

by five years to provide security of service and increased capacity to Vancouver Island. It will follow the existing right-of-way of another 500-kV line recently completed.

BC Hydro forecast in November 1978 that electricity demand would grow at an average annual rate of 6.4% over the next 11 years. The forecast reflects supply to the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. starting in the fall of 1979. Excluding the West Kootenay system, the estimated rate of growth for the same period would be 6%.

The territories

13.11

The federally owned Northern Canada Power Commission is the major supplier of electricity in this region.

Additions to generation were 2 500 kW of diesel capacity in 1977 at Pine Point, NWT and 7 500 kW in 1978. Hydro development remained suspended as a result of decline in load growth in Northwest Territories, and pending clarification of markets and development planning in Yukon. Two 100 kW packaged portable gas turbine units became available for emergency standby use at smaller plants and a 2 500 kW gas turbine unit acquired for standby in 1977 was placed in temporary service at Fort Smith. Three internal combustion units of 2.5 MW were added in 1978. Future expansion plans included 2.1 MW in 1979, 5.5 MW in 1980 and 11.4 MW in 1981, all internal combustion units.

Electricity demand growth during 1978 increased by 7.2% in Northwest Territories and by 24% in Yukon. The growth rate in Northwest Territories is in line with that of previous years, but is expected to decline in the future with higher energy costs. The unusually high growth in Yukon was due to the return to full operation of major mining customers after a lengthy strike.

Late in 1978, the federal government announced a subsidy to non-urban residential electric customers in Yukon and Northwest Territories. The program subsidized the first 700 kWh of residential consumption in smaller communities to the rate existing in Whitehorse for Yukon communities and Yellowknife for NWT communities.

Electric power statistics

13.12

Electric power statistics (Tables 13.17 and 13.18) are based on reports of all electric utilities and all industrial establishments generating energy, whether or not any is sold, and therefore show the total production and distribution of electric energy in Canada. Utilities are defined as companies, commissions, municipalities or individuals whose primary function is to sell most of the electric energy that they have either generated or bought. Industrial establishments are defined as companies or individuals generating electricity mainly for use in their own plants.

Source

13.1 - 13.12 Energy Policy Co-ordination, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.