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October 31, 2016

British Columbia Utilities Commission Sixth Floor 900 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2N3

Attention: Ms. Laurel Ross, Acting Commission Secretary and Director

Dear Ms. Ross:

Re: FortisBC Inc. (FBC)

**Project No. 3698883** 

Application for the a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Replacement of the Corra Linn Dam Spillway Gates (the Application)

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

On June 29, 2016, FBC filed the Application referenced above. In accordance with Commission Order G-107-16 setting out the Regulatory Timetable for the review of the Application, FEI respectfully submits the attached response to BCUC IR No. 2.

If further information is required, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

FORTISBC INC.

Original signed:

Diane Roy

Attachments

cc (email only): Registered Parties



#### FortisBC Inc. (FBC or the Company)

Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) for Replacement of the Corra Linn Dam Spillway Gates (the Application)

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#### A. BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THE CORRA LINN DAM

2	9.0	Reference:	CANAL PLANT AGREEMENT	
3			Exhibit B-3 BCUC IR 1.2.2; FortisBC Inc. (FBC) 2012-2013 Revenue	
4			Requirements and Review of ISP, 2012 Long Term Resource Plan,	
5			Exhibit B-1-2, p. 45	
6			BC Hydro Power Purchase Agreement	
7		In its 2012	Long Term Resource Plan, FortisBC stated that under the Canal Plan	
8		Agreement, British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (BC Hydro) determines the		
9		output of the Entitlement Parties' plants and takes all the power actually generated by		
10		the plants into its system. In exchange, the Entitlement Parties are contractually entitled		
11		to their respe	ctive "entitlements" of capacity and energy from BC Hydro.	
12		In response	to the British Columbia Utilities Commission (BCUC) Information Reques	
13		(IR) 1.2.2, F	FortisBC states that it anticipates that the value of the avoided power	
14		purchase expense would increase annually and assuming a constant 3 percent nomina		
15		rate increase, this replacement cost could reach over \$33 million in the final year of the		
16		BC Hydro Po	wer Purchase Agreement (PPA), which expires on September 30, 2033.	
17		9.1 Does	the Canal Plant Agreement have an expiry date? If yes, when does it	
18		expire	e and does FortisBC expect to be able to renew it under similarly beneficia	
19		terms	? If not, please explain.	

## Response:

- The Canal Plant Agreement (CPA) does not have a fixed termination date, and it will continue in effect until one of the parties to the agreement provides five years' notice any time after December 31, 2030. Therefore, the earliest that the CPA could terminate is January 1, 2036. FBC expects the current CPA will remain in effect beyond 2036.
- However, FBC's obligations under the Canadian Dam Association Dam Safety Guideline (CDSG) and the British Columbia Dam Safety Regulation (BCDSR), are independent of the CPA. The need for the Project, as discussed in Section 3.2 of Application, is driven by requirements to meet the BCDSR and the CDSG and to minimize the risks to public and employee safety. This obligation does not change if the CPA expires.

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9.2 Do the water rights associated with the Corra Linn facilities expire? If yes, when do they expire?

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# Response:

No; contingent on FBC's continued beneficial use of the water in the generating plant, the water rights associated with the Corra Linn facility will not expire.

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9.2.1 If the water rights expire, does FortisBC have any reason to believe they would not be renewed under the existing conditions? If there is any reason for renewal concern, please provide detail and explain.

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# Response:

Please refer to the response to BCUC IR 2.9.2.

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9.3 Does FortisBC expect to derive similar benefits from the Corra Linn facilities after the BC Hydro PPA expires in 2033? Please explain.

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## Response:

- FBC expects the significant financial benefits of the Corra Linn generating units to remain following the expiry of the BC Hydro PPA in 2033. For greater clarity, the benefits of the Corra Linn generating units are not related to the BC Hydro PPA; rather, the BC Hydro PPA is the current firm resource from which FBC would purchase replacement energy and capacity if the Corra Linn facility was no longer available to operate.
- However, FBC's obligations under the CDSG and the BCDSR are not dependent on or related to the benefits of the Corra Linn generating units. Furthermore, the need for the Project, as discussed in Section 3.2 of Application, is not impacted by the cost to replace the lost entitlements of the generating units.

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# FortisBC Inc. (FBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) for Replacement of the Corra Linn Dam Spillway Gates (the Application) Response to British Columbia Utilities Commission (BCUC or the Commission) Information Request (IR) No. 2 Submission Date: October 31, 2016

9.3.1 What benefits would the Corra Linn facilities provide if FortisBC were unable negotiate a new PPA with BC Hydro?

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# Response:

5 Please refer to the response to BCUC IR 2.9.3.



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## 1 B. CONTRACTING METHOD

2	10.0	Refere	ence: CONTRACTOR SELECTION AND AWARD
3			Exhibit B-3, BCUC IR 2.3, 2.3.3 and 2.1
4			Early Contractor Involvement
5 6			sponse to BCUC IR 2.3, FortisBC states that Under the Early Contractor ement (ECI) model:
7 8 9 10		•	it will engage a third party Owner's Engineer to provide engineering services such as review of the engineering design and work packages, construction support and to assist FortisBC in evaluating, validating and confirming that the negotiated contractor's Project costs are reasonable;
11 12 13 14		•	that because of the collaborative development of cost and the equitable allocation of risks, savings are shared and effectively FortisBC and the contractor participate in any gains/losses eliminating the need for a penalty/incentive mechanism;
15 16 17 18		•	at the end of the Open Book Phase the parties agree on a lump sum fixed price and a Project Implementation Plan for the Design Build Phase. The fixed price agreed to means the contractor effectively holds all of the Project's construction risks assigned to the contractor;
19 20 21 22		•	approximately 70% of the estimated total contractor cost would be for subcontracted works and materials procurement and would be competitively tendered. The selection of successful tenders will be made jointly by FortisBC and the contractor;
23 24 25		•	construction is done under a single bonded lump sum contract, which produces a more manageable contract, increases certainty of the Project costs and reduces risk for both parties.
26 27 28 29		10.1	When does FortisBC intend to engage an Owner's Engineer? Will the Owner's Engineer be evaluating and providing input into the contracting method selection?
30	Respo	nse:	

No, the Owner's Engineer will not be evaluating and providing input into the contracting model, however, the Company has engaged an experienced management consultant as described in the response to BCUC IR 2.10.2. The timing for the engagement of an Owner's Engineer will depend on the contracting model selected.



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6 7 10.2 Please confirm that FortisBC will select a contractor in July 2017 for the detailed design (Open Book Phase). What, if any, engagement with contractors, other than HMI, does FortisBC plan prior to selecting a contractor?

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## Response:

- 10 Should FBC determine that the ECI model is the most appropriate contracting model for the
- 11 Project then the award of the Open Book Phase is expected in Q1 2017, subject to prior
- 12 Commission approval of the Project.
- 13 FBC provides below a summary of the intended process that it will follow to determine the
- 14 appropriate contracting model and the method for contractor selection.
- 15 The Company plans to confirm the preferred contracting model by the end of November 2016,
- in order to allow it to achieve the proposed Project schedule. To assist in this determination,
- 17 FBC has engaged an experienced management consultant firm, Bramcon Project Consultants
- 18 Ltd. (Bramcon), a firm that has extensive and wide ranging knowledge in the application and
- 19 suitability of the various project delivery methods in British Columbia. The principal of Bramcon
- 20 is Mr. Bryan McConachy, who is both a Professional Engineer and a Project Management
- 21 Professional and was elected a Fellow of the Project Management Institute. Mr. McConachy
- 22 has, for many years, delivered a course on Project Delivery Options as part of the Continuing
- 23 Professional Development Program sponsored by the Association of Professional Engineers
- 24 and Geoscientists of BC. Bramcon was retained by BC Hydro in 2009 to develop their two-
- 24 and decodernists of Be. Brameon was retained by Be Trydro in 2005 to develop their two
- 25 stage ECI process successfully utilized on their spillway gate program and continued working
- 26 with BC Hydro and their selected ECI contractor (HMI) during the execution of BC Hydro's first
- 27 project using an ECI model. Additionally, Bramcon recently completed a lessons-learned
- 28 workshop for BC Hydro for their most recent ECI project, and is current on the capabilities of
- 29 HMI as an ECI contractor.
- 30 To determine the preferred contracting model, Bramcon will assist FBC with evaluating the
- 31 suitability of the ECI model for the Project by assessing, among other things, the potential risks
- 32 and their likely allocation, the complexities of the Project, constructability and likelihood for
- 33 scope changes associated with the Project.
- 34 The ECI model is well-suited for one of a kind projects such as the Corra Linn Project where the
- 35 site conditions pose unique challenges (in this case, the type of lifting required and access to
- 36 the Project site) that are best addressed by a knowledgeable contractor at the early stages.



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- 1 The main advantages of the ECI model are: (i) the scope of work is resolved and risks are
- 2 identified collaboratively early in the project, during the Open Book Phase; (ii) materials and
- 3 subcontractors are competitively tendered; (iii) risks are identified, quantified and allocated,
- 4 meaning that the Design Build contract price negotiated by the two parties is a risk adjusted
- 5 lump sum bonded price.
- 6 However, should the evaluation by Bramcon and FBC not support the implementation of an ECI
- 7 contracting model for the Project then the Company will consider alternative project delivery
- 8 methods. This would involve engaging an Owner's Engineer to support the completion of the
- 9 necessary contracting documentation.
- 10 Assuming that FBC decides to proceed with the ECI model, the next step will be for FBC to
- 11 select an ECI contractor. The selected contractor is critical to the success of the ECI model. As
- 12 noted in the response to BCUC IR 1.2.3, FBC is contemplating engaging HMI in this role. In
- 13 Section 6.2 of the Application, FBC explained why HMI was selected to assist in developing the
- 14 construction cost estimate for the Project, as follows: (i) HMI is a recognized industry leader in
- 15 spillway gate rehabilitation projects in Canada; (ii) HMI has recently completed projects of
- 16 similar scope as the Corra Linn Project within BC and is currently engaged by BC Hydro until
- 17 2026 for their spillway gate rehabilitation program; (iii) HMI has extensive knowledge of the ECI
- model through its ongoing engagement with BC Hydro since 2010; (iv) HMI has the required in
- 19 house capability for engineering (design and inspection), fabrication, installation and
- 20 commissioning. In addition to making HMI well-suited to develop the construction cost estimate,
- 21 these attributes also make HMI the most suitable ECI contractor for the Project.
- 22 While the Company is contemplating engaging HMI as the ECI contractor, FBC will engage
- 23 Bramcon to advise on the suitability of HMI as the ECI contractor. The consultant will consider
- 24 and advise FBC on: (i) HMI's corporate capabilities in the design and construction of spillway
- 25 gates and components; (ii) HMI's success on recent rehabilitation projects in BC; (iii) HMI's
- 26 experience with the ECI process; (iv) HMI's financial capacity to provide a bond for the Total
- 27 Construction Cost; and (v) HMI's ability to provide all the required types and levels of insurance
- 28 required by FBC. Bramcon's recommendation and FBC's decision are expected by end of
- 29 November 2016.
- 30 In the event that FBC engages HMI as the ECI contractor, this would allow the Company to
- 31 leverage its established 18 month working relationship with HMI, to capitalize on the existing
- 32 momentum of the Project, and to fully utilize the engineering that has already been completed
- 33 by HMI. However, if recommendations do not support the continued engagement of HMI, then
- 34 the Company would select an ECI contractor through a Request for Proposal (RFP) process
- 35 which would require proponents to state, among other things, their proposed mark-ups, terms
- and conditions exceptions and engineering and design rates.
- 37 As noted in the response to BCUC IR 1.2.3, there are two distinct phases in the ECI contracting
- 38 model: the Open Book Phase and the Design Build Phase.



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Once the ECI contractor has been selected (either HMI is recommended by Bramcon and selected by FBC, or HMI is not selected and the ECI contractor is selected through an RFP), and before the Open Book Phase is entered into, the next step in the process is to negotiate a number of key commercial terms of the Design Build contract with the ECI contractor. The process of negotiating these key commercial terms of the Design Build Contract prior to entering into the Open Book Phase ensures that the parties are able to agree upon fair and competitive terms. The key terms negotiated include the percentage magnitude of profit and overheads to be applied to the direct costs established at the end of the Open Book Phase. This percentage will be negotiated between FBC and the ECI Contractor, and its reasonableness will be demonstrated by comparing to benchmarks including those established by Bramcon as a result of its experience on previous ECI projects. Further FBC will evaluate any exceptions the ECI Contractor may take to the terms and conditions of FBC's standard services agreement and Design Build contracts. Also, the parties will agree on the methodology to undertake competitive tendering of the construction work and will define the limitations and expectations for work to be self-performed by the ECI Contractor. In the unlikely event that FBC and the ECI Contractor could not agree on these conditions, FBC will either issue an RFP for the ECI contractor if one had not already been issued or would select the next best proponent from a previous RFP process. The process would permit an ECI contractor to be in place by the end of March 2017.

- The Open Book Phase of the ECI process will commence following approval of the Project and completion of the process outlined above. The Open Book Phase will be designed to ensure cost competitiveness and fair market value, based on the following:
  - An independent Owner's Engineer will be engaged to analyze, review and advise on the appropriateness and competitiveness of cost not tendered or work to be self-performed by the ECI Contractor.
  - Approximately 70% of supplier and sub-contract packages will be competitively priced;
     and
  - Risks will be fully identified, priced, and allocated to the party best able to manage them.

Under the Open Book Phase, the Project scope, deliverables, costs and risks will be jointly developed in a collaborative and transparent manner between the ECI contractor and owner with input from the Owner's Engineer. As described in the response to BCUC IR 1.2.3, the ECI Contractor is engaged under a service agreement to complete sufficient technical specifications, in conjunction with the owner, to enable the tendering of material in order to obtain a competitive market price. The engineering drawings will be completed to sufficient detail to enable the ECI contractor to derive prices for the trade labour contracts (with the detailed designs and drawings only being completed during the Design Build Phase). The other key component of this stage is the transparent identification of project risks developed collaboratively between the contractor and the owner.



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- 1 By the end of the Open Book Phase, the parties will have agreed to the Project scope,
- deliverables, costs, risks, and all terms which will form the lump sum fixed price for the Design
- 3 Build contract. Finalization of the Open Book Phase is expected at the end of Q3 2017.
- 4 In the unlikely event the parties are unable to reach agreement at the end of the Open Book
- 5 Phase, the following will occur:
- The services agreement will include terms that the ECI contractor must complete the design at a fixed lump sum price within an agreed to timeframe following written notice by FBC that the Design Build Phase agreement cannot be achieved.
- 9 2. The services agreement will include the deliverables (such as final design drawings, design memorandum, specifications) to be provided by the ECI contractor.
  - 3. FBC will then use the completed design document to prepare a Request For Quotation (RFQ) and request tender. The ECI contractor would not be eligible to submit a tender response. There will be a corresponding schedule impact of several months, as well as carrying and other cost impacts arising from this delay. FBC is unable to quantify these cost impacts further because the duration of the delay and any Project impacts are not known at this time.

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10.3 Please compare and contrast the level to which detailed scope documents (technical specifications, drawings and work procedures) prepared during the Open Book Phase of the ECI process to the design phase in a traditional design tender process.

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## Response:

As described in the response to BCUC IR 2.10.2, for the ECI model, sufficient scope development and design is done in the Open Book Phase to procure equipment and price the construction. The balance of the detailed design is only undertaken during the Design Build Phase. In the traditional design tender process, where an owner's engineer is responsible for the design, the design is typically completed prior to tendering the project.

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10.3.1 Does the finalization of the technical specifications, drawings and work procedures during the Open Book Phase include documentation for all subcontracted works and materials procurement? If not, please explain



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to what level these scope documents will be completed during this phase.

# **Response:**

Typically, the finalization of the technical specifications, drawings and work procedures during the Open Book Phase includes technical specifications for major equipment and materials procurement only so as to obtain competitive pricing in the final Design Build contract price. Smaller equipment and materials can be priced from contractor records of recent projects and verified by the owner's team. Typically the drawings are completed to sufficient detail during the Open Book Phase to enable subcontractors to provide bids for subcontracted works. And, as stated in the response to BCUC IR 2.10.2, the engineering drawings will be completed to sufficient detail to enable the ECI contractor to derive prices for the trade labour contracts (with the detailed designs and drawings only being completed during the Design Build Phase). Please also refer to the responses to BCUC IRs 2.10.2 and 2.10.3.

10.4 Please confirm or otherwise explain that under the ECI model with a lump sum fixed price construction contract, if a subcontract is bid below the cost estimate prepared in the Open Book Phase that the savings would be to the benefit of the contractor.

## Response:

FBC does not expect the bids for subcontracted works to vary from the cost estimate that will be developed as part of the Open Book Phase and which will make up the Design Build Phase contract price. This is because subcontractors are identified and selected during the Open Book Phase through a competitive bidding process. FBC expects the ECI contractor would award the subcontracts to those subcontractors identified and selected during the Open Book Phase unless the contractor can provide some credible reason for a change. The risk of subsequent increase or decrease in sub-contractor price is held by the ECI contractor.



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10.5 Please describe the process under which the joint selection of tenders would be made. Under what circumstances would FortisBC be able to rule out the lowest cost bid?

## Response:

- As noted in the response to BCUC IR 1.2.3, "bids received are then jointly evaluated by the two parties considering amongst other things cost, delivery and technical parameters, with the owner having final acceptance." That is, there are established criteria used to select a bidder and should, for example, a bidder offer a low price but a long delivery that would negatively impact the project schedule, the lowest cost bid is not necessarily chosen.
- 11 Please also refer to the response to BCUC IR 2.10.2.

 10.6 Please describe in detail the mechanism for both parties participating in gains / losses. How does this mechanism work given that the "construction is done under a single bonded lump sum contract?" To which costs does the mechanism apply?

## Response:

During the Open Book Phase, FBC and the ECI contractor jointly finalize the cost estimate and the risk register for the Project. The parties then allocate the project risks between themselves where the risks assigned to the contractor are included in the price for the single bonded lump sum contract. Whether there are gains or losses will depend on which risks actually develop. FBC would like to clarify that once the single bonded lump sum contract is finalized, risk sharing and any resulting costs should a risk materialize would be as agreed to as part of this contract. There are no further provisions for gains / losses based on project performance. Please also refer to the response to BCUC IR 2.10.2.

In response to BCUC IR 2.3.3, FortisBC states that in the event that the ECI model is selected, the contractor's profit will be transparent to FBC and will be based on a mutually agreed upon negotiated percentage.



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1 10.7 Under the ECI model, what is the base from which the contractors profit is calculated?

# Response:

Please refer to the response to BCUC IR 2.10.2.

10.8 Would FortisBC be willing to file a letter with the Commission from the Owner's Engineer stating that the Owner's Engineer has reviewed: a) the contractor's Project costs and finds them to be to be fair market value; b) the scope/work package documents associated with the contractor's Project costs and finds them to be consistent with industry best practice in general and consistent with the objective of minimizing the overall project cost; and c) the design, specifications and scope/work package documents and finds them to be consistent with industry best practice in general and consistent with the objective of minimizing the overall cost from change orders? If not, why not? If appropriate, please provide alternate wording.

## Response:

FBC has no concerns with submitting the proposed letter as requested.

In response BCUC IR 2.1, FortisBC states it has recently performed spillway gate rehabilitations at two facilities owned by third parties.

10.9 What was the combined rough magnitude of the spillway gate rehabilitation project budgets?

#### Response:

The combined actual project costs for both third party projects totaled approximately \$9 million. As noted in the response to BCUC IR 1.2.1, the scope of work for these projects was different from what is proposed for the Corra Linn Spillway Gate Replacement Project.



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1	11.0	Refere	ence: (	CONTRACTOR SELECTION AND AWARD
2			I	Exhibit B-3, BCUC IR 2.3, 2.7
3			-	Tendered contract
4 5 6		with H	MI and th	BCUC IR 2.3, FortisBC states that a contract has not been established neir involvement to date has been limited to assistance in the preparation cost estimate for the project.
7 8 9 10		11.1	construc	confirm whether FortisBC will retain the option of tendering the main ction contract through the Open Book Phase of the ECI process. If not ed, please explain why not.
11	Respo	nse:		
12 13	FBC confirms that the option of tendering the main construction contract is retained throughout the Open Book Phase of the ECI process. Please refer to the response to BCUC IR 2.10.2.			
14 15				
16 17 18 19 20			11.1.1	What would be the schedule and cost impacts, if any, in the event FortisBC were to tender the main construction contract at the end of the Open Book Phase?
21	Respo	nse:		
22	Please refer to the response to BCUC IR 2.10.2.			
23 24				
25			44.4.0	K 100
26 27			11.1.2	If HMI is selected under ECI contract model, does HMI have any specialized equipment or processes that could limit the ability of
28				competing firms bidding on the project from competitively under a
29				tender scenario? If yes, please describe how this is being managed to
30				keep a competitive tender process a viable option.
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32	Respo	nse:		

Please refer to the response to BCUC IR 2.10.2 for a description of the intended approach to determining the contracting model and method for selecting a contractor. HMI does not have



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1 2	any specialized equipment or processes that would limit competing firms from bidding.
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5	In response to BCUC IR 2.3 and 2.7 respectively, FortisBC states:

- that under the ECI model, risk quantification is transparent and the risk is built
  into the contract contingency; and if the risk does not manifest, then the
  associated contingency cost is not incurred and is not charged to FortisBC. This
  is unlike a fixed price contracting method, where the contractor will typically build
  risk costs into the contract price and the company will pay for those costs
  regardless of whether the risk costs manifest or not; and
- the costs estimated in the Application qualify as an AACE Class 3 estimate and is not expected to change based on the contracting model chosen.
- 11.2 Why is price expected to be the same for the ECI and Design Tender processes, if a tendered contractor "will typically build risk costs into the contract price and the company will pay for those costs regardless of whether the risk costs manifest or not?"

## Response:

As described in the response to BCUC IR 1.2.7, the cost estimate is not expected to change. The contractor's price associated with the two contracting models described above is expected to be different depending on the delivery method selected. Under an ECI model FBC will hold part of the contingency as explained in the response to BCUC IR 1.2.3 and in the response to BCUC IR 2.10.6, but under a Design Tender process, the owner typically assigns the risks and requires that the contractor make a provision in their tender offer.



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1	C.	COST ESTIMATE AND CONTINGENCY
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2	12.0	Refer	ence:	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE
3				Exhibit B-3, BCUC IR 2.7
4				AACE Class 3 estimate
5 6 7		qualify	, as an	to BCUC IR 2.7, FortisBC states the costs estimated in the Application AACE Class 3 estimate and is not expected to change based on the odel chosen.
8 9 10 11		12.1	a AAC	that the level of project definition expressed as % of complete definition for CE Class 3 estimate is 10-40%, what level of project definition is the cost ate provided in the Application based on?
12	Resp	onse:		
13	FBC estimates the level of Project definition to be approximately 10-15%.			
14 15				
16 17 18 19		12.2		is the confidence level of the cost estimate, i.e., what is the probability that tual cost will be equal to or lower than the estimate provided?
20	Resp	onse:		
21 22	As stated in the response to BCUC IR 1.3.1 and in Section 6.3.1.2 of the Application, FBC explained why a confidence interval could not be assigned in terms of probability:			
23 24 25	the Monte Carlo method was not used to derive the contingency because limited reliable historical database information was available and hence a probabilistic cost estimate was not developed.			
26 27	FBC confirms that it completed a Class 3 estimate but because the Monte Carlo method wanot used, a confidence level cannot be assigned.			
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