

Ministry of the  
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Ministère du  
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April 18, 2011

Ms. Kirsten Walli  
Board Secretary  
Ontario Energy Board  
2300 Yonge Street, 27<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Toronto, ON M4P 1E4

Dear Ms. Walli:

**RE: Motion by the Consumer's Council of Canada ("CCC") and Aubrey LeBlanc in relation to s. 26.1 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* (the "Act") and Ontario Regulation 66/10**

**Board File No.: EB-2010-0184**

**Attorney General of Ontario, Response to matters taken Under Advisement and Undertakings from the Cross-Examination of the Government's Witness**

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Please find enclosed the Attorney General of Ontario's Response to matters taken under advisement/undertakings questions from the cross-examination of the Government's witness, which took place on November 16, 2010. Enclosed are responses to questions JT 1.4, 1.5 and 1.5B.

Please also note that this material was provided to counsel on December 20, 2010. It was inadvertently not uploaded onto the Board's web portal at that time.

Yours truly,

Arif Virani  
Counsel

cc All parties, by email (cover letter only)

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**Via e-mail**

December 20, 2010

Mr. Robert Warren  
Weir Foulds  
Suite 1600, P. O. Box 480  
130 King St. W.  
Toronto, ON  
M5X 1J5

Dear Mr. Warren:

**RE: Motion by the Consumer's Council of Canada ("CCC") and Aubrey LeBlanc in relation to s. 26.1 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* (the "Act") and Ontario Regulation 66/10**

**Board File No.: EB-2010-0184**

**Attorney General of Ontario, Response to matters taken Under Advisement from the Cross-Examination of the Government's Witness**

---

Please find enclosed the Attorney General of Ontario's Response to questions JT 1.4, 1.5 and 1.5 B, taken under advisement from the cross-examination of the Government's witness, which took place on November 16, 2010. Responses to questions JT 1.6 and 1.7, also taken under advisement, remain outstanding.

Yours very truly,

Arif Virani  
Counsel

cc: Remaining Intervenors (by e-mail)

**RESPONSE TO MATTERS TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT, FROM THE CROSS-  
EXAMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS, NOV. 16, 2010**

Number	
JT 1.4	<p><b>Under AdviseMENT:</b></p> <p>To take under adviseMENT whether to produce any written recommendations or analysis provided to the Minister for the increase in OSTHI funding levels.</p> <p>Transcript p. 67, lines 18-28, p.68, lines 1-3</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>Ministry staff did not provide direct recommendations to the Minister on this matter.</p> <p>The attached three notes (Exhibits 1, 2, 3) were provided only to the Minister's staff.</p> <p>Portions of Exhibits 2 and 3 have been redacted to protect the privacy interests of institutions involved in accessing rebates under the OSTHI program.</p>
JT 1.5	<p><b>Under AdviseMENT:</b></p> <p>To take under adviseMENT whether to produce any analysis/advice to given to the Minister respecting the content of ss.26.1 and 26.2 of the OEBA, at the time of the development of the Green Energy and Green Economy Act</p> <p>Transcript p.70, lines 7-13</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>Relevant analysis/advice enclosed. See Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 attached.</p> <p>Relevant material includes documents pertaining to the ultimate decision taken by Government which is the subject of the constitutional challenge. Policy options, including the option of recovering costs against natural gas utilities/ratepayers and recovering costs for programs other than HESP or OSTHI, considered but never implemented by the Government, are not relevant.</p>

	<p>Policy options are only germane to a s.1 analysis when a constitutional challenge is initiated under the <i>Charter</i>, as opposed to the instant challenge brought under the division of powers. When determining whether a levy constitutes a regulatory charge <i>intra vires</i> the province, or an unconstitutional indirect tax, the legal inquiry is framed by the jurisprudential test set out by the Supreme Court in <i>Westbank</i> [1999] 2 S.C.R. 134 and refined in <i>620 Connaught</i> [2008] 1 S.C.R. 131. The criteria in the legal test are measured against the levy entrenched in the legislative scheme itself—an examination of the policy options considered but never implemented in the legislation is neither relevant nor appropriate to the reviewing court’s analysis: <i>Confederation des syndicats nationaux</i> [2008] 3 S.C.R. 511.</p> <p>The enclosed documents have been redacted to exclude: material irrelevant to the constitutional challenge to s.26.1 and 26.2 of the OEBA, and O. Reg. 66/10 thereto; material irrelevant to the jurisprudential test relating to whether a levy constitutes an <i>intra vires</i> regulatory charge, and; material covered under solicitor-client privilege.</p> <p><b>Exhibit 1 (Note)</b></p> <p>Rationale for the Reallocation of MEI Multi-Fuel conservation program costs to Electricity Ratepayers</p> <p><b>Exhibit 2 (Note)</b></p> <p>Program Cost Recovery Outline</p> <p><b>Exhibit 3 (Slide Deck)</b></p> <p>Program Cost Recovery 2009-04-27 + PK’s comments</p>
JT 1.5b	<p><b>Under Advisement:</b></p> <p>To take under advisement whether to provide any Ministry reports or analyses that support the creation and implementation of O.Reg. 66/10</p> <p>Transcript, p.78, lines 11-18</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p>

	<p>Relevant document enclosed. See Exhibit 1 (Slide Deck) attached.</p> <p>(For an explanation of relevance, and the basis for redactions made, please see the Response to Under Advisement JT 1.5, above.)</p> <p>The enclosed document has been redacted to exclude: material irrelevant to the constitutional challenge to s.26.1 and 26.2 of the OEBA, and O. Reg. 66/10 thereto, and; material irrelevant to the jurisprudential test relating to whether a levy constitutes an <i>intra vires</i> regulatory charge.</p>
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## **UNDER ADVISEMENT NO. JT1.4:**

### **Exhibit 1 BRIEFING NOTE**

#### **NRCan Increases Maximum Per-Project Payment for Solar Hot Water Systems under the □coEnergy for Renewable Heat Program**

##### **ISSUE:**

On March 2, 2009, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) announced that the maximum payment under the □coEnergy for Renewable Heat Program for solar hot water (SHW) projects will increase from \$80,000 to \$400,000. This change is effective March 1, 2009.

##### **SUGGESTED RESPONSE**

- The Ministry has reviewed NRCan's changes and agrees that increasing the maximum incentive for solar hot water will encourage the installation of larger solar hot water projects while stimulating further economic activity in the province.
- Ministry staff believe that increasing the maximum SHW incentive to \$400,000 has the potential to increase OSTHI spending by \$960,000 per year over the final two years for the program.
- Ministry staff have analyzed the impact of the increased incentive and do not believe that the changes are likely to result in OSTHI overspending its program budget.
- Ministry staff will monitor the impact of the increased incentive to ensure that OSTHI does not risk overspending its program budget.
- Ministry staff are currently analyzing the impact of a similar increase for Solar Air projects in the event the NRCan revises their maximum incentive for this technology.

##### **Background:**

- The Ontario Solar Thermal Heating Incentive program is a four-year \$14.4 million rebate program that currently has a maximum incentive of \$80,000 for the installation of a solar water or solar air heating system.
- OSTHI is delivered in cooperation with NRCan's federal □coEnergy for Renewable Heat program.
- On September 1, 2008, both MEI and NRCan implemented planned changes to the basis of payment for solar thermal projects. The changes moved the OSTHI incentive from one based on a percentage

of project costs to one based on a rate per square meter of collector area multiplied by a collector-specific performance factor.

#### **Implications of increasing the Solar Hot Water Incentive for the OSTHI Program:**

- On March 2, 2009, NRCan announced that the *coEnergy for Renewable Heat program's* maximum payment for solar hot water will increase from \$80,000 to \$400,000. This change will be effective March 1, 2009.
- Since the new incentive structure for OSTHI was implemented September 1, 2008, the average OSTHI incentive for a solar hot water system is 19%. Based on this average, to receive the maximum OSTHI incentive of \$400,000, SHW projects costs would need to exceed \$2.1 million. To date, the largest SHW project incurred projects costs of \$391,000 with the average SHW project having project costs of \$62,178.
- To receive the maximum incentive with the most efficient SHW collector, system size will have to be 1,372 m<sup>2</sup> (larger for less efficient collectors) – this is over 20 times the average SHW system size (63 m<sup>2</sup>) under OSTHI and 5 times larger than the maximum SHW system size (264 m<sup>2</sup>) under OSTHI.
- Based on the high project cost required to receive a higher incentive, the average size of SHW applications, and the current economic conditions, OSTHI staff have estimated that the increase in maximum funding for SHW will result in maximum additional funding of \$960,000 per year (3 projects that qualify for the maximum incentive or a combination of projects receiving \$80,000 <> \$400,000 in OSTHI funding).
- OSTHI staff have projected the impacts of increasing the SHW cap to \$400,000 (see appendix A for a break-down of OSTHI projections):
  - Low Take-Up – OSTHI does not risk overspending in then next two years
  - Average Take-Up – OSTHI does not risk overspending in the next two years
  - High Take-Up – OSTHI does not risk overspending in 2009/2010 but risks overspending by \$166,377 in 2010/2011; however, as many OSTHI projects are coming in under budget, it is likely that even in this scenario, OSTHI would have enough money in 2010/2011 to cover this additional \$166,377.
- Ministry staff believe that the average take-up scenario is most likely to occur; however, OSTHI staff will closely monitor the impact of program changes to ensure that OSTHI will not overspend its allocated budget.

Prepared by: Matthew Kitchen  
Project Analyst  
416-212-4283  
March 2, 2009

Reviewed by: Brian Byrnes  
Senior Program Coordinator  
416-212-7919  
March

**Exhibit 2**

**BRIEFING NOTE**

**NRCan Increases Maximum Per-Project Payment for Solar Hot Water Systems under the ecoENERGY for Renewable Heat Program**

**ISSUE:**

On March 2, 2009, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) announced that the maximum payment under the ecoENERGY for Renewable Heat Program for solar hot water projects will increase from \$80,000 to \$400,000. This change is effective March 1, 2009.

**SUGGESTED RESPONSE**

- The Ministry has reviewed NRCan's changes and agrees that increasing the maximum incentive for solar hot water will encourage the installation of larger solar hot water projects while stimulating further economic activity in the province.
- Ministry staff believe that increasing the maximum SHW incentive to \$400,000 has the potential to increase OSTHI spending by \$960,000 per year over the final two years for the program.
- Ministry staff have analyzed the impact of the increased incentive and do not believe that the changes are likely to result in OSTHI overspending its program budget.
- Ministry staff will monitor the impact of the increased incentive to ensure that OSTHI does not risk overspending its program budget.

**Background:**

- To date, OSTHI has received two applications that would benefit from the increased incentive:
  - [REDACTED] – incentive of \$133,480.29;
  - [REDACTED] – incentive of \$140,078.69
- The Ontario Solar Thermal Heating Incentive program is a four-year \$14.4 million rebate program that currently has a maximum incentive of \$80,000 for the installation of a solar water or solar air heating system.
- OSTHI is delivered in cooperation with NRCan's federal *ecoENERGY for Renewable Heat* program.



- On September 1, 2008, both MEI and NRCan implemented planned changes to the basis of payment for solar thermal projects. The changes moved the OSTHI incentive from one based on a percentage of project costs to one based on a rate per square meter of collector area multiplied by a collector-specific performance factor.
- To date, OSTHI has committed over \$4.5 million to 209 solar hot water and air projects.

#### **Implications of increasing the Solar Hot Water Incentive for the OSTHI Program:**

- On March 2, 2009, NRCan announced that the *ecoENERGY for Renewable Heat program's* maximum payment for solar hot water will increase from \$80,000 to \$400,000. This change will be effective March 1, 2009.
- Since the new incentive structure for OSTHI was implemented September 1, 2008, the average OSTHI incentive for a solar hot water system is 19%. Based on this average, to receive the maximum OSTHI incentive of \$400,000, SHW projects costs would need to exceed \$2.1 million.
- To receive the maximum incentive with the most efficient SHW collector, system size will have to be 1,372 m<sup>2</sup> (larger for less efficient collectors) – this is over 20 times the average SHW system size (63 m<sup>2</sup>) under OSTHI and 5 times larger than the maximum SHW system size (264 m<sup>2</sup>) under OSTHI.
- Based on the high project cost required to receive a higher incentive, the average size of current SHW applications, and the current economic conditions, OSTHI staff have estimated that the increase in maximum funding for SHW will result in maximum additional funding of \$960,000 per year (3 projects that qualify for the maximum incentive or a combination of projects receiving \$80,000 < \$400,000 in OSTHI funding).
- OSTHI staff have projected the impacts of increasing the SHW cap to \$400,000 (see appendix A for a break-down of OSTHI projections):
  - Low Take-Up – OSTHI does not risk overspending in then next two years
  - Average Take-Up – OSTHI does not risk overspending in the next two years
  - High Take-Up – OSTHI does not risk overspending in 2009/2010 but risks overspending by \$166,377 in 2010/2011; however, as many OSTHI projects are coming in under budget, it is likely that even in this scenario, OSTHI would have enough money in 2010/2011 to cover this additional \$166,377.
- Ministry staff believe that the average take-up scenario is most likely to occur; however, OSTHI staff will closely monitor the impact of program changes to ensure that OSTHI will not overspend its allocated budget.

Prepared by: Matthew Kitchen  
 Project Analyst  
 416-212-4283  
 August 26, 2009

**Exhibit 3  
BRIEFING NOTE**

**NRCan Increases Maximum Per-Project Payment for Solar Hot Water  
Systems under the ecoENERGY for Renewable Heat Program**

**ISSUE:**

On March 2, 2009, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) announced that the maximum payment under the ecoENERGY for Renewable Heat Program for solar hot water projects will increase from \$80,000 to \$400,000. This change is effective March 1, 2009.

**SUGGESTED RESPONSE**

- The Ministry has reviewed NRCan's changes and agrees that increasing the maximum incentive for solar hot water will encourage the installation of larger solar hot water projects while stimulating further economic activity in the province.
- Ministry staff believe that increasing the maximum SHW incentive to \$400,000 has the potential to increase OSTHI spending by \$960,000 per year over the final two years for the program.
- Ministry staff have analyzed the impact of the increased incentive and do not believe that the changes are likely to result in OSTHI overspending its program budget.
- Ministry staff will monitor the impact of the increased incentive to ensure that OSTHI does not risk overspending its program budget.

**Background:**

- The Ontario Solar Thermal Heating Incentive program is a four-year \$14.4 million rebate program that currently has a maximum incentive of \$80,000 for the installation of a solar water or solar air heating system.
- OSTHI is delivered in cooperation with NRCan's federal *ecoENERGY for Renewable Heat* program.

**Implications of increasing the Solar Hot Water Incentive for the OSTHI Program:**

- The program to date has been successful in attracting projects, but they are relatively small with average incentives roughly \$15,000 and a handful at the maximum of \$80,000.
- The initial enquiry to increase the limit concerned a large project by a developer for a system at [REDACTED]. Subsequently a number of other large projects were identified and it was considered that a number of larger projects would be helpful to showcase the market opportunities.
- There are four projects which have been submitted and approved by NRCan so far (all SHW):
  - [REDACTED] – incentive of \$133,408.29;
  - [REDACTED] – incentive of \$140,078.69
  - [REDACTED] – incentive of \$108,060.70
  - [REDACTED] – incentive of \$84,538.03
- Other project proponents with larger projects are reported by NRCan to be interested but have chosen to confirm the province's commitment before submitting projects for approval
- Treasury Board approval is not required for this change: it is not a material change in the program design (still matches NRCan) and has no fiscal impact as the change will be accommodated within the approved budget.
- OSTHI staff have projected the budget impacts of increasing the SHW cap to \$400,000 and do not believe there is a risk of overspending.

Prepared by: Matthew Kitchen  
Project Analyst  
416-212-4283

Reviewed by: Brian Byrnes  
Senior Program Coordinator  
416-212-7919

## UNDER ADVISEMENT NO. JT 1.5

### EXHIBIT 1: COPY OF GEA\_RATIONAL FOR REALLOCATION OF MEI PROGRAM COSTS TO RATEPAYERS

#### RATIONALE FOR THE REALLOCATION OF MEI MULTI-FUEL CONSERVATION PROGRAM COSTS TO ELECTRICITY [REDACTED] RATEPAYERS

##### ISSUE

Ongoing costs relating to MEI multi-fuel conservation programs are more appropriately borne by [REDACTED] electricity ratepayers given that the predominant beneficiaries for these programs are [REDACTED] electricity ratepayers.

##### BACKGROUND

###### *Context*

Energy conservation programs are generally administered by energy agencies and utilities such as the Ontario Power Authority, the natural gas utilities, and the local distribution companies (LDCs)<sup>1</sup>.

The costs of those programs are recovered from energy users (ratepayers) through various mechanisms that result in charges being added to energy bills and remitted to the organization administering the program on a cost-recovery basis. The benefits of those programs are calculated on the basis of deferred investments in the energy system (e.g. generation or distribution infrastructure) and are established via a variety of cost-benefit tests.

MEI's involvement in program delivery has been justified on the basis of a structural gap in the energy sector which prevents any of the existing agencies and market participants from delivering multi-fuel conservation programs (e.g. a program that saves both natural gas and electricity)<sup>2</sup>. The benefit to the energy users from such a multi-fuel program is derived from not only the strengths of an integrated conservation offering (given that most energy users are, in fact, multi-fuel users) but also from the efficiencies in being able to deliver a multi-fuel program through one service provider (i.e. MEI), rather than multiple parties.

###### *Rationale*

MEI's multi-fuel conservation programs have been more successful than anticipated, in terms of levels of participation, and are placing increasing pressures on the Treasury. Given that the primary rationale and beneficiary of these programs is the energy user, MEI is proposing to recover the appropriate portion of its multi-fuel program costs from the ratepayers.

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<sup>1</sup> electric utilities

<sup>2</sup> Regulatory structure of the industry prevents, in large part, an electricity utility from recovering costs for anything but conservation of electricity, and so on.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

### *Design of Proposed Solution*

[REDACTED] MEI needs to establish a cost-recovery mechanism with sufficient flexibility to accommodate future policy and energy sector developments. In order to establish the appropriate rigour, transparency, and justification for imposing MEI program costs on the ratepayers, the following process would be established and described through regulation [REDACTED]

#### 1. Definition of MEI program costs included and excluded from cost-recovery process

MEI would continue to fund activity for propane and oil conservation, where there is no pre-existing mechanism for allocating costs directly to these energy users. Further, MEI would continue to fund all program administration costs (staff, IT resources, etc) for its multi-fuel programs.

Specifically, MEI would seek cost recovery of the non-administrative costs directly related to [REDACTED] electricity conservation efforts.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

### *Design of Proposed Solution*

[REDACTED] MEI needs to establish a cost-recovery mechanism with sufficient flexibility to accommodate future policy and energy sector developments. In order to establish the appropriate rigour, transparency, and justification for imposing MEI program costs on the ratepayers, the following process would be established and described through regulation [REDACTED]

#### 1. Definition of MEI program costs included and excluded from cost-recovery process

MEI would continue to fund activity for propane and oil conservation, where there is no pre-existing mechanism for allocating costs directly to these energy users. Further, MEI would continue to fund all program administration costs (staff, IT resources, etc) for its multi-fuel programs.

Specifically, MEI would seek cost recovery of the non-administrative costs directly related to [REDACTED] electricity conservation efforts.

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<sup>3</sup> Sample data chart attached at end of document

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

### *Implementation*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## UNDER ADVISEMENT JT 1.5

### EXHIBIT 2: COPY PROGRAM COST RECOVERY OUTLINE- ORIGINAL

#### rogram Cost Recovery

**Policy Intent:** Energy Efficiency program costs, regardless of who delivers, should have appropriate costs allocated to the electricity [REDACTED] rate base [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

This is the case for CDM projects delivered by OPA and LDCs as well as DSM by Union Gas and Enbridge. Savings from government initiated programs have no such mechanism.

**Benefits:** a measure of acceptable rate impact which may include consideration of provincial policy objectives related to GHG emission reduction or other factors (e.g. social equity, R&D). Test such as TRC, RIM, participant tests will need to be reviewed and modified as required. Tests would be used as a matter of program discipline, not for debate before a regulator.

**Appropriate Costs:** up to the benefit calculated above. Direct program costs would be allocated by electricity and natural gas savings achieved, by rate category as required. Costs related to staffing and administration would remain with the MEI and not charged back.

**Suitable accountability framework:** may vary by option depending on depth of reporting requirements but features public reporting not subject to comment by the regulator.

Options:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

For each:

Further elaborate on description, mechanics of implementation

Pros/Cons

Considerations



Anticipated Stakeholder reaction

**UNDER ADVISEMENT JT 1.5**

**EXHIBIT 3: PROGRAM COST RECOVERY 2009-04-27+PK's  
COMMENTS**

[SEE ATTACHED PDF DOCUMENT]

**UNDER ADVISEMENT JT 1.5B**

**EXHIBIT 1**

**SLIDE DECK TO UPDATE MINISTER**

[SEE ATTACHED PDF DOCUMENT]

JT 1.5 Exhibit 3

**EXHIBIT : PROGRAM COST RECOVERY 2009-04-27+PK's  
COMMENTS**

 **Energy and Infrastructure**

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**MEI Program Cost Recovery**

**Date Prepared: April 20, 2009**



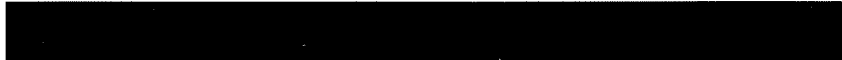
**Renewables and Energy Efficiency Division**

**1**

## MEI programs

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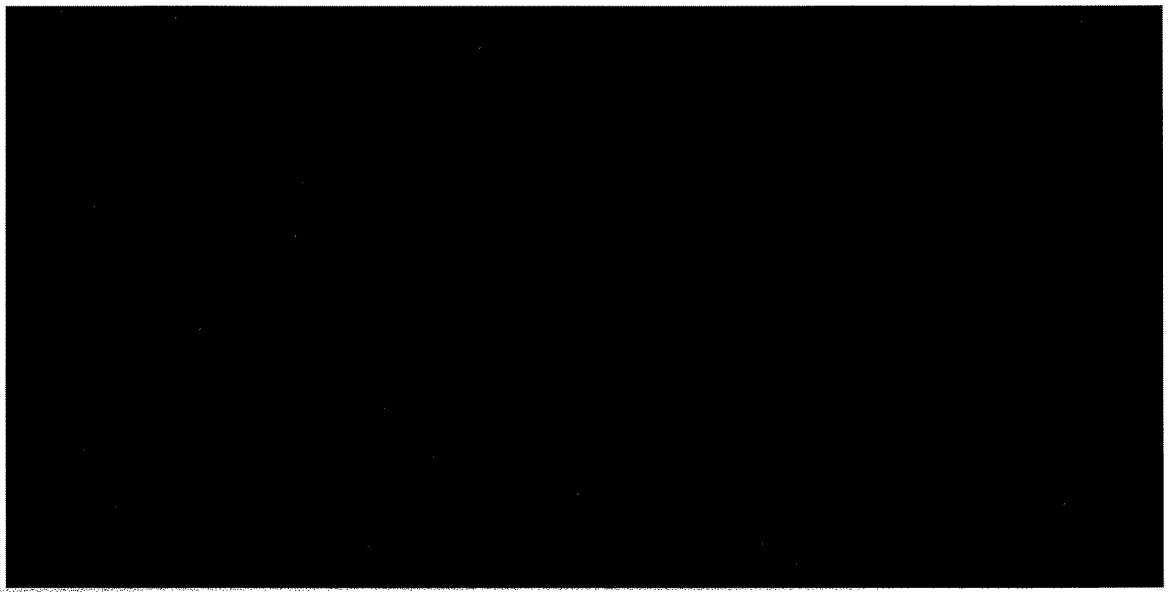
- ♦ At this time, funds collected via the proposed MEI Cost Recovery are intended to be used to support the delivery of multi-fuel energy conservation programs and renewable energy development. [REDACTED] programs will be included for FY 2009/2010 at an estimated total cost of approximately \$150 million.
- ♦ The programs are: [REDACTED], Home Energy Savings Program, and the Ontario Solar Thermal Heating Incentive Program. All these programs affect both electricity and natural gas users, as well as users of other fuels.



- 5. The Home Energy Savings Program (HESP) provides incentives to residential homeowners to carry out conservation measures at home. The program subsidizes a home energy audit for 50% of the cost of the audit, up to \$150. The program then pays retrofit grant to homeowners who completes energy retrofits recommended through the audit. The retrofit grant is matched by the federal government's eco-energy program; thus, every federal dollar in benefits to the participant is matched by the province with another dollar of benefit to the participant.
- 5. The Ontario Solar Thermal Heating Initiative (OSTHI) program similarly subsidizes the installation of large (commercial) solar air and solar water roofs. The first are generally used to substitute natural gas heating in warehouses, barns, etc; while the solar water is used to pre-heat water.

Timeline

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## Cost Recovery: Principles and Rules

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- ♦ Principles and Rules created based on what data is available to be used
- ♦ When the energy retrofit measure reduces the consumption of only one fuel:
  - allocate the full cost to that fuel. For example:
    - If energy retrofit measures displace/reduce electricity consumption only  
→ 100% cost assigned to **Electricity**
    - If energy retrofit measures displace/reduce natural gas consumption only  
→ 100% cost assigned to **Natural Gas**
    - If energy retrofit measures displace/reduce the consumption of other fuels only  
→ 100% cost assigned to **Other**
- ♦ When the energy retrofit measure reduces the consumption of several fuels or reduces the consumption of some fuels and increases the consumption of other fuels:
  - If the measure affects the building envelope (insulation, doors, windows, etc): allocate 90%/10% cost to fuel displaced-electricity
  - If the measure does not affect the building envelope (ground source heat pump): allocate the cost to the displaced fuel
  - Always allocate the furnace DC motor cost to **Electricity**

## Cost Recovery – Estimated Breakdown by Program

Program			Electricity		Other		Total
OSTHI (Ontario Solar-Thermal Heating Incentive)							
OHESP (Ontario Home Energy Savings Program)			\$29M	20%	\$13M	9%	\$146M
Total							



## Cost Recovery Example: Ontario Solar Thermal Heating Incentive

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♦ **Sample Project 1:**

- Solar Water Installation on Apartment Building
- Total System Cost: \$7,495.00; Ontario Contribution: \$1,873.50
- Displaced Energy: Electricity
  - Invoice split for NG – 0%; Invoice split for Electricity – 100%; Invoice Split for Taxes – 0%

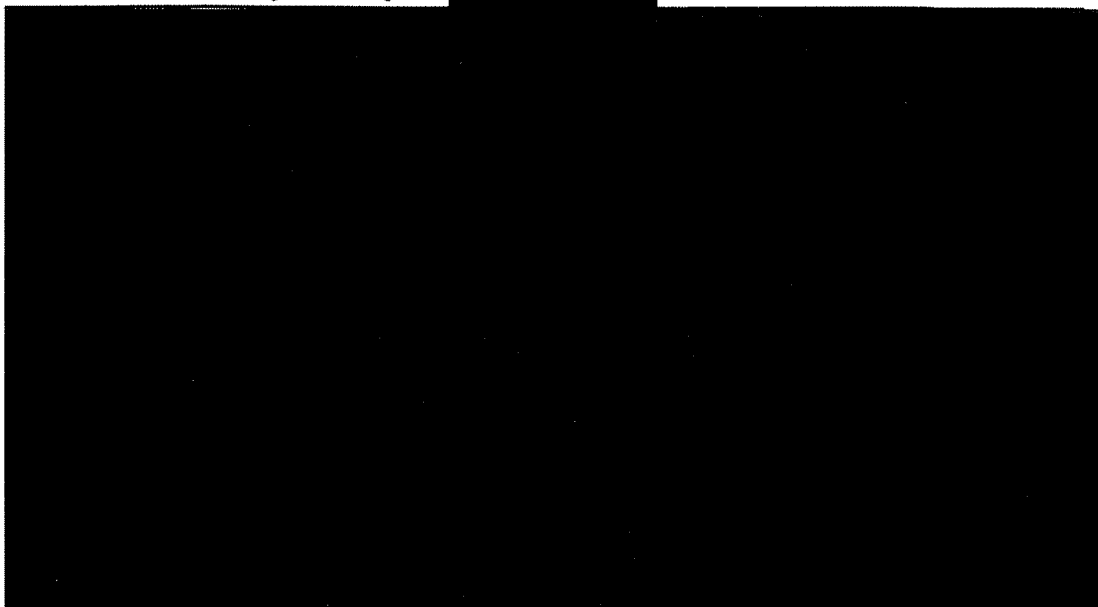
♦ **Sample Project 2:**



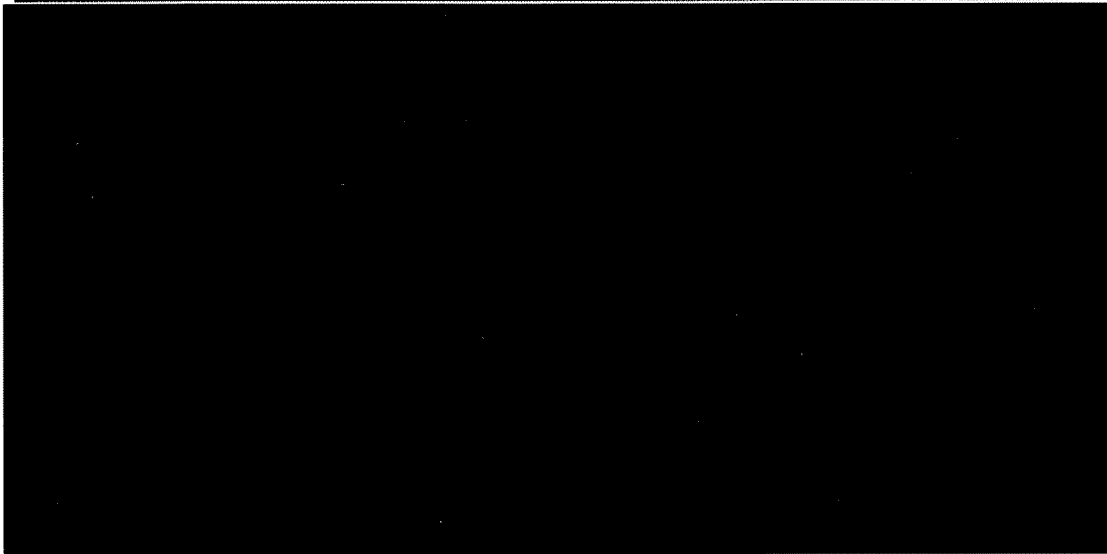
♦ **Sample Project 3:**



**Cost Recovery Example:**



Cost Recovery Example: [REDACTED] (contd.)



## Cost Recovery Example: OHESP

### ♦ Sample Project 1

Displaced Energy: Natural Gas (heating); Electricity (cooling)

Retrofit	Air Sealing	Central AC	ESTAR Doors
Ont. Contribution	\$150.00	\$200.00	\$90.00
Split (%)	NG - 90; Elec - 10	Elec - 100	NG - 90; Elec - 10
Split (\$)	NG - \$135; Elec - \$15	Elec - \$200	NG - \$81; Elec - \$9

Total: Ontario Contribution: \$440; SBC: Natural Gas: \$216; Electricity: \$224

### ♦ Sample Project 2

Displaced Energy: Oil (heating); Electricity (cooling)

Retrofit	Air Sealing	Central AC	ESTAR Doors	Attic Insulation
Ont. Contribution	\$150.00	\$200.00	\$90.00	\$300.00
Split (%)	Taxes - 90; Elec - 10	Elec - 100	Taxes - 90; Elec - 10	Taxes - 90; Elec - 10
Split (\$)	Taxes - \$135; Elec - \$15	Elec - \$200	Taxes - \$81; Elec - \$9	Taxes - \$270; Elec - \$30

Total: Ontario Contribution: \$740; SBC: Taxes: \$486; Electricity: \$254



Renewables and Energy Efficiency Division



MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### PURPOSE OF BRIEFING

- To update the Minister on the status of a regulation under the GEA to recover the cost of MEI's conservation programs from [REDACTED] electricity ratepayers.
  - Why
  - How much
  - Who Pays – Apportioning the costs amongst Residential, Commercial, Industrial users  
[REDACTED]
  - Timing considerations  
[REDACTED]

2



MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### Background

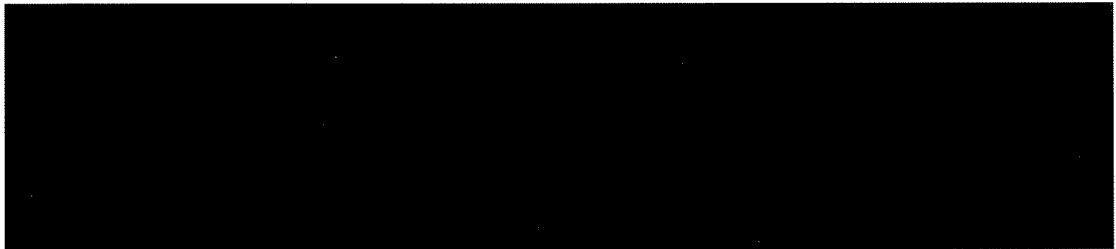
- The Green Energy Act includes provisions allowing recovery of funds for MEI multi-fuel conservation programs from ratepayers (consistent with ratepayers currently funding all other conservation programs).
- Two MEI programs are in market: the Ontario Solar Thermal Heating Initiative (OSTHI) program and the Home Energy Savings Program (HESP).
  - Both of these programs are scheduled to run until March 2011 [REDACTED]
- The expense associated with current MEI programs for FY 09/10 is estimated at \$165 million. \$140 million would be funded from [REDACTED] electricity ratepayers while the rest (admin, oil/propane related incentives) would be paid by existing MEI allocations.
- The \$140 million that needs to be recovered is next apportioned to [REDACTED] electric ratepayers by determining the costs associated with [REDACTED] electricity savings that HESP and OSTHI would yield. MEI estimates the division to be: \$40 million (electricity) [REDACTED]

		Electricity (\$million)
HESP	[REDACTED]	39
OSTHI	[REDACTED]	1
Total	[REDACTED]	40

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## Current Status

- MEI staff have worked extensively with internal and external stakeholders to develop a process for cost recovery. It would require the OEB to assess [REDACTED] electric utilities for amounts as identified in a regulation, to be filed annually on the basis of Treasury Board approved figures.
- Direction is required in three key areas in order to complete the drafting of the regulation:

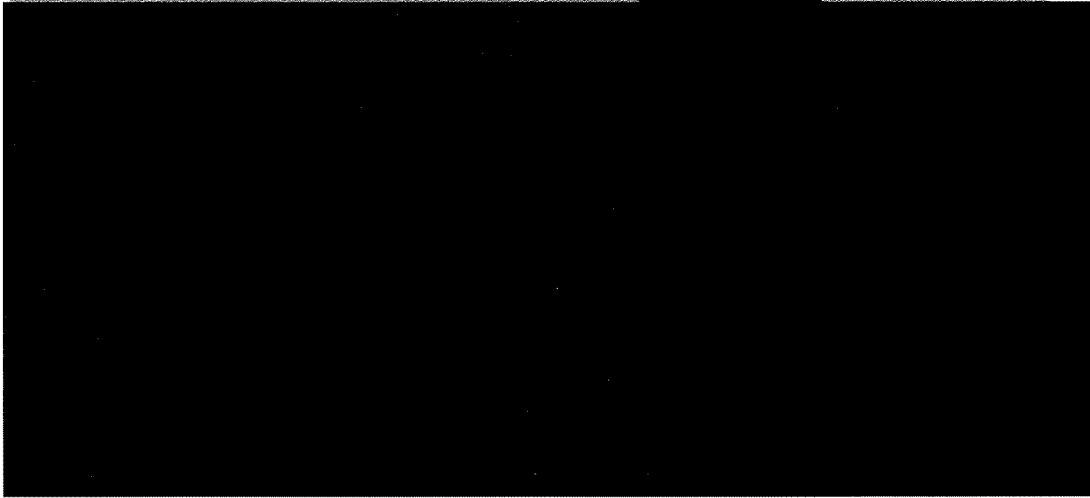


**Issue 1: Apportioning the Charges**

- Considerations on which customer class is charged and for how much:
  - Who benefits directly from the programs (e.g. residential)?
  - Who benefits indirectly from reducing demands on the energy infrastructure for expansion of storage (gas), distribution (both electricity and gas), and generation (electricity) capacity?
  - What are the rate impacts?
  - What is the constitutional law assessment of whether the recovery may be viewed as a regulatory charge or a tax?



## Apportioning the Charges:



[Redacted text]





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## Apportioning the Charges: [REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

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## Apportioning the Charges: Electricity Options

Recovery from  
electricity users:  
(all amounts annual)



Pay based on  
volume of electricity  
consumed  
Rate: \$/Kwh 0.00028

Residential	Commercial	Industrial
\$3 (avg)	\$300 (avg)	\$14,000 (avg)
		Large- \$67,000
		Largest- \$585,000

The volumetric approach is preferred in the electricity sector as consistent with the system benefits for which all other electricity conservation is paid for by users.

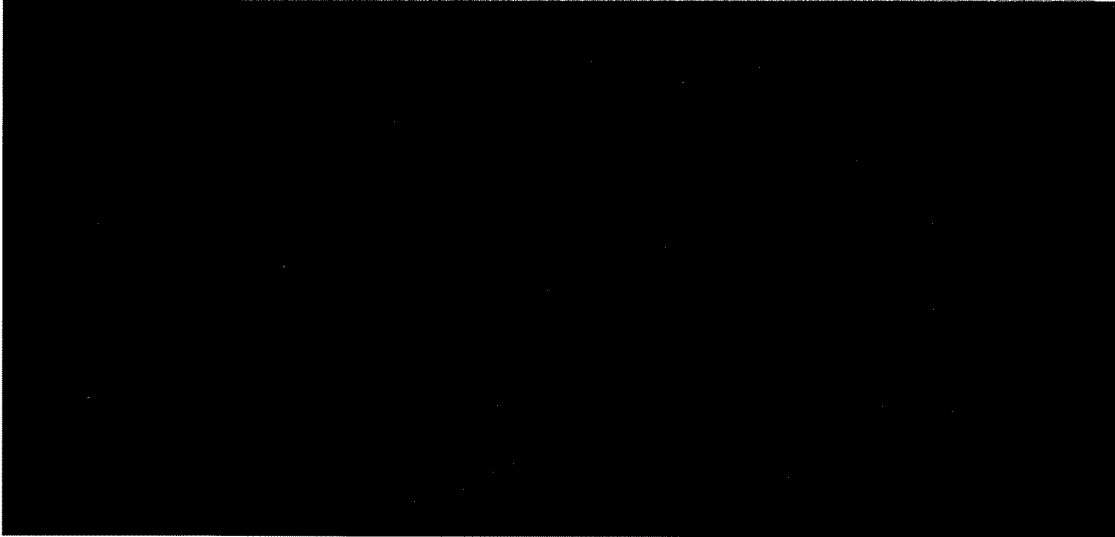
Rate impacts are modest, representing about a 0.3% increase in all sectors

**Issue 2: Cash flow**

- Provincial accounting rules require the full amount of charges for FY09/10 to be remitted no later than July 31, 2010.



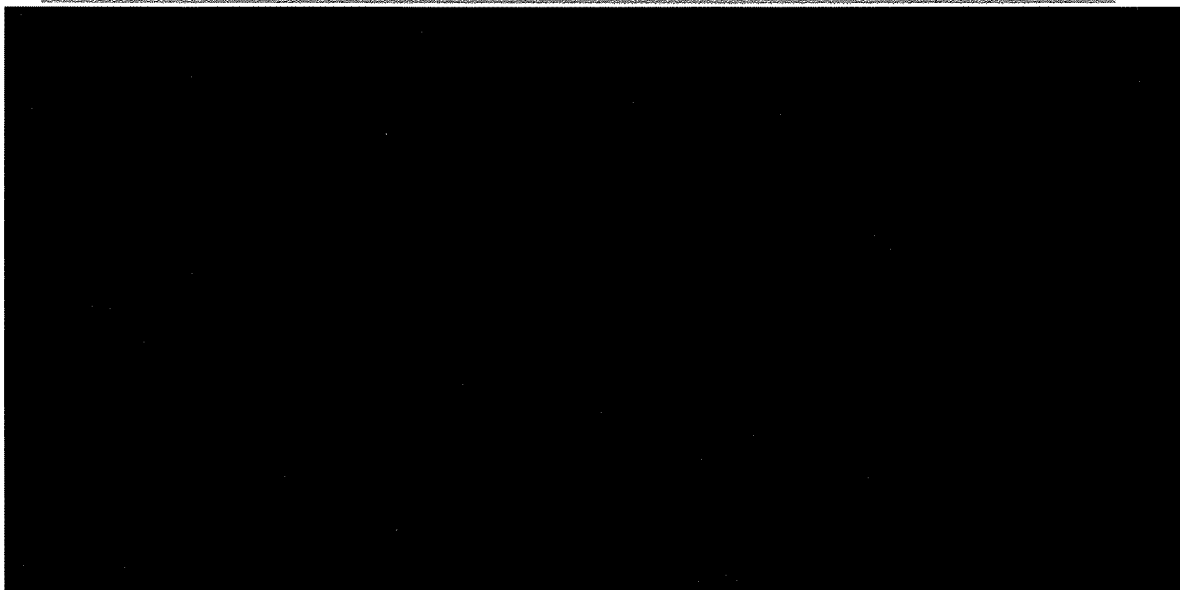
## Cash flow options



### Issue 3: Bill presentment



Sample 



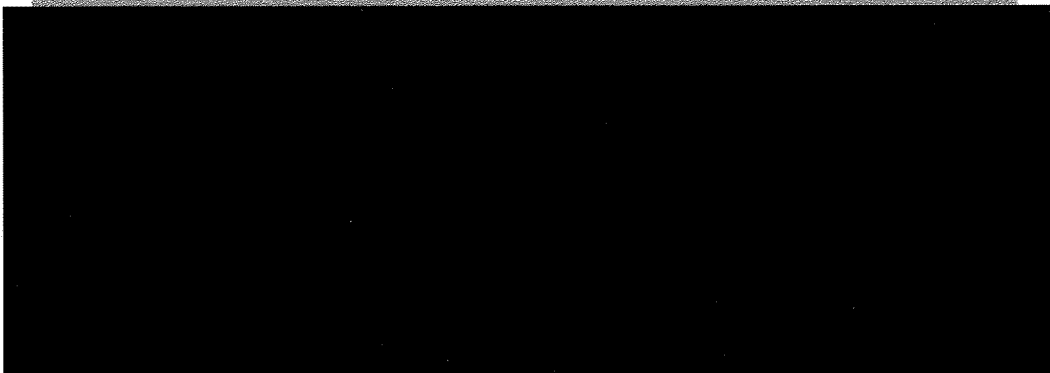
Sample 





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## Decisions and Next steps





## Timeline

