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2.6 EXHIBIT 3: OPERATING REVENUE

2.6.1 Load and Revenue Forecast

This Exhibit provides the details of Waterloo North Hydro Inc.'s ("WNH") Operating Revenue for 2011 Board Approved, 2011 Actual, 2012 Actual, 2013 Actual, 2014 Actual, the 2015 Bridge Year ("Bridge Year") and the 2016 Test Year ("Test Year").

This Exhibit also provides a detailed variance analysis by rate classification of the operating revenue components. Distribution revenue excludes revenue from commodity sales.

WNH is proposing a total Service Revenue Requirement of \$36,594,074 for the 2016 Test Year. This amount includes a Base Revenue Requirement of \$35,412,468 plus Revenue Offsets of \$1,181,606 to be recovered through Other Revenue.

Other Revenue include Late Payment Charges, Specific Service Charges, Rent from Electric Property, Miscellaneous Service Revenues, Standard Supply Service ("SSS") Administrative Charges and Interest Income. A summary of these Operating Revenues together is presented with a materiality analysis of variances is presented in Table 3-37.

The following Table 3-1 summarizes WNH's total Operating Revenue. Revenue for each of the actual years is from the Annual OEB Filings which are reconciled to WNH's Audited Financial Statements in Exhibit 1, Attachment 1-11C. The Operating Revenue is the full amount of the revenue received, which may be different than the Revenue Offsets in the Service Revenue Requirement. Differences would include Interest Income on Deferral and Variance Accounts and IESO (formally the OPA) Incentive Revenue. The 2015 Bridge Year is comprised of projection of Distribution Revenue from existing distribution rates and other distribution revenue. The 2016 Test Year Distribution Revenue is provided on the basis of both existing and proposed distribution rates. Revenue for the GS<50 kW and GS>50 kW rate classes is net of transformer allowance credits to eligible customers within these rate classes.

1

Table 3-1 Summary of Operating Revenue

Description	2011 Board Approved	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Bridge	2016 Test - Existing Rates	2016 Test - Proposed Rates
Distribution Revenues								
Residential	15,308,512	14,882,500	16,102,284	17,211,065	17,916,114	17,803,347	16,660,584	19,659,491
GS < 50 kW	4,456,326	4,197,971	4,728,388	5,411,555	5,282,838	5,239,877	4,907,140	5,635,943
GS > 50 kW	8,113,140	8,078,311	8,696,033	8,684,139	9,050,940	8,739,422	9,334,338	10,043,469
Large User	572,427	527,731	604,835	622,100	629,742	647,311	663,035	850,187
Unmetered Scattered Load	131,778	123,519	132,397	155,365	156,056	163,554	170,454	122,523
Street Lighting	234,246	217,377	236,559	238,267	242,278	239,631	238,101	281,003
Embedded Distributor	857	510	890	866	892	898	900	1,459
Smart Meter Recovery			2,641,585					
Total Distribution Revenue	28,817,286	28,027,919	33,142,970	32,323,357	33,278,860	32,834,039	31,974,552	36,594,074
Other Revenue								
Late Payment Charges	180,000	167,150	209,156	216,221	233,180	238,000	242,900	242,900
Specific Service Charges	245,845	439,354	281,155	291,961	304,027	305,900	315,500	315,500
Other Distribution Revenue	278,819	279,418	280,129	292,015	291,212	284,183	289,683	289,683
Other Income and Deductions	324,780	435,965	255,617	673,260	(3,861,878)	178,719	177,523	177,523
SSS Administration Charge	135,000	138,917	148,562	151,303	154,071	155,658	156,000	156,000
Total Other Revenue	1,164,444	1,460,804	1,174,619	1,624,760	(2,879,389)	1,162,460	1,181,606	1,181,606
Total Operating Revenue	29,981,730	29,488,723	34,317,589	33,948,118	30,399,472	33,996,499	33,156,158	37,775,680

2 **Summary of Load and Customer/Connection Forecast**

3
 4 The purpose of this evidence is to present the process used by WNH to prepare the
 5 weather normalized load and customer/connection forecast used to design the
 6 proposed 2016 distribution rates.

7
 8 In summary, as a starting point WNH used the same regression analysis methodology
 9 approved by the Ontario Energy Board (the "Board") in its 2011 Cost of Service ("COS")
 10 application (*EB-2010-0144*) and updated the analysis for actual power purchases to the
 11 end of the 2014. The updated regression analysis substituted Employment in Kitchener-
 12 Waterloo-Cambridge for Ontario Real GDP Monthly % which is more representative of
 13 WNH's local economic conditions. However, this caused the variables Employment in
 14 Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge and Number of Customers to be highly correlated (i.e.
 15 98%). Since it is not desirable to have highly correlated variables included in the
 16 resulting prediction formula (i.e. a multicollinearity issue) the Number of Customers
 17 variable was eliminated. Excluding this variable caused the Employment in Kitchener-
 18 Waterloo-Cambridge to have the highest t-stat of all the variables which suggests it is a
 19 significant contributor in the resulting prediction formula.

1 The regression analysis used in this application has also been used by a number of
2 distributors in more recent Cost of Service Rate Applications to determine a prediction
3 model. With regard to the overall process of load forecasting, WNH believes that
4 conducting a regression analysis on historical electricity purchases to produce an
5 equation that will predict purchases is appropriate. WNH has the data for the amount of
6 electricity (in kWh) purchased from the IESO for use by WNH's customers. With a
7 regression analysis, these purchases can be related to other monthly explanatory
8 variables such as heating degree days and cooling degree days which occur in the
9 same month. The results of the regression analysis produce an equation that predicts
10 the purchases based on the explanatory variables. This prediction model is then used
11 as the basis to forecast the total level of weather normalized GWh purchases for the
12 Bridge Year and the Test Year which is converted to bill kWh by rate class. A detailed
13 explanation of the process is provided later in this evidence.

14
15 During the review process of previous COS applications, for other applicants,
16 intervenors expressed concerns with the load forecasting weather normalized process
17 being used in this application. Intervenor suggested the weather normalization should
18 be conducted on an individual rate class basis and the regression analysis would be
19 based on monthly consumed kWh by rate class. WNH has not used the individual class
20 rate regression analysis in this Application based on its results in the 2011 COS. In
21 WNH's 2011 COS Application it concluded that using the equation resulting from the
22 individual rate class regression analysis would not be satisfactory for forecasting
23 purposes. The conclusion was based on R^2 results ranging from 41.7% - 59% for the
24 rate classes.

25
26 WNH has monthly purchased data from 1996 onward included in this Application, which
27 is consistent with its 2011 COS Filing and WNH believes conducting the regression
28 analysis on GWh purchases provides better results since a longer level of historical data
29 increases the accuracy of the regression analysis.

1 In addition, Board staff and Intervenors expressed concern that the regression analysis
2 assigned coefficients to some variables that were counter intuitive. For example, the
3 customer variable would have a negative coefficient assigned to it which meant as the
4 number of customers increase the energy forecast would decrease. Further, the
5 regression analysis indicated that some of the variables used in the load forecasting
6 formula were not statistically significant and should not have been included in the
7 equation. WNH used the regression analysis used to support the load forecast in the
8 2011 COS application as a starting point and addressed these concerns in the load
9 forecast used in this Application. As a result and discussed above, the Ontario Monthly
10 Real GDP variable was replaced with the Employment in Kitchener-Waterloo-
11 Cambridge variable. The number of customers was used in the 2011 COS, tested but
12 not used.

13
14 WNH reviewed the trend of Employment Data and it demonstrated that the economic
15 turndown started for its area in 2011. WNH has, thus, used for the forecast the average
16 of the Employment data for 2011 – 2014, calculated at 280.6, and kept constant for the
17 Employment variable data in 2015 and 2016. WNH has determined that this is the most
18 representative period to forecast the employment level going forward.

19 Based on the Board's approval of this methodology in a number of previous Cost of
20 Service Applications as well as the discussion that follows, WNH submits the load
21 forecasting methodology is reasonable at this time for the purposes of this Application.

22
23 The following provides the material to support the weather normalized load forecast
24 used by WNH in this Application.

25
26 Table 3-2, Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 below provides a summary of the weather
27 normalized load and customer/connection forecast used in this Application.

1

Table 3-2 Summary of Load and Customer/Connection Forecast

Year	Billed (GWh)	Growth (GWh)	Percent Change (%)	Customer / Connection Count	Growth	Percent Change (%)
2011 Board Approved	1,396.97			66,679		
2003 Actual	1,216.90			57,599		
2004 Actual	1,249.74	32.8	2.7%	59,223	1,623.5	2.8%
2005 Actual	1,304.58	54.8	4.4%	60,879	1,656.0	2.8%
2006 Actual	1,326.08	21.5	1.6%	62,116	1,237.0	2.0%
2007 Actual	1,367.53	41.4	3.1%	63,072	956.0	1.5%
2008 Actual	1,370.62	3.1	0.2%	63,995	923.5	1.5%
2009 Actual	1,360.40	(10.2)	-0.7%	64,851	856.0	1.3%
2010 Actual	1,425.61	65.2	4.8%	65,670	818.5	1.3%
2011 Actual	1,437.23	11.6	0.8%	66,440	770.5	1.2%
2012 Actual	1,449.40	12.2	0.8%	67,209	769.0	1.2%
2013 Actual	1,448.37	(1.0)	-0.1%	68,116	906.5	1.3%
2014 Actual	1,447.25	(1.1)	-0.1%	68,796	680.0	1.0%
2015 Bridge - Normalized	1,453.24	6.0	0.4%	69,348	552.0	0.8%
2016 Test - Normalized	1,445.82	(7.4)	-0.5%	70,025	677.5	1.0%

1 In the above Table 3-2, 2003 to 2014 are reflecting actual weather conditions in the
 2 year. The years 2015 and 2016 are weather normalized. It is WNH's understanding that
 3 there is not a Board approved method to weather normalize actual data. Consequently,
 4 WNH does not have a process to adjust weather actual data to a weather normal basis.
 5 However, based on the process outlined in this Exhibit 3, a process to forecast energy
 6 on a weather normalized basis has been developed and used in this application.

7
 8 Customer/Connection values are on an annual average basis and Street Lights and
 9 Unmetered Scattered Loads are measured as connections.

10 On a rate class basis, the actual and forecasted billed amounts as well as the actual
 11 and forecasted number of customers/connections are shown in Table 3-3 and
 12 customer/connection usage is shown in Table 3-4.

13
 14 **Table 3-3 Billed Energy and Number of Customers/Connections by Rate Class**

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant	Total
Billed Energy									
2011 Board Approved	393.8	179.7	705.7	79.6	1.6	7.8	28.6	-	1,397.0
2003 Actual	381.2	178.7	581.1	65.4	3.2	7.2	-	-	1,216.9
2004 Actual	385.1	181.7	606.6	66.1	3.2	7.1	-	-	1,249.7
2005 Actual	408.1	187.4	627.7	70.6	3.2	7.7	-	-	1,304.6
2006 Actual	391.9	189.3	660.3	73.7	3.1	7.7	-	-	1,326.1
2007 Actual	405.1	192.0	682.8	77.1	2.8	7.7	-	-	1,367.5
2008 Actual	405.5	185.0	693.6	76.7	1.8	7.9	-	-	1,370.6
2009 Actual	397.1	179.8	697.1	76.5	1.9	7.9	-	-	1,360.4
2010 Actual	413.3	185.0	734.8	82.6	2.0	8.0	-	-	1,425.6
2011 Actual	408.8	187.1	725.1	84.2	2.0	7.9	22.0	-	1,437.2
2012 Actual	409.9	190.2	716.5	86.7	2.3	8.2	32.1	3.6	1,449.4
2013 Actual	409.4	194.7	705.7	90.2	2.4	8.1	30.7	7.1	1,448.4
2014 Actual	410.1	197.1	699.8	91.2	2.5	7.7	31.7	7.0	1,447.2
2015 Bridge - Normalized	404.6	195.0	711.6	93.1	2.8	7.6	31.6	6.9	1,453.2
2016 Test - Normalized	399.3	192.1	710.4	95.1	3.1	7.6	31.4	6.8	1,445.8

Number of Customers/Connections									
2011 Board Approved	46,613	5,470	668	1	551	13,374	1		66,679
2003 Actual	39,236	4,967	646	1	459	12,292	-	-	57,599
2004 Actual	40,531	5,001	632	1	490	12,568	-	-	59,223
2005 Actual	41,769	5,062	623	1	491	12,935	-	-	60,879
2006 Actual	42,668	5,119	622	1	530	13,177	-	-	62,116
2007 Actual	43,382	5,151	627	1	554	13,358	-	-	63,072
2008 Actual	44,172	5,184	647	1	534	13,459	-	-	63,995
2009 Actual	44,853	5,253	663	1	534	13,548	-	-	64,851
2010 Actual	45,488	5,343	663	1	537	13,639	-	-	65,670
2011 Actual	46,194	5,402	666	1	499	13,678	1	-	66,440
2012 Actual	46,877	5,454	668	1	472	13,736	1	2	67,209
2013 Actual	47,602	5,503	670	1	496	13,841	1	2	68,116
2014 Actual	48,191	5,547	683	1	519	13,853	1	2	68,796
2015 Bridge - Normalized	48,705	5,596	694	1	541	13,808	1	2	69,348
2016 Test - Normalized	49,305	5,632	693	1	563	13,828	1	2	70,025

1 **Table 3-4 Annual Usage per Customer/Connection by Rate Class**

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant
Energy Usage per Customer/Connection (kWh per Customer/Connection)								
2011 Board Approved	8,449	32,848	1,056,486	79,638,262	2,990	583	28,618,000	
2003 Actual	9,715	35,988	899,589	65,433,586	6,987	588		
2004 Actual	9,501	36,324	960,574	66,067,057	6,576	565		
2005 Actual	9,769	37,020	1,008,374	70,553,960	6,495	596		
2006 Actual	9,186	36,977	1,062,474	73,668,918	5,918	585		
2007 Actual	9,337	37,284	1,088,972	77,115,461	5,010	579		
2008 Actual	9,181	35,696	1,072,048	76,733,608	3,332	589		
2009 Actual	8,854	34,230	1,052,265	76,507,951	3,645	585		
2010 Actual	9,085	34,636	1,108,258	82,593,009	3,729	583		
2011 Actual	8,849	34,633	1,088,775	84,249,637	4,096	580	22,030,344	
2012 Actual	8,745	34,875	1,072,591	86,740,767	4,772	595	32,083,013	1,776,270
2013 Actual	8,601	35,388	1,053,339	90,202,679	4,743	583	30,731,900	3,547,035
2014 Actual	8,510	35,535	1,024,660	91,205,251	4,904	557	31,728,985	3,501,357
2015 Bridge - Normalized	8,307	34,849	1,025,360	93,142,620	5,230	553	31,553,438	3,456,267
2016 Test - Normalized	8,099	34,110	1,025,057	95,063,906	5,578	549	31,378,863	3,411,757
Annual Growth Rate in Usage per Customer / Connection								
2011 Board Approved vs 2011 Actual	4.7%	5.4%	3.1%	5.8%	37.0%	-0.4%	-23.0%	
2003 Actual								
2004 Actual	-2.2%	0.9%	6.8%	1.0%	-5.9%	-3.8%		
2005 Actual	2.8%	1.9%	5.0%	6.8%	-1.2%	5.3%		
2006 Actual	-6.0%	-0.1%	5.4%	4.4%	-8.9%	-1.7%		
2007 Actual	1.6%	0.8%	2.5%	4.7%	-15.3%	-1.1%		
2008 Actual	-1.7%	-4.3%	-1.6%	-0.5%	-33.5%	1.7%		
2009 Actual	-3.6%	-4.1%	-1.8%	-0.3%	9.4%	-0.7%		
2010 Actual	2.6%	1.2%	5.3%	8.0%	2.3%	-0.3%		
2011 Actual	-2.6%	0.0%	-1.8%	2.0%	9.8%	-0.5%		
2012 Actual	-1.2%	0.7%	-1.5%	3.0%	16.5%	2.5%		
2013 Actual	-1.6%	1.5%	-1.8%	4.0%	-0.6%	-2.0%	-4.2%	
2014 Actual	-1.1%	0.4%	-2.7%	1.1%	3.4%	-4.5%	3.2%	-1.3%
2015 Bridge - Normalized	-2.4%	-1.9%	0.1%	2.1%	6.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.3%
2016 Test - Normalized	-2.5%	-2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	6.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.3%

1 **Forecast Methodology – Multivariate Regression Model**

2
3 WNH's weather normalized load forecast is developed in a three-step process. First, a
4 total system weather normalized purchased energy forecast is developed based on a
5 multivariate regression model that incorporates historical load, weather, and economic
6 data. Second, the weather normalized purchased energy forecast is adjusted by a
7 historical loss factor to produce a weather normalized billed energy forecast. Finally, the
8 forecast of billed energy by rate class is developed based on a forecast of customer
9 numbers and historical usage patterns per customer. For the rate classes that have
10 weather sensitive load their forecasted billed energy is adjusted to ensure that the total
11 billed energy forecast by rate class is equivalent to the total weather normalized billed
12 energy forecast that has been determined from the regression model. The forecast of
13 customers by rate class was determined by reviewing recent customer additions and
14 using it to forecast the number of customers. The forecast is also adjusted for expected
15 Conservation and Demand Management ("CDM") results for 2015 and 2016. For those
16 rate classes that use kW for the distribution volumetric billing determinant an adjustment
17 factor is applied to the class energy forecast based on the historical relationship
18 between kW and kWh. The following will explain the forecasting process in more detail.

19 20 **Purchased kWh Load Forecast**

21
22 An equation to predict total system purchased energy is developed using a multivariate
23 regression model with the following independent variables: weather (heating and
24 cooling degree days), calendar variables (days in month, seasonal, peak hours) and
25 local WNH's economic conditions. The regression model uses monthly kWh and
26 monthly values of independent variables from January 1996 to December 2014 to
27 determine the monthly regression coefficients.

1 Data for WNH's total system load is available as far back as January 1996. This
2 provides 228 monthly data points which are a reasonable data set for use in a multiple
3 regression analysis. The average weather conditions over this period are applied in the
4 prediction formula to determine a weather normalized forecast. In accordance with the
5 filing requirement, WNH has also provided sensitivity analysis showing the impact on
6 the 2016 forecast of purchases. This analysis assumes weather normal conditions are
7 based on a ten and twenty year trend of weather data.

8
9 WNH notes that Purchases from the IESO were adjusted by Long-Term Load Transfers,
10 Embedded Generation, Market Participant data and the correction of a Hydro One
11 Networks Inc. (HONI) billing error in which incorrect meters were being attributed to,
12 and purchases were being charged to WNH, by the IESO. The error covered the period
13 February 2001 through April 2006 and totalled 29,439,703 kWh. The error was
14 discovered in 2006 and purchases commencing May 1, 2006 were free of this error.

15
16 The multivariate regression model has determined drivers of year-over-year changes in
17 WNH's load growth are weather, "calendar" factors and local economic conditions.
18 These factors are captured within the multivariate regression model.

19
20 Weather impacts on load are apparent in both the winter heating season, and in the
21 summer cooling season. For that reason, both Heating Degree Days (i.e. a measure of
22 coldness in winter) and Cooling Degree Days (i.e. a measure of summer heat) are
23 modeled.

24
25 The second main factor determining energy use in the monthly model can be classified
26 as "calendar factors". For example, the number of days and peak hours in a particular
27 month will impact energy use. The modeling of purchased energy uses number of days
28 in the month, peak hours and a "flag" variable to capture the typically lower usage in the
29 spring and fall months.

1 The following outlines the predication model used by WNH to predict weather normal
2 purchases for 2015 and 2016.

3
4 WNH Monthly Predicted kWh Purchases

5 = Heating Degree Days * 27,800
6 + Cooling Degree Days * 180,389
7 + Number of Days in the Month * 1,913,323
8 + Spring Fall Flag * (1,899,860)
9 + Employment Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge * 440,775
10 + Constant of (89,429,692).

11
12 The following historical monthly data were used as inputs in the regression model:

- 13
14 • Monthly total system purchased energy data from January 1996 to December
15 2014;
- 16 • Weather data: heating degree-days (HDD) and cooling degree-days (CDD)
17 (WNH uses the degree-days count for the Kitchener/Waterloo International
18 Airport data point as published by Environment Canada);
- 19 • Employment Statistics for Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge (Statistics Canada.
20 Table 282-0109 - Labour force survey estimates);
- 21 • Number of days in the month;
- 22 • Number of peak hours (16* number of business days in any given month,
23 excluding weekends and holidays)
- 24 • Spring fall flag (1 for Spring and Fall, and 0 for Summer and Winter)

25
26 The monthly data used in the regression model and the resulting monthly prediction for
27 the actual and forecasted years are provided in Attachment 3-1.

1 The prediction formula has the following statistical results (Table 3-5) which generally
 2 indicate the formula has a very good fit to the actual data set.

3

4

Table 3-5 Statistical Results

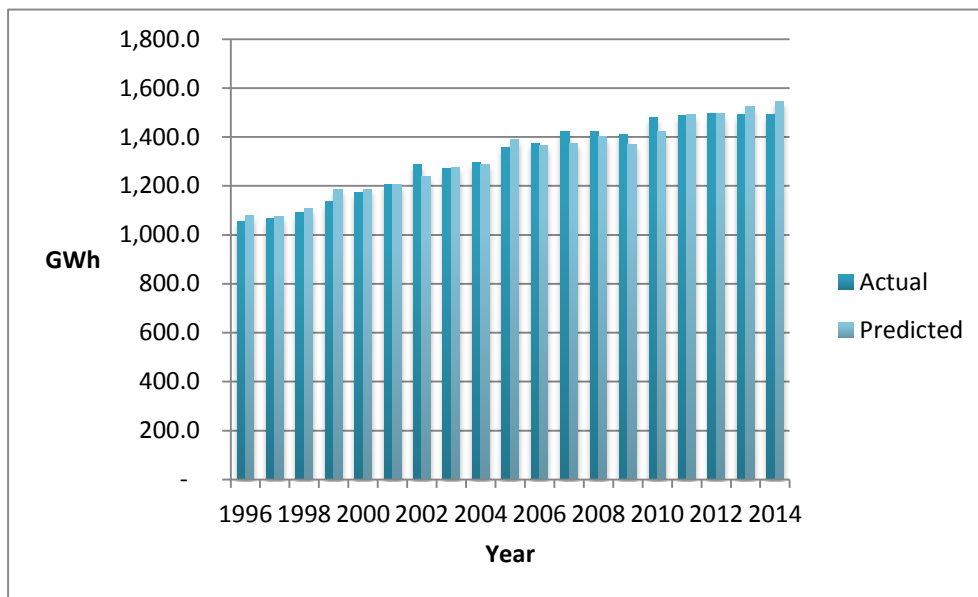
Statistic	Value
R Square	92.5%
Adjusted R Square	92.3%
F Test	457.2
MAPE (monthly)	2.75%
T-stats by Coefficient Intercept	(8.2)
Heating Degree Days	17.7
Cooling Degree Days	11.4
Number of Days in Month	5.3
Spring Fall Flag	(2.8)
Employment Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge (000's)	46.5
Number of Peak Hours	3.8

5 The annual results of the above prediction formula compared to the actual annual
 6 purchases from 1996 to 2014 are shown in Figure 3-1 below.

7

8

Figure 3-1 Actual vs Predicted Purchases (Millions of kWhs)



1 Table 3-6 below outlines the data that supports the above chart. In addition, the
 2 predicted total system purchases for WNH are provided for 2015 and 2016 on a
 3 weather normal basis. In addition, values for 2016 are provided on a 20 year trend
 4 assumption for weather normalization.

5
 6 **Table 3-6 Total System Purchases**

Year	Actual	Predicted	% Difference
1996	1,054.6	1,079.4	2.4%
1997	1,067.4	1,075.1	0.7%
1998	1,089.9	1,106.9	1.6%
1999	1,136.6	1,184.2	4.2%
2000	1,173.5	1,184.5	0.9%
2001	1,205.8	1,206.9	0.1%
2002	1,286.4	1,238.4	-3.7%
2003	1,270.0	1,274.0	0.3%
2004	1,294.3	1,286.1	-0.6%
2005	1,358.6	1,388.0	2.2%
2006	1,372.5	1,364.2	-0.6%
2007	1,423.6	1,375.0	-3.4%
2008	1,421.4	1,399.5	-1.5%
2009	1,411.8	1,369.1	-3.0%
2010	1,479.1	1,421.7	-3.9%
2011	1,488.8	1,492.5	0.2%
2012	1,495.5	1,496.3	0.1%
2013	1,493.0	1,525.3	2.2%
2014	1,490.8	1,546.6	3.7%
2015 Bridge - Normalized		1,513.1	
2016 Test - Normalized		1,513.1	
2016 Test - Normalized - 10 Year Trend		1,502.5	
2016 Test - Normalized - 20 Year Trend		1,500.8	

7 The weather normalized amount for 2016 is determined by using 2016 dependent
 8 variables in the prediction formula on a monthly basis along with the average monthly
 9 heating degree days and cooling degree days which have occurred from January 1996
 10 to December 2014 (i.e. 19 years). The 2016 weather normal 10 year trend value reflects
 11 the trend in monthly heating degree days and cooling degree days which have occurred
 12 from January 2005 to December 2014. The 20 year trend value reflects the trend in
 13 monthly heating degree days and cooling degree days which have occurred from
 14 January 1995 to December 2014.

Billed kWh Load Forecast

To determine the total weather normalized energy billed forecast, the total system weather normalized purchases forecast is adjusted by a historical loss factor. The historical loss factor used is 3.65% which represents the average loss factor from 2003 to 2014. With this average loss factor the total weather normalized billed energy before adjustment discussed below will be 1,459.9 (GWh) for 2015 and 2016 (i.e. Predicted GWh forecast divided by the historical loss factor 1,513.1/1.365).

Billed kWh Load Forecast and Customer/Connection Forecast by Rate Class

Since the total weather normalized billed energy amount is known this amount needs to be distributed by rate class for rate design purposes taking into consideration the customer/connection forecast and expected usage per customer by rate class.

The next step in the forecasting process is to determine a customer/connection forecast. The customer/connection forecast is based on reviewing historical customer/connection data that is available as shown in the following Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Historical Customer/Connection Data

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant	Total
Number of Customers/Connections									
2003	39,236	4,967	646	1	459	12,292	-	-	57,599
2004	40,531	5,001	632	1	490	12,568	-	-	59,223
2005	41,769	5,062	623	1	491	12,935	-	-	60,879
2006	42,668	5,119	622	1	530	13,177	-	-	62,116
2007	43,382	5,151	627	1	554	13,358	-	-	63,072
2008	44,172	5,184	647	1	534	13,459	-	-	63,995
2009	44,853	5,253	663	1	534	13,548	-	-	64,851
2010	45,488	5,343	663	1	537	13,639	-	-	65,670
2011	46,194	5,402	666	1	499	13,678	1	-	66,440
2012	46,877	5,454	668	1	472	13,736	1	2	67,209
2013	47,602	5,503	670	1	496	13,841	1	2	68,116
2014	48,191	5,547	683	1	519	13,853	1	2	68,796

1 From the historical customer/connection data the growth rate in customer/connection
 2 can be evaluated which is provided on the following Table 3-8.

3
 4 **Table 3-8 Growth Rate in Customer/Connections**

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant
Growth Rate in Customer/Connections								
2003								
2004	3.3%	0.7%	-2.2%	0.0%				
2005	3.1%	1.2%	-1.4%	0.0%				
2006	2.2%	1.1%	-0.2%	0.0%		1.9%		
2007	1.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%		1.4%		
2008	1.8%	0.6%	3.2%	0.0%		0.8%		
2009	1.5%	1.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%		
2010	1.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%		
2011	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	-7.0%	0.3%		
2012	1.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	-5.5%	0.4%	0.0%	
2013	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	5.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
2014	1.2%	0.8%	1.9%	0.0%	4.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Geo-Mean	1.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%

5
 6 WNH reviewed the recent customer additions in each rate class, along with WNH
 7 engineering knowledge of future growth to determine the forecast of
 8 customer/connections in 2015 and 2016.

9
 10 The actual number of Residential customers increased in 2014 by 429 which reflects
 11 the slowing customer additions in WNH's service area. WNH has reviewed future
 12 development and proposed connections and has increased the number of Residential
 13 customers in 2015 and 2016 by 600 customers.

14
 15 The number of GS < 50 kW customers increased in 2014 by 44, which was is a
 16 decreasing trend. WNH has increased the number of GS <50 kW customers in 2015
 17 and 2016 by 39 and 34 customers respectively.

1 The GS > 50 kW customer rate class had an increase of 24 customers in 2014 which
 2 was not typical of previous growth. This rate class typically grows at 2 customers per
 3 year. In March 2015 WNH has 680 customers in this rate class. WNH has forecast 693
 4 GS >50 kW customers in each of 2015 and 2016 which it believes is more
 5 representative of this rate class.

6
 7 The Unmetered Scattered Load rate class WNH's 2014 connections increased by 22
 8 over 2013 and WNH believes that this is representative of the growth in this rate class
 9 WNH has increased the number of Unmetered Scattered Loan connections in 2015 and
 10 2016 by 22 connections each, resulting in a forecast of 541 and 563 in each year
 11 respectively.

12
 13 The Street Lighting Rate class is forecast by WNH's Engineering department to grow
 14 very slowly, by 20 connections each in 2015 and 2016. The number of connections in
 15 2014 fell by 109 from 2013. This was a result of 133 connections being metered and
 16 moving to the GS < 50 kW rate class and an addition of 24 connections. WNH
 17 forecasts that the addition of 20 Street Lighting connections in each of 2015 and 2016 is
 18 representative of future growth.

19
 20 Table 3-9 outlines the forecast of customers by rate class for 2015 and 2016.

21
 22 **Table 3-9 Customer/Connection Forecast**

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant	Total
<i>Forecast number of Customers/Connections</i>									
2015 Bridge - Normalized	48,705	5,596	694	1	541	13,808	1	2	69,348
2016 Test - Normalized	49,305	5,632	693	1	563	13,828	1	2	70,025

1 The next step in the process is to review the historical customer/connection usage and
 2 to reflect this usage per customer in the forecast. Table 3-10 below provides the
 3 average annual usage per customer by rate class from 2003 to 2014.

4
 5 **Table 3-10 Historical Annual Usage per Customer**

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant
<i>Energy Usage per Customer/Connection (kWh per Customer/Connection)</i>								
2003 Actual	9,715	35,988	899,589	65,433,586	6,987	588		
2004 Actual	9,501	36,324	960,574	66,067,057	6,576	565		
2005 Actual	9,769	37,020	1,008,374	70,553,960	6,495	596		
2006 Actual	9,186	36,977	1,062,474	73,668,918	5,918	585		
2007 Actual	9,337	37,284	1,088,972	77,115,461	5,010	579		
2008 Actual	9,181	35,696	1,072,048	76,733,608	3,332	589		
2009 Actual	8,854	34,230	1,052,265	76,507,951	3,645	585		
2010 Actual	9,085	34,636	1,108,258	82,593,009	3,729	583		
2011 Actual	8,849	34,633	1,088,775	84,249,637	4,096	580	22,030,344	
2012 Actual	8,745	34,875	1,072,591	86,740,767	4,772	595	32,083,013	1,776,270
2013 Actual	8,601	35,388	1,053,339	90,202,679	4,743	583	30,731,900	3,547,035
2014 Actual	8,510	35,535	1,024,660	91,205,251	4,904	557	31,728,985	3,501,357

6
 7 As can be seen from the above table, usage per customer/connection generally
 8 declines after 2005. It is WNH's view that this decline is partially due to the CDM
 9 programs initiated in 2005 and onwards and changing individual usage caused by a
 10 variety of factors including weather and the economy. WNH's customer base is also
 11 very sensitive to weather, especially during the summer months, with a substantial
 12 amount of air conditioning being used throughout the service territory of WNH.

1 From the historical usage per customer/connection data the growth rate in usage per
 2 customer/connection can be reviewed which is provided in Table 3-11.

3

4 **Table 3-11 Growth Rate in Usage per Customer/Connection**

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant
Annual Growth Rate in Usage per Customer / Connection								
2003 Actual								
2004 Actual	-2.2%	0.9%	6.8%	1.0%	-5.9%	-3.8%		
2005 Actual	2.8%	1.9%	5.0%	6.8%	-1.2%	5.3%		
2006 Actual	-6.0%	-0.1%	5.4%	4.4%	-8.9%	-1.7%		
2007 Actual	1.6%	0.8%	2.5%	4.7%	-15.3%	-1.1%		
2008 Actual	-1.7%	-4.3%	-1.6%	-0.5%	-33.5%	1.7%		
2009 Actual	-3.6%	-4.1%	-1.8%	-0.3%	9.4%	-0.7%		
2010 Actual	2.6%	1.2%	5.3%	8.0%	2.3%	-0.3%		
2011 Actual	-2.6%	0.0%	-1.8%	2.0%	9.8%	-0.5%		
2012 Actual	-1.2%	0.7%	-1.5%	3.0%	16.5%	2.5%		
2013 Actual	-1.6%	1.5%	-1.8%	4.0%	-0.6%	-2.0%	-4.2%	99.7%
2014 Actual	-1.1%	0.4%	-2.7%	1.1%	3.4%	-4.5%	3.2%	-1.3%

5

The description of WNH's derivation of each rate class customer and connection numbers is found above on pages 15-16. The resulting usage forecast is as follows in Table 3-12.

6 **Table 3-12 Forecast Annual kWh Usage per Customer/Connection**

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant
Forecast Annual kWh Usage per Customers/Connections								
2015 Bridge	8,307	34,849	1,025,360	93,142,620	5,230	553	31,553,438	3,456,267
2016 Test	8,099	34,110	1,025,057	95,063,906	5,578	549	31,378,863	3,411,757

7 The preceding information is used to determine the non-normalized weather billed
 8 energy forecast by applying the forecast number of customer/connection from Table 3-9
 9 by the forecast of annual usage per customer/connection from Table 3-12. The resulting
 10 non-normalized weather billed energy forecast is shown in the following Table 3-13.

Table 3-13 Non-Normalized Weather Billed Energy Forecast

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant	Total
NON-normalized Weather Billed Energy Forecast (GWh)									
2015 Bridge (Not Normalized)	409.5	198.6	719.6	94.0	2.8	7.6	31.6	6.9	1,470.6
2016 Test (Not Normalized)	409.6	199.7	727.1	96.9	3.1	7.6	31.4	6.8	1,482.2

The non-normalized weather billed energy forecast has been determined but this needs to be adjusted in order to be aligned with the total weather normalized billed energy forecast. As previously determined, the total weather normalized billed energy forecast is 1,459.9 (GWh) for 2015 and 2016.

The difference between the non-normalized and normalized forecast adjustments is (10.8) GWh in 2015 (i.e. 1,459.9 – 1,470.6) and (22.3) GWh in 2016 (i.e. 1,459.9 – 1,482.2). The difference is assumed to be the adjustment needed to move the forecast to a weather normal basis and this amount will be assigned to those rate classes that are weather sensitive. Based on the weather normalization work completed by Hydro One for WNH for the Cost Allocation Study, which has been used to support this Application, it was determined that the weather sensitivity by rate classes is as follows in Table 3-14:

Table 3-14 Weather Sensitivity by Rate Class

Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant
Weather Sensitivity							
75.0%	75.0%	49.9%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

For the Residential, GS < 50 kW and Large User rate classes, a weather sensitivity amount of 100%; and 49.9% for the GS > 50 kWh were provided in the weather normalization work completed by Hydro One. In WNH's 2011 COS it noted the concern of Intervenors that some of the rate classes are not 100% weather sensitive. HONI's report determined that it's Residential, GS < 50 kW and Large User rate class (after an

1 adjustment for one customer moving to GS > 50 kW) were 100% weather sensitive.
 2 WNH has, thus, applied a weather sensitivity factor of 75%, which is the mid-point
 3 between the 100% HONI reported for these three rate classes and the GS>50kW
 4 sensitivity factor of 49.9%.

5
 6 The difference between the non-normalized and normalized forecast of (10.8) GWh in
 7 2015 and (22.3) GWh in 2016 has been assigned on a pro rata basis to each rate class
 8 based on the above level of weather sensitivity.

9
 10 **CDM Adjustment and LRAMVA**
 11

12 A manual adjustment has been made to reflect the impact of 2014, 2015 and 2016 CDM
 13 programs on the load forecast. WNH has made this adjustment to reflect the “net”
 14 impact of the CDM programs on the load forecast.

15
 16 The following Table 3-15 outlines the actual savings from 2011, 2012 and 2013 CDM
 17 programs and the expected savings from 2014 CDM programs in order to achieve the
 18 licensed 4 year CDM target assigned to WNH.

19
 20 **Table 3-15 - 4 Year (2011-2014) Expected kWh Target Results**

4 Year 2011 to 2014 target					
66,490,000					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
2011 Programs	8.9%	9.7%	9.7%	9.4%	37.7%
2012 Programs		9.7%	8.1%	8.1%	25.9%
2013 Programs			9.0%	9.5%	18.5%
2014 Programs				9.5%	9.5%
Total in Year	8.9%	19.4%	26.8%	36.5%	91.6%
kWh					
2011 Programs	5,901,003	6,463,000	6,444,000	6,271,000	25,079,003
2012 Programs		6,446,119	5,402,000	5,375,000	17,223,119
2013 Programs			5,970,033	6,320,000	12,290,033
2014 Programs				6,300,000	6,300,000
Total	5,901,003	12,909,119	17,816,033	24,266,000	60,892,155

1 For 2016, it is assumed the savings achieved in 2015 and 2016 from 2011 to 2014
 2 programs will persist into 2016. In addition, the savings from 2015 and 2016 programs
 3 are assumed to be 7,000,000 and 14,950,000 (kWh) respectively, which is the
 4 forecasted savings in the first and second year of the 2015-2020 CDM target assigned
 5 to WNH. The following Table 3-16 summarizes the expected savings in 2015 and 2016
 6 from 2011 to 2016 programs. WNH notes that it anticipates the ramping of its CDM
 7 savings in 2017-2020 to meet the 2015-2020 CDM Targets.

8
 9 **Table 3-16 4-Year (2011-2014) Expected kWh Target Results**
 10 **Along with 2015 and 2016 Expected Results**

4 Year 2011 to 2014 target						2015	2016
66,490,000							
Program	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total		
2011 Programs	8.9%	9.7%	9.7%	9.4%	37.7%		
2012 Programs		9.7%	8.1%	8.1%	25.9%		
2013 Programs			9.0%	9.5%	18.5%		
2014 Programs				9.5%	9.5%		
Total in Year	8.9%	19.4%	26.8%	36.5%	91.6%		
kWh							
2011 Programs	5,901,003	6,463,000	6,444,000	6,271,000	25,079,003	6,221,000	6,171,000
2012 Programs		6,446,119	5,402,000	5,375,000	17,223,119	5,325,000	5,275,000
2013 Programs			5,970,033	6,320,000	12,290,033	6,270,000	6,220,000
2014 Programs				6,300,000	6,300,000	6,250,000	6,200,000
Total	5,901,003	12,909,119	17,816,033	24,266,000	60,892,155	24,066,000	23,866,000
2015 Programs						7,000,000	6,950,000
2016 Programs							8,000,000
Total	5,901,003	12,909,119	17,816,033	24,266,000	60,892,155	31,066,000	30,816,000

11 Since the regression analysis is based on actual power purchased data up to and
 12 including 2014 actual data, it is assumed that any savings from programs initiated up to
 13 and including 2014 are reflected in the prediction equation resulting from the regression
 14 analysis. However, for 2014 it is assumed that for those programs that were initiated in
 15 2014 only one half of the full year results provided by the IESO (formally the OPA)
 16 actually occur since they were initiated throughout the year. This has been classified as
 17 the half year rule for CDM purposes. It also suggests that for 2014 only one half of the
 18 reported full year results from programs initiated in 2014 are reflected in the actual 2014
 19 power purchases.

1 As a result, consistent with the approach used in the 2014 COS applications and using
 2 the information in Table 3-16, the 2016 manual adjustment for CDM savings will be one
 3 half of 2014 programs that persist into 2016 (i.e. ½ of 6,200,000) plus a full year of 2015
 4 programs that persist into 2016 (i.e. 6,950,000) plus one half of 2016 programs (i.e. ½
 5 of 8,000,000) for a total of 14,050,000 kWh on a net basis.

6
 7 WNH has allocated the CDM savings to the Residential, GS < 50 kW and GS > 50 kW
 8 rate classes in the same proportion as the kWh savings as are being claimed in WNH's
 9 Proposed LRAMVA. The class splits are show in Table 3-17.

10

11

Table 3-17 Allocation of CDM Savings

LRAMVA Split kWh	Class Split
Residential	18.4%
GS < 50 kW	27.2%
GS >50 kW	54.4%
Total	100.0%

12 In accordance with the Guidelines for Electricity Distributor Conservation and Demand
 13 Management (*EB-2012-0003*), issued April 26, 2012 (“CDM Guidelines”), it is WNH’s
 14 understanding that as part of this Application expected CDM savings in 2016 from
 15 2014, 2015 and 2016 programs will need to be established for lost revenue adjustment
 16 mechanism (“LRAM”) variance account purposes. WNH also understands that the IESO
 17 (formally the OPA) will measure CDM results on a full year net basis. Consistent with
 18 past practices, it is expected the full year net level of savings will be used for LRAM
 19 variance calculations. As a result, it is WNH’s view that the units used for the 2016
 20 LRAM variance account should also be on a full year net basis. Based on the
 21 information in Table 3-16 above, WNH expects to achieve 21,150,000 net kWh savings
 22 in 2016 from 2014 to 2016 CDM programs. For LRAM variance account purposes, the
 23 following Table 3-18 outlines how this expected savings has been allocated to rate
 24 classes. The expected kW savings has also been provided for those classes billed
 25 distribution charges on a kW basis using the average kW/KWh ratios from Table 3-21.

Table 3-18 2016 Expected CDM Savings by Rate Class for LRAM Variance Account

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant	Total
2016 LRAMVA kWh	1,217,031	1,800,868	3,607,101	-	-	-	-	-	6,625,000
2016 LRAMVA kW			8,870						8,870
2016 LRAMVA kWh	2,581,024	3,819,199	7,649,777	-	-	-	-	-	14,050,000
2016 LRAMVA kW			18,811						18,811

The following Table 3-19 outlines how the classes have been adjusted to align the non-normalized forecast with the normalized forecast and reflect the adjustments discussed above.

Table 3-19 Alignment of Non-Normal to Weather Normalized Forecast

Year	Residential	GS < 50 kW	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Unmetered Scattered Load	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant	Total
<i>Non-Normalized Weather Billed Energy Forecast (GWh)</i>									
2015 Bridge (Not Normalized)	409.5	198.6	719.6	94.0	2.8	7.6	31.6	6.9	1,470.6
2016 Bridge (Not Normalized)	409.6	199.7	727.1	96.9	3.1	7.6	31.4	6.8	1,482.2
<i>Adjustment for Weather (GWh)</i>									
2015	(3.7)	(1.8)	(4.4)	(0.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(10.8)
2016	(7.7)	(3.7)	(9.1)	(1.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(22.3)
<i>Adjustment for CDM (GWh)</i>									
2015	(1.2)	(1.8)	(3.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.6)
2016	(2.6)	(3.8)	(7.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(14.1)
<i>Weather Normalized Billed Energy Forecast (GWh)</i>									
2015 Bridge - Normalized	404.6	195.0	711.6	93.1	2.8	7.6	31.6	6.9	1,453.2
2016 Test - Normalized	399.3	192.1	710.4	95.1	3.1	7.6	31.4	6.8	1,445.8

Billed kW Load Forecast

There are four rate classes that charge volumetric distribution on per kW basis. These include General Service > 50 kW, Large User, Street Lighting and Embedded Distributor. As a result, the energy forecast for these classes needs to be converted to a kW basis for rate setting purposes. The forecast of kW for these classes is based on a review of the historical ratio of kW to kWh and applying the average ratio to the forecasted kWh to produce the required kW.

The following Table 3-20 outlines the annual demand units by applicable rate class.

1
 2

Table 3-20 Historical Annual kW per Applicable Rate Class

Year	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant
Billed Annual kW					
2003	1,578,391	120,391		20,126	
2004	1,578,377	136,143		20,541	
2005	1,609,887	138,634		21,198	
2006	1,625,474	144,512		21,493	
2007	1,650,921	147,258		21,703	
2008	1,665,645	145,766		21,921	
2009	1,682,115	144,355		22,078	
2010	1,762,264	155,986		22,212	
2011	1,775,934	160,630		22,237	39,512
2012	1,801,339	165,061	5,848	22,349	71,507
2013	1,766,195	168,361	13,338	22,476	71,174
2014	1,726,654	166,649	12,738	21,568	72,407

3
 4
 5
 6
 7

The following Table 3-21 shows the historical ratio of kW/kWh as well as the average and trend ratios used in calculating the forecasted 2015 Bridge and 2016 Test Years.

Table 3-21 Historical kW/KWh Ratio per Applicable Rate Class

Year	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant
Ratio of kW to kWh					
2003	0.2716%	0.1840%	0.2786%		
2004	0.2602%	0.2061%	0.2891%		
2005	0.2565%	0.1965%	0.2752%		
2006	0.2462%	0.1962%	0.2786%		
2007	0.2418%	0.1910%	0.2806%		
2008	0.2401%	0.1900%	0.2766%		
2009	0.2413%	0.1887%	0.2787%		
2010	0.2398%	0.1889%	0.2792%		
2011	0.2449%	0.1907%	0.2801%	0.1794%	
2012	0.2514%	0.1903%	0.2734%	0.2229%	0.1646%
2013	0.2503%	0.1866%	0.2784%	0.2316%	0.1880%
2014	0.2467%	0.1827%	0.2794%	0.2282%	0.1819%
Ratios used in kW Forecasts					
Average 2005 - 2014	0.2459%		0.2780%		
Average 2012 - 2014				0.2276%	
Average 2013 - 2014					0.1850%
Trend 2005 - 2014 - 2015		0.1838%			
Trend 2005 - 2014 - 2016		0.1826%			

1 For the General Service > 50 kW and the Street Lighting rate classes, the average ratio
 2 for 2005 to 2014 was applied to the weather normalized billed energy forecast in Table
 3 3-19 to provide the forecast of kW by rate class. For the Embedded Distributor rate
 4 class and the Direct Market Participant, a sub-class of the GS > 50 kW rate class, which
 5 commenced during 2011 and 2012 respectively, WNH used the average only for years
 6 in which it had a full year of billings. Thus, the Embedded Distributor rate class applied
 7 the average from 2012 – 2014 and the Direct Market Participant applied the average
 8 from 2013 – 2014. WNH used the Trend ratio for its Large User Rate Class as the
 9 Average of .1901% for 2005 to 2015 was not representative of current conditions. In
 10 2013 and 2014 the Large User rate class had a kW to kWh ratio of .1866% and .1827%
 11 respectively, thus, the trend ratios that WNH applied in 2015 and 2016 are more
 12 representative. In WNH’s 2011 COS Filing it also applied the trend ratio for this rate
 13 class.

14

15 The following Table 3-22 outlines the forecast of kW for the applicable rate classes.

16

17

Table 3-22 kW Forecast by Applicable Rate Class

Year	GS > 50 kW	Large User	Street Lighting	Embedded Distributor	Direct Market Participant	Total
<i>Predicted Billed kW</i>						
2015 Bridge - Normalized	1,749,824	170,073	21,240	71,803	12,785	2,025,724
2016 Test - Normalized	1,746,786	173,581	21,115	71,406	12,620	2,025,508

18 Table 3-23 provides a summary of the total load forecast on a power purchased and
 19 billed level.

1

Table 3-23 Summary of Total Load Forecast

	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Bridge	2016 Test
Actual kWh Purchases	1,488,841,981	1,495,459,949	1,493,043,817	1,490,761,014		
Predicted kWh Purchases before CDM Adjustment	1,492,547,995	1,496,338,277	1,525,289,731	1,546,559,962	1,513,105,368	1,513,105,368
% Difference between Actual and Predicted Purchases	0.2%	0.1%	2.2%	3.7%		
Loss Factor					1.0365	1.0365
Total Billed Before Adjustments					1,459,865,676	1,459,865,676
CDM Adjustment					6,625,000	14,050,000
Total Billed After Adjustments	1,437,226,191	1,449,403,353	1,448,373,585	1,447,246,211	1,453,240,676	1,445,815,676

2 Table 3-24 provides a summary of the load forecast on a billing determinant basis by
 3 rate class. This table is also consistent with Appendix 2-IA which provides a variance
 4 analysis between each year and the last Board approved values.

1

	2011 Board Approved	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Bridge	2016 Test
Street Lighting							
# of Customers	13,374	13,678	13,736	13,841	13,853	13,808	13,828
kWh	7,792,006	7,939,684	8,173,989	8,074,319	7,720,857	7,639,658	7,594,660
kW	21,835	22,237	22,349	22,476	21,568	21,240	21,115
Variance Analysis							
# of Customers		2.27%	2.70%	3.49%	3.58%	3.25%	3.40%
kWh		1.90%	4.90%	3.62%	-0.91%	-1.96%	-2.53%
kW		1.84%	2.35%	2.93%	-1.22%	-2.73%	-3.30%
Embedded Distributor							
# of Customers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
kWh	28,618,000	22,030,344	32,083,013	30,731,900	31,728,985	31,553,438	31,378,863
kW	71,600	39,512	71,507	71,174	72,407	71,803	71,406
Variance Analysis							
# of Customers		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
kWh		-23.02%	12.11%	7.39%	10.87%	10.26%	9.65%
kW		-44.82%	-0.13%	-0.60%	1.13%	0.28%	-0.27%
Direct Market Participant							
# of Customers		-	2	2	2	2	2
kWh		-	3,552,539	7,094,070	7,002,713	6,912,533	6,823,514
kW		-	5,848	13,338	12,738	12,785	12,620
Variance Analysis							
# of Customers		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
kWh		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
kW		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Totals							
Customers / Connections	66,679	66,440	67,209	68,116	68,796	69,348	70,025
kWh	1,396,965,487	1,437,226,191	1,449,403,353	1,448,373,585	1,447,246,211	1,453,240,676	1,445,815,676
kW from applicable classes	1,828,494	1,998,313	2,066,104	2,041,543	2,000,016	2,025,724	2,025,508
Totals - Variance							
Customers / Connections		-0.36%	0.80%	2.15%	3.17%	4.00%	5.02%
kWh		2.88%	3.75%	3.68%	3.60%	4.03%	3.50%
kW from applicable classes		9.29%	12.99%	11.65%	9.38%	10.79%	10.77%

2 **2.6.2 Accuracy of Load Forecast and Variance Analysis**

3

4 **Variance Analysis of Distribution Revenue and Billing Determinants**

5

6 The following discussion provides a year over year variance analysis on WNH's
 7 Distribution Revenue and Billing Determinants. The variance analysis will compare 2011
 8 Actual to 2011 Board Approved; 2012 Actual to 2011 Actual; 2013 Actual to 2012
 9 Actual; 2014 Actual to 2013 Actual; 2015 Bridge to 2014 Actual and 2016 Test Year to
 10 2015 Bridge Year. The Distribution Revenue variance analysis is based on information

1 provided in Table 3-1. The Billing Determinant variance analysis is based on data
 2 outlined in Table 3-24. The overall variance analysis has been provided based on
 3 WNH's materiality of \$175,000 as calculated in Exhibit 1, Table 1-17 of this Application.

4 **2011 Actual vs 2011 Board Approved**

5
 6 **Table 3-25 Distribution Revenue - 2011 Actual vs 2011 Board Approved**

Distribution Revenues	2011 Board Approved	2011 Actual	2011 Actual vs 2011 Board Approved
Residential	15,308,512	14,882,500	(426,012)
GS < 50 kW	4,456,326	4,197,971	(258,355)
GS > 50 kW	8,113,140	8,078,311	(34,828)
Large User	572,427	527,731	(44,696)
Unmetered Scattered Load	131,778	123,519	(8,259)
Street Lighting	234,246	217,377	(16,869)
Embedded Distributor	857	510	(347)
Total	28,817,286	28,027,919	(789,367)

7 The significant driver of the variance between 2011 Board Approved Distribution
 8 Revenue and 2011 Actual (Table 3-25) is the volumetric variances and the assumption
 9 of a full year of revenue at the Board Approved rates set in the 2011 COS.

10
 11 For the Residential class the revenue decreased by (\$426,012) over the 2011 Board
 12 Approved amount. The primary driver is the variable revenue which was down
 13 (\$440,530) compared to the 2011 Board Approved amount. The Actual 2011 kWh for
 14 this class was higher than the 2011 Board Approved; however, four months of the
 15 Actual 2011 variable revenue were at 2010 volumetric rates. This variance is partially
 16 offset by LRAM revenue earned from May – December 2011.

17
 18 For the GS < 50 kW class the revenue decreased by (\$258,355) over the 2011 Board
 19 Approved amount. The primary driver is that variable revenue was down (\$176,571)
 20 compared to the 2011 Board Approved amount. The Actual 2011 kWh for this class
 21 was higher than the 2011 Board Approved; however, four months of the Actual 2011

1 variable revenue were at 2010 volumetric rates. This variance is partially offset by
 2 LRAM revenue earned from May – December 2011.

3 The variances in the other classes are immaterial.

4 **Table 3-26 Billing Determinants - 2011 Actual vs 2011 Board Approved**

Billing Determinants	Customer/Connections			kWh		kW		Volumetric Difference
	2011 Board Approved	2011 Actual	Difference	2011 Board Approved	2011 Actual	2011 Board Approved	2011 Actual	
Residential	46,613	46,194	(419)	393,848,054	408,768,579			14,920,526
GS < 50 kW	5,470	5,402	(69)	179,687,810	187,070,265			7,382,455
GS > 50 kW	668	666	(2)			1,581,207	1,775,934	194,727
Large User	1	1	-			153,852	160,630	6,779
Unmetered Scattered Load	551	499	(52)	1,648,666	2,043,853			395,187
Street Lighting	13,374	13,678	304			21,835	22,237	401
Embedded Distributor	1	1	-			71,600	39,512	(32,088)
Total	66,679	66,440	(239)	575,184,530	597,882,698	1,828,494	1,998,313	

5 The billing determinants for 2011 Actual vs. 2011 Board Approved are shown in Table
 6 3-26.

7 In the Residential class the number of customers assumed in the 2011 Board Approved
 8 was not achieved until 2012 which contributed to the lower volumetric difference in
 9 2011.

10 In the General Service < 50 kW class the number of customers assumed in the 2011
 11 Board Approved was not achieved until 2013.

12 The 2011 Actual kWh purchased were higher by 2.6% increase compared to the
 13 weather normal value assumed in the 2011 Board Approved kWh. WNH also achieved
 14 an all-time peak demand in July 2011. The result of this increase due to hot weather in
 15 the summer of 2011 resulted in the rate classes all purchasing more kWh or kW in 2011
 16 than the 2011 Board approved weather normalized values.

2012 Actual vs 2011 Actual

Table 3-27 Distribution Revenue - 2012 Actual vs 2011 Actual

Distribution Revenues	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2012 Actual vs 2011 Actual
Residential	14,882,500	16,102,284	1,219,784
GS < 50 kW	4,197,971	4,728,388	530,417
GS > 50 kW	8,078,311	8,696,033	617,722
Large User	527,731	604,835	77,104
Unmetered Scattered Load	123,519	132,397	8,878
Street Lighting	217,377	236,559	19,182
Embedded Distributor	510	890	379
Smart Meter Recovery	-	2,641,585	2,641,585
Total	28,027,919	33,142,970	5,115,051

In 2012 WNH was approved for its Smart Meter disposition and recovery of costs (*EB-2012-0266*). The costs and revenues in this filing covered the period 2008 – 2011. The Board’s August 2008 Accounting Procedures Handbook FAQ directed that Smart Meter Funding Adders received prior to Board approval be recorded in Distribution Revenue. WNH’s Smart Meter 2008 – 2011 funding revenue that was approved in WNH’s Smart Meter Disposition and Recovery filing was \$2,641,585.

The 2012 Distribution Revenue exceeds the 2011 Distribution Revenue in all rate classes, as shown in Table 3-27, primarily related to volumetric revenue and the recovery of Smart Meter Disposition Rate Riders (SMDR) and Smart Meter Incremental Revenue Requirement Rate Riders (SMIRR). The Board requires that the SMDR and SMIRR be recorded as Distribution Revenue as it is earned. Table 3-28 details the increase in the kWh/kW for all rate classes. Residential Revenue increased by \$1,219,784 which was driven by the increase in kWh and variable distribution revenue; and collection of SMDR and SMIRR revenue of \$173,807. GS < 50 kW revenue increased by \$530,417 primarily related to the increase in kWh and variable distribution revenue and collection of SMDR and SMIRR revenue of \$134,021. The SMDR and SMIRR revenue in 2011 was \$0 as these rate riders commenced being collected November 1, 2012.

1 The GS > 50kW revenue increased by \$617,722, which was driven by an increase in
 2 kW and variable distribution revenue. WNH notes that the Embedded Distributor rate
 3 class commenced in May 2011, thus, 2011 had eight months of consumption and 2012
 4 had twelve months.

5
 6 The increase in the other rate classes falls below the materiality threshold.

7
 8 **Table 3-28 Billing Determinants - 2012 Actual vs 2011 Actual**

Billing Determinants	Customer/Connections			kWh		kW		Volumetric Difference
	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	Difference	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	
Residential	46,194	46,877	683	408,768,579	409,922,519			1,153,940
GS < 50 kW	5,402	5,454	52	187,070,265	190,189,482			3,119,217
GS > 50 kW	666	668	2			1,775,934	1,801,339	25,405
Large User	1	1	-			160,630	165,061	4,431
Unmetered Scattered Load	499	472	(28)	2,043,853	2,250,008			206,155
Street Lighting	13,678	13,736	58			22,237	22,349	112
Embedded Distributor	1	1	-			39,512	71,507	31,994
Direct Market Participant		2	2				5,848	5,848
Total	66,440	67,209	769	597,882,698	602,362,009	1,998,313	2,066,104	

9 In 2012 WNH's Purchased kWh was an all-time record, exceeding 2011. This is
 10 reflected in the increase in consumption reflected above for all rate classes.

11 The Embedded Distributor rate class commenced in May 2011, thus, 2011 had eight
 12 months of consumption and 2012 had twelve months. The Direct Market Participant
 13 commenced in July 2012. WNH notes that while the Direct Market Participant
 14 consumption is being presented, Distribution Revenue collected from these customers
 15 are included in the GS > 50 kW rate class.

16 The change in Customer additions is not large enough to result in material variances in
 17 revenue.

2013 Actual vs 2012 Actual

Table 3-29 Distribution Revenue - 2013 Actual vs 2012 Actual

Distribution Revenues	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2013 Actual vs 2012 Actual
Residential	16,102,284	17,211,065	1,108,781
GS < 50 kW	4,728,388	5,411,555	683,167
GS > 50 kW	8,696,033	8,684,139	(11,894)
Large User	604,835	622,100	17,265
Unmetered Scattered Load	132,397	155,365	22,969
Street Lighting	236,559	238,267	1,709
Embedded Distributor	890	866	(24)
Smart Meter Recovery	2,641,585	-	(2,641,585)
Total	33,142,970	32,323,357	(819,613)

The distribution revenues for 2013 Actual vs. 2012 Actual are shown in Table 3-29.

The Residential rate class revenue increased \$1,108,781 primarily due to the increase in SMDR and SMIRR revenue to \$1,059,892 in 2013 from \$173,807 in 2012. The increase in the number of Residential customers also contributed approximately \$65,000 to the increase in Distribution Revenue.

The GS < 50 kW rate class increased by \$683,167 primarily due to the increase in SMDR and SMIRR revenue to \$752,034 in 2013 from \$134,021 in 2012. As described above, WNH was required to record Smart Meter Funding Adders received prior to Board approval in Distribution Revenue in the year of approval which was 2012.

The increase in the other rate classes falls below the materiality threshold.

Table 3-30 Billing Determinants - 2013 Actual vs 2012 Actual

Billing Determinants	Customer/Connections			kWh		kW		Volumetric Difference
	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	Difference	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	
Residential	46,877	47,602	726	409,922,519	409,442,945			(479,575)
GS < 50 kW	5,454	5,503	50	190,189,482	194,737,949			4,548,467
GS > 50 kW	668	670	2			1,801,339	1,766,195	(35,144)
Large User	1	1	-			165,061	168,361	3,300
Unmetered Scattered Load	472	496	25	2,250,008	2,352,596			102,587
Street Lighting	13,736	13,841	105			22,349	22,476	127
Embedded Distributor	1	1	-			71,507	71,174	(333)
Direct Market Participant	2	2	-			5,848	13,338	7,489
Total	67,209	68,116	907	602,362,009	606,533,489	2,066,104	2,041,543	

1 The billing determinants for 2013 Actual vs. 2012 Actual are shown in Table 3-30.

2 The Unmetered Scattered Load rate class experienced a 5.2% increase in connections
 3 which contributed to the 4.6% increase in kWh consumed.

4
 5 The variances in the other classes are ~ 2% year over year are not material.

6 **2014 Actual vs 2013 Actual**

7
 8 **Table 3-31 Distribution Revenue - 2014 Actual vs 2013 Actual**

Distribution Revenues	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2013 Actual vs 2012 Actual
Residential	17,211,065	17,916,114	705,050
GS < 50 kW	5,411,555	5,282,838	(128,717)
GS > 50 kW	8,684,139	9,050,940	366,801
Large User	622,100	629,742	7,642
Unmetered Scattered Load	155,365	156,056	691
Street Lighting	238,267	242,278	4,010
Embedded Distributor	866	892	27
Total	32,323,357	33,278,860	955,503

9 The distribution revenues for 2014 Actual vs. 2013 Actual are shown in Table 3-31.

10 The Residential revenue increased \$705,050 as the SMIRR revenue increase to
 11 \$1,219,570 in 2014 over the \$1,059,892 earned in 2013. The SMDR ceased in 2013,
 12 the rate for the Residential rate class had been (\$.30) per customer per month, thus,
 13 distribution revenue increased once it ceased. The increase in the number of
 14 Residential customers also contributed approximately \$53,000 to the increase in
 15 Distribution Revenue. In 2014 WNH adjusted its estimated 2014 and prior years'
 16 LRAMVA balances to reflect LRAMVA amounts included in this Application, Exhibit 4.
 17 The LRAMVA adjustment to Distribution revenue for Residential was \$174,405.

18 The GS > 50 kW revenue increased by \$366,801. In 2014 WNH adjusted its estimated
 19 2014 and prior years' LRAMVA balances to reflect LRAMVA amounts included in this
 20 Application, Exhibit 4. The LRAMVA adjustment to GS > 50 kW revenue was \$400,661.

1 All other rate classes are below the materiality threshold.

2 **Table 3-32 Billing Determinants - 2014 Actual vs 2013 Actual**

Billing Determinants	Customer/Connections			kWh		kW		Volumetric Difference
	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	Difference	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	
Residential	47,602	48,191	589	409,442,945	410,104,642			661,697
GS < 50 kW	5,503	5,547	44	194,737,949	197,096,102			2,358,153
GS > 50 kW	670	683	13			1,766,195	1,726,654	(39,540)
Large User	1	1	-			168,361	166,649	(1,712)
Unmetered Scattered Load	496	519	23	2,352,596	2,544,974			192,378
Street Lighting	13,841	13,853	12			22,476	21,568	(908)
Embedded Distributor	1	1	-			71,174	72,407	1,233
Direct Market Participant	2	2	-			13,338	12,738	(599)
Total	68,116	68,796	680	606,533,489	609,745,718	2,041,543	2,000,016	

3 The billing determinants for 2014 Actual vs. 2013 Actual are shown in Table 3-32.

4 The Unmetered Scattered Load rate class experienced a 4.6% increase in connections
 5 which contributed to the 8.2% increase in kWh consumed.

6

7 The variances in the other classes are ~ 2% year over year are not material.

8

9 **2015 Bridge vs 2014 Actual**

10

11

Table 3-33 Distribution Revenue - 2015 Bridge vs 2014 Actual

Distribution Revenues	2014 Actual	2015 Bridge	2014 Actual vs 2015 Bridge
Residential	17,916,114	17,803,347	(112,768)
GS < 50 kW	5,282,838	5,239,877	(42,961)
GS > 50 kW	9,050,940	8,739,422	(311,518)
Large User	629,742	647,311	17,570
Unmetered Scattered Load	156,056	163,554	7,497
Street Lighting	242,278	239,631	(2,647)
Embedded Distributor	892	898	5
Total	33,278,860	32,834,039	(444,822)

1 The distribution revenues for 2015 Bridge Year vs. 2014 Actual are shown in Table 3-
 2 33.

3 WNH adjusted its estimated 2014 and prior years' estimated LRAMVA balances to
 4 reflect LRAMVA amounts included in this Application, Exhibit 4. The LRAMVA
 5 adjustment to Distribution Revenue for the GS > 50 kW is \$400,661. This adjustment is
 6 not made in 2015, thus, resulting in a variance between the two years.

7

8 All other rate classes are below the materiality threshold.

9 **Table 3-34 Billing Determinants - 2015 Bridge vs 2014 Actual**

Billing Determinants	Customer/Connections			kWh		kW		Volumetric Difference
	2014 Actual	2015 Bridge	Difference	2014 Actual	2015 Bridge	2014 Actual	2015 Bridge	
Residential	48,191	48,705	515	410,104,642	404,568,390			(5,536,252)
GS < 50 kW	5,547	5,596	49	197,096,102	194,995,025			(2,101,076)
GS > 50 kW	683	694	11			1,726,654	1,749,824	23,170
Large User	1	1	-			166,649	170,073	3,424
Unmetered Scattered Load	519	541	22	2,544,974	2,829,382			284,408
Street Lighting	13,853	13,808	(45)			21,568	21,240	(329)
Embedded Distributor	1	1	-			72,407	71,803	(604)
Direct Market Participant	2	2	-			12,738	12,785	47
Total	68,796	69,348	552	609,745,718	602,392,797	2,000,016	2,025,724	

10 The billing determinants for 2015 Bridge Year vs. 2014 Actual are shown in Table 3-34.

11 The 2015 Bridge Year consumption is weather normalized; the results are from WNH's
 12 Load Forecast Model used in this Application. The difference is apparent in the
 13 Residential and GS < 50 kW rate class whereby the load was weather sensitive and the
 14 weather normalized results are lower than the 2014 Actual results.

15

16 In 2015 increased activity is anticipated from cable companies attaching to pole lines
 17 which drive up the kWh usage of the USL rate class.

18

19 The variances in the other classes are ~ 2% year over year are not material.

2016 Test vs 2015 Bridge

Table 3-35 Distribution Revenue - 2016 Test vs 2015 Bridge

Distribution Revenues	2015 Bridge	2016 Test	2015 Bridge vs 2016 Test
Residential	17,803,347	19,659,491	1,856,144
GS < 50 kW	5,239,877	5,635,943	396,066
GS > 50 kW	8,739,422	10,043,469	1,304,047
Large User	647,311	850,187	202,876
Unmetered Scattered Load	163,554	122,523	(41,031)
Street Lighting	239,631	281,003	41,372
Embedded Distributor	898	1,459	561
Total	32,834,039	36,594,074	3,760,035

The Proposed Test Year Distribution Revenue is a reflection of this 2016 COS Application and the Proposed Base Revenue Requirement of WNH. The variance in Distribution Revenue over the Bridge Year, shown in Table 3-35, is a result of the proposed increases to Fixed and Variable Distribution Revenue in the Test Year.

All other rate classes are below the materiality threshold.

Table 3-36 Billing Determinants - 2016 Test vs 2015 Bridge

Billing Determinants	Customer/Connections			kWh		kW		Volumetric Difference
	2015 Bridge	2016 Test	Difference	2015 Bridge	2016 Test	2015 Bridge	2016 Test	
Residential	48,705	49,305	600	404,568,390	399,341,268			(5,227,122)
GS < 50 kW	5,596	5,632	37	194,995,025	192,108,795			(2,886,230)
GS > 50 kW	694	693	(1)			1,749,824	1,746,786	(3,038)
Large User	1	1	-			170,073	173,581	3,508
Unmetered Scattered Load	541	563	22	2,829,382	3,140,372			310,990
Street Lighting	13,808	13,828	20			21,240	21,115	(125)
Embedded Distributor	1	1	-			71,803	71,406	(397)
Direct Market Participant	2	2	-			12,785	12,620	(165)
Total	69,348	70,025	678	602,392,797	594,590,434	2,025,724	2,025,508	

Year over year changes are a result of the inputs of the load forecast model which is explained in detail above. Flat growth rates, minimal decreases to kWh, and a flat level of kW are appropriate on a go forward basis for rate setting purposes, as shown in Table 3-36.

1 **2.6.3 Other Revenue**

2 **Variance Analysis of Other Revenue**

3
4 Table 3-37 below provides details on the Other Revenue included in WNH's Operating
5 Revenue which is consistent with the Other Revenue data provided in Table 3-1.
6 Interest on the deferral and variance accounts and IESO (formally the OPA) incentive
7 revenue have been included in Table 3-37 below. In the 2011 Cost of Service filing and
8 the 2016 Test Year these amounts were not included in the revenue offset. Each
9 variance that is above the materiality threshold of \$175,000 as calculated in Exhibit 1,
10 Table 1-17, is highlighted in grey and an explanation for this variance is provided below
11 in Tables 3-38 to 3-43.

1

Table 3-37 Other Revenue with Variances

USoA	Other Revenue	2011 Board Approved	2011 Actual	2011 Actual vs 2011 Board Approved	2012 Actual	2012 Actual vs. 2011 Actual	2013 Actual	2013 Actual vs. 2012 Actual	2014 Actual	2014 Actual vs. 2013 Actual	2015 Bridge Year	2015 Bridge Year vs. 2014 Actual	2016 Test Year	2016 Test Year vs. 2015 Bridge Year
4086	SSS Administration Charge Revenue	135,000	138,917	3,917	148,562	9,645	151,303	2,741	154,071	2,768	155,658	1,587	156,000	342
4082	Retail Services Revenue	26,000	25,192	(808)	23,514	(1,678)	37,451	13,937	34,644	(2,807)	29,000	(5,644)	29,000	-
4210	Rent from Electric Property	243,819	251,349	7,530	253,499	2,150	251,214	(2,285)	254,994	3,780	251,083	(3,911)	256,383	5,300
4220	Other Electric Revenues	9,000	2,877	(6,123)	3,116	239	3,350	234	1,574	(1,776)	4,100	2,526	4,300	200
4225	Late Payment Charges	180,000	167,150	(12,850)	209,156	42,006	216,221	7,065	233,180	16,959	238,000	4,820	242,900	4,900
4235	Miscellaneous Service Revenues	245,845	439,354	193,509	281,155	(158,199)	291,961	10,806	304,027	12,066	305,900	1,873	315,500	9,600
4305	Regulatory Debits	-	-	-	-	-	(5,421)	(5,421)	(745,463)	(740,042)	(30,611)	714,852	-	30,611
4310	Regulatory Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,776	7,776
4335	Instrument Hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,459,331)	(3,459,331)	-	3,459,331	-	-
4355	Gain on Disposition of Utility and Other Property	22,000	68,727	46,727	48,658	(20,069)	481,230	432,572	175	(481,055)	-	(175)	-	-
4360	Loss on Disposition of Utility and Other Property	-	(40)	(40)	(17,218)	(17,178)	(61,105)	(43,887)	-	61,105	(24,201)	(24,201)	(10,987)	13,214
4375	Revenues for Non-Utility Operations	2,012,888	1,858,312	(154,576)	2,303,549	445,237	2,513,260	209,711	2,448,091	(65,169)	2,823,309	375,218	3,058,784	235,475
4380	Expenses for Non-Utility Operations	(1,884,598)	(1,823,912)	60,686	(2,117,429)	(293,517)	(2,423,085)	(305,656)	(2,388,745)	34,340	(2,778,398)	(389,653)	(3,010,050)	(231,652)
4390	Miscellaneous Non-Operating Income	85,720	137,599	51,879	118,298	(19,301)	140,971	22,673	158,307	17,336	120,000	(38,307)	125,000	5,000
4405	Interest and Dividend Income	88,770	195,279	106,509	(80,241)	(275,520)	27,410	107,651	125,089	97,679	68,621	(56,468)	7,000	(61,621)
Other Revenue		1,164,444	1,460,804	296,360	1,174,619	(286,185)	1,624,760	450,141	(2,879,389)	(4,504,147)	1,162,460	4,041,848	1,181,606	19,145

1

Table 3-38 2011 Actual vs 2011 Board Approved

USoA	Other Revenue	2011 Board Approved	2011 Actual	2011 Actual vs 2011 Board Approved
4235	Miscellaneous Service Revenues	245,845	439,354	193,509

2 Pursuant to its order dated July 22, 2010 (the "Order"); the Ontario Superior Court of
 3 Justice approved the settlement of a class action lawsuit, which was served on the
 4 former Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission, continuing as Toronto Hydro Corporation,
 5 on November 18, 1998. The original class action was for the amount of \$500,000 and
 6 was initiated against the former Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission as the
 7 representative of the Defendant Class consisting of all municipal electric utilities
 8 ("MEU") in Ontario, of which the Corporation is a successor MEU, which have charged
 9 Late Payment charges on overdue utility bills at any time after April 1, 1981.

10

11 The order formalized a settlement pursuant to which the defendant MEUs will pay the
 12 amount of \$17,000,000 plus costs and taxes in settlement of all claims. The amount
 13 allocated for payment by each MEU is its proportionate share of the settlement amount
 14 based on its percentage of distribution service revenue over the period for which it has
 15 exposure for repayment of late payment penalties exceeding the interest rate limit in the
 16 Criminal Code. WNH's share of the settlement amount was \$173,479 which was paid
 17 June 22, 2011. This amount is included in the variance above of \$193,509. Under the
 18 settlement, all the MEUs involved in the settlement, including the Corporation,
 19 requested an order from the OEB allowing for the future recovery from customers of all
 20 costs related to the settlement.

21

22 On February 22, 2011, the OEB issued instructions allowing LDC's to recover the
 23 amount as a rate rider over a 12 month period effective May 1, 2011 and the cost was
 24 recorded in USoA Account 4235.

Table 3-39 2012 Actual vs 2011 Actual

USoA	Other Revenue	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2012 Actual vs. 2011 Actual
4375	Revenues for Non-Utility Operations	1,858,312	2,303,549	445,237
4380	Expenses for Non-Utility Operations	(1,823,912)	(2,117,429)	(293,517)
4405	Interest and Dividend Income	195,279	(80,241)	(275,520)

Revenue for Non-Utility Operations increased by \$445,237 and the offsetting Expenses for Non-Utility Operations increased by \$293,517 for a net increase of \$151,720 in Other Revenue. The majority of the increase of in USoA Account 4375 is attributed to two main areas: Street Light maintenance and Street Light construction. Street Light maintenance work is completed as customers call to inform WNH that lights are not working or damaged. In 2012, the volume of customer calls related to street light issues increased by 47% from 2011 and therefore Street Light maintenance increased by \$112,126.

In 2011 the Street Light construction was focused in the Township rural areas which required significantly fewer Street Light changes. In 2012, the focus of system renewal shifted to urban areas, and therefore the impact on street light changes increased correspondingly. The Street Light maintenance and construction costs are fully recovered and therefore the revenue is recorded in USoA Account 4375 and the costs are recorded in USoA Account 4380.

In 2012 WNH was approved for its Smart Meter disposition and recovery of costs (*EB-2012-0266*). The costs and revenues in the Smart Meter Filing covered the period 2008 – 2011. The Board’s August 2008 Accounting Procedures Handbook FAQ directed that Smart Meter Funding Adders received prior to Board approval be recorded in Distribution Revenue. WNH’s Smart Meter 2008 – 2011 Funding Revenue that was approved in WNH’s Smart Meter Disposition and Recovery filing was \$2,641,585. The Interest Income of \$220,170, previously recorded in the Smart Meter Deferral accounts

1 in 2008 – 2011, was directed to be recorded in USoA Account 4405 and is included in
 2 the variance of \$275,520.

3

4

Table 3-40 2013 Actual vs 2012 Actual

USoA	Other Revenue	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2013 Actual vs. 2012 Actual
4355	Gain on Disposition of Utility and Other Property	48,658	481,230	432,572
4375	Revenues for Non-Utility Operations	2,303,549	2,513,260	209,711
4380	Expenses for Non-Utility Operations	(2,117,429)	(2,423,085)	(305,656)

5 In WNH's 2011 COS Settlement Agreement, pages 36 and 39 of 77, it states:

6 *“WNH will be disposing of its existing Administration Building and Service Centre on Northfield*
 7 *Drive in Waterloo. It is anticipated that disposition will occur in 2012. The parties have agreed*
 8 *for the purposes of settlement that WNH's customers will receive 75% of the Net after Tax Gain*
 9 *on the sale of this property, and WNH will retain the remaining 25%.”*

10 The building was sold on June 27, 2013 and the amount recognized, as 25% of the Net
 11 Gain on Sale in USoA Account 4355, was \$477,675. This is included in the variance of
 12 \$432,572.

13

14 In 2013 Revenue for Non-Utility Operations increased by \$209,711 and the offsetting
 15 Expenses for Non-Utility Operations increased by \$305,656 for a net decrease of
 16 \$95,945 in Other Revenue. In 2013, Street Light construction decreased by \$401,540
 17 due to less work being completed in urban areas than in 2012 as noted above. This
 18 decrease is offset by Revenues from the IESO (formally the OPA) sanctioned programs
 19 area that were recorded in USoA Account 4375 and account for \$747,328 of the
 20 increase. In 2013, Conservation and Demand Management (CDM) programs ramped
 21 up with large increases of funds being spend on marketing and labour. The costs
 22 associated with the Street Light construction and CDM programs are recorded in USoA
 23 Account 4380.

1

Table 3-41 2014 Actual vs 2013 Actual

USoA	Other Revenue	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2014 Actual vs. 2013 Actual
4305	Regulatory Debits	(5,421)	(745,463)	(740,042)
4335	Profits and Losses from Financial Instrument Hedges	-	(3,459,331)	(3,459,331)
4355	Gain on Disposition of Utility and Other Property	481,230	175	(481,055)

2 In 2013, WNH implemented the Board mandated changes to depreciation and overhead
 3 capitalization policies. These changes have resulted in an increase in Operating &
 4 Maintenance (O&M) costs, a decrease in depreciation and a payable to the customers
 5 in the form of Account 1576 Rate Riders. The primary driver of the variance in USoA
 6 Account 4305 of \$740,042 in 2014 was the adjustment to reflect the USoA Account
 7 1576 balance.

8

9 The Company has entered into interest rate swap agreements with a high quality
 10 Canadian charter bank for the purpose of eliminating the risk of fluctuating interest rates
 11 and removing the economic impact of interest rate volatility on the majority of its long-
 12 term debt. Part V of the CPA Handbook requires the Company determine and record
 13 the fair value of its interest rate swap agreements on the balance sheet, with changes in
 14 fair values being recorded in the income statement.

15

16 As a result, the Company has recorded a non-cash charge of \$3,459,331 in Account
 17 4335. Over the term of the long-term debt, the non-cash charge and liability will reverse
 18 into income. The company issues 30 day banker's acceptances at a floating rate but
 19 pays interest at a fixed rate guaranteed by the interest rate swap.

20

21 As noted above 25% of the Gain on Sale of the administrative building was recorded in
 22 Account 4355 in 2013. In a typical year the balance in this account is not material, thus
 23 the gain has resulted in the variance.

1

Table 3-42 2015 Bridge vs 2014 Actual

USoA	Other Revenue	2014 Actual	2015 Bridge Year	2015 Bridge Year vs. 2014 Actual
4305	Regulatory Debits	(745,463)	(30,611)	714,852
4335	Profits and Losses from Financial Instrument Hedges	(3,459,331)	-	3,459,331
4375	Revenues for Non-Utility Operations	2,448,091	2,823,309	375,218
4380	Expenses for Non-Utility Operations	(2,388,745)	(2,778,398)	(389,653)

2 As noted above, in 2014 USoA Account 4305 increased for the adjustment for change
 3 in depreciation and overhead capitalization. In 2015 the difference for these accounting
 4 changes was not material.

5

6 As noted above, the Company has recorded a non-cash charge of \$3,459,331 in 2014
 7 in Account USoA 4335. WNH has not budgeted any expense or income in the 2015
 8 Bridge or 2016 Test Years as these balances fluctuate from year to year and are not
 9 known in advance.

10

11 Revenue for Non-Utility Operations increased by \$375,218 and the offsetting Expenses
 12 for Non-Utility Operations increased by \$389,653 for a net decrease of \$14,435 in Other
 13 Revenue. In 2015, these variances are primarily driven by the focus of system renewal
 14 again shifted to urban areas from rural in 2015 and resulted in a forecasted increase of
 15 \$368,850 of revenues in USoA Account 4375 and costs in USoA Account 4380, over
 16 2014.

17

18

Table 3-43 2016 Test vs 2015 Bridge

USoA	Other Revenue	2015 Bridge Year	2016 Test Year	2016 Test Year vs. 2015 Bridge Year
4375	Revenues for Non-Utility Operations	2,823,309	3,058,784	235,475
4380	Expenses for Non-Utility Operations	(2,778,398)	(3,010,050)	(231,652)

1 Revenue for Non-Utility Operations increased by \$235,475 and the offsetting Expenses
2 for Non-Utility Operations increased by \$231,652 for a net decrease of \$3,823 in Other
3 Revenue. In 2016 the primary driver of the increase was increased Street Light
4 construction work in the urban areas. The impact was an increase of \$239,195 in
5 revenues in USoA Account 4375 and costs in USoA Account 4380.

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ATTACHMENT 3-1

MONTHLY DATA USED FOR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

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Month / Year	Purchased kWh - IESO	Less Correction HONI Billing Error	Embedded Generation	Add MP	Less LTLT	Purchased kWh	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days	Number of Days in Month	Spring Fall Flag	Employment Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge (000's)	Number of Peak Hours	Predicted Purchases
Jan-96	104,439,190				484,331	103,954,859	789.4	0	31	0	196.7	352	101,600,262
Feb-96	97,116,320				450,371	96,665,949	712.6	0	29	0	196.7	336	94,589,895
Mar-96	93,206,737				432,241	92,774,496	670.4	0	31	1	197.0	336	95,475,764
Apr-96	84,435,799				391,566	84,044,233	421.9	0	30	1	198.9	336	87,491,678
May-96	79,585,420				369,073	79,216,347	216.1	10	31	1	200.8	352	87,373,881
Jun-96	80,505,911				373,341	80,132,570	29.4	38.6	30	0	202.6	320	86,025,331
Jul-96	82,378,016				382,023	81,995,993	18.9	41.9	31	0	203.7	352	90,824,297
Aug-96	86,219,874				399,840	85,820,034	6.2	55.2	31	0	202.1	336	91,116,477
Sep-96	81,006,662				375,664	80,630,998	102.2	12.6	30	1	199.2	320	79,960,537
Oct-96	84,736,264				392,959	84,343,305	301.4	0	31	1	195.6	352	85,649,277
Nov-96	91,599,265				424,786	91,174,479	548.1	0	30	1	192.9	320	87,306,654
Dec-96	94,268,053				437,163	93,830,890	596.5	0	31	0	191.9	320	92,024,569
Jan-97	105,017,710				453,613	104,564,098	777.9	0	31	0	192.6	352	99,473,388
Feb-97	91,033,887				393,211	90,640,676	615	0	28	0	193.4	320	87,460,059
Mar-97	95,075,286				410,668	94,664,618	619.1	0	31	1	193.6	304	90,453,599
Apr-97	85,363,047				368,717	84,994,330	391.9	0	30	1	194.9	352	85,943,289
May-97	81,823,270				353,427	81,469,843	289	0	31	1	197.9	336	85,269,640
Jun-97	85,276,289				368,342	84,907,947	30.4	50.4	30	0	202.7	336	89,274,504
Jul-97	88,667,230				382,989	88,284,242	22.1	59.8	31	0	204.3	352	94,406,690
Aug-97	82,986,440				358,451	82,627,988	49.4	21.9	31	0	204.5	320	86,319,620
Sep-97	82,339,214				355,655	81,983,559	115.2	5.4	30	1	203.2	336	81,834,931
Oct-97	87,421,436				377,608	87,043,828	288.9	1.6	31	1	203.3	352	88,984,369
Nov-97	91,084,451				393,430	90,691,021	471.4	0	30	1	201.9	304	88,092,685
Dec-97	95,971,206				414,537	95,556,669	630.7	0	31	0	200.0	336	97,594,298
Jan-98	99,755,427				369,728	99,385,699	652.8	0	31	0	199.4	336	97,963,084
Feb-98	88,298,732				327,266	87,971,466	547.1	0	29	0	200.0	320	90,386,503
Mar-98	96,142,109				356,336	95,785,773	505.1	0	31	1	200.0	352	93,245,725
Apr-98	82,977,188				307,542	82,669,646	312	0	30	1	200.8	336	85,289,689
May-98	85,056,523				315,249	84,741,274	77.1	16.8	31	1	202.0	320	83,162,647
Jun-98	90,611,662				335,838	90,275,824	66.7	63.7	30	0	205.5	352	94,970,927
Jul-98	93,536,614				346,679	93,189,935	6.9	64.8	31	0	206.6	352	95,894,094
Aug-98	94,443,253				350,040	94,093,214	12.1	83.1	31	0	207.4	320	97,595,517
Sep-98	87,162,869				323,056	86,839,813	63	26	30	1	205.7	336	85,217,472
Oct-98	87,958,219				326,004	87,632,215	257.6	0	31	1	207.0	336	88,426,655
Nov-98	91,550,898				339,319	91,211,579	440.1	0	30	1	209.3	336	92,597,421
Dec-98	96,499,820				357,662	96,142,158	572.1	0	31	0	214.0	336	102,154,956
Jan-99	106,347,680				391,586	105,956,094	789.6	0	31	0	215.0	320	107,569,352
Feb-99	92,242,601				339,649	91,902,952	578.4	0	29	0	213.6	320	97,251,171
Mar-99	99,528,299				366,476	99,161,823	592.5	0	31	1	211.4	368	101,773,077
Apr-99	85,709,380				315,593	85,393,787	332.6	0	30	1	211.2	336	90,446,421
May-99	85,001,059				312,985	84,688,074	126.7	10.5	31	1	212.0	320	87,812,809
Jun-99	96,876,658				356,712	96,519,946	44.4	76.5	30	0	215.3	352	100,979,568
Jul-99	102,363,582				376,916	101,986,666	3.2	138.9	31	0	219.1	336	113,643,708

Month / Year	Purchased kWh - IESO	Less Correction HONI Billing Error	Embedded Generation	Add MP	Less LTLT	Purchased kWh	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days	Number of Days in Month	Spring Fall Flag	Employment Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge (000's)	Number of Peak Hours	Predicted Purchases
May-03	96,091,846	517,449			155,422	95,418,975	217	0	31	1	232.8	336	98,669,975
Jun-03	100,440,873	476,664			162,560	99,801,649	65.3	25.5	30	0	234.5	336	99,785,389
Jul-03	109,723,172	519,355			177,586	109,026,232	12.5	50.1	31	0	234.8	352	105,827,898
Aug-03	104,089,100	498,723			168,457	103,421,920	18.9	72.4	31	0	235.0	320	108,019,773
Sep-03	98,681,486	477,821			159,697	98,043,968	104.1	6	30	1	235.6	336	95,931,420
Oct-03	104,199,872	511,790			168,616	103,519,466	331.9	0	31	1	238.2	352	105,268,406
Nov-03	105,671,242	481,980			171,057	105,018,205	434.4	0	30	1	240.7	320	105,193,883
Dec-03	112,870,231	507,132			182,723	112,180,376	610	0	31	0	240.4	336	114,845,020
Jan-04	123,356,627	491,163			216,044	122,649,421	879.2	0	31	0	238.2	336	121,359,005
Feb-04	110,886,761	454,979			194,180	110,237,601	699.2	0	28	0	235.3	320	108,279,746
Mar-04	114,371,810	479,037			200,266	113,692,507	540.9	0	31	1	233.9	368	110,256,042
Apr-04	100,778,720	497,337			176,332	100,105,050	354.1	0	30	1	234.4	336	101,270,090
May-04	99,917,690	502,450			174,809	99,240,430	196.2	6.7	31	1	235.2	320	99,285,385
Jun-04	101,500,696	522,271			177,558	100,800,868	92.5	16.3	30	0	239.4	352	102,079,972
Jul-04	106,988,465	546,336			187,165	106,254,964	21.3	49.3	31	0	242.5	336	108,298,132
Aug-04	105,697,735	523,277			184,936	104,989,522	55	30.6	31	0	243.7	336	106,390,634
Sep-04	105,959,836	531,322			185,383	105,243,131	71.3	13.7	30	1	241.4	336	98,965,080
Oct-04	104,738,230	546,994			183,207	104,008,029	287.5	0	31	1	240.7	320	103,039,155
Nov-04	109,633,798	550,188			191,810	108,891,801	432.9	0	30	1	241.4	352	107,584,347
Dec-04	118,965,070	559,782			208,201	118,197,088	700.1	0	31	0	244.7	336	119,245,108
Jan-05	125,529,169	560,017			169,527	124,799,625	814.7	0	31	0	246.4	320	122,107,453
Feb-05	110,018,389	494,481	1,891		148,575	109,377,224	683.5	0	28	0	248.0	320	113,422,253
Mar-05	117,480,987	561,215	993		158,607	116,762,158	680.5	0	31	1	249.3	352	119,851,994
Apr-05	102,655,932	533,776	611		138,534	101,984,233	354.6	0	30	1	251.4	336	108,777,160
May-05	101,003,739	540,499	1,260		136,283	100,328,217	244.9	0	31	1	255.4	336	109,407,097
Jun-05	120,806,868	529,091	1,538		163,163	120,116,153	27.3	104.8	30	0	258.8	352	124,782,911
Jul-05	121,659,153	513,321	846		164,340	120,982,338	6.8	105.4	31	0	257.9	320	123,729,984
Aug-05	118,714,206	531,068	976		160,321	118,023,792	11.9	67.9	31	0	256.5	352	118,586,960
Sep-05	107,398,525	513,110	1,756		144,995	106,742,175	63.4	13.7	30	1	253.6	336	104,122,914
Oct-05	108,114,071	569,069	2,427		145,890	107,401,539	259.9	2.6	31	1	253.8	320	108,515,043
Nov-05	112,273,619	544,498	536		151,566	111,578,091	433.1	0	30	1	251.9	352	112,218,042
Dec-05	121,150,930	531,516	5,480		163,626	120,461,267	721.6	0	31	0	253.0	320	122,428,410
Jan-06	120,719,775	495,201	3,630		196,929	120,031,274	590.6	0	31	0	254.1	336	120,344,319
Feb-06	111,241,852	462,157	4,968		181,458	110,603,205	651.2	0	28	0	254.6	320	115,433,434
Mar-06	118,804,708	502,980	3,065		193,780	118,111,013	562.4	0	31	1	252.2	368	118,919,914
Apr-06	101,928,394	459,428	2,611		166,207	101,305,369	322.5	0	30	1	250.1	304	105,188,160
May-06	109,352,162		2,275		179,120	109,175,317	177.8	17.7	31	1	250.7	352	109,687,041
Jun-06	114,158,685		1,302		186,993	113,972,994	44.1	32.2	30	0	251.7	352	109,024,184
Jul-06	126,395,645		1,987		207,038	126,190,594	6.5	117.2	31	0	253.5	320	123,910,829
Aug-06	119,390,829		1,149		195,564	119,196,414	27.5	45.5	31	0	253.7	352	113,745,746
Sep-06	106,375,052		2,095		174,244	106,202,903	130.3	2.3	30	1	252.4	320	102,311,942
Oct-06	113,289,697		4,051		185,570	113,108,178	335.1	0	31	1	254.7	336	111,606,091
Nov-06	115,282,364		2,083		188,834	115,095,613	415.9	0	30	1	257.4	352	114,164,148
Dec-06	119,730,905		5,460		196,121	119,540,244	545.2	0	31	0	260.6	304	119,850,367
Jan-07	127,521,206		3,907		220,176	127,304,937	698.3	0	31	0	257.9	352	126,037,352

Month / Year	Purchased kWh - IESO	Less Correction HONI Billing Error	Embedded Generation	Add MP	Less LTLT	Purchased kWh	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days	Number of Days in Month	Spring Fall Flag	Employment Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge (000's)	Number of Peak Hours	Predicted Purchases
Feb-07	121,012,861		4,243		208,939	120,808,165	785.1	0	29	0	254.3	320	120,936,910
Mar-07	122,882,865		-		212,167	122,670,698	582	0	31	1	252.7	352	118,612,354
Apr-07	110,585,850		-		190,935	110,394,915	403	0	30	1	250.2	320	108,508,331
May-07	110,694,689		437		191,123	110,504,003	166.4	11.2	31	1	249.3	352	107,580,509
Jun-07	119,622,506		2,419		206,538	119,418,387	35.5	51.2	30	0	248.7	336	109,851,963
Jul-07	118,464,242		1,419		204,538	118,261,123	28	53.8	31	0	251.1	336	113,086,805
Aug-07	122,840,707		1,451		212,094	122,630,064	19.7	65.1	31	0	252.4	352	116,491,531
Sep-07	112,981,597		5,240		195,072	112,791,765	74.7	28	30	1	251.5	304	103,967,369
Oct-07	115,330,216		8,370		199,127	115,139,459	184.7	10.9	31	1	252.7	352	109,533,761
Nov-07	118,785,032		9,857		205,092	118,589,797	511.8	0	30	1	256.3	352	116,345,290
Dec-07	125,267,404		4,607		216,284	125,055,727	686.6	0	31	0	261.1	304	124,001,638
Jan-08	129,540,752		22,682		180,694	129,382,740	676.8	0	31	0	261.6	352	127,076,293
Feb-08	121,546,289		12,657		169,543	121,389,403	651.2	0	28	0	258.3	320	117,072,690
Mar-08	123,025,577		11,617		171,606	122,865,588	686.1	0	31	1	254.6	304	119,203,441
Apr-08	110,354,711		8,264		153,932	110,209,043	297.9	0	30	1	253.9	352	109,335,823
May-08	107,757,169		8,874		150,309	107,615,734	243.1	0.7	31	1	253.2	336	108,494,749
Jun-08	115,141,214		6,366		160,608	114,986,972	40.6	53	30	0	255.7	336	113,388,135
Jul-08	125,482,805		4,505		175,034	125,312,276	7.6	75.8	31	0	256.4	352	119,854,187
Aug-08	116,642,720		3,345		162,703	116,483,362	36.2	29.5	31	0	260.0	320	111,786,620
Sep-08	113,785,450		3,183		158,717	113,629,916	93.2	12	30	1	261.9	336	108,287,384
Oct-08	114,890,260		8,696		160,258	114,738,698	325.7	0	31	1	266.1	352	117,399,431
Nov-08	117,556,400		7,348		163,977	117,399,771	499.7	0	30	1	269.1	304	118,499,481
Dec-08	127,583,980		10,165		177,965	127,416,180	694	0	31	0	267.5	336	129,106,317
Jan-09	133,644,440		5,405		201,794	133,448,051	891.8	0	31	0	264.0	336	133,062,394
Feb-09	116,396,740		7,542		175,751	116,228,531	649.6	0	28	0	258.6	304	116,111,741
Mar-09	122,514,006		7,052		184,988	122,336,070	562.6	0	31	1	254.4	352	118,828,124
Apr-09	109,450,364		9,944		165,262	109,295,046	341.5	3.2	30	1	251.4	320	107,925,797
May-09	106,688,597		7,866		161,092	106,535,371	192.8	2.3	31	1	249.4	320	104,661,398
Jun-09	112,029,484		3,162		169,157	111,863,489	75.7	26.2	30	0	251.4	352	108,682,844
Jul-09	113,742,745		3,355		171,744	113,574,356	37.6	14.5	31	0	253.4	352	108,307,991
Aug-09	121,976,829		3,504		184,177	121,796,156	18.2	57.3	31	0	256.7	320	114,846,490
Sep-09	113,325,953		3,212		171,114	113,158,051	88.8	5.5	30	1	257.9	336	105,229,436
Oct-09	117,459,966		4,686		177,356	117,287,295	329.1	0	31	1	260.0	336	113,756,522
Nov-09	117,285,789		2,430		177,093	117,111,126	396.5	0	30	1	259.4	320	112,403,735
Dec-09	129,320,400		6,003		195,265	129,131,138	669.5	0	31	0	258.0	352	125,286,565
Jan-10	133,979,177		7,401		251,570	133,735,007	721.1	0	31	0	252.8	320	122,331,599
Feb-10	119,946,771		5,836		225,222	119,727,385	644.7	0	28	0	250.9	304	112,581,557
Mar-10	123,452,454		5,029		231,804	123,225,678	470.9	0	31	1	252.1	368	116,313,808
Apr-10	109,614,094		7,763		205,820	109,416,037	260.6	0	30	1	255.5	320	106,906,729
May-10	117,656,799		7,341		220,922	117,443,218	144.7	21	31	1	261.1	320	111,854,575
Jun-10	120,954,770		5,298		227,114	120,732,954	37.7	32.6	30	0	267.2	352	115,745,186
Jul-10	135,775,256		2,288		254,943	135,522,601	6.7	106.6	31	0	273.5	336	131,873,703
Aug-10	132,798,939		31,996		249,354	132,581,581	14.2	85.3	31	0	274.1	336	128,504,374
Sep-10	116,946,781		21,552		219,589	116,748,744	122.7	23	30	1	270.4	336	114,838,344
Oct-10	116,794,004		33,695		219,302	116,608,398	284.6	0	31	1	264.9	320	113,630,528

Month / Year	Purchased kWh - IESO	Less Correction HONI Billing Error	Embedded Generation	Add MP	Less LTLT	Purchased kWh	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days	Number of Days in Month	Spring Fall Flag	Employment Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge (000's)	Number of Peak Hours	Predicted Purchases
Nov-10	121,142,765		26,467		227,467	120,941,764	424.1	0	30	1	263.9	336	116,203,196
Dec-10	132,686,798		8,843		249,143	132,446,497	719.4	0	31	0	265.3	368	130,940,130
Jan-11	136,994,789		17,067		62,828	136,949,028	822	0	31	0	267.6	336	132,708,761
Feb-11	122,135,594		32,587		56,014	122,112,167	689.3	0	29	0	270.6	304	124,418,011
Mar-11	130,238,805		68,579		59,730	130,247,654	622.3	0	31	1	273.3	368	129,867,113
Apr-11	114,649,106		88,855		52,580	114,685,381	349.6	0	30	1	276.4	320	118,593,098
May-11	115,314,928		92,813		52,886	115,354,856	156.7	13.2	31	1	277.0	336	118,838,156
Jun-11	119,042,433		166,962		54,595	119,154,800	48.5	21.6	30	0	280.6	352	119,967,523
Jul-11	138,200,903		177,168		63,381	138,314,689	0.8	129.7	31	0	283.2	320	139,103,490
Aug-11	129,680,676		212,743		59,474	129,833,945	6.9	60.1	31	0	282.3	352	128,418,681
Sep-11	118,359,468		149,718		54,282	118,454,904	98.4	19.7	30	1	276.6	336	116,300,329
Oct-11	117,222,379		125,527		53,760	117,294,146	279.9	0	31	1	272.2	320	116,717,525
Nov-11	119,814,510		107,276		54,949	119,866,836	382.4	0	30	1	270.4	352	118,957,685
Dec-11	126,569,739		61,882		58,047	126,573,574	574.8	0	31	0	274.0	336	128,657,624
Jan-12	133,066,136		90,401		78,254	133,078,284	657.3	0	31	0	275.6	336	131,656,342
Feb-12	120,957,212		141,343		71,133	121,027,422	573	0	28	0	279.1	320	124,066,866
Mar-12	123,024,554		223,986		72,348	123,176,192	370.1	0	31	1	280.5	352	124,980,896
Apr-12	112,718,684		259,168		66,288	112,911,564	365.3	0	30	1	282.8	320	121,850,512
May-12	119,458,047		411,774		70,251	119,799,570	105.8	18.2	31	1	283.3	352	122,150,679
Jun-12	126,042,453		351,651	156,552	74,123	126,319,981	42.1	61.2	30	0	281.8	336	126,413,248
Jul-12	142,142,696		366,752	830,328	83,591	142,425,857	0	128.2	31	0	281.2	336	138,977,819
Aug-12	130,636,633		347,063	746,851	76,825	130,906,871	19.4	59.1	31	0	279.0	352	127,131,232
Sep-12	117,321,756		351,467	704,059	68,995	117,604,228	125.4	16.4	30	1	274.7	304	113,520,761
Oct-12	119,574,951		182,984	627,856	70,320	119,687,616	279.2	0	31	1	271.2	352	118,354,694
Nov-12	122,683,932		157,709	630,415	72,148	122,769,493	483.6	0	30	1	270.4	352	121,771,018
Dec-12	125,736,988		89,827	617,717	73,943	125,752,871	565.5	0	31	0	272.1	304	125,464,210
Jan-13	133,572,368		136,114	524,897	102,862	133,605,620	681.3	0	31	0	272.9	352	132,182,146
Feb-13	121,269,613		123,472	580,824	93,388	121,299,697	697.9	0	28	0	273.7	304	124,110,167
Mar-13	127,636,348		308,773	576,251	98,291	127,846,830	612	0	31	1	275.6	320	127,448,452
Apr-13	116,631,619		352,455	648,361	89,816	116,894,258	384.7	0	30	1	277.9	352	122,327,435
May-13	116,731,333		494,155	652,219	89,893	117,135,595	152.1	19.6	31	1	280.1	352	122,279,873
Jun-13	120,478,511		431,928	699,684	92,778	120,817,660	52.6	31.3	30	0	282.4	320	120,527,268
Jul-13	135,929,115		475,818	695,737	104,677	136,300,256	15.1	86.5	31	0	282.4	352	133,452,993
Aug-13	126,659,105		509,730	637,368	97,538	127,071,297	32.7	42.1	31	0	283.2	336	125,236,902
Sep-13	117,767,937		424,343	617,906	90,691	118,101,589	128.1	20.5	30	1	285.5	320	120,144,486
Oct-13	119,322,232		309,218	566,636	91,888	119,539,562	262.1	0	31	1	289.9	352	126,121,806
Nov-13	123,255,163		222,932	591,294	94,917	123,383,178	517.7	0	30	1	293.6	336	131,896,261
Dec-13	131,036,754		112,430	589,493	100,909	131,048,274	727.3	0	31	0	291.5	320	139,561,940
Jan-14	141,162,234		163,375	589,493	109,394	141,216,215	865.9	0	31	0	290.5	352	145,071,613
Feb-14	125,286,852		151,109	524,192	97,091	125,340,870	831.2	0	29	0	285.2	304	134,798,105
Mar-14	133,301,246		492,909	578,734	103,302	133,690,854	757	0	31	1	282.7	336	135,657,617
Apr-14	114,837,701		543,976	565,100	88,993	115,292,683	389.9	0	30	1	278.9	320	120,815,364
May-14	114,338,195		695,153	631,838	88,621	114,944,726	168.9	9	31	1	281.8	336	120,535,397
Jun-14	121,769,147		756,506	664,536	94,365	122,431,288	37.3	44.3	30	0	284.8	336	124,553,554
Jul-14	124,264,855		735,821	676,098	96,299	124,904,377	36.8	38.8	31	0	285.8	352	126,950,313

Month / Year	Purchased kWh - IESO	Less Correction HONI Billing Error	Embedded Generation	Add MP	Less LTLT	Purchased kWh	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days	Number of Days in Month	Spring Fall Flag	Employment Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge (000's)	Number of Peak Hours	Predicted Purchases
Aug-14	121,808,221		1,761,479	679,188	94,395	123,475,305	31.1	28.5	31	0	286.0	320	122,924,596
Sep-14	117,332,857		1,477,828	629,395	90,927	118,719,757	117.7	11.4	30	1	286.8	336	119,835,536
Oct-14	116,443,638		1,428,424	607,775	90,238	117,781,824	257.1	0	31	1	290.7	352	126,335,427
Nov-14	122,436,755		1,164,888	558,747	94,882	123,506,761	529.9	0	30	1	293.8	304	130,226,169
Dec-14	127,930,696		1,624,797	580,527	99,140	129,456,353	597.6	0	31	0	295.7	336	138,856,270
Jan-15							752.1	0.0	31	0	280.6	336	136,483,174
Feb-15							664.3	0.0	28	0	280.6	304	126,202,497
Mar-15							585.2	0.0	31	1	280.6	352	130,991,800
Apr-15							353.6	0.6	30	1	280.6	336	121,690,460
May-15							180.8	9.9	31	1	280.6	320	119,441,320
Jun-15							48.0	46.4	30	0	280.6	352	124,413,428
Jul-15							14.5	79.0	31	0	280.6	352	131,275,643
Aug-15							22.7	55.1	31	0	280.6	320	125,099,126
Sep-15							99.5	17.6	30	1	280.6	336	117,696,523
Oct-15							287.4	0.8	31	1	280.6	336	121,817,339
Nov-15							455.5	0.0	30	1	280.6	320	123,375,009
Dec-15							647.4	0.0	31	0	280.6	352	134,619,048
Jan-16							752.1	0.0	31	0	280.6	320	135,434,472
Feb-16							664.3	0.0	28	0	280.6	320	127,251,199
Mar-16							585.2	0.0	31	1	280.6	352	130,991,800
Apr-16							353.6	0.6	30	1	280.6	336	121,690,460
May-16							180.8	9.9	31	1	280.6	336	120,490,022
Jun-16							48.0	46.4	30	0	280.6	352	124,413,428
Jul-16							14.5	79.0	31	0	280.6	320	129,178,239
Aug-16							22.7	55.1	31	0	280.6	352	127,196,530
Sep-16							99.5	17.6	30	1	280.6	336	117,696,523
Oct-16							287.4	0.8	31	1	280.6	320	120,768,637
Nov-16							455.5	0.0	30	1	280.6	336	124,423,711
Dec-16							647.4	0.0	31	0	280.6	336	133,570,346