

 FINAL DECISION

TasNetworks distribution determination

 2017−18 to 2018−19

Attachment 16 – Alternative control services

April 2017

© Commonwealth of Australia 2017

This work is copyright. In addition to any use permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, all material contained within this work is provided under a Creative Commons Attributions 3.0 Australia licence, with the exception of:

* the Commonwealth Coat of Arms
* the ACCC and AER logos
* any illustration, diagram, photograph or graphic over which the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission does not hold copyright, but which may be part of or contained within this publication. The details of the relevant licence conditions are available on the Creative Commons website, as is the full legal code for the CC BY 3.0 AU licence.

Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to the:

Director, Corporate Communications
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
GPO Box 4141, Canberra ACT 2601

or publishing.unit@accc.gov.au.

Inquiries about this publication should be addressed to:

Australian Energy Regulator
GPO Box 520
Melbourne Vic 3001

Tel: 1300 585 165

Email: AERInquiry@aer.gov.au

1. Note
2. This attachment forms part of the AER's final decision on TasNetworks' distribution determination for 2017–19. It should be read with all other parts of the final decision.

This final decision consists of an Overview and 8 attachments. As many issues were settled at the draft decision stage or required only minor updates we have not prepared final decision attachments for:

* Regulatory asset base
* Regulatory depreciation
* Capital expenditure
* Operating expenditure
* Corporate income tax
* Capital expenditure sharing scheme
* Service target performance incentive scheme
* Demand management incentive scheme
* Classification of services
* Pass through events
* Connection policy.
1. The AER's final decision on these matters is set out in the Overview. For ease of reference the remaining attachments have been numbered consistently with the attachment numbering in our draft decision.
2. The final decision therefore includes the following documents:
3. Overview
4. Attachment 1 – Annual revenue requirement
5. Attachment 3 – Rate of return
6. Attachment 4 – Value of imputation credits
7. Attachment 9 – Efficiency benefit sharing scheme
8. Attachment 14 – Control mechanisms
9. Attachment 16 – Alternative control services
10. Attachment 17 – Negotiated services framework and criteria

Attachment 19 – Tariff structure statement

1. Contents

[Note 16-2](#_Toc481060957)

[Contents 16-3](#_Toc481060958)

[Shortened forms 16-4](#_Toc481060959)

[16 Alternative control services 16-6](#_Toc481060960)

[16.1 Ancillary network services 16-6](#_Toc481060961)

[16.1.1 Final decision 16-6](#_Toc481060962)

[16.1.2 TasNetworks' revised proposal 16-9](#_Toc481060963)

[16.1.3 Assessment approach 16-9](#_Toc481060964)

[16.1.4 Reasons for final decision 16-10](#_Toc481060965)

[16.2 Public lighting 16-13](#_Toc481060967)

[16.2.1 Final decision 16-13](#_Toc481060968)

[16.2.2 TasNetworks' revised proposal 16-14](#_Toc481060969)

[16.2.3 Reasons for final decision 16-14](#_Toc481060970)

[16.3 Metering 16-15](#_Toc481060972)

[16.3.1 Final decision 16-16](#_Toc481060973)

[16.3.2 TasNetworks' revised proposal 16-17](#_Toc481060974)

[A Ancillary network services prices 16-18](#_Toc481060975)

[B Public Lighting charges 16-23](#_Toc481060976)

[C Metering prices 16-25](#_Toc481060977)

1. Shortened forms

| Shortened form | Extended form |
| --- | --- |
| AEMC | Australian Energy Market Commission |
| AEMO | Australian Energy Market Operator |
| AER | Australian Energy Regulator |
| augex | augmentation expenditure |
| capex | capital expenditure |
| CCP | Consumer Challenge Panel |
| CESS | capital expenditure sharing scheme |
| CPI | consumer price index |
| DRP | debt risk premium |
| DMIA | demand management innovation allowance |
| DMIS | demand management incentive scheme |
| distributor | distribution network service provider |
| DUoS | distribution use of system |
| EBSS | efficiency benefit sharing scheme |
| ERP | equity risk premium |
| Expenditure Assessment Guideline | Expenditure Forecast Assessment Guideline for Electricity Distribution |
| F&A | framework and approach |
| MRP | market risk premium |
| NEL | national electricity law |
| NEM | national electricity market |
| NEO | national electricity objective |
| NER | national electricity rules |
| NSP | network service provider |
| opex | operating expenditure |
| PPI | partial performance indicators |
| PTRM | post-tax revenue model |
| RAB | regulatory asset base |
| RBA | Reserve Bank of Australia |
| repex | replacement expenditure |
| RFM | roll forward model |
| RIN | regulatory information notice |
| RPP | revenue and pricing principles |
| SAIDI | system average interruption duration index |
| SAIFI | system average interruption frequency index |
| SLCAPM | Sharpe-Lintner capital asset pricing model |
| STPIS | service target performance incentive scheme |
| WACC | weighted average cost of capital |

# Alternative control services

Alternative control services are services provided by distributors to specific customers. They do not form part of the distribution use of system revenue allowance approved by us for each distributor. Rather, distributors recover the costs of providing alternative control services through a selection of prices with most charged on a ‘user pays’ basis.

In this attachment, we set out our final decision on the prices TasNetworks is allowed to charge customers for the provision of alternative control services (ancillary network services, public lighting and metering).

## Ancillary network services

Ancillary network services share the common characteristic of being non-routine services provided to individual customers on an as requested basis. Ancillary network services are either grouped as 'fee based services' or 'quoted services' depending on the basis on which the service price is determined.

Fee based service prices are predetermined, based on the cost inputs and the average time taken to perform each service. These services tend to be homogenous in nature and scope, and can be costed in advance of supply with reasonable certainty.

By comparison, prices for quoted services are based on quantities of labour and materials, with the quantities dependent on a particular task. Prices for quoted services are determined at the time of a customer's enquiry and reflect the individual requirements of the customer and service requested. It is not possible to list prices for quoted services in this decision (any such list would only be for illustrative purposes).

### Final decision

We accept TasNetworks' revised proposal for ancillary network services. We consider TasNetworks has addressed the concerns we raised in our draft decision. Our reasoning is set out below.

Appendix A contains our final decision on the prices TasNetworks can charge for ancillary network services for the first year of the 2017–19 regulatory control period. Table 16.4 sets out the final decision prices for fee based services and table 16.6 sets out the approved labour rates for quoted services. Table 16.5 sets out the quoted services. As stated in our draft decision, our final decision prices have been escalated into real 2017–18 dollar terms using the percentage changes in the annual Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) December quarter index.

Form of control

Our final decision is to apply price caps as the forms of control to ancillary network services. Figure 16.1 and figure 16.2 set out the control mechanism formulas for fee based and quoted services, respectively. They are consistent with our final framework and approach (final F&A).[[1]](#footnote-1)

Form of control—fee based services

1. Under a price cap control mechanism, a schedule of prices are set for 2017–18 (set out in table 16.4 in appendix A) then for 2018–19 the prices for fee based services are determined by adjusting the previous year's prices by the formula in figure 16.1. The X factors in this formula adjust for annual labour price growth.

Figure 16.1 Fee based ancillary network services formula

1.  i=1,...,n and t=1, 2
2. 
3. Where:
4.  is the cap on the price of service i in year t
5.  is the price of service i in year t
6.  is the cap on the price of service i in year t–1
7.  is the regulatory year
8. is the annual percentage change in the ABS consumer price index (CPI) All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities[[2]](#footnote-2) from the December quarter in year t–2 to the December quarter in year t–1, calculated using the following method:

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t–1

divided by

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t–2

minus one.

1. For example, for 2018–19, year t–2 is the December quarter 2016 and year t–1 is the December quarter 2017.
2.  is the X factor for service i in year t. The X factor is zero for fee based services.
3. Our final F&A erroneously stated the X factor in this formula would incorporate annual adjustments for updates to the trailing cost of debt.[[3]](#footnote-3) However, these services do not incorporate a cost of capital and therefore the X factors will not be updated in this manner. Rather, consistent with the price caps applied to these services in other jurisdictions, the X factors will adjust for annual labour price growth. TasNetworks did not propose any labour price growth adjustments for fee based services. We accepted this approach in our draft decision.[[4]](#footnote-4)

Form of control—quoted services

Our final decision applies a price cap formula to determine the cost build-up of services that are priced on a ‘quoted’ basis.[[5]](#footnote-5) Figure 16.2 sets out the price cap formula and table 16.6 in appendix A sets out the final decision 2017–18 labour rates for quoted services.

Figure 16.2 Quoted services formula

$$Price=Labour+Contractor Services+Materials$$

Where:

$Labour$ consists of all labour costs directly incurred in the provision of the service which may include labour on-costs, fleet on-costs and overheads. Labour is escalated annually by where:

is the annual percentage change in the ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities[[6]](#footnote-6) from the December quarter in year t–2 to the December quarter in year t–1, calculated using the following method:

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t–1

divided by

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t–2

minus one.

1. For example, for 2018–19, year t–2 is the December quarter 2016 and year t–1 is the December quarter 2017.

 is the X factor for service i in year t. The X factor is zero for quoted services.[[7]](#footnote-7)

$Contractor Services $ reflect all costs associated with the use of external labour including overheads and any direct costs incurred. The contracted services charge applies the rates under existing contractual arrangements. Direct costs incurred are passed on to the customer.

$Materials$ reflect the cost of materials directly incurred in the provision of the service, material storage and logistics on-costs and overheads.

### TasNetworks' revised proposal

TasNetworks' revised proposal did not accept our draft decision on the following:[[8]](#footnote-8)

* implied administration labour rate
* premium service margins
* after hours services.

However, TasNetworks' revised proposal did accept our draft decision that the new design and construction services should be quoted services rather than fee based services as TasNetworks initially proposed.[[9]](#footnote-9)

### Assessment approach

Our final decision assessment approach is the same as our draft decision. We have also considered TasNetworks revised regulatory proposal.[[10]](#footnote-10)

Our draft decision undertook a detailed assessment of TasNetworks' initial proposal by focussing on the key inputs used by TasNetworks in its cost build‑up of proposed prices for ancillary network services.[[11]](#footnote-11) In summary, our draft decision considered:

* maximum labour rates we developed for TasNetworks. Our findings were informed by maximum labour rates we developed for our assessment of ancillary network services in other jurisdictions.
* since labour is the key input in determining an efficient level of prices for ancillary network services, we focused on comparing TasNetworks' proposed total labour rates against our maximum total labour rates
* the other material cost inputs which determine the final price for services, being:
* proposed times taken to perform the services, and
* escalators and allocators applied by TasNetworks.

As per section 16.1.4.1 of our draft decision, we developed maximum total labour rates for our TasNetworks assessment based on maximum total labour rates we developed for our assessment of ancillary network services in other jurisdictions.[[12]](#footnote-12) Where TasNetworks' labour rates were lower than our maximum total labour rates, we accepted these lower rates as inputs for deriving ancillary network services prices. Where TasNetworks' proposed labour rates were higher, we applied our maximum total labour rates—which we consider are efficient— to determine ancillary network service prices. Our maximum total labour rates are set out in table 16.1.

Table . Maximum total labour rates

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AER labour category | AER maximum total labour rates ($2017–18) |
| Administration | 98.95 |
| Technical | 197.52 |
| Engineer | 191.17 |
| Field worker | 173.16 |
| Senior engineer | 247.36 |

Source: AER analysis.

Our assessment of the proposed times taken to perform the service as well as the escalators and allocators applied by TasNetworks is informed by benchmarking against similar inputs applied by other distributors.

### Reasons for final decision

The following discusses the reasons for our final decision for each aspect raised in TasNetworks' revised proposal on ancillary network services.

Implied administration labour rate

We accept TasNetworks' revised proposal that a modelling inconsistency in its initial proposal led to our draft decision consideration that the supervision and customer team costs in its fee based services model were inefficient.[[13]](#footnote-13) TasNetworks has resolved this modelling inconsistency for its revised proposal. Our final decision accepts the revised proposal supervision and customer team costs as efficient.

Our draft decision did not accept the administration and customer team costs in TasNetworks' fee based services model as the underlying 'implied' administration labour rate exceeded the maximum total labour rate we considered to be efficient.[[14]](#footnote-14) Consequently, we substituted in our efficient labour rate into the fee based services model which reduced TasNetworks' proposed fee based service prices.

In response to our draft decision, TasNetworks noted its actual administration labour rate is below the draft decision efficient labour rate.[[15]](#footnote-15) However, a modelling inconsistency relating to its overhead allocations meant its initial proposal administration and customer team costs were higher than they should have been. Therefore, using the AER's draft decision method to calculate the 'implied' administration labour rate (dividing total cost by time spent on the service) resulted in the consideration that this labour rate was inefficient.

TasNetworks noted that while it had correctly attributed total overheads to ancillary reference services consistent with its cost allocation method, it had incorrectly attributed all overheads directly to the supervision and customer team costs.[[16]](#footnote-16) Instead a smaller allocation should have been directly attributed to the supervision and customer team costs with the remainder attributed to services on an indirect basis.

TasNetworks' revised proposal has corrected the overhead allocations in its fee based services model which also demonstrates compliance that the underlying labour rate does not exceed the total maximum labour rate which we consider to be efficient.[[17]](#footnote-17)

Premium service margins

We accept TasNetworks' revised proposal premium service margins which are applied to fee based services performed outside of 'normal scheduling'.

Our draft decision did not accept TasNetworks' initial proposal premium service margins as we considered insufficient evidence was provided to support the levels of margins proposed.[[18]](#footnote-18) As we had no reliable substitute, we removed the margins from TasNetworks' fee based services model which reduced its fee based service prices.

In response to our draft decision, TasNetworks identified higher costs incurred for services performed outside normal scheduling.[[19]](#footnote-19) Where it was not possible to derive precise cost estimates, TasNetworks acknowledged it exercised judgement rather than reliance on hard data. It noted it would improve its data capture and quality to assist in the ongoing refinement of establishing its fee based services prices.[[20]](#footnote-20)

We accept TasNetworks incurs additional costs in providing services outside normal scheduling. While TasNetworks has exercised some judgement at times, we consider it has undertaken its best endeavours to address our draft decision concerns and to calculate premium service margins that are more cost reflective. Therefore, we accept the revised proposal margins. A comparison of TasNetworks' proposed margins is set out in table 16.2.

Table 16.2 TasNetworks proposed premium service margins

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Premium service | Initial proposal margin | Revised proposal margin |
| Non-scheduled visit | 25 per cent | 10 per cent |
| After hours | 50 per cent | 10 per cent |
| Same day premium | 100 per cent | 5 per cent |

Source: TasNetworks, TN058 - Fee based services fees model, January 2016; TasNetworks, RTN002­\_Alternative Control - Revised fee based services model, December 2016.

After hours services

We accept TasNetworks' revised proposal for after hours fee based services. We consider the proposed increase travel and back office times more accurately reflect the costs incurred for providing these services than was allowed in our draft decision.

Our draft decision considered that TasNetworks' proposed task times of 240 minutes (including travel time) to perform its after hours services were overstated and therefore not efficient.[[21]](#footnote-21) Consequently we substituted in the highest time taken for the particular service during business hours which we considered efficient. We also applied an increase to the labour costs for these services to recognise that labour costs for after hours services are higher than those incurred during business hours.

TasNetworks largely accepted our draft decision. However, it considered the travel time for after hour services should be increased universally to 60 minutes as there are no efficiencies gained for after hour services given the relatively low number provided.[[22]](#footnote-22) TasNetworks considered a travel time of 30 minutes each way from relevant depots would be necessary to cover the whole of Tasmania.

We accept the proposed increase in travel time to 60 minutes. We acknowledge there are unlikely to be any efficiencies in scheduling after hours services given the relatively low historic number of after hours services provided (less than five per annum). Given TasNetworks' network layout, we consider 30 minute travel time each way reasonable.

TasNetworks also noted that further investigation into its back office services identified that after hour services require additional calls and follow ups with clients and crews than is required for services undertaken during normal scheduling.[[23]](#footnote-23) Therefore it proposed an increase to 16 minutes for back office times for after hours services.

We accept the proposed increase in back office times for after hours services. We consider 16 minutes a reasonable time to undertake these tasks and it is lower than benchmark back office times incurred by other distributors.[[24]](#footnote-24)

New design and construction services

TasNetworks accepted our draft decision that its new design and construction services should be quoted services rather than as fee based services.[[25]](#footnote-25)

## Public lighting

### Final decision

We accept TasNetworks' revised proposal for public lighting. The charges for the operation and maintenance of public lighting are set out in appendix B.

Form of control mechanism

Our final decision applies price caps for individual public lighting services as the form of control. This means a schedule of prices is set for the first year. For the following years the previous year’s prices are adjusted by CPI and an X factor. The control mechanism formula is set out below:

 i=1,...,n and t=1,…2



Where:

 is the cap on the price of service i in year t

 is the price of service i in year t. The initial value is to be decided in the determination.

 is the cap on the price of service i in year t

 is the regulatory year

1.  is the annual percentage change in the ABS consumer price index (CPI) All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities[[26]](#footnote-26) from the December quarter in year t–2 to the December quarter in year t–1, calculated using the following method:

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t–1

divided by

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t–2

minus one.

1. For example, for 2018–19, year t–2 is the December quarter 2016 and year t–1 is the December quarter 2017.

 are the values set out in the public lighting decision model and for 2018–19 is set at  -0.62 per cent.

### TasNetworks' revised proposal

TasNetworks accepts our draft decision for public lighting.

### Reasons for final decision

The Consumer Challenge Panel's David Headberry stated that TasNetworks has not demonstrated that its public lighting prices are reflective of its costs.[[27]](#footnote-27)

We consider that TasNetworks’ public lighting proposal has demonstrated that it is reflective of its costs and that the existing pricing approach is appropriate.

Across the NEM distributors typically apply the same prices for public lighting across different regions. TasNetworks only has around 46,000 public lights across Tasmania, a relatively small number that we do not consider justifying breaking down the costs into different regions. This would require additional administrative cost allocations by TasNetworks that may not result in substantial improvements in cost reflectivity.

The submission[[28]](#footnote-28) refers to 100w sodium vapour light being $43.64 p.a. and the 400w sodium vapour light being $47.67 p.a. in the draft decision. These prices are, however, actually cents per day. They correspond to annual prices of $159.31 and $174.03 respectively. The main driver of the difference in these costs is the difference in the Luminaire Unit prices.

TasNetworks’ public lighting model provides a build-up and breakdown of all of the components and costs that make up the published public lighting prices.

Public lighting costs do not tend to vary significantly across Tasmania's different regions. Whilst there will be additional costs involved in servicing public lights in more remote regions, there are also savings compared to the traffic management costs involved in servicing public lights in more built up urban areas.

If the costs were further disaggregated by Tasmanian region, or urban compared to rural, it is not expected that this would result in any significant change in prices. To attempt to break prices down further would increase TasNetworks’ administrative costs without providing any substantial improvement in cost reflectivity to customers.

We do not consider setting prices by region will result in any significant changes in prices in Tasmania. The AER's experience across the NEM in public lighting is also that proposals to implement differential costs by location have not been supported by the majority of local council stakeholders.

Final public lighting prices are set out in Appendix B.

## Metering

We are responsible for the economic regulation of regulated metering services provided by TasNetworks. As set out in our draft decision, TasNetworks only provides regulated type 6 metering services.[[29]](#footnote-29) Therefore, our final decision sets out a charging structure and control mechanism relating to type 6 metering only.

### Final decision

TasNetworks accepted our draft decision.[[30]](#footnote-30) Therefore, our final decision has only updated the inputs in TasNetworks' metering model to reflect actual metering capital expenditure in 2015-16, our final decision weighted average cost of capital and the most recent CPI escalation. The final decision first year of the 2017–19 regulatory control period metering prices resulting from these input updates are set out in appendix C.

Form of control mechanism

Our final decision applies price caps as the form of control for individual type 6 metering services. This means a schedule of prices is set for the first year (set out in appendix C. For the following years the previous year’s prices are adjusted by CPI and an X factor. The control mechanism formula is set out below:

 i=1,...,n and t=1,…2



Where:

 is the cap on the price of service i in year t

 is the price of service i in year t. The initial value is to be decided in the determination.

 is the cap on the price of service i in year t

 is the regulatory year

1.  is the annual percentage change in the ABS consumer price index (CPI) All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities[[31]](#footnote-31) from the December quarter in year t–2 to the December quarter in year t–1, calculated using the following method:

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t–1

divided by

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t–2

minus one.

1. For example, for 2018–19, year t–2 is the December quarter 2016 and year t–1 is the December quarter 2017.

 is the values set out in table 16.3.

Table 16.3 X factor for annual metering charges

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 2018–19 |
| X factor (non–capital component) | 0.0 |
| X factor (capital component) | 0.0 |

Source: AER analysis.

### TasNetworks' revised proposal

TasNetworks' accepted our draft decision on metering.[[32]](#footnote-32)

1. Ancillary network services prices

Table . Fee based ancillary network service prices for 2017–18, AER final decision ($2017–18)

| Fee based service | Final decision prices |
| --- | --- |
| **Energisation, de‑energisation, re‑energisation and special reads** |  |
| Site visit – no appointment | 59.53 |
| Site visit – non‑scheduled visit | 131.59 |
| Site visit – same day premium service | 222.84 |
| Site visit – after hours | 350.32 |
| Site visit – credit action or site issues | 138.47 |
| Site visit – credit action pillar box/pole top | 248.47 |
| Site visit – current transformer (CT) metering | 129.03 |
| Site visit – pillar box/pole top | 248.47 |
| Site visit – pillar box/pole top wasted visit | 148.13 |
| Transfer of retailer | 0.00 |
| **Meter alteration** |  |
| Tariff alteration – single phase | 139.88 |
| Tariff alteration – multi phase | 183.33 |
| Adjust time clock | 81.24 |
| Install pulse outputs | 129.03 |
| Remove meter – single phase | 139.88 |
| Remove meter – multi phase | 183.33 |
| Meter alteration – after hours visit | 429.47 |
| Meter alteration – wasted visit | 85.58 |
| **Meter test** |  |
| Meter test – single phase | 215.91 |
| Meter test – multi phase | 411.38 |
| Meter test – current transformer (CT) | 454.83 |
| Meter test – after hours | 825.24 |
| Meter test – wasted visit | 85.58 |
| **Supply abolishment** |  |
| Remove service and meters | 260.72 |
| Supply abolishment – after hours | 655.77 |
| Supply abolishment – wasted visit | 169.51 |
| **Truck tee‑up** |  |
| Tee‑up/appointment | 146.27 |
| Tee‑up/appointment – after hours | 655.77 |
| Tee‑up/appointment – no truck – after hours | 350.32 |
| Tee‑up/appointment – wasted visit | 95.94 |
| **Miscellaneous services** |  |
| Open turret | 137.77 |
| Data download | 276.20 |
| Alteration to unmetered supply | 213.28 |
| Meter relocation | 165.69 |
| Miscellaneous services | 125.19 |
| Miscellaneous services – after hours | 559.33 |
| Miscellaneous services – wasted visit | 100.01 |
| **Connection establishment charges** |  |
| Overhead service, single span – single phase | 551.02 |
| Overhead service, single span – multi phase | 777.13 |
| Underground service in turret/cabinet – single phase | 180.57 |
| Underground service in turret/cabinet – multi phase | 226.46 |
| Underground service with pole mounted fuse – single phase | 422.33 |
| Underground service with pole mounted fuse – multi phase | 530.44 |
| Basic connection – after hours | 1010.36 |
| Connection establishment – wasted visit | 154.43 |
| **Renewable energy connection** |  |
| Modify existing connection for micro embedded generation – single phase | 171.17 |
| Modify existing connection for micro embedded generation – multi phase | 214.61 |
| Renewable energy connection – after hours | 809.11 |
| Renewable energy – wasted visit | 116.87 |
| **Temporary disconnection charges** |  |
| Disconnect/reconnect overhead service for facia repairs – single phase | 322.67 |
| Disconnect/connect overhead service for facia repairs – multi phase | 413.89 |
| Temporary disconnect/reconnect – after hours | 852.57 |
| Temporary disconnect/reconnect – wasted visit | 185.85 |
| **Basic connection alteration** |  |
| Connection alteration – overhead single phase | 322.67 |
| Connection alteration – overhead multi phase | 413.89 |
| Connection of new consumer mains to an existing installation – underground single phase to turret or pole | 225.21 |
| Connection of new consumer mains to an existing installation – underground multi phase to turret or pole | 275.55 |
| Augment single phase overhead service to multi phase supply | 845.55 |
| Augment multi phase overhead service to single phase supply | 619.44 |
| Augment single phase overhead service to underground supply (turret) | 392.32 |
| Augment multi phase overhead service to underground supply (turret) | 483.53 |
| Augment single phase overhead service to underground supply (pole) | 490.75 |
| Augment multi phase overhead service to underground supply (pole) | 598.84 |
| Basic connection alteration – after hours | 1082.17 |
| Basic connection – wasted visit | 174.45 |

Source: AER analysis; TasNetworks, RTN002­\_Alternative Control - Revised fee based services model, December 2016, AER, Final decision - TasNetworks fee based services model - April 2017.

Table . TasNetworks' quoted services, AER final decision

| Quoted service group | Service name | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **New design and construction fees** |
|  | Standard application fee | Administrative costs of application assessment |
|  | Application fee – Customer choice | Connection assessment costs and preparation of specifications for a customer choice project |
|  | Design cost – Design audit fee (small)– minimum service  | Audit of a design incorporating low or high voltage elements |
|  | Design cost – Design audit fee (large) – minimum service | Audit of a design incorporating high voltage and low voltage elements |
|  | Design cost – Design audit fee (major) – minimum service | Audit of a design incorporating high voltage, low voltage and substation elements |
|  | Design cost – Design audit fee (small)– maximum service  | Audit of a design incorporating low or high voltage elements including a site visit |
|  | Design cost – Design audit fee (large) – maximum service | Audit of a design incorporating high voltage and low voltage elements including a site visit |
|  | Design cost – Design audit fee (major) – maximum service | Audit of a design incorporating high voltage, low voltage and substation elements including a site visit |
|  | Construction cost – Construction audit fee (small) – minimum service | Audit of low or high voltage construction with 1‐3 project audit gates |
|  | Construction cost – Construction audit fee (large) – minimum service | Audit of high voltage and low voltage construction with 1‐3 project audit gates |
|  | Construction cost – Construction audit fee (major) – minimum service | Audit of high voltage, low voltage and substation construction with 1‐3 project audit gates |
|  | Construction cost – Construction audit fee (small) – maximum service | Audit of low or high voltage construction with 5‐7 project audit gates |
|  | Construction cost – Construction audit fee (large) – maximum service | Audit of high voltage and low voltage construction with 5‐7 project audit gates |
|  | Construction cost – Construction audit fee (major) – maximum service | Audit of high voltage, low voltage and substation construction with 5‐7 project audit gates |
| **Non-standard services** |  |  |
|  |  | Removal or relocation of TasNetworks' assets at a customer's request (for example, the Tasmanian Government) request |
|  |  | Services provided at a higher standard than the standard service, due to a customer's request |
|  |  | Provision of public lighting schemes |
|  |  | Provision of overhead and underground subdivisions for developers |
|  |  | Design work for a new connection |
|  |  | Relocation of assets at the request of a third party |
|  |  | Services that are provided through a non‑standard process at a customer's request (for example, more frequent meter reading) |

Source: AER analysis; TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution regulatory proposal—Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, 29 January 2016, p. 147; TasNetworks, Indicative pricing schedule: Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, January 2016.

Table . Quoted service hourly labour rates for 2017–18, AER final decision ($2017–18)

| Labour type | AER final decision |
| --- | --- |
| Cable joiner | 60.56 |
| Customer connections – commercial metering | 63.09 |
| Customer connections – service crew | 62.13 |
| Designer | 70.05 |
| Distribution electrical technician | 62.25 |
| Distribution linesman | 56.35 |
| Distribution linesman – live line | 63.38 |
| Distribution operator | 69.65 |
| Electrical inspector | 58.32 |
| Field service co‑ordinator | 72.38 |
| Labourer – overhead | 48.42 |
| Meter reader | 48.23 |
| Pole tester | 50.22 |
| Project manager | 86.06 |

Source: AER analysis; TasNetworks, Indicative pricing schedule: Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, January 2016.

1. Public Lighting charges

Table 16.7 Public Lighting Charges, Final decision ($ nominal)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Light Type | 2017-18 (cents per light per day)Customer Owned[[33]](#footnote-33) | 2017-18 (cents per light per day)TasNetworks Owned[[34]](#footnote-34) |
| 32W Compact Fluorescent | 17.770  | 35.128  |
| 42W Compact Fluorescent | 17.770  | 35.153  |
| 42W Compact Fluorescent - Bottom Pole Entry | 17.770  | 35.153  |
| 2x24W Compact Fluorescent | 18.085  | 35.467  |
| 1x20W Fluorescent | 17.738  | 36.806  |
| 1x40W Fluorescent | 17.757  | 35.672  |
| 2x20W Fluorescent | 18.022  | 37.089  |
| 2x24W Fluorescent | 17.867  | 37.041  |
| T5 Fluorescent 2 x 24W | 18.022  | 37.089  |
| 20 Fluorescent 1X20FL | 17.738  | 36.806  |
| 2x40W Fluorescent | 18.059  | 35.973  |
| 3x40W Fluorescent | 21.858  | 45.238  |
| 4x20 Fluorescent | 18.589  | 37.655  |
| 4x40W Fluorescent | 22.159  | 46.692  |
| 100W Sodium Vapour | 22.000  | 44.393  |
| 150W Sodium Vapour | 21.996  | 46.694  |
| 250W Sodium Vapour | 22.126  | 47.809  |
| 250W Sodium Vapour - Flood Light | 22.126  | 51.816  |
| 400W Sodium Vapour | 22.170  | 48.651  |
| 400W Sodium Vapour - Flood Light | 22.170  | 51.295  |
| 70W Sodium Vapour | 17.977  | 34.993  |
| 100W Incandescent | 21.074  | 40.935  |
| 60W Incandescent | 17.576  | 31.974  |
| 18W LED | 12.043  | 33.488  |
| 25W LED | 12.043  | 33.488  |
| 18W LED Decorative - Bottom Pole Entry | 12.043  | 46.896  |
| 18W LED Decorative - Side Entry | 12.043  | 46.896  |
| 18W LED Decorative - Top Entry | 12.043  | 46.896  |
| 25W LED Decorative - Bottom Pole Entry | 12.043  | 46.896  |
| 25W LED Decorative - Side Entry | 12.043  | 46.896  |
| 25W LED Decorative - Top Entry | 12.043  | 46.896  |
| 30W LED | 12.043  | 33.488  |
| 88 LED Light | 12.043  | 33.488  |
| 100W Metal Halide | 21.997  | 44.544  |
| 150W Metal Halide | 22.140  | 47.261  |
| 250W Metal Halide | 22.140  | 48.104  |
| 400W Metal Halide | 22.828  | 53.376  |
| 70W Metal Halide | 18.481  | 33.817  |
| 250W Metal Halide - Flood Light | 22.140  | 53.523  |
| 400W Metal Halide - Flood Light | 22.828  | 53.376  |
| 125W Mercury Vapour | 21.109  | 44.261  |
| 250W Mercury Vapour | 21.109  | 44.728  |
| 400W Mercury Vapour | 21.259  | 46.842  |
| 50W Mercury Vapour | 17.640  | 32.688  |
| 80W Mercury Vapour Art decorative | 17.608  | 49.313  |
| 80W Mercury Vapour | 17.608  | 32.689  |

1. Metering prices

Table 16.8 Final decision metering charges (nominal, cents per day)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 2017-18 |
| Business LV – Single phase | Capital | 3.302 |
| Non–capital | 2.994 |
| Business LV – Multi phase | Capital | 6.605 |
| Non–capital | 5.989 |
| Business LV – CT meters | Capital | 8.541 |
| Non–capital | 7.744 |
| Domestic LV – Single phase | Capital | 3.192 |
| Non–capital | 2.894 |
| Domestic LV –Multi phase | Capital | 6.624 |
| Non–capital | 6.006 |
| Domestic LV - CT meters | Capital | 8.198 |
| Non–capital | 7.432 |
| Other meters | Capital | 5.829 |
| Non–capital | 5.285 |

Source: AER analysis.

Note: Prices for 2018–19 will be adjusted for actual CPI during the AER's annual pricing approval process.

Table 16.9 Final decision on X factors for metering charges (per cent)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 2018–19 |
| X factor (non–capital component) | 0.0 |
| X factor (capital component) | 0.0 |

Source: AER analysis.

Table 16.10 Indicative annual metering charges ($ nominal)

|  | 2017–18 |
| --- | --- |
| Business LV – Single phase | 22.98 |
| Business LV - Multiple phase | 45.97 |
| Business LV –CT meters | 59.44 |
| Domestic LV – Single phase | 22.21 |
| Domestic LV – Multiple phase | 46.10 |
| Domestic LV – CT meters | 57.05 |
| Other meters | 40.57 |

Source: AER analysis.

Note: The prices in Table 16.10 are indicative only. When setting metering charges, the AER will use the prices in Table 16.8 and the X factors in Table 16.9. The prices in Table 16.10 include both the capital and non–capital component.

1. AER, Final framework and approach paper for TasNetworks Distribution—Regulatory control period commencing 1 July 2017, July 2015, pp. 56–57. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. If the ABS does not, or ceases to, publish the index, then CPI will mean an index which the AER considers is the best available alternative index. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. AER, Final framework and approach paper for TasNetworks Distribution—Regulatory control period commencing 1 July 2017, July 2015, p. 54. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. AER, Draft decision: TasNetworks distribution determination 2017–18 to 2018–19: Attachment 16 – Alternative control services, September 2016, p. 8. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. AER, Final framework and approach paper for TasNetworks Distribution—Regulatory control period commencing 1 July 2017, July 2015, pp. 56–57. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. If the ABS does not, or ceases to, publish the index, then CPI will mean an index which the AER considers is the best available alternative index. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The X factors applied in this formula adjust for annual labour price growth. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, pp. 24–27. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, pp. 26–27. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, pp. 24–27. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. AER, Draft decision: TasNetworks distribution determination 2017–18 to 2018–19: Attachment 16 – Alternative control services, September 2016, pp. 11–20. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. AER, Draft decision: TasNetworks distribution determination 2017–18 to 2018–19: Attachment 16 – Alternative control services, September 2016, pp. 11–15. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, p. 25. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. AER, Draft decision, TasNetworks distribution determination 2017–18 to 2018–19: Attachment 16–Alternative control services, September 2016, p. 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, p. 26. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, p. 26. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. TasNetworks, RTN002­\_Alternative Control - Revised fee based services model, December 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. AER, Draft decision, TasNetworks distribution determination 2017–18 to 2018–19: Attachment 16–Alternative control services, September 2016, pp. 16–17. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, p. 25. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, p. 26. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. AER, Draft decision, TasNetworks distribution determination 2017–18 to 2018–19: Attachment 16–Alternative control services, September 2016, pp. 16–17. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. TasNetworks, RTN002­\_Alternative Control - Revised fee based services model, December 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. TasNetworks, RTN002­\_Alternative Control - Revised fee based services model, December 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. For example, see: AER, Preliminary decision, Jemena distribution determination 2016 to 2020: Attachment 16–Alternative control services, October 2015, p. 18. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, pp. 26–27. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. If the ABS does not, or ceases to, publish the index, then CPI will mean an index which the AER considers is the best available alternative index. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. David Headberry, Consumer Challenge Panel Submission, 25 November 2016, p.36-37. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. David Headberry, Consumer Challenge Panel Submission, 25 November 2016, p.36-37. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. AER, Draft decision: TasNetworks distribution determination 2017–18 to 2018–19: Attachment 16 – Alternative control services, September 2016, p. 25; TasNetworks, Response to AER information request #1, 29 February 2016, p. 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, p. 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. If the ABS does not, or ceases to, publish the index, then CPI will mean an index which the AER considers is the best available alternative index. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. TasNetworks, Tasmanian distribution revised regulatory proposal–Regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, December 2016, p. 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Customer made contributions for the capital cost and TasNetworks provide the operation and maintenance only for the lights. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. TasNetworks provides capital and operations and maintenance for the lights. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)