

Draft Decision

Evoenergy

Electricity Distribution

Determination 2024-29

1 July 2024 to 30 June 2029

Attachment 16

Alternative Control Services

September 2023

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Inquiries about this publication should be addressed to:

Australian Energy Regulator
GPO Box 3131
Canberra ACT 2601
Tel: 1300 585 165

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16 Alternative control services

This attachment sets out our draft decision on prices Evoenergy is allowed to charge customers for the provision of ancillary network services. We also make a draft decision on metering, which we classify as an alternative control service, in Attachment 20.

Alternative control services are customer specific or customer requested services and so the full cost of the service is attributed to a particular customer, or group of customers, benefiting from the service.

We set service specific prices to provide a reasonable opportunity to the distributor to recover the efficient cost of each service from customers using that service. This is in contrast to standard control services where costs are spread across the general network customer base.

16.1 Ancillary network services

Ancillary network services are non-routine services provided to individual customers as requested. Our F&A paper outlines several types of services that meet this broad definition.¹

Ancillary network services are charged to customers on a user-pays approach which are either charged on a fee or quotation basis, depending on the nature of the service.

We determine price caps for fee-based services for the 2024–29 regulatory control period as part of our determination, 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, such as disconnections and special meter reads.

By comparison, prices for quoted services are based on the quantities of labour and materials required, 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's service request.

For this reason, it is not possible to list prices for quoted services in our decision. However, our draft decision sets labour rates to be applied to quoted services.

16.1.1 Draft decision

16.1.1.1 Form of control for ancillary network services

Our draft decision is to maintain our final F&A position to apply price caps to ancillary network services as the form of control.

Under a price cap form of control, we set a schedule of price caps for fee-based services and maximum labour rates for quoted services for the first year of the period, 2024–25. For each year thereafter, we adjust the price caps and maximum labour rates for inflation, the X

¹ See AER, *Final framework and approach for Evoenergy for the 2024-29 regulatory control period – July 2022*. Our F&A paper outlines several types of services that can be considered as meeting this broad definition such as network ancillary services, basic connection services and non-routine metering services.

factor,² and any relevant adjustments. This mechanism is set out in greater detail in section 14.5.2 of Attachment 14 – Control mechanisms.

As ancillary network services have a high share of labour and labour-related inputs, we use labour price growth forecasts as the ancillary network services X factor. Consistent with our previous decisions, we would usually derive the X factor by averaging wage price index growth forecasts from KPMG (provided by the AER) and BIS Oxford Economics (provided by the distributor).³ Evoenergy intends to propose updated labour price growth forecasts as part of its revised proposal,⁴ so our draft decision is to use X factors that are based solely on our forecasts. We will update the X factors in the final decision using our standard method.

Our draft decision X factors for ancillary network services are set out in appendix A.

16.1.1.2 Fee-based and quoted services

Our draft decision does not accept Evoenergy’s proposal as submitted. Based on our analysis and updated inputs, our draft decision is to:

- Substitute Evoenergy’s proposed X factors for our draft decision labour price growth forecasts (see Table A.1 in appendix A).
- Accept Evoenergy’s proposed fee-based and quoted services labour rates as they are below the maximum labour rates which we consider are efficient:
 - Connection/Project Engineer (business hours)
 - Management (business hours)
 - GIS Officer (business hours)
 - Site Lead/Scheduler (after hours)
 - Electrical Fitter (business and after hours)
 - Electrical Operator (after hours)
 - Plant Operator (business and after hours)
 - Line Worker (business and after hours)
 - Trade Assistant/Labour (business and after hours)
 - Embedded Generation Engineer (business hours)
 - Embedded Generation Team Lead (business hours)
 - Planning Engineer (business hours).
- Not accept the following labour rates as they are above the maximum labour rates which we consider are efficient. As a result, we have substituted them with our maximum labour rate benchmarks:
 - Office support service delivery (business hours)
 - Site Lead/Scheduler (business hours)
 - Electrical Operator (business hours)

² Under the CPI–X framework, the X factor can be a measure of the real rate of change in prices from one year to the next. For ancillary network services, the X factor is the change in wage prices given that labour is the primary cost input for providing these services.

³ For more detail on the reasons for this decision, see the discussion in section 6.4.2 of Attachment 6 – Operating expenditure.

⁴ Evoenergy, *IR043 – ANS Follow-up questions to IR#036 – 20230801*, Received 06 July 2023.

- Network Controller (business hours)
- Service and Installation Officer (business hours).
- Not accept the following proposed assumptions for fee-based services:
 - the application of a margin allowance of 6%, outside of its overhead rate, as we consider it already accounted in the overhead rate
 - the proposed increase in labour to perform network connection fee-based services
 - the proposed material and contractor costs for all network connection fee-based services including supply abolishment/removal.
- Substitute Evoenergy’s proposed year one (2024–25) prices for fee-based services with our draft decision price caps, based on applying our draft decision on inflation, labour rates and revised assumptions (see section 16.1.4.2 and Table A.2 in appendix A).

16.1.2 Evoenergy’s proposal

Evoenergy proposed 118 fee-based services for 2024–29 period.⁵ Evoenergy proposed removing 18 fee-based services and adding 8 new services from the 2019–24 period. Most of the removed services were due to low usage or consolidated into other services.⁶

New services offered include preliminary network advice fees, enquiries related to micro embedded generation and possum guards for overhead cables. It also proposed to reclassify embedded generation network services as quoted services due to their complexity.⁷

Evoenergy proposed 15 labour categories to reflect the different types of labour required (See Table 16.1). Evoenergy derived its labour rates by applying real labour escalation rates from BIS Oxford Economics.⁸

Evoenergy proposed to include a margin to both quoted (5.60% based on WACC)⁹ and all fee-based services (set at 6.00%).¹⁰

Table 16.1 and Table 16.2 in section 16.1.4.1 contain Evoenergy’s proposed labour rates for business hours and after hours, respectively.¹¹

16.1.3 Assessment approach

The regulatory framework for assessing alternative control services is less prescriptive than for standard control services. That is, there is no requirement to apply the building block model exactly as prescribed in Part C of the National Electricity Rules (NER).

⁵ Evoenergy, *Evoenergy – ACS cost build up model-January 2023_Revised 09062023*.

⁶ Evoenergy, *Attachment 6: Alternative Control Services, January 2023*, pp. 21-23.

⁷ Evoenergy, *Attachment 6: Alternative Control Services, January 2023*, pp. 19-20.

⁸ Evoenergy, *Attachment 6: Alternative Control Services, January 2023*, p. 18.

⁹ Evoenergy, *Attachment 6: Alternative Control Services, January 2023*, pp. 24-25.

¹⁰ Evoenergy, *Evoenergy – ACS cost build up model-January 2023_Revised 09062023*.

¹¹ The labour rates in Table 16.1 are specifically for quoted services, though they are consistent with the labour rates for fee-based services. The difference is that “base” labour rates and on-costs are the explicit labour input for fee-based services, with overheads being calculated at a later stage based on total direct costs (labour, materials and so on).

On this basis, our approach involves an assessment of the efficient costs of providing ancillary network services. Labour costs are the major input in the cost build-up of prices for ancillary network services. Therefore, our assessment focuses on comparing Evoenergy's proposed labour rates against maximum total labour rates, which we consider efficient.

Where Evoenergy's proposed labour rates exceed our maximum efficient labour rates, we apply our maximum efficient labour rates to determine prices. We follow this assessment process for services provided on a fee or quotation basis.

We also considered relevant stakeholder feedback raised throughout the consultation process (if any) and benchmarked Evoenergy's proposed ancillary network services prices against its prices for the 2019–24 regulatory control period and the prices of other distributors. We made further adjustments to Evoenergy's ancillary network services prices where we considered it appropriate to do so.

16.1.4 Reasons for draft decision

Section 16.1.4.1 discusses the maximum labour rates we consider are appropriate for Evoenergy.

Section 16.1.4.2 sets out how we assessed Evoenergy's proposed fee-based prices and, where appropriate, adjusted them to derive our draft decision prices for 2024–25. This includes substituting our draft decision labour rates (among other draft decision factors), where necessary, following our considerations as set out in section 16.1.4.1.

16.1.4.1 Proposed labour rates

For ancillary network services we typically review the key inputs in determining the price for the service. We focus on labour rates as these are the principal input.

Consistent with the 2019–24 period, we continue to categorise Evoenergy's proposed labour rates into five different categories. This is on the basis that although distributors use different labour category and descriptions, the types of labour used to deliver ancillary networks broadly fall into the following categories: administration, technical specialists, field workers, engineers, and senior engineers.

This method is a continuation of Marsden Jacob's previous reports for the AER in relation to labour rates and ancillary network services.¹² In assessing the reasonableness of the proposed labour rates, we:

- derived salary ranges for our labour categories using ACT salary data for various electricity distribution-related occupations from the most recent, publicly available Hays Salary Guide (Hays). Where unavailable we used NSW salary data as the closest comparator, consistent with our previous approach.¹³

¹² Recent reports include: Marsden Jacob Report, *Review of Alternative control services for SA Power Networks Energex and Ergon Energy – June 2019*; Marsden Jacob Associates, *Review of Victorian distributors Alternative Control Services – June 2020*.

¹³ Marsden Jacob, *Review of Alternative Control Services - September 2018*, p. 4.

- derived the raw hourly rate using the maximum salaries in each of the categories, dividing by number of weeks in a year and hours in a week
- escalated for on-costs (leave, superannuation, workers compensation, payroll tax)
- escalated for overheads – we continue to use a maximum overhead rate of 61%, based on Marsden Jacob’s recommendation. We consider the profit margin allocation is already included within the overall overhead allowance. This is not consistent with Evoenergy’s proposal where it included a separate margin allowance (see section 16.1.2)
- escalated for assumed inflation, labour rate escalators (reflecting the wage price index) and an allowance to account for salary stickiness in the Hays survey data
- added an hourly vehicle cost, where required.

In aggregate, these elements are referred to as the ‘maximum reasonable benchmark rate’, which is expressed as an hourly rate.

Compared to our 2019–24 period decision, we have made the following changes to the way we derive our maximum reasonable benchmark rate:

- using a 38-hour week, rather than a 40-hour week, consistent with the latest Hays report
- excluding salary data from the ‘Transmission line engineer’ and ‘Generator technician’ occupations from our analysis
- uplift the engineer rate by 20% to obtain the Senior engineer rate
- using Hays 2022–23 data (instead of the most recent 2023–24 data) for technical specialists and field workers
- use of real inflation (CPI) and X factors to convert labour rates and the vehicle allowance to \$2024–25.

Excluding occupations and the uplift for engineers

In considering labour rate benchmarks in the lead-up to our issues paper, we benchmarked the distributors’ proposed labour rates with the most recent (at the time) labour rates derived from the Hays 2022–23 data. We found that, under our methodology, engineers and senior engineers would have the same hourly rate.

We applied several changes in deriving the raw labour rates. Upon consultation with our internal technical experts, we removed the roles of ‘Transmission line engineer’ (categorised as engineer) and ‘Generator technician’ (technical specialist) from their respective benchmarks as they are not typically employed by distributors.

Further, we consider it is not appropriate to assign occupations to the senior engineer category because senior engineer salaries reflect time in role, not particular occupations. Instead, we applied a 20% uplift from engineer salaries as a reasonable premium for time in role.

Changes to Hays Salary Guide

In July 2023, Hays released its 2023–24 salary data. There were some significant changes in its reporting with the report no longer including wage data for the technical specialist and field

worker roles. It also did not update salaries for engineering managers. To derive our benchmarks for these labour categories, we instead use the latest data that we have, which is the Hays 2022–23 data.

For the administration and engineer labour categories, we used the Hays 2023–24 data as the relevant rates are still available.

In addition, we note that the Hays 2023–24 data is based on a 38-hour week.¹⁴ We have therefore derived our maximum reasonable benchmark rates using a 38-hour week as we consider the Hays data captures the conditions of the broad labour pool from which Evoenergy draws its labour.

Determining labour rates in \$2024–25

Finally, we applied one or two-year's worth of real inflation and X factors to convert the 2022–23 and 2023–24 labour rates (respectively, depending on which was applicable) to \$2024–25. To convert \$2022–23 nominal rates into \$2023–24 nominal terms (where relevant), we used actual CPI consistent with the method we apply during annual pricing and consistent with our draft decision on control mechanisms.¹⁵ To convert \$2023–24 nominal rates into \$2024–25 nominal terms, we applied forecast CPI from the Reserve Bank of Australia as a placeholder for this draft decision. We will apply actual CPI consistent with our control mechanism for our final decision.

We also used this approach to escalate the \$20 per hour vehicle allowance in our previous decisions¹⁶ for inflation only (i.e. no X factor) to \$23.87.

To obtain the benchmark after hour rates, we continue to apply 1.75 times the business hourly rate, as recommended by Marsden Jacob.

Using this method, Table 16.1 includes our maximum hourly labour rate for the six labour benchmark categories and Evoenergy's proposed prices for business hours. Table 16.2 contains the same information for after hours.

Table 16.1 AER maximum benchmark and Evoenergy's proposed hourly labour rates for 2024–25 (business hours, including on-costs and overheads, \$2024–25)

	AER Benchmark Category	AER maximum labour rate	Evoenergy proposed labour rate
Office support service delivery	Admin	\$136.57	\$155.61
Connection/Project Engineer (PE)	Engineer	\$273.14	\$221.29

¹⁴ Hays plc, *Hays Salary Guide FY23/24 Australia and New Zealand*, p. 2

¹⁵ AER, *Draft decision - Evoenergy distribution determination 2024–29 - Attachment 14 - Control mechanisms*, September 2023.

¹⁶ See for example AER, *Draft decision - Powercor distribution determination 2021-26 - Attachment 16 - Alternative control services - September 2020*, p.6; Marsden Jacob Associates, *Review of Victorian distributors Alternative Control Services - June 2020*, p. 24.

	AER Benchmark Category	AER maximum labour rate	Evoenergy proposed labour rate
Management (Senior Project Engineer - SPE)	Senior Engineer	\$327.77	\$263.87
GIS Officer (GO)	Technical Specialist	\$197.83	\$183.96
Site Lead/Scheduler (SL)	Technical Specialist	\$197.83	\$223.88
Electrical Fitter (EF)	Technical Specialist	\$197.83	\$194.75
Electrical Operator (EO)	Technical Specialist	\$197.83	\$217.57
Plant Operator (PO)	Technical Specialist	\$197.83	\$175.93
Line Worker (LW)	Technical Specialist	\$197.83	\$184.24
Trade Assistant/Labour (TA)	Field Worker	\$202.36	\$151.37
Network Controller	Technical Specialist	\$197.83	\$334.39
Level 3 Zone B (Embedded Generation Engineer)	Engineer	\$273.14	\$221.29
Level 4 Zone B (Embedded Generation Team Lead)	Engineer	\$273.14	\$263.87
Planning Engineer (PE)	Engineer	\$273.14	\$263.87
Service and Installation Officer	Technical Specialist	\$197.83	\$238.38

Table 16.2 AER maximum benchmark and Evoenergy’s proposed hourly labour rates for 2024–25 (after hours, including on-costs and overheads, \$2024–25)

	AER Benchmark Category	AER maximum labour rate	Evoenergy proposed labour rate ¹⁷
Site Lead/Scheduler (SL)	Technical Specialist	\$346.20	\$313.43

¹⁷ Evoenergy only explicitly proposed after-hour rates for the Site Lead/Scheduler (SL), Electrical Fitter (EF), Electrical Operator (EO), Plant Operator (PO) and Line Worker (LW). Hence, we did not include the other roles in Table 16.2.

	AER Benchmark Category	AER maximum labour rate	Evoenergy proposed labour rate ¹⁷
Electrical Fitter (EF)	Technical Specialist	\$346.20	\$272.64
Electrical Operator (EO)	Technical Specialist	\$346.20	\$304.60
Plant Operator (PO)	Technical Specialist	\$346.20	\$246.31
Line Worker (LW)	Technical Specialist	\$346.20	\$257.94
Trade Assistant/Labour (TA)	Field Worker	\$354.13	\$211.91

Outcomes of our benchmarking

As a result of our benchmarking, we do not accept the following labour rates proposed by Evoenergy and substitute in our maximum labour rates (for only business hours):

- Office support service delivery
- Site lead/scheduler (SL)
- Electrical operator (EO)
- Network controller
- Service and installation officer

Table A.3 in appendix A sets out our draft decision on the labour rates Evoenergy can utilise in the provision of quoted services.

Section 16.1.4.2 discusses the effect of our draft decision on labour rates on Evoenergy's prices for fee-based services.

16.1.4.2 Proposed fee-based services and benchmarking

Our draft decision is to not accept Evoenergy's proposed prices for fee-based services. We have adjusted the following inputs into the calculation of Evoenergy's prices for fee-based services:

- labour inputs (see section 16.1.4.1)
- removal of the margin allowance
- adjusted the crew size from 3 field workers to 2 field workers to perform network connection services including supply abolishment/removal services and maintained the time of 2 hours to perform the service
- rejected the contractor and material cost components for network connection services including supply abolishment/removal as Evoenergy has not demonstrated the efficiency of these costs.

Appendix A sets out our draft decision prices for Evoenergy's fee-based services incorporating these adjustments.

As we detailed in section 16.1.4.1, we have adjusted Evoenergy’s proposed labour rates to reflect the outcome of our assessment of efficient labour rates. These adjustments have reduced Evoenergy’s proposed prices by an average of 11.35% across all proposed fee-based services.¹⁸

In addition to our labour rates analysis, we benchmarked Evoenergy’s fee-based services by comparing its prices and assumptions for its most commonly requested services with other distributor’s proposals, as well as comparing the proposed prices against those we approved for the 2019–24 period.

We did not observe large increases in prices for most services when we compared Evoenergy’s proposed 2024–25 fee-based service prices with their 2023–24 equivalents (which are based on the prices we set in our previous draft decision). However, we observed large nominal price increases of up to 270% in Evoenergy’s network connection services, especially underground and overhead services.

We also benchmarked Evoenergy’s most commonly requested fee-based services against similar services provided by other electricity distributors. Again, we found that its network connection services did not benchmark well against other distributors’ proposed prices.

Evoenergy’s margin allowance and overheads

We do not accept Evoenergy’s proposed margin of 6% because we consider a margin is already included in the total overhead allowance.

For fee-based services, our benchmark approach allows for a maximum overhead rate of 61% which is inclusive of a profit margin. This benchmark was based on Marsden Jacob’s review of efficient costs for ancillary network services in our previous decisions for the NSW, Tasmanian, Northern Territory and ACT distribution determinations.¹⁹

Marsden Jacob considered that where a proposal includes an explicit profit margin, then the total of the profit margin and overhead allowance should be benchmarked against the maximum overhead rate 61%.²⁰ We note the sum of Evoenergy’s proposed margin and the total overhead allowance is 67%, which is above the 61% benchmark.

As such, our draft decision is to not accept Evoenergy’s proposed margin but apply the maximum overhead rate of 61% by removing the margin allowance. We consider this maximum overhead rate will enable Evoenergy to recover at least its efficient costs in providing fee-based services.

We continue using this benchmark because we consider that approving a distributor’s cost allocation methodology means approving the method it uses to allocate costs but does not equate to accepting proposed costs. A distributor may allocate overheads to its different business areas in accordance with an AER-approved cost allocation methodology. This does not, however, imply overheads allocated to, say, ancillary network services, are at efficient

¹⁸ This average is unweighted and does not consider the quantity of services performed.

¹⁹ See, for example, Marsden Jacob, *Review of Alternative Control Services - September 2018*, p.7.

²⁰ See, for example, Marsden Jacob, *Review of Alternative Control Services - September 2018*, p.8.

levels if the underlying overheads are not at efficient levels, for example. We discuss this further in our previous (2019–24) draft decision.²¹

Evoenergy’s assumptions for network connection services

We do not accept Evoenergy’s proposed prices for its fee-based network connection services including supply abolishment/removal. We consider Evoenergy has not sufficiently demonstrated that the large increase in costs for these services are efficient and prudent for providing these services.

We observe that Evoenergy has provided these services at a much lower price to consumers for the past 3 regulatory periods. As stated previously, the fees for these services did not benchmark well with Evoenergy’s current 2019–24 prices or prices set by other distributors providing a comparable service.²²

Our assessment of Evoenergy’s network connection services shows the proposed increase in price compared to the 2019–24 period is due to three main cost drivers:

- material costs (our analysis shows an uplift of approximately \$420 compared to the 2019–24 period)
- contractor costs used for scaffolding and civil works (an uplift of approximately \$247 compared to the 2019–24 period)
- labour service times (an increase in labour service time from 4 hours to 6 hours).²³ We estimate this adds about \$390 compared to the 2019–24 period.

Based on our review, we are not satisfied that Evoenergy’s proposed material costs, contractor costs and labour service times are efficient and prudent for providing its fee-based network connection services. We discuss our detailed reasoning below.

Evoenergy’s response to our information request acknowledged the increase in fee-based network connection services was due to increased material and contractor costs.²⁴

Evoenergy submitted the additional contractor costs relate to scaffolding services that are required when an elevated work platform or a ladder cannot be used due to either accessibility or safety reasons.

Evoenergy further noted its material and contractor costs were inadvertently omitted from its build-up of the 2019–24 ancillary network services costs and accordingly its prices were not

²¹ AER, *Evoenergy 2019-24 - Draft decision - Attachment 15 - Alternative control services - November 2018*, p.15.

²² TasNetworks, South Australia Power Networks (SAPN), Jemena, and Energex all provide comparable services to which we benchmarked.

²³ When referring to labour service times we mean total labour multiplied by total time on task. For example, if there are two crew members and it takes two hours to perform the service the total labour service time is equal to 2 crew members multiplied by 2 hours = 4 service hours.

²⁴ Evoenergy, *IR026 – ANS Follow-up questions – 20230509*, Received 14 June 2023.

cost reflective.²⁵ Evoenergy further submitted it under recovered revenue against its ancillary network services throughout the 2019–24 period.²⁶

Contractor costs (scaffolding and civil works)

Generally, we consider Evoenergy’s approach to allocate scaffolding costs across network connection services to be reasonable as it mitigates large price increases to any individual customer. However, we consider Evoenergy has not provided sufficient evidence to support the proposed costs are efficient. We require Evoenergy to provide additional information to demonstrate its proposed scaffolding costs are efficient.

We note that Evoenergy has not consulted with its stakeholders on its proposed approach to allocate scaffolding costs across its customer base for network connection services. We are interested in feedback from stakeholders on their views of this proposal.

Evoenergy provided analysis to demonstrate that scaffolding is required for approximately 10% of its network connection services.²⁷ Evoenergy proposed to recover the costs across its entire customer base for network connection services rather than charging 10% of customers directly for the use of scaffolding on poor condition poles. Evoenergy considered it unfair to charge scaffolding costs directly to customers that require scaffolding as they do not have any influence over the condition of the pole. Noting that if scaffolding is charged only to customers that required it, the cost would be prohibitively expensive.²⁸ Accordingly, Evoenergy proposed to recover its scaffolding costs across all its network connections fee-based services so that all customers pay the same price regardless of the age and condition of the pole.

Evoenergy derived its proposed contractor (scaffolding and civil works) cost by dividing the historical annualised total cost of contractor services for network connection services by the total volume of jobs.²⁹ However, Evoenergy has not demonstrated that the underlying contractor costs are prudent and efficient and has not consulted with stakeholders on their proposed approach to recover contractor costs across all network connection services.

Material costs

We require Evoenergy to provide further information to demonstrate its material costs to provide network connection services are efficient.

We reviewed Evoenergy’s proposed material costs and benchmarked them against material costs used by other distributors providing a similar service. We consider Evoenergy’s proposed material costs are, on average, higher than other distributors’ material costs. While Evoenergy provided a breakdown of its material costs, we do not have sufficient information to be satisfied that the costs are prudent and efficient. We seek Evoenergy to demonstrate that their costs represent value for money for its customers.

²⁵ Evoenergy, *IR026 – ANS Follow-up questions – 20230509*, Received 14 June 2023.

²⁶ Evoenergy, *IR036 – ANS Vehicle, Materials and Contractor costs – 20230627*, Received 06 July 2023.

²⁷ Evoenergy, *IR043 – ANS follow-up questions to IR#036 – 20230801*, Received 05 September 2023.

²⁸ Evoenergy, *IR043 – ANS follow-up questions to IR#036 – 20230801*, Received 05 September 2023.

²⁹ Evoenergy, *IR043 – ANS follow-up questions to IR#036 – 20230801*, Received 05 September 2023.

Labour service times

We consider Evoenergy’s proposed crew size and time on task is not efficient when compared to other distributors who provide these same services. We note other distributors utilise a 2 person crew compared to Evoenergy’s proposed 3 person crew to provide network connection services including supply abolishment/removal services.

For example, we observe TasNetworks uses a crew of 2 technical specialists with a total task time of 203 minutes to provide its overhead services for the 2024–29 period.³⁰ Evoenergy’s total service time is 77% higher than TasNetworks, and above the 30% threshold recommended by Marsden Jacobs for the 2019–24 period.³¹ While Marsden Jacobs stated that one comparator is not adequate to benchmark this service, we consider this service time difference excessive and beyond the natural variation in times between jurisdictions.

For the 2024–29 period, Evoenergy proposed its network connection fee-based services require a crew size of 3 to perform the service and that with a crew size of 3 it would take 2 hours (translating into a total labour service time of 6 hours).

We approved Evoenergy’s proposed 2019–24 period prices based on a crew size of 2 with a task time of 2 hours (translating to a total labour service time of 4 hours). We estimate Evoenergy’s proposal to use a crew size of 3 contributes to an additional cost of \$389.50.

Evoenergy’s response to our information request estimated it would take 2 hours to complete each network connection service with a crew size of 3 and with a crew size of 2 it would require one additional hour (i.e., 3 hours). Evoenergy also noted that with a crew size of 2, the second worker would need to be a qualified electrician (Electrical Fitter) to cover any requirements of working at the network boundary, leading to a higher base labour rate.³²

Evoenergy stated the increase in field workers meets its standard Work Health & Safety practices which needs a field worker to be on standby to monitor and manually intervene in the event of an emergency.³³ Evoenergy also stated it needs a qualified Electrical Fitter on-site when working at the network boundary. Evoenergy further stated its standard practise has been to deploy 3 field workers since 2015. However, Evoenergy could not identify why its historical ANS models stated only 2 crew members were required for these services.³⁴

Evoenergy submitted that the extra field worker increases productivity as the worker would undertake additional duties, reducing any idle time and the time taken to perform the service. Additionally, Evoenergy stated there is a minimal cost difference between a crew size of 3 to 2. Evoenergy demonstrated the cost difference in providing the service with a crew of 3 compared to a crew of 2 is negligible. The example below of the cost comparison for the Overhead Service Relocation – Single Visit (business hours) between crew sizes as shown in Table 16.3. This example is used as representative for all network connection services.

³⁰ TasNetworks, *TasNetworks-Ancillary Services Model-Dec 22-Public*. The proposed 203 minutes of time taken includes 23 minutes of administration time on top of 180 minutes of technical specialists deployed.

³¹ Marsden Jacobs, *Review of Alternative Control Services*, September 2018, p.13.

³² Evoenergy, *IR043 – ANS follow-up questions to IR#036 – 20230801*, Received 05 September 2023.

³³ Evoenergy, *IR036 – ANS Vehicle, Materials and Contractor costs – 20230627*, Received 06 July 2023.

³⁴ Evoenergy, *IR043 – ANS follow-up questions to IR#036 – 20230801*, Received 05 September 2023.

Table 16.3 Service 541 Overhead Service Relocation – Single Visit (business hours) cost comparison with a crew of 3 versus a crew of 2 (\$2024–25)

Crew composition	FTE	Total time on task	Labour cost	Total cost of service
2 Line workers 1 Electrical Fitter	3	120 mins x 3 = 360 mins	\$699.66	\$2,260.40
1 Line worker 1 Dual trade worker (Line worker/Electrical Fitter)	2	180 mins x 2 = 360 mins	\$706.18	\$2,271.30

Source: Evoenergy, response to IR043. The total costs do not consider our substituted labour rates. However, we note Evoenergy's proposed labour rate is lower than our benchmark labour rates.

Although Evoenergy stated the proposed crew size would enhance safety for their field workers we note there has not been any change in safety regulations driving these changes. Further we are unaware of any issues with Evoenergy's safety record in providing the same services over the past 10 years. Our internal technical advisors have also advised that a third worker would not make any substantive change to the safety of the work.

For this draft decision, we have set price caps for Evoenergy's network connection services including supply abolishment/removal using our draft decision labour rates and a crew size of 2 while maintaining the time to complete the service to 2 hours. We have not incorporated any material or contractor costs in our price caps for these services.

A Ancillary network services prices

Table A.1 X factors for each year of the 2024–29 regulatory control period for ancillary network services, draft decision (per cent)

	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29
X factor	-1.1085%	-0.8477%	-0.9291%	-0.9510%

Note: We do not apply an X factor for 2024–25 because we set 2024–25 ancillary network services prices in this determination. To be clear, the labour escalators in this table are operating as de facto X factors. Therefore, positive labour escalators are represented as negative in this table and vice versa. X factors in this table are rounded to 4 decimal places but distributors should use the raw X factors in the draft decision model.

Table A.2 Fee-based ancillary network services for 2024–25, draft decision (\$2024–25)

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
Re-energise premises – Business Hours	Re-energise premises – Business Hours	\$103.05	\$99.34
Re-energise premises – After Hours	Re-energise premises – After Hours	\$143.45	\$138.29
De-energise premises – Business Hours	De-energise premises – Business Hours	\$101.00	\$97.38
De-energise premises for debt non-payment	De-energise premises for debt non-payment	\$202.00	\$194.75
Meter Test (Whole Current) – Business Hours	Meter Test (Whole Current) – Business Hours	\$202.00	\$194.75
Meter Test (CT/VT) – Business Hours	Meter Test (CT/VT) – Business Hours	\$202.00	\$194.75
Special Meter Read	Special Meter Read	\$50.73	\$44.11
Faults investigation (meter malfunction)	Faults investigation (meter malfunction)	\$282.71	\$263.04
Faults investigation (meter bypassed)	Faults investigation (meter bypassed)	\$191.11	\$184.24
Faults investigation (customer's side of network boundary)	Faults investigation (customer's side of network boundary)	\$101.00	\$97.38

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
Temporary Builders' Supply – Overhead (Business Hours)	Temporary Builders' Supply – Overhead (Business Hours)	\$2,238.61	\$836.67
Temporary Builders' Supply – Underground (Business Hours)	Temporary Builders' Supply – Underground (Business Hours)	\$2,238.61	\$836.67
New Overhead Service Connection – Brownfield (Business Hours)	New Overhead Service Connection – Brownfield (Business Hours)	\$2,238.61	\$836.67
New Underground Service Connection – Brownfield from Front	New Underground Service Connection – Brownfield from Front	\$2,578.45	\$1,072.11
New Underground Service Connection – Brownfield from Rear	New Underground Service Connection – Brownfield from Rear	\$2,578.45	\$1,072.11
Overhead Service Relocation – Single Visit (Business Hours)	Overhead Service Relocation – Single Visit (Business Hours)	\$2,260.40	\$857.69
Overhead Service Relocation – Two Visits (Business Hours)	Overhead Service Relocation – Two Visits (Business Hours)	\$2,896.49	\$1,286.54
Overhead Service Upgrade – Service Cable Replacement Not Required	Overhead Service Upgrade – Service Cable Replacement Not Required	\$1,803.97	\$857.69
Overhead Service Upgrade – Service Cable Replacement Required	Overhead Service Upgrade – Service Cable Replacement Required	\$2,260.40	\$857.69
Underground Service Upgrade – Service Cable Replacement Not Required	Underground Service Upgrade – Service Cable Replacement Not Required	\$1,230.82	\$779.00
Underground Service Upgrade – Service Cable Replacement Required	Underground Service Upgrade – Service Cable Replacement Required	\$2,520.44	\$989.94

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
Underground Service Relocation – Single Visit (Business Hours)	Underground Service Relocation – Single Visit (Business Hours)	\$2,578.45	\$1,072.11
Overhead Service Temporary Disconnect Reconnect same day (Business Hours)	Overhead Service Temporary Disconnect Reconnect same day (Business Hours)	\$1,782.17	\$836.67
Temporary de-energisation – LV (Business Hours)	Temporary de-energisation – LV (Business Hours)	\$1,064.12	\$927.89
Temporary de-energisation – HV (Business Hours)	Temporary de-energisation – HV (Business Hours)	\$1,064.12	\$927.89
Supply Abolishment / Removal – Overhead (Business Hours)	Supply Abolishment / Removal – Overhead (Business Hours)	\$1,017.20	\$627.50
Supply Abolishment / Removal - Underground (Business Hours)	Supply Abolishment / Removal - Underground (Business Hours)	\$1,638.25	\$857.69
Install & Remove Tiger Tails – Establishment (Business Hours)	Install & Remove Tiger Tails – Establishment (Business Hours)	\$1,474.65	\$1,420.70
Install & Remove Tiger Tails - Per Span (Business Hours)	Install & Remove Tiger Tails - Per Span (Business Hours)	\$606.48	\$584.03
Install & Remove Warning Flags – Installation (Business Hours)	Install & Remove Warning Flags – Installation (Business Hours)	\$1,429.21	\$1,377.02
Install & Remove Tiger Tails - Per Span (Business Hours)	Install & Remove Tiger Tails - Per Span (Business Hours)	\$561.04	\$540.35
Embedded Generation OPEX Fees - Connection Assets	Embedded Generation OPEX Fees - Connection Assets	2%	2%
Embedded Generation OPEX Fees - Shared Network Asset	Embedded Generation OPEX Fees - Shared Network Asset	2%	2%

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry – Class 1 (Commercial)	Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry – Class 1 (Commercial)	\$459.07	\$442.58
Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry – Class 2 to 4	Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry – Class 2 to 4	\$962.31	\$927.74
Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry – Class 5	Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry – Class 5	\$2,189.66	\$2,110.96
Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry – Class 6	Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry – Class 6	\$3,010.78	\$2,902.57
Embedded Generation - Connection Contract Establishment - Class 1 (Commercial) to Class 6	Embedded Generation - Connection Contract Establishment - Class 1 (Commercial) to Class 6	\$2,366.24	\$2,119.06
Rescheduled Site Visit – One Person	Rescheduled Site Visit – One Person	\$382.21	\$368.48
Rescheduled Site Visit – Service Team	Rescheduled Site Visit – Service Team	\$1,078.44	\$1,039.70
First two meters of trenching service	First two meters of trenching service	\$718.81	\$690.85
Subsequent two meters of trenching service	Subsequent two meters of trenching service	\$481.68	\$462.94
Under footpath boring charge	Under footpath boring charge	\$889.25	\$854.66
Under driveway boring charge	Under driveway boring charge	\$2,223.13	\$2,136.65
Spiking/Cable Testing	Spiking/Cable Testing	\$1,450.29	\$1,329.51
Spiking/Cable Testing	Spiking/Cable Testing	\$1,846.23	\$1,779.90
Substation HV/LV Earthing/Soil Resistivity Testing	Substation HV/LV Earthing/Soil Resistivity Testing	\$1,328.88	\$1,229.05
Substation HV/LV Earthing/Soil Resistivity Testing	Substation HV/LV Earthing/Soil Resistivity Testing	\$1,676.26	\$1,616.03
20003386-Termination of Consumer Mains - up to 50mm ² Cu or Al - 1 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	20003386-Termination of Consumer Mains - up to 50mm ² Cu or Al - 1 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	\$1,456.07	\$1,364.70

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
20003386-Termination of Consumer Mains - up to 50mm ² Cu or Al - 1 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	20003386-Termination of Consumer Mains - up to 50mm ² Cu or Al - 1 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	\$1,716.61	\$1,654.93
20003387-Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 1 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	20003387-Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 1 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	\$1,673.18	\$1,560.99
20003387-Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 1 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	20003387-Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 1 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	\$2,020.56	\$1,947.97
20003388-Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu -2 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	20003388-Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu -2 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	\$2,784.44	\$2,547.06
20003388-Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu -2 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	20003388-Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu -2 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	\$3,576.33	\$3,447.84
Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 3 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 3 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	\$3,114.39	\$2,842.26
Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 3 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 3 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any	\$4,038.26	\$3,893.17
Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 4 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any'	Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 4 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any'	\$3,444.34	\$3,137.47

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 4 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any'	Termination of Consumer Mains - Above 50mm ² Al or Cu - 4 Set * Includes disconnection of temp. consumer mains if any'	\$4,500.19	\$4,338.51
LV Underground Disconnection & Capping/Abandoning	LV Underground Disconnection & Capping/Abandoning	\$2,124.54	\$1,956.65
LV Underground Disconnection & Capping/Abandoning	LV Underground Disconnection & Capping/Abandoning	\$2,652.46	\$2,557.17
Permanent Disconnection of Underground Consumer Mains at AAD Network Asset such as Point of Entry or Substation	Permanent Disconnection of Underground Consumer Mains at AAD Network Asset such as Point of Entry or Substation	\$2,124.54	\$1,956.65
Permanent Disconnection of Underground Consumer Mains at AAD Network Asset such as Point of Entry or Substation	Permanent Disconnection of Underground Consumer Mains at AAD Network Asset such as Point of Entry or Substation	\$2,652.46	\$2,557.17
Substation Supervised Access - 1- 4 hours	Substation Supervised Access - 1- 4 hours	\$1,537.51	\$1,482.30
Substation Supervised Access - 1- 4 hours	Substation Supervised Access - 1- 4 hours	\$1,941.51	\$1,871.75
Substation Supervised Access - 4-8 hours	Substation Supervised Access - 4-8 hours	\$2,345.52	\$2,261.30
Substation Supervised Access - 4-8 hours	Substation Supervised Access - 4-8 hours	\$3,072.73	\$2,962.31
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead LV network	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead LV network	\$1,766.80	\$1,584.88
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead LV network	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead LV network	\$2,308.42	\$2,225.50
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead HV network	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead HV network	\$2,807.76	\$2,510.31

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead HV network	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead HV network	\$3,628.06	\$3,497.73
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead & Underground SLCC supply	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead & Underground SLCC supply	\$1,208.38	\$1,125.50
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead & Underground SLCC supply	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Overhead & Underground SLCC supply	\$1,388.93	\$1,339.04
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Underground LV or HV network	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Underground LV or HV network	\$2,807.76	\$2,510.31
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Underground LV or HV network	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Underground LV or HV network	\$3,628.06	\$3,497.73
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Underground HV network - If HV Cable Insulation Test is required - Isolation for more than 7 days	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Underground HV network - If HV Cable Insulation Test is required - Isolation for more than 7 days	\$2,130.73	\$1,916.82
Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Underground HV network - If HV Cable Insulation Test is required - Isolation for more than 7 days	Temporary De-energisation/Isolation of Underground HV network - If HV Cable Insulation Test is required - Isolation for more than 7 days	\$2,680.21	\$2,583.93
Temporary Pole Support - Using Plant such as Lifter/Borer	Temporary Pole Support - Using Plant such as Lifter/Borer	\$3,284.04	\$3,162.87
Temporary Pole Support - Using Plant such as Lifter/Borer	Temporary Pole Support - Using Plant such as Lifter/Borer	\$3,868.01	\$3,725.91
Temporary Pole Support - Using Concrete Blocks -including installation and removal	Temporary Pole Support - Using Concrete Blocks - including installation and removal	\$4,180.48	\$4,027.90
Temporary Pole Support - Using Concrete Blocks -including installation and removal	Temporary Pole Support - Using Concrete Blocks - including installation and removal	\$5,230.00	\$5,039.78

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
Pole Stay Replacement with Standard Stay	Pole Stay Replacement with Standard Stay	\$4,319.96	\$4,162.45
Pole Stay Replacement with Standard Stay	Pole Stay Replacement with Standard Stay	\$5,415.34	\$5,218.51
Pole Stay Replacement with Side Walk Stay	Pole Stay Replacement with Side Walk Stay	\$4,787.72	\$4,612.01
Pole Stay Replacement with Side Walk Stay	Pole Stay Replacement with Side Walk Stay	\$5,883.10	\$5,668.07
LVABC Replacement - 1 Span	LVABC Replacement - 1 Span	\$9,434.26	\$8,958.35
LVABC Replacement - 1 Span	LVABC Replacement - 1 Span	\$11,815.74	\$11,385.43
LVABC Replacement - 2 Span	LVABC Replacement - 2 Span	\$13,678.53	\$13,018.97
LVABC Replacement - 2 Span	LVABC Replacement - 2 Span	\$17,070.22	\$16,446.05
LVABC Replacement - 3 Span	LVABC Replacement - 3 Span	\$20,010.56	\$19,105.15
LVABC Replacement - 3 Span	LVABC Replacement - 3 Span	\$24,342.78	\$23,445.53
Cut & Shackle for LVABC Replacement - Per Crossarm One Direction	Cut & Shackle for LVABC Replacement - Per Crossarm One Direction	\$1,326.85	\$1,277.50
Cut & Shackle for LVABC Replacement - Per Crossarm One Direction	Cut & Shackle for LVABC Replacement - Per Crossarm One Direction	\$1,632.62	\$1,572.30
Installation of Fuse Switch Disconnecter for LVABC Replacement	Installation of Fuse Switch Disconnecter for LVABC Replacement	\$1,663.46	\$1,601.02
Installation of Fuse Switch Disconnecter for LVABC Replacement	Installation of Fuse Switch Disconnecter for LVABC Replacement	\$1,969.23	\$1,895.82
Installation of LV Termination Cross-Arm for LVABC Replacement	Installation of LV Termination Cross-Arm for LVABC Replacement	\$1,277.08	\$1,229.67

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
Installation of LV Termination Cross-Arm for LVABC Replacement	Installation of LV Termination Cross-Arm for LVABC Replacement	\$1,582.85	\$1,524.47
Installation of LV Double Strain Cross-Arm for LVABC Replacement	Installation of LV Double Strain Cross-Arm for LVABC Replacement	\$1,617.31	\$1,557.24
Installation of LV Double Strain Cross-Arm for LVABC Replacement	Installation of LV Double Strain Cross-Arm for LVABC Replacement	\$1,999.53	\$1,925.74
1 Way 630A Fuse Switch Disconnecter Installation for consumer mains termination work	1 Way 630A Fuse Switch Disconnecter Installation for consumer mains termination work	\$908.38	\$873.65
1 Way 630A Fuse Switch Disconnecter Installation for consumer mains termination work	1 Way 630A Fuse Switch Disconnecter Installation for consumer mains termination work	\$989.18	\$951.54
1 Way 1000A Fuse Switch Disconnecter Installation for consumer mains termination work	1 Way 1000A Fuse Switch Disconnecter Installation for consumer mains termination work	\$980.36	\$942.83
1 Way 1000A Fuse Switch Disconnecter Installation for consumer mains termination work	1 Way 1000A Fuse Switch Disconnecter Installation for consumer mains termination work	\$1,061.17	\$1,020.72
1250A Installation for consumer mains termination work	1250A Installation for consumer mains termination work	\$8,555.95	\$8,224.04
1250A Installation for consumer mains termination work	1250A Installation for consumer mains termination work	\$8,677.16	\$8,340.87
1 Way POE Kit Installation for consumer mains termination work	1 Way POE Kit Installation for consumer mains termination work	\$2,818.85	\$2,709.80
1 Way POE Kit Installation for consumer mains termination work	1 Way POE Kit Installation for consumer mains termination work	\$2,899.65	\$2,787.69

Service	Service category	Initial proposal	Draft decision
3 Way POE Kit Installation for Termination of Consumer Mains	3 Way POE Kit Installation for Termination of Consumer Mains	\$3,645.04	\$3,503.85
3 Way POE Kit Installation for Termination of Consumer Mains	3 Way POE Kit Installation for Termination of Consumer Mains	\$3,725.84	\$3,581.74
Fuse Kit Installation for Termination of Consumer Mains	Fuse Kit Installation for Termination of Consumer Mains	\$251.37	\$242.20
Fuse Kit Installation for Termination of Consumer Mains	Fuse Kit Installation for Termination of Consumer Mains	\$332.17	\$320.09
Complex Micro Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry - Class 1 (Residential)	Complex Micro Embedded Generation Connection Enquiry - Class 1 (Residential)	\$273.71	\$263.87
Installation of Possum Guard on overhead service cable	Installation of Possum Guard on overhead service cable	\$1,000.08	\$963.44
Design Fee - Basic Connections	Design Fee - Basic Connections	\$850.01	\$800.44
Design Fee > 100 amps	Design Fee > 100 amps	\$5,593.43	\$5,354.42
Preliminary Network Advice Fee	Preliminary Network Advice Fee	\$11,057.23	\$10,564.76
Preliminary Network Advice Fee - Major Project - Chambers	Preliminary Network Advice Fee - Major Project - Chambers	\$14,595.84	\$13,852.81
Preliminary Network Advice Fee - Major Project - Greenfield	Preliminary Network Advice Fee - Major Project - Greenfield	\$27,078.48	\$25,886.78
Move, remove or inspect a meter	Move, remove or inspect a meter	\$169.29	\$163.38

Table A.3 Quoted service hourly labour rates for 2024–25, draft decision (\$2024–25)

	Initial proposal (business hours)	Draft decision (business hours)	Initial proposal (after hours)	Draft decision (after hours)
Office support service delivery	\$155.61	\$136.57		
Connection/Project Engineer (PE)	\$221.29	\$221.29		
Management (Senior Project Engineer - SPE)	\$263.87	\$263.87		
GIS Officer (GO)	\$183.96	\$183.96		
Site Lead/Scheduler (SL)	\$223.88	\$197.83	\$313.43	\$313.43
Electrical Fitter (EF)	\$194.75	\$194.75	\$272.64	\$272.64
Electrical Operator (EO)	\$217.57	\$197.83	\$304.60	\$304.60
Plant Operator (PO)	\$175.93	\$175.93	\$246.31	\$246.31
Line Worker (LW)	\$184.24	\$184.24	\$257.94	\$257.94
Trade Assistant/Labour (TA)	\$151.37	\$151.37	\$211.91	\$211.91
Network Controller	\$334.39	\$197.83		
Level 3 Zone B (Embedded Generation Engineer)	\$221.29	\$221.29		
Level 4 Zone B (embedded Generation Team Lead)	\$263.87	\$263.87		
Planning Engineer (PE)	\$263.87	\$263.87		
Service and Installation Officer	\$238.38	\$197.83		

Shortened forms

Term	Definition
AEMC	Australian Energy Market Commission
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
capex	capital expenditure
CCP26	Consumer Challenge Panel, sub-panel 26
CPI	consumer price index
F&A	framework and approach
LED	light-emitting diode
NEM	national electricity market
NER	national electricity rules
NMI	national meter identifier
opex	operating expenditure
PE cell	photoelectric cell
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
RIN	regulatory information notice
WACC	weighted average cost of capital
