

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #1

Please provide details of all other alternative regulatory methodologies/mechanisms for community expansion projects that Enbridge considered and the rationale for why they were not ultimately proposed. Please provide copies of all proposals, analysis, business cases, studies, and all other documents regarding any alternative methodologies/mechanisms considered.

RESPONSE

Enbridge originally worked with Union Gas when developing its community expansion proposal. At the time Enbridge's community expansion proposal was structured similarly to the proposal developed and filed by Union Gas in EB-2015-0179 with slight differences related primarily to administration of the system expansion surcharge (TES in the case of Union Gas) and differences in market characteristics. Enbridge presented to the Board, on December 18, 2015, an outline of its community expansion proposal as it was structured at the time, during the pre-hearing conference for the aforementioned proceeding. As Enbridge continued working on its community expansion proposal and the Board took procedural steps to begin the immediate generic proceeding, Enbridge continued to evaluate its community expansion proposal. Through these evaluations Enbridge determined that the initial approach to community expansion would not allow the Company to pursue many of the community expansion projects it had identified. Changes to the Company's initial community expansion proposal and the impacts thereof have been identified in the Company's evidence in this proceeding.

Please also see the response to IGUA interrogatory #7 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.IGUA.7.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #2

With regards to risks and benefits of Enbridge's proposed community expansion methodology:

- a. provide a list of all benefits and risks borne by each of the following:
 - i. Existing customers
 - ii. New customers
 - iii. New communities (i.e. municipalities)
 - iv. Enbridge

- b. Please explain why Enbridge believes the allocation of benefits/risk is appropriate.

RESPONSE

Please see Enbridge responses to BOMA Interrogatory #13 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.BOMA.13, OGA Interrogatory #1 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.OGA.1, and Parkland Interrogatories #1 and 2 at Exhibits S3.EGDI.Parkland.1 and 2.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
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INTERROGATORY #3

[p.5] Notwithstanding Enbridge's position on issues 2 and 3, please provide its detailed views on the questions it raises in paragraph 15 regarding the operation of any cross-utility subsidy program. Please provide its detailed views on how a cross-utility subsidization program should be implemented if the Board determined such an approach appropriate.

RESPONSE

Please see Enbridge's response to CCC Interrogatory #2 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.CCC.2.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #4

Please explain what benefits existing Enbridge customers receive from subsidizing community expansion projects? Please quantify that benefit.

RESPONSE

Please see the Company's responses to Parkland Interrogatories #1 and 2 at Exhibits S3.EGDI.Parkland.1 and 2.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #5

Has Enbridge done any consultations with existing customers regarding its proposed community expansion projects? If so, please provide copies of any consultation information and feedback.

RESPONSE

No.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
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INTERROGATORY #6

Has Enbridge conducted any market share or market penetration studies regarding natural gas? If so, please provide copies.

RESPONSE

Yes, please see the accompanying Ipsos Reid Report.



Community Expansion Research Residential and Business Reports - FINAL

September, 2015

Confidential: For internal Enbridge Gas Distribution use only.

CR - 775

GAME CHANGERS



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OBJECTIVES

Enbridge Gas Distribution commissioned Ipsos Reid to conduct research among residents and businesses in a number of communities in the Central East and Eastern regions of Ontario in order to gauge interest in converting to natural gas, should natural gas service be expanded into these communities.

Specifically, this research investigates:

- Current fuel sources and heating equipment;
- Attitudes and opinions towards current fuel sources and natural gas;
- Likelihood to convert to natural gas should this become available and impact of the potential cost of conversion on the decision to convert;
- Motivations and barriers for conversion to natural gas;
- Preferred methods of communication about the possible expansion of natural gas service.

This report provides analysis of both the residential and business audiences.

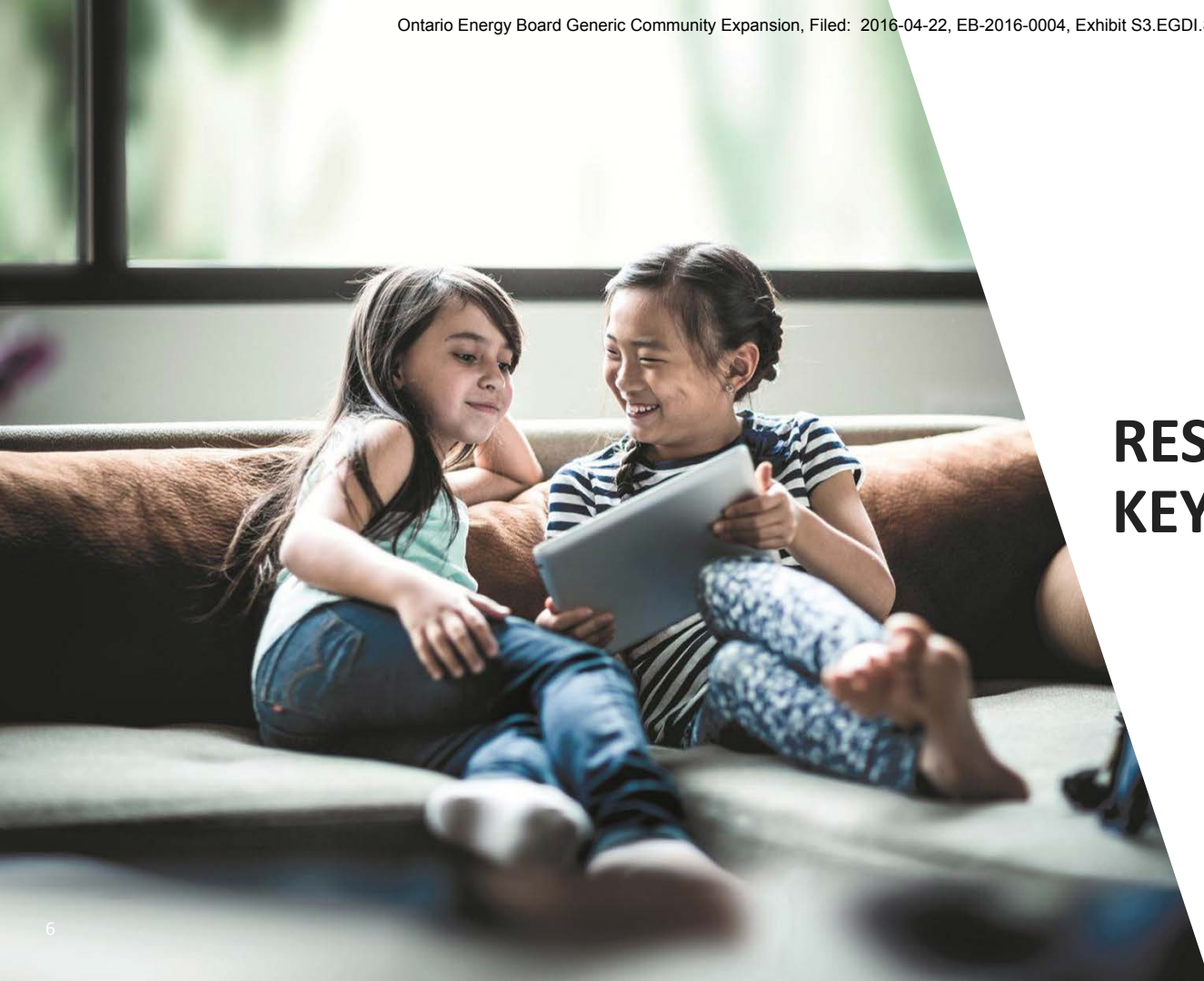
RESIDENTIAL SURVEY

METHODOLOGY – RESIDENTIAL SURVEY

- Interviews were conducted via telephone (CATI)* between July 20th and August 4th, 2015.
- Respondents were selected randomly from a database of addresses provided by EGD and additional sample was purchased by Ipsos based on FSA postal code in the region. Respondents were screened by address to ensure that they were located in each respective community.
- The final data is weighted according to the size of each community.
- The number of completed interviews by community and the associated margin of error are detailed in the table below.

Community	# of Completed Interviews	Margin of Error (95%)
Fenelon Falls (Central-East)	n=117	+/- 9%
Kinburn, Fitzroy, and Galetta (Eastern)	n=88	+/- 11%
Eganville (Eastern)	n=66	+/- 12%
Cambray (Central-East)	n=19	+/- 23%
Total Residential	n=290	+/- 6%

*CATI stands for Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing



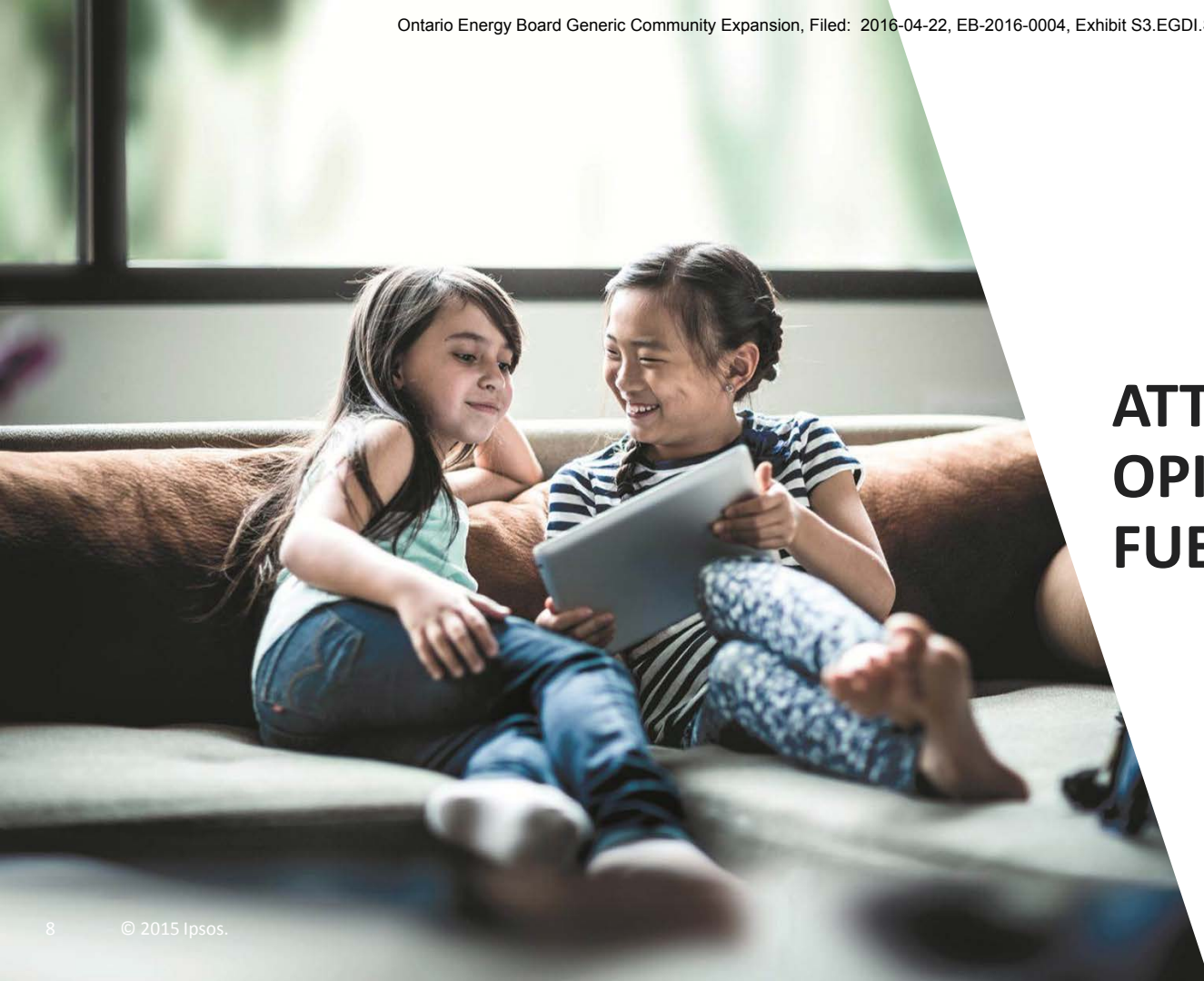
RESIDENTIAL SURVEY KEY FINDINGS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ipsos Public Affairs

- Residents provide very positive opinions about natural gas as almost all (96%) residents agree that their community should have access to natural gas service for both residents and businesses.
- In addition, the vast majority of residents agree that natural gas is reliable (96%), safe (94%), cost effective (85%), and environmentally friendly (87%).
- As a result of these positive opinions about natural gas, a significant majority (87%) of residents would be likely to convert to natural gas, should it become available in their community. More than half (58%) of residents would be 'very likely', while 29% would be 'somewhat likely'.
- The likelihood to convert to natural gas is not significantly influenced by the cost of conversion as a consistent majority (85%) of residents indicate that they would be likely to convert upon learning about the upfront costs of conversion and the potential long-term cost savings associated with using natural gas to heat their home. However, three quarters of residents do not have detailed information about the costs of conversion.
- Long-term cost savings is the strongest motivator for conversion, followed by experience with using natural gas in a previous residence, using natural gas as cleaner fuel source, and the convenience associated with using natural gas compared to other sources of fuel.
- Residents expect natural gas to provide significant savings on their monthly heating costs and likelihood to convert are somewhat dependent on these savings. Two thirds (65%) of residents would be likely to convert if they saved 15% or approximately \$480 a year on their heating bill, compared to 85% of residents would be likely to convert if they saved 45% or approximately \$1,440 a year on their annual heating costs.
- Residents would prefer to learn more about natural gas conversion through direct mail and seven in ten residents would like to be contacted by Enbridge about the opportunity to receive natural gas service.

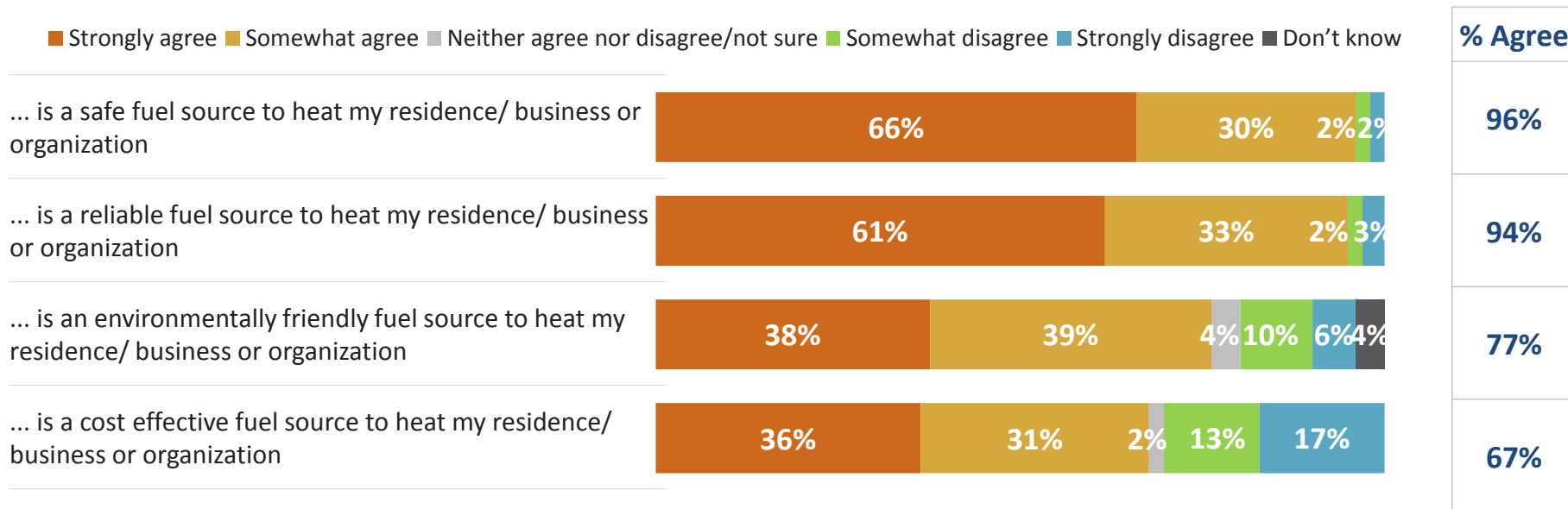




ATTITUDES & OPINIONS ABOUT FUEL SOURCES

ATTITUDES & OPINIONS ABOUT CURRENT HEAT SOURCE

The vast majority of residents agree that their current primary fuel source is safe and reliable. However, significantly fewer residents believe that their current fuel is environmentally friendly or cost effective.



Q10. Thinking about using [insert primary heating fuel from Q6 electricity/propane/oil/wood] as a source of fuel to heat your [if residential say 'residence' if business say 'business or organization'], would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements

Base: All respondents n=290

ATTITUDES & OPINIONS ABOUT CURRENT HEAT SOURCE

Those who use wood and propane are significantly more likely to agree that they are using a cost effective fuel source, compared to those that use electricity or oil, as their primary fuel source.

%Agree (Top2Box)

Primary type of fuel

	Total n=290	Electricity n=49	Propane n=129	Oil n=76	Wood n=35
... is a safe fuel source to heat my residence	96%	100%	97%	93%	93%
... is a reliable fuel source to heat my residence	95%	93%	98%	90%	96%
... is an environmentally friendly fuel source to heat my residence	76%	81%	84%	54%	91%
... is a cost effective fuel source to heat my residence	67%	35%	80%	52%	100%

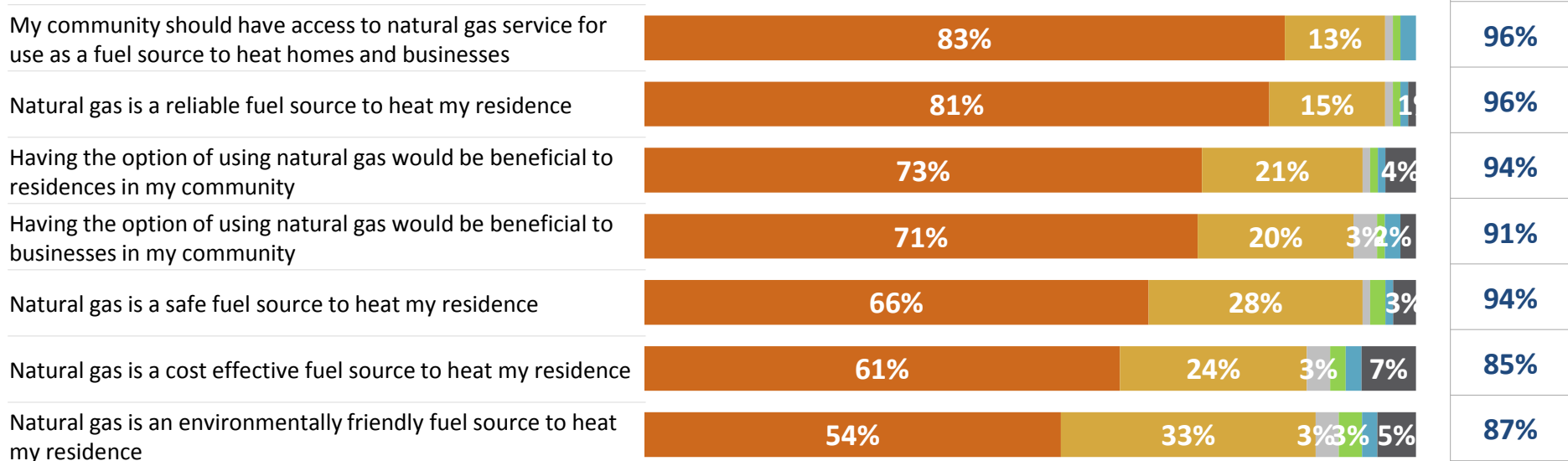
Q10. Thinking about using ... as a source of heating how much do you agree with the following statements...?

Red highlighting denotes significantly lower results while **green highlighting** denotes significantly higher results.

ATTITUDES & OPINIONS ABOUT NATURAL GAS

Almost all residents agree that their community should have access to natural gas service and that the service would be beneficial to both residents and businesses. About eight in ten residents agree that natural is a cost effective fuel source, six in ten residents ‘strongly agree’.

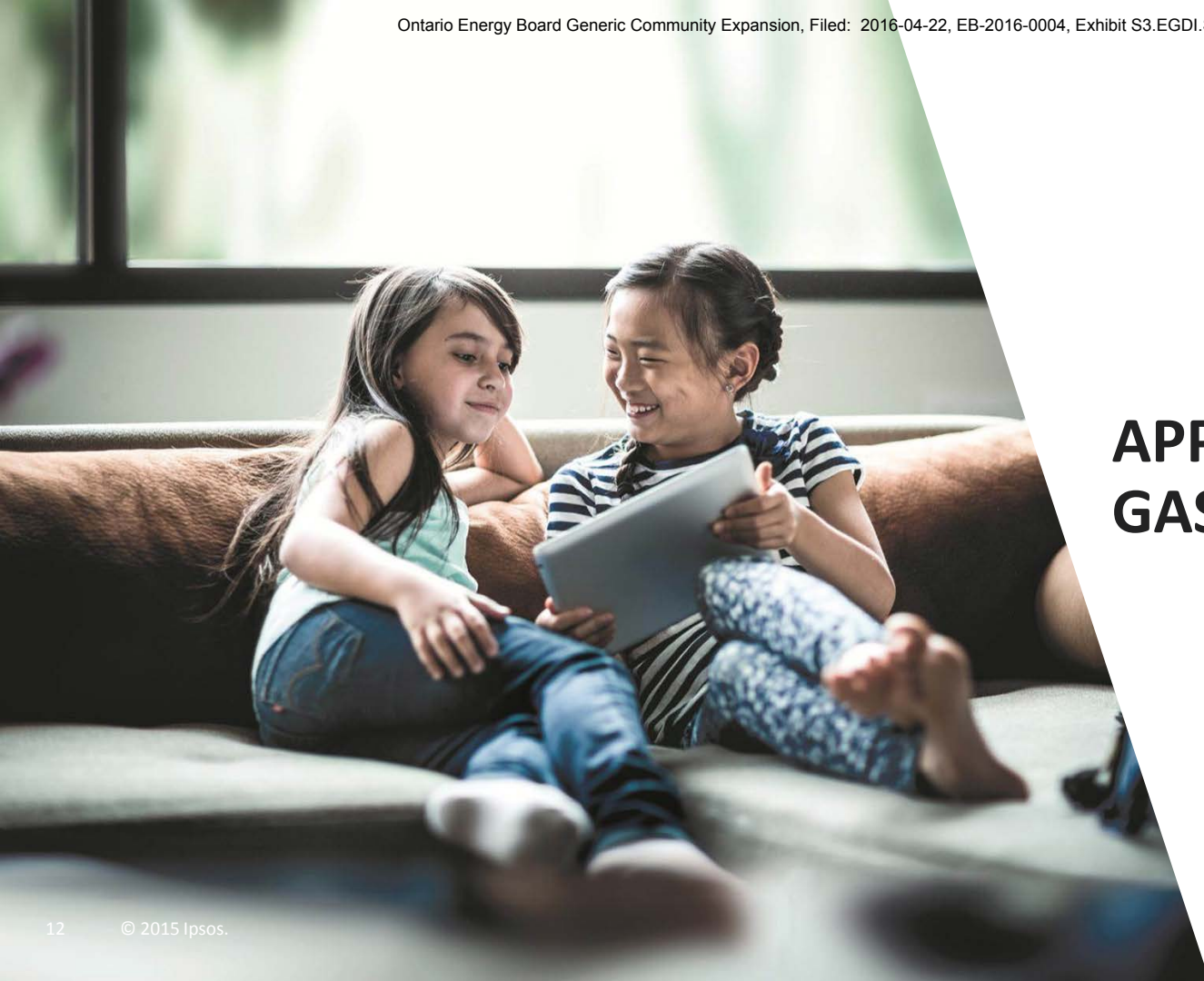
■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Neither agree nor disagree/not sure
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Don't know



Values under 3% not labeled

Q11. Now, thinking about natural gas as a source of fuel to heat your [if residential say ‘residence’ if business say ‘business or organization’] and based on what you know about natural gas, would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements

Base: All respondents n=290

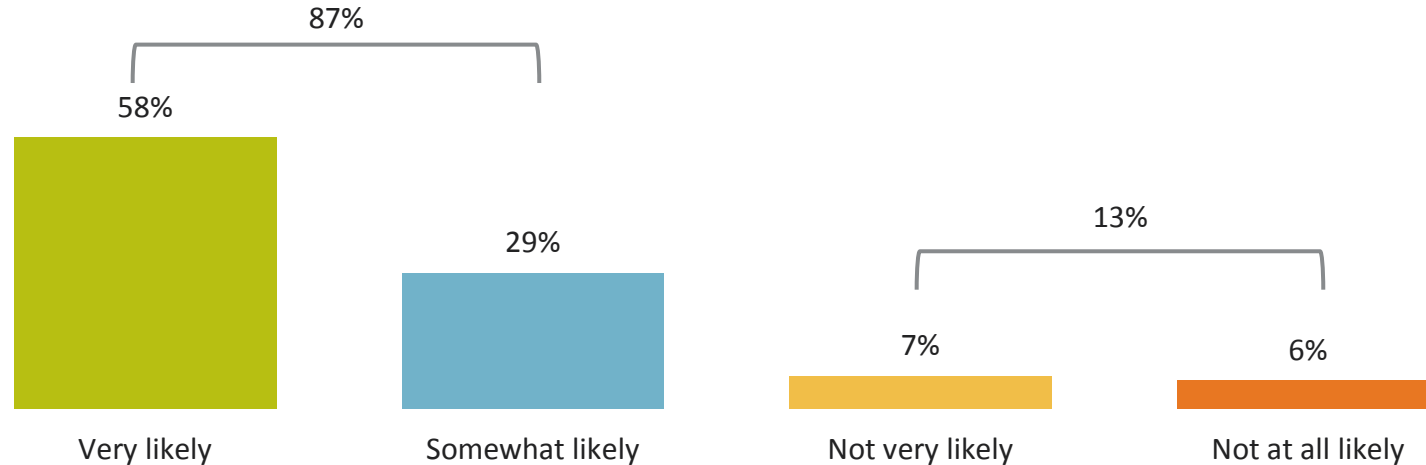


APPEAL OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE

LIKELIHOOD TO CONVERT TO NATURAL GAS

Ipsos Public Affairs

A very strong majority of residents (87%) indicate that they would be likely to convert to natural gas service if it was made available in their community, slightly more than half of residents (58%) would be 'very likely' to convert.



Q12. Enbridge Gas Distribution, Canada's largest provider of natural gas services, is in the process of studying a proposal to provide natural gas service to your community. If natural gas service was available in your community, how likely would you be to consider converting to natural gas service in order to heat your [if residential say 'residence' if business say 'business or organization']? Would you be...

Base: All respondents n=290

LIKELIHOOD TO CONVERT TO NATURAL GAS

Those who use propane are the most likely to convert to natural gas and also the most likely to do so as soon as it becomes available in their community. Those who use electricity and wood are the least likely to convert.

Primary type of fuel

Expect to convert to Natural gas

	Total	Primary type of fuel				Expect to convert to Natural gas				
		Electricity	Propane	Oil	Wood	As soon as it is available	1-2 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Never
Base: All Respondents	n=290	n=49	n=129	n=76	n=35	n=114	n=93	n=41	n=14	n=23
Very likely	58%	39%	67%	57%	53%	95%	51%	28%	17%	-
Somewhat likely	29%	35%	24%	36%	25%	5%	45%	53%	49%	24%
Not very likely	7%	11%	6%	2%	9%	-	2%	16%	13%	26%
Not at all likely	6%	12%	3%	4%	13%	-	1%	3%	21%	50%
Don't know	0%	2%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-

SUMMARY

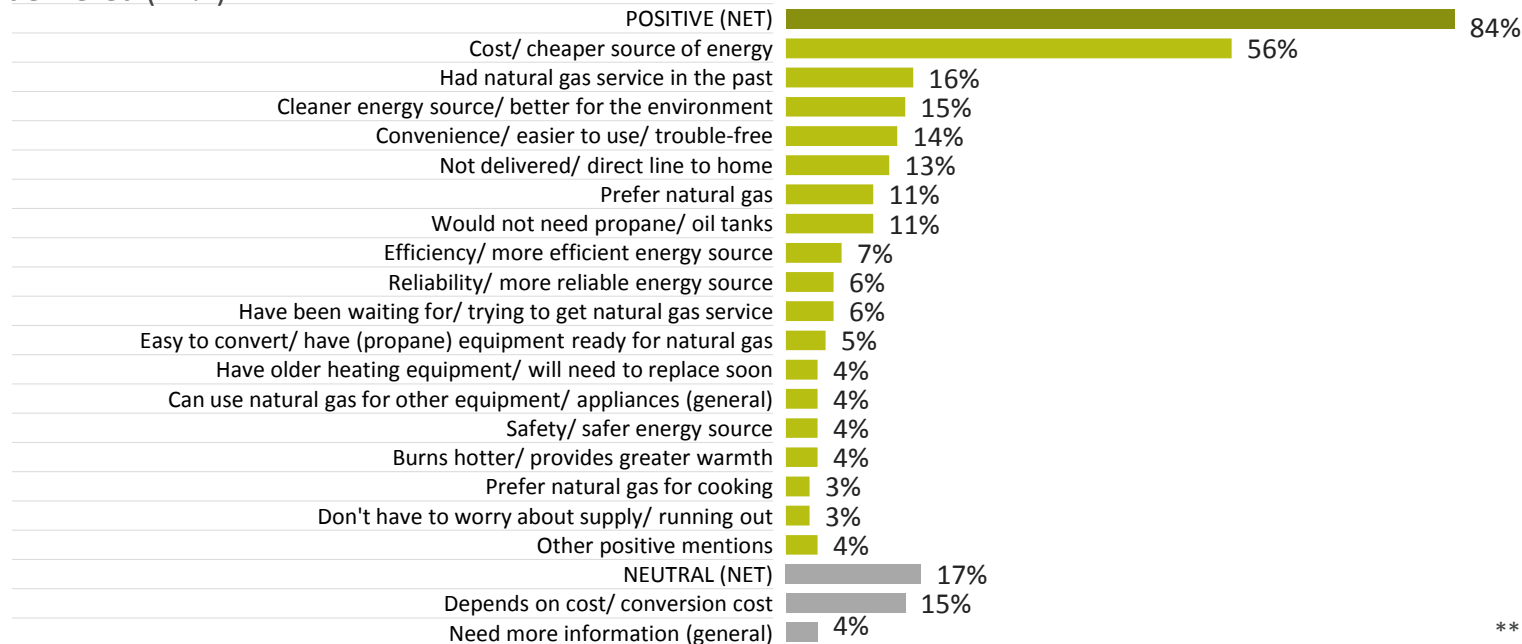
%Likely (Top2Box)	87%	74%	91%	94%	78%	100%	96%	81%	67%	24%
%Unlikely (Low2Box)	13%	24%	9%	6%	22%	-	3%	19%	33%	76%

Q12. How likely would you be to consider converting to natural gas service in order to heat your...?

Red highlighting denotes significantly lower results while **green highlighting** denotes significantly higher results.

REASONS FOR CONVERTING TO NATURAL GAS

Among those that would be likely to convert to natural gas if service was available, about half say that they would do so because natural gas is cheaper than other fuel sources (56%), other reasons are because they had natural gas before (16%), because natural gas is a clean fuel (15%), because its convenient (14%), and because natural gas is a fuel that does not have to be delivered (14%).



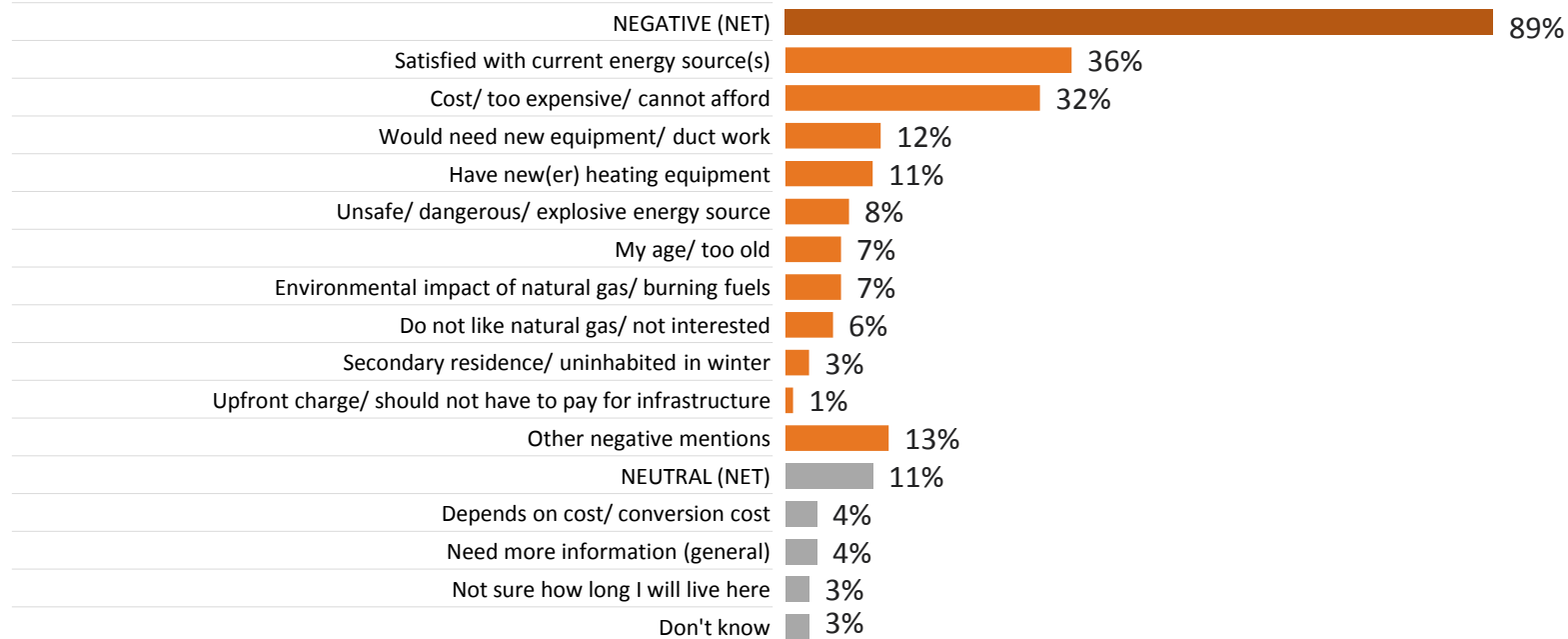
**Mentions <3% not shown

Q13. Why would you say that you would be very or somewhat likely to convert to natural gas service if this was available in your community?

Base: Likely consider converting to natural gas service in order to heat n=253

REASONS FOR NOT CONVERTING TO NATURAL GAS

Among those residents who would not be likely to convert to natural gas, about three in ten mention this because they are satisfied with their current fuel source (36%) or because the cost of conversion would be too high (32%). Other reasons cited by residents include needing new equipment or ductwork (12%) or that they recently upgraded their heating equipment (11%).



**Small base size*

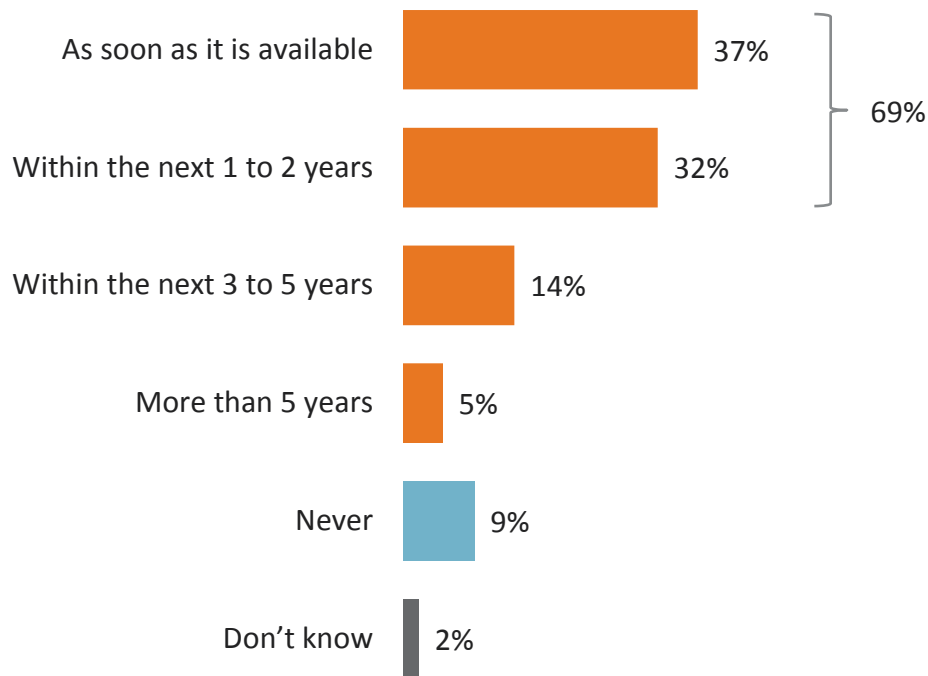
Q14. Why would you say that you would be not very or not at all likely to convert to natural gas service if this was available in your community?

Base: Not likely to consider converting to natural gas service in order to heat n=36*

TIMELINE FOR CONVERSION

Ipsos Public Affairs

Among those likely to convert to natural gas, the vast majority of residents expect to convert within the next two years, including four in ten (37%) residents who would convert as soon as it becomes available, while about one third (32%) who expect to convert within the next 1 to 2 years.



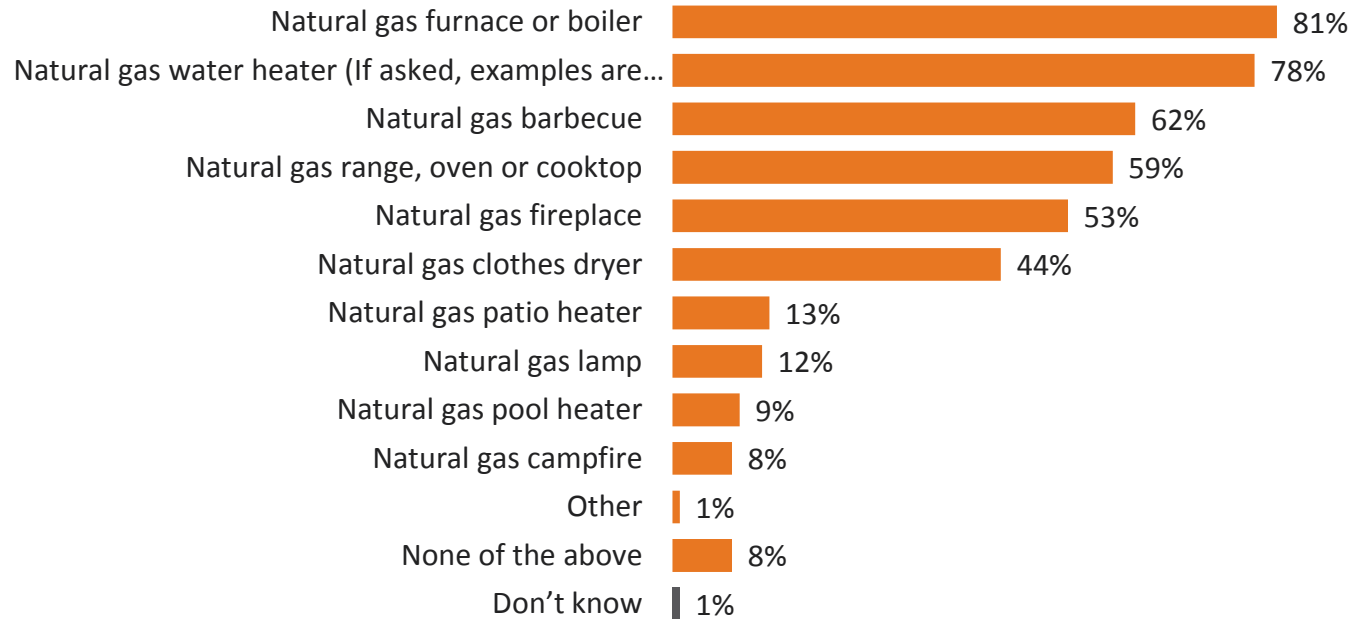
Q23. If natural gas service was available in your community, when would you expect to convert to this service?

Base: All respondents n=290

TYPE OF NATURAL GAS EQUIPMENT TO INSTALL

Ipsos Public Affairs

Most residents would install a natural gas furnace or boiler (81%) or a natural gas hot water heater (78%). Other natural gas equipment that residents would consider installing include barbecues (62%), ranges (59%), fireplaces (53%) or clothes dryers (44%).



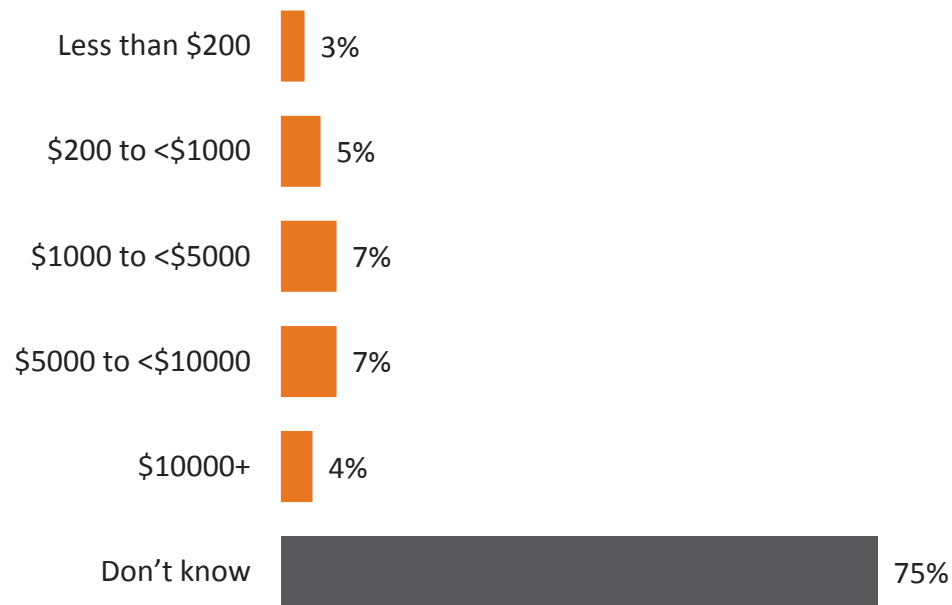
14a. Which of the following natural gas appliances and equipment would you consider installing in your [If residential read: home, If business read: business or organization] should natural gas become available?

Base: Residential Sample n=290

ESTIMATED COST TO CONVERT TO NATURAL GAS

Ipsos Public Affairs

Most (75%) residents 'don't know' how much it would cost to convert their current heating system to natural gas. Among those who have an idea, these residents believe that it will cost \$4,193 on average to convert their equipment to use natural gas.

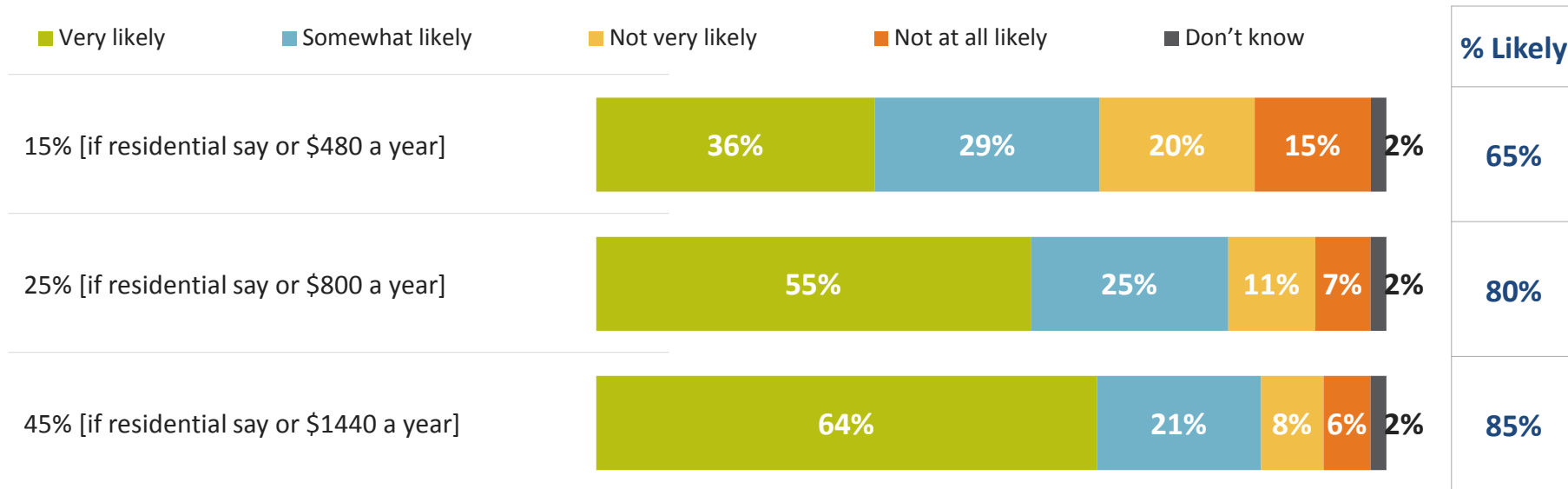


Q15. How much do you think it would cost you to convert your current heating system to natural gas? If you don't know please say so.

Base: All respondents n=290

LIKELIHOOD TO CONVERT WITH COST SAVINGS

The amount of money that residents can potentially save on an annual basis is a significant motivator to convert to natural gas. Only about one-third of residents would be ‘very likely’ to convert to natural gas service if they saved about 15% or \$480 a year in their energy costs, compared to two thirds of residents who would convert if they saved 45% or \$1,440 a year.



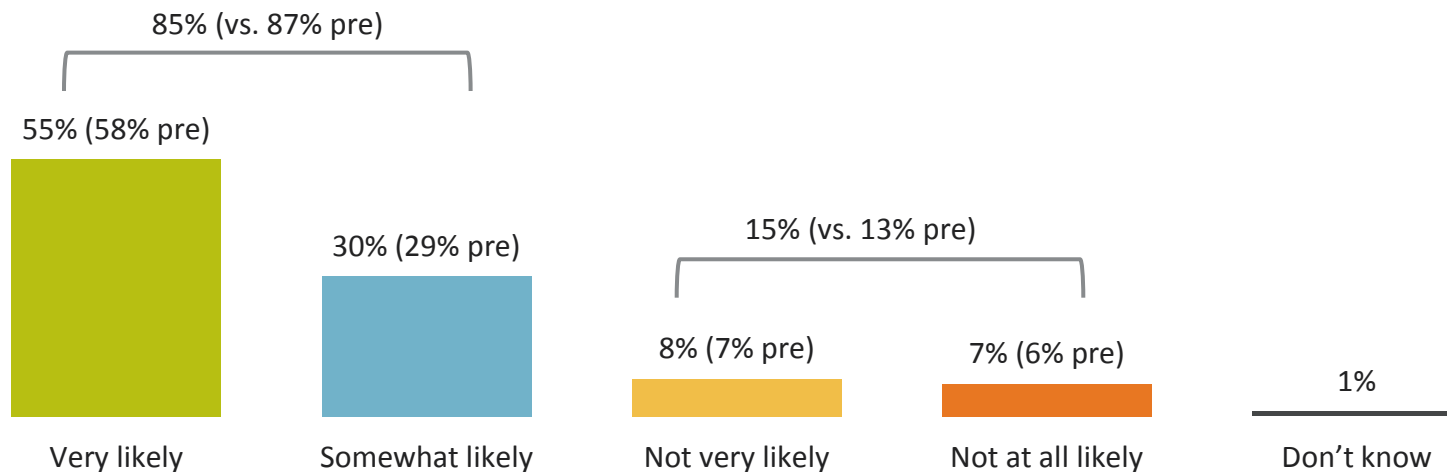
Q16. How likely would you be to convert to natural gas service if this type of fuel could save you [insert % and \$] on your annual heating costs?

Base: All respondents n=290

LIKELIHOOD TO CONVERT UPON KNOWING COST OF CONVERSION

Residents' likelihood to convert to natural gas is not significantly impacted by the cost of conversion as almost the same proportion of residents indicate that they would be likely to convert to natural gas, 85% upon knowing the costs, compared to 87% who are likely without having more information about the up-front conversion costs.

(j) Brackets indicate % before learning about conversion costs

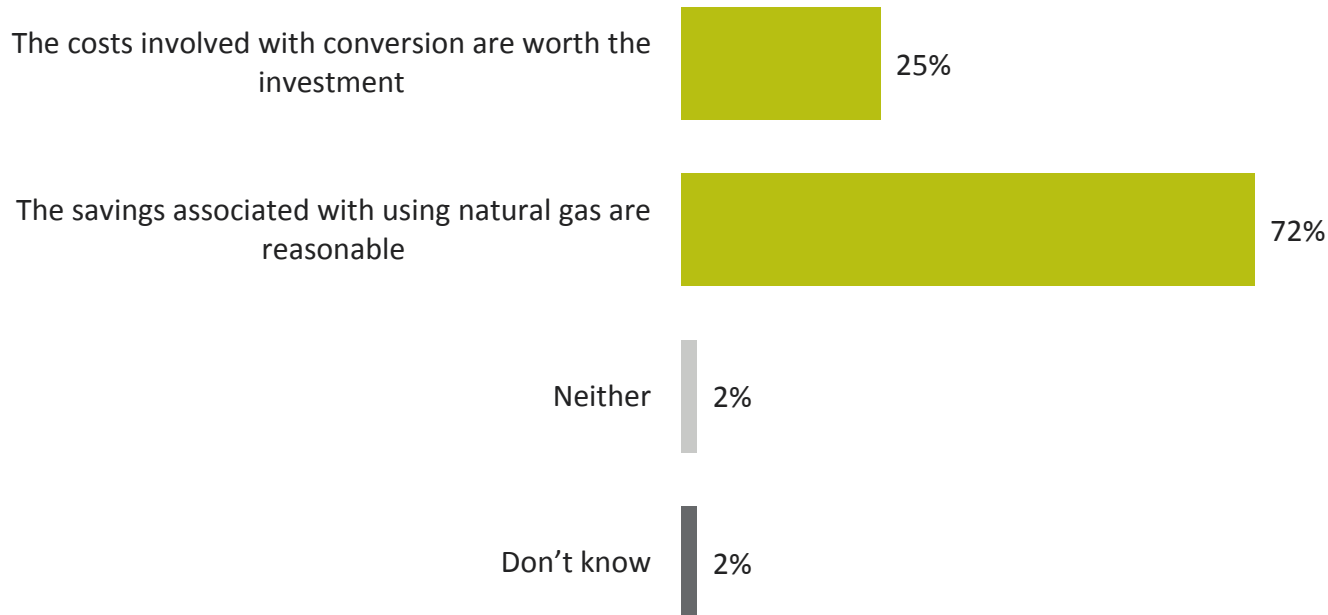


Q18. After hearing about the estimated short-term costs associated with conversion and the potential long-term savings for your heating costs, how likely would you be to convert to natural gas service for your [if residential say 'residence' if business say 'business or organization']?

Base: All respondents n=290

COST OF CONVERSION COMPARED TO COST SAVINGS WITH FUEL

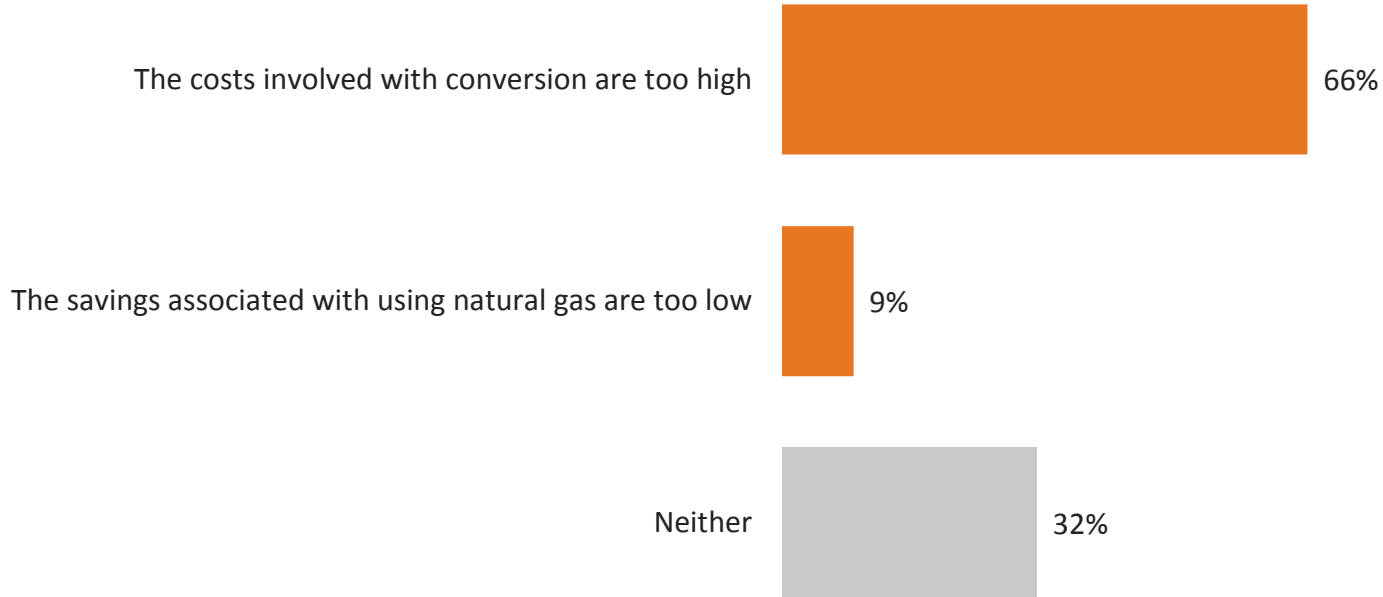
The long-term savings associated with using natural gas a primary fuel are highlighted more often by those likely to convert, compared to the investment in new heating equipment.



18a. Which of these statements is the main reason why you are likely to convert to natural gas?
 Base: Likely convert natural gas service for their residence/ business or organization n=248

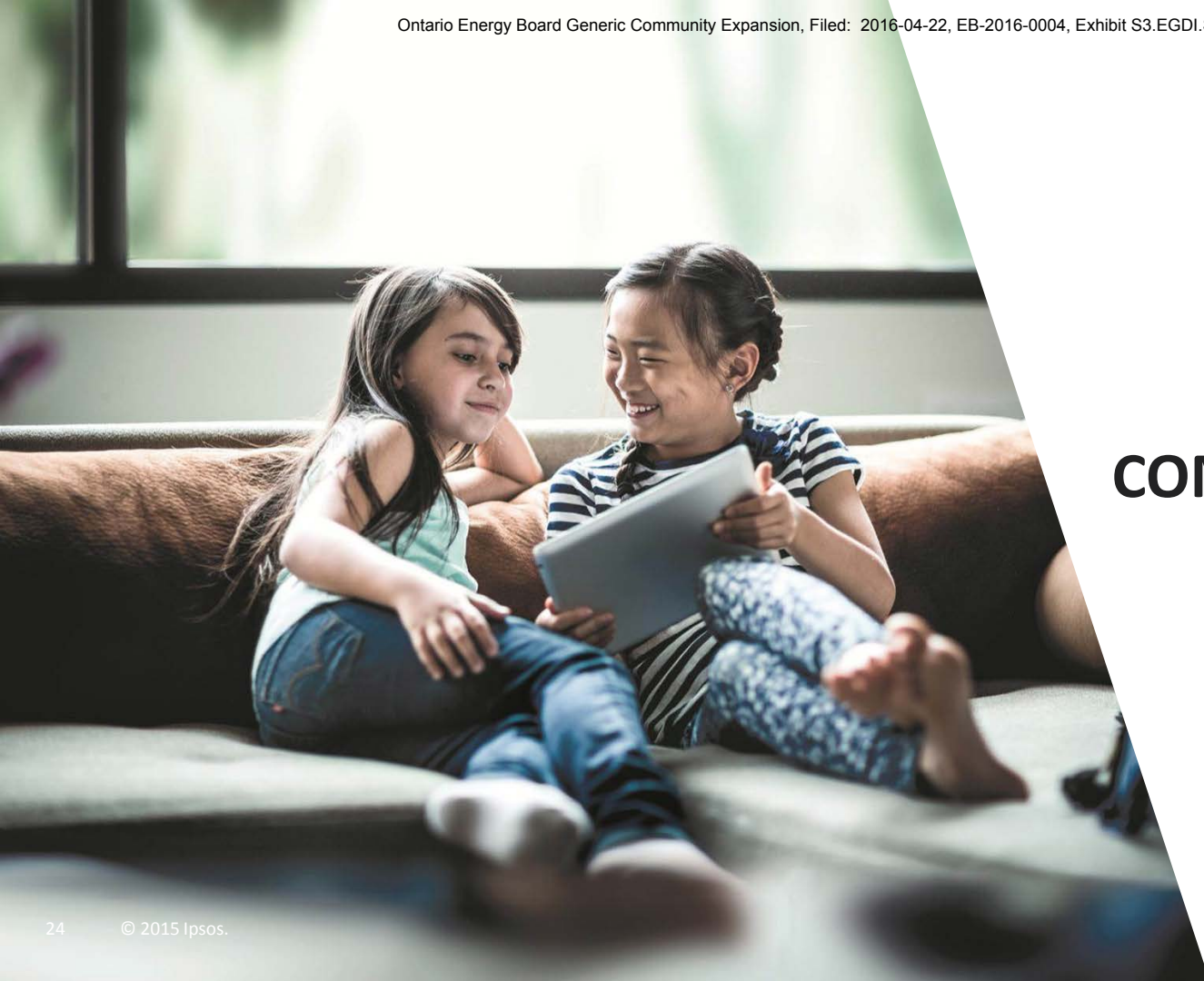
IMPACT OF CONVERSION COST ON CONVERSION

Among those unlikely to convert, two-thirds (66%) indicate that the cost involved with conversion are too high. Only 10% mention that they would not convert because the savings associated are too low.



**Small base size*

Q21. Which of these statements is the main reason why you are unlikely to convert to natural gas?
 Base: Not likely convert natural gas service for their residence/ business or organization n=40*

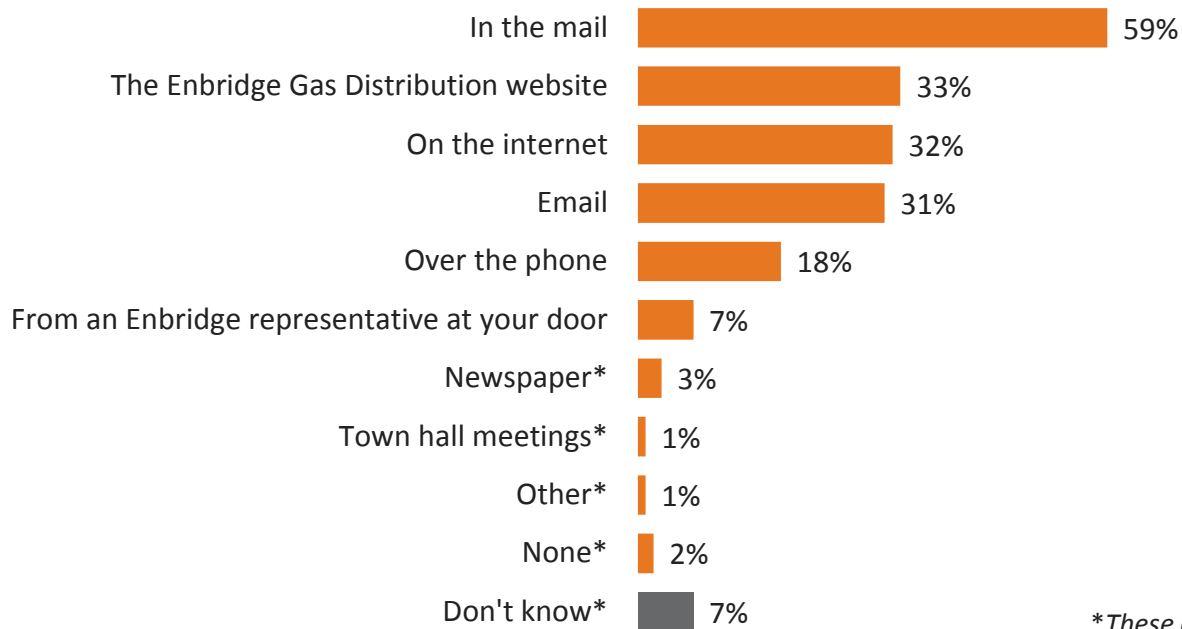


COMMUNICATION

COMMUNICATION

Ipsos Public Affairs

The majority of residents (59%) would like to receive more information about natural gas service in their community through the mail. Other preferred sources of information including online sources such as the EGD website (33%), the Internet in general (32%) or email (31%). Few residents want to be contacted by phone or at their door.



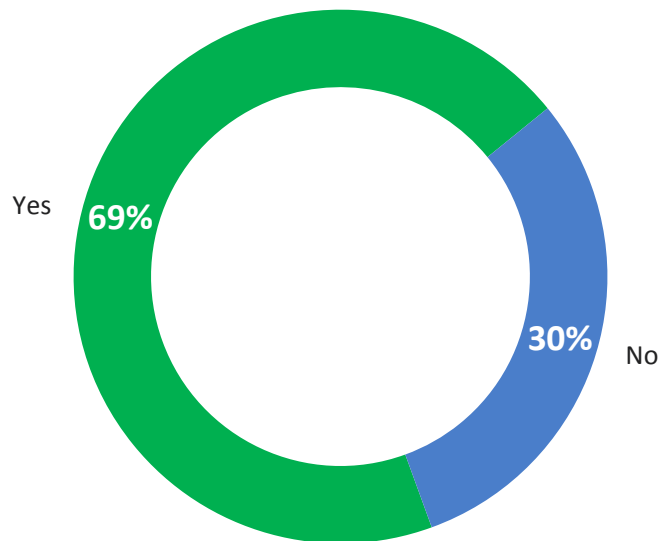
**These answers were not read out to respondents, they were provided unaided.*

Q23a. How, if at all, would you like to receive more information about natural gas service in your community?

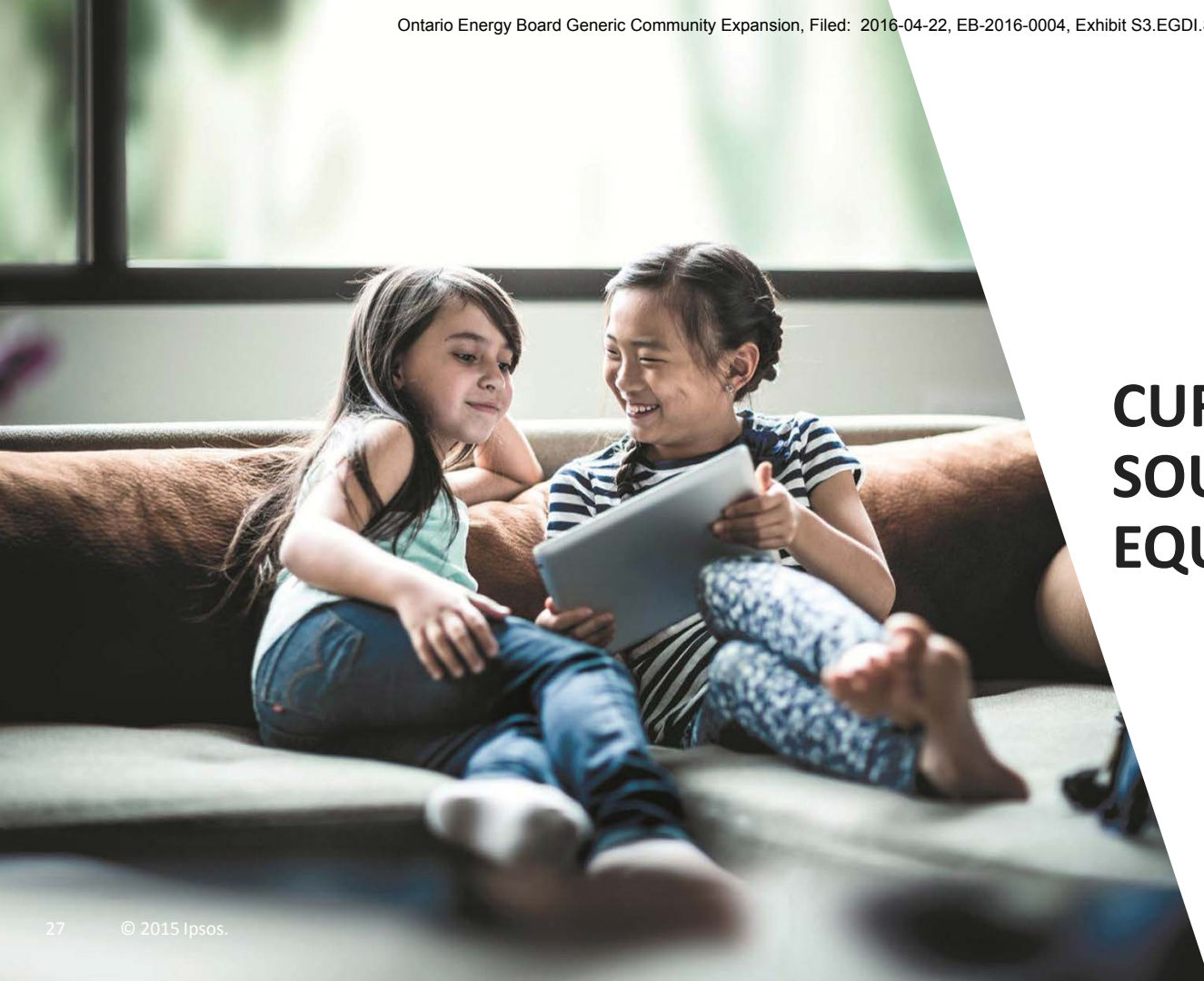
Base: All respondents n=290

CONTACT BY ENBRIDGE

Seven in ten survey respondents would like to be contacted by Enbridge regarding natural gas service. *Approximately 200 respondents provided contact information.*



Q32. Finally, would you like to be contacted by Enbridge Gas Distribution about the opportunity to receive natural gas service should this become available in your community? Base: All respondents n=290

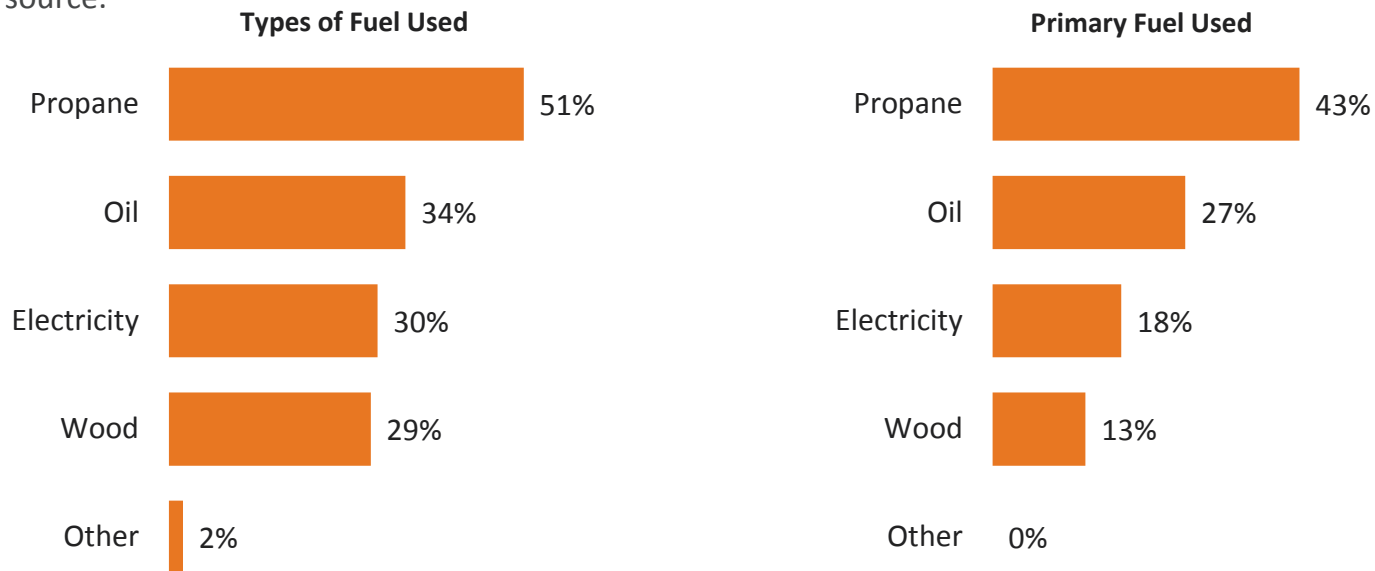


CURRENT FUEL SOURCES & HEATING EQUIPMENT

TYPES OF FUEL & PRIMARY FUEL USED TO HEAT HOME

The most common fuel source used by respondents to heat their home is propane (51%), followed by oil (34%), electricity (30%), and wood (29%).

Propane is most often the primary fuel source used to heat the home (43%), while wood and electricity are less often used as a primary fuel source.



Q5. What type of fuel do you use to heat your [if residential say 'residence' if business say 'business or organization']?

Base: All respondents n=290

Q6. What type of fuel do you primarily use to heat your [if residential say 'residence' if business say 'business or organization']? Base: All respondents n=290

TYPES OF FUEL & PRIMARY FUEL USED TO HEAT HOME

Those who reside in Fenelon Falls and Kinburn, Fitzroy, and Galetta are more likely to use propane, while residents in Eaganville are more likely to use oil or wood.

Community

Region

	Total	Kinburn, Fitzroy & Galetta	Eganville	Fenelon Falls	Cambray	Kawartha Lakes	Western Ottawa and Ottawa Valley
Base: All respondents	n=290	n=88	n=66	n=117	n=9	n=136	n=154
Propane	51%	51%	33%	62%	58%	61%	40%
Oil	34%	33%	50%	22%	37%	23%	44%
Electricity	30%	28%	18%	40%	16%	39%	22%
Wood	29%	34%	50%	13%	21%	13%	44%
Pellet stove/ wood pellet stove	1%	2%	-	-	5%	0%	1%
Heat pump	1%	3%	-	-	-	-	1%
Other	0%	2%	-	-	-	-	1%

Q5. What type of fuel do you use to heat your...?

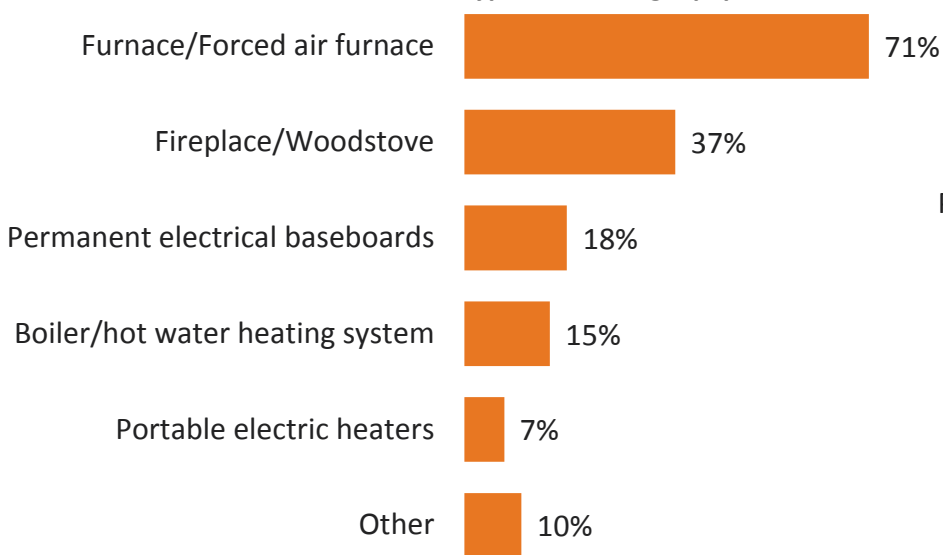
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TYPE OF EQUIPMENT USED TO HEAT HOME

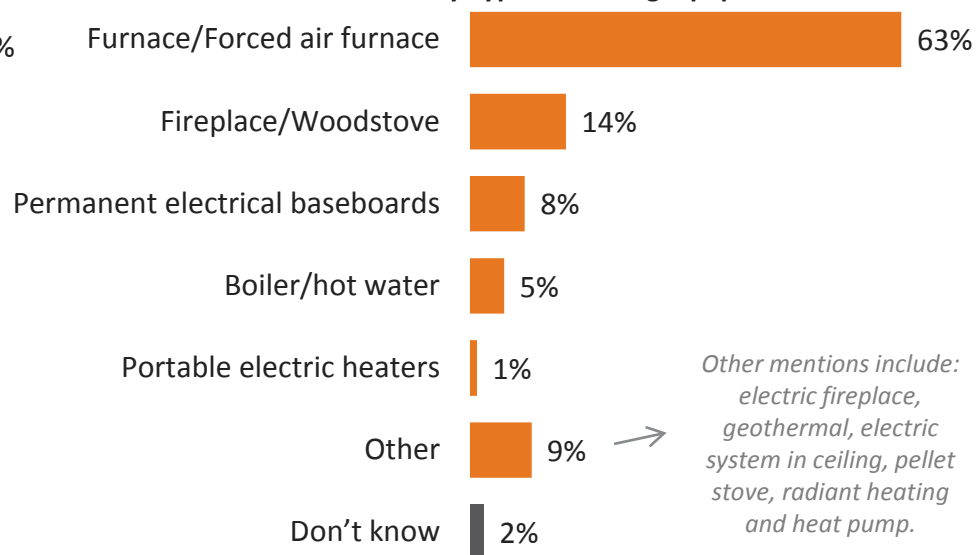
The vast majority (71%) of residents use a forced air furnace in their home. Four-in-ten residents have a woodstove, while about one in five use electrical baseboards or a boiler.

Only 14% of residents use a woodstove as their primary heating equipment, while even fewer (8%) use electric baseboards primarily.

Types of Heating Equipment Used



Primary Type of Heating Equipment



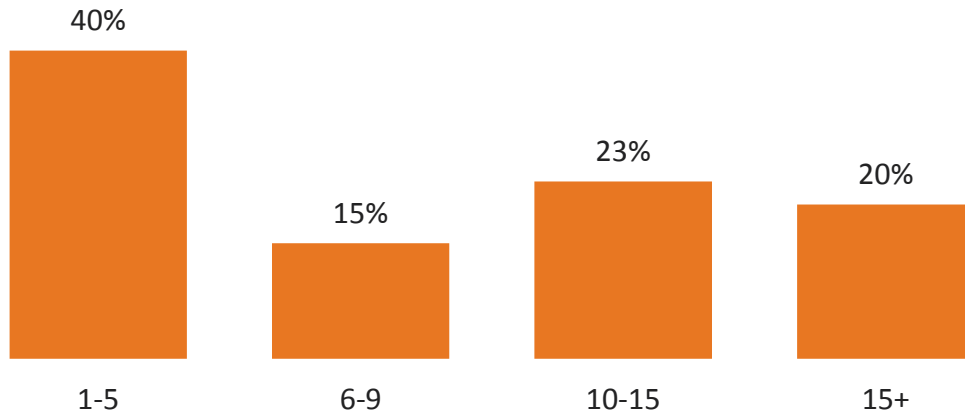
Other mentions include: electric fireplace, geothermal, electric system in ceiling, pellet stove, radiant heating and heat pump.

Q7. What type of equipment do you use to heat your [if residential say 'residence' if business say 'business or organization']? Base: All respondents n=290

Q8. What type of equipment do you use primarily to heat your [if residential say 'residence' if business say 'business or organization']? Base: All respondents n=290

AGE OF PRIMARY HEATING EQUIPMENT

Four in ten residents have relatively newer heating equipment that is no more than 5 years old. Those that use propane as their primary fuel source are the most likely to have the newest heating equipment (5 years old on average), while those who use electricity are the most likely to have the oldest equipment, on average (17 years).



Age of Type of Heating Equipment

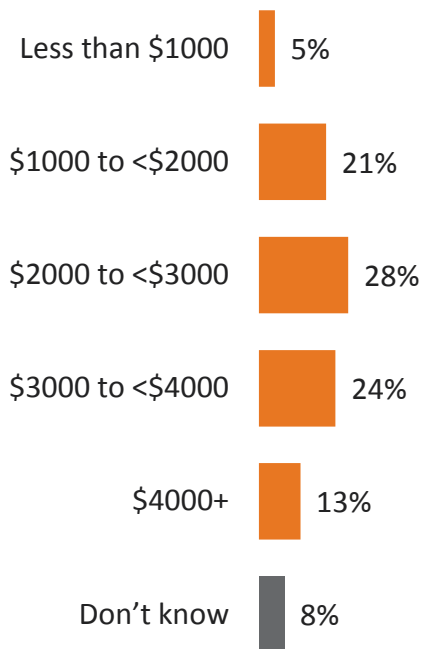
Fuel Source	# years
Electricity	17
Oil	13
Wood	12
Propane	5
Average	10

Q9. Approximately how old is this primary heating equipment?
 Base: Primarily not use Fireplace/Woodstove equipment to heat n=249

HEATING BILL

On average, residents spend \$2,597 on heating annually. Those residents who heat primarily with electricity have the highest heating bill on average (\$3,114).

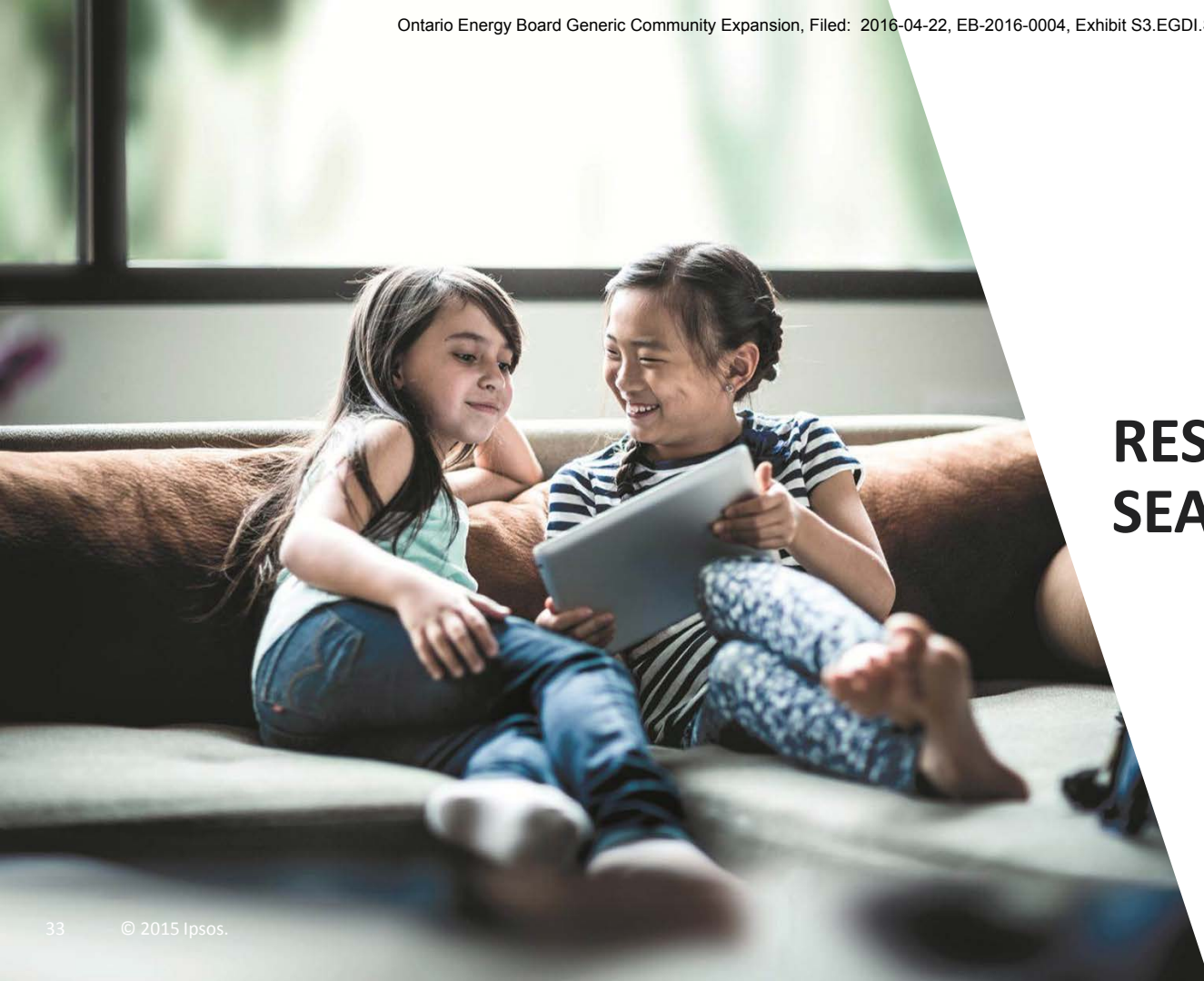
Amount Spent on Heating



Heating Bill by Heating Fuel

Fuel Source	Average Heating Bill
Electricity	\$3,114
Oil	\$2,771
Propane	\$2,582
Wood	\$1,537
Average	\$2,597

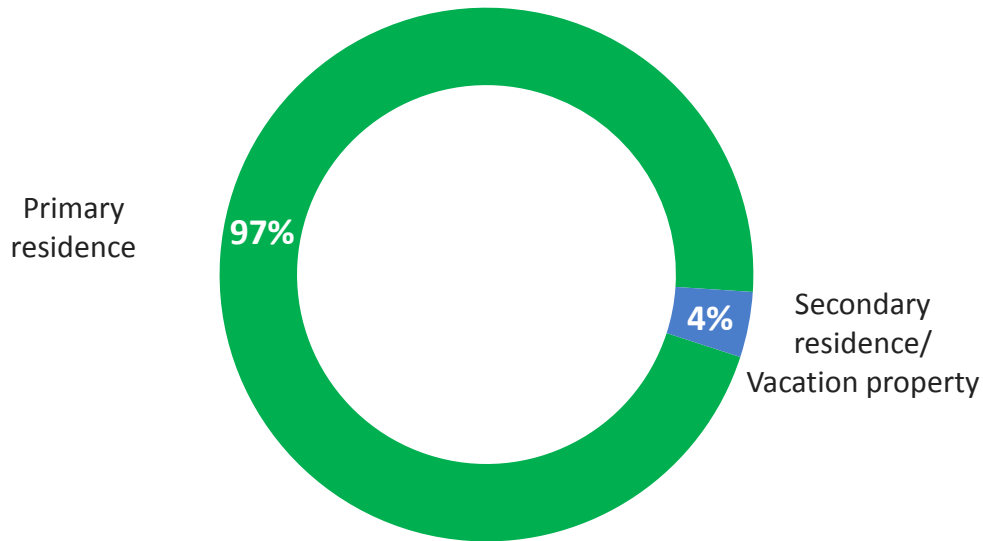
Q9. Approximately how much do you think you spent on heating in 2014? Base: All respondents n=290



RESIDENCE & SEASONALITY

TYPE OF RESIDENCE

Almost all respondents were contacted at their primary resident (97%) and only a very small proportion at their secondary residence (4%).

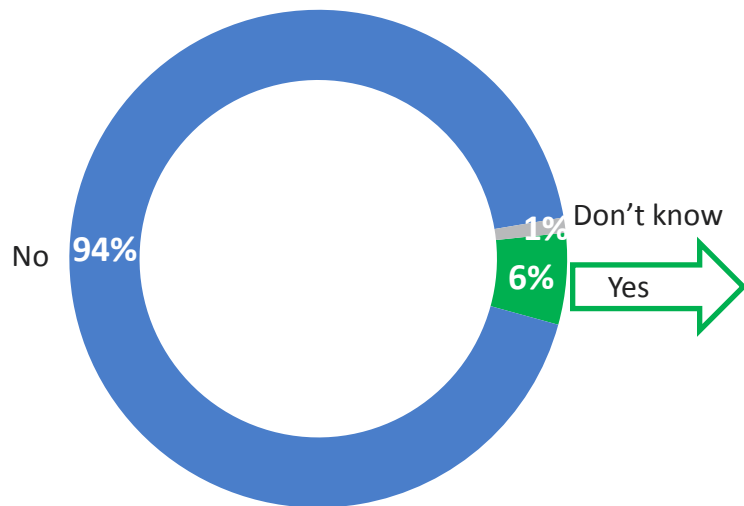


Q1. I would like to begin by asking you if I am calling you at your primary residence, secondary residence or vacation property?

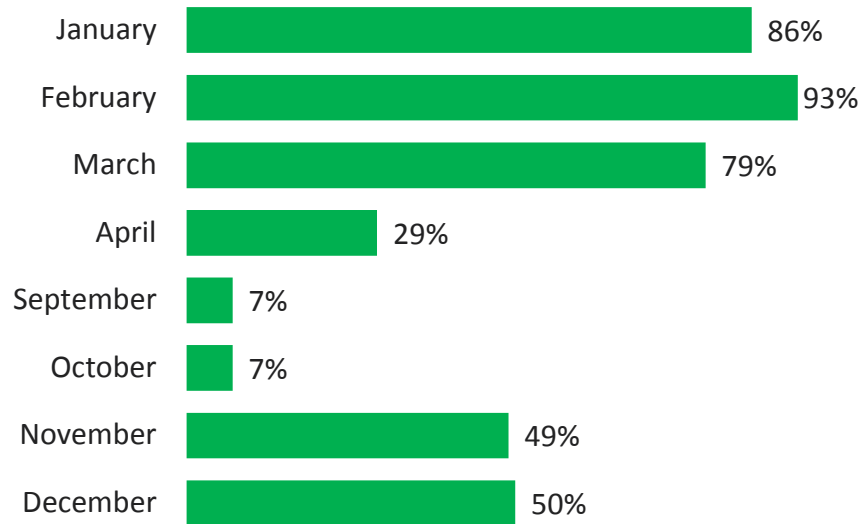
Base: Residential sample n=290

SEASONALITY

The vast majority of respondents reside at their residence for the entire year. Among those that do not (6%) they are away for the winter months.



Months Residence is Unoccupied



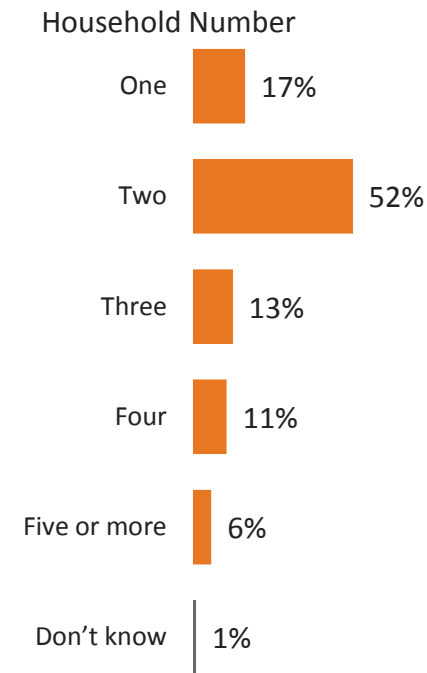
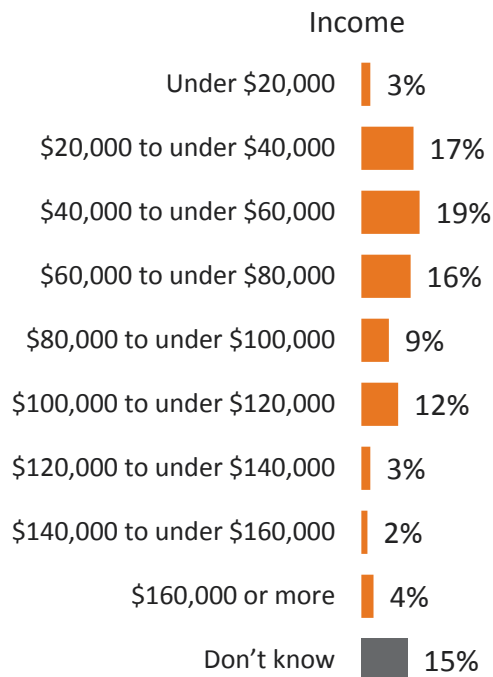
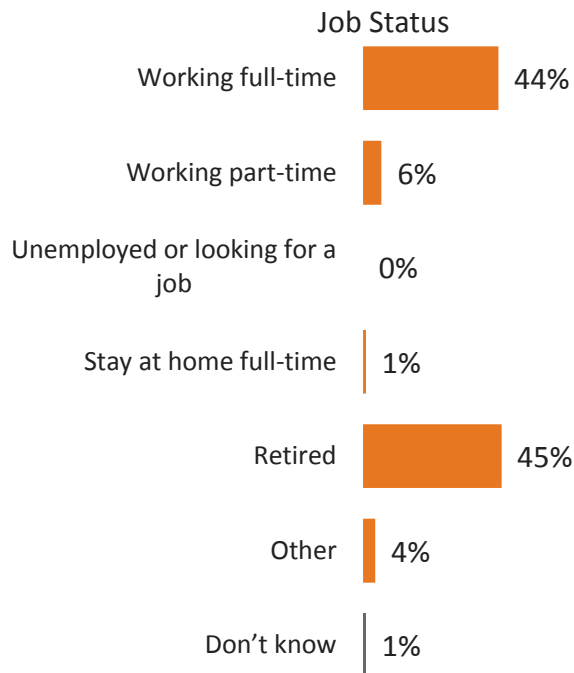
Q2. Are there some months out of the year where your [if residential say 'residence' is not occupied' if business say 'business or organization is not operational'] at all?
 Base: All respondents n=290.

**Small base size*

Q3. Which months is your [if residential say 'residence not occupied' if business say 'business or organization not operational']?
 Base: Months where residence is not occupied/ business or organization is not operational n=14*



DEMOGRAPHICS





Business Survey

METHODOLOGY – BUSINESS SURVEY

- Interviews were conducted with businesses via telephone (CATI)* between July 20th and August 4th, 2015.
- Contact lists for businesses were purchased according to NAICS codes for each community. Businesses surveyed included retail (n=6) services (n=6), automotive (n=4), hospitality (n=3), and other sectors (n=11).
- Respondents were screened by address to ensure that they were located in each respective community and had knowledge about the energy usage of their business.
- In total, n=30 businesses participated in the survey. The number of completed interviews by community are detailed in the table below.

Community	# of Completed Interviews
Fenelon Falls (Central-East)	n=14
Kinburn, Fitzroy, and Galetta (Eastern)	n=5
Eaganville (Eastern)	n=10
Cambray (Central-East)	n=1
Total Business	n=30

*CATI stands for Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS ABOUT FUEL SOURCES & APPEAL OF NATURAL GAS SERVICE

- Business are generally very satisfied with the primary fuel that they currently using as most agree that their fuel is reliable and safe. Many businesses also agree that this fuel source is cost effective and environmentally friendly.
- Businesses provide even higher ratings for natural gas. All business respondents viewed natural gas as safe and reliable and many believe natural gas to be environmentally friendly and cost effective.
- Almost all businesses believe that having access to natural gas would be beneficial to their business and their community.
- As a result, many businesses indicate that they would be likely to convert to natural gas (n=26) if it became available in their community (compared to n=4 who would be unlikely). Many indicate that they would convert because the cost of natural gas is lower than the cost of their current fuel source.
- Businesses indicated that they would be most likely to convert or install a forced air furnace or a hot water boiler if they converted to natural gas.

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS ABOUT FUEL SOURCES & APPEAL OF NATURAL GAS (CON'T)

- Few businesses know how much it would cost for them to convert their system to natural gas, among those who have an estimate (n=10) many think it would cost more than \$10,000 to undertake the conversion.
- Not surprisingly, businesses would be more likely to convert to natural gas knowing that it could save them 45% on their heating costs (n=28) compared to 15% (n=20).
- Upon learning more about the conversion costs, many businesses (n=26) continued to indicate that they would be likely to convert to natural gas, compared to those that would be unlikely (n=3).
- Many businesses (n=25) indicate that they would be likely to convert to natural gas as soon as it became available in their community or within the next 1 to 2 years. Few (n=4) say that they would undertake the conversion in 5 years or never.

COMMUNICATION & CURRENT FUEL SOURCE AND HEATING EQUIPMENT

Communication

- Many (n=14) businesses would like to receive more information about the availability of natural gas in their community in the mail, while some would like to speak directly with a representative from Enbridge Gas Distribution (n=8), or by email (n=8).
- Also, many (n=26) businesses want to be contacted directly by EGD about the opportunity to receive natural gas service should this become available in their community.

Current Fuel Source and Heating Equipment

- Many businesses (n=15) use propane as their primary heating source. Other businesses use electricity (n=6) and oil (n=5).
- The most often mentioned heating equipment used by businesses is a furnace (n=17), followed by a boiler or hot water system (n=5).
- The average age of the primary system used for heating businesses is 10 years.
- Businesses spent \$5,186 on heating in 2014, on average.

FIRMOGRAPHICS

Type of Business/Organization

- The business sample composition is comprised of the following business types: retail (n=6), service industry (n=6), automotive (n=4), hospitality (n=3), farming (n=2), contractor/builder (n=2), religious/charitable organizations (n=2) as well as a combination of other businesses (n=7).

Number of Full-Time or Part-Time Employees

- Businesses surveyed have an average of 5 part-time or full-time employees.
 - (n=16 have 1 – 5 employees and n=12 have 6 – 10 employees)

CONTACT INFORMATION

LAURA SAFRANCE

BRAND RESEARCH MANAGER

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION

LAURA.SAFRANCE@ENBRIDGE.COM

416-495-5287

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #7

Has Enbridge conducted any market surveys related to community expansion? If so, please provide copies.

RESPONSE

Please see Enbridge's response to SEC Interrogatory #6 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.SEC.6.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #8

[p.9, p.25] Is it Enbridge's position that the revenue requirement associated with Enbridge's community expansion project cannot be accommodated within the current incentive regulation framework approved in EB-2012-0459, for example, through a z-factor. If so, please explain the legal authority, and the policy rationale, for the Board approving recovery of costs that do not fall within Enbridge's current incentive regulation framework?

RESPONSE

Please see the response to Board Staff interrogatory #7 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.STAFF.7.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #9

[p.9] Please provide a list of all the previous community expansion projects undertaken by Enbridge in the past 15 years. Please include the following information for each community expansion project:

- a. Number of potential customers at the time the Municipal Franchise Agreement was signed
- b. Number of actual customers within the first 2 years
- c. Number of actual customers to date
- d. Forecast capital cost of the community expansion project at the time the Municipal Franchise Agreement was signed
- e. Actual capital cost of the community expansion project

RESPONSE

Enbridge is unable to provide a response due to the time and effort required to provide the requested information. Please see the response to BOMA Interrogatory #36 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.BOMA.36 for a listing of recent leave to construct applications.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #10

[p.10] Please provide Enbridge's forecast of annual natural gas consumption for each of the next 40 years, on a per customer basis, for the average:

- a. Residential customer
- b. Commercial customer
- c. Industrial customer

RESPONSE

The Company's latest long-term average use forecast by sector was produced in February 2015 for the period of 2016-2030. Average use forecasts are generated only for General Service customers on Rate 1 and Rate 6.

	Consumption per Customer forecast (m3)*			
	Rate 1		Rate 6	
	Residential Average Use	Apartment Average Use	Commercial Average Use	Industrial Average Use
2016B	2,480	145,181	19,826	109,381
2017	2,454	143,314	19,741	109,600
2018	2,425	141,454	19,656	109,820
2019	2,396	139,533	19,576	110,036
2020	2,367	137,409	19,498	110,154
2021	2,343	135,334	19,438	110,274
2022	2,319	133,138	19,381	110,394
2023	2,296	130,822	19,326	110,517
2024	2,273	128,380	19,272	110,644
2025	2,251	125,808	19,221	110,773
2026	2,228	123,106	19,172	110,905
2027	2,207	120,273	19,125	111,041
2028	2,185	117,308	19,079	111,181
2029	2,164	114,367	19,036	111,323
2030	2,144	111,448	18,993	111,469

*Normalized to 2016 Budget Degree Day. Includes the Company's planned DSM programs

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #11

[New Brunswick Utilities and Energy Board, Matter No. 0306, Response to NBEUB IR-3] In New Brunswick, Enbridge’s affiliate, Enbridge Gas New Brunswick is seeking approval from the New Brunswick Energy and Utilities Board for a customer retention program to provide funds to customers so that they do not switch from natural gas to propane because of the lows North American propane costs. Considering that Enbridge Gas New Brunswick is having trouble keeping its existing customers, please explain why Enbridge believe its forecasts of potential customers who use propane, and will convert to natural gas, is reasonable.

RESPONSE

Compared to Enbridge New Brunswick, Enbridge Gas Distribution, Ontario operates in a different competitive environment. In Ontario, natural gas has a significant price advantage over other energy sources and is an attractive fuel choice in this province. As evident from the table below, this price advantage is projected to sustain over the long-term. Based on these projections, Enbridge believes that its forecast of potential customers is reasonable.

Energy Price Forecast (Per Equivalent Volume Factors)												
Residential												
Price Per Equivalent Volume Factors												
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural Gas	\$/m3	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.44
Heating Oil	\$/m3	0.94	1.11	1.20	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.45	1.47	1.50
Propane	\$/m3	0.76	0.83	0.84	0.93	0.94	0.99	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.10
Electricity	\$/m3	1.20	1.25	1.27	1.33	1.32	1.35	1.40	1.44	1.41	1.43	1.45
Commercial												
Price Per Equivalent Volume Factors												
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural Gas	\$/m3	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37
Light Fuel Oil	\$/m3	0.67	0.80	0.86	0.90	0.94	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.08
Propane	\$/m3	0.65	0.70	0.71	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.94
Electricity	\$/m3	1.19	1.24	1.27	1.32	1.32	1.35	1.39	1.44	1.40	1.42	1.44

Source: Enbridge April, 2016 QRAM forecast

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #12

[p.12] In its presentation at the 2016 Natural Gas Market Review Forum (EB-2015-0237), Enbridge stated that natural gas consumption would need to be reduced by 40% by 2030 to meet the targets the province has set (slide 14). Considering such a significant reduction would be required, please explain why it is appropriate to expand natural gas service when consumption is going to need to be reduced dramatically over the next 15 years.

RESPONSE

To clarify, the Company's January 21st 2016 presentation to the Natural Gas Market Review Forum stated that residential, commercial, institutional natural gas consumption could need to decline by ~ 40% by 2030." This statement should be interpreted to mean that the equivalent of ~ 40% of today's natural gas consumption may need to decline by 2030.

On February 8th 2016 the Company provided its written comments to the Board with respect to the issues addressed in the Forum. With respect to carbon pricing in its comments the Company stated:

In terms of cap and trade and government policies directed at a low carbon future Enbridge believes that natural gas is a part of the solution to reducing Ontario's carbon footprint. As outlined in Enbridge's presentation, natural gas serves a significant portion of the energy needs of Ontario. This has been accomplished through decades of efficient expansion of the gas transmission and distribution system in the province. The natural gas system can help achieve cost effective greenhouse gas emission reductions through, for example, green and renewable natural gas, new technology development and demand side management programs.

It is the Company's position that changes required to contribute toward the attainment of the Province's GHG emissions reduction targets will incorporate strategies that include; greening of the gas supply infrastructure with renewable gases, expanded conservation programs, extended use of district heating integrated with geothermal and solar thermal technologies, natural gas transport and combined heat-and power. Some of these initiatives may serve to reduce gas consumption volumes to some extent, however, not all of them will. Natural gas and the Province's gas distribution system will need to be a significant part of Ontario's lower carbon future.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #13

[p.14] Please provide copies of all communications between Enbridge and the Government of Ontario regarding community expansion, including the Natural Gas Access Loans and Economic Development grants previously announced.

RESPONSE

Please see the response to BOMA interrogatory #4 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.BOMA.4.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #14

[p.15, Table 1] Please add an additional column to table that shows the payback period if the SES was set at a rate to ensure that each community expansion project met the PI of 0.8 (i.e. there was no subsidy from existing customers).

RESPONSE

Please see the requested information in Column 8 of Table 1.

Table 1:

Primary Fuel Type	Penetration %	Annual Heating Bill	Natural Gas Saving	Natural Gas Saving	Estimated Conversion Cost	Payback Period (Years)	Payback Period (Years)
			(no SES)	(with SES)		(with SES)	(with SES at PI = 0.8)
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
Natural Gas	n/a	949					
Electricity	18%	3,114	2,165	1,613	7,250	4.5	6.3
Heating Oil	27%	2,771	1,822	1,270	3,500	2.8	4.3
Propane	43%	2,582	1,633	1,081	1,525	1.4	2.5
Wood	13%	1,537	588	36	3,500	96.3	NA *
Other (Equal Mix)	0%	2,619	1,670	1,118	3,500	3.1	5.3
Weighted Average	0.00	0	1,661	1,103	3,361	3.0	3.4

*A significant increase in SES is required to achieve a PI of 0.8. Such an increase would make natural gas more expensive than wood, meaning that the concept of a payback period has no application.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #15

[p.16] Please explain in detail the process Enbridge undertakes to explore community expansion opportunities.

RESPONSE

On a case-by-case basis when requested by an external stakeholder such as a municipality and also on a periodic basis driven internally, Enbridge reviews communities within and near our franchise area to develop approximate cost and load estimates to determine if these communities meet the economic feasibility requirements outlined within EBO 188. For those communities that meet the economic feasibility requirements or are close to meeting these requirements based on the first-pass assessment, a more detailed costing and feasibility exercise is completed. Once detailed costing and feasibility are completed, Enbridge begins all associated regulatory processes for those communities that meet the economic feasibility requirements outlined within EBO 188.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #16

[p.21] Regarding the proposed Small Main Extension Project:

- a. Does it include extension of the natural gas system only to customers and business that already exist, or would it also include new home and business construction?
- b. What criteria does Enbridge currently use to determine if it will undertake similar natural gas expansion projects?
- c. How many potential customers does Enbridge propose over the next 8 years to connect through the Small Extension Project?
- d. What is the forecast capital cost for the expansions listed in part (c)?

RESPONSE

- a. Small Main Extension Projects could include the extension of natural gas service to potential customers and commercial buildings that already exist and/or new homes and commercial facilities under construction or soon to be constructed.
- b. In assessing potential main extension projects Enbridge currently estimates the cost and revenues associated with such projects and then applies the EBO 188 feasibility tests to determine if these projects can proceed with or without a contribution in aid of construction. If a contribution is not required, the project can go forward. If a contribution is required, this information is communicated to the potential customer(s). If the customer(s) agree to pay the contribution Enbridge would proceed with such a project, otherwise it would not.
- c. Enbridge has not produced a forecast of the number of customers expected to connect through the Small Main Extension Project.
- d. Please see response to c) above.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #17

[p.26] Please explain how Enbridge determined the number of potential customers who will convert to natural gas (forecast customers)? How does the ratio between potential and forecast customers compare to Enbridge's past experience with connecting new communities?

RESPONSE

The customer forecast is based on the assumption that 75% of existing homes and businesses will convert to natural gas over 10 years – this assumption was made based on customer surveys conducted in the Fenelon Falls and Bobcaygeon areas on behalf of Enbridge by a third party market research firm.

Enbridge has interpreted the question “How does the ratio between potential and forecast customers compare to Enbridge’s past experience with connecting new communities?” to mean “How does the ratio between forecast and actual customers compare to Enbridge’s past experience with connecting new communities?”

Please see the response to BOMA Interrogatory #26 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.BOMA.26.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #18

[p.26] Please provide a breakdown of the potential and forecast customers for each community into the following categories:

- a. residential
- b. commercial
- c. industrial

RESPONSE

Please see table below.

Ontario Energy Board Generic Community Expansion

Filed: 2016-04-22

EB-2016-0004

Exhibit S3.EGDI.SEC.18

Page 2 of 2

		Potential Customers			Forecast Customers		
	Community	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
1	Fenelon Falls & Bobcaygeon	5,903	338	1	5,218	266	1
2	Scugog Island	1,468			1,174		
3	Cambray	400			300		
4	Zephyr	250			188		
5	Cotnam Island	100			75		
6	Sarsfield	200			150		
7	Udora	400			300		
8	Wilkinson Sub, Innisfil	90			68		
9	Town of Marsville	350			263		
10	Town of Mansfield	294			221		
11	Glendale Subdivision	100			75		
12	Caledon - Humber Station	72			54		
13	Enniskillen	200			150		
14	Village of Lisle	400			300		
15	5th Line, Mono Twp.	32			24		
16	Sandford	200			150		
17	Leaskdale	200			150		
18	Curran	100			75		
19	Bainsville	100			75		
20	Westmeath	200			150		
21	Haydon	100			75		
22	Woodville	300			225		
23	South Glengary	200			150		
24	Caledon - Torbram Road	79			59		
25	Chute-a-Blondeau	200			150		
26	Hockley Village, Mono Twp.	64			48		
27	Maxville	400			300		
28	Lanark & Balderson	400			300		
29	Douglas	200			150		
30	Eganville	700			525		
31	Kinburn/Fitzroy Harbour	500			375		
32	St. Isidore	400			300		
33	Kirkfield	800			600		
34	Minden	1,414			1,061		
35	Coboconk	400			300		
36	Norland	200			150		
37	Barry's Bay	500			375		
38	Kinmount	200			150		
39	Haliburton (Dysert)	2,035			1,526		
Total		20,151	338	1	15,977	266	1

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #19

[p.22] Please explain why Enbridge has limited collecting the ITE for only 10 years.

RESPONSE

Please see the Company's response to CCC interrogatory #14 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.CCC.14.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #20

[p.22-23] Please explain why Enbridge proposes System Expansion Surcharge and Incremental Tax Equivalent will go into general revenue and not treated similar to aid to construction.

RESPONSE

Enbridge Gas Distribution's proposed treatment of System Expansion Surcharge ("SES") as revenue instead of Contribution in Aid of Construction ("CIAC") is better from a rate impact perspective. Treatment of SES as revenue results in an overall increase in revenue requirement ("RR") compared to the scenario if it is treated as CIAC. However, this increase in RR is significantly off-set by the amount of SES and results in a reduction of net RR that impacts rates. As such, treatment of SES as revenue would lower the rate impact on existing ratepayers and is a better proposition.

The ITE is a refund of municipal tax and is effectively a reduction to operating expenses and should not impact rate base. This treatment is consistent with how taxes are treated in feasibility assessment based on EBO 188 guidelines.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #21

[p.27, Table 5] For each of the listed community expansion project, how many years will the System Expansion Surcharge be in place.

RESPONSE

The analysis presented in Table 5 assumes System Expansion Surcharges to be in place for 40 years.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #22

[p.27, Table 5] Please provide a table showing for each listed community expansion project:

- a. total SES forecasted to be collected
- b. total ITE amount to be collected
- c. the amount forecasted to be collected from existing customers to make up the shortfall in the PI

RESPONSE

Due to the manner in which the models used to calculate these tables are constructed Enbridge is unable to provide the information requested for each individual project at this time. In order to be responsive Enbridge is providing the requested information in aggregate for all 39 projects.

- a. Total SES to be collected over 40 years - \$414.84 million
- b. Total ITE amount to be collected over 10 years - \$12.99 million
- c. The amount forecast to be collected from existing customers over 40 years- \$439.22 million

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #23

[p.27, Table 5] Please provide a live excel copy of Table 5. Please also provide all the underlying information that derive the information in columns 12 and 13.

RESPONSE

Please see attached Excel version of Table 5. For general assumptions and inputs used in driving PI calculations in columns 12 and 13 please refer to Enbridge's response to OGA Interrogatory #8 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.OGA.8. The only difference in PI calculations in Column 12 and Column 13 is due to System Expansion Surcharge (SES) and municipal refund (ITE). Column 12 calculations are based on standard distribution charges and assume no ITE. On the other hand, PI calculations in Column 13 assume SES and ITE as mentioned in Enbridge Gas Distribution's evidence.

Col 1	Community	Col 2	Communities			Forecast Customers						Potential Customers						Distance from Source (kms)	Total Investment	PI Normal	PI Proposed	CIAC req'd for PI=0.8	Proposed Solution	
			Col 3	Conversions		Total	Conversions		New	Total	Conversions		New	Total	Conversions		New							Total
				Col 4	Col 5		Col 6	Col 7			Col 8	Col 9			Col 10	Col 11								
1	Fenelon Falls & Bobcaygeon		2	3,029	3,213	6,242	2,272	3,213	5,485	47	\$111,956,990	0.26	0.70	\$10,980,000	Pipeline									
2	Scugog Island		1	1,177	291	1,468	883	291	1,174	8	\$19,714,126	0.24	0.58	\$6,189,863	Pipeline									
3	Cambrai		1	400	400	800	300	0	300	10	\$7,583,140	0.19	0.45	\$3,565,567	Pipeline									
4	Zephyr		1	250	250	500	188	0	188	11	\$5,184,375	0.16	0.39	\$3,124,677	Pipeline									
5	Cotnam Island		1	100	100	200	75	0	75	10	\$2,171,890	0.13	0.36	\$1,285,518	Pipeline									
6	Sarsfield		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	10	\$4,147,500	0.15	0.38	\$2,535,094	Pipeline									
7	Udora		1	400	400	800	300	0	300	8	\$8,842,300	0.16	0.37	\$5,460,127	Pipeline									
8	Wilkinson Sub, Innisfil		1	90	90	180	68	0	68	2	\$1,897,055	0.12	0.35	\$1,253,680	Pipeline									
9	Town of Marsville		1	350	350	700	263	0	263	8	\$8,047,225	0.16	0.36	\$5,102,644	Pipeline									
10	Town of Mansfield		1	294	294	588	221	0	221	8	\$6,817,129	0.15	0.36	\$4,366,730	Pipeline									
11	Glendale Subdivision		1	100	100	200	75	0	75	6	\$2,509,250	0.12	0.31	\$1,781,728	Pipeline									
12	Caledon - Humber Station		1	72	72	144	54	0	54	3	\$2,067,960	0.10	0.26	\$1,594,818	Pipeline									
13	Enniskillen		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	10	\$5,109,500	0.14	0.33	\$3,497,095	Pipeline									
14	Village of Lisie		1	400	400	800	300	0	300	5	\$9,966,800	0.15	0.34	\$6,584,626	Pipeline									
15	5th Line, Mono Twp.		1	32	32	64	24	0	24	3	\$1,798,760	0.05	0.15	\$1,674,004	Pipeline									
16	Sandford		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	9	\$5,590,500	0.13	0.31	\$3,978,095	Pipeline									
17	Leaskdale		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	8	\$5,590,500	0.13	0.31	\$3,978,095	Pipeline									
18	Curran		1	100	100	200	75	0	75	7	\$3,640,250	0.11	0.25	\$2,912,728	Pipeline									
19	Bainsville		1	100	100	200	75	0	75	7	\$3,997,750	0.10	0.23	\$3,270,228	Pipeline									
20	Westmeath		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	10	\$6,448,500	0.13	0.28	\$4,836,094	Pipeline									
21	Haydon		1	100	100	200	75	0	75	10	\$3,441,281	0.11	0.26	\$2,679,802	LNG									
22	Woodville		1	300	300	600	225	0	225	9	\$5,797,180	0.17	0.41	\$3,602,262	LNG									
23	South Glengary		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	10	\$4,590,881	0.15	0.35	\$3,114,668	LNG									
24	Caledon - Torbram Road		1	79	79	158	59	0	59	11	\$3,117,191	0.10	0.23	\$2,512,246	LNG									
25	Chute-a-Blondeau		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	10	\$5,335,501	0.14	0.33	\$3,511,703	LNG									
26	Hockley Village, Mono Twp.		1	64	64	128	48	0	48	13	\$2,950,428	0.09	0.20	\$2,451,366	LNG									
27	Maxville		1	400	400	800	300	0	300	10	\$7,147,877	0.18	0.44	\$4,224,146	LNG									
28	Lanark & Balderson		1	400	400	800	300	0	300	12	\$8,637,117	0.17	0.40	\$5,018,218	LNG									
29	Douglas		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	20	\$5,335,501	0.14	0.33	\$3,511,703	LNG									
30	Eganville		1	700	700	1,400	525	0	525	40	\$14,063,487	0.19	0.43	\$7,718,759	LNG									
31	Kinburn/Fitzroy Harbour		1	500	500	1,000	375	0	375	15	\$10,588,874	0.18	0.41	\$6,051,359	LNG									
32	St. Isidore		1	400	400	800	300	0	300	10	\$7,147,877	0.18	0.44	\$4,224,146	LNG									
33	Kirkfield		1	800	800	1,600	600	0	600	25	\$15,604,747	0.19	0.44	\$8,370,140	LNG									
34	Minden		1	1,414	1,414	2,828	1,061	0	1,061	68	\$26,418,325	0.20	0.46	\$13,624,673	LNG									
35	Coboconk		1	400	400	800	300	0	300	40	\$8,637,117	0.17	0.40	\$5,018,218	LNG									
36	Norland		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	50	\$5,335,501	0.14	0.33	\$3,511,703	LNG									
37	Barry's Bay		1	500	500	1,000	375	0	375	90	\$10,761,872	0.17	0.41	\$6,212,245	LNG									
38	Kinmount		1	200	200	400	150	0	150	60	\$5,335,501	0.14	0.33	\$3,511,703	LNG									
39	Halliburton (Dyset)		1	2,035	2,035	4,070	1,526	0	1,526	88	\$37,161,620	0.20	0.47	\$18,762,625	LNG									

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #24

[p.32, Table 9] Please provide a similar table showing ratepayer impact, for each of Enbridge's customer classes.

RESPONSE

Please see response to IGUA Interrogatory #5 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.IGUA.5, part (a).

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #25

Does Enbridge currently, or has it ever, paid a fee or made payment(s) to a municipality which it has a Municipal Franchise Agreement with, for the purposes of providing compensation for or in recognition of, it permitting Enbridge to operate within its municipalities. If so, please provide details.

RESPONSE

Enbridge is not aware of ever having paid a fee or made payment(s) to a municipality which it has a Municipal Franchise Agreement with, for the purposes of providing compensation for or in recognition of, it permitting Enbridge to operate within its municipalities.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #26

[South Bruce Evidence, Bacon Report] Notwithstanding Enbridge's position regarding issues 2 and 3, please provide its view on using a similar methodology to what is used for Rural Rate Assistance to subsidize community expansion.

RESPONSE

Please see the Company's response to CCC Interrogatory #2 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.CCC.2.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #27

[EPCOR, Yachew Report, p.12-13] Notwithstanding Enbridge's position regarding Issues 2 and 3, please provide its view regarding the approach to cross-utility subsidization proposed in the evidence of Dr. Yachew on behalf of EPCOR.

RESPONSE

Enbridge's position in regard to Dr. Yachew's suggested approach to an "Expansion Reserve" for cross-utility subsidization has been addressed in the Company's evidence in this proceeding at pages 2 through 6.

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #28

Please provide the following tables in excel format: 1, 3, 4-7 and 9.

RESPONSE

Please see the Excel attached file (SEC 28 – Excel version of tables).

Primary Fuel Type	Penetration %	Annual Heating Bill	Natural Gas Saving (no SES)	Natural Gas Saving (with SES)	Estimated Conversion Cost	Payback Period (Years) (with SES)
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7
Natural Gas	n/a	949				
Electricity	18%	3,114	2,165	1,613	7,250	4.5
Heating Oil	27%	2,771	1,822	1,270	3,500	2.8
Propane	43%	2,582	1,633	1,081	1,525	1.4
Wood	13%	1,537	588	36	3,500	96.3
Other (Equal Mix)	0%	2,619	1,670	1,118	3,500	3.1
Weighted Average	0.00	0	1,661	1,103	3,361	3.0

Col 1	Community	Col 2	Potential Customers	Col 3	Distance from Source (kms)	Col 4	Total Investment Pipeline	Col 5	Normal PI	Col 6	Union Gas EB-2015-0179 PI	Col 7	TES Rolling Term PI	
													Col 8	Col 9
1	Fenelon Falls & Bobcaygeon		6,242		47		1,11,956,990		0.26		0.38		0.44	
2	Scugog Island		1,468		8		19,714,126		0.24		0.38		0.42	
3	Cambray		400		10		7,583,140		0.19		0.30		0.33	
4	Zephyr		250		11		5,184,375		0.16		0.26		0.28	
5	Cotnam Island		100		10		2,171,890		0.13		0.23		0.26	
6	Sarsfield		200		10		4,147,500		0.15		0.26		0.28	
7	Udora		400		8		8,842,300		0.16		0.26		0.28	
8	Wilkinson Sub, Innisfil		90		2		1,897,055		0.12		0.22		0.25	
9	Town of Marsville		350		8		8,047,225		0.16		0.25		0.27	
10	Town of Mansfield		294		8		6,817,129		0.15		0.25		0.27	
11	Glendale Subdivision		100		6		2,509,250		0.12		0.21		0.23	
12	Caledon - Humber Station		72		3		2,067,960		0.10		0.18		0.19	
13	Enniskillen		200		10		5,109,500		0.14		0.23		0.24	
14	Village of Lisle		400		5		9,966,800		0.15		0.24		0.26	
15	5th Line, Mono Twp.		32		3		1,798,760		0.05		0.11		0.12	
16	Sandford		200		9		5,590,500		0.13		0.22		0.23	
17	Leaskdale		200		8		5,590,500		0.13		0.22		0.23	
18	Curran		100		7		3,640,250		0.11		0.18		0.19	
19	Bainsville		100		7		3,997,750		0.10		0.17		0.18	
20	Westmeath		200		10		6,448,500		0.13		0.20		0.22	
21	Haydon		100		10		4,478,750		0.10		0.16		0.17	
22	Woodville		300		9		9,290,550		0.13		0.21		0.23	
23	South Glengary		200		10		8,203,500		0.12		0.18		0.19	
24	Caledon - Torbram Road		79		11		6,169,283		0.08		0.13		0.14	
25	Chute-a-Blondeau		200		10		9,634,780		0.11		0.17		0.18	
26	Douglas		200		20		12,369,720		0.10		0.16		0.16	
27	Eganville		700		40		26,853,960		0.14		0.20		0.21	
28	Kinburn/Fitzroy Harbour		500		15		22,175,820		0.12		0.19		0.20	
29	Hockley Village, Mono Twp.		64		13		6,204,020		0.08		0.12		0.13	
30	Maxville		400		10		14,727,400		0.13		0.20		0.21	
31	Lanark & Balderson		400		12		16,337,800		0.13		0.19		0.20	
32	St. Isidore		400		10		18,315,400		0.12		0.18		0.19	
33	Kirkfield		800		25		38,400,280		0.12		0.18		0.19	
34	Minden		1,414		68		78,108,620		0.11		0.17		0.18	
35	Coboconk		400		40		39,174,640		0.08		0.14		0.14	
36	Norland		200		50		44,373,120		0.07		0.12		0.12	
37	Barry's Bay		500		90		71,120,300		0.09		0.13		0.13	
38	Kinmount		200		60		52,654,120		0.08		0.12		0.12	
39	Haliburton (Dysert)		2,035		88		104,815,526		0.12		0.18		0.19	

Col 1	Community	Potential Customers			Forecast Customers			Distance from Source (kms)	Total Investment Pipeline	PI Normal	Proposed Solution
		Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8				
1	Fenelon Falls & Bobcaygeon	3,029	3,213	6,242	2,272	3,213	5,485	47	111,956,990	0.26	Pipeline
2	Scugog Island	1,177	291	1,468	883	291	1,174	8	19,714,126	0.24	Pipeline
3	Cambray	400		400	300	0	300	10	7,583,140	0.19	Pipeline
4	Zephyr	250		250	188	0	188	11	5,184,375	0.16	Pipeline
5	Cotnam Island	100		100	75	0	75	10	2,171,890	0.13	Pipeline
6	Sarsfield	200		200	150	0	150	10	4,147,500	0.15	Pipeline
7	Udora	400		400	300	0	300	8	8,842,300	0.16	Pipeline
8	Wilkinson Sub, Innisfil	90		90	68	0	68	2	1,897,055	0.12	Pipeline
9	Town of Marsfield	350		350	263	0	263	8	8,047,225	0.16	Pipeline
10	Town of Mansfield	294		294	221	0	221	8	6,817,129	0.15	Pipeline
11	Glendale Subdivision	100		100	75	0	75	6	2,509,250	0.12	Pipeline
12	Caledon - Humber Station	72		72	54	0	54	3	2,067,960	0.10	Pipeline
13	Enniskillen	200		200	150	0	150	10	5,109,500	0.14	Pipeline
14	Village of Lisle	400		400	300	0	300	5	9,966,800	0.15	Pipeline
15	5th Line, Mono Twp.	32		32	24	0	24	3	1,798,760	0.05	Pipeline
16	Sandford	200		200	150	0	150	9	5,590,500	0.13	Pipeline
17	Leaskdale	200		200	150	0	150	8	5,590,500	0.13	Pipeline
18	Curran	100		100	75	0	75	7	3,640,250	0.11	Pipeline
19	Bainsville	100		100	75	0	75	7	3,997,750	0.10	Pipeline
20	Westmeath	200		200	150	0	150	10	6,448,500	0.13	Pipeline
21	Haydon	100		100	75	0	75	10	3,441,281	0.11	LNG
22	Woodville	300		300	225	0	225	9	5,797,180	0.17	LNG
23	South Glengary	200		200	150	0	150	10	4,590,881	0.15	LNG
24	Caledon - Torbram Road	79		79	59	0	59	11	3,117,191	0.10	LNG
25	Chute-a-Blondeau	200		200	150	0	150	10	5,335,501	0.14	LNG
26	Hockley Village, Mono Twp.	64		64	48	0	48	13	2,950,428	0.09	LNG
27	Maxville	400		400	300	0	300	10	7,147,877	0.18	LNG
28	Lanark & Balderson	400		400	300	0	300	12	8,637,117	0.17	LNG
29	Douglas	200		200	150	0	150	20	5,335,501	0.14	LNG
30	Eganville	700		700	525	0	525	40	14,063,487	0.19	LNG
31	Kinburn/Fitzroy Harbour	500		500	375	0	375	15	10,588,874	0.18	LNG
32	St. Isidore	400		400	300	0	300	10	7,147,877	0.18	LNG
33	Kirkfield	800		800	600	0	600	25	15,604,747	0.19	LNG
34	Minden	1,414		1,414	1,061	0	1,061	68	26,418,325	0.20	LNG
35	Coboconk	400		400	300	0	300	40	8,637,117	0.17	LNG
36	Norland	200		200	150	0	150	50	5,335,501	0.14	LNG
37	Barry's Bay	500		500	375	0	375	90	10,761,872	0.17	LNG
38	Kinmount	200		200	150	0	150	60	5,335,501	0.14	LNG
39	Haliburton (Dysert)	2,035		2,035	1,526	0	1,526	88	37,161,620	0.20	LNG

Col 1	Community	Communities	Potential Customers				Forecast Customers				Distance from Source (kms)	Total Investment	PI Normal	PI Proposed	CIAC req'd for PI=0.8	Proposed Solution							
			Conversions		New		Conversions		New								Col 9	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12	Col 13	Col 14	Col 15
			Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Total	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Total													
1	Fenelon Falls & Bobcaygeon	2	3,029	3,213	6,242	2,272	3,213	5,485	47	\$111,956,990	0.26	0.70	\$10,980,000	Pipeline									
2	Scugog Island	1	1,177	291	1,468	883	291	1,174	8	\$19,714,126	0.24	0.58	\$6,189,863	Pipeline									
3	Gambay	1	400	0	400	300	0	300	10	\$7,583,140	0.19	0.45	\$3,565,567	Pipeline									
4	Zephyr	1	250	0	250	188	0	188	11	\$5,184,375	0.16	0.39	\$3,124,677	Pipeline									
5	Cotnam Island	1	100	0	100	75	0	75	10	\$2,171,890	0.13	0.36	\$1,285,518	Pipeline									
6	Sarsfield	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	10	\$4,147,500	0.15	0.38	\$2,535,094	Pipeline									
7	Udora	1	400	0	400	300	0	300	8	\$8,842,300	0.16	0.37	\$5,460,127	Pipeline									
8	Wilkinson Sub, Innisfil	1	90	0	90	68	0	68	2	\$1,897,055	0.12	0.35	\$1,253,680	Pipeline									
9	Town of Marsville	1	350	0	350	263	0	263	8	\$8,047,225	0.16	0.36	\$5,102,644	Pipeline									
10	Town of Mansfield	1	294	0	294	221	0	221	8	\$6,817,129	0.15	0.36	\$4,366,730	Pipeline									
11	Glendale Subdivision	1	100	0	100	75	0	75	6	\$2,509,250	0.12	0.31	\$1,781,728	Pipeline									
12	Caledon - Humber Station	1	72	0	72	54	0	54	3	\$2,067,960	0.10	0.26	\$1,594,818	Pipeline									
13	Enniskillen	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	10	\$5,109,500	0.14	0.33	\$3,497,095	Pipeline									
14	Village of Lisle	1	400	0	400	300	0	300	5	\$9,966,800	0.15	0.34	\$6,584,626	Pipeline									
15	5th Line, Mono Twp.	1	32	0	32	24	0	24	3	\$1,798,760	0.05	0.15	\$1,674,004	Pipeline									
16	Sandford	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	9	\$5,590,500	0.13	0.31	\$3,978,095	Pipeline									
17	Leaskdale	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	8	\$5,590,500	0.13	0.31	\$3,978,095	Pipeline									
18	Curran	1	100	0	100	75	0	75	7	\$3,640,250	0.11	0.25	\$2,912,728	Pipeline									
19	Bainville	1	100	0	100	75	0	75	7	\$3,997,750	0.10	0.23	\$3,270,228	Pipeline									
20	Westmeath	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	10	\$6,448,500	0.13	0.28	\$4,836,094	Pipeline									
21	Haydon	1	100	0	100	75	0	75	10	\$3,441,281	0.11	0.26	\$2,679,802	LNG									
22	Woodville	1	300	0	300	225	0	225	9	\$5,797,180	0.17	0.41	\$3,602,262	LNG									
23	South Glengary	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	10	\$4,590,881	0.15	0.35	\$3,114,668	LNG									
24	Caledon - Torbram Road	1	79	0	79	59	0	59	11	\$3,117,191	0.10	0.23	\$2,512,246	LNG									
25	Chute-a-Blondeau	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	10	\$5,335,501	0.14	0.33	\$3,511,703	LNG									
26	Hockley Village, Mono Twp.	1	64	0	64	48	0	48	13	\$2,950,428	0.09	0.20	\$2,451,366	LNG									
27	Maxville	1	400	0	400	300	0	300	10	\$7,147,877	0.18	0.44	\$4,224,146	LNG									
28	Lanark & Balderson	1	400	0	400	300	0	300	12	\$8,637,117	0.17	0.40	\$5,018,218	LNG									
29	Douglas	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	20	\$5,335,501	0.14	0.33	\$3,511,703	LNG									
30	Eganville	1	700	0	700	525	0	525	40	\$14,063,487	0.19	0.43	\$7,718,759	LNG									
31	Kinburn/Fitzroy Harbour	1	500	0	500	375	0	375	15	\$10,588,874	0.18	0.41	\$6,051,359	LNG									
32	St. Isidore	1	400	0	400	300	0	300	10	\$7,147,877	0.18	0.44	\$4,224,146	LNG									
33	Kirkfield	1	800	0	800	600	0	600	25	\$15,604,747	0.19	0.44	\$8,370,140	LNG									
34	Minden	1	1,414	0	1,414	1,061	0	1,061	68	\$26,418,325	0.20	0.46	\$13,624,673	LNG									
35	Coboconk	1	400	0	400	300	0	300	40	\$8,637,117	0.17	0.40	\$5,018,218	LNG									
36	Norland	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	50	\$5,335,501	0.14	0.33	\$3,511,703	LNG									
37	Barry's Bay	1	500	0	500	375	0	375	90	\$10,761,872	0.17	0.41	\$6,212,245	LNG									
38	Kinmount	1	200	0	200	150	0	150	60	\$5,335,501	0.14	0.33	\$3,511,703	LNG									
39	Haliburton (Dysert)	1	2,035	0	2,035	1,526	0	1,526	88	\$37,161,620	0.20	0.47	\$18,762,625	LNG									

Col 1	Community	Col 2	Potential Customers	Distance from Source (kms)	Pipeline Solution			LNG Solution				Proposed Solution		
					Required Investment (pipeline)	PI Proposed (Pipeline)	Annual Capital Subsidy with Pipeline	Required Investment (LNG)	Proposed PI (LNG)	Annual Capital Subsidy with LNG	Gas Cost Subsidy with LNG		Total Annual Subsidy with LNG	Cross Subsidy Pipeline vs LNG
			Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12	Col 13	Col 14
1	Fenelon Falls & Bobcaygeon		6,242	47	\$111,956,990	0.70	\$2,200,986	\$85,868,692	0.93	\$473,884	\$6,770,050	\$7,243,934	(\$5,042,949)	Pipeline
2	Scugog Island		1,468	8	\$19,714,126	0.58	\$582,870	\$19,849,630	0.58	\$591,415	\$985,950	\$1,577,365	(\$994,495)	Pipeline
3	Cambry		400	10	\$7,583,140	0.45	\$273,798	\$8,637,117	0.40	\$340,260	\$252,000	\$592,260	(\$318,462)	Pipeline
4	Zephyr		250	11	\$5,184,375	0.39	\$227,009	\$5,365,852	0.38	\$238,453	\$157,500	\$399,953	(\$168,944)	Pipeline
5	Cotnam Island		100	10	\$2,171,890	0.36	\$91,641	\$3,813,591	0.25	\$195,165	\$63,000	\$258,165	(\$166,523)	Pipeline
6	Sarsfield		200	10	\$4,147,500	0.38	\$183,231	\$4,590,881	0.35	\$211,190	\$126,000	\$337,190	(\$153,959)	Pipeline
7	Udora		400	8	\$8,842,300	0.37	\$393,267	\$7,147,877	0.44	\$286,418	\$252,000	\$538,418	(\$145,152)	Pipeline
8	Wilkinson Sub, Innisfil		90	2	\$1,897,055	0.35	\$88,543	\$3,290,963	0.25	\$176,441	\$56,700	\$233,141	(\$144,598)	Pipeline
9	Town of Marsville		350	8	\$8,047,225	0.36	\$364,530	\$6,577,702	0.42	\$271,864	\$220,500	\$492,364	(\$127,834)	Pipeline
10	Town of Mansfield		294	8	\$6,817,129	0.36	\$310,997	\$5,814,559	0.40	\$247,777	\$185,220	\$432,997	(\$121,999)	Pipeline
11	Glendale Subdivision		100	6	\$2,509,250	0.31	\$122,931	\$3,441,281	0.26	\$181,704	\$63,000	\$244,704	(\$106,616)	Pipeline
12	Caledon - Humber Station		72	3	\$2,067,960	0.26	\$107,286	\$3,039,368	0.21	\$168,542	\$45,360	\$213,902	(\$121,773)	Pipeline
13	Enniskillen		200	10	\$5,109,500	0.33	\$243,894	\$4,590,881	0.35	\$211,190	\$126,000	\$337,190	(\$93,297)	Pipeline
14	Village of Lisie		400	5	\$9,966,800	0.34	\$464,176	\$7,262,277	0.43	\$293,632	\$252,000	\$545,632	(\$81,456)	Pipeline
15	5th Line, Mono Twp.		32	3	\$1,798,760	0.15	\$107,404	\$2,594,668	0.14	\$157,593	\$20,160	\$177,753	(\$70,349)	Pipeline
16	Sandford		200	9	\$5,590,500	0.31	\$274,225	\$4,590,881	0.35	\$211,190	\$126,000	\$337,190	(\$62,965)	Pipeline
17	Leaskdale		200	8	\$5,590,500	0.31	\$274,225	\$4,590,881	0.35	\$211,190	\$126,000	\$337,190	(\$62,965)	Pipeline
18	Curran		100	7	\$3,640,250	0.25	\$194,251	\$3,441,281	0.26	\$181,704	\$63,000	\$244,704	(\$50,453)	Pipeline
19	Bainville		100	7	\$3,997,750	0.23	\$216,794	\$3,441,281	0.26	\$181,704	\$63,000	\$244,704	(\$27,910)	Pipeline
20	Westmeath		200	10	\$6,448,500	0.28	\$328,329	\$4,590,881	0.35	\$211,190	\$126,000	\$337,190	(\$8,861)	Pipeline
21	Haydon		100	10	\$4,478,750	0.22	\$247,126	\$3,441,281	0.26	\$181,704	\$63,000	\$244,704	\$2,421	LNG
22	Woodville		300	9	\$9,290,550	0.30	\$464,539	\$5,797,180	0.41	\$244,251	\$189,000	\$433,251	\$31,287	LNG
23	South Glengary		200	10	\$8,203,500	0.24	\$438,997	\$4,590,881	0.35	\$211,190	\$126,000	\$337,190	\$101,807	LNG
24	Caledon - Torbram Road		79	11	\$6,169,283	0.17	\$362,804	\$3,117,191	0.23	\$170,343	\$49,770	\$220,113	\$142,691	LNG
25	Chute-a-Blondeau		200	10	\$9,634,780	0.23	\$509,218	\$5,335,501	0.33	\$238,111	\$126,000	\$364,111	\$145,107	LNG
26	Hockey Village, Mono Twp.		64	13	\$6,204,020	0.15	\$371,382	\$2,950,428	0.20	\$166,215	\$40,320	\$206,535	\$164,847	LNG
27	Maxville		400	10	\$14,727,400	0.27	\$764,373	\$7,147,877	0.44	\$286,418	\$252,000	\$538,418	\$225,955	LNG
28	Lanark & Balderson		400	12	\$16,337,800	0.26	\$825,855	\$8,637,117	0.40	\$340,260	\$252,000	\$592,260	\$233,595	LNG
29	Douglas		200	20	\$12,369,720	0.20	\$681,680	\$5,335,501	0.33	\$238,111	\$126,000	\$364,111	\$317,569	LNG
30	Eganville		700	40	\$26,853,960	0.27	\$1,329,921	\$14,063,487	0.43	\$523,371	\$441,000	\$964,371	\$365,551	LNG
31	Kinburn/Fitzroy Harbour		500	15	\$22,175,820	0.25	\$1,140,970	\$10,588,874	0.41	\$410,313	\$315,000	\$725,313	\$415,658	LNG
32	St. Isidore		400	10	\$18,315,400	0.24	\$990,628	\$7,147,877	0.44	\$286,418	\$252,000	\$538,418	\$452,209	LNG
33	Kirkfield		800	25	\$38,400,280	0.24	\$2,004,994	\$15,604,747	0.44	\$567,538	\$504,000	\$1,071,538	\$933,456	LNG
34	Minden		1,414	68	\$78,108,620	0.22	\$4,183,344	\$26,418,325	0.46	\$923,821	\$891,000	\$1,814,821	\$2,368,522	LNG
35	Coboconk		400	40	\$39,174,640	0.17	\$2,265,917	\$8,637,117	0.40	\$340,260	\$252,000	\$592,260	\$1,673,656	LNG
36	Norland		200	50	\$44,373,120	0.13	\$2,699,772	\$5,335,501	0.33	\$238,111	\$126,000	\$364,111	\$2,335,661	LNG
37	Barry's Bay		500	90	\$71,120,300	0.15	\$4,227,345	\$10,761,872	0.41	\$421,221	\$315,000	\$736,221	\$3,491,123	LNG
38	Kinnmount		200	60	\$52,654,120	0.13	\$3,221,961	\$5,335,501	0.33	\$238,111	\$126,000	\$364,111	\$2,857,850	LNG
39	Haliburton (Dyset)		2,035	88	\$104,815,526	0.23	\$5,538,366	\$37,161,620	0.47	\$1,272,200	\$1,281,893	\$2,554,093	\$2,984,273	LNG

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9
	Year 1 (\$million)	Year 2 (\$million)	Year 3 (\$million)	Year 4 (\$million)	Year 5 (\$million)	Year 6 (\$million)	Year 7 (\$million)	Year 8 (\$million)
Typical RPP (Recent 3 years' average)								
Inflow	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Outflow	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)
NPV	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Profitability Index	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Cash Flow of 39 Projects								
Inflow	91	15	10	12	9	12	24	59
Outflow	(154)	(34)	(22)	(28)	(25)	(41)	(49)	(115)
NPV	(63)	(19)	(12)	(16)	(15)	(28)	(25)	(56)
Profitability Index	0.59	0.44	0.46	0.42	0.38	0.30	0.49	0.52
Impact on RPP								
Inflow	202	126	121	123	120	123	135	170
Outflow	(225)	(105)	(93)	(99)	(96)	(112)	(120)	(186)
NPV	(23)	21	28	24	25	12	15	(16)
Profitability Index	0.90	1.20	1.30	1.24	1.26	1.10	1.13	0.92

Line	New customers: attachment profile									
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
1	Residential	1,219	1,259	1,508	1,786	1,330	2,153	4,343	228	214
2	Commercial	73	121	93	84	54	95	220	8	6
3	Industrial	1								
	Total customers	1,293	1,380	1,601	1,870	1,384	2,247	4,563	236	220
4	Capital Investment	(\$million)	57.70	56.28	43.75	46.11	51.68	117.59	1.42	1.25
5	Volume Build Up	(10 ⁶ m ³)								
5	R1 (Residential)	1.5	4.4	7.8	11.7	18.8	23.0	30.8	36.3	36.8
6	R6 (Com/Ind)	0.8	2.8	5.1	7.0	9.1	10.1	11.7	12.9	13.0
		2.2	7.3	12.9	18.7	27.9	33.0	42.5	49.1	49.8
7	Revenue requirement	(\$million)	2.52	7.57	12.55	16.91	23.40	34.91	39.93	39.70
8	Revenue requirement	0.80	2.58	4.58	6.66	10.07	12.00	15.57	18.11	18.35
9	- Less: revenue from new customers	1.72	4.99	7.98	10.24	13.33	15.57	19.33	21.83	21.35
	Incremental revenue requirement (Inc. RR)									
10	Bill impact - residential customers	(\$million)	1.09	2.67	5.29	7.46	9.76	13.02	21.09	20.77
11	Increase in Rev Req for R1 customers	1.09	1.58	2.61	2.17	0.83	1.35	1.91	8.07	(0.32)
12	Year-over-year change in RR									
12	Total residential throughput (10 ⁶ m ³)	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869
13	Unit rate impact - residential (\$/m ³)	0.0002	0.0003	0.0005	0.0004	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0017	-0.0001
14	Annual average use - residential (m ³)	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
15	Year-over-year bill increase	\$0.54	\$0.78	\$1.29	\$1.07	\$0.41	\$0.67	\$0.94	\$3.98	(\$0.16)
	Gas cost impact									
16	Year-over-year increase in LNG cost					\$0.17	\$0.39	\$1.04	\$0.00	\$0.00

ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC. (ENBRIDGE)
RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES OF SEC

INTERROGATORY #29

For each rate class, please provide the annual bill impact existing customers will pay for the all of the potential projects.

RESPONSE

Please see response to IGUA Interrogatory #5 at Exhibit S3.EGDI.IGUA.5, part (a).