC bids received & technology selected (June 2014)
 - Signing of Keewatinohk AC Switchyard Contract (June 2014)
 - Completion of 1st major winter construction season

Bipole III Progress



Bipole III Progress



Upcoming over the next year

- KCS/RCS HVDC mfg. & construction
- KCS Switchyard mfg. & construction
- KCS/RCS Auxiliary building construction
- RCS Synchronous Condenser design
- Transmission Line Construction:
 - Complete existing clearing/foundation work
 - Complete collector line work
 - Award/execute remaining foundation contracts
 - Award/execute transmission line construction contracts.

Sustaining Capital Investment and Prioritization Framework

Generation, Transmission, Distribution

Nick Read - Manager, Generation Maintenance Engineering

Dr. David Swatek - Manager, System Planning (Transmission)

Michel Morin, Manager, Distribution Asset Maintenance

Sandy Bauerlein – Corporate Controller

Manitoba Hydro Needs to Re-Invest in Assets

- Aging assets and capacity are the largest contributors to the decline in reliability performance
- Existing reinvestment rates are not adequate to replace assets before end of life or to meet load growth
- Increased capital investment is now required

Required investment in Canada's electricity system 2011-2030



Source: Conference Board of Canada

Background

- Majority of system components were installed between the **1910's - 1970's**



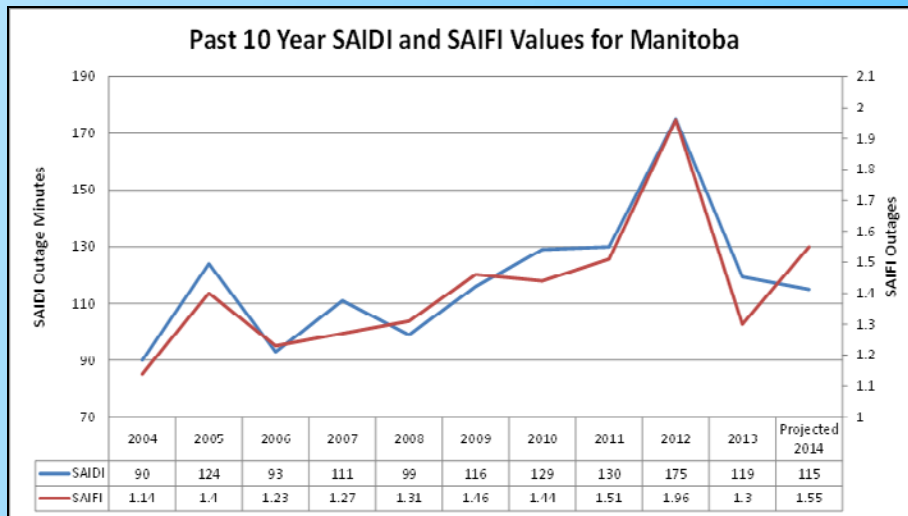
Current Status

- Past installations are coming due for replacement; examples:
 - Transformers
 - Generators
 - HVDC Valve Groups
 - Wood poles
 - Cables
- Although installed decades apart, these assets are reaching end of life at the same time

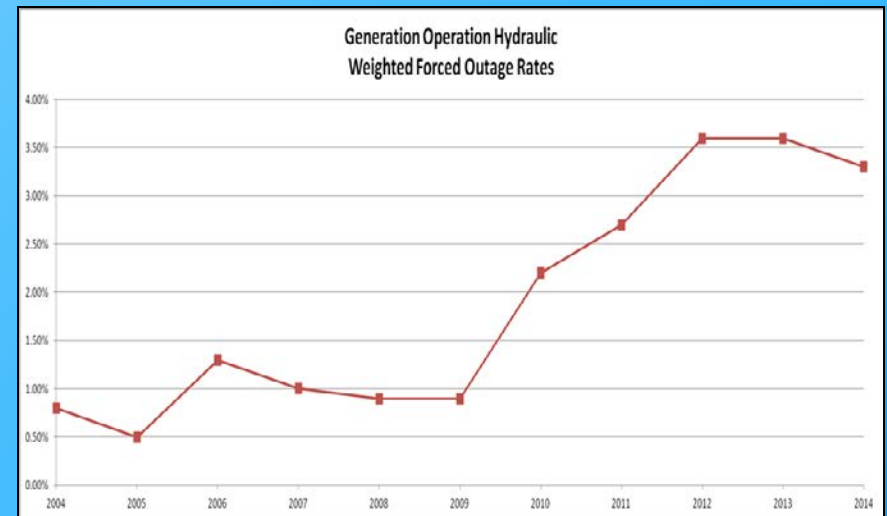


Rate Increases Needed to Maintain Reliable Service for Manitoba Hydro Customers

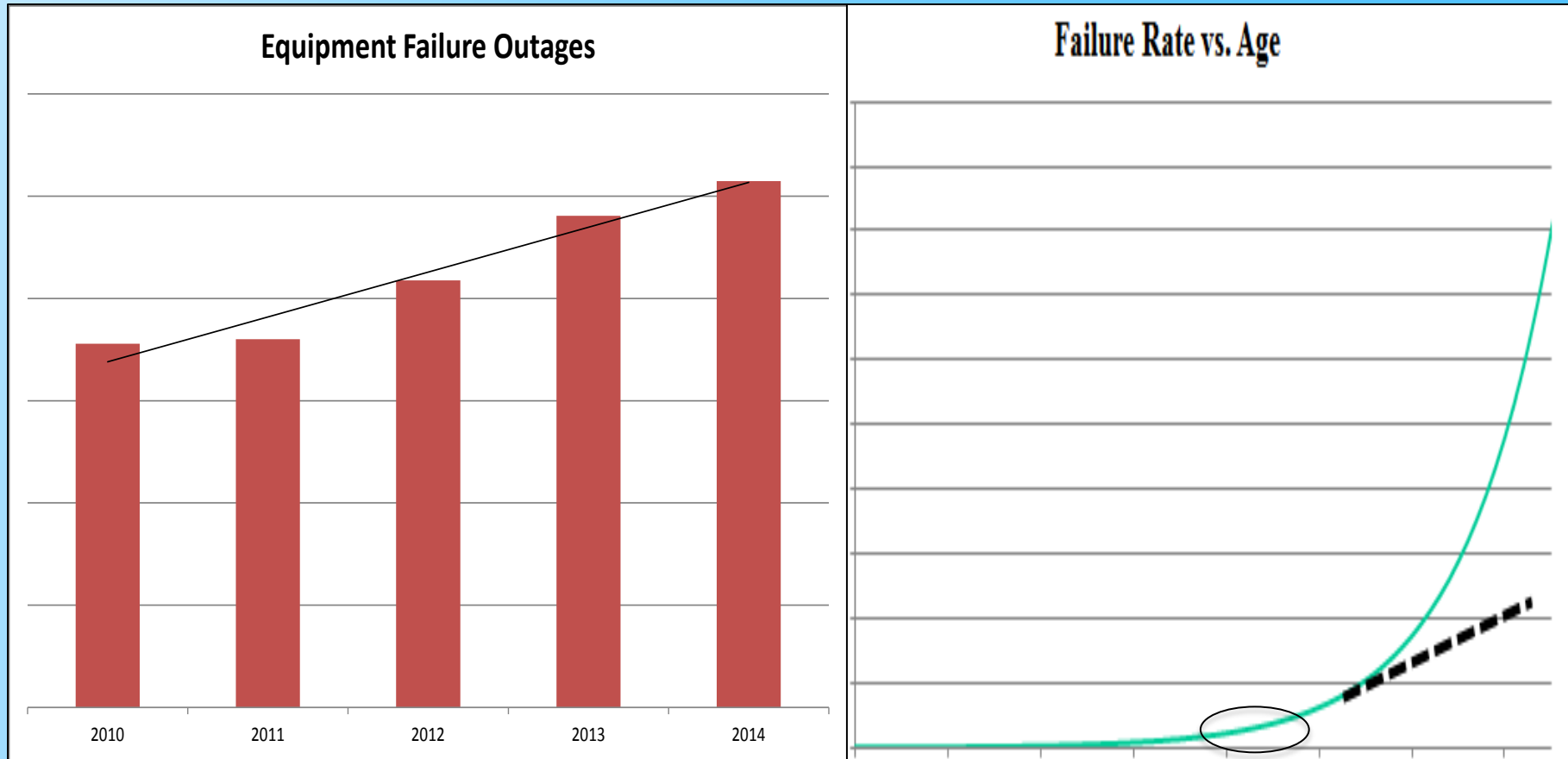
SAIDI and SAIFI Indicators



Hydraulic Generation Forced Outage Rates



Equipment Failures are Increasing



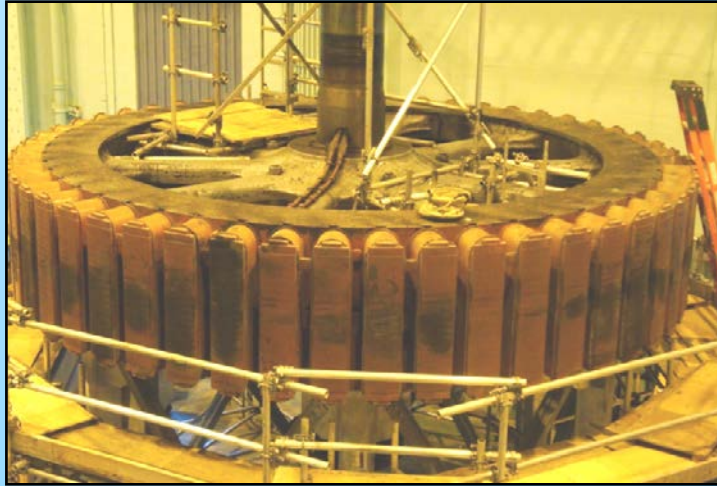
Aging Infrastructure

- The Asset Condition Report was developed to help illustrate the impacts of Aging Infrastructure
- Manitoba Hydro does not replace assets based solely on age
- Assets are replaced on risk and/ or economics
- Age in conjunction with current assessment data is used for long term planning
- Manitoba Hydro's prudent asset management strategies have allowed many assets to remain in-service well beyond industry norms

Asset Replacement Generation

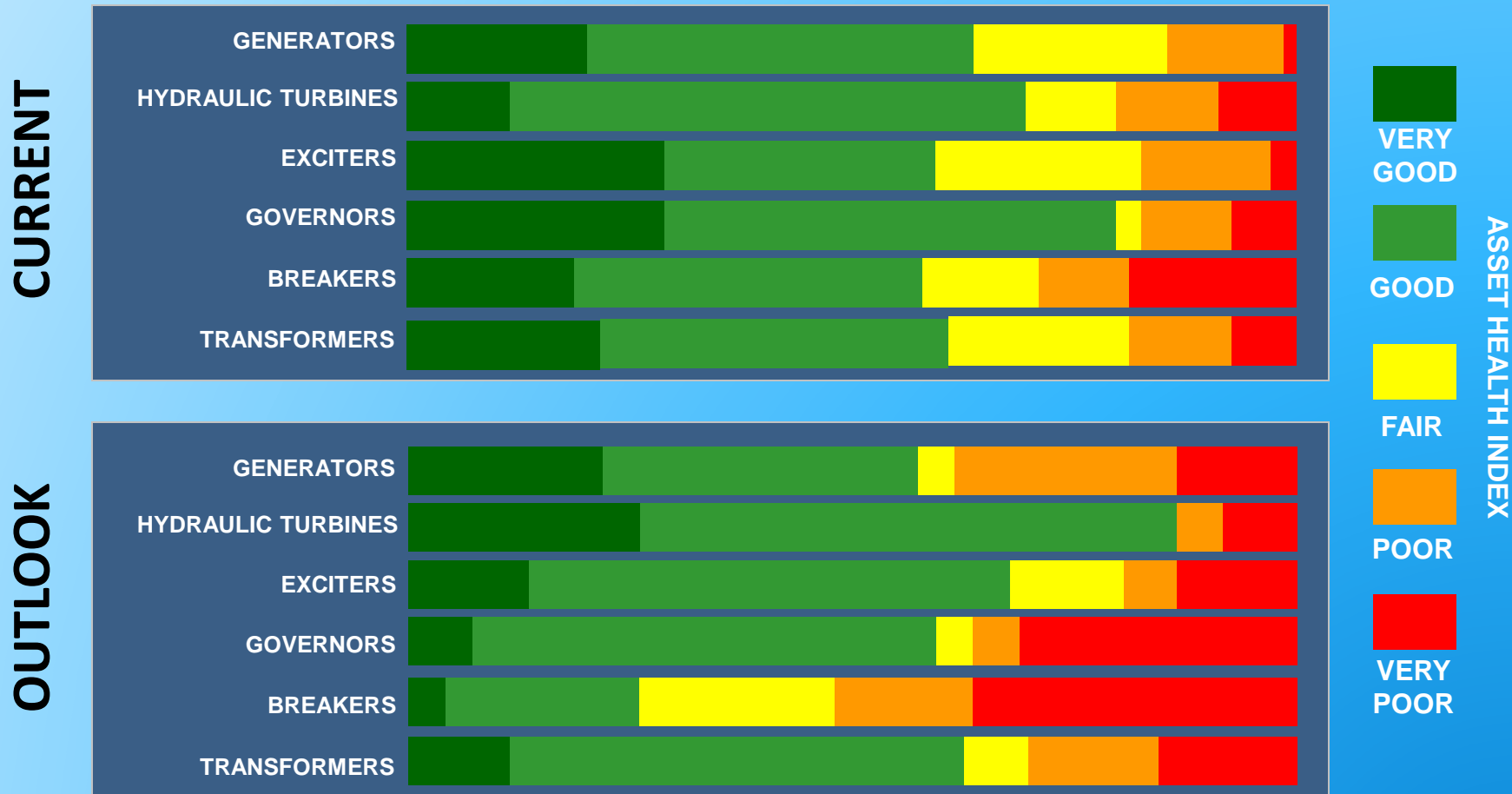
Asset Type	Life Expectancy (years)	Turnover (years)
Generators	60	117
Hydraulic Turbines	90 - 100	84
Exciters	50 - 90	117
Governors	20 - 125	50
Breakers	60 - 65	129
Transformers	40 - 70	150

Examples of Generation Assets in Very Poor Condition



Generation - 20 Year Outlook

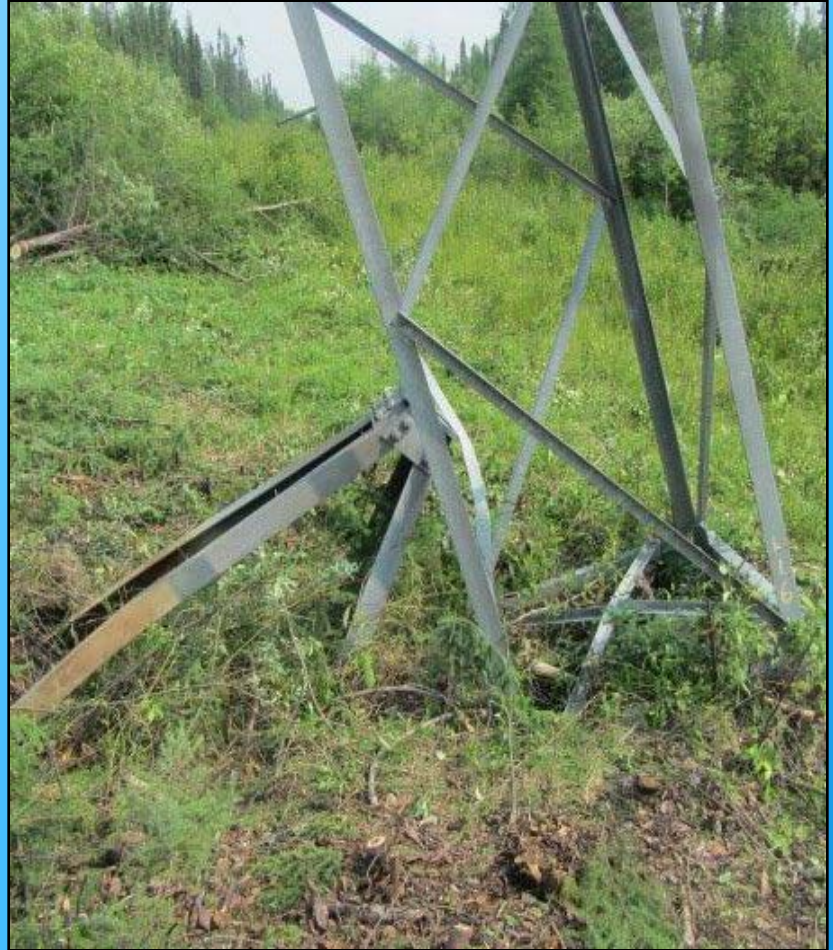
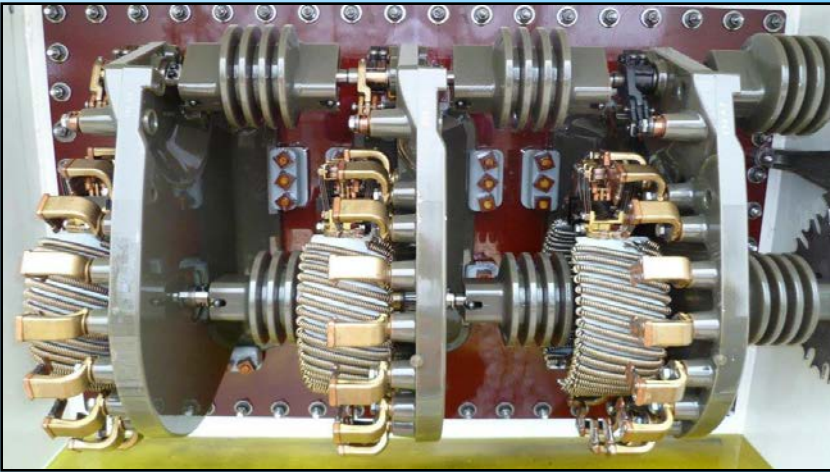
Generation Current and Outlook



Asset Replacement Transmission

Asset Type	Life Expectancy (years)	Turnover (years)
→ Transmission Breakers	60 – 65	149
→ HVDC Breakers	60 – 65	58
→ Transmission Transformers	40 – 70	152
→ HVDC Transformers	40 – 70	70
→ Transmission Structures	85	285
Transmission Wood Poles	75	255
Transmission Overhead Conductor	85	410
HVDC Converter Transformers	40 – 50	73
HVDC Valve Group	25	48
HVDC Synchronous Condensers	65	65
HVDC Shunt Reactors	35	55
HVDC Smoothing Reactors	25	30

Examples of Transmission Assets in Very Poor Condition



Transmission - 20 Year Outlook

Transmission Current and Outlook



Asset Replacement Distribution

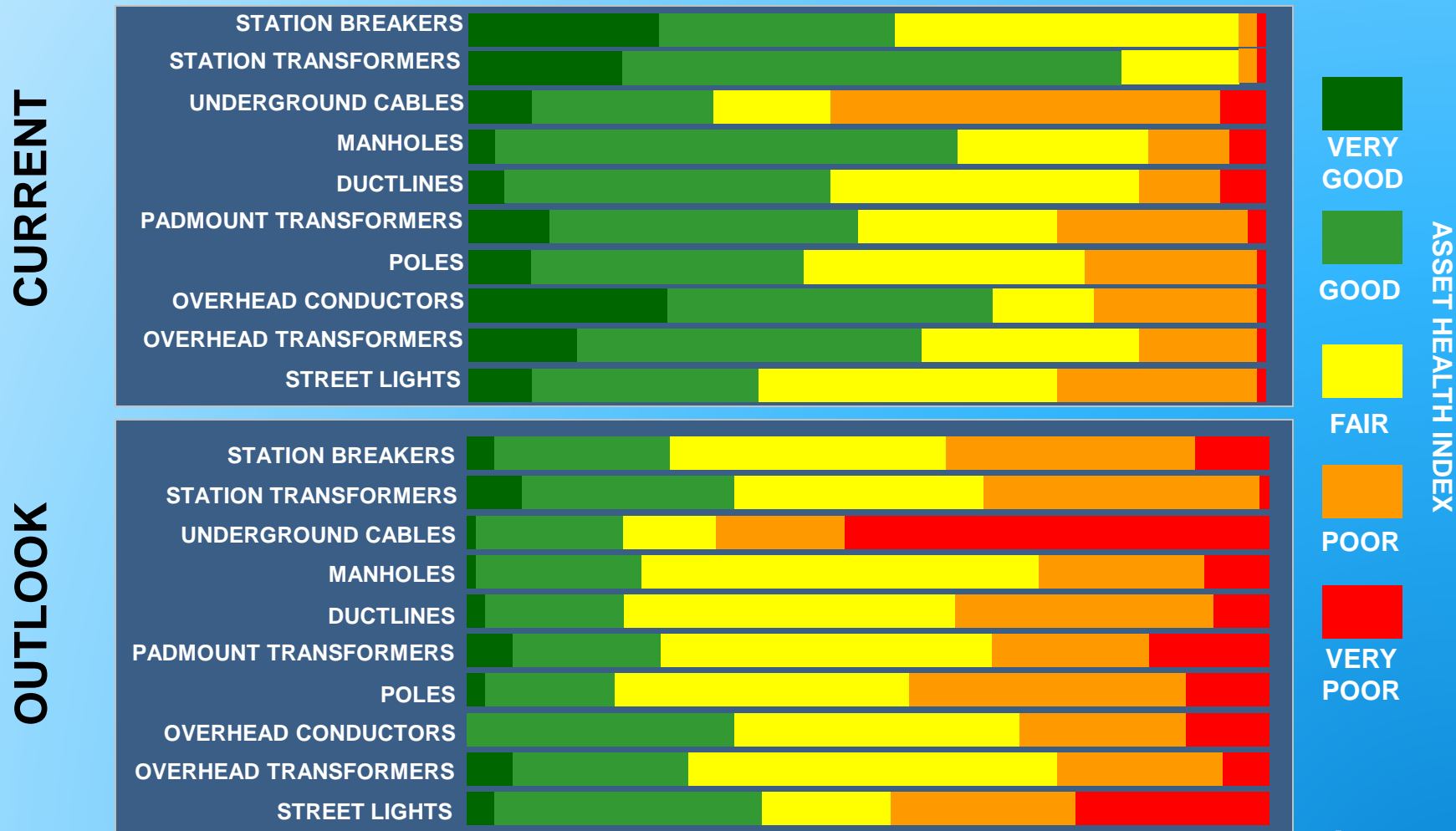
Asset Type	Life Expectancy (years)	Turnover (years)
Station Breakers	60 – 65	180
Station Transformers	40 – 70	370
Underground Cables	30 – 70	328
Manholes	80	500
Ductlines	100	378
Padmount Transformers	50	70
Wood Poles	70	200
Overhead Conductors	100	200
Overhead Transformers	75	70
Street Lights	50 – 70	100

Examples of Distribution Assets in Very Poor Condition



Distribution - 20 Year Outlook

Distribution Current and Outlook



Potential Outcome

Large population of assets in **Poor** and **Very Poor** condition will result in:

- Reduction in reliability
- Reduced revenues
- Increased safety risks to public and staff
- Backlog will overwhelm resources
- Increased maintenance costs
- Increased emergency cost and consequential damages

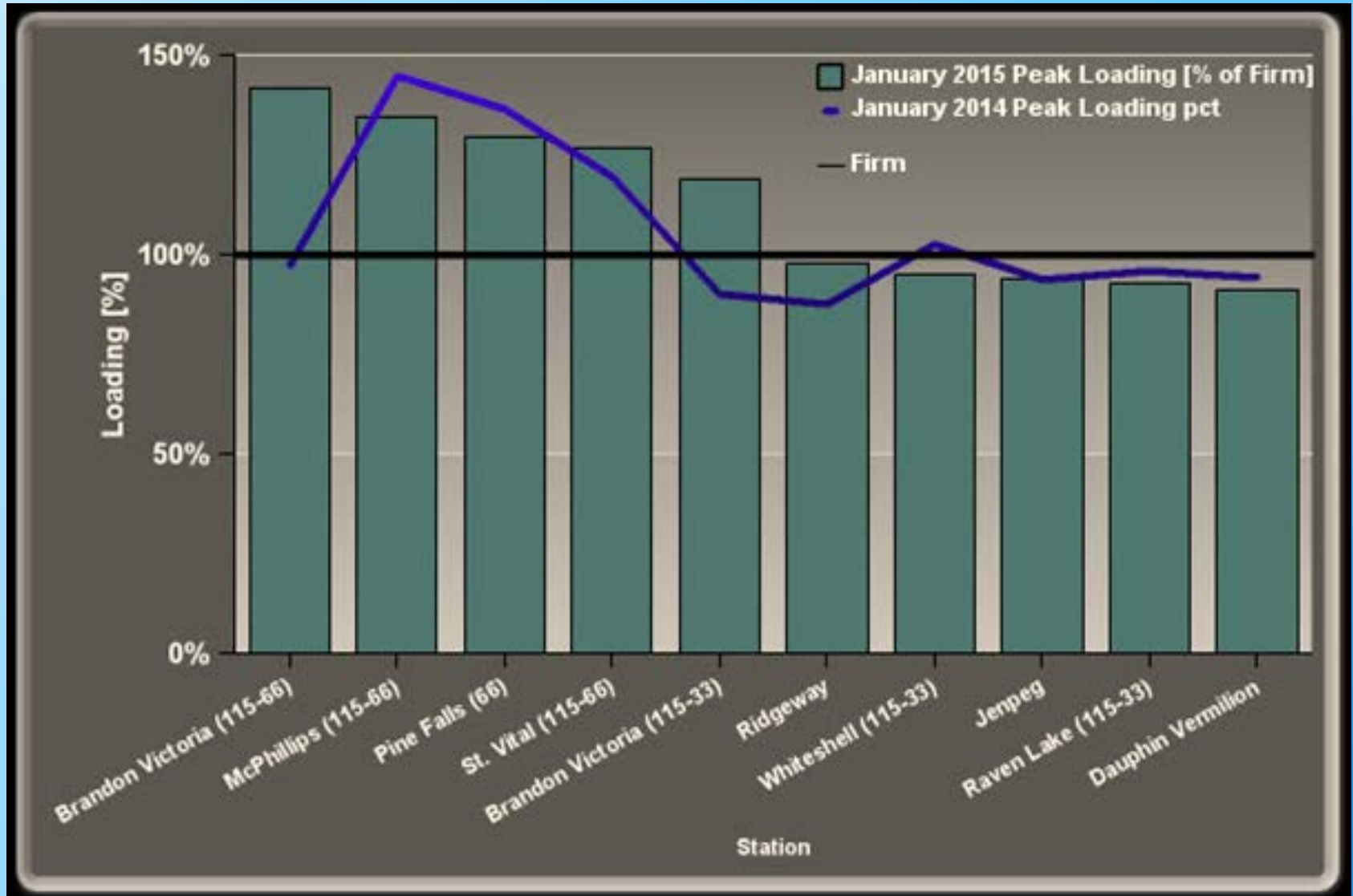
System Capacity Limits are being Exceeded

- **Transmission and Distribution:**
 - Province wide issue
 - Continued economic growth requires more electrical capacity for business and industry
 - Greater number of residential starts per year
 - Increased consumption per household
 - Peak demand is continually growing

Transmission Capacity

- **Firm capacity**
 - “N – 1”
 - Load growth erodes firm capacity
- **Capacity constraints are limiting growth**
 - Lake Winnipeg East
 - Steinbach
 - Morden/ Winkler
 - Winnipeg
 - Brandon

Most Heavily Loaded Transmission Stations



Transmission Capacity

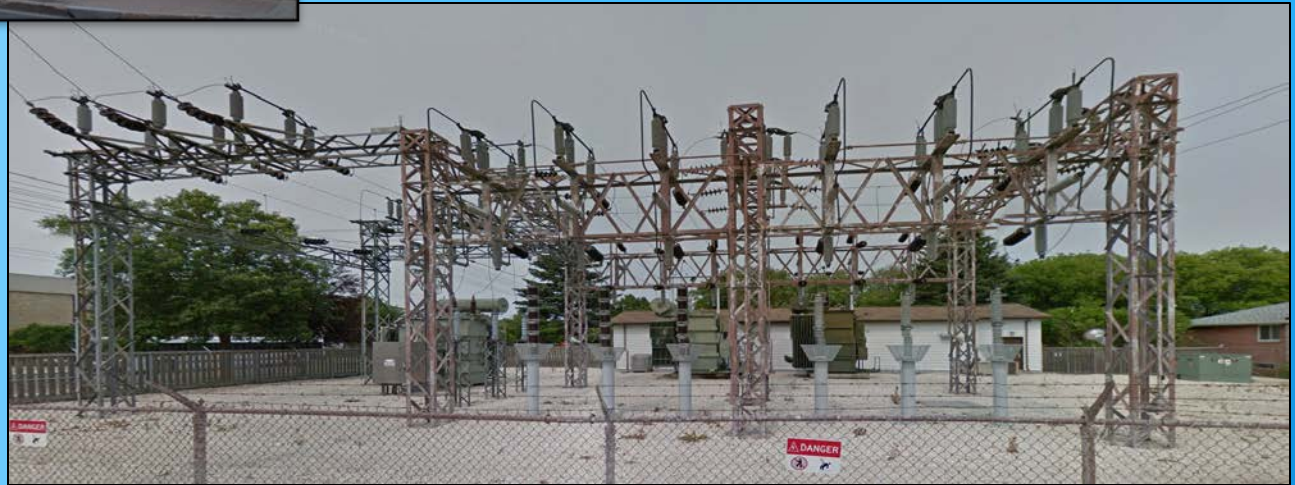


Substations

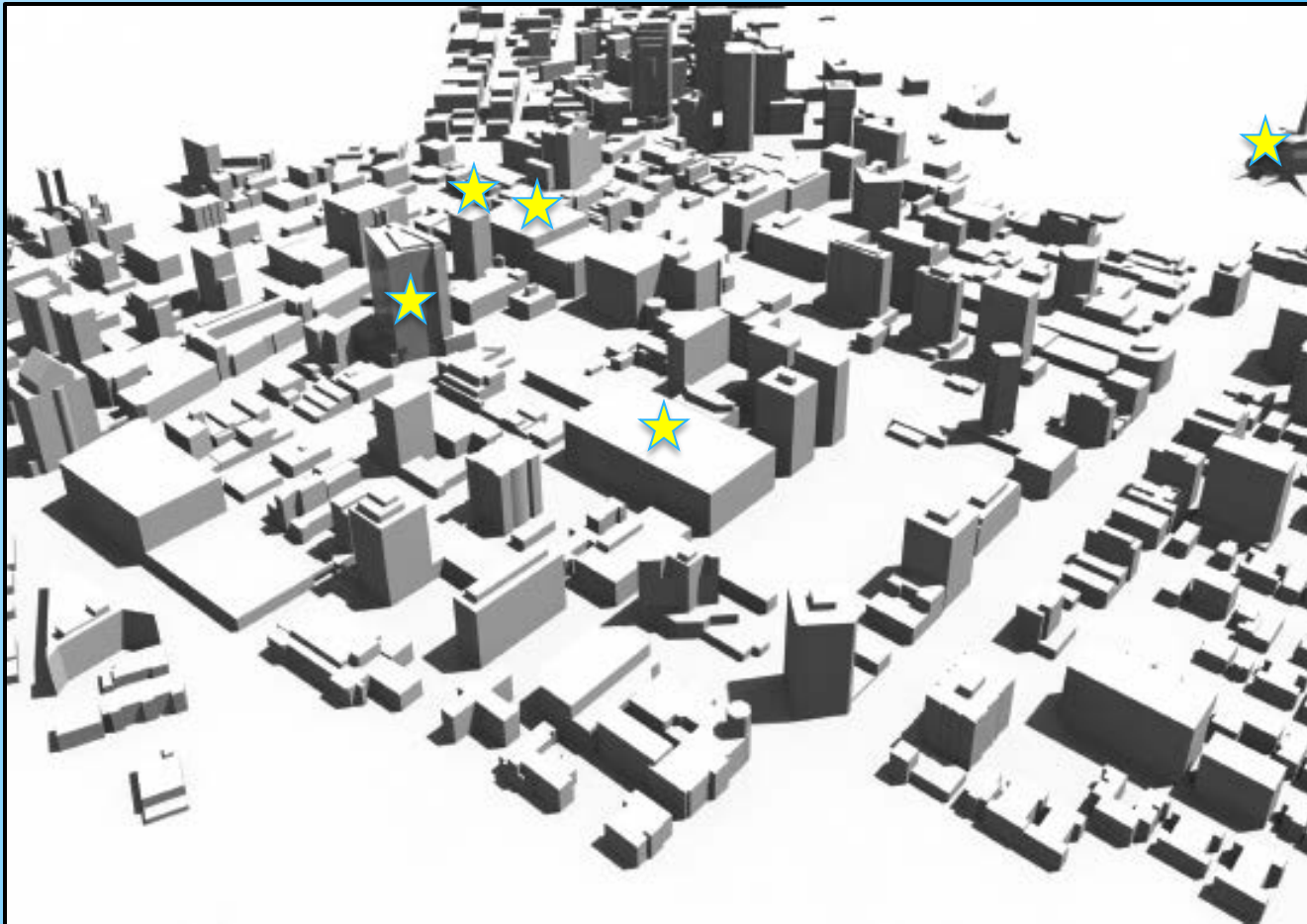


**King St. Station built in 1915
(Top left)**

**Watt St. Station built in 1953
(Bottom right)**



Current Downtown Winnipeg

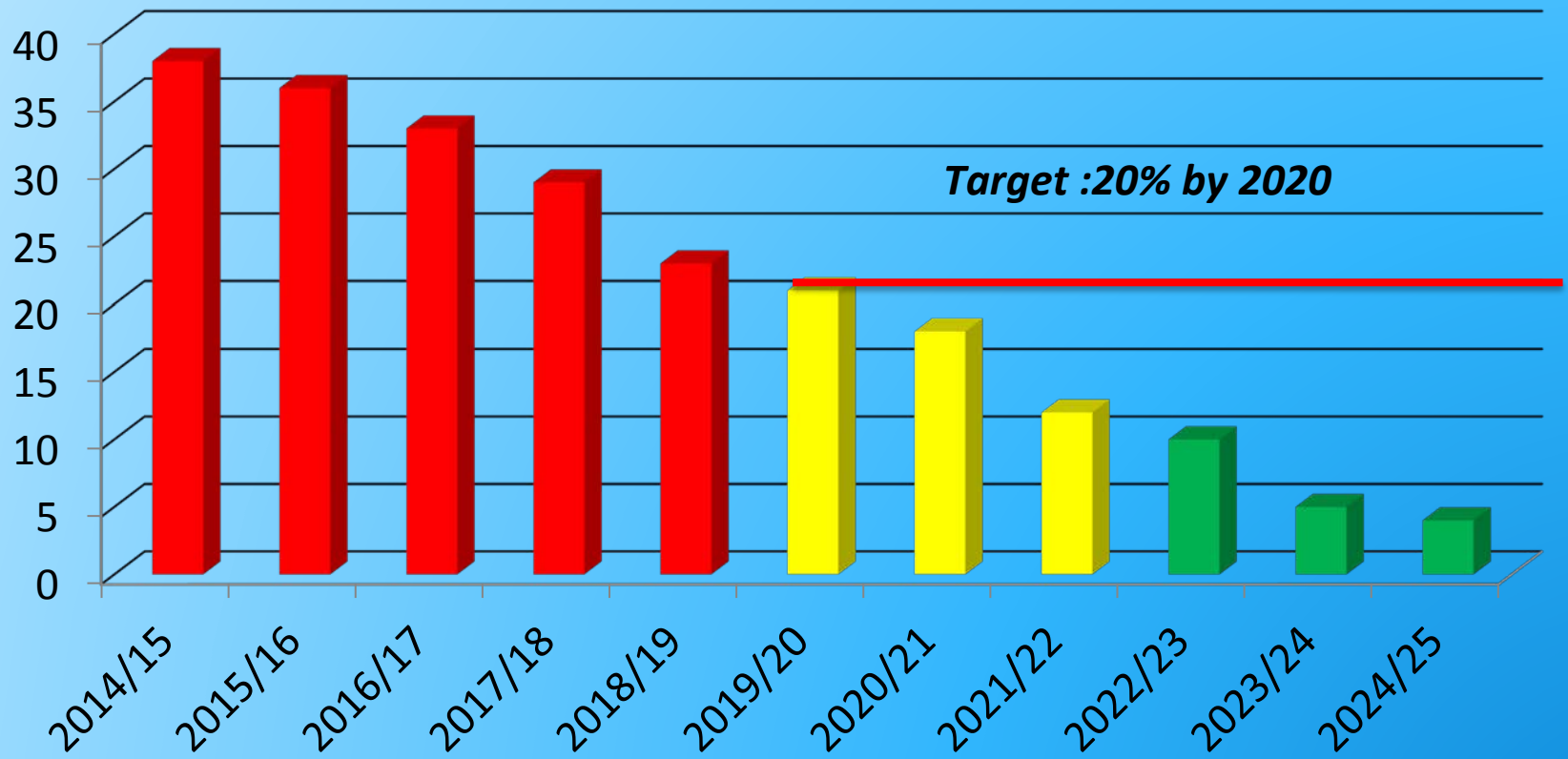


Load in Winnipeg is Exceeding Capacity

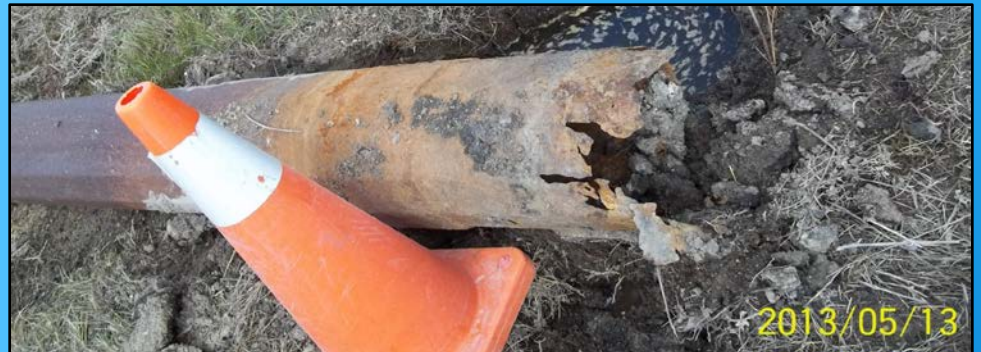


Overloaded Stations in Winnipeg

Number of Overloaded Stations



Investment is Important for Public Safety



Investment is Important for Public Safety

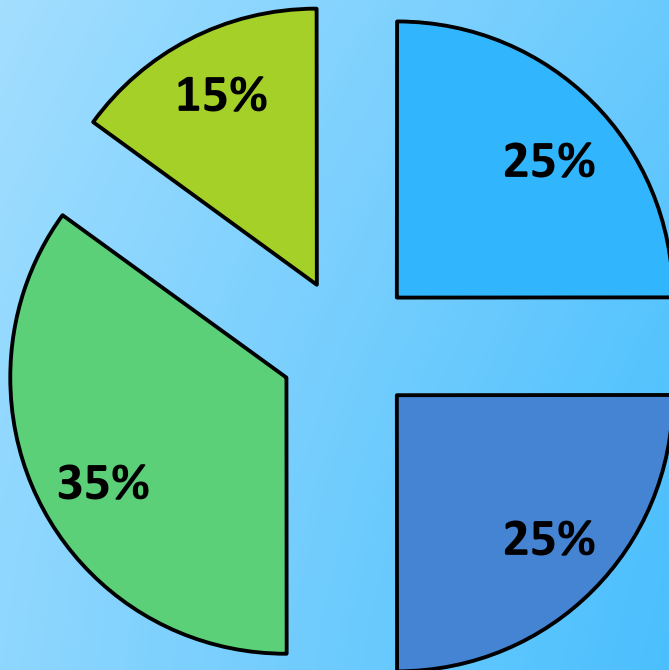
- Video Clips:
 - Manhole explosion footage
 - Transformer bank explosion footage

Summary

- Aging assets and capacity are the largest contributors to the decline in reliability performance
- Existing reinvestment rates are not adequate to replace assets before end of life or to meet load growth
- Increased capital investment is now required

Sustaining Capital Investments

- \$5.7 billion over the next ten years
- Asset portfolio allocation:

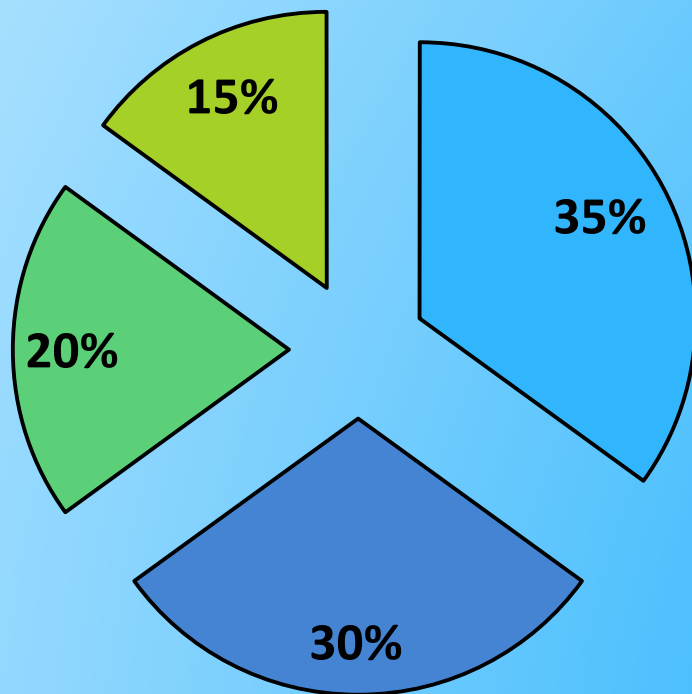


- Generation assets
- Transmission assets
- Distribution assets
- Corporate assets

Sustaining Capital Investments: Generation

- \$1.3 billion over the next ten years

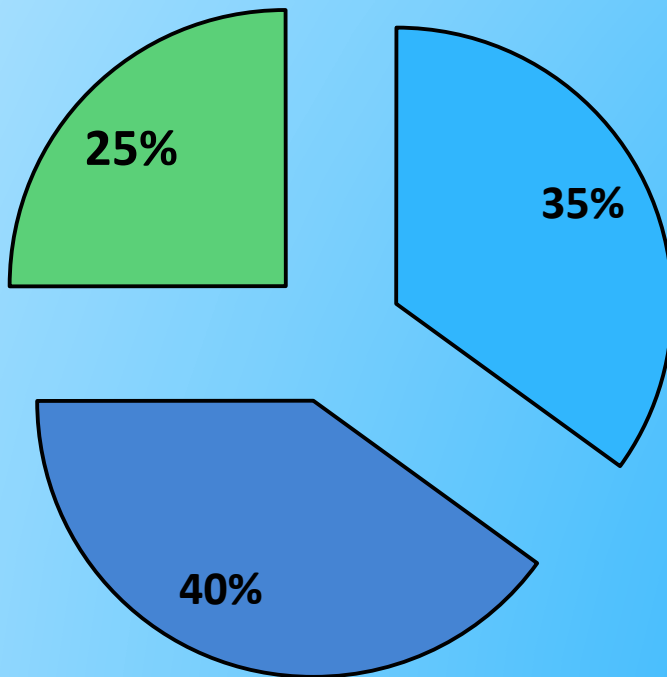
- Asset portfolio allocation:



- Replacement of key drive-train assets
- Wpg River generation plant overhauls
- Mitigation of environmental and safety risks
- Restoration of smaller generation assets

Sustaining Capital Investments: Transmission

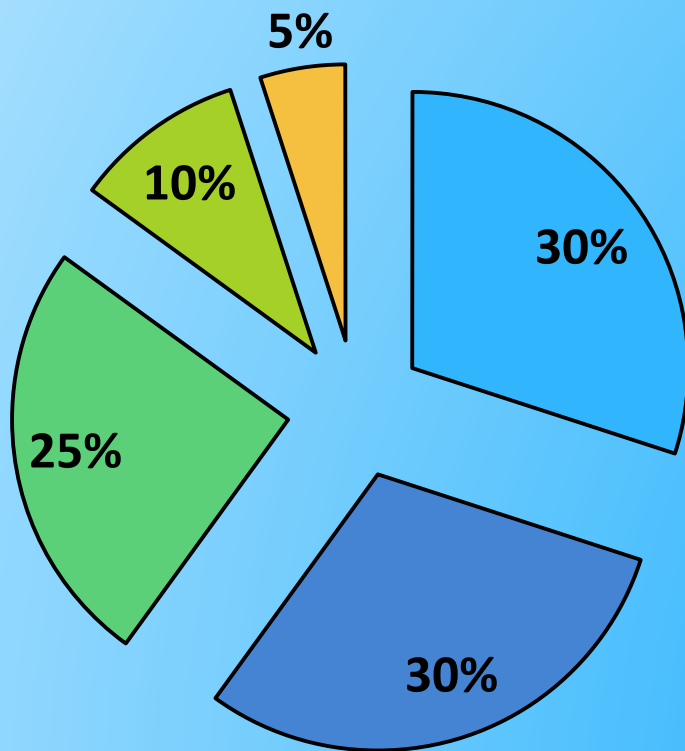
- \$1.3 billion over the next ten years
- Asset portfolio allocation:



- High Voltage Direct Current sustainment
- Transmission system capacity
- Transmission system sustainment

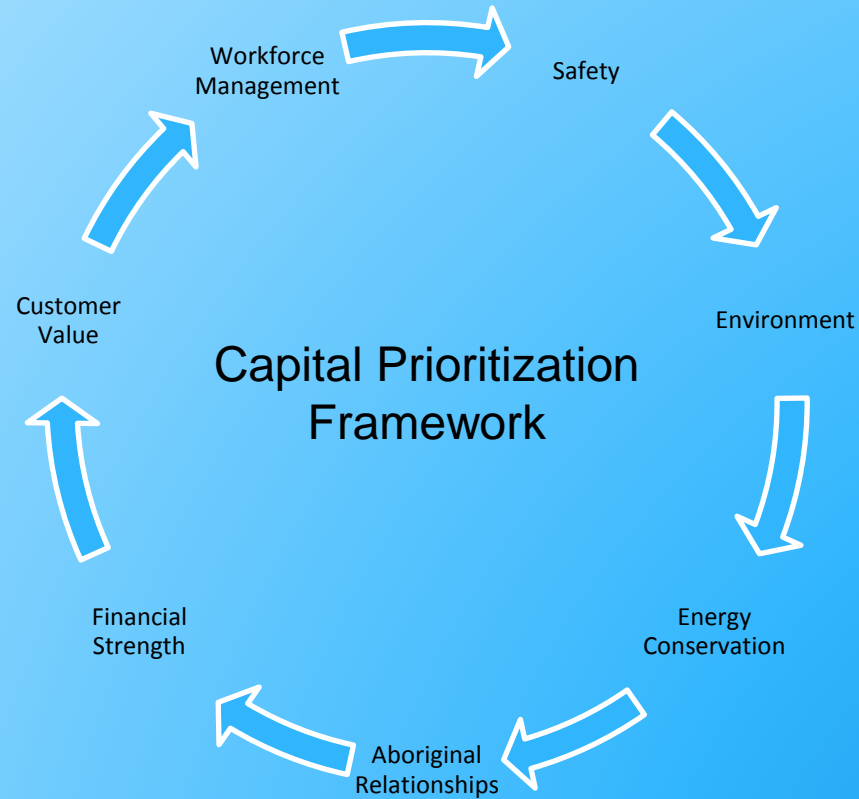
Sustaining Capital Investments: Distribution

- \$2.2 billion over the next ten years
- Asset portfolio allocation:

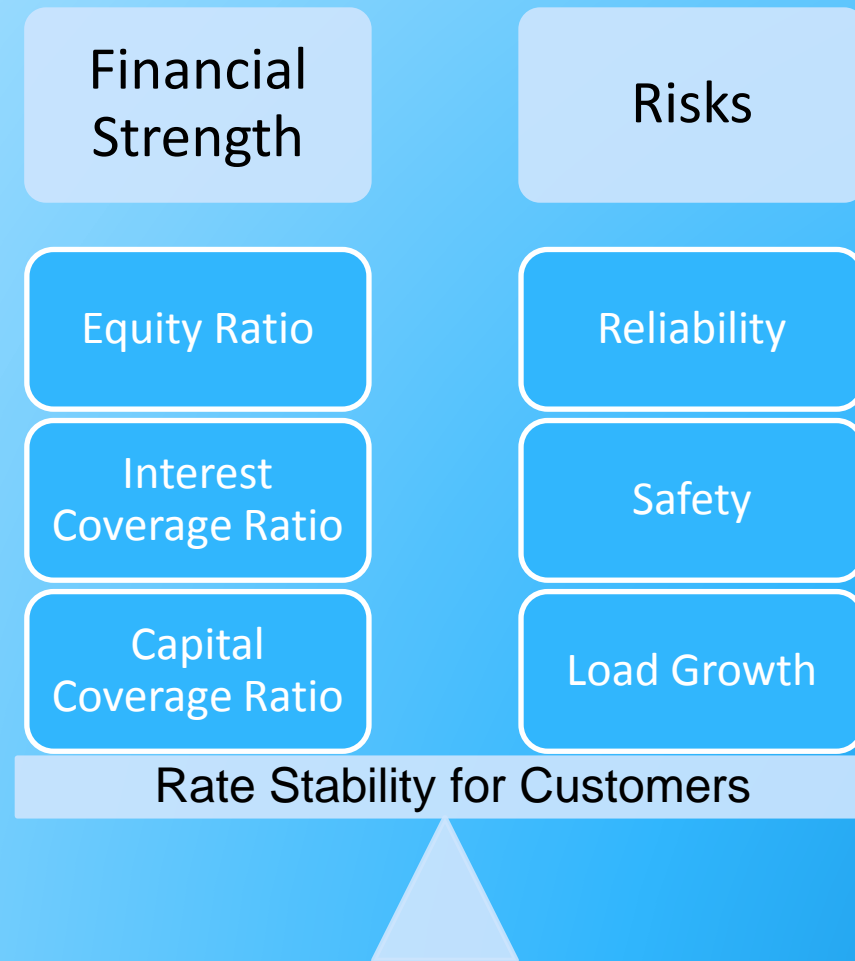


- Distribution system capacity requirements
- Aging distribution infrastructure
- Supporting new customer growth
- Rural station and feeder development
- Distribution technology modernization

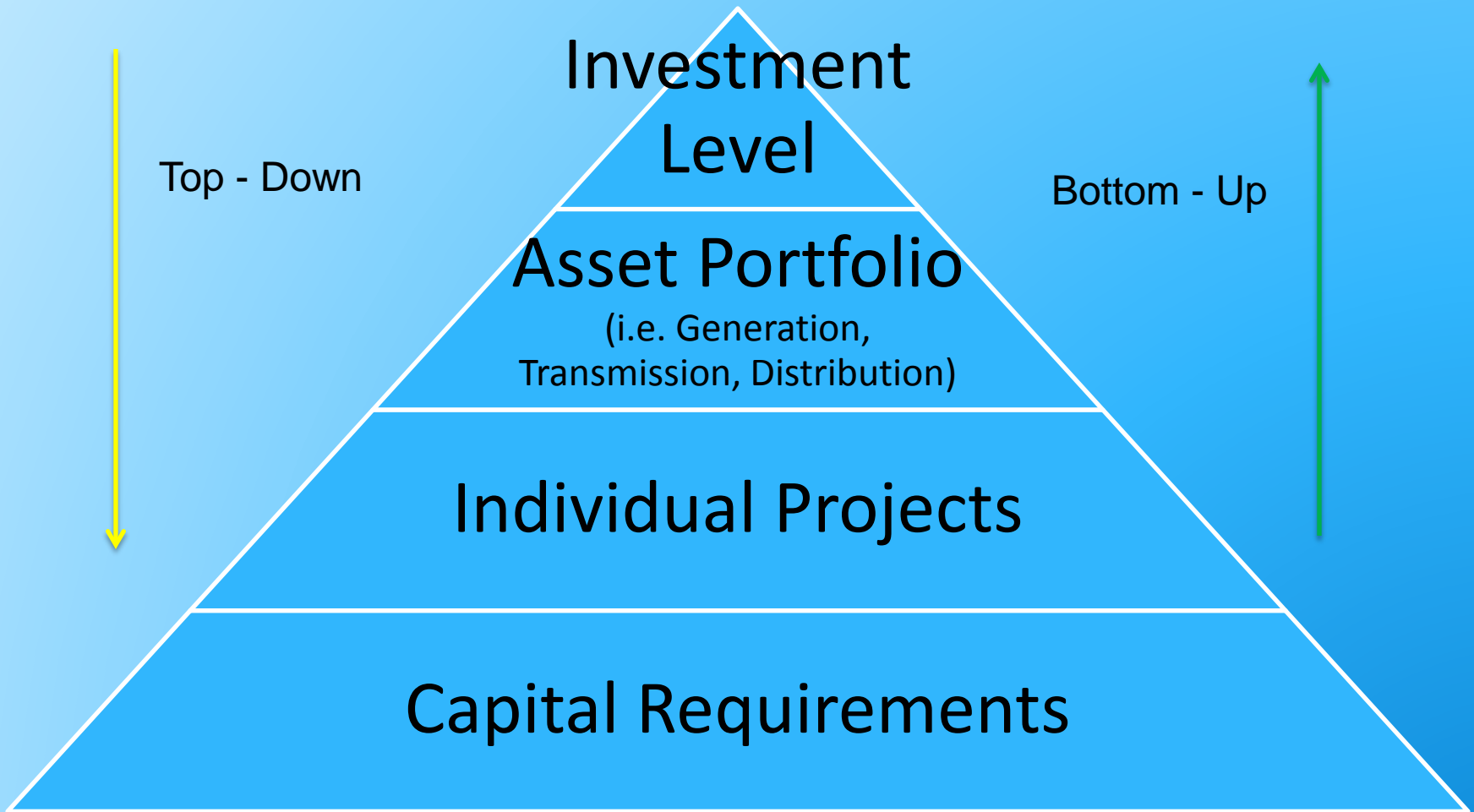
Capital Investment Prioritization



Balance Financial Strength and Risks



Levels of Capital Prioritization



Why a Portfolio Approach

- Comparing apples, oranges and pears
- Differences
 - Risk factors
 - Number of assets
 - Geographic disbursement
 - How assets are operated and maintained
- Mandate to connect new customers
- Requirement to provide reliable service

Capital Prioritization Framework

Advantages

- Maximizes value
 - Considers long-term planning objectives
 - While addressing short term challenges
- Flexible to accommodate unexpected risks
- Addresses changing priorities and reallocate \$
- Collaborative and a continuous process
- Aligns organizational structures with asset groups

THANK YOU