

1 **DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL**

2  
3 **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

4  
5 Development capital are investments required to connect new load and generation  
6 customers and to enhance existing or construct new distribution facilities. These  
7 investments ensure the system's capability to provide a secure and reliable supply of  
8 electrical energy in response to new large customer connections and cumulative system-  
9 wide load growth demands and new generators. Growth is predicted through the  
10 combined use of load-forecast models, historical growth patterns, and specific load  
11 measurements taken at times of heavy loading during the year. Also considered in this  
12 program are system reconfiguration and additions in order to improve reliability.

13  
14 **2.0 DISCUSSION**

15  
16 Development capital programs fund both planned and demand (unplanned) work.  
17 Demand work represents the largest component of the program and involves work  
18 required to connect new customers or to modify customers' present service on an as  
19 required basis. Planned work includes projects designed to increase the capability of  
20 existing lines and stations, or to construct new lines and stations in response to system  
21 load growth forecasts. These programs follow the work prioritization process described  
22 in Exhibit A, Tab 14, Schedule 5.

23  
24 The spending for 2008, along with the spending levels for the bridge and historic years  
25 are provided in Table 1 below.

**Table 1**  
**Summary of Development Capital**  
**(\$ Million)**

Description	Historic			Bridge	Test
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Connections, Upgrades and Cancellations	94.2	100.3	104.6	105.9	103.9
System Capability Reinforcement	37.7	32.4	29.7	36.9	44.0
Distribution Generation Connection	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.8	8.4
Wholesale Revenue Meters	6.8	8.7	11.1	9.7	11.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>167.7</b>

The 2008 proposed spending is approximately 18% above historic averages, with the increase primarily attributed to:

- Additional system reinforcement spending to address the cumulative impact of increased utilization of the distribution system.
- Material and equipment cost increases above forecasted escalation. Since 2005, the electrical industry has experienced increases in material and equipment costs in the order of 20% to 40%.
- Increase in anticipated Distribution Generation connections to meet Government Programs.
- Change in new customer connection mix moving towards more high cost subdivision connections.
- Increase in volume of the more costly full Wholesale Revenue Meter conversions to comply with market rules.

1 **2.1 Connections, Upgrades and Cancellations**

2  
 3 Connections, Upgrades, and Cancellations are considered demand work as these are  
 4 driven by individual customer requests. The company must respond to these requests  
 5 therefore they are not discretionary. The volume and funding levels of these programs for  
 6 2008 are based on consideration of historical cost and volumes, and forecast of economic  
 7 variables such as Ontario GDP and Ontario Building Permits. The Investment  
 8 Justification Documents (IJDs) for this program may be found in Exhibit D2, Tab 2,  
 9 Schedule 3.

10  
 11 The Service Cancellations program involves the removal of Hydro One Distribution  
 12 owned equipment. These costs are accounted for under depreciation and are therefore not  
 13 identified in the capital cost tables.

14  
 15 The proposed funding for Customer Connections, Service Upgrades and Meter Purchases  
 16 for 2008 and the spending levels for the bridge and historic years are provided in Table 2  
 17 below.

18  
 19 **Table 2**  
 20 **Customer Connections & Service Upgrades**  
 21 **(\$ Million)**  
 22

Description	Historic			Bridge	Test
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Customer Connections	69.1	75.3	80.1	84.6	80.2
Service Upgrades	21.3	21.8	21.4	19.7	23.1
Meter Purchases	3.8	3.2	3.1	1.6	0.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>103.9</b>

1    2.1.1   Customer Connections

2  
3    To comply with its obligations under section 28 of the *Electricity Act, 1998*, Hydro One  
4    Distribution is required to provide a connection service to new industrial, commercial,  
5    residential, seasonal, and farm customers when requested. In response to OEB  
6    requirements, Hydro One Distribution has established service quality indicators to  
7    monitor the responsiveness of Hydro One Distribution to customer's requests. Hydro  
8    One Distribution determines the division of costs between Hydro One Distribution and  
9    the customer based on its connection policies, which are in accordance with the  
10   Distribution System Code requirements.

11  
12   In 2005 and 2006 new connections averaged around 17,600 customers a year of varying  
13   types that include residential, seasonal, farm, commercial and industrial, with the largest  
14   number being residential. Hydro One Distribution provides services for all aspects of a  
15   new connection. Activities include line layout, staking, property approvals, installation of  
16   poles and conductor, installation of transformation and meters, and approvals required for  
17   any new Hydro One Distribution facilities. Customers located adjacent to a line are  
18   referred to as "lie along" customers, and under current connection policies, are not  
19   required to contribute to the connection cost for a standard type of connection.  
20   Customers requiring enhancements to the "standard connection" are required to pay for  
21   the incremental cost of these enhancements. As required by the Distribution System Code  
22   those non "lie-along" customers requiring line extensions are required to contribute to the  
23   cost of the connection, as are larger customers who require system modifications to  
24   accommodate a new increase in load.

25  
26   It is estimated that about 17,600 new connections will be added to the Hydro One  
27   Distribution's system during 2008 which is in line with the recent historic average and  
28   validated by projected load forecasts. Exhibit, Tab 14, Schedule 3 sets out the distribution

1 load forecasting details and the methodologies used. Customer capital contributions have  
2 averaged around \$19 million over 2005 and 2006, and are expected to remain around that  
3 level. Included in capital contributions is the recovery of cost for connection activities  
4 such as line staking, service layout, etc. as regulated by the OEB. These miscellaneous  
5 connection charges are further discussed in section 2.5 of this Schedule.

6  
7 Funding of \$0.7 million has been included in this program in 2008 for the elimination of  
8 Long Term Load Transfers (LTLT). It is expected that the majority of these will be a  
9 “standard connection” type, but a number of these will require added facilities in order to  
10 connect to Hydro One Distribution’s system. The elimination of LTLT is a requirement  
11 of the Distribution System Code.

12  
13 The 2008 spending requirement for this program is \$80.2 million after deducting amounts  
14 recovered from customers.

15  
16 The 2008 spending is the same as 2006 and 6.5% greater than 2005 expenditures with the  
17 increase attributed to escalations and year over year variations in the mix and volumes of  
18 connection types.

19  
20 2.1.2 Service Upgrades

21  
22 To comply with its obligations under section 28 of the *Electricity Act, 1998*, Hydro One  
23 Distribution is required to respond to existing customers who require a larger service to  
24 accommodate additional load and/or modify the electrical service entrance. The costs are  
25 classified as upgrade costs. A service upgrade normally requires the replacement of  
26 secondary service wires and the preparation of a service design. Also, it may be necessary  
27 to upgrade transformer(s), replace meters or install additional transformers. Volumes of  
28 service upgrades for 2008 are projected to be 5,500 based on historic demand.

1 For standard service upgrades, Hydro One Distribution will provide a service layout,  
2 pole-mounted transformer, and a meter if required. Hydro One Distribution, in  
3 accordance with Distribution System Code requirements, has developed policies  
4 concerning the customer capital contributions. As such, cost for service modifications  
5 that exceed the standard upgrade installation type would be recovered from the customer  
6 on a user-pay basis. Over the 2005 and 2006 period these contributions have averaged  
7 about \$4.0 million.

8  
9 The 2008 spending requirement for this program is \$23.1 million after deducting amounts  
10 recovered from customers, and is about 7% above average historic spending. The  
11 increase in cost over historical levels is largely attributed to escalation in equipment and  
12 material costs and change in customer mix and volume.

13

#### 14 2.1.3 Meter Purchases

15

16 New Connections, and in some cases Service Upgrades require the purchase of new  
17 meters. Expenditures for these meters are highlighted in Table 2 above.

18

19 Projected spending for 2008 is \$0.6 million which is 62% less than the bridge year and  
20 about 80% less than historic averages. The decrease in spending in this program is  
21 attributed to the expectation that most of the meters used in new connections and service  
22 upgrades will be smart meters, and will be funded under the smart meter program  
23 described in Exhibit D1, Tab 3, Schedule 2.

24

1    2.1.4   Service Cancellations

2  
3    For a variety of reasons, customers may want to disconnect from the distribution system.  
4    In these cases, Hydro One Distribution owned equipment is removed, and the remaining  
5    installation is left in a safe condition. Costs related to this customer-driven activity are  
6    classified as cancellations, and Hydro One Distribution bears the cost of the work  
7    involved. Removals of this type are accounted for under depreciation.

8  
9    Volume of Service Cancellations has been in the range of 4,700 to 5,300.

10  
11   **2.2    System Capability Reinforcement**

12  
13    Investments in System Capability Reinforcement provide for new and modified  
14    distribution system facilities to accommodate increase in customer load, system  
15    modifications and additions to improve system reliability, as well as additions to the  
16    system that will improve operations and asset life cycle planning. These investments are  
17    described below with details concerning spending levels provided in Table 1.

18    The IJDs for projects and programs greater than \$1 million can be found in Exhibit D2,  
19    Tab 2, Schedule 3.

20  
21    2.2.1   Capability Reinforcement

22  
23    Funding for Capability Reinforcement includes investments required to ensure continued  
24    capability of the existing system to reliably supply customers in compliance with the  
25    Distribution System Code. The need for System Reinforcement projects is identified  
26    through system planning studies and load flow analysis funded under Development  
27    OM&A, Exhibit C1, Tab2, Schedule 3.

1 Each year new residential and rural customers are connected to the system, as are larger  
2 commercial and industrial customers. For those loads less than 500 kW, which are the  
3 majority of the new connections, system impact assessments are not required. As these  
4 customer connections accumulate over time, system elements such as conductors,  
5 transformers, regulators, switching elements are operated near their maximum ratings  
6 during periods of high load and require relief, or these elements will eventually fail  
7 resulting in damage to equipment and power interruptions. As well, the addition of  
8 customers may result in violations of service standards (i.e. voltage levels and protection  
9 criteria) if needed upgrades to system facilities are not done. For load connections greater  
10 than 500 kW, station and feeder capability assessments are completed to determine if the  
11 system is able to support the increase in load. System improvements for these situations  
12 are funded under this program with customer connection costs funded under the New  
13 Customer Connection and Service Upgrades program as outlined above in this Schedule.

14  
15 Solutions to address increasing customer load can take the form of an increase in  
16 conductor size, new supply lines, a new regulating station, voltage conversion, new or  
17 increased transformation at a distribution station, or for a significant increase in customer  
18 load, the solution may involve new transmission facilities. Hydro One Distribution's  
19 planning approach assesses alternatives in a comprehensive manner that includes  
20 assessing both distribution and transmission alternatives to arrive at the optimum long-  
21 term solution. Changes in system losses are also calculated for alternatives and these  
22 become part of the decision criteria. For those situations where the preferred option  
23 involves the addition of a transmission facility, Hydro One Distribution is required to  
24 contribute to the cost of construction of transmission facilities as stipulated in the  
25 Transmission System Code.

26  
27 Capability Reinforcement investments, for the most part, address customer growth after  
28 the fact except for the larger load connections that require significant modifications to the

1 distribution system prior to connection. This program addresses customer growth that  
2 has in some cases occurred many years ago, but the system has remained within rated  
3 limits until such time as an incremental load increase will approach the system  
4 rating/service and/or protection limits. The system is monitored as detailed in the  
5 Development OM&A Exhibit C1, Tab 2, Schedule 3 to ensure that conditions that pose a  
6 threat to customer reliability and quality of power are addressed in a timely manner.

7  
8 Investments under this program are designed to address both Hydro One end-use  
9 customer load growth and load growth within embedded LDCs supplied by Hydro One  
10 Distribution.

11  
12 In order to maintain the integrity of Hydro One Distribution's system, address system  
13 load growth and comply with service quality standards, 2008 spending of \$40.9 million is  
14 required for Capability Reinforcement Projects. IJDs for projects greater than \$1 million  
15 are contained in Exhibit D2, Tab 2, Schedule 3.

#### 16 17 2.2.2 Reliability Enhancement and System Monitoring Projects

18  
19 Hydro One Distribution has established a reliability performance objective as highlighted  
20 in Exhibit A, Tab 3, Schedule 1, with the target of reaching first quartile distribution  
21 reliability by 2010 when compared to similar utilities, and thereby enhancing customer  
22 service. Analysis of potential reliability improvement initiatives has revealed that cost  
23 effective improvements can be achieved by increasing efforts in vegetation management  
24 and through improving the operability of the distribution system by adding sectionalizing  
25 capability at strategic locations on the system. During 2008 it is planned to spend \$2.2  
26 million on installing additional sectionalizing. For further details refer to the IJD  
27 contained in Exhibit D2, Tab 2, Schedule 3.

1 As Hydro One Distribution is predominantly a rural utility, real time monitoring of the  
2 system is not economically feasible on a system wide basis. However, Hydro One  
3 Distribution has implemented a program for real time data acquisition at strategic  
4 locations on the system. The areas of focus are heavily loaded stations that have  
5 significant risks of exceeding line and distribution station ratings. Improvements in the  
6 area of electrical system data acquisition will improve the operations of the system and  
7 customer supply. The 2008 spending for real time monitoring is \$0.9 million.

8

9 2.2.3 Summary

10

11 Under System Capability Reinforcement, approximately one hundred projects are  
12 completed annually with costs ranging from \$30,000 to \$5 million and varying in  
13 duration from two months to more than a year. It is expected that this level of investment  
14 will be needed to address system capability issues as well as those anticipated to arise  
15 during future planning studies and load flow analysis.

16

17 The 2008 spending for System Capability Reinforcement is \$44.0 million, which is an  
18 increase of 20% over the bridge year and 32% above the historic average. The increase  
19 over the historic period is in part attributed to escalation in equipment and material costs.  
20 The remaining increase is a reflection of the cumulative impact of increased utilization of  
21 the distribution system and the corresponding increase in volumes required to address  
22 local customer growth, as well as the continuation of the sectionalizing project planned  
23 for 2008.

24

25 Reduced funding in this program would result in overloading of system components,  
26 causing power quality degradation and resulting in an increased risk of substandard  
27 supply conditions with possible equipment failure. In turn, this would lead to customer  
28 complaints and more frequent and longer duration interruptions. As well, there is a risk

1 that system protection and co-ordination schemes may be adversely affected, resulting in  
2 equipment damage.

### 3 4 **2.3 Generation Connections**

5  
6 In accordance with its Distribution license, Hydro One Distribution is required to connect  
7 new generators that comply with the requirements of the Market Rules, the Distribution  
8 System Code, and all applicable codes, standards, and rules. The number of new  
9 generators applying for connection, and the potential number which will actually connect,  
10 have grown immensely due to the provincial government's initiatives to promote  
11 distributed generation, and the resulting procurements implemented by the OPA. In  
12 particular, the Renewable Energy Standard Offer Program (RESOP) has led to about  
13 1,000 projects applying for either Initial Feasibility Assessments (IFAs) and/or more  
14 detailed Connection Impact Assessments (CIAs). The numbers of these renewable  
15 projects applying to Hydro One is a result of most high potential renewable areas in the  
16 province falling within our distribution service territory. There is also some demand  
17 resulting from the Net Metering program and from load displacement projects.  
18 Applications continue to be submitted under these programs and the OPA's  
19 recommendation to implement a new Clean Energy Standard Offer Program (CESOP)  
20 could lead to substantially more demand.

21  
22 The actual number of projects that will connect is still quite uncertain. As of June 30,  
23 2007, 34 of the 113 projects that have received a CIA have gone on to request an estimate  
24 and 8 projects have actually signed a Connection and Cost Recovery Agreement (CCRA)  
25 committing to pay for connection. The forecast number of connections on which the plan  
26 is based is shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3 – Generation Connections**

Category	2008
Large Generators	4
Mid-size Generators	40
Small Generators	20
Net Metering Generators	20
Load Displace. Generators	1
Power Quality Monitoring	25

The investments included for generation connections cover connection facilities as well as local system improvements required for reliable generation incorporation into the distribution system and avoidance of negative impacts on other customers. Work may include reconductoring circuits, altering facilities including protective devices, and upgrading breakers because of increased short circuit values.

Generation developers are normally responsible for all connection costs resulting in the majority of these cost being recoverable through capital contributions. However, in some cases, the generator may not be the sole beneficiary of a required system improvement. Hydro One Distribution is required to pay for the portion that would benefit other distribution system customers. It is estimated that the costs related to benefits to others amount to about 30% for connection of generators in the large (>10MW) category, 25% for mid-size (500kW to 10MW) projects and 15% for small (<500kW) generators. In aggregate this results in \$2.8 million of the net costs in 2008.

Upgrades to Hydro One's distribution lines (poles in particular) may also be required in cases where the customer chooses to make use of Hydro One facilities rather than build their own. Based on Hydro One's experience with joint use, it is anticipated that in these situations, Hydro One will be accountable for 83% of the upgrade costs and the customer will contribute 17%. Provision for the associated costs is included in this filing and results in net costs of \$4.4 million in 2008.

1 Power quality (PQ) impacts on Hydro One's distribution system and customers is a key  
2 issue associated with certain types of generators (such as wind). To ensure this is  
3 appropriately understood and managed, Hydro One Distribution is installing PQ meters in  
4 the vicinity of possible wind generation connections to enable monitoring of customer PQ  
5 issues in these areas. The associated capital is not covered by contributions from  
6 generators and amounts to \$1.2 million in net costs in 2008.

7  
8 The total net 2008 Capital requirement of \$8.4 million for this program is \$6.6 million  
9 higher than the bridge year and \$6.9 million higher than 2006 primarily due to a larger  
10 number of connections with some increase due to increased costs for shared use facilities.

#### 11 12 **2.4 Wholesale Revenue Metering**

13  
14 Wholesale revenue meters (WRM) are defined in the Market Rules as revenue metering  
15 that measures the flow of electricity from the IESO-controlled grid at transformer  
16 stations, distribution stations and other points of supply to distribution companies and  
17 direct wholesale customers. WRM's are used to settle the purchase of energy, and where  
18 the point of supply is directly connected to the IESO-controlled grid, they are used to  
19 settle the purchase of transmission services with the IESO administered market.

20  
21 Wholesale meters fall into two categories: those under the transitional arrangement in  
22 accordance with the Market Rules and those assigned to Hydro One Distribution for  
23 wholesale settlement with the IESO-administered market.

24  
25 In accordance with Market Rules, accountability for legacy WRM owned by Hydro One  
26 Transmission will move to market participants, including Hydro One Distribution, during  
27 the period 2003 to 2008. By the end of 2008, it is projected that Hydro One Distribution

1 will be responsible for a total of 375 WRMs. This number has changed over time, as a  
2 number of meters that were transitioned have been de-registered from the Wholesale  
3 Market and are no longer categorized as WRMs.

4  
5 In the year accountability is assumed by Hydro One Distribution the legacy WRM must  
6 be upgraded, either fully or partially, to comply with the Market Rules. Partial upgrades  
7 at a meter point include the upgrade of meters, and may include upgrades to some, but  
8 not all, current and voltage transformers. Measurement Canada and the IESO have made  
9 provision for the transition by allowing partial upgrades during the first seal expiry, with  
10 remaining non-compliant components to be upgraded at the second seal expiry if not  
11 already completed. This capital program funds the cost of these upgrades.

12  
13 The 2008 spending requirement for this program is \$11.4 million. These costs align with  
14 the schedule set out for WRM conversion driven by the seal expiry date as stipulated by  
15 Measurement Canada. Project costs vary from year to year based on volume of meters  
16 requiring conversion and on scope of work associated with the particular meter, i.e.,  
17 partial or full conversion.

18  
19 Further details on this program can be found in the IJD in Exhibit D2, Tab 2, Schedule 3.

## 20 21 **2.5 Miscellaneous Connection Charges**

22  
23 Embedded within the capital contributions identified above for Customer Connections  
24 and Service Upgrades, there are a number of miscellaneous services as identified in Table  
25 4 below. The rates for these services are approved and regulated by the OEB. The  
26 revenues that will be generated from these services are netted from the costs to undertake  
27 the work described below. The related costs and revenues are included in Section 2.1.1 –

1 Customer Connections. A description of these services and associated volumes are  
 2 provided below.

3  
 4  
 5

**Table 4 – Miscellaneous Services**

<b>Service Description</b>
1. Crossing Applications – Pipeline, Railroad, Water
2. Line Staking
3. Service Layout Fee – Basic
4. Service Layout Fee –Complex
5. Central Metering (new) < 45kW
6. Conversion to Central Metering < 45kW, > 45kW
7. Temporary Service

6

7 **2.5.1 Crossing Applications**

8

9 When a customer requests new line construction where the overhead or  
 10 underground/submarine line will cross existing pipelines, railroad lines, or bodies of  
 11 water, approvals must be granted from the respective authorities prior to construction. In  
 12 these cases, the line must be designed and the design, showing the proposed location,  
 13 clearances, etc., transferred to an engineering drawing. The engineering drawing is then  
 14 submitted for approval to the approving authority. The cost of the fieldwork, design,  
 15 preparation of drawings, and processing the application and the cost from the approval  
 16 authority if any, are borne by the customer.

17

	<b>2004 volume</b>	<b>2005 volume</b>	<b>2006 volume</b>	<b>2007 volume</b>	<b>2008 Volume</b>
<b>Crossing Applications</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>

18

1    2.5.2    Line Staking

2

3    For new line construction initiated by a customer, Hydro One Distribution specifies the  
4    route, the spacing of poles, the size of conductors, type of insulators, class and height of  
5    poles, and any tree or brush clearing required. The staking information is used by the  
6    customer's contractor or by Hydro One Inc.'s Customer Operations business to ensure  
7    the construction is in accordance with current standards.

8

	2004 volume	2005 volume	2006 volume	2007 volume	2008 Volume
Line Staking	289	241	205	200	200

9

10    2.5.3    Service Layout

11

12    Hydro One Distribution will provide an initial service design (layout) at no charge to the  
13    customer, regardless of the customer class or the complexity of the design. However, if  
14    the customer wishes to alter the initial design, the additional design costs, as determined  
15    by the complexity of the design, are recovered from the customer.

16

17    For the majority of service designs for residential, farm, and single-phase commercial  
18    services, the design is relatively simple and routine. For large three-phase commercial,  
19    industrial, and some farm services, the design complexity increases as the size of the load  
20    to be serviced dictates special consideration of transformation capability, special  
21    metering needs, conductor sizing, etc.

22

	2004 volume	2005 volume	2006 volume	2007 volume	2008 volume
Service Layouts (altered)	232	264	264	260	260

23

1    2.5.4   Central Metering

2

3    Pole-mounted central metering is an option a customer may choose when the customer  
4    has several buildings on one property that all require electrical service. One central  
5    metering installation replaces the need for each building to have its own service and its  
6    own metering resulting in savings to the customer.

7

8    For installations where the load is greater than 45kW, the expected revenue to Hydro One  
9    Distribution offsets the cost of the required instrument transformers. For installations  
10   where the load is less than 45kW, the customer is charged for the costs of the instrument  
11   transformers. These costs are considered incremental as the normal metering installation  
12   sized to a load of less than 45kW would not require the special transformers.

13

	2004 volume	2005 volume	2006 volume	2007 volume	2008 volume
Central Metering	1,095	1,095	1,095	950	950

14

15    2.5.5   Conversion to Central Metering < 45kW, > 45kW

16

17   Customers who request a conversion of conventional metering to central metering require  
18   a new service layout, a change in their account, the removal of existing meters and  
19   equipment, and installation of new equipment. This involves site visits for the layout and  
20   equipment modifications, and administrative work. If the installation is to supply a load  
21   of less than 45kW, the customer is charged for the associated labor plus the incremental  
22   cost of the instrument transformers. For loads in excess of 45kW, labor costs only are  
23   charged to the customer but there is no incremental cost to the customer for the  
24   instrument transformers.

25

	<b>2004 volume</b>	<b>2005 volume</b>	<b>2006 volume</b>	<b>2007 volume</b>	<b>2008 volume</b>
<b>Conversion to Central Metering &lt; 45kW, (approx. numbers)</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>Conversion to Central Metering &gt; 45kW (approx. numbers)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>

1

2 **2.5.6 Temporary Services**

3

4 Temporary services are available to construction sites, etc., for any period requested by  
 5 the Customer. In these circumstances, the customer is charged a fee to establish and  
 6 remove the temporary service. If the customer also requires transformation, an additional  
 7 charge is applicable.

8

	<b>2004 volume</b>	<b>2005 volume</b>	<b>2006 volume</b>	<b>2007 volume</b>	<b>2008 volume</b>
<b>Temporary Services</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>211</b>

9