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September 9, 2025

Ms. Lesley McCullough, Chair
Yukon Utilities Board
Box 31728, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 6L3

Dear Ms. McCullough:

Re: Yukon Energy's 2025-27 GRA Requests for Further Information

On September 3, 2025, UCG and Nathaniel Yee (NY) filed motions with the Yukon Utilities Board (Board or YUB) for further disclosure regarding the responses to the Information Requests on Yukon Energy Corporation's (Yukon Energy or YEC) 2025-27 GRA.

Attachment 1 provides Yukon Energy's response to the motions of UCG and NY for each IR response referenced in these motions, in accordance with the Board's memorandum of September 5, 2025. Yukon Energy's response to UCG's motion notes referenced IRs where no reasons were provided as to why UCG asserts the response was inadequate, and provides elaborations or corrections to other IRs where readily available and applicable. Yukon Energy's responses to NY's motion notes that in all but one of the referenced IRs, the additional detailed information requests in the NY motion constitute follow up questions where it is unnecessary and would not be in the interests of regulatory efficiency to direct Yukon Energy to provide the additional information requested by NY. On the remaining IR referenced in NY's motion (NY-YEC-1-4), Yukon Energy's response directly explains how its reference to YUB-YEC-1-8 in fact fully answered the original question.

In summary, Yukon Energy has adequately addressed the issues raised in the UCG and NY motions to the extent that they are relevant to the matters to be considered in this proceeding. Accordingly, Yukon Energy submits that these motions should be dismissed by the Board.

Yours truly,

Jason Epp,
Vice President, Finance and CFO

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UCG-YEC-1-2	a) If consultations occurred, explain how input was used in the application.	Yukon Energy consulted with intervenors of previous applications, Utilities Consumer Group and John Maissan, as well as the Yukon Chamber of Commerce and many First Nation governments. There were no official documents resulting from these consultations. Information obtained during these consultations were considered with all other information available, and decisions were made in the best interests of Yukoners.	YEC did not answer this question and it is important to note how they use information gathered to determine priorities.	Yukon Energy did answer the question to the extent it is relevant to the matters to be considered in this proceeding. In the IR response, Yukon Energy explained how input was used in the application with the response "Information obtained during these consultations were considered with all other information available, and decisions were made in the best interests of Yukoners."
UCG-YEC-1-4	a) To ensure transparency and effective planning Provide a year-by-year schedule of all forecasted O&M costs for 2025–2027. Note which YEC objectives (safe, reliable, sustainable, affordable) each cost supports to provide a clearer understanding behind the expenditures. b) To ensure transparency and effective planning provide a year-by-year schedule	(a) and (b) Year by year schedules are provided in Tab 2, Tab 3 and Tab 5 of the application and address sales and generation, O&M and capital costs. Costs associated with safe, reliable and sustainable supply are inherent in all costs of YEC. Capital projects are planned and prioritized through a rigorous capital planning process. This process was developed through an improvement project and was implemented in 2022. All proposed projects are ranked and prioritized to develop a capital program that maximizes the	YEC left one ingredient out ot the cake which is crucial to ratpepayers……AFFORDABILITY. How is affordability incorporated in the O&M costs in this applciation for each of the perscribed test years? How is affordability incorporated in the capital costs in this applciation for each of the perscribed test years?	The question references the cover letter, which did not reference an affordability objective but did address reasons for proposed revenue requirements related to safe, reliable and sustainable supply of energy and capacity. The response, therefore, addressed the objectives discussed in the referenced cover letter. It is unclear as well how "affordability" can be discussed in the question's reference to specific Yukon Energy expenditures. Affordability has been addressed in other elements of the cover letter and Application. Yukon Energy addressed impacts to rate payers by highlighting in the cover letter

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	of all capital costs for 2025-2027. Note which of YEC objectives (safe, reliable, sustainable, affordable) each cost supports to provide a clearer understanding behind the expenditures. c) On the same schedule for capital costs list the system areas (generation, transmission, distribution, storage, grid stability, end-use) linked to each capital expenditure for 2025–2027.	benefit of capital investments and minimizes the operational risks to the corporation. The impact criteria used ensures that projects ranking high in safety, reliability and sustainability are more likely to receive capital funding. Additionally, work completed with capital and O&M dollars is subject to federal and territorial legislation, and electrical utility codes and standards that drive safety, reliability and sustainability. Federal and territorial legislation is varied with key pieces of legislation impacting capital and O&M spending. Examples of significant pieces of legislation are the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act, the Yukon Waters Act, the Workers' Safety and Compensation Act, the Yukon Environment Act, the Federal Fisheries Act, and the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Electrical utility codes and standards govern the design, installation, maintenance, and safety of electrical systems. These codes and standards are established to make sure utilities operate safety, reliability and sustainability. Canada's rigorous legislative and regulatory regime combined with		"Proposed Timing for Interim and Final Rates & Bill Impact Mitigation." In the Application, YEC noted (pdf page 415) "The Integrated Resource Plan will identify generation resources that are needed to allow Yukon Energy to deliver reliable, affordable, and sustainable electricity to Yukoners over the next twenty years." Yukon Energy also discussed in the Application the efforts by Yukon Energy to keep electricity affordable and reduce the magnitude of our capital investments that may be passed on to ratepayers, including access to grant funding from all levels of government and affordable construction financing, with specific reference to funding procured from the federal government for the BESS Project that makes it more affordable for ratepayers. Please also see the response to YUB-YEC-1-10 where Yukon Energy discusses the efforts by Yukon Energy to attract grants towards capital projects to reduce ratepayer impacts.

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		the stringent codes and standards require safety, reliability and sustainability to be considered and prioritized in planning capital and O&M spending. (c) Aspects of the electricity system being addressed by each of the forecast capital expenditures in in 2025, 2026 and 2027 are provided in the Application in Tables 5.5 to 5.7.		
UCG-YEC-1-6	c) How does Yukon Energy suggest addressing this lag?	(a) to (c) See the discussion provided in Section 1.1.7 and Section 4.1.2 of the Application. A true up rider is required to collect revenue short falls during a test year where the amount of revenues collected over the year are lower than the revenues that would be collected with approved rates. This short fall may occur due to: interim rates being lower than the final approved rate; and/or delays in implementing interim rates (such that revenues are only collected over a partial year). Such delays may occur due to filing the application during the test year and/or due to delays in approving interim rates. Yukon Energy has outlined in its application measures it is	Yukon Energy has not answered this question.	The question regarding "this lag" was unclear. However, Yukon Energy responded directly to this question by outlining where in the Application information has already been provided on this matter. The response stated, "Yukon Energy has outlined in its application measures it is implementing to mitigate impacts related to true up riders (see Sections 1.1.7 and 4.1.2)." In Section 1.1.7 of the Application, Yukon Energy provided detailed information on how a true up rider occurs and how the amount and timing of it are impacted by interim rate decisions. Yukon Energy included three options for interim rate implementation and the impacts of true ups on customer bills. In Section 4.1.2 of the Application, Yukon Energy provided detailed information on

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		implementing to mitigate impacts related to true up riders (see Sections 1.1.7 and 4.1.2). • Yukon Energy is seeking approval of interim rate increases and final rate adjustments to occur at the earliest possible time within a test year, and when other charges are expected to be removed from bills. This would reduce the impact of rate increases, providing greater bill stability and predictability for Yukoners. • Yukon Energy has submitted the current GRA Application as early in the year as possible (subject to various levels of submission approval) to allow for an interim Rider to be effective July 1 of the first test year. In the Application Yukon Energy has noted that this may be improved in the next GRA by submitting in the year prior to the first test year. To assist with increasing the likelihood of this occurring, the 2025-27 GRA is for three test years which should allow sufficient time between Board approval of this GRA, and preparation time required for the next GRA.		ways to minimize the true up both in this Application and in future Applications. Starting on line 13 on PDF Page 168 of the Application, Yukon Energy provides two specific comments: i. As per discussions with prior intervenors, the true-up Rider (Rider J1) is a cause of much concern and Yukon Energy has been challenged to minimize this. Yukon Energy has responded by submitting this Application as early in the year as possible (subject to various levels of submission approval) to allow for an interim Rider to be effective July 1 of the first test year. Yukon Energy does note that this could be improved in the next GRA by submitting in the year prior to the first test year. To assist with increasing the likelihood of this occurring, this GRA is for three test years which should allow sufficient time between Board approval of this GRA, and preparation time required for the next GRA. ii. In addition, the true-up Rider (Rider J1) can be minimized by approval of a higher interim Rider J. Any incremental revenues collected near the beginning reduces the true-up Rider at the end and assists with charging rates to the time period when

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				users are consuming the energy (achieving better intergenerational equity).
UCG-YEC-1-7	a) Please provide documentation or records of feedback from interveners <u>regarding their views on predictability and stability of rates.</u> [Underlining provided in motion] b) Provide evidence supporting that this application achieves predictability for ratepayers. c) Provide evidence that stability is attained using interim and true-up riders. d) Provide evidence that Yukon Energy's approach facilitates a smooth rate increase environment throughout the test years. Please explain how	(a) After completion of the 2023/24 GRA, Yukon Energy consulted with intervenors of previous applications, Utilities Consumer Group and John Maissan. There were no official documents resulting from these consultations. UCG's comments and questions provided documentation regarding its views on predictability and stability of rates during the 2023/24 GRA at the following times: • As part of UCG's submission on YEC interim riders; • As part of UCG's cross-examination performed by Mr. Rondeau; • As part of UCG's submission of its final argument; and • As part of UCG's submission of its reply argument.	Yukon Energy has not answered any of these questions appropriately.	The motion has not identified any reasons as to why the responses provided by Yukon Energy were not answered appropriately. With regard to the underlined parts of "a", Yukon Energy appropriately responded to the question by: • Summarizing who Yukon Energy consulted with; • Stating "There were no official documents resulting from these consultations"; • Referenced UCG to its own submissions; and • Providing references where information was already provided in the Application.

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	the occurrence of two 10 percent bill increases within a six-month period, subsequent billing adjustments due to any interim refundable decisions, the finalization of an additional 10 percent bill increase, and the implementation of a true-up smooths rates.	(b) to (d) See the discussion provided in Section 1.1.7 and 4.1.2 of the Application which outline in detail the options reviewed and the specific rationale for the 3-year rate increases and the specified timing and quantum for each rate increase.		
UCG-YEC-1-8	a) Provide an analysis of the operational performance of Yukon Energy compared to FEI and AEY. Each evaluation should illustrate how the respective company achieves efficiency and cost-effectiveness in delivering electricity to its customers. c) Utilizing the data from Table 8.1 and Table 8.2, explain the rationale for comparing FEI and AEY's operations with those of Yukon Energy. Explain how these operations are comparable.	(a) and (c) It should be clarified that Tables 8.1 and 8.2 provide information on FBC [Fortis BC (electric)], not FEI [FortisBC Energy Inc.], which is a gas utility. Yukon Energy does compare the operational performance to FBC and/or AEY. During the review of Yukon Energy's 2021 GRA, the Board noted that Yukon Energy faces some incremental risk with thermal production costs for incremental loads relative to FBC. The Board in its Order 2023-01 awarded 40-basis point risk premium adder for Yukon Energy in recognition of its small size (25 basis point), a further recognition of risks for generation, isolated grid and customer diversity	Yukon Energy did not answer these questions. [Note that the motion only referenced 5 of 7 sub questions from the IR, and did not have correct identity reference for 4 of the sub questions – this response has corrected referenced re IR questions included in the motion.]	Yukon Energy did answer these questions to the extent that they are relevant to the matters to be considered in this proceeding. The motion has not identified any specific issues with the response provided by Yukon Energy. Yukon Energy has noted the need to correct line 8 of the original IR response on PDF Page 92. The submitted sentence was "Yukon Energy does compare the operational performance to FBC and/or AEY." The corrected sentence is "Yukon Energy does **not** compare the operational performance to FBC and/or AEY."

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	e) List recent investments, including dollar amounts, aimed at reducing transmission losses. [Underlining provided in motion] f) List all investments addressing generation capacity constraints. [Underlining provided in motion] g) Describe the methods Yukon Energy employs to communicate tariff and fee changes to end-users.	(20 basis point) and less 5 basis points due to the Board's assessment of changes (due to OIC 2021/16). In paragraph 207 of Appendix A to the Board Order 2024-05 Errata, the Board stated that it "continues to find that the ROE for YEC for this proceeding shall continue to be not greater than the ROE determined for FBC before the application of OIC 1995/90. Therefore, YEC's ROE for the 2023 and 2024 test years will be 9.15 percent." In paragraph 208, as corrected, the Board further stated that "before the application of OIC 1995/90, YEC's ROE will be 9.65 per cent versus AEY's approved ROE of 9.50 per cent for the 2023-2024 test period. This confirms that YEC relative to AEY is compensated for higher risks." Tables 8.1 and 8.2 are provided to confirm the continued application of those findings by the Board. For example, Table 8.1 illustrates that FBC is a much larger utility compared to Yukon Energy [7 times higher revenues, 5 times higher rate base, 60 times more customer base, etc.] and Table 8.2 illustrates that both FBC and AEY purchase the majority of the energy they sell with more diverse customer base, while Yukon Energy is a generation/transmission		

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		utility with industrial customers making a notable portion of the sales [for example see the response to YUB-YEC-1-22 that show how the uncertainties around industrial customer could impact Yukon Energy sales/revenues]. While reviewing the return on equity, Yukon Energy noted that the capitalization in Schedule 4 in Tab 7 for 2025 did not use the deemed 60/40 debt to equity ratio. The correction results in about $0.08 million reduction in the revenue requirements for the 2025 test year. Yukon Energy will reflect this correction in the compliance filing. (e) Please see Yukon Energy's response to YUB-YEC-1-25. (f) Some of the generation capacity constraints that Yukon Energy faces are outside of the utility's control. For example, Mayo ice issues that restrict Mayo hydro plant winter outflows and Whitehorse hydro plant winter outflow restrictions to prevent flooding of the Marwell sector in Whitehorse. The fluctuating temperatures due to climate change		

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		are adding more pressure, leading to difficulty setting ice downstream of hydro plants, and increasing the risks of flooding and droughts. Yukon Energy is continuously working to mitigate the impact from these issues. For example, the Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Marwell flood prevention design study work, etc. Some of the investments to enhance the supply side management opportunities to increase the generation/transmission/distribution capacity from the existing resources include WH 2 Uprate which increased the hydro generation output, proposed WH 1 Uprate [work is expected to start in 2026 and the project is forecast to be in WIP in this GRA], Mayo MH0 Plant Renewal or Replacement [work is expected to start in 2026 and the project is forecast to be in WIP in this GRA], Whitehorse Interconnection, Dawson Voltage Conversion, and Mayo projects, including the Wareham Dam Spillway Project. Please see Tab 5 for the details of the projects. (g) Please see the response to NY-YEC-1-20.		

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UCG-YEC-1-9	b) Provide a comprehensive list of all mitigation payments made to First Nations for economic and socio-economic impacts, specifying the purpose and amount of each payment. c) Indicate whether these costs are assigned to the utility or the ratepayers. [Underlining provided in motion]	(b) and (c) Please see Yukon Energy's responses to YUB-YEC-1-4 and YUB-YEC-1-12.	These have not been answered in the YEC reference to see YUB IRs responses.	Question b) has been answered in the referenced YUB IR responses to the extent that it is relevant to the matters to be considered in this proceeding. In the Application and the referenced IR responses, Yukon Energy is seeking to recover these costs from the ratepayers. Therefore, Yukon Energy did not repeat this in the response to question (c). YUB-YEC-1-4 identifies the requirements resulting from Chapter 22 of the Umbrella Final Agreement including economic development, employment, procurement and investment, amongst others. It also notes Yukon Energy is actively conducting studies, adjusting operations, and implementing mitigation strategies to reduce the environmental and socio-economic impacts of these existing facilities. While not included in this response, Yukon Energy has provided significant details relating to costs, specifically to the relicencing agreements, in the response to YUB-YEC-1-83. YUB-YEC-1-12 provides further details of commitments resulting from Chapter 22 of the Umbrella Final Agreement and includes identification of specific projects.

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UCG-YEC-1-10	a) List each purchase from power producers with corresponding details. b) Provide a brief cost/benefit summary with ratepayer interest for each agreement (e.g., summary for all wind, summary for all solar, etc.). c) List $ amounts for latest year of Micro-Generation and provide a cost/benefit analysis for ratepayers.	(a) and (c) As detailed in response to YUB-YEC-1-26 (d), there are seven IPPs currently connected to the Yukon Integrated System, including five solar IPPs and two wind IPPs. The IPP supply forecast is based on the LTA contract amounts signed with the IPPs. Purchased power from IPP's is forecast at 17.7 GWh for each 2025, 2026 and 2027 test years, compared to 14.3 GWh for 2024 Approved and 2.0 GWh for 2023 Approved. The purchase costs for the IPPs in 2025, 2026 and 2027 assume the contract purchase prices for the existing IPP contracts [based on the latest approved thermal fuel cost at the time of contract, escalated annually as per IPP contracts]. Total IPP purchase power cost is forecast at $3.397 million for 2025, $3.431 million for 2026 and $3.465 million for 2027, compared to $2.708 million in 2024 Approved. The rate impact from IPP purchase costs in this GRA is about 0.6% out of the 33.73% total rate increase. The breakdown of the rate impact by solar vs wind IPPs would not be meaningful as IPPs were still evolving in 2024 [i.e., 2024 test year power purchase cost includes partial	These have not been answered by the YEC. A cost-benefit analysis is required to demonstrate to ratepayers that these contracts are beneficial.	Yukon Energy did answer these questions to the best of its ability and to the extent that they are relevant to the matters to be considered in this proceeding. Yukon Energy does not do cost-benefit analysis of purchases from IPPs or microgeneration and therefore cannot provide the information requested in sub question "b". Yukon Energy is required to purchase the energy from the IPPs as per government direction and in accordance with the regulations. The response referenced YEC's response to YUB-YEC-1-26(d) that provided information on individual IPPs. It can also be noted that YUB-YEC-1-1 provided detailed responses on how the IPPs and microgeneration impacts the Yukon grid and ratepayers.

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		year generation from IPPs] and 2025 is the first year when all seven IPPs are in operation for the whole year [two wind IPPs connected to grid in March 2024, one solar in May 2024 and one solar in July 2024]. In addition to this, Yukon Energy did not conduct thermal displacement benefits for the IPPs as the IPP deferral account method proposed by Yukon Energy in the 2023/24 GRA, which also included long-term average thermal displacement benefits, was rejected by the Board. However, generally, wind IPPs have a higher percentage LTA thermal displacement compared to solar IPPs due to the annual generation distribution. (b) Please see the response to YUB-YEC-1-26 (d).		

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UCG-YEC-1-11	a) Provide a cost/benefit analysis for ratepayers on these DSM deferred program additions.	(a) See Tab 5, Appendix 5.2B-2 (page 5.2B-4) which notes that the Demand Side Management (DSM) program introduced in the 2023/24 GRA (DSM Program 2022-2030) will continue during the 2025-27 GRA test years. The relevant cost/ benefit analysis was provided and reviewed and approved by the Yukon Utilities Board during the 2023/24 GRA. These conclusions are summarized in Appendix 5.2B-2. The forecast DSM spending in the 2025-27 Application as submitted was consistent with the DSM Program 2022-2030. Yukon Energy is currently conducting cost-effectiveness evaluations.	Not answered.	Yukon Energy fully answered this question to the extent that it is relevant to the matters to be considered in this proceeding. The motion has not identified any specific issues with the response provided by Yukon Energy.
UCG-YEC-1-13	a) Explain how labour costs are determined and allocated across different categories such as capital, maintenance, and administration purposes. b) Describe the process of preparing rate applications for each category of expenses. c) Present a concise cost/benefit analysis for the headcount additions, including specific dollar amounts.	(a) Please refer to Yukon Energy's response to YUB-YEC-1-37(a). (b) Please refer to Yukon Energy's response to YUB-YEC-1-37(d). (c) Justification for employee complement additions are provided in Appendix 3.2.	Not answered.	Yukon Energy fully answered these questions to the extent that they are relevant to the matters to be considered in this proceeding. The motion has not identified any specific issues with the responses provided by Yukon Energy. However, Yukon Energy has identified that its response provided an incorrect reference for question (a). The corrected reference is below. (a) Please refer to Yukon Energy's response to YUB-YEC-1-39(b).

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NY-YEC-1-1	a) Please provide an updated and complete YIS Generation Inventory that includes the rentals. Format should be the same as "Appendix A: Existing Resources Technical Attributes" on p. 71 of the 10 -Year Renewable Electricity Plan from 2020. Please provide separate tables for 2025-26, 2026-27 and 2027-28.	(a) Please see NY-YEC-1-1 Attachment 1 prepared based on the 2025-27 GRA assumptions, including diesel rentals.	DD2 and DD5 were to be retired in 2024-25 according to information provided in the 2023-24 GRA. Please explain why these are no longer at end-of-life and provide detail on what has been done to move them from a status of EOL to "dependable".	Yukon Energy responded to the information request. The motion submitted is a new question. According to the Rules of Practice, this does not meet the requirement of the party being unsatisfied with the response. A more appropriate time for a follow-up question would be at the oral hearing.
NY-YEC-1-2	a) Please provide the stacking order for thermal generation – separate lists for 2025-26, 2026-27 and 2027-28.	(a) The generation stacking order changes based on available information at the time of generation, including demand, available generation resources, resources required for system stability, air emissions permit and water use licence conditions under normal operating conditions, rental diesel generator contract provisions and other operational considerations at the time (e.g., fuel supply, availability of labour resources, etc.). The following shows the approximate stacking order of thermal units for the upcoming 2025/26 winter based on information available at the time of preparation of the response. The	In past years it was explained that the rentals were higher in the stacking order than the quieter installed diesels because the rentals were Tier 2 and the old installed diesels (FD1 & FD7) were pre- Tier and the permits require the most efficient units to be higher in the stacking order. However the new FD8 and FD9 are Tier 4, and we are told more efficient and quieter than the rentals. Why are these and the new Callison units below the rentals on the stacking order?	Yukon Energy responded to the information request. The motion submitted is a new question. According to the Rules of Practice, this does not meet the requirement of the party being unsatisfied with the response. A more appropriate time for a follow-up question would be at the oral hearing.

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		stacking order for the 2026/27 winter will be revisited closer to the winter of 2026/27, and will be adjusted as considered necessary. Similarly, the stacking order for the 2027/28 winter will be revisited closer to the winter of 2027/28 and adjusted as needed. The table is omitted. Notes: 1. Under normal operating conditions, total thermal operation at each site will not exceed authorized limits under applicable air emissions permits: i.e. 42 MW for Whitehorse, including both diesel and LNG; 15.5 MW for Callison; 20.4 MW for Faro diesel (subject to approval of Yukon Energy's pending application for a permit amendment to increase Faro's current authorized limit of 15.5 MW); 7.1 MW for downtown Dawson diesel; 9 MW for Mayo Secondary Thermal ; and 3 MW for downtown Mayo. 2. Where feasible, maintain each rental operational hours under 500 hours/28 days allowance as per contract. 3. The generation stacking order is subject to changes based on available information at the time of generation, including demand, available generation resources,		

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		resources required for system stability, air emissions permit and water use licence conditions under normal operating conditions, rental diesel generator contract provisions and other operational considerations at the time (e.g., fuel supply, availability of labour resources, etc.).		
NY-YEC-1-3	a) Please provide total costs of rental diesel by location.	(a) Please see the table below that shows the total rental cost, including transportation, commissioning/set-up, maintenance and stand-down fees, where applicable, for each test year [calendar year basis]. The rental costs exclude fuel costs. As noted in the Application [page 2-16, footnote #23], the 2025-27 GRA assumes 10 rental units in Whitehorse, 7 units in Faro and 5 units in Mayo. For updated information on diesel rental costs for 2025, 2026 and 2027, please see YUB-YEC-1-37(d).	YEC has always indicated a need for "spare" rental diesels as the diesels were said to be unreliable. A spare on hand in case a unit did not start. Are there any "spares" on the system? Where?	Yukon Energy responded to the information request. The motion submitted is a new question. According to the Rules of Practice, this does not meet the requirement of the party being unsatisfied with the response. A more appropriate time for a follow-up question would be at the oral hearing.

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NY-YEC-1-4	a) Exit strategy for rental diesel: Is there a plan to phase out "temporary" rental diesel, or will it continue to be used for the foreseeable future?	(a) Please see response to YUB-YEC-1-8 (a) and (b).	Looking in the referenced YUB-1-8ab, I did not see any exit strategy or target end date for "temporary" rental diesel. I asked if "temporary" rental diesel will be used for the foreseeable future. Please answer directly. If not for the foreseeable future, please provide the exit plan and timeline as originally requested.	Yukon Energy's response answered the question to the extent that is feasible and relevant to the matters to be considered in this proceeding. The referenced YUB-YEC-1-8(a) and (b) stated: "Yukon Energy's resource planning has not identified diesel rentals as something to be proposed on its own as a long-term dependable capacity resource option. Rather, diesel rentals were consistently determined each winter since winter 2017/18 and up to the current GRA to supply dependable capacity needs until selected permanent dependable resources would be in-service." The WCPC Update on PDF page 133 of YUB-YEC-1-8 Attachment 1 identifies this project as an exit plan, and also specifically identifies timelines for the project.
NY-YEC-1-5	a) Are there any longer term plans to develop renewables >2 MW? If so, please list and describe and provide proposed timelines.	(a) Yukon Energy's Integrated Resource Plan includes two key components: 1. A Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) that identifies the electricity needs of Yukoners for the next 10 years and the generation resources needed near Whitehorse, Yukon's largest and fastest growing load centre, to meet those needs. Please also see the response to YUB-YEC-1-8 a) and b). 2. A System Resource Plan that includes completing a 20-year load forecast, updating generation	I asked for a list of any renewable projects >2 MW. Please provide a list or confirm that there are no new dependable capacity renewable projects in planning.	Yukon Energy's response answered the question as it informed of Yukon Energy's plan to build a resilient and renewable future with Yukon Energy's Road Map to 2050 based on best available information at this time. More specific details will be developed over time.

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		resource options, conducting desktop modeling to analyze the ability of generation resources to meet the Yukon's electricity needs over the timeline, and supporting Yukon Development Corporation with a Call for Power in the next 12 to 24 months to develop distributed renewable energy resources across the territory. Actions identified in the STAP contributed to the development of two documents: Building a Resilient and Renewable Energy Future: Yukon Energy's Road Map to 2050 and Chapter 1: A Reliable and Robust Grid. The short-term actions identified between 2025 and 2030 focus on building a reliable and robust grid to meet growing demands for power, provide the foundation for grid-modernization technologies to support evolving customer needs, and safely integrate more renewables onto the system. Increasing the reliability and stability of the grid is a critical first step in ensuring that more sources of intermittent renewables can be integrated on the electricity system without impacting grid stability and reliability.		

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		It is through the Call for Power noted and Yukon Development Corporation's territory-wide energy planning efforts as part of pre-feasibility work on the BC Interconnect that opportunities for renewables greater than 2 megawatts may become available.		
NY-YEC-1-24	a) How does YEC plan to address noise issues in Faro?	(a) Yukon Energy has implemented noise mitigations, such as re-positioning the rental diesel generators in 2023. In doing so, the loudest part of the generators is facing away from the town centre, and sound is buffered by the building that houses the generator FD1. Based on sound noise monitoring data, these changes have improved noise levels in the community. Yukon Energy continues to monitor sound levels in the community and is aware of the terms in the Decision Document for YESAA Project 2024-0145 related to noise from the diesel engines. Yukon Energy is investigating options for noise mitigation and will provide an	The question asked how YEC plans to address noise issues in Faro, and YEC's reply concludes with "Permissible Sound Levels do not apply in emergency situations". From this answer, running more than a few of the rentals particularly at night will require an emergency declaration. How will such emergencies be declared and how will this be communicated to the Town of Faro? How often are these emergency declarations expected to happen?	Yukon Energy's response answered the question. The motion inappropriately only references nine words of the 160 words included in the answer. The motion submitted is a new question on that portion of the response. According to the Rules of Practice, this does not meet the requirement of the party being unsatisfied with the response. A more appropriate time for a follow-up question would be at the oral hearing.

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		update to the community as more information becomes available. It should be noted that there is no noise legislation in the Yukon applicable to Yukon Energy operations. Yukon Energy follows the British Columbia Noise Control Best Practices Guideline; however, as part of this guideline, Permissible Sound Levels do not apply in emergency situations where public safety is at risk.		