

LOAD FORECAST SUMMARY:

OHL has submitted in our application, a load forecast methodology that is appropriate and proven effective for previous applicants. OHL has provided the load forecast in the table below:

Load Forecast				
Rate Class	2010 Board Approved kWh	2010 Board Approved kW	2014 Test Year kWh	2014 Test Year kW
Residential	85,739,256		89,706,964	
General Service < 50	38,644,867		36,780,123	
General Service > 50	123,337,329	294,391	120,031,135	289,617
Streetlight	1,787,017	5,069	1,861,618	5,230
Sentinel Light	129,053	357	122,536	339
Unmetered Scattered Load	374,473		358,304	
Total	250,011,995	299,818	248,860,679	295,186

The load forecast presented at Exhibit 3, Tab 2, Schedule 1 was developed by Borden, Ladner and Gervais and is based on a methodology which predicts class specific consumption using a multiple regression analysis that relates historical monthly wholesale kWh usage to monthly historical heating degree days and cooling degree days. The load forecast predicts proposed customers/connections and load forecasts (both kWh and kW) for the test year appropriately. Historical monthly full-time employment levels are also used to account for regional economic patterns that may influence consumption of electricity within the LDC. For degree days, data as reported at the Orangeville weather station are used. For employment levels, OHL utilized the Ontario Employment data that was obtained from Statistics Canada report 282-0054. CDM was reflected in the load forecast and a CDM variable was applied in accordance with previous OEB decisions. The customer/connection forecast is presented in the table below and is compared to the 2010 Board Approved:

Number of Customers/Connections		
Rate Class	2010 Board Approved	2014 Test Year
Residential	10,045	10,325
General Service < 50	1,081	1,141
General Service > 50	133	123
Streetlight	2,724	2,870
Sentinel Light	170	155
Unmetered Scattered Load	151	104
Total	14,303	14,718

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2 Weather normalized values are determined by using the regression equation with a 10-year average
3 monthly degree days (2003-2012). The 10-year average is consistent with recent years' weather and has
4 been used in other electricity distribution rate applications and has been accepted by the Board.
5 Allocation to specific weather sensitive rate classes (Residential, GS<50, GS>50) is based on the
6 average share of each classes' actual retail kWh (exclusive of distribution losses) of actual wholesale
7 kWh for the 2009 to 2012 period.
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