INTERROGATORY RESPONSES TO BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OTTAWA

1.4-BOMA-1

EVIDENCE REFERENCE:

1. [Ex. 1-4-1, Attachment B, page 23]

"Hydro Ottawa is also expanding and improving MyAccount for commercial customers. Building on the success of the existing MyAccount portal, Hydro Ottawa will enhance its functionality to provide commercial customers with more comprehensive el1ctricity usage data and reporting features, and streamlined access to their commercial account information. This will enable improved management of electricity consumption and demand, and will provide enhanced, self-service account-management tools. The latter will include billing, usage, and account-information download functions tailored for commercial customers."

QUESTION(S):

a) In the referenced evidence, Hydro Ottawa states that it is expanding and improving MyAccount for commercial customers. Have any commercial customers been consulted about the proposed changes? If yes, please describe the consultation process. If not, please explain why.

RESPONSE(S):

a) Commercial Customers are regularly engaged by Hydro Ottawa's Key Accounts team, through direct meetings and calls, as well as events such as the Key Accounts symposium. This engagement is outlined in Schedule 1-4-1 - Customer Engagement Ongoing, Section 2.3.

Access to electricity data is frequently a topic of conversation at these meetings, and insights from customers were used to inform proposed changes to MyAccount for commercial customers.

Likewise, Hydro Ottawa's participation in industry working groups, events, and networking where access to data was a frequent topic which helped inform proposed changes.

Finally, Hydro Ottawa reviewed product offerings from software providers to inform proposed changes to MyAccount for commercial customers.

INTERROGATORY RESPONSES TO BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OTTAWA

2.5-BOMA-2

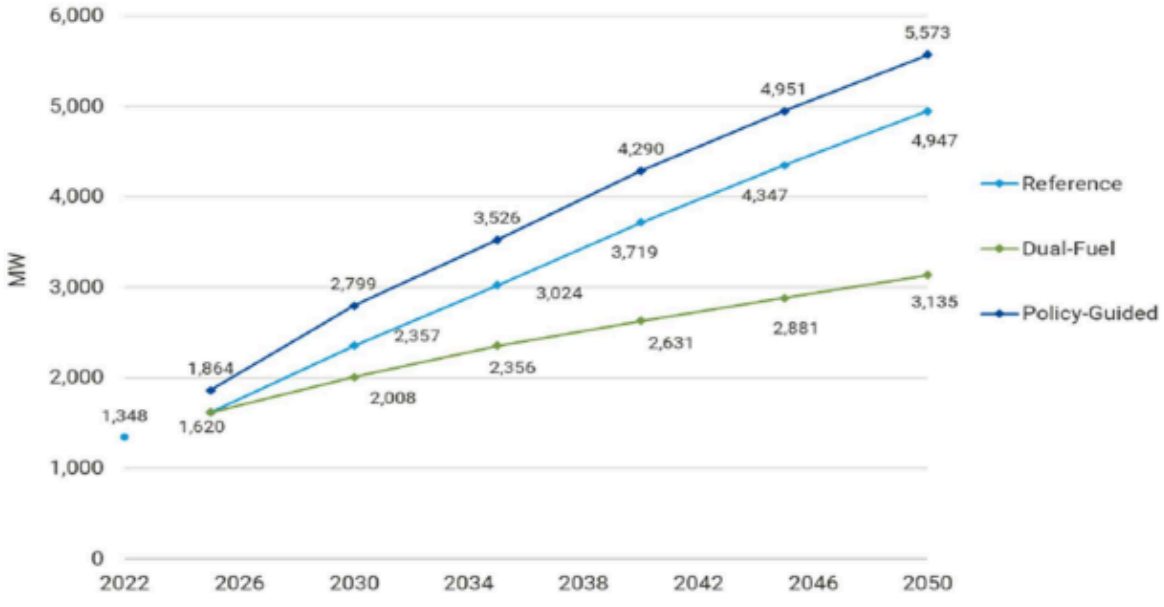
EVIDENCE REFERENCE:

1. [Ex. 2-5-4 Attachment F, page 30]

"The Reference Scenario in this study reflects the most likely short-to-mid-term load projection expected in the HOL service territory. Based on historical data and existing trends, Black & Veatch and HOL believe this scenario is optimal to inform short-to-mid term investments required to maintain reliability on the HOL distribution power grid. Thus, the Reference Scenario is the decarbonization load projection in which distribution modeling and ROM (rough-order-of magnitude) investment estimates were performed."

2. [Ex. 2-5-4 Attachment F, page 10, Figure 4]

Figure 4. Decarbonization Scenario Peak Demand Comparison of Primary Scenarios



3. [Ex. 2-5-4, page 303]

"Hydro Ottawa leveraged the hourly system coincident peak forecasts from the Decarbonization Study's Reference Scenario.....to inform the IRRP forecast."

4. [Ex. 1-3-1, page 25]

Table 8 - 2025-2030 Forecast System Capacity (MVA)

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	CAGR
Base and Incremental Capacity	2,128	2,228	2,353	2,624	2,624	2,723	5.054%

"....As shown in Table 8, this 594.9 MVA increase is the difference between the 2030 continuous rating capacity of 2,723 MVA and the 2025 capacity of 2,128 MVA. This additional 594.9 MVA capacity is included in Hydro Ottawa's investment plan over the 2026-2030 period, representing a 5.054% CAGR."

QUESTION(S):

a) In Ex. 2-5-4 Attachment F, page 10, Figure 4, the 2030 peak demand is projected to be 2,357 MW and 2,008 MW in the "Reference scenario" and the "Dual-Fuel scenario", respectively.
   i) Please explain how the "Reference Scenario" as described in the Decarbonization Study was used to inform Hydro Ottawa's 2026-2030 forecast system capacity?

b) If the "Dual-fuel scenario" (with a forecast 2030 peak demand of 2,008 MW) was adopted as the"reference scenario",
   i) How would this change impact Hydro Ottawa's 2026-2030 forecast system capacity (i.e. reference 4)?
   ii) How would this change impact Hydro Ottawa's proposed distribution system plan and its associated 2026-2030 capital expenditures in this application?

RESPONSE(S):

a) As outlined in Section 9.1 of Schedule 2-5-4 - Asset Management Process, the Hydro Ottawa Planning Forecast was used to assess the immediate needs of the system focused on already constrained regions and areas with immediate, confirmed, and committed load requirements necessary to meet customer service obligations. In addition, Hydro Ottawa utilized the Decarbonization Study's Reference Scenario forecast to inform its Integrated Regional Resource Plan (IRRP) forecast. This alignment is crucial for long-term regional transmission planning, given the extended lead times of transmission grid investments. Furthermore, Hydro Ottawa leveraged this IRRP forecast derived from the Decarbonization Study's Reference scenario to align its own investment decisions for efficient capital deployment and optimizing asset utilization. The capacity needs assessed through this approach led to an incremental system capacity as shown in Table 8 of Schedule 1-3-1 - Rate Setting Framework.

b)

i) Forecasted system capacity was not directly determined by the scenarios detailed in the Decarbonization Study, as elaborated in response (a). Rather, capacity requirements were evaluated based on immediate system needs driven by capacity constraints and committed load. The Reference Scenario served to align the investment decisions related to forecasted system capacity, facilitating efficient capital deployment and optimized asset utilization. Consequently, Hydro Ottawa is unable to comment on the impact of the Dual Fuel scenario, as it was not employed in the capacity needs assessment.

ii) The Decarbonization Study scenarios did not directly determine Hydro Ottawa's proposed distribution system plan or the associated 2026-2030 capital expenditures. As detailed in Response b(i), forecasted system capacity and the resulting capital expenditures were based on immediate system needs and further aligned by the Reference Scenario. Since the Dual Fuel scenario was not employed, its impact on capacity needs and associated capital expenditures cannot be assessed.

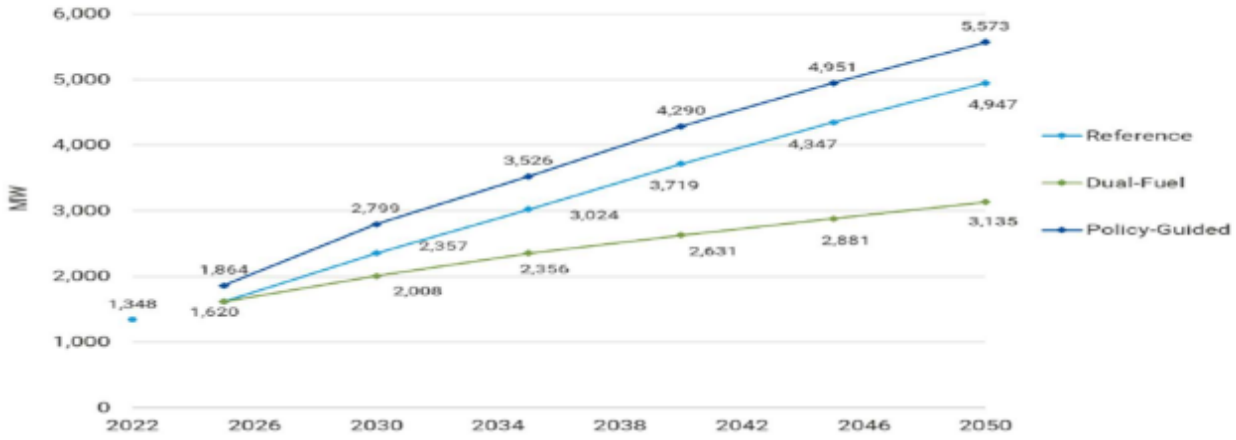
INTERROGATORY RESPONSES TO BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OTTAWA

3.1-BOMA-3

EVIDENCE REFERENCE:

In Ex. 2-5-4 Attachment F, page 10, Figure 4, under the “Reference Scenario”, the 2025 and the 2030 peak demand are 1,620MW and 2,357 MW, respectively, resulting in a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.8%.

Figure 4. Decarbonization Scenario Peak Demand Comparison of Primary Scenarios



2. [2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 Cost Allocation Models: Attachment 7-1-1 (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E), tab I8 Demand Data]

In the 2026 cost allocation model (Attachment 7-1-1 (A) tab I8, cell C40), the Total System DCP1 is listed as 1,408,077 kW or 1,408MW. In the 2030 cost allocation model (Attachment 7-1-1 (E) tab I8, cell C40), the Total System DCP1 is listed as 1,420,464 kW or 1,420MW. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2026 to 2030 is 0.2%.

3. [Attachment 3-1-1 (A) OEB Appendix 2-IB – Load Forecast Analysis]

4. [Ex. 3-1-1 Attachment B, page 6, Table 1-2]

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TABLE 1-2: SYSTEM FORECAST

Year	Total Sales (MWh)	chg	System Purchases (MWh)	chg	Peak Demand (MW)	chg
2018	7,367,770		7,612,656		1,481	
2019	7,244,140	-1.7%	7,466,399	-1.9%	1,398	-5.6%
2020	7,039,402	-2.8%	7,267,291	-2.7%	1,506	7.8%
2021	7,109,694	1.0%	7,320,052	0.7%	1,414	-6.1%
2022	7,206,964	1.4%	7,431,646	1.5%	1,349	-4.6%
2023	7,240,548	0.5%	7,470,628	0.5%	1,492	10.6%
2024	7,333,280	1.3%	7,560,502	1.2%	1,535	2.9%
2025	7,418,918	1.2%	7,647,880	1.2%	1,541	0.4%
2026	7,449,773	0.4%	7,678,366	0.4%	1,556	1.0%
2027	7,474,106	0.3%	7,702,189	0.3%	1,570	1.0%
2028	7,545,112	1.0%	7,773,356	0.9%	1,585	1.0%
2029	7,594,383	0.7%	7,821,395	0.6%	1,600	0.9%
2030	7,643,318	0.6%	7,869,661	0.6%	1,615	1.0%
2018-23		-0.3%		-0.4%		0.4%
2024-30		0.7%		0.7%		0.9%

QUESTION(S):

a) Please explain the differences (definition and assumptions) among the 2030 peak demand figures listed in reference 1 ("Reference scenario", 2030 peak demand = 2,357MW), in reference 2 (2030 total system CP1 = 1,420MW[1] and in reference 4 (2030 peak demand = 1,615MW).

b) Please explain the significant difference among the CAGRs derived in reference 1, reference 2 and reference 4 (i.e. reference 1 2025-2030 CAGR = 7.8% vs reference 2 2026-2030 CAGR = 0.2% vs reference 4 2024-2030 CAGR = 0.9%).

c) Please confirm that peak demand figures in reference 2 (I8 Demand Data), reference 3 (Weather Normalized Demand listed in cells G70:L77) and reference 4 were derived using the same assumptions. If not, please explain why.

d) Please break down the peak demand figures provided in reference 4 by rate classes.

[1] See response in OEB-1 for updated CP1 of 1,457.

RESPONSE(S):

a) The core distinction between the peak demand figures in Reference 1 and References 2 and 4 lies in their purpose and the type of forecast they represent.

- **Reference 1** (Planning Load Forecast - e.g., "Reference scenario", 2030 peak demand = 2,357MW): This figure represents a planning load forecast. Its definition focuses on the physical capacity of the electricity distribution system. The key assumption here is the requirement to consider the highest anticipated electricity demand across the system at a specific point in time (coincident system peak), considering factors like weather extremes, industrial activity, and even localized high demand. This forecast is highly granular and location-specific, aiming to ensure the system can handle future load growth and identify where and when infrastructure upgrades are needed to prevent blackouts or overloads.
- **Reference 2 and 4** (Revenue Load Forecast - e.g., 2030 total system CP1 = 1,420MW; 2030 peak demand = 1,615MW): These figures, by contrast, represent a revenue load forecast. Their definition centers on billing consumption, and demand for rate-setting purposes. The assumptions for these forecasts are more aggregated, with consideration of economic trends, population growth, energy efficiency initiatives, and the impact of electricity demand-side management (eDSM) programs.

More details on the differences between the planning load forecast and the revenue load forecast can be found in Section 9.4.3 of Schedule 2-5-4 - Asset Management Process.

b) While the CP results in references 1, 2, and 4 share core definitions and assumptions, their differing objectives drive unique methodologies, yielding distinct results that are nonetheless aligned in their overall trends. Key differences between the planning load forecast (Reference 1) and Revenue load forecast (Reference 2 and 4) are explained in response (a) above. For cost allocation (Reference 2), actual hourly customer rate class data is then used to scale the Revenue Load Forecast's results, producing CP and NCP outcomes. Assumptions and methodologies for each process can be found in:

- Reference 1 - Section 9.4 of Schedule 2-5-4 - Asset Management Process

- Reference 2 - Attachment 7-1-1 (G) - 2026 Demand Allocators
- Reference 3 - Attachment 3-1-1(B) - Hydro Ottawa Long-Term Electric Energy and Demand Forecast

c) Confirmed, and the crucial distinction highlighted above.

d) Hydro Ottawa does not track or record actual system peak demand by rate classification.

INTERROGATORY RESPONSES TO BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OTTAWA

3.1-BOMA-4

EVIDENCE REFERENCE:

1. [Ex. 3-1-1, pages 9-10, Tables 7 and 8]

QUESTION(S):

a) In Tables 7 and 8, 2024-2030 electrification and large load energy and demand forecast are provided by customer rate class. For the rate classes General Service 50-999kW, 1,000-1,499kW, 1,500-4,999kW and Large Use, please break down the figures into 2 categories:
   i) Commercial sector
   ii) Industrial sector

b) Please further break down your response to part a) i (i.e. commercial sector) into commercial building types (e.g. office buildings, retail, hospitals, kindergarten to grade 12 schools, college and university, etc.).

RESPONSE(S):

a) The 2024-2030 electrification and large load energy and demand forecast was prepared at the customer rate class level. Because of this, a breakdown of the forecast by the commercial and industrial sectors is not available and as such cannot be provided. Please note Hydro Ottawa does not have a significant number of Industrial sector customers and as such, some rate classes would not have a further breakdown if this information was available.

b) The revenue load forecast for 2024-2030 electrification and large load energy and demand was developed at the customer rate class level. As a result, a breakdown of this forecast by specific building types is not available and as such cannot be provided.

INTERROGATORY RESPONSES TO BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OTTAWA

3.1-BOMA-5

EVIDENCE REFERENCE:

1. [Ex. 3-1-1, page 21, Tables13 and 14]

QUESTION(S):

a) In Tables 13 and 14, 2024-2030 EDSM Energy and Demand Adjustments are provided by customer rate class. For the rate classes General Service 50-1,000kW, 1,000-1,499kW, 1,500-4,999kW and Large Use, please break down the figures into 2 categories:
   i) Commercial sector
   ii) Industrial sector

b) Please further break down your response to part a) i (i.e. commercial sector) into commercial building types (e.g. office buildings, retail, hospitals, kindergarten to grade 12 schools, college and university, etc.).

RESPONSE(S):

a) Please see response to 3.1-BOMA-4 a)

b) Please see response to 3.1-BOMA-4 b)

INTERROGATORY RESPONSES TO BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OTTAWA

3.1-BOMA-6

EVIDENCE REFERENCE:

1. [Ex. 3-1-1, Attachment B, page 15, Table 2-2]

QUESTION(S):

a) In Table 2-2, 2018-2030 baseline sales forecast figures are provided by customer rate class. For the rate classes General Service 50-1,000kW, 1,000-1,499kW and 1,500-4,999kW, please break down the figures into 2 categories:
   i) Commercial sector
   ii) Industrial sector

b) Please further break down your response to part a) i (i.e. commercial sector) into commercial building types (e.g. office buildings, retail, hospitals, kindergarten to grade 12 schools, college and university, etc.).

RESPONSE(S):

a) Please see response to 3.1-BOMA-4 part a).

b) Please see response to 3.1-BOMA-4 part b).

INTERROGATORY RESPONSES TO BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OTTAWA

3.1-BOMA-7

EVIDENCE REFERENCE:

1. [Ex. 3-1-1, Attachment B, page 16, Table 2-4]

QUESTION(S):

a) In Table 2-4, 2018-2030 baseline billing demand forecast figures are provided by customer rate class. For the rate classes General Service 50-1,000kW, 1,000-1,499kW, 1,500-4,999kW and Large Use, please break down the figures into 2 categories:
   i) Commercial sector
   ii) Industrial sector

b) Please further break down your response to part a) i (i.e. commercial sector) into commercial building types (e.g. office buildings, retail, hospitals, kindergarten to grade 12 schools, college and university, etc.).

RESPONSE(S):

a) Please see response to interrogatory 3.1-BOMA-4 a).

b) Please see response to interrogatory 3.1-BOMA-4 b).

INTERROGATORY RESPONSES TO BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OTTAWA

3.1-BOMA-8

EVIDENCE REFERENCE:

1. [Ex. 3-1-1, pages 19, section 10]

"....For 2025-2029 Hydro Ottawa estimated provincial wide annual energy efficiency savings of 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 5.5% respectively then 6% from 2030 through to 2035 across various programs with total demand savings of 3,000 MW as announced by the Minister of Energy and Electrification."

QUESTION(S):

a) Please explain the basis of Hydro Ottawa's estimated provincial wide annual energy efficiency savings of 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 5.5% and 6% from 2025 to 2035.

RESPONSE(S):

a) Hydro Ottawa developed its 2024 MW savings forecast by analyzing program performance, historical data, and funding announcements from the IESO through the end of 2024. In January 2025, the Ontario government announced a projection that its new and expanded energy efficiency programs will achieve a total of 3,000 MW of peak demand savings between 2025 and 2035. Building on this and the 2024 forecast, Hydro Ottawa estimated annual MW savings by applying a projected year-over-year growth starting in 2025 that initially reflected a low growth rate due to nascent program stages and the impact of recent economic conditions. Growth then incrementally increased with the assumption market awareness broadened and participant adoption deepened through proven program effectiveness. Towards the end of the

program's lifecycle, this growth was anticipated to moderate to smaller annual increments, all while ensuring the total projected savings aligned with the 3,000 MW target by 2035.