

operation of the proposed dams for flood control. The Treaty ratified by the United States has been presented to the Canadian Parliament and currently is being considered by a Parliamentary Committee.*

At B.C. Hydro's Burrard thermal-electric station, the second 150,000-kw. unit was placed in service and a third unit was being assembled for service late in 1964. The ultimate capacity of the Burrard plant will be 900,000 kw. in six units. A 6,000-kw. gas turbine unit was scheduled for installation at Prince George before the end of 1963 and several other units were transferred from one plant to another to meet changing load conditions.

Installation of a third generating unit at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited Waneta plant on the Pend d'Oreille River was completed in 1963, bringing the installed turbine capacity to 370,000 hp. Installation of a 31,680-kw. unit at the Harmac thermal plant of MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited was completed in October 1963, raising the plant capacity to 36,930 kw.

The Yukon and Northwest Territories.—During 1963, the generating capacity of the Territories was increased by 4,385 kw. of thermal-electric capacity. This increase included a 1,000-kw. diesel unit installed by the Northern Canada Power Commission in its Inuvik thermal-electric plant, increasing the generating capacity at Inuvik to 3,460 kw. The Commission brought a new thermal plant into service at Frobisher Bay, comprising a new 1,000-kw. diesel unit, a new 1,500-kw. gas turbine unit and two 1,000-kw. diesels transferred from the old plant. Construction of an 18,000-kw. hydro-electric plant at Twin Gorges on the Taltson River, begun early in 1964, is scheduled to be in operation by December 1965.

During 1963, the Yukon Electrical Company Limited increased the capacity of two of its thermal plants and placed in service two other thermal plants in Yukon Territory. The new units, ranging in size from 75 kw. to 350 kw., have a total generating capacity of 885 kw.

Section 5.—Public Ownership and Regulation of Electrical Utilities†

Federal Government regulation of electrical utilities, particularly with respect to the export of electric power and the construction of lines over which such power is exported, falls within the jurisdiction of the National Energy Board established in November 1959 and concerned with all matters relating to energy resources within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada (see Domestic Trade Chapter XXI, Part II, Section 4 for a brief survey of the functions and operations of the National Energy Board).

Power is generated in Canada by publicly and privately operated utilities and by industrial establishments. Table 9, p. 605, giving statistics by type of establishment, shows that 53 p.c. of the total electric power generated in 1961 was produced by publicly operated utilities, 26 p.c. by privately operated utilities and 21 p.c. by industrial establishments. However, ownership differs greatly in different areas of the country. Quebec output until recently was predominantly from privately owned plants and in Ontario almost all electric power is produced by a publicly owned utility. Figures for 1962 and subsequent years will show a much greater proportion of publicly operated electrical utilities since they will reflect the recent provincial take-over of privately owned facilities in both British Columbia and Quebec.

Because of the absence of free market determination of prices and regulation of services in an industry that is semi-monopolistic, regulation of electrical utilities has been attempted in most provinces. Neither Newfoundland nor Prince Edward Island has a provincially

* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States confirming the entry into force of the Protocol of Jan. 22, 1964, to the Columbia River Treaty was tabled in the House of Commons, Sept. 16, 1964.

† Revised by the various provincial commissions concerned.