

## Guide on Proposed Amendments to the Renewable Electricity Regulations

The Government of Nova Scotia released the *Renewable Electricity Plan* in April 2010 to support and encourage increased development of renewable energy resources for electricity generation. In October 2010, the *Renewable Electricity Regulations* were enacted to put the plan into action.

The *Renewable Electricity Regulations* require amendments to ensure that the objectives and goals of the *Renewable Electricity Plan* are met. These changes include:

- New Renewable Electricity Standard (RES) for 40% renewable electricity supply by 2020
- Defines role of Lower Churchill
- Adds flexibility for over achievement of RES targets
- Ensures a balance between firm and intermittent (wind) electricity
- Provides new rules for biomass use for electricity
- Improved definition of First Nations eligibility
- Ensures a minimum of Nova Scotia capital invested

This guide is intended to provide a plain language description of the policy rationale behind the proposed amendments and how the amendments are intended to work.

- **Part I:** Provides proposed new definitions and terms relevant to the new tools/actions proposed by the Renewable Electricity Plan.
- **Part II:** Provides details on proposed amendments regarding the following issues:
  - NSPI 300 GWh opportunity under the *Renewable Electricity Plan*
  - Renewable Electricity Standard (RES) for 2020
  - Need for balance between intermittent (wind) and firm renewable electricity supplies
  - Cap for biomass used for electricity
  - Requirement for biomass fuel procurement plan
  - Aboriginal COMFIT qualification
  - Equity and ownership requirements for COMFIT
  - Renewable Electricity Administrator (REA) requirements and details

**\*NOTE: In an event where details in this guide are in conflict with the regulations, the regulations will prevail.**

## Part I – Proposed Amendments for Definitions

**“designated lands”** has the same meaning as in the Indian Act

**“firm”** means, in respect of a renewable low-impact electricity generation facility, a facility that, under normal operating conditions, has the ability to operate at its full rated capacity through the control of its operator rather than having its output dependent upon the availability of the input source of energy, whether the facility has been placed in service before or after December 31, 2001.

**“Muskrat Falls Generating Station”** means the 824 Mw generating facility proposed to be constructed as part of the Lower Churchill Project in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

**“renewable electricity”** means all of the following:

- (i) heritage renewable electricity,
- (ii) renewable low-impact electricity generated after December 31, 2001,
- (iii) for the purposes of meeting the renewable electricity standard in Section 6A, hydroelectricity, whether generated in or imported into the Province.**
- (iv) imported electricity that in the opinion of the Minister is generated from renewable sources;

## Part II – Proposed Amendments and Guidance

ISSUE	PROPOSED AMENDMENT  (Red text = new wording for proposed amendment)	GUIDANCE
<p><b>NSPI 300 GWh opportunity under the Renewable Electricity Plan</b></p>	<p><b>Renewable electricity standard 2015</b></p> <p>6 (1) Each year beginning with the calendar year 2015, each load-serving entity must supply its customers with renewable electricity in an amount equal to or greater than 25% of its total sales for that year.</p> <p>(2) Except as provided in clause (4)(d), the renewable electricity referred to in subsection (1) must be produced by a renewable electricity generation facility.</p> <p>(3) To meet the renewable electricity standard in subsection (1), NSPI must</p> <p>(a) continue to supply 5% of its total sales from independent power producers;</p> <p>(b) in addition to the renewable low-impact electricity required to meet requirements of Sections 4 and 5, acquire at least 300 Gwh from independent power producers; and</p> <p><b>(c) produce at least 300 Gwh from wind renewable low-impact electricity generation facilities owed or operated by NSPI that is incremental to generation from wind generation facilities approved under these regulations</b></p>	<p>The <i>Renewable Electricity Plan</i> provided three methods for developing different scales of renewable electricity in Nova Scotia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Enhanced net metering for projects up to 1 MW, generally to be developed by businesses and individuals.</li> <li>2) Community-based feed-in tariff (COMFIT) for small-scale projects at the distribution level to be developed by community-based groups.</li> <li>3) Independent Power Producer (IPP) bidding and utility for large-scale projects to be developed by IPPs or NSPI.</li> </ol> <p>The large-scale projects were allotted at least 600 GWh of new production to contribute to the electricity mix by 2015. This amount was to be split evenly between IPPs and NSPI at 300 GWh each.</p> <p>Under section 6(3)(b) of the current regulations, NSPI is required to fulfill the 2015 RES by acquiring “at least 300 GWh from IPPs”. This ensures that IPPs receive a 300 GWh production opportunity for 2015.</p> <p>The proposed amendments put the <i>Renewable Electricity Plan’s</i> commitment—to also ensure that NSPI is guaranteed 300 GWh of opportunity to meet 2015—into law. NSPI will be required to produce 300 GWh from wind energy generation facilities approved after September 1, 2011.</p>

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	<b>after September 1, 2011.</b>	
<b>Co-firing rules</b>	<p><b>Renewable electricity standard 2015</b></p> <p>6 (4) In addition to the requirements in subsection (1), to meet the renewable electricity standard in subsection (1), NSPI may do one or a combination of any of the following:</p> <p>(a) generate no more than 150 GWh from co-firing <b>non-primary forest biomass</b> at its generation facilities;</p>	<p>Policy under the <i>Renewable Electricity Plan</i> allowed for co-firing in thermal plants to be capped at 150,000 dry tones (150 GWh) to count towards the renewable electricity needs for 2015.</p> <p>Proposed amendments specify that biomass used cannot be sourced from “primary” biomass which is biomass produced from primary forest products harvested in the Province and first used as a fuel.</p>
<b>Renewable Electricity Standard (RES) for 2020</b>	<p><b>Renewable Electricity Standard 2020</b></p> <p><b>6A (1) Each year beginning with the calendar year 2020, each load-serving entity must supply its customers with renewable electricity in an amount equal to or greater than 40% of its total sales for that year.</b></p> <p><b>(2) To meet the renewable electricity standard in subsection (1) NSPI must</b></p> <p><b>(a) continue the supplies from independent power producers provided for in clauses 6(3)(a) and (b);</b></p> <p><b>(b) continue the supplies contemplated in subsection 6(4); and</b></p> <p><b>(c) provided the Muskrat Falls Generating Station and the associated transmission infrastructure has been</b></p>	<p>The <i>Renewable Electricity Plan</i> for 2020 set a goal of 40% renewable electricity supply by 2020. The proposed amendments will put this commitment into law.</p> <p>Under recent amendments to the <i>Electricity Act</i>, imported hydroelectricity can count as a qualifying renewable resource to meet RES targets. Proposed amendments will allow any imported hydroelectricity from the Lower Churchill project to qualify under the RES from 2015 onwards. All imported hydroelectricity must be under contract to NSPI and subject to Nova Scotia law in order to qualify.</p> <p>To meet the 2020 RES, NSPI will be required to use 20% of the available energy from the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Project (Muskrat Falls Generation Station) plus an additional 200 GWh for the first five years. NSPI will only be required to use this source of electricity if the following provisions are met first:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Muskrat Falls Generating Station and associated transmission infrastructure (subsea electricity transmission line) have been completed and are operating.</li> </ul>

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	<p><b>completed and is in normal operation;</b></p> <p><b>(A) acquire 20% of electricity generated by the Muskrat Falls Generating Station; and</b></p> <p><b>(B) acquire 200 Gwh of electricity from the Muskrat Falls Generating Station for each of the first five calendar years following the commencement of commercial operation.</b></p> <p><b>(3) If NSPI uses imported hydroelectricity to meet the renewable electricity standard in subsection (1) the contract governing the import must be governed by the laws of the Province and disputes under the contract must be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the Province.</b></p> <p><b>(4) To meet the renewable electricity standard in subsection (1), a municipal electric utility that purchases any of its electricity supply from a supplier other than NSPI must ensure a minimum of 40% of that non-NSPI electricity supply is renewable electricity.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with other applicable sections of the <i>Renewable Electricity Regulations</i></li> </ul> <p>NSPI will continue to require approval from the Utility and Review Board for costs that could be incurred in acquiring electricity from Muskrat Falls Generating Station. The Board's review and prudence tests are in accordance with the Public Utilities Act and are normal procedure for NSPI's capital expenditures.</p> <p>In accordance with subsection 5(1A) of the <i>Electricity Act</i>, the Minister of Energy has the authority to make regulations to address the 2020 standard.</p>
<b>Need for balance between wind and firm</b>	<p><b>Firm Supply</b></p> <p><b>6B(1) Starting in the calendar year 2015, for every 3 Gwh of non-firm renewable electricity sales, NSPI must acquire at least 1 Gwh of firm electricity supply from</b></p>	<p>It is anticipated that much of the renewable electricity generated to meet the 2013 and 2015 RES will come from wind as it will likely continue to be the lowest-cost renewable source of electricity. Supplies for 2013 will come from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing wind (post-2001)</li> </ul>

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renewable electricity supplies	<p><b>Nova Scotia sources or from the Muskrat Falls Generating Station.</b></p> <p><b>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) the firm electricity supply may come from facilities owned by NSPI or from facilities under contract with NSPI.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New IPP wind (5%)</li> <li>- Wind energy facilities built by NSPI</li> </ul> <p>Supplies for 2015 will come from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 300 GWh from IPPs</li> <li>- 300 GWh from NSPI</li> <li>- an indeterminate amount put potentially as much as 300 GWh from COMFIT</li> </ul> <p>The total amount of electricity from these sources will likely exceed 500 MW in capacity. The 2008 Hatch Nova Scotia Wind Integration Study states that the generation and use of over 500 MW of electricity from wind will create problems with reliability of the system created by the intermittent, variable nature of wind energy.</p> <p>In order to ensure system reliability, wind energy must be balanced by firm, non-variable electricity resources (“firm “denotes a generation facility whose output is controllable by facility operator and has the ability to generate at its full rated capacity by facility operator's control of the input source of energy to the facility) and for the purposes of meeting the RES they must be firm renewable resources such as biomass or large-scale hydro.</p> <p>The 500 MW capacity limit for wind translates roughly into 1500-1600 GWh of wind electricity supplies. The 2015 target is 25% renewable which means approximately 2,800 GWh of renewables (25% of expected 11,300 GWh supply = 2800) thus wind is expected to take up more than half the renewable capacity.</p>

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		<p>Increased development of renewable electricity is being driven by Nova Scotia government requirements to increase both the absolute amount and the need to test development models. A significant portion of the increase in renewable electricity supplies to meet 2011, 2013, 2015 targets will come from wind. This is due to the lower-cost economics of wind. The increase will put us at the limits of reliability.</p> <p>System reliability and operational efficiency is enhanced by having a portion of renewable electricity come from firm sources such as hydro and biomass (within the biomass Cap of 350,000 dry tonnes). Accordingly, it is also prudent to specify a minimum amount of firm renewable electricity supplies or to specify a ratio between wind supplies and firm supplies (eg. a minimum of 750 GWh of firm or a ratio of 3:1 variable (wind):firm). The pressure on reliability could be enhanced in the medium-term through strengthened ties with New Brunswick. In the more immediate horizon, there will be a better balance once the Lower Churchill's Muskrat Falls project comes on stream in 2017.</p>
<b>Over achievement of Renewable Electricity Standard (RES)</b>	<b>Shortfalls</b>  7 (1) If a <b>load-serving entity</b> is of the opinion that it may be unable to meet a renewable electricity standard because of the inability of independent power producers to provide contracted electricity supplies at the contracted times, <b>the load-serving entity</b> must supply sufficient renewable electricity from other sources to make up the shortfall for a period not to exceed 12 months.	<p>In order to achieve the objectives of the <i>Renewable Electricity Plan</i> – including the test of the models IPP vs. NSPI and the inclusion of current PPAs between NSPI and Minas as well as potential PPAs and the potential COMFIT biomass projects, it is fully anticipated that NSPI will overachieve the 2015 target of 25% renewable electricity supplies.</p> <p>The proposed amendments allow for over-achievement of the RES starting in 2013. The amendments reflect the following policy rationale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Precise RES targets are vulnerable to changing circumstances and external</i></li> </ol>

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	<p>(2) If, on application by <b>a load-serving entity</b>, the Minister is of the opinion that <b>the load-serving entity</b> will be unable to meet a renewable electricity standard as described in subsection (1) for a period longer than 12 months, the Minister may permit <b>the load-serving entity</b> to supply sufficient renewable electricity from other sources to make up the shortfall on any terms and conditions that the Minister determines.</p> <p><b>7(3) The Board shall allow a public utility to recover from its rate base tariffs paid under Section 4A of the Act and the costs of the public utility's contracts with independent power producers that have an electricity standard approval, on the basis approved by the Board under the Public Utilities Act provided the costs are not incurred more than 24 months before the start of the calendar year to which a renewable electricity standard applies and provided the costs are in relation to supplies of no more than</b></p> <p><b>(a) 33% of the renewable electricity standard requirement in respect of the standard under Section 5;</b></p> <p><b>(b) 20% of the renewable electricity standard requirement in respect of the standard under Section 6;</b></p> <p><b>(c) 10% of the renewable electricity standard</b></p>	<p><i>factors.</i> For example, the 2008 financial crisis resulted in many wind projects in Nova Scotia being either stalled or delayed. This led to amendments to the regulations to delay the requirement for the 2010 RES until 2011. Flexibility in achievement of the RES targets is needed to allow for flexibility in system planning and operations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <i>The regulations currently provide flexibility if RES targets are not met.</i> Currently, the regulations contain shortfall provisions 2013-2015 RES targets are in danger of not being met (s.7(1)(2)). If IPP generated renewable electricity is insufficient, NSPI can obtain supply from other renewable electricity resources. The Minister of Energy can also make a determination to allow NSPI to use other renewable electricity sources if deemed necessary.</li> <li>3. <i>Policy and regulations must ensure that we are progressing towards meeting future targets.</i> RES targets for each year help progress the renewable electricity supply towards the 2020 RES of 40%. Therefore, it is important that policies and regulations are designed to encourage that targets are either met or succeeded. This also has an impact on meeting greenhouse gas reductions under the <i>Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations (Environment Act)</i> because GHGs will be reduced as more renewable electricity being generated and used in Nova Scotia.</li> <li>4. <i>There are market opportunities to secure renewable technologies and supplies at an advantageous level. These opportunities should not be discouraged by the regulations.</i></li> </ol>

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	<p><b>requirement in respect of the standard under Section 6A.</b></p> <p><b>(4) In calculating the percentages in clauses (3)(a), (b), and (c), hydroelectricity acquired under clause 6A(2)(c) shall be excluded.</b></p>	<p>Accordingly, it is good public policy to have flexible regulations to ensure that prudent over-achievement of RES targets is not discouraged or hindered by regulatory barriers.</p> <p>The absolute amount of flexibility required can be reduced as the amount of renewable electricity on the system grows. The absolute planning error is roughly the same regardless of the amount already acquired so the margin of over achievement in the proposed amendments is expressed as a declining percentage as the system grows at each milestone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 33% as of RES target for 2013</li> <li>• 20% as of RES target for 2015</li> <li>• 10% as of RES target for 2020</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cap for biomass used for electricity</b></p>	<p><b>Forest biomass cap</b></p> <p>8 (1) No more than <b>350 000</b> dry tonnes annually of primary forest biomass over the average amount of primary forest biomass consumed annually in the Province for the years 1995 to 2005 may be used to attain any renewable electricity standard.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of a renewable low-impact electricity generation facility that uses primary forest biomass, only the amount of electricity the Minister determines is generated from the use of primary forest</p>	<p>On April 11, 2011, the Government of Nova Scotia announced that 500,000 dry tonnes cap on the use of Nova Scotia forest biomass for electricity would be reduced to 350,000 dry tonnes.</p> <p>The proposed amendment reflects this announcement and government direction by replacing 500,000 dry tonnes with 350,000 dry tonnes.</p>

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	biomass as permitted by subsection (1) qualifies for any renewable electricity standard.  <b>(3) Electricity generated by co-firing primary forest biomass may not be used to attain any renewable electricity standard.</b>	
<b>Biomass fuel procurement plan</b>	<p><b>Applying for electricity standard approval</b></p> <p>11 An application for an electricity standard approval must be</p> <p>(a) submitted to the Minister in a form required by the Minister; and</p> <p>(b) completed and signed by an authorized signatory of the applicant.; and</p> <p><b>(c) for a biomass project, include a biomass fuel procurement plan outlining how the applicant intends to ensure that its fuel supply will meet sustainable harvesting requirements.</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Criteria for approval of application for electricity standard approval</b></p> <p>13 (1) The Minister must approve an application for an electricity standard approval if the generation facility</p>	<p>Applicants proposing to use biomass for a renewable electricity project must submit a biomass fuel procurement plan. The plan should outline where the biomass is harvested and how the fuel supply will meet sustainable harvesting requirements.</p>

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	<p>(a) is to be located in the Province, including the marine waters in the Province;</p> <p>(b) will produce renewable low-impact electricity; and</p> <p>(c) was constructed before December 31, 2001, it has increased its output since December 31, 2001,</p> <p>(i) by having expanded or through technology upgrades, or</p> <p>(ii) by having undergone a major rebuild in lieu of retirement.; and</p> <p><b>(d) where the project is a biomass project, the Minister is satisfied that the biomass fuel procurement plan demonstrates that the applicant will meet sustainable harvesting requirements.</b></p>	
<b>Aboriginal COMFIT qualification</b>	<p><b>Community feed-in tariff qualifications</b></p> <p>20 (3) In addition to the ownership requirements in subsection (2), to qualify for a community feed-in tariff, a generation facility must meet all of the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) it must be a generation facility in a class to which a community feed-in tariff applies in accordance with</p>	<p>When the Renewable Electricity Regulations were enacted in October 2010 it was anticipated that amendments would be required following consultation with the Mi'kmaq through the Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference.</p> <p>The proposed amendments reflect the result of consultation with the Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq chiefs and the direction provided by the Mi'kmaq on opportunities and eligibility requirements for the community feed-in tariff (COMFIT) program.</p>

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	<p>subsection 19(1);</p> <p>(b) if it uses biomass, it must be a combined heat and power generation facility;</p> <p>(c) it must interconnect with the electrical grid through a distribution system;</p> <p>(d) subject to clauses (e) and (f), it must be located in the Province;</p> <p>(e) if it is wholly owned by a municipality or a wholly owned subsidiary of a municipality, it must be located within the boundaries of that municipality or the boundaries of an immediately adjacent municipality;</p> <p>(f) if it is wholly owned by a Mi'kmaq band council, it must be located on reserve <b>designated</b> lands or lands leased or owned by a band-controlled entity; <b>acquired by a Mi'kmaq band council through a transfer of fee simple, a transfer from the Crown or a Crown corporation; or a transfer from any private interest in possession of Crown lands under their direct authority;</b></p> <p>(g) it must have been issued a feed-in tariff approval; and</p> <p>(h) if it is owned in whole or in part by a cooperative, a not-for-profit body corporate, or a community</p>	

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	development corporation at least 25% of the capital, whether debt or equity, used to construct or acquire the generation facility must be raised in the Province.	
<b>Equity and ownership requirements for COMFIT</b>	<p><b>Contents of application for feed-in tariff approval</b></p> <p>24 An application for a feed-in tariff approval must include all of the following information or documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a business case that</li> <li>(i) includes a resource assessment,</li> <li>(ii) demonstrates the financial viability of the project at the appropriate tariff rate, and</li> <li>(iii) includes the projected capital costs of the project, including interconnection costs and the cost of and expected sources of capital;</li> <li>(j) documentation demonstrating the applicant's knowledge of the requirements for an archaeological or heritage site review, including a plan for completing the review with cost and timing implications for the project;</li> <li>(k) documentation demonstrating the applicant's knowledge of the land ownership and access issues for the proposed project site;</li> </ul>	<p>Under the <i>Renewable Electricity Plan</i>, the COMFIT is a tool to enable communities to benefit from the development of renewable electricity projects at the local level. During dialogue with other regulatory authorities, Community Economic Development Corporations, co-operatives, and not-for-profit organizations, it became clear that most if not all of these entities will not have access to low-cost capital on their own credit. Instead, it is expected that they will need to raise capital secured by the project itself.</p> <p>Furthermore, in consideration of debt arrangements, it has become clear that it may be possible for an eligible entity to meet current regulatory requirements on ownership (50%+ ownership by eligible entities) without necessarily having any tangible capital investment and thus no real financial return to the community.</p> <p>Under the proposed amendment Community Economic Development Corporations, co-operatives, and not-for-profit organizations applying for COMFIT are required to demonstrate that they have or will have a minimum of 25% eligible entity capital from provincial sources in the project.</p> <p>In cases where the project is intended to stand-alone, the entity must be able to show they have raised or will have raised within 24 months from the in service date of the project the required contributed capital from provincial sources. This requirement does not apply to an entity that is raising capital on a recourse basis (ie. On the credit of the entity rather than just on the project.)</p>

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	<p>(l) evidence of discussions with NSPI on the technology requirements for the project, including the availability of capacity on the distribution or transmission system for the project, as the case may be;</p> <p>(m) documentation demonstrating an understanding of the detailed technical studies required for the project, including the costs of the studies;</p> <p>(n) documentation demonstrating compliance with the ownership requirements in subsection 4A(8) of the Act and, if applicable, of subsection 20(3);</p> <p>(o) for a biomass project, a biomass fuel procurement plan outlining how the applicant intends to ensure that its fuel supply will meet sustainable harvesting requirements;</p> <p><b>(oa) if it is owned in whole or in part by a cooperative, a not-for-profit body corporate or a community development corporation, a statement showing how it intends to comply with the requirements of clause 20(3)(h).</b></p> <p>(p) any additional information or documentation required by the Minister.</p>	<p>As previously noted, eligible entities must also possess at least a 51% share of legal voting control. Failure to meet this requirement throughout the course of the project may result in the termination of the COMFIT project approval, in accordance with Section 46 (1) of the <i>Renewable Electricity Regulations</i>.</p> <p><i>Please note that notice of the government's intent to proposed this regulatory amendment was as also given in a Directive for public comment</i></p>

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<b>Renewable Electricity Administrator (REA) requirements and details</b>	<p><b>Procurement of Renewable Low-Impact Electricity Under Section 4B of the Act</b></p> <p><b>Responsibility of renewable electricity administrator</b></p> <p><b>35A It shall be the responsibility of the renewable electricity administrator to ensure that a procurement under Section 4B of the Act is fair, transparent and competitive, and subject to subsection 32(3) that the agreement executed by the bidder with the public utility is consistent with the request for proposals.</b></p> <p><b>Requests for proposals</b></p> <p><b>35B A request for proposals under Section 4B of the Act must provide that the primary basis for evaluating bids is the degree to which the proposal provides the best value for electricity ratepayers.</b></p> <p><b>35C A request for proposals under Section 4B of the Act must require that a bidder</b></p> <p><b>(a) describe in its submission how the proposed project will comply with the requirements of these regulations;</b></p> <p><b>(b) provide in its submission the basis upon which the proposed project will be economically viable;</b></p> <p><b>(c) demonstrate that it has the technical capacity</b></p>	<p>The <i>Electricity Act</i> includes regulation-making authority to address aspects of the Renewable Electricity Administrator (REA). Under the Act regulations may cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- requirements for RFPs (s. 4B(9))</li> <li>- the manner and time within which written decision of the REA is provided to the public utility (eg. NSPI) and the bidder (s. 10)</li> <li>- the qualifications for the REA (s. 5 (1)(dm))</li> <li>- any addition responsibilities thought necessary to assign to the REA (s. dn)</li> </ul> <p>The proposed regulations re based on the requirements and conditions of the REA Terms of Reference (TOR) which were reviewed by the public and stakeholders during a consultation process that was carried out in winter 2011. Stakeholder feedback was received and considered when drafting the final TOR.</p>

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	<p><b>necessary to undertake and complete the proposed project;</b></p> <p><b>(d) provide the anticipated in-service date for the renewable low-impact electricity generation facility;</b></p> <p><b>(e) state any prior experience it has with renewable electricity projects.</b></p> <p><b>Bid evaluation</b></p> <p><b>35D In evaluating proposals submitted to it the renewable electricity administrator will</b></p> <p><b>(a) evaluate proposals in a timely fashion;</b></p> <p><b>(b) respond to any concerns or questions from bidders in a timely manner;</b></p> <p><b>(c) inform all bidders and the public utility in writing within seven days of selecting the successful bidder by written decision transmitted in a manner consistent with the manner in which notice may be provided under the request for proposals.</b></p> <p><b>Report</b></p> <p><b>35E For each procurement, the renewable electricity administrator must provide a final report in writing to the</b></p>	

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	<p><b>Minister within 60 days of the notification provided for in clause 35D(c), that</b></p> <p><b>(a) summarizes the request for proposal process;</b></p> <p><b>(b) details the steps the renewable electricity administrator took to ensure a fair, transparent and competitive process;</b></p> <p><b>(c) includes a comparative economic analysis of the bids received;</b></p> <p><b>(d) details the other relevant considerations that support the renewable electricity administrator's selection of the successful bidder.</b></p>	