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February 24, 2012

Ontario Energy Board
P.O. Box 2319
27th Floor
2300 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1E4
Attention: Ms. Kirsten Walli, Board Secretary

Re: Ontario Energy Board File #EB-2011-0205
2012 IRM3 Electricity Distribution Rate Application
Westario Power Inc.
Board Staff Interrogatories

Dear Ms Walli:

In accordance with the Notice of Application and Written Hearing, please find attached Westario Power Inc.'s (WPI) responses to the Board Staff Interrogatories in the above proceeding. We enclose two (2) hard copies of WPI's Interrogatory Responses and WPI will also file electronic versions via e-mail to boardsec@oeb.gov.on.ca and an electronic filing of the application through the Board's RESS portal.

If there are any questions, please contact myself at 519-507-6666 ext. 211, email alvin.allim@westario.com or Lisa Milne at 519-507-6666 ext. 216, email lisa.milne@westario.com.

Yours truly,

Alvin E. Allim, H.B. Com, CGA
Chief Financial Officer

Board Staff Interrogatories
2012 IRM3 Electricity Distribution Rates
Westario Power Inc.
EB-2011-0205

Shared Tax Savings

1) Ref: 2012 IRM Shared Tax Savings Workform,

Sheet 3 – Rebased Billing Determinant and Rates on the Shared Tax Savings Workform is reproduced below:

Rate Group	Rate Class	Fixed Metric	Vol Metric	Re-based Billed Customers or Connections A	Re-based Billed kWh B	Re-based Billed kW C	Rate ReBal Base Service Charge D	Rate ReBal Base Distribution Volumetric Rate kWh E	Rate ReBal Base Distribution Volumetric Rate kW F
RES	Residential	Customer	kWh	18,875	197,649,413		11.22	0.0141	
GSLT50	General Service Less Than 50 kW	Customer	kWh	2,365	70,476,543		20.55	0.0091	
GSGT50	General Service 50 to 4,999 kW	Customer	kW	252	161,192,485	448,543	237.63		2.2138
USL	Unmetered Scattered Load	Connection	kWh	69	501,647		11.18	0.0417	
Sen	Sentinel Lighting	Connection	kW	6	16,635	17	2.51		12.9428
SL	Street Lighting	Connection	kW	6,077	4,144,560	11,037	3.84		3.2257

Preamble: The Workform requests to enter 2011 Base Monthly Fixed Charge and Distribution Volumetric Charge into columns labeled "Rate ReBal Base Service Charge" and "Rate ReBal Base Distribution Volumetric Rate kWh/kW" respectively.

Question:

a) Board staff is unable to reconcile some of the unit rates provided in Sheet 3 to Westario's existing Tariff of Rates and Charges. Please provide the evidence supporting the data entered in Columns D through F for all rate classes. If this is an error, Board staff will make the necessary changes.

Westario Power Response:

Westario Power had contacted Board staff on which rates were to be inputted into this worksheet. Westario Power was instructed to use rebased rates from their last COS rate application. However, if the rates from its latest approved tariff sheet were to be used, please adjust accordingly.

2) Ref: 2012 IRM Shared Tax Savings Workform,

Sheet 5 – Z-factor Tax Changes. An excerpt of the tax change calculation is reproduced below.

2. Tax Related Amounts Forecast from Income Tax Rate Changes	2009	2012
Regulatory Taxable Income	$ 890,980	$ 890,980
Corporate Tax Rate	30.09%	22.46%
Tax Impact	$ 268,140	$ 200,123
Grossed-up Tax Amount	**$ 383,578**	**$ 258,094**

Preamble: Board staff notes that Westario Power has entered a corporate tax rate of 30.09% for 2009. Board staff is unable to verify this rate.

Question:

a) Please provide the evidence supporting the data entered in cell G38. If this is an error, Board staff will make the necessary change.

Westario Power Response:

The rate of 30.09% was taken from the Board's worksheet called "Westario_STS_Revised_20110421", tab "F1.1 Z-Factor Tax Changes."

RTSR

3) Ref: 2012 IRM RTSR Workform,

Sheet 4 – RRR data

Rate Class	Unit	Non-Loss Adjusted Metered kWh	Non-Loss Adjusted Metered kW	Applicable Loss Factor	Load Factor	Loss Adjusted Billed kWh	Billed kW
Residential	kWh	200,772,983		1.0788		216,593,894	-
General Service Less Than 50 kW	kWh	61,366,559		1.0788		66,202,244	-
General Service 50 to 4,999 kW	kW	178,306,768	472,060		51.77%	178,306,768	472,060
Unmetered Scattered Load	kWh	294,625		1.0788		317,841	-
Sentinel Lighting	kW	17,963	23		107.56%	17,963	23
Street Lighting	kW	8,263,258	13,871		81.65%	8,263,258	13,871

Preamble: Board staff is unable to reconcile the volumetric data cited above with the 2010 RRR data reported to the Board.

Question:

a) Please reconcile the above cited data with the 2010 RRR data reported to the Board and state whether this data has been adjusted for losses. If necessary, Board staff will make adjustments to the appropriate workforms.

Westario Power Response:

Westario Power used the 2010 RRR data reported to the Board as the starting point for the data contained in the 2012 IRM RTST Workform. The data was then adjusted for Long-Term Load Transfers (LTLT) and loss factor. Westario Power advises Board staff to use the data provided above because it has been adjusted for losses. The 2010 RRR data is billed consumption and therefore, includes the loss factor.

Rate Generator

4) Ref: 2012 IRM Rate Generator

Sheet 5 – Current Distribution Volumetric Rates (DVR) are reproduced below:

Rate Description	Unit	Amount
Residential	$/kWh	0.01410
General Service Less Than 50 kW	$/kWh	0.00910
General Service 50 to 4,999 kW	$/kW	2.21780
Unmetered Scattered Load	$/kWh	0.04180
Sentinel Lighting	$/kWh	12.96610
Street Lighting	$/kW	3.23150

Preamble: Board staff notes that Westario Power used $/kWh units for the Sentinel customer class. Westario Power's tariff of rates and charges shows kW as a billing unit.

Question:

a) Please confirm that units of KW should be used in cell D92. If so, Board staff will make the necessary adjustments to the Rate Generator.

Westario Power Response:

This was an oversight by Westario Power. The unit for Sentinel customer class should be kW, not kWh. Please revise the Rate Generator accordingly.

5) Ref: 2012 IRM Rate Generator

Sheet 10 – Billing Determinants for D/V accounts are reproduced below:

In the green shaded cells, enter the most recent Board Approved volumetric forecast. If there is a material difference between the latest Board-approved volumetric forecast and the most recent 12-month actual volumetric data. use the most recent 12-month actual data.

Rate Class	Unit	Metered kWh	Metered kW	Billed kWh for Non-RPP Customers	Estimated kW for Non-RPP Customers	Distribution Revenue [1]	1590 Recovery Share Proportion*	1595 Recovery Share Proportion (2008) [2]	1595 Recovery Share Proportion (2009) [2]
Residential	$/kWh	200,772,983		24,672,317	-	4,543,177			
General Service Less Than 50 kW	$/kWh	61,366,559		14,866,363	-	1,276,314			
General Service 50 to 4,999 kW	$/kW	178,306,768	472,060	161,329,416	427,113	1,886,930			
Unmetered Scattered Load	$/kWh	294,625		63,189	-	23,596			
Sentinel Lighting	$/kW	17,963	23	-	-	386			
Street Lighting	$/kW	8,263,258	13,871	5,241,163	8,798	294,605			
Total		449,022,156	485,954	206,172,448	435,911	8,025,008	0%	0%	0%

Preamble: Sheet 10 requests the Applicant to enter the most recent Board approved volumetric forecast. If there is a material difference between the latest Board-approved volumetric forecast and the recent 12-month actual volumetric data the Board allows the use of the recent actual data. Board staff is unable to verify the billing determinants used by Westario in the calculation of the D/V account rate riders.

Question:

a) Please explain the source of the volumetric data entered in Column F, G and H and provide the rationale for the data used. Please state if the data entered in Columns F through H is non-loss adjusted volumetric data. If necessary, Board staff will make adjustments in the relevant models.

Westario Power Response:

Westario Power used the 2010 RRR data reported to the Board as the starting point for the data contained in the 2012 IRM Rate Generator. The data was then adjusted for Long-Term Load Transfers (LTLT) and loss factor. Westario Power advises Board staff to use the data provided above because it has been adjusted for losses. The 2010 RRR data is billed consumption and therefore, includes the loss factor.

LRAM

6) Ref: 2012 IRM Rate Generator and Manager's Summary, p. 9

Customer Class	2010 RRR	Units	LRAM	Proposed Rate Rider
Residential	100,000,000	kWh	$291,841.07	0.0029
General Service Less Than 50 kW	50,000,000	kWh	$48,029.68	0.0010
General Service 50 to 4,999 kW	25,000	kW	$18,066.29	0.7227
Total			**$357,937.04**	

Preamble: Board staff is unable to reconcile the above cited 2010 RRR volumetric data with the 2010 RRR data reported to the Board.

Question:

a) Please reconcile the volumetric data cited in the table above with the 2010 RRR data listed in the 2010 yearbook and provide the rationale for using this data to calculate the LRAM rate rider.

Westario Power Response:

Westario Power confirms that it entered the wrong values in error. The rate riders should have been calculated using the noted values as follow:

Customer Class	2010 RRR	Units	LRAM	Proposed Rate Rider
Residential	216,435,358	kWh	$323,757.05	0.0015
General Service Less Than 50 kW	66,420,789	kWh	$27,516.84	0.0004
General Service 50 to 4,999 kW	472,060	kW	$17,642.68	0.0374
Total			**$368,916.56**	

		Months
Rate Rider Effective Until	April 30, 2013	12

b) Please provide a LRAM rate rider calculation based on the RRR data as reported to the Board as of December 31, 2010.

Westario Power Response:

Please see above.

7) Ref: Elenchus LRAM Report, October 4, 2011

Westario Power has requested an LRAM recovery associated with 2006 to 2010 CDM programs for a total amount of $357,937.04.

a) Please confirm that Westario Power used final 2010 program evaluation results from the OPA to calculate its LRAM amount.

Westario Power Response:

Westario Power received the final 2010 evaluation results from the OPA on November 15, 2011. An updated LRAM report is attached with this response.

The following summarizes the updated results.

Customer Class	Savings	LRAM
Residential	23.6 GWh	$323,757.05
General Service Less Than 50 kW	2.7 GWH	$27,516.84
General Service 50 to 4,999 kW	7.1 MW	$17,642.68
Total		**$368,916.56**

Therefore Westario Power includes in this response an updated LRAM claim in the amount of $368,916.56 for the years from January 1, 2006 through April 30, 2012. An amended third party review by the consulting firm Elenchus is enclosed herein, which supports this claim.

The following table calculates the updated proposed rate riders to be collected over a one year period ending April 30, 2013:

Customer Class	2010 RRR	Units	LRAM	Proposed Rate Rider
Residential	216,435,358	kWh	$323,757.05	0.0015
General Service Less Than 50 kW	66,420,789	kWh	$27,516.84	0.0004
General Service 50 to 4,999 kW	472,060	kW	$17,642.68	0.0374
Total			**$368,916.56**	
			Months	
Rate Rider Effective Until	April 30, 2013		12	

Westario Power respectfully requests Board staff to make the appropriate changes in the model.

b) If Westario Power did not use final 2010 program evaluation results from the OPA, please explain why and update the LRAM amount accordingly.

Westario Power Response:

Please see above.

c) Please confirm that Westario Power has not received any of the lost revenues requested in this application in the past. If Westario Power has collected lost revenues related to programs applied for in this application, please discuss the appropriateness of this request.

Westario Power Response:

Westario Power confirms that it has not received any of the lost revenues requested in this application in the past.

d) Please identify the CDM savings that were included in Westario Power's last Board approved load forecast for CDM programs deployed from 2006-2010 inclusive.

Westario Power Response:

Westario Power's load forecast last approved by the Board was for our 2009 COS EB-2008-0238 dated April 24, 2009.Westario power confirms that were no direct CDM savings from OPA programs included in Westario Power's approved load forecast.

e) Please provide a table that shows the LRAM amounts requested in this application by the year they are associated with and the year the lost revenues took place, divided by rate class within each year. Use the table below as an example and continue for all the years LRAM is requested:

Westario Power Response:

Residential

Program Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
2006 Total	$ 25,830	$ 26,024	$ 25,830	$ 26,607	$ 4,756	$ 4,756	$ 1,450	$ 115,254
2007 Total	$ -	$ 17,728	$ 13,523	$ 13,415	$ 13,807	$ 13,801	$ 4,466	$ 76,740
2008 Total	$ -	$ -	$ 12,336	$ 12,669	$ 13,039	$ 13,039	$ 3,904	$ 54,988
2009 Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,981	$ 9,080	$ 9,080	$ 3,020	$ 30,160
2010 Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 20,083	$ 19,909	$ 6,623	$ 46,615
Grand Total	$ 25,830	$ 43,752	$ 51,688	$ 61,672	$ 60,765	$ 60,585	$ 19,463	$ 323,757

General Service Less Than 50 kW

Program Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
2008 Total	$-	$-	$ 8	$ 16	$ 8	$ 8	$ 3	$ 43
2009 Total	$-	$-	$-	$5,298	$ 258	$ 258	$ 86	$ 5,901
2010 Total	$-	$-	$-	$ -	$11,734	$7,379	$2,460	$21,573
Grand Total	$-	$-	$ 8	$5,314	$12,001	$7,645	$2,548	$27,517

General Service Greater Than 50 kW

Program Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
2006 Total	$ 1,917	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,917
2007 Total	$ -	$ 2,290	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,290
2008 Total	$ -	$ -	$ 3,856	$ 4	$ 2	$ 2	$ 1	$ 3,866
2009 Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,381	$ 28	$ 28	$ 9	$ 5,445
2010 Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,448	$ 507	$ 169	$ 4,125
Grand Total	$ 1,917	$ 2,290	$ 3,856	$ 5,385	$ 3,478	$ 537	$ 179	$ 17,643

f) Please discuss if Westario Power is applying for carrying charges on the LRAM amounts requested in this application.

Westario Power Response:

Westario Power is not applying for carrying charges on the LRAM amounts requested in this application

g) If Westario Power is requesting carrying charges, please provide a table that shows the monthly LRAM balances, the Board-approved carrying charge rate and the total carrying charges by month for the duration of this LRAM request to support your request for carrying charges. Use the table below as an example:

Year	Month	Monthly Lost Revenue	Closing Balance	Interest Rate	Interest $

Westario Power Response:

Not applicable because Westario Power is not applying for carrying charges.

Special Purpose Charge

8) Ref: Manager's Summary, p.11

Preamble: According to the Board letter of April 23, 2010 on the Special Purpose Charge:

"In accordance with section 9 of the SPC Regulation, recovery of your SPC assessment is to be spread over a one-year period, starting from the date on which you begin billing to recover your assessment. The request for disposition of the balance in "Sub-account 2010 SPC Variance" and "Sub-account 2010 SPC Assessment Carrying Charges" should be made after that one-year period has come to an end, and all bills that include amounts on account of that assessment have come due for payment."

Question:

a) Please provide a copy of the original invoice of the amount Westario paid with respect to the SPC Assessment.

b) Please confirm Westario's beginning and ending billing dates to customers for the SPC Assessment

c) Please complete the table related to the SPC.

Westario Power Response:

a) Please see attached

b) Westario Power's billing dates for the SPC began May 1, 2010 and ended April 2011

c) Please see table below

SPC Assessment (Principal balance)	Amount recovered from customers in 2010	Carrying Charges for 2010	December 31, 2010 Year End Principal Balance	December 31, 2010 Year End Carrying Charges Balance	Amount recovered from customers in 2011	Carrying Charges for 2011	Forecasted December 31, 2011 Year End Principal Balance	Forecasted December 31, 2011 Year End Carrying Charges Balance	Carrying Charges for 2012 (Jan 1 to April 30)	Total for Disposition (Principal & Interest)
$178,295.00	$92,575.84	$554.75	$85,719.16	$554.75	$84,952.97	$315.59	$766.19	$870.34	$3.70	$1,640.23

PILs

9) Ref: Continuity Schedule and PILs recovery calculations - PILs Recoveries

Preamble: The calculated PILs amounts recovered from customers in each year seem to be lower that might have been expected. The sheets in the application models for 2002, 2004 and 2005 that calculated the PILs rate slivers used historical billing determinants for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

Question:

a) Please explain briefly what happened to customer counts, demand and energy deliveries in Westario's service area during the years 2001 to 2006 with reference to the billing determinant statistics contained in the applications for 2002, 2004 and 2005 rate adjustments compared with the statistics used in the PILs recovery worksheets.

b) It appears that in the PILs recovery worksheets residential, GS<50 and GS>50 rate classes saw a decrease in customer count and billed kWh from March 2002 to May 2006. Please explain.

c) Did local economic factors reduce demand in the period 2001 to 2006?

d) Are the billing determinant data used for PILs recovery consistent with the load forecast data contained in Westario's last cost of service application? Please provide the energy and demand statistics by year contained in the load forecast from the most recent cost of service application that includes 2001 through 2006.

Westario Power Response:

a) The applications for 2002, 2004 and 2005 rate adjustments used data from 1999, 2002 and 2003 respectively. The only variation Westario Power noticed was the data for 2002. In that year, Westario Power underwent a system change where billing data was not available for the first quarter of 2002. Therefore, the data had to be estimated. Westario Power requests the statistics provided in the PILS recovery worksheets be used for this application

b)

Customer Count

Class	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Residential	15,367	15,623	17,780	18,029	18,223
GS<50	2,130	2,153	2,330	2,336	2,335
GS>50	213	212	243	250	251

Customer Consumption (KWh)

Class	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Residential	164,633,708	203,778,537	209,443,908	207,381,832	208,468,118
GS<50	59,196,647	70,702,478	75,714,885	74,124,739	73,649,470
GS>50	0	0	167,952,826	164,564,575	169,924,091
GS>50 in KW	**144,838**	**248,158**	**357,446**	**316,260**	**385,308**

With respect to the above table, Westario Power does not believe its customer counts and consumption is decreasing. With exception to 2002 (explained above), the data is fairly static from year over year. Westario Power would welcome comments from Board staff as to where their conclusion came from that was contrary to the above.

c) Please see response to (b) above

d) The billing determinant data used for PILs recovery are consistent with the load forecast data contained in Westario's last cost of service application. Please find the load data from the 2009 COS application attached.

10) Ref: 2001 to 2005 SIMPIL models - Interest Expense

Preamble: When the actual interest expense, as reflected in the financial statements and tax returns, exceeds the maximum deemed interest amount approved by the Board, the excess amount is subject to a claw-back penalty and is shown in sheet TAXCALC as an extra deduction in the true-up calculations.

Question:

For the tax years 2001 to 2005:

a) Did Westario have interest expense related to liabilities other than debt that is disclosed as interest expense in its financial statements?

b) Did Westario net interest income against interest expense in deriving the amount it shows as interest expense in its financial statements and tax returns? If yes, please provide details to what the interest income relates.

c) Did Westario include interest expense on customer security deposits in interest expense for purposes of the interest true-up calculation?

d) Did Westario include interest income on customer security deposits in the disclosed amount of interest expense in its financial statements and tax returns?

e) Did Westario include interest expense on IESO prudentials in interest expense? Yes

f) Did Westario include interest carrying charges on regulatory assets or liabilities in interest expense? No

g) Did Westario include the amortization of debt issue costs, debt discounts or debt premiums in interest expense? If the answer is yes, did Westario also include the difference between the accounting and tax amortization amounts in the interest true-up calculations? Please explain. No.

h) Did Westario deduct capitalized interest in deriving the interest expense disclosed in its financial statements? If the answer is yes, did Westario

add back the capitalized interest to the actual interest expense amount for purposes of the interest true-up calculations? Please explain. No

i) Please provide Westario's views on which types of interest income and interest expense should be included in the excess interest true-up calculations.

j) Please provide a table for the years 2001 to 2005 that shows all of the components of Westario's interest expense and the amount associated with each type of interest.

Westario Power Response:

a) Westario Power did not have interest expense related to liabilities other than debt that is disclosed as interest expense in its financial statements.

b) Westario Power did not net interest income against interest expense in deriving the amount it shows as interest expense in its financial statements and tax returns.

c) Westario Power did not include interest expense on customer security deposits in interest expense for purposes of the interest true-up calculation.

d) Westario Power did not include interest income on customer security deposits in the disclosed amount of interest expense in its financial statements and tax return.

e) Westario Power did not include interest expense on IESO prudentials in interest expense.

f) Westario Power did not include interest carrying charges on regulatory assets or liabilities in interest expense.

g) Westario Power did not include the amortization of debt issue costs, debt discounts or debt premiums in interest expense.

h) Westario Power did not deduct capitalized interest in deriving the interest expense disclosed in its financial statements.

i) Westario Power believes that interest expenses related to regulatory assets, IESO line of credit costs, and tax reassessments should be excluded from the excess interest clawback determination.

Westario Power believes it would be unfair to pay the prescribed rate of interest to its customers on variance and deferral accounts, be denied the

ability to deduct the interest according to the SIMPILS methodology, and then return to customers the grossed up income tax value of the excess interest as calculated in the models. In effect, it is double paying the customers with no offset of tax deductibility.

The variance and deferral accounts are constantly changing values and it is difficult to believe that the debt return included in rates was meant to compensate LDCs for these unpredictable costs. Similarly, interest related to tax re-assessments are totally unpredictable.

In addition, Westario Power believes it is unfair to treat costs related to IESO lines of credit as excess interest costs for similar reasons articulated above.

Lines of credit are not reflected in the debt portion of capital structure on the balance sheet. As such, they attract no debt return when rates are set. The capital structure and associated debt return were intended to finance normal utility operations such as capital infrastructure and working capital needs.

j) Please see table below for the years 2001 to 2005 that shows all of the components of Westario Power's interest expense and the amount associated with each type of interest.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Interest on LTD	$906,042.00	$699,533.22	$653,554.92	$623,680.40	$377,665.67
Other Interest	9,504.00	6,016.71	36,408.11	29,026.68	207,694.26
Interest on Security Deposits	0.00	0.00	11,194.11	3,364.02	6,758.46
Total Interest Expense per G/L	**$915,546.00**	**$705,549.93**	**$701,157.14**	**$656,071.10**	**$592,118.39**

11) 1562 Balance Reported in RRR

Preamble: Westario reported a balance in account 1562 of $ 186,346 at the end of December 2010 in its RRR filing 2.1.7. The 2010 balance according to the PILs continuity schedule is a debit balance of $430,385 consisting of principal of $280,595 and interest of $149,790.

Question:

Please explain the reason for the differences between the 2010 RRR balance and the evidence filed in this case.

Westario Power Response:

The following excerpt is taken form Westario Power's evidence package:

"WPI is applying for a 1562 Deferred PILS Disposition value as determined by this independent valuation. This disposition value differs from amounts previously reported to the OEB through RRR filings."

Westario Power realized that the values contained in its GL and reported previously were incorrectly calculated. For example, Westario Power continued to track the difference between entitlements and recoveries beyond the April 30, 2006 end date. In addition the SIMPILS true-up values changed as a result of clarification provided by the combined proceeding.

As a result Westario Power engaged an independent consultant to reconstruct the variance account value and make an application to disposition the proper value. The revised value has been determined in accordance with the proper accounting procedures and principles established in the combined proceeding.

Westario Power understands that several LDCs have applied for disposition of 1562 values that differ from the amounts originally reported to the Board.

Weather Normalization Forecasting Methodology

WPI engaged the services of Elenchus Research Associates ("ERA") to complete a Weather Normalized Distribution System Load Forecast. A copy of the report dated June 23, 2008 is provided as an attachment to this section.

The forecast is based on monthly wholesale purchases for the Distribution System from January 2003 to December 2007. The volumes have not been adjusted for Distribution System Losses; that is, they represent bulk electricity system deliveries to the Distribution Utility. Forecast retail volumes for each class are corrected for distribution system losses.

Short-term variation in electricity consumption is heavily influenced by three main factors – weather (e.g. heating and cooling), which is by far the most dominant effect for most systems; economic factors (increases or decreases in economic activity leads to changes in employment, industrial and commercial activity, building and population change); and timing factors (non-holiday weekdays when businesses are typically operating). All of these factors were considered in developing WPI's weather corrected load forecast and variables to account for the effects have been incorporated where appropriate.

While it may be desirable to isolate demand determinants related to individual rate classes, such as residential, commercial, and industrial (since demand determinants and weather sensitivity may be different for each of these classes), data limitations precluded WPI the ability to do so.

Weather normalization involves removing the year-to-year variations in consumption caused by variations due to weather. This is achieved by estimating a statistical relationship between observed monthly weather and observed monthly consumption. Once the statistical relationship between monthly weather and consumption is obtained, year-to-year variance in weather conditions is controlled for by defining a "weather normal" month. As it is not possible to accurately forecast weather for months or years in advance, future weather expectations have

been based on what has happened in the past. WPI's has adopted a 10-year average from 1998 to 2007 as the appropriate definition of weather normal.

Historical observations are weather normalized by replacing actual observed weather with normal weather in the statistical relationship to obtain what consumption would have been consumed if weather had been "normal". Future consumption is forecast based on normal weather and forecast economic and timing variables.

As required by the OEB Filing Requirements for Transmission and Distribution Applications, WPI is providing normalized historical and forecast (Bridge Year and Test Year) throughput data. Weather normalization (where required) is based on normalized average use per customer ("NAC") calculated from the weather-normalized throughput of the utility from 2007.

The following attachment shows the Load Forecast Report

Medium Term Weather Normalized Distribution System Load Forecast 2008 to 2009

Prepared for

Westario Power Inc.

June 23, 2008

1 INTRODUCTION

This document outlines the results and methodology used to derive the weather normal load forecast prepared for use in the Westario Power rebasing rate application for 2009 rates. A weather normal load forecast was developed for the bridge year (2008) and test year (2009) and weather normalized historical consumption was also derived.

The forecast for Westario Power is based on monthly wholesale purchases for the Distribution System from January 2003 to December 2007.[1] These volumes have not been adjusted for Distribution System Losses; that is, they represent bulk electricity system deliveries to the Distribution Utility. Forecast retail volumes for each class are corrected for distribution system losses, as described in more detail below.

Short-term variation in electricity consumption is heavily influenced by three main factors – weather (e.g. heating and cooling), which is by far the most dominant effect for most systems; economic factors (increases or decreases in economic activity leads to changes in employment, industrial and commercial activity, building and population change); and timing factors (non-holiday weekdays when businesses are typically operating). We have examined all of these factors in considering Westario's load and correcting for weather anomalies and have incorporated variables to account for these effects where appropriate.

While it may be desirable to isolate demand determinants related to individual rate classes, such as residential, commercial, and industrial (since demand determinants and weather sensitivity may be different for each of these classes), data limitations precluded the ability to do this for Westario.

[1] Due to significant restructuring and billing system changes, accurate class specific data prior to January 2004 is not available. 2003 data are presented but are available on an annual basis only and are generated from a different accounting system.

2 ENERGY FORECAST USING WHOLESALE KWH DELIVERIES

The following table outlines monthly wholesale deliveries from January 2003 to December 2007.

Table 1: Monthly Actual Energy (kWh), Westario Power

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	49,333,251	50,305,894	49,997,725	44,937,035	47,095,766
February	45,154,841	43,870,843	40,417,874	42,691,244	46,263,514
March	43,176,868	42,606,311	44,241,746	43,508,742	42,930,126
April	35,816,740	36,626,322	34,643,522	33,743,146	36,963,796
May	32,577,216	32,216,445	32,269,593	32,729,520	32,508,070
June	30,699,843	30,459,512	34,391,247	31,566,330	32,770,637
July	32,141,122	31,672,398	34,544,463	34,917,039	32,951,891
August	31,805,813	32,146,211	34,610,070	33,277,985	34,566,788
September	30,026,255	31,723,222	31,186,828	30,847,692	31,514,547
October	34,902,541	33,792,681	33,922,767	36,246,657	33,950,544
November	36,491,817	38,371,359	38,602,483	38,532,456	40,357,585
December	44,111,192	47,463,987	47,350,258	43,712,299	47,630,762
Annual	**446,237,501**	**451,255,185**	**456,178,576**	**446,710,143**	**459,504,027**
% change		***1.1%***	***1.1%***	***-2.1%***	***2.9%***

In order to determine the relationship between observed weather and energy consumption, monthly weather observations describing the extent of heating or cooling required within the month are necessary. Environment Canada publishes monthly observations on heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD) for selected weather stations across Canada. Heating degree-days for a given day are the number of Celsius degrees that the mean temperature is below 18°C. Cooling degree-days for a given day are the number of Celsius degrees that the mean temperature is above 18°C. For Westario, we have used monthly HDD and CDD as reported at Wiarton Airport (YVV) in Bruce County. Westario's service area includes communities located in Bruce, Grey, Huron and Wellington.

In order to measure the change in economic activity, a data series must be chosen which represents, as much as possible, regional economic activity. We have used the monthly full-time employment levels for the Stratford-Bruce Peninsula economic region, as reported in Statistics Canada's Monthly Labour Force Survey (CANSIM series v2054780).

Finally, we have used the number of non-holiday weekdays in the month to account for peak day consumption. We have included New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Canada Day, August Civic Holiday (Simcoe Day), Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and Boxing Day. From 2008, we have included the Ontario Family Day holiday in February, but we have not included Remembrance Day in November. The historical data for monthly employment and peak days are displayed in *table 2* below.

Table 2

Monthly Peak Days

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	21	21	20	21	22
February	20	20	20	20	20
March	21	23	21	23	22
April	20	20	21	18	19
May	21	20	21	22	22
June	21	22	22	22	21
July	22	21	20	20	22
August	20	21	22	22	22
September	21	21	21	20	19
October	22	20	20	21	22
November	20	22	22	22	22
December	21	21	20	19	19
	Full-Time Employment ('000s): Stratford- Bruce				
January	112.6	116.1	128.3	121.4	124.5
February	111.2	118.2	124.9	118.9	122.6
March	109	119.5	119.4	118.3	119.7
April	108.3	122.5	116.3	121.2	119.5
May	109.5	126.4	115.1	124.1	121.7
June	114.2	130.3	118.7	124.2	126.4
July	121.4	135.1	123.8	126.9	129.3
August	124.1	136.7	129.1	129.3	129.2
September	123.1	138.1	128.7	131.9	127.6
October	118.6	138.5	127.1	131.3	127.6
November	116.7	136.2	124.6	129.2	125.9
December	116.6	134.1	124.5	127.9	124.2
Ann % chg	***-0.1%***	***12.0%***	***-4.6%***	***1.6%***	***-0.4%***

Using this data, the following linear regression equation describing the relationship between monthly actual energy and the explanatory variables was estimated:

Table 3

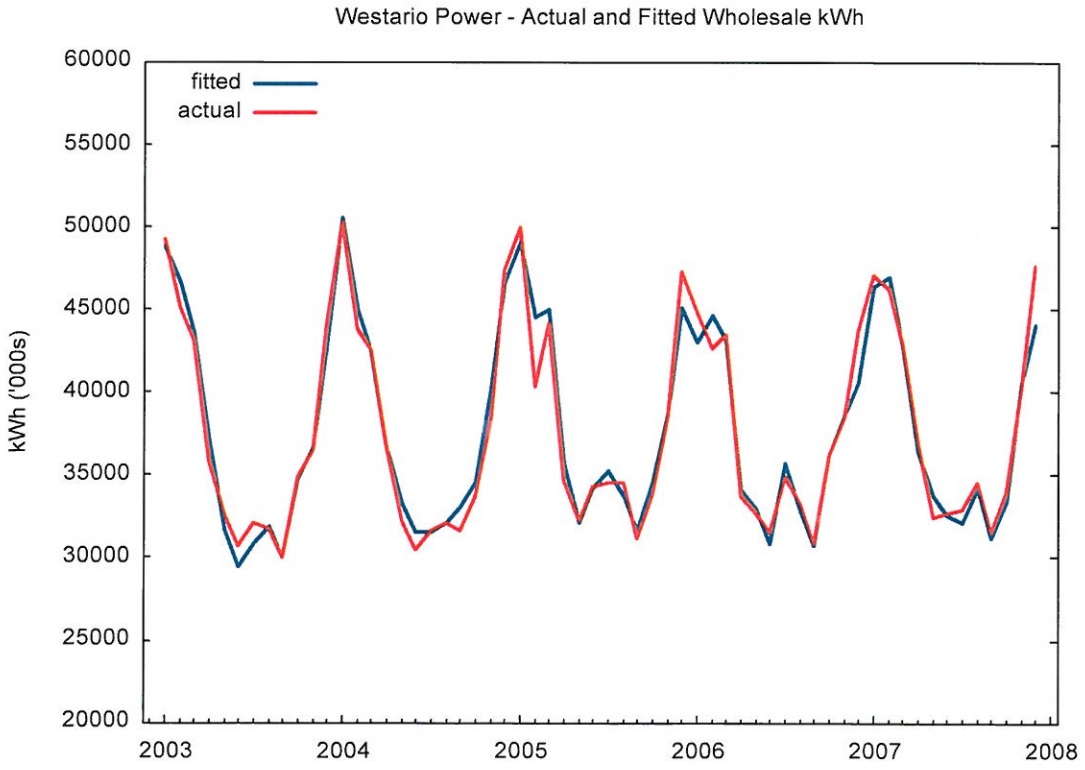
OLS estimates using the 60 observations 2003:01-2007:12
Dependent variable: WholesalekWh

Unadjusted R^2 = 0.961573
Adjusted R^2 = = 0.958778
F-statistic (4, 55) = 344.07 (p-value < 0.00001)
Durbin-Watson statistic = 1.79525

Variable Name	Estimated Coeff.	T-Ratio	P-Value
const	3,359,180.00	0.7389	0.46312
HDD	28,600.80	32.1617	<0.00001
CDD	108,720.00	10.7315	<0.00001
Peak days	462,257	3.0485	0.00353
FT Employ (Stratford-Bruce)	105,437.00	4.308	0.00007

Fitted vs. actual observations are plotted in the chart below:

Chart 1



As can be seen from the above regression results, the effects of weather, the number of monthly peak days and monthly full-time employment have a statistically significant impact on monthly wholesale kWh for Westario. The equation shows significant explanatory power with an adjusted R^2 of 0.959. As can be seen in Table 4 below, when annual estimates are compared to actual values, the mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) for annual estimates for the period is less than 1% with the largest absolute error on an annual estimate at 1.38%.

Table 4 – Westario Actual vs Predicted

Year	*Actual wholesale kWh*	*Predicted kWh*	*Error*
2003	446,237,501	444,487,913	-0.39%
2004	451,255,185	457,496,257	1.38%
2005	456,178,576	460,007,743	0.84%
2006	446,710,143	443,343,735	-0.75%
2007	459,504,027	454,548,995	-1.08%
	Mean Absolute Percentage Error		***0.89%***

2.1 WEATHER NORMALIZATION AND FORECASTED KWH

It is not possible to accurately forecast weather for months or years in advance. Therefore, one can only base future weather expectations on what has happened in the past. Individual years may experience unusual spells of weather (unusually cold winter, unusually warm summer, etc.). However, over time, these unusual spells "average" out. While there may be trends over several years (e.g., warmer winters for example), using several years of data rather than one particular year filters out the extremes of any particular year. For Westario, the 10 year average from 1998 to 2007 has been adopted as the appropriate definition of weather normal. Other definitions also exist. Environment Canada publishes 30 year "Climate Normal" data based on observations from 1971 to 2000. The OEB has considered yet others (for example, a five-year rolling average used to predict heating degree days for bridge year and test year in the case of Natural Resource Gas Limited (RP-2004-0167)). Our view is that a ten-year average based on the most recent ten calendar years available is a reasonable compromise that likely reflects the "average" weather experienced in recent years. Others have also adopted this definition (for example, Toronto Hydro Electric System Limited in EB-2005-0421 and EB-2007-0680).

Presented below is a table outlining the 10-year and 30-year average monthly HDD and CDD for Wiarton Airport.

Table 5 – 30-yr and 10-yr HDD and CDD, Wiarton Airport (YVV)

	1971-2000 30-yr normal		1998-2007 10-yr normal	
	HDD	**CDD**	**HDD**	**CDD**
Jan	768.7	0.0	728.1	0.0
Feb	704.2	0.0	661.0	0.0
Mar	628.2	0.0	593.3	0.1
Apr	399.4	0.9	377.8	0.5
May	226.1	4.3	203.0	5.6
Jun	93.4	19.9	74.4	34.5
Jul	30.6	48.4	24.7	60.1
Aug	38.9	41.3	28.6	48.7
Sep	132.3	12.5	97.2	23.2
Oct	298.2	0.8	277.7	3.0
Nov	460.9	0.0	425.1	0.0
Dec	661.2	0.0	625.5	0.0
Annual	**4,442.1**	**128.1**	**4,116.3**	**175.6**

Forecasts for Ontario's employment outlook for 2008 and 2009 are available from four Canadian Chartered Banks at time of writing. Their forecasts are summarized below.

Table 6 - Employment Forecast – Ontario
(figures in annual percentage change)

	BMO *(Winter 2008)*	RBC *(April 2008)*	Scotia *(May 30, 2008)*	TD *(April 16,2008)*	avg
2008	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9
2009	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.7

Incorporating the forecast economic variables and 10-yr weather normal heating and cooling degree days, the following weather corrected consumption and forecast values are calculated:

Table 7 - Weather Corrected Wholesale kWh, Westario Power

			10-yr (1998-2007)	
Year	Actual wholesale kWh	%chg	Weather Normal	%chg
2003	446,237,501		438,755,532	
2004	451,255,185	1.1%	457,224,763	4.2%
2005	456,178,576	1.1%	448,793,134	-1.8%
2006	446,710,143	-2.1%	451,334,166	0.6%
2007	459,504,027	2.9%	451,583,883	0.1%
2008F			452,537,807	0.2%
2009F			453,203,301	0.1%

3 CLASS SPECIFIC CONSUMPTION FORECASTS

The following table (Table 8) presents class specific weather normal historic and forecast values for those classes that have weather sensitive load. Historic class specific kWh consumption is allocated based on each class' share in wholesale kWh, exclusive of distribution losses. Forecast class values are allocated based on the class share in 2007.

Table 8 - Weather Corrected Class Specific Consumption, Westario Power

			10-yr (1998-2007)
Year	Actual residential kWh	*Share%*	Weather Normal
2003[2]	203,822,662		
2004	197,888,859	43.9%	200,506,697
2005	195,802,935	42.9%	192,632,923
2006	196,703,448	44.0%	198,739,582
2007	200,397,263	43.6%	196,943,158
2008F			**197,359,181**
2009F			**197,649,413**
Year	Actual GS<50 kWh	*Share%*	Weather Normal
2003[2]	75,281,676		
2004	70,856,084	15.7%	71,793,427
2005	69,391,252	15.2%	68,267,821
2006	69,114,782	15.5%	69,830,209
2007	71,456,354	15.6%	70,224,712
2008F			**70,373,054**
2009F			**70,476,543**
Year	Actual GS>50 kWh	*Share%*	Weather Normal
2003[2]	156,796,006		
2004	146,754,038	32.5%	148,695,422
2005	130,110,245	28.5%	128,003,786
2006	162,035,803	36.3%	163,713,081
2007	163,433,488	35.6%	160,616,501
2008F			**160,955,787**
2009F			**161,192,485**

Actual, normalized and forecast kW for the weather sensitive GS>50 class are summarized in Table 9 below. Historical normalized values are calculated based on the

[2] 2003 data are from a different accounting system and are presented for illustrative purposes only.

annual ratio of class kW to class kWh. Forecast kW is based on the class kW to class kWh ratio in 2007.

Table 9 – GS>50 Class kW (Actual, Normalized, and Forecast)

Year	Actual kW	% change	Class kW/kWh ratio	Normalized kW	% change
2003[2]	464,758				
2004	451,969		0.003079774	457,948	
2005	449,395	-0.6%	0.003453953	442,119	-3.5%
2006	437,885	-2.6%	0.0027024	442,418	0.1%
2007	454,779	3.9%	0.002782656	446,940	1.0%
2008F				**447,885**	**0.2%**
2009F				**448,543**	**0.1%**

The table below (Table 10) presents actual and forecast kWh and kW (where applicable) for the non-weather sensitive classes of street lighting, sentinel lighting and unmetered scattered load (USL). Street lighting kWh consumption and kW demand is forecast to growth at an equivalent rate to distribution system wholesale consumption (0.3 per cent in each of 2008 and 2009). No additional sentinel lights are expected to be added. Therefore, sentinel light energy and demand is assumed to continue at 2007 levels. A similar assumption is made for the USL class.

Table 10 below summarizes the lighting and USL consumption forecast.

Table 10

Lighting & USL Historic and Trend Forecast Consumption

	Street lighting				*Sentinel Lighting*			
Year	kWh	%	kW	%	kWh	%	kW	%
2003[2]	4,873,517		13,573		12,638		38	
2004	4,104,812		9,943		10,741		19	
2005	5,927,078	44.4%	16,152	62.5%	7,150	-33.4%	20	3.7%
2006	4,644,694	-21.6%	13,130	-18.7%	14,130	97.6%	20	0.0%
2007	4,119,804	-11.3%	10,971	-16.4%	16,635	17.7%	17	-15.0%
2008F	**4,132,164**	**0.3%**	**11,004**	**0.3%**	**16,635**	**0.0%**	**17**	**0.0%**
2009F	**4,144,560**	**0.3%**	**11,037**	**0.3%**	**16,635**	**0.0%**	**17**	**0.0%**

Unmetered Scattered Load (USL)

Year	kWh	%
2003[2]	558,939	
2004	527,951	
2005	587,965	11.4%
2006	527,907	-10.2%
2007	501,647	-5.0%
2008F	**501,647**	**0.0%**
2009F	**501,647**	**0.0%**

Table 11 below presents the results for class specific historic actual and historic normalized (2007) kWh and kW (where applicable), and normalized forecast values for bridge year (2008) and test year (2009).

Table 11 – Load Forecast (Historical, Bridge and Test Years).

	2007 Actual	2007 Normalized	2008f Normalized	2009f Normalized
Residential (kWh)	200,397,263	196,943,158	**197,359,181**	**197,649,413**
GS<50 (kWh)	71,456,354	70,224,712	**70,373,054**	**70,476,543**
GS>50 (kWh)	163,433,488	160,616,501	**160,955,787**	**161,192,485**
(kW)	454,779	446,940	**447,885**	**448,543**
Street Lights (kWh)	4,119,804	4,119,804	**4,132,164**	**4,144,560**
(kW)	10,971	10,971	**11,004**	**11,037**
Sentinel Lights (kWh)	16,635	16,635	**16,635**	**16,635**
(kW)	17	17	**17**	**17**
USL (kWh)	501,647	501,647	**501,647**	**501,647**
Losses (kWh)	19,578,835	19,161,425	**19,199,339**	**19,222,016**
Total Wholesale kWh	459,504,027	451,583,883	**452,537,807**	**453,203,301**

Historic customer figures on an average annual basis are presented in Table 12 below. Table 12 also provides a trend forecast for the number of customers in each rate class for 2008 and 2009. Residential, GS<50 and GS>50 customer trend forecast is based average growth from 2004 to 2007. Street light is forecast to grow at 0.3%, while sentinel lights and USL are assumed to be constant at 2007 levels as no additional customer additions are anticipated.

Table 12 – Average Annual Customer Connections – Westario Power

	Residential	%chg	GS<50	%chg	GS>50	%chg	Street Light	%chg	Sent Light	%chg	USL
2003[2]	17,704		2,362		247		5,957		15		69
2004	17,686		2,338		245		6,218		6		70
2005	17,925	1.4%	2,329	-0.4%	247	0.8%	6,040	-2.9%	6	0.0%	70
2006	18,150	1.3%	2,338	0.4%	251	1.6%	6,041	0.0%	6	0.0%	70
2007	18,390	1.3%	2,354	0.7%	249	-0.7%	6,041	0.0%	6	0.0%	69
2008f	**18,631**	**1.3%**	**2,360**	**0.2%**	**251**	**0.6%**	**6,059**	**0.3%**	**6**	**0.0%**	**69**
2009f	**18,875**	**1.3%**	**2,365**	**0.2%**	**252**	**0.6%**	**6,077**	**0.3%**	**6**	**0.0%**	**69**

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February 9, 2012

Alvin Allim
Chief Financial Officer
Westario Power Inc.
24 Eastridge Road R.R. 2
Walkerton, ON
N0G 2V0

Re: Updated 2006 to 2012 LRAM Report

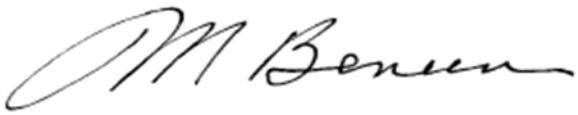
Dear Alvin:

Elenchus is pleased to attach the 2006 to 2012 LRAM Report For Westario Power Inc. for inclusion in your 2012 IRM3 Rate Application.

Elenchus concludes that Westario Power Inc.'s electricity rates should be adjusted to reflect an LRAM claim of $368,916.56 (previously calculated at $357,937.04)

Thank you for allowing Elenchus to be of service. Please contact me should you have any questions about this report.

Yours Truly,



Martin Benum
Senior Consultant

2006 to 2012 LRAM REPORT

Prepared on: February 9, 2012

Prepared for:

Westario Power Inc.
24 Eastridge Road R.R. 2
Walkerton, ON
N0G 2V0

This document was prepared for Westario Power Inc.

by Elenchus Research Associates Inc.

For additional information regarding this document please contact:

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February 9, 2012

Exhibit 1

LRAM REPORT

Exhibit 1

Tab 1 of 3

Report

Report Contents

Executive Review

The Ontario Energy Board (OEB) Guidelines for Electricity Distributor Conservation and Demand Management (EB-2008-0037) permit Westario Power Inc. to make application for recovery of lost revenue that results from the successful operation of CDM initiatives within its boundaries. A third-party review of that recovery claim is required and is the subject of this report.

Elenchus Research Associates Inc. (Elenchus) acted as the third party reviewer. Personnel details can be found in Tab 3 Schedule 1.

The third party review included Westario Power Inc.'s CDM activities from 2006 through 2010, consisting of programs initiated by the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) only. There is no claim for activity related to 2005 to 2009 Third Tranche of Market Adjustment Revenue Requirement (MARR) funding or post-Third Tranche funding.

The LRAM claim, correspondingly, includes energy and demand savings that result from those 2006 – 2010 programs, some of which continue through to the end of the filing period, which is April 30, 2012.

There has been no previous LRAM application by Westario Power Inc.

Total net energy savings for which LRAM is being claimed amount to over 23.6 GWh in the residential rate class and 2.7 GWh in the GS < 50 kW rate class. Summer peak demand savings in the GS 50 to 4,999 kW rate class totaled approximately 7.1 MW.

Elenchus concludes that Westario Power Inc.'s electricity rates should be adjusted to reflect an LRAM claim of $368,916.56

Introduction

The Lost Revenue Adjustment Mechanism (LRAM) is designed to ensure that Local Distribution Companies (LDC) "remain whole" despite the lower consumption levels that are, by design, the result of successful conservation and demand management initiatives. There should not be a disincentive for LDC's to encourage energy efficiency and energy conservation efforts. Therefore, an LDC is compensated for these lost revenues.

This claim for lost revenue (LRAM) respects the process outlined in the March 28, 2008 OEB Guidelines for Electricity Distributor Conservation and Demand Management EB-2008-0037) ("CDM Guidelines") for rate-based applications to recover revenues lost to customer energy conservation.

The LRAM calculation is based on the sum of the electricity savings over the period of the claim, which are then valued at the appropriate distribution rate depending on the timing (year) of the savings and to which rate class they belonged.

The savings themselves are the product of an energy program evaluation process, often referred to as Evaluation, Measurement and Verification (EM&V). Fortunately, in the case of this claim, all savings estimates are for OPA programs and are provided by the OPA.

These savings estimates include persistence—the installation of energy conservation measures whose savings that last past the initial year that they are installed. A four-year program that installed 10 widgets per year with a savings of 1,000 kWh each would result in the following savings profile if the widgets lasted 4 or more years (which is common):

Example Savings Profile Showing Effect of Persistence

Year	In-Year Savings (kWh)	Cumulative Savings (kWh)
1	10,000	10,000
2	20,000	30,000
3	30,000	60,000
4	40,000	100,000

The OPA designed and delivered some initial programs in 2006 and 2007, but then set-out to build a portfolio of programs to address a broad cross-section of customer types that

would run from 2008 to 2010. This latter time frame corresponds to an Ontario goal of shaving 1,350 MW from the electricity system in the province. Savings from these programs typically follow a pattern similar to the one illustrated in the table above. Energy program evaluations determine the energy and demand savings estimates to a reasonable degree of accuracy and also determine the persistence including patterns, or effective useful life (EUL) of new measures being installed and the remaining useful life (RUL) of measures being replaced. It is assumed that the tables provided to each LDC, Westario Power Inc., by the OPA contain accurate interpretations and transcriptions of the results from those evaluations (available on the OPA Website).

There are "gross" savings and "net" savings for energy efficiency programs. OPA documentation details the differences between these two, and both are provided to LDC's by the OPA, but for the purposes of this LRAM claim only "net" savings are utilized. Net savings are determined to be those savings that would not have occurred unless the energy efficiency program was running. They are not natural conservation or savings that someone could claim would have occurred anyway. They do not include savings from "free riders."

Some energy efficiency programs are operated at a province-wide scale. These include some behavioural-based programs and some residential/consumer-orientated initiatives like discount coupons. In certain of these cases, savings are apportioned to LDC's by the OPA rather than an attempt made to track individual transactions (which is sometimes impossible).

The savings claimed by Westario Power Inc. are therefore the net energy and demand savings that can be attributed to the programs and initiatives that operated in Westario Power Inc. territory during the 2006-2010 period and as apportioned to Westario Power Inc. by the OPA according to its established formulae.

Assumptions

This report for Westario Power Inc. was created with the following assumptions that are often peculiar to the 2006-2010 period:

- "Consumer" kWh classified as the Residential rate class
- "Business" and/or "Industrial" kWh classified as General Service <50 kW because larger industrial projects were not yet part of the program mix by the end of 2010
- "Consumer" kW savings were omitted because they are immaterial
- Designated "business and industrial" kW classified as General Service>50 kW because it consists primarily of Demand Response initiatives utilized by large industrial participants

LRAM Recommendations

During the period of the LRAM claim, total net energy savings for which LRAM is being claimed amount to over 23.6 GWh in the residential rate class and 2.7 GWh in the GS < 50 kW rate class. Summer peak demand savings in the GS 50 to 4,999 kW rate class totaled approximately 7.1 MW.

Elenchus has concluded that Westario Power Inc. can justifiably claim $368,916.56 in LRAM, allocated by rate class as shown in the table below.

Customer Class	Savings	LRAM
Residential	23.6 GWh	$323,757.05
General Service Less Than 50 kW	2.7 GWH	$27,516.84
General Service 50 to 4,999 kW	7.1 MW	$17,642.68
Total		**$368,916.56**

Works Sited and Referenced

1. OPA Estimated allocation of 2006-2010 provincial conservation results to Local Distribution Company service territories - update to December 2010 report November 15, 2011
    - 2006-2010 Final OPA CDM Results-Update Westario Power Inc..xls
2. OEB Conservation and Demand Management Code for Electricity Distributors Issued: September 16, 2010

Exhibit 1

Tab 2 of 3

Tables

Input Tables OPA Results

1. Table One OPA Results Net kWh
2. Table Two OPA Results Net kWh Adjusted to April 30, 2012
3. Table Three OPA Results Net kW
4. Table Four OPA Results Net kW Adjusted to April 30, 2012

Table One - OPA Results Net kW

#	Initiative Name	Program Name	Program Year	Results Status	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1	Secondary Refrigerator Retirement Pilot	Consumer	2006	Final	28,763	28,763	28,763	28,763	28,763	28,763	-	172,575
2	Cool & Hot Savings Rebate	Consumer	2006	Final	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	497,018
3	Every Kilowatt Counts	Consumer	2006	Final	1,842,350	1,842,350	1,842,350	1,842,350	237,537	237,537	237,537	8,082,010
6	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2007	Final	-	70,257	70,257	70,257	70,257	69,843	69,429	420,301
7	Cool & Hot Savings Rebate	Consumer	2007	Final	-	113,138	113,138	113,138	113,138	113,138	107,774	673,462
8	Every Kilowatt Counts	Consumer	2007	Final	-	678,195	669,901	669,901	669,901	669,901	647,024	4,004,824
10	Summer Savings	Consumer	2007	Final	-	358,344	60,400	22,862	22,862	22,862	22,862	510,193
13	Social Housing Pilot	Consumer Low-Income	2007	Final	-	61,639	61,639	61,639	61,639	61,639	61,639	369,836
14	Energy Efficiency Assistance for Houses Pilot	Consumer Low-Income	2007	Final	-	41,419	41,419	41,419	41,419	41,419	41,419	248,516
20	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	181,812	181,812	181,812	181,812	181,563	908,810
21	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	122,719	122,719	122,719	122,719	122,719	613,596
22	Every Kilowatt Counts Power Savings Event	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	622,953	620,243	620,243	620,243	526,442	3,010,124
27	High Performance New Construction	Business	2008	Final	-	-	901	901	901	901	901	4,507
32	Renewable Energy Standard Offer	Consumer, Business	2008	Final	-	-	4,920	4,920	4,920	4,920	4,920	24,598
35	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	216,032	216,032	216,032	215,221	863,317
36	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	160,470	160,470	160,470	159,899	641,309
37	Every Kilowatt Counts Power Savings Event	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	279,033	267,454	267,454	267,438	1,081,378
41	High Performance New Construction	Business	2009	Final	-	-	-	28,387	28,387	28,387	28,387	113,549
44	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	24,700	-	-	-	24,700
45	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	235,133	-	-	-	235,133
46	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	4,491	-	-	-	4,491
53	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	273,750	273,750	273,750	821,249
54	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	82,004	82,004	82,004	246,011
55	Every Kilowatt Counts Power Savings Event	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	101,679	89,368	86,524	277,571
57	Electricity Retrofit Incentive	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	313,014	313,014	313,014	939,043
59	High Performance New Construction	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	97,812	97,812	97,812	293,437
60	Power Savings Blitz	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	400,030	400,030	400,030	1,200,091
61	Multi-Family Energy Efficiency Rebates	Consumer, Consumer Low-Income	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	966,881	966,881	966,881	2,900,643
62	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	462,254	-	-	462,254
63	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	16,383	-	-	16,383
					1,942,115	3,265,107	3,892,174	4,800,172	5,633,264	5,141,902	4,986,193	29,660,928

Table Two - OPA Results Net kWh Adjusted to April 30, 2012

#	Initiative Name	Program Name	Program Year	Results Status	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1	Secondary Refrigerator Retirement Pilot	Consumer	2006	Final	28,763	28,763	28,763	28,763	28,763	28,763	-	172,575
2	Cool & Hot Savings Rebate	Consumer	2006	Final	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	23,668	449,683
3	Every Kilowatt Counts	Consumer	2006	Final	1,842,350	1,842,350	1,842,350	1,842,350	237,537	237,537	79,179	7,923,652
6	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2007	Final	-	70,257	70,257	70,257	70,257	69,843	23,143	374,015
7	Cool & Hot Savings Rebate	Consumer	2007	Final	-	113,138	113,138	113,138	113,138	113,138	35,925	601,612
8	Every Kilowatt Counts	Consumer	2007	Final	-	678,195	669,901	669,901	669,901	669,901	215,675	3,573,474
10	Summer Savings	Consumer	2007	Final	-	358,344	60,400	22,862	22,862	22,862	7,621	494,951
13	Social Housing Pilot	Consumer Low-Income	2007	Final	-	61,639	61,639	61,639	61,639	61,639	20,546	328,743
14	Energy Efficiency Assistance for Houses Pilot	Consumer Low-Income	2007	Final	-	41,419	41,419	41,419	41,419	41,419	13,806	220,903
20	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	181,812	181,812	181,812	181,812	60,521	787,768
21	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	122,719	122,719	122,719	122,719	40,906	531,783
22	Every Kilowatt Counts Power Savings Event	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	622,953	620,243	620,243	620,243	175,481	2,659,162
27	High Performance New Construction	Business	2008	Final	-	-	901	901	901	901	300	3,906
32	Renewable Energy Standard Offer	Consumer, Business	2008	Final	-	-	4,920	4,920	4,920	4,920	1,640	21,318
35	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	216,032	216,032	216,032	71,740	719,837
36	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	160,470	160,470	160,470	53,300	534,709
37	Every Kilowatt Counts Power Savings Event	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	279,033	267,454	267,454	89,146	903,086
41	High Performance New Construction	Business	2009	Final	-	-	-	28,387	28,387	28,387	9,462	94,624
44	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	24,700	-	-	-	24,700
45	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	235,133	-	-	-	235,133
46	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	4,491	-	-	-	4,491
53	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	273,750	273,750	91,250	638,749
54	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	82,004	82,004	27,335	191,342
55	Every Kilowatt Counts Power Savings Event	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	101,679	89,368	28,841	219,889
57	Electricity Retrofit Incentive	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	313,014	313,014	104,338	730,366
59	High Performance New Construction	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	97,812	97,812	32,604	228,229
60	Power Savings Blitz	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	400,030	400,030	133,343	933,404
61	Multi-Family Energy Efficiency Rebates	Consumer, Consumer Low-Income	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	966,881	966,881	322,294	2,256,055
62	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	462,254	-	-	462,254
63	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	16,383	-	-	16,383
					1,942,115	3,265,107	3,892,174	4,800,172	5,633,264	5,141,902	1,662,064	26,336,799

Table Three - OPA Results Net

#	Initiative Name	Program Name	Program Year	Results Status	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1	Secondary Refrigerat	Consumer	2006	Final	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	39
2	Cool & Hot Savings R	Consumer	2006	Final	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	461
3	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2006	Final	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	152
4	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2006	Final	828	-	-	-	-	-	-	828
5	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2006	Final	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
6	Great Refrigerator R	Consumer	2007	Final	-	10	10	10	10	8	8	55
7	Cool & Hot Savings R	Consumer	2007	Final	-	75	75	75	75	75	70	447
8	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2007	Final	-	26	24	24	24	24	24	145
10	Summer Savings	Consumer	2007	Final	-	201	60	29	29	29	29	376
13	Social Housing Pilot	Consumer Low-Inco	2007	Final	-	7	7	7	7	7	7	44
14	Energy Efficiency Ass	Consumer Low-Inco	2007	Final	-	13	13	13	13	13	13	79
17	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2007	Final	-	949	-	-	-	-	-	949
18	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2007	Final	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	79
20	Great Refrigerator R	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	20	20	20	20	19	97
21	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	78	78	78	78	78	389
22	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	34	32	32	32	30	161
27	High Performance N	Business	2008	Final	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	5
29	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2008	Final	-	-	1,381	-	-	-	-	1,381
30	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2008	Final	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	267
31	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2008	Final	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	92
32	Renewable Energy St	Consumer, Business	2008	Final	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	22
35	Great Refrigerator R	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	33	33	33	32	130
36	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	106	106	106	105	422
37	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	28	28	28	28	112
41	High Performance N	Business	2009	Final	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	50
44	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	562	-	-	-	562
45	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	382	-	-	-	382
46	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	545	-	-	-	545
47	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	94
53	Great Refrigerator R	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	47	47	47	142
54	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	51	51	51	152
55	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	9	9	8	26
57	Electricity Retrofit In	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	55	55	55	166
59	High Performance N	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	43	43	43	129
60	Power Savings Blitz	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	130	130	130	391
61	Multi-Family Energy	Consumer, Consume	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	82	82	82	246
62	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	395	-	-	395
63	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	836	-	-	836
64	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	97
					963	1,455	2,159	2,149	2,313	981	964	10,984

Table Four - OPA Results Net kW Adjusted to April 30, 2012

#	Initiative Name	Program Name	Program Year	Results Status	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1	Secondary Refrigerat	Consumer	2006	Final	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	39
2	Cool & Hot Savings R	Consumer	2006	Final	66	66	66	66	66	66	22	417
3	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2006	Final	22	22	22	22	22	22	7	138
4	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2006	Final	828	-	-	-	-	-	-	828
5	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2006	Final	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
6	Great Refrigerator R	Consumer	2007	Final	-	10	10	10	10	8	3	50
7	Cool & Hot Savings R	Consumer	2007	Final	-	75	75	75	75	75	23	401
8	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2007	Final	-	26	24	24	24	24	8	129
10	Summer Savings	Consumer	2007	Final	-	201	60	29	29	29	10	356
13	Social Housing Pilot	Consumer Low-Inco	2007	Final	-	7	7	7	7	7	2	39
14	Energy Efficiency Ass	Consumer Low-Inco	2007	Final	-	13	13	13	13	13	4	70
17	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2007	Final	-	949	-	-	-	-	-	949
18	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2007	Final	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	79
20	Great Refrigerator R	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	20	20	20	20	6	84
21	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	78	78	78	78	26	337
22	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	34	32	32	32	10	141
27	High Performance N	Business	2008	Final	-	-	1	1	1	1	0	5
29	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2008	Final	-	-	1,381	-	-	-	-	1,381
30	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2008	Final	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	267
31	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2008	Final	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	92
32	Renewable Energy St	Consumer, Business	2008	Final	-	-	4	4	4	4	1	19
35	Great Refrigerator R	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	33	33	33	11	108
36	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	106	106	106	35	352
37	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	28	28	28	9	93
41	High Performance N	Business	2009	Final	-	-	-	12	12	12	4	42
44	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	562	-	-	-	562
45	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	382	-	-	-	382
46	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	545	-	-	-	545
47	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	94
53	Great Refrigerator R	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	47	47	16	110
54	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	51	51	17	118
55	Every Kilowatt Count	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	9	9	3	20
57	Electricity Retrofit In	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	55	55	18	129
59	High Performance N	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	43	43	14	100
60	Power Savings Blitz	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	130	130	43	304
61	Multi-Family Energy	Consumer, Consume	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	82	82	27	191
62	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	395	-	-	395
63	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	836	-	-	836
64	Loblaw & York Regio	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	97
					963	1,455	2,159	2,149	2,313	981	321	10,342

Output Tables LRAM Calculations

1. Table Five Residential LRAM Calculation
2. Table Six GS Less Than 50 kW LRAM Calculation
3. Table Seven GS 50 to 4,999 kW LRAM Calculation

Table Five - Residential LRAM Calculation

#	Initiative Name	Program Name	Program Year	Results Status	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1	Secondary Refrigerator Retirement Pilot	Consumer	2006	Final	28,763	28,763	28,763	28,763	28,763	28,763	-	172,575
2	Cool & Hot Savings Rebate	Consumer	2006	Final	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	71,003	23,668	449,683
3	Every Kilowatt Counts	Consumer	2006	Final	1,842,350	1,842,350	1,842,350	1,842,350	237,537	237,537	79,179	7,923,652
6	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2007	Final	-	70,257	70,257	70,257	70,257	69,843	23,143	374,015
7	Cool & Hot Savings Rebate	Consumer	2007	Final	-	113,138	113,138	113,138	113,138	113,138	35,925	601,612
8	Every Kilowatt Counts	Consumer	2007	Final	-	678,195	669,901	669,901	669,901	669,901	215,675	3,573,474
10	Summer Savings	Consumer	2007	Final	-	358,344	60,400	22,862	22,862	22,862	7,621	494,951
13	Social Housing Pilot	Consumer Low-Income	2007	Final	-	61,639	61,639	61,639	61,639	61,639	20,546	328,743
14	Energy Efficiency Assistance for Houses Pilot	Consumer Low-Income	2007	Final	-	41,419	41,419	41,419	41,419	41,419	13,806	220,903
20	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	181,812	181,812	181,812	181,812	60,521	787,768
21	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	122,719	122,719	122,719	122,719	40,906	531,783
22	Every Kilowatt Counts Power Savings Event	Consumer	2008	Final	-	-	622,953	620,243	620,243	620,243	175,481	2,659,162
35	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	216,032	216,032	216,032	71,740	719,837
36	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	160,470	160,470	160,470	53,300	534,709
37	Every Kilowatt Counts Power Savings Event	Consumer	2009	Final	-	-	-	279,033	267,454	267,454	89,146	903,086
53	Great Refrigerator Roundup	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	273,750	273,750	91,250	638,749
54	Cool Savings Rebate	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	82,004	82,004	27,335	191,342
55	Every Kilowatt Counts Power Savings Event	Consumer	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	101,679	89,368	28,841	219,889
61	Multi-Family Energy Efficiency Rebates	Consumer, Consumer Low-Income	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	966,881	966,881	322,294	2,256,055
					1,942,115	3,265,107	3,886,353	4,501,640	4,309,562	4,296,837	1,380,376	23,581,989
	Residential Distribution Volumetric Rate	$/kWh			0.0133	0.0134	0.0133	0.0137	0.0141	0.0141	0.0141	
	LRAM				$ 25,830.13	$ 43,752.44	$ 51,688.49	$ 61,672.46	$ 60,764.82	$ 60,585.40	$ 19,463.30	$ 323,757.05

Table Six - GS Less Than 50 kW LRAM Calculation

#	Initiative Name	Program Name	Program Year	Results Status	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
27	High Performance New Construction	Business	2008	Final	-	-	901	901	901	901	300	3,906
41	High Performance New Construction	Business	2009	Final	-	-	-	28,387	28,387	28,387	9,462	94,624
44	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	24,700	-	-	-	24,700
45	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	235,133	-	-	-	235,133
46	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	4,491	-	-	-	4,491
57	Electricity Retrofit Incentive	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	313,014	313,014	104,338	730,366
59	High Performance New Construction	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	97,812	97,812	32,604	228,229
60	Power Savings Blitz	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	400,030	400,030	133,343	933,404
62	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	462,254	-	-	462,254
63	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	16,383	-	-	16,383
					-	-	901	293,613	1,318,783	840,145	280,048	2,733,491
	GSLT50 Distribution Volumetric Rate	$/kWh			0.0085	0.0086	0.0086	0.0181	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	
	LRAM				$ -	$ -	$ 7.75	$ 5,314.39	$ 12,000.92	$ 7,645.32	$ 2,548.44	$ 27,516.84

Table Seven - GS 50 to 4,999 kW LRAM Calculation

#	Initiative Name	Program Name	Program Year	Results Status	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
4	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2006	Final	828	-	-	-	-	-	-	828
5	Loblaw & York Region Demand Response	Business, Industrial	2006	Final	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
17	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2007	Final	-	949	-	-	-	-	-	949
18	Loblaw & York Region Demand Response	Business, Industrial	2007	Final	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	79
27	High Performance New Construction	Business	2008	Final	-	-	1	1	1	1	0	5
29	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2008	Final	-	-	1,381	-	-	-	-	1,381
30	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2008	Final	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	267
31	Loblaw & York Region Demand Response	Business, Industrial	2008	Final	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	92
41	High Performance New Construction	Business	2009	Final	-	-	-	12	12	12	4	42
44	Demand Response 1	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	562	-	-	-	562
45	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	382	-	-	-	382
46	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	545	-	-	-	545
47	Loblaw & York Region Demand Response	Business, Industrial	2009	Final	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	94
57	Electricity Retrofit Incentive	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	55	55	18	129
59	High Performance New Construction	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	43	43	14	100
60	Power Savings Blitz	Business	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	130	130	43	304
62	Demand Response 2	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	395	-	-	395
63	Demand Response 3	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	836	-	-	836
64	Loblaw & York Region Demand Response	Business, Industrial	2010	Final	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	97
					869	1,028	1,740	1,596	1,571	242	81	7,128
	GSGT50 Distribution Volumetric Rate	$/kWh			2.207	2.2269	2.2158	3.3729	2.2138	2.2178	2.2178	
	LRAM				$ 1,917.28	$ 2,289.55	$ 3,856.40	$ 5,384.66	$ 3,478.40	$ 537.29	$ 179.10	$ 17,642.68

Exhibit 1

Tab 3 of 3

Elenchus Personnel

Elenchus Regulatory Solutions Consultants

John Todd, President (Lead Consultant)

John Todd is President of Elenchus Research Associates Inc. He has specialized in the theory and practice of regulation and de-regulation for over 25 years and has actively participated in regulatory hearings and reform initiatives in several sectors of the Canadian economy, including natural gas, electricity and telecommunications.

John has served as an expert advisor or witness in 200 proceedings before the energy Boards in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec, and Newfoundland and other tribunals including the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) and the Ontario Securities Commission. His clients have included regulated utilities, regulatory agencies, generators and producers, and a variety of customer groups.

Martin Benum, Senior Consultant (Rate Applications)

Martin has over twenty years progressive experience in the Ontario electrical industry with regulatory, LDC and Retail electricity exposure. Prior to joining Elenchus, he was an advisor in electricity rate applications with the Ontario Energy Board. He has a strong working knowledge and application experience with OEB handbook rules, regulations, and guidelines.

Marc Collins – Director, Elenchus Energy Conservation

Energy Program Evaluation and Conservation and Demand-Side Management (CDM) professional with a very diverse career history. Founding Director of the Evaluation, Measurement and Verification (EM&V) department at the Ontario Power Authority in 2007. Marc led that function for the OPA from inception to maturity, leaving sophisticated evaluation protocols (new for 2011-14), world-class measures and assumptions lists and a portfolio of high-quality evaluations to show for the effort.

Specialties:

Energy program evaluation (EM&V)

- Planning and management

- Protocols and standards
- Impact evaluation
- Process evaluation
- Market effects evaluation
- Cost effectiveness testing

Demand-side management programs

Demand response programs

Use of advanced IT for energy-related applications

Regulatory aspects of EM&V and DSM tracking and reporting for utilities and central agencies

Potential studies