1998-5

YUKON UTILITIES BOARD

DECISION 1998 - 5

July 30, 1998

RE:

THE YUKON ENERGY CORPORATION
REVISED APPLICATION FOR
FINAL 1997 RATES AND INTERIM 1998 RATES

AN ORDER IN THE MATTER OF the Public Utilities Act
Revised Statutes, 1986, c. 143, as amended

and

A Revised Application submitted April 22, 1998 by Yukon Energy Corporation

BEFORE:	B. Morris, Chair	)	
	G. Duncan, Vice Chair	)	
	G. Leslie, Member	)	July 30, 1998

ORDER 1998-5

WHEREAS:

A. On December 16, 1997, Yukon Energy Corporation ("YEC") and Yukon Electrical Company Limited ("YECL") (the "Companies"), in accordance with Board Orders, filed an application to finalize 1997 rates (the "Final Rates Application"), requesting further rate riders and orders to address ongoing uncertainties related to the Faro mine operations.

B. On April 22, 1998, YEC filed a Revised Application (the "Revised Application") requesting Board orders to finalize 1997 rates pursuant to Board Order 1997-6, approve an interim and refundable rate rider, effective for all billings on or after June 1, 1998 and other matters in the Companies' December 16, 1997 Application.

C. Board Order 1998-3 approved a limited scope review to facilitate an early public hearing date and set down a public hearing on the Applications to commence July 8, 1998.

D. Based on a motion by the Utilities Consumers' Group ("UCG"), and the Final and Revised Applications, the Board concluded that YECL's rates as approved by Board Order 1996-8 are confirmed as final in accordance with its December 16, 1997 Final Rates Application and, as a result, YECL was excused as an Applicant to the July 8, 1998 hearing.

E. Following an exchange of Information Requests and Responses, a public hearing was held on July 8 and 9, 1998.

NOW THEREFORE the Board orders as follows:

1. YEC's rates for 1997 are confirmed as final in accordance with the Reasons for Decision attached as Appendix A to this Order. The Board directs that the balance of the 1997 revenue shortfall to be recovered from YEC and YECL customers is $812,000, resulting in a 5.8% rider, effective August 1, 1998 until fully collected.

2. The Board approves the recovery of the revenue shortfalls as detailed in Exhibit 83, Schedule 6D, except for recovery of the $3,177,200 Anvil bad debt. The Board approves an interim refundable rider of 9.48% to be applied to the base rates for all classes of service, other than Rate Schedule 39, effective for billings issued on or after August 1, 1998. The rider is to be adjusted to 15.28% at such time as the 5.8% rider ends for the 1997 shortfall, and such rider is to be subject to further adjustment as directed by the Board in future proceedings.

3. The Board does not approve the establishment of a Rate Adjustment and Stabilization Fund at this time. Instead, the Board directs that the balance in the Diesel Contingency Fund be used to make contributions to all eligible customers to offset 100% of the net rider increases over the next 12 months.

4. YEC/YECL will comply with all directions given in the Reasons attached to this Order.

Dated at the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, this 30TH day of July, 1998.

BY ORDER

Brian Morris

Brian Morris
Chair

Appendix A to Board Order 1998-5

YEC Revised Rates Application

1996/97 GRA

The last General Rate Application by the Companies was heard by the Yukon Utilities Board (the "Board") at a public hearing on March 18 and 19, 1996. The issues on which all parties could agree were enclosed in a Negotiated Settlement Package and submitted for the Board's consideration as an attachment to Exhibit Number 142.

Board Order 1996-6 approved the settlement package and the revenue requirement of the Companies as set out in Exhibit 148, and the subsequently approved rates resulted in large decreases for Commercial, Municipal and Government customers.

Residential rates did not increase despite the fact that these rates paid only 80% of the costs to serve the residential class (only 72% of the full cost after rate relief). While recoveries of $3.5 million from the Curragh settlement and Faro mine re-opening could have been used to further reduce rates instead of being used to create a Diesel Contingency Fund ("DCF"), the existence of the bill relief program meant that the residential customers would not receive any reduction and the only beneficiaries would be YEC's shareholder.

However, the forecasts used in the 1996/97 General Rate Application assumed that the Anvil Range Mining Corporation ("Anvil") would continue to be a Rate Schedule 39 customer of YEC throughout 1997 providing revenues of almost $15 million to cover its share of the cost of service.

1997 Faro Mine Shutdown

On April 1, 1997, the Faro mine closed and notified YEC that Anvil would not continue to take electric power from YEC. In response, the Board held a public hearing on May 12 and 13, 1997, at which time projected impacts were reviewed for the balance of 1997 and all of 1998. The Board found that, without special relief, the losses caused by the ongoing Faro mine closure were projected to eliminate all of YEC's $5.1 million projected 1997 earnings. Board Order 1997-6 therefore approved an interim refundable general rider surcharge of 20%, effective June 1, 1997

The Board was prevented by Section 2 of Order in Council 1995/90 from disallowing YEC its approved return on equity of 10.75%. However, due to the significant rate increases caused by this Application, the Board requested that the Commissioner in

Executive Council amend Section 2 to permit a lower return on equity for YEC in 1997. OIC 1997/203, issued December 22, 1997 permitted the Board to "reduce the normal commercial return established in subsection (1) during the fiscal periods to which extraordinary circumstances such as the loss of revenues from the Anvil Range Mining Corporation or other major industrial customers apply." However, this OIC was revoked by OIC 1998/32 which re-established that the Board must allow YEC to recover a fair return on their equity used to finance their rate base.

Faro Mine Reconnection

On August 7, 1997, YEC, Anvil and the Government of Yukon entered into an agreement ("Tri-Partite Agreement") which included provision for the following:

1. YEC agreed to subordinate its Yukon Miners Lien Act Claim on the $2.8 million Anvil power bill debt which had been outstanding since April 1997, to the $15 million term loan proposed to be provided to Anvil by Cominco Ltd.

2. YEC assigned $1.5 million of the YEC debt (not including GST or the Appeal Rider Amount) and YEC Security to the Government of Yukon as at July 31, 1997 in consideration of the payment by the Government to YEC of the amount of $1.5 million.

3. Anvil agreed to pay ongoing power bills within 21 days after receipt of YEC's monthly invoice and agreed to a payment schedule for the $1.3 million debt which remained owing to YEC, starting 30 days after the first commercial shipment from Skagway.

4. However, the Tri-Partite Agreement also stipulated that Yukon Utility Board approval must be obtained, either by Yukon direction or other means, in order to restore electrical service for Anvil at the Faro mine, notwithstanding that Anvil had not paid all outstanding invoices as required pursuant to Electric Service Regulation 4.18.

Pursuant to Section 17 of the *Public Utilities Act,* the Commissioner in Executive Council passed Order-in-Council 1997/139, directing the Board to approve the Tri-Partite Agreement so as to exempt YEC and Anvil from section 4.18 of the Electrical Service Regulations ("ESR") when YEC reconnected electrical service to Anvil.

Section 4.18 of the ESR requires that, before reconnecting or restoring service, the customer shall pay any amount owing to the Company and a security deposit (which can be up to three months of the customer's total estimated bills).

In accordance with Yukon Government direction, as set out in OIC 1997/139, as approved by Board Order 1997-8, YEC proceeded with reconnection on August 11, 1997 and Anvil again became a Rate Schedule 39 customer of YEC. In accordance with Orders 1997-4 and 1997-7, rates were decreased effective September 1, 1997 as the 20% interim refundable general rider ceased.

YEC management stated that they monitored Anvil closely and continuously throughout the period after the August reconnection and, on December 16, 1997 the Companies made a joint Application ("Final Rates Application") to finalize 1997 rates and requesting further rate riders and orders to address continuing uncertainties as to whether the Faro mine would continue operating beyond March 15, 1998.

Board Order 1997-13 denied the finalization of 1997 rates, the request for an interim refundable Rider of 3% to non-Anvil customers and an interim refundable rider of $118,000 per month to Anvil pending a public hearing to be determined by a later Board Order.

1998 Faro Mine Shutdown

A Court Order was issued on January 16, 1998 granting Anvil protection under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act ("CCAA"). As of January 31, 1998, Anvil shut down its mining and milling operations at the Faro mine and is no longer a Rate Schedule 39 customer of YEC. As Anvil had been exempted from ESR 4.18 the Mine left behind bad debts of $3.2 million, a 1997 cost of service shortfall of $1.6 million, and a 1998 shortfall in excess of $3 million.

The Revised Application

On April 22, 1998, YEC filed Exhibit 19 (the "Revised Application") requesting a 16.33% rate rider, effective June 1, 1998. In order to keep the immediate impact of the rate increase down, the Revised Application spreads the recovery of YEC's 1997, 1998 and 1999 revenue shortfalls through rate riders and amortizations over periods of up to five years, and proposes to help stabilize rates by establishing a Rate Adjustment and Stabilization Fund ("RASF").

The Revised Application further requests that interim refundable contributions be approved from the Diesel Contingency Fund to non-governmental residential and commercial customers, effective June 1, 1998 as required to reduce the initial impact for these customers to 8.17%. The rates would be increased over time and the full impact would not be felt until four years from now.

The Revised Application is based on the 1997 revenues and costs for YEC and YECL that were adopted in the 1996/97 General Rate Application Settlement Package approved in Board Order 1996-8. Board Order 1998-3 agreed that this approach is reasonable and approved a limited scope review to facilitate a July 8, 1998 public hearing date but still allow for an exchange of Information Requests and Responses. When the Faro Mine is not in operation, there is some potential for reduced fuel and Operating & Maintenance costs. As well, there are always differences between actual costs of operation and the forecasts used to set rates in a GRA. When combined with the Whitehorse hydro facilities fire and the changes in operations due to the termination of the YEC/YECL management agreement, there were concerns about possible over-earning by the Companies in 1997. UCG's Information Requests enabled a detailed and thorough review of the actual operations of the Companies in 1997. The Intervenor had concerns about the usefulness of some of the answers (Exhibit 95) but the Board has reviewed them and is satisfied with the responses for the purposes of this hearing.

The Companies' Annual Reports to the Board showed that the 1997 return on equity for YEC was only 5.56% and for YECL it was 11.6% (the approved returns are 10.75% and 11.25%, respectively).

Based on a motion by the Utilities Consumers' Group ("UCG"), and the Final and Revised Applications, the Board concluded that YECL's rates as approved by Board Order 1996-8 are confirmed as final in accordance with its December 16, 1997 Final Rates Application and, as a result, YECL was excused as an Applicant to the July 8, 1998 hearing.

The Application Update

In response to Information Requests, YEC filed an update to the Revised Application (Exhibit 83) at the outset of the hearing. This update recognizes that, due to the need for a public hearing, the earliest effective date for any rate change is now August 1, 1998. It includes the municipal government customers in the RASF, and provides a number of rider scenarios depending upon assumptions it made about reducing YECL's return on equity and potential savings in YECL's 1998 revenue requirements. While UCG made a motion to adjourn the hearing to consider this information, most parties wished to continue and the Board ruled that, although it can make for difficulties, it was important to deal with the latest information available.

The bulk of the cross-examination centered on the large rate impact to customers, the recovery of a return on equity for YEC, and the signing of the Tri-Partite Agreement. YEC witnesses explained how the application was designed to defer the impact over a number of years, while YEC would be attempting to renegotiate its financing, and investigate a redeployment of its assets.

The Revised Application, as updated, requests a number of specific Board orders to finalize 1997 rates and to approve interim rates for 1998. YEC counsel explained that the increase now being sought by YEC was 18.55%, as found in Exhibit 87, Schedule 6D (T.III:3).

Final 1997 Revenue Shortfall

Board Order 1997-6, issued in May 1997, made rates for 1997 interim, refundable and retroactively adjustable to April 1, 1997 and approved an interim refundable general rider surcharge of 20%, effective June 1, 1997. This surcharge, while sizable in itself, was only enough to recover most of YEC's lost earnings over a 19 month period to December 31, 1998. Also, the surcharge did not take into consideration any potential Anvil bad debt for pre-April power use or any reductions in residential and commercial sales due to the impact of the shutdown on the Yukon economy, as such adjustments were left for the final application expected in the Fall. In addition, the surcharge was only collected for three months in the summer until the Mine returned as a customer. Consequently, there is still a revenue shortfall from 1997 due to YEC.

The Board obtains its powers from the *Public Utilities Act,* being Chapter 143 of the Revised Statutes of Yukon, 1986, as amended. When establishing rates, Section 32 of the Act requires the Board to determine a rate base for a utility and to set a fair return on that rate base. In other words, rates must allow the Utilities to recover their costs and to receive a fair rate of return.

The Yukon Court of Appeal in Yukon Energy Corporation et al v. Yukon Utilities Board (April 9, 1996) B.C.C.A. at page 11, paragraph 31 affirmed the principle that utilities have a common law right to reasonable and fair compensation for providing service the Act requires them to provide. The Act does not deprive the utility of that right.

OIC 1998/32 states that the Board must include in the rates provision to recover a fair return on equity used to finance rate base and that, when finalizing the interim 1997 rates, the Board may adjust the 1997 return.

The Board directs that the final 1997 revenue shortfall for YEC is $2,138,700 (Exhibit 83, Schedule 2).

Final 1997 Cost of Service Assigned to Rate Schedule 39 Customers

Section 6 (1) of OIC 1995/90 requires the Board to ensure that rates charged to major industrial power customers, whether pursuant to contracts or otherwise, be sufficient to recover the costs of service to that customer class and that the costs of service must be determined by treating the whole Yukon as a single rate zone.

Anvil went into CCAA protection before the Board could finalize the 1997 rates. However, YEC has calculated what the final cost of service assigned to the major industrial power class should be. In addition, YEC has filed a lien claim against Anvil and requires a ruling by the Board for purposes of finalizing that lien claim.

The Board directs that the final 1997 revenue shortfall assigned to the major industrial power class of customers (of which Anvil is the only customer) is $1,326,700 (Exhibit 83, Schedule 2) and that the net Rider G shortfall is $290,394.92 (Exhibit 19, Page 4).

Final 1997 Rider Surcharge

The balance of the 1997 revenue shortfall to be recovered from other YEC and YECL customers is therefore $812,000 (Exhibit 83, Schedule 2).

OIC 1995/90 requires that YEC wholesale rates charged to YECL be sufficient to recover YEC costs that are not recovered from its other customers. Consequently, the Board must allow such an application to pass through the lost revenues to YECL's customer rates.

The Board approves a 5.8% rider, effective August 1, 1998 until the 1997 revenue shortfall is fully collected.

Rider G Rebates

Pursuant to Board Order 1996-8, Rider G applied a 4.16% surcharge to Industrial customers and a 10.41% rebate to General Service, Provincial and Federal Government customers to deal with 1996 rate redesign (refunds to other classes were completed in 1996). An eighteen month collection period was allowed in order to mitigate the impact to Anvil but when the Mine stopped paying the surcharge, the payment of Rider G rebates to Territorial and Federal Government General Service customers were suspended by Board Order 1997-13.

The Board directs that the Rider G rebates should resume effective August 1, 1998 until such time as the full amounts outstanding from the 1996 GRA have been fully rebated.

Rate Schedule 39

The Board directs that Rate Schedule 39 is to continue as interim, subject to adjustment in accordance with OIC 1995/90 after such time as normal operations are resumed at the Faro mine, and that all revenues derived from the Faro mine after January 1998, less any reasonable incremental costs associated with supplying the Faro mine site during this period, be included in a deferral account for subsequent application to the benefit of customers as directed by the Board.

The Board does not agree that Rate Schedule 39 should be amended to include advance payments and winter/summer rate adjustments at this time.

Fair Rates of Returns for 1998

YEC has lowered the rate increase impact by requesting that the fair rates of return on equity for both YEC and YECL be reduced as allowed by OIC 1998/32 and by assuming certain cost savings on behalf of YECL, arguing that both utilities must be treated in the same manner. YECL argued that there is no evidence of any YECL cost savings, that offsetting cost increases have been ignored, that the Board has confirmed YECL's rates as final, set YECL's return, and that there is nothing in the legislation or OICs that requires the rates of return of the respective companies be linked (T.IV:19).

The Board accepts that YECL's approved return on equity should not be changed by an application made by YEC. The Board agrees that it can monitor YECL's forecasts and operations to satisfy itself as to whether there are cost savings not offset by other costs. However, as YEC's request is for interim refundable rates, the Board directs that YEC's 1998 cost of service is to include the alleged savings attributed to YECL on Schedule 6D of Exhibit 83 in its calculations. If the savings do not arise, YEC can make application to recover the greater shortfall in its application for final 1998 rates expected later this year. YECL is directed to pass through 100% of the resulting increases in its wholesale rates to its customers.

The Board also agrees that it can vary YEC's return by consent and approves a return of 9.138% for 1998 together with the adjustments to YEC's debt as set out in Exhibit 87, Table 3.

Anvil Bad Debt Recovery

As previously noted, YEC signed the Tri-Partite Agreement and reconnected Anvil on August 11, 1997. When the Mine shut down in January 1998 and left the system, it left behind bad debts of $3.2 million. YEC proposes to recover this bad debt from its other customers over 5 years, including a return on equity. YEC's President repeatedly stated that the Corporation was acting in the best interests of its customers during the negotiations. However, the facts at the time were:

1. Anvil had a history of payment problems, with $2.5 million in arrears when the Tri-Partite Agreement was signed.
2. Anvil had serious liquidity difficulties.
3. The Tri-Partite Agreement resulted in YEC releasing its Electric Service Regulations security and subordinating its Miners Liens to Cominco Ltd.
4. YEC fully understood that the $1.5 million it was receiving came from its shareholder, the Yukon Government.
5. The Government was determined to get the Mine running for reasons that appear to be unrelated to the business imperatives of the Corporation.

While the Board must give the utilities under its jurisdiction an opportunity to earn a fair return on assets, it is not required to approve all expenses if they were not prudently incurred. The Anvil potential bad debt appears to fall within the category of an extraordinary bad debt occurring through an unusual transaction made not in the ordinary course of business, with the utility and its shareholder fully understanding the associated risks.

Mr. McWilliam states that had YEC not entered into the agreement, then Anvil would not have commenced operations, with the result that the 20% surcharge rider would have continued. The evidence on this issue is simply not sufficient for the Board to conclude that that would have been the case. It appears from the circumstances, bearing in mind that the Mine could not operate without electrical service, that YEC had an overwhelming position to secure payment of all of the arrears without relinquishing the security it had under ESR 4.18 and without subordinating its Miners Liens. The decision to continue to provide service and give up its security to receive the $1.5 million payment from, in reality, its shareholder, the Yukon Government, leaves the Board very much in doubt that this decision was based on business reasons; it appears to have a large political component. However, the evidence on this issue is simply insufficient for the Board to come to any conclusion. The Board has not been satisfied that this potential bad debt should be paid by the other rate payers.

Accordingly, based on the rather limited evidence before the Board with respect to the circumstances of YEC entering into the Tri-Partite Agreement, the incurring of the potential bad debt, the subordination of the Miners Lien and the relinquishment of the security under Section 4.18 of the Electric Service Regulations, the Board is of the opinion that the potential bad debt of $3.1 million should not be recovered from the other classes of rate payers. The debt should be absorbed by YEC.

Interim Refundable Rate Rider

As the Faro Mine accounts for about $40 million of the total Yukon energy sales, the continued shutdown means that YEC's 1998 fixed cost ordinarily paid by the Mine must be recovered from other customer classes. The 1998 cost of service shortfall due to the closure was estimated to be $3.3 million (Exhibit 83, Schedule 6D). Recovery of the 1997 and 1998 losses in the normal manner (i.e. the remaining months of 1998) would have necessitated a 67% rate increase to all customers. Instead, YEC proposes to amortize the shortfalls assigned to Anvil over 5 years and to collect the remaining shortfalls over 17 months.

Section 29(d) of the Public Utilities Act provides that in cases of excess revenue received or deficiencies incurred, the Board "shall by order approve the method by which and the period during which any excess revenue received or deficiency incurred is to be used or dealt with" [emphasis added].

The Board approves the recovery of the revenue shortfalls as detailed in Exhibit 83, Schedule 6D, except for recovery of the $3,177,200 Anvil bad debt. The Board approves an interim refundable rider of 9.48% to be applied to the base rates for all classes of service, other than Rate Schedule 39, effective for billings issued on or after August 1, 1998, such rider to be adjusted to 15.28% at such time as the 5.8% rider ends for the 1997 shortfall, and such rider to be subject to further adjustment as directed by the Board in future proceedings.

Rate Adjustment and Stabilization Fund

The Revised Application requested an order approving the establishment of a Rate Adjustment and Stabilization Fund on a pilot basis, including a method for providing rate stabilization from the Diesel Contingency Fund (DCF). This provided for a 50% reduction for all residential and commercial customers in the proposed rider surcharge until January 31, 1999, with reduced reductions thereafter, and with provisions for replenishing the Fund.

The Diesel Contingency Fund was created from the Low Water Reserve Fund, and excess customer revenues received in relation to the Faro mine. It is used to smooth rate adjustments caused by diesel generation cost instabilities due to fluctuations in hydro generation from long-term average capabilities and currently has a balance in excess of $2.2 million (Exhibit 19, page 20).

The Board requested submissions on its jurisdiction and the general consensus was that there is nothing in the Act or the OIC's that limits or restricts the jurisdiction of the Board to utilize the DCF. YECL's submission (Exhibit 57) stated:

> "It is generally recognized that this type of account is validly established by regulatory tribunals within the exercise of their general rate making authority. Likewise, there are no specific constraints on the manner in which the Board can dispose of any balance in such a fund. This provides the Board with considerable latitude in establishing the course of conduct it wishes to pursue."

During the hearing, the Government of the Yukon, through the Energy Commission, argued that YEC's proposal fails to address the question of affordability. Mr. McMahon stated:

> "And finally, as the Board is aware, the Cabinet Commission on Energy is currently preparing recommendations to the Cabinet on rate stabilization and other energy issues, that will lead to a comprehensive energy policy. The Government's priority is to come up with the best possible long-term rate stabilization plan that meets Government's commitment to stable and affordable electricity rates. We would ask that the Board consider delaying

> any decisions regarding the rate stabilization element of YEC's application until after Cabinet has had a chance to consider the commissions recommendations related to rate stabilization" (T.IV:16).

Mr. Van Dijken, on behalf of the Yukon Conservation Society, argued during the hearing that:

> ... we've heard a lot about stable rates and affordable rates and what exactly do these terms mean? Stable rates cannot just mean cushioning rate shock and postponing the inevitable, trying to just sort of jerry-rig our way through without a focus, without a plan to get ourselves "out of the box". So any stabilization mechanism must have that long-term goal and must be shown to have an effective plan to reach that long-term goal ... (T.IV:6,7).

After consideration of all of the submissions, the Board does not approve the establishment of a Rate Adjustment and Stabilization Fund at this time. Instead, the Board directs that the balance in the DCF be used to make contributions to eligible customers as listed in Exhibit 96 to offset 100% of the net rider increases over the next 12 months.

Rate Schedule 34

On April 7, 1998, Anvil filed an urgent request with the Board to have service restored to the Faro mine site to permit the maintenance of water levels in the mined-out Faro pit and prevent the release of untreated contaminated water into the watershed, and requested the provision of interruptible site maintenance energy in accordance with Rate Schedule 40 at the rate of $0.11 per kWh, beginning the week of April 20, 1998.

In reply to the Board's request for a response to the Anvil requests, on April 15, 1998, YEC filed an application to create Rate Schedule 34 to specify the rates and terms of service to the Faro mine site during periods when Rate Schedule 39 is not in effect. Board Order 1998-2 approved the rates and terms on an interim basis, effective April 20, 1998.

The Board now approves these rates and terms as final.

All revenue derived from Rate Schedule 34, less reasonable incremental costs associated with supplying the Faro mine site under this rate schedule, shall be placed in a deferral account for subsequent application to the benefit of customers as directed by the Board.

Rate Schedule 42

The Revised Application requested that certain amendments be approved with respect to the wholesale rate applicable during 1996 and 1997. This matter directly affects amounts paid to YEC by YECL pursuant to Rate Schedule 42 (Wholesale Primary) for 1996 and

1997, and does not affect other ratepayers. However, in Exhibit 83, YEC recognized that the hearing must focus on a large number of other priority issues and proposed that the Board establish a separate process after this public hearing to address any wholesale issues.

The Board agrees with this proposal.

YUKON UTILITIES BOARD
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Our file no.: 2200
Your file no.:

July 30, 1998

By fax (15 pages)

R. McWilliam
Yukon Energy Corporation
P.O. Box 5920
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5L7

Dear Sir:

Re: YEC Application for Final 1997 Rates and Interim 1998 Rates

I enclose a copy of Board Order 1998-5 with respect to the above captioned matter.

Yours truly,

Jim Slater

Attachment

cc	L. Bagnell	AYC		668 7574
	J. McLaughlin	AYC	(867)	994 3154
	G. Everitt	Dawson	(867)	993 7434
	J. Parker	Energy Comm.		393 6202
	M. Wozniak	Mayo	(867)	996 2907
	R. Clarkson	NEE		668 3978
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	B. Newell	Whse		668 8639
	J-P Pinard	YCS		668 6637
	P. McMann	YTG, Ec. Dev		667 8601
	J. Carroll	YECL		668 3965
	P. Percival			667 2647