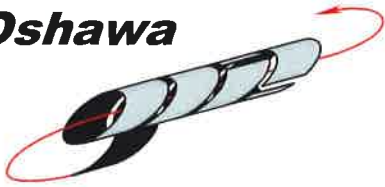


Oshawa



PUC Networks Inc.

100 Simcoe Street South, Oshawa, Ontario L1H 7M7 • Tel. (905) 723-4623 • Fax (905) 723-7947 • E-mail contactus@opuc.on.ca

September 30, 2015

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

Dear Ms. Walli:

Re: Oshawa PUC Networks Inc's 2014 Conservation and Demand Management Annual Report
Board File No. EB-2010-0215

In accordance with section 2.2 of the Ontario Energy Board's Conservation and Demand Management ("CDM") Code for Electricity Distributors, please find attached the 2014 CDM Annual Report for Oshawa PUC Networks Inc.

Yours truly,

Atul Mahajan
President & CEO

OPUCN

**Conservation and Demand Management
2014 Annual Report**

**Submitted to:
Ontario Energy Board**

Submitted on September 30, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
BACKGROUND	3
1. CONSERVATION FRAMEWORK	4
1.1 2011-2014 FRAMEWORK	4
1.2 CONSERVATION FIRST FRAMEWORK.....	4
1.3 INTRODUCTION	5
1.4 TOU PRICING	5
1.4.1 BACKGROUND	5
1.4.2 TOU PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	5
1.5 OPUCN APPLICATION WITH THE OEB.....	6
1.6 OPUCN APPLICATION WITH THE IESO’S CONSERVATION FUND.....	6
2 IESO-CONTRACTED PROVINCE-WIDE CDM PROGRAMS.....	8
2.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS	11
2.1.1 RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM.....	11
2.1.2 COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM.....	16
2.1.3 INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM.....	22
2.1.4 LOW INCOME INITIATIVE (HOME ASSISTANCE PROGRAM) (Schedule E-1)	26
2.1.5 PRE-2011 PROGRAMS	26
3 2014 LDC CDM RESULTS.....	27
3.1 PARTICIPATION AND SAVINGS	27
3.1.1 Performance in achieving peak demand and energy savings target	27
2.1 EVALUATION, MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION (“EM&V”) FINDINGS	33
2.2 EVALUATION	38
2.3 SPENDING.....	45

2.4	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	47
3	COMBINED CDM REPORTING ELEMENTS.....	47
3.1	PROGRESS TOWARDS CDM TARGETS.....	47
3.2	VARIANCE FROM STRATEGY.....	48
4	CONCLUSION.....	48
	APPENDIX A: INITIATIVE DESCRIPTIONS.....	50
	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM	50
	<i>APPLIANCE RETIREMENT INITIATIVE (Exhibit D)</i>	<i>50</i>
	<i>APPLIANCE EXCHANGE INITIATIVE (Exhibit E).....</i>	<i>50</i>
	<i>HVAC INCENTIVES INITIATIVE (Exhibit B)</i>	<i>51</i>
	<i>CONSERVATION INSTANT COUPON INITIATIVE (Exhibit A)</i>	<i>51</i>
	<i>BI-ANNUAL RETAILER EVENT INITIATIVE (Exhibit C).....</i>	<i>52</i>
	<i>RETAILER CO-OP.....</i>	<i>52</i>
	C&I PROGRAM	54
	INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM	57
	APPENDIX B: PRE-2011 PROGRAMS.....	62

Executive Summary

This annual report is submitted by OPUCN in accordance with the filing requirements set out in the Conservation and Demand Management (“CDM”) Code for Electricity Distributors, issued September 16, 2010, Board File No. EB-2010-0215 specifically, the Appendix C Annual Report Template, as a progress report and update to OPUCN Strategy filed with the Ontario Energy Board (“Board” or “OEB”) on November 1, 2010. Accordingly, this report outlines OPUCN CDM activities for the period of January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. It includes net peak demand and net energy savings achieved in 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014, CDM program activities, successes and challenges.

OPUCN did not apply for any Board-approved CDM programs during 2014 however, as noted in the Guidelines for Electricity Distributors Conservation and Demand Management (“CDM Guidelines”), released April 26, 2012, the Board has deemed Time-of-Use (“TOU”) pricing to be a province-wide Board-approved CDM program. The Ontario Power Authority (“OPA”), now Independent Electricity System Operator (“IESO”), is to provide measurement and verification on TOU.

In 2011, OPUCN contracted with the IESO to deliver a portfolio of IESO-contracted province-wide CDM programs (“IESO Programs”) to all customer segments including residential, commercial, institutional, industrial and low income. Most of these programs were rolled-out by the IESO in June 2011. In 2011 program activities were centered on building a foundation for full program execution over the next three years of the program term, including staffing, procurement, and program delivery.

In 2012, OPUCN continued to utilize the foundation that was established in 2011. The focus for 2012 was centered on continuing to educate the market on the saveONenergy initiatives, and providing support to participants as they became familiar with the process. The results for 2012 indicate an uptake in the Business programs, but a decrease in participation in the residential and industrial programs.

In 2013, similar to 2012, OPUCN continued to work on the foundation that had been established in the previous years. We continued to educate our customers on the saveONenergy initiatives. The participation in Business programs showed a significant improvement over previous year, while the participation in the Residential programs showed a marginal downward trend mainly due to lower participation in the Bi-Annual Retailer event Initiative.

In 2014, OPUCN took effective measures to increase customer awareness of the saveONenergy programs with an aim to solicit higher participation in these programs. Our residential programs showed a significant uptick in participation in 2014; the participation in Business programs, however, decreased. Some of the key challenges with the participation in Business Programs were due to barriers encountered by larger accounts in undertaking energy efficiency projects in 2014. These barriers included inability of institutional customers to accept the standard terms and conditions in the saveONenergy Participation Agreements and financial barriers faced by customers to undertake energy efficiency projects. On the industrial side, delays in construction resulted in a large CHP project not reaching operation in 2014.

To date OPUCN has achieved 5.7 MW of net incremental peak demand savings and 39.5 GWh of net incremental energy savings in 2014. A summary of the achievements towards the CDM targets is shown below:

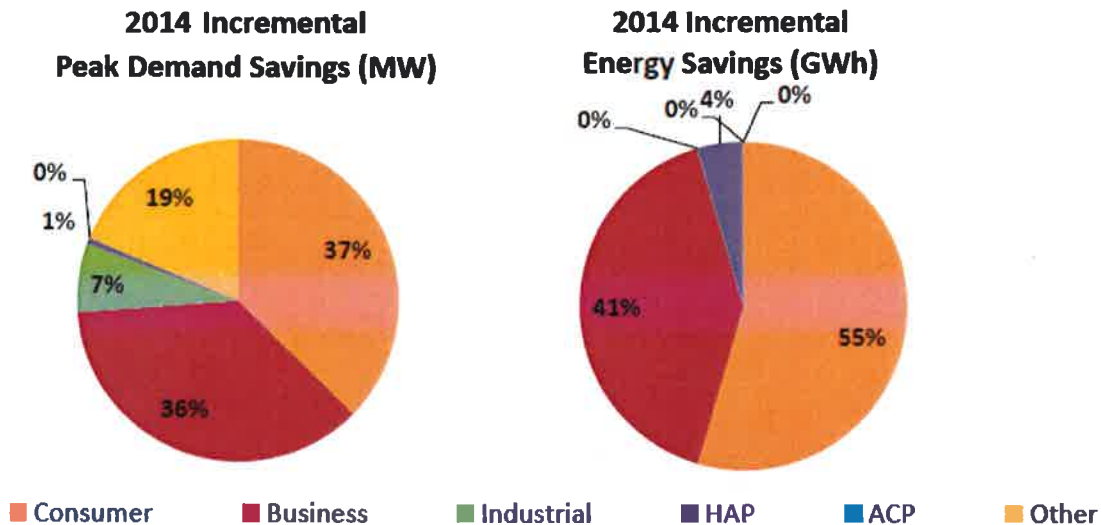
IESO-Contracted Province-Wide CDM Programs: 2011-2014 Final Results Report

LDC: Oshawa PUC Networks Inc.

Final 2014 Achievement Against Targets	2014 Incremental	2011-2014 Achievement Against Target	% of Target Achieved
Net Annual Peak Demand Savings (MW)	2.9	5.7	45.4%
Net Energy Savings (GWh)	5.5	39.5	75.7%

Unless otherwise noted, results are presented using scenario 1 which assumes that demand response resources have a persistence of 1 year

Achievement by Sector



From the above table, OPUCN has achieved 5.7 MW or 45.4 % and 39,500 MWh or 75.7 % towards OPUCN 2014 peak demand reduction target and energy consumption reduction targets respectively. The shortfall of peak demand targets were mainly due to late start of programs, cancellation of planned province wide programs including Direct Space Cooling since 2011 and the barriers, described above, that were faced in 2014 by some larger projects. The shortfall of energy targets were mainly due to delays in construction due to obtaining connection approvals for a large CHP project, inability of institutional customers to accept the standard terms and conditions in the saveONenergy Participation Agreements and financial barriers faced by customers to undertake energy efficiency projects. Had the one CHP project, which will be in service in 2015, achieved commercial operation in 2014, it would have added approximately 10,800 MWh of annual energy savings and OPUCN would have achieved 96% of our energy savings target.

In 2015, we intend to continue to implement programs under the 2011-2014 CDM framework (since extended to 2015). The programs under the Conservation First Framework (CFF) for the period 2015 -2020 will be implemented effective on January 1, 2016, based on the conditional approval provided by the IESO for of our CDM Plan that was submitted before May 1, 2015. To ensure a smooth transition, most 2011- 2014 Programs and Rules were extended into 2015 until the effective implementation start date of January 1, 2016 under the Conservation First Framework.

Background

On March 31, 2010, the Minister of Energy and Infrastructure of Ontario, under the guidance of sections 27.1 and 27.2 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, directed the OEB to establish Conservation and Demand Management (“CDM”) targets to be met by electricity distributors. Accordingly, on November 12, 2010, the OEB amended the distribution license of OPUCN to require OPUCN, as a condition of its license, to achieve 52.24 GWh of energy savings and 12.52 MW of summer peak demand savings, over the period beginning January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2014.

In accordance with the same Minister’s directive, the OEB issued the Conservation and Demand Management Code for Electricity Distributors (the “Code”) on September 16, 2010. The Code sets out the obligations and requirements with which electricity distributors must comply in relation to the CDM targets set out in their licenses. To comply with the Code requirements, OPUCN submitted its CDM Strategy on October 28, 2010 which provided a high level of description of how OPUCN intended to achieve its CDM targets.

The Code also requires a distributor to file annual reports with the Board. This is the fourth Annual Report by OPUCN and has been prepared in accordance with the Code requirements and covers the period from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

OPUCN submitted its 2011 Annual Report on September 30, 2012 which summarized the CDM activities, successes and challenges experienced by OPUCN for the January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011 period. The OEB’s 2011 CDM Results Report identified that the delay in the full suite of CDM programs being made available by the IESO, and the absence of some programs negatively impacted the final 2011 results for the LDCs. This issue was also highlighted in Volumes I and II of the Environmental Commissioner’s Report on Ontario’s Annual Energy Conservation Progress.

On December 21, 2012, the Minister of Energy directed the IESO to fund CDM programs which meet the definition and criteria for IESO-contracted province-wide CDM programs for an additional one-year period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

The Ministerial Directive did not amend the timelines for LDCs to achieve their energy savings and demand savings targets. Therefore, the main focus of the LDCs remains the achievement of CDM targets by December 31, 2014.

OPUCN submitted its 2013 Annual Report on September 30, 2014 which summarized the CDM activities undertaken by OPUCN for the January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013 period. The OEB’s 2013 CDM Results report identified that the majority of LDCs achieved close to 50% of their net peak demand (MW) target from their 2013 results. However, LDCs generally advised the Board that meeting their peak demand (MW) target is not likely and that a shortfall is expected.

In 2014, LDCs collectively achieved approximately 1,082 TWh of energy savings, adding to the overall cumulative result of approximately 107% of the net energy target of 6,000 GWh.

The report identifies that although there have been improvements to programs there still remains some shortcomings to the design and delivery of certain initiatives that have resulted in a negative impact to some programs. In particular, the change management process still requires improvements to expedite enhancements to initiatives. The report also noted that certain initiatives may be reaching the point of market saturation and that new initiatives may need to be developed in order to take the place of the existing initiatives under the new framework.

1. Conservation Framework

1.1 2011-2014 Framework

Ontario's current CDM framework is a key step towards creating a culture of conservation in the Province. The Ontario Government ("Government") Directive to the OEB to establish CDM targets that would be met by electricity distributors recognizes the importance of CDM for both electricity customers and the electricity system. CDM helps customers manage rising energy costs, supports the provincial integrated supply plan, and addresses local distribution and transmission supply constraints. The past framework was intended to enable customers to benefit from a suite of both Board-approved and IESO province-wide programs and provide a portfolio that would meet both broad and specific customer needs.

The state of Board-approved programs and the current suite of province-wide IESO programs have limited CDM offerings to customers. This has produced limited savings and has restricted the associated opportunity for LDCs to meet their targets. The process to introduce changes to current program initiatives or to pilot new initiatives has been challenging, involving considerable cost and effort, which has resulted in limited benefits to customers and CDM savings.

Challenges faced by LDCs in the 2011-2014 framework, such as overbuilt governance and unnecessarily excessive legal requirements and misalignment of control and risks, have been addressed by the new directive. However, there are still many challenges to overcome and the new CDM framework should address other challenges of the current framework and build on its strengths.

1.2 Conservation First Framework

LDCs are supportive of the Government's renewed commitment for CDM in Ontario. LDCs are committed to working with the Government, IESO, Natural Gas Utilities and other stakeholders to develop programs for the new framework for CDM in the Province.

Long-term commitment for CDM funding and confirmation of the role of LDCs have been provided in the Minister's directive dated March 31, 2014, allowing LDCs to maintain current program infrastructure, including LDC staff and third party contracts as required.

The commitment also provided LDCs the program extensions required for continuity into the Conservation First Framework which was critical for all customers.

1.3 Introduction

In its Decision and Order dated November 12, 2010 in EB-2010-0215 and EB-2010-0216, the OEB ordered that, to meet its mandatory CDM targets, “Each licensed electricity distributor must, as a condition of its licence, deliver Board-approved CDM programs, IESO-contracted province-wide CDM programs, or a combination of the two”.

At this time, the implementation of TOU pricing is the only Board-approved CDM program that is being offered in OPUCN.

1.4 TOU Pricing

1.4.1 Background

In its April 26, 2012 CDM Guidelines, the OEB recognizes that a portion of the aggregate electricity demand target was intended to be attributable to savings achieved through the implementation of TOU pricing. The OEB establishes TOU prices and has made the implementation of this pricing mechanism mandatory for distributors. On this basis, the OEB has determined that distributors will not have to file a Board-approved CDM program application regarding TOU pricing. The OEB has deemed the implementation of TOU pricing to be a Board-approved CDM program for the purposes of achieving the CDM targets. The costs associated with the implementation of TOU pricing are recoverable through distribution rates, and not through the Global Adjustment Mechanism (“GAM”).

In accordance with the Ministry directive dated March 31, 2010 by the Minister of Energy and Infrastructure, the OEB is of the view that any evaluation of savings from TOU pricing should be conducted by the IESO for the Province, and then allocated to distributors. OPUCN will report these results upon receipt from the IESO.

In 2013, IESO had retained the Brattle Group as the evaluation contractor and has been working with an expert panel convened to provide advice on methodology, data collection, models, savings allocation, etc. The initial evaluations were conducted in 2013 with five LDCs – Hydro One Networks Inc., Toronto Hydro-Electric System Limited, Hydro Ottawa Limited, Thunder Bay Hydro Electricity Distribution Inc. and Newmarket-Tay Power Distribution Ltd. Preliminary results from these five LDCs were issued to the five LDCs involved in the study in August 2013 and are now publically available on the IESO website. Preliminary results demonstrated load shifting behaviours from the residential customer class.

Three additional LDCs were added to the study in 2014 – Cambridge-North Dumphries, PowerStream and Sudbury. Preliminary results from this study were issued to the eight LDCs in September 2014. The IESO provided final verified savings results fo this study to LDCs in the 2014 Annual Report and they are included in the savings presented in this report.

1.4.2 TOU PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Target Customer Type(s): Residential and small business customers (up to 250,000 kWh per year)

Initiative Frequency: Year-round

Objectives: TOU pricing is designed to incent the shifting of energy usage. Therefore peak demand reductions are expected, and energy conservation benefits may also be realized.

Description: In August of 2010, the OEB issued a final determination to mandate TOU pricing for Regulated Price Plan (“RPP”) customers by June 2011, in order to support the Government’s expectation for 3.6 million RPP consumers to be on

TOU pricing by June 2011, and to ensure that smart meters funded at ratepayer expense are being used for their intended purpose.

The RPP TOU price is adjusted twice annually by the OEB. A summary of the RPP TOU pricing is provided Table 1.

Table 1: RPP TOU Pricing Summary

Effective Date	Prices (cents/kWh)		
	On Peak	Mid Peak	Off Peak
November 1, 2010	9.9	8.1	5.1
May 1, 2011	10.7	8.9	5.9
November 1, 2011	10.8	9.2	6.2
May 1, 2012	11.7	10.0	6.5
November 1, 2012	11.8	9.9	6.3
May 1, 2013	12.4	10.4	6.7
November 1, 2013	12.9	10.9	7.2
May 1, 2014	13.5	11.2	7.5
November 1, 2014	14.0	11.4	7.7

Delivery: The OEB sets the TOU prices; LDCs install and maintain the smart meters; LDCs convert customers to TOU billing.

Initiative Activities/Progress:

OPUCN began transitioning its RPP customers to TOU billing on May 1, 2010. At December 31st, 2014, 49,579RPP customers were on TOU billing, out of 50,310 total RPP customers.

1.5 OPUCN Application with the OEB

OPUCN did not submit a CDM program application to the OEB in 2014.

1.6 OPUCN Application with the IESO’s Conservation Fund

In 2013, the IESO introduced the Conservation Fund’s Program Innovation stream to help meet OPUCN interest in the development and launch of new local, regional and province-wide initiatives. The Conservation Fund’s LDC Program Innovation stream fast-tracks LDC-led program design and the launch of successfully piloted initiatives prior to full scale deployment. By driving program innovation through the Conservation Fund, LDCs have the opportunity to both realize additional savings through the piloting and implementation of initiatives not currently addressed by the IESO portfolio and the means to test concepts for future local or province wide programs post 2014. As per the IESO, as of March 2014, three pilots have been contracted and are underway with Toronto Hydro and Niagara Peninsula Energy and ten others are in various stages of the contracting and development process.

In addition, building on LDC interest in social benchmarking services for the residential sector, in 2013 the Conservation Fund in collaboration with Hydro One, Milton Hydro and Horizon Utilities completed the procurement of three social

benchmarking pilot projects. Beginning in 2014 these services will be offered to more than 100,000 customers for a one year period, with evaluation reports published shortly thereafter.

Recognising the shortfall anticipated in the uptake of saveONenergy Business programs, OPUCN submitted an application under the Conservation Fund for a Retrocommissioning Pilot "RCx Pilot". The Pilot program was designed to address barriers faced by OPUCN Commercial and Institutional customers, in undertaking energy efficiency projects related to retrocommissioning. The Pilot was approved by the IESO; however OPUCN could not enter into contractual agreement to undertake the Pilot. The Pilot program was predicated upon the participation of a minimum of 100 institutional customers (City of Oshawa; Durham Region as a target group for the Pilot); however the target group could not accept the terms and conditions specified in the participant agreement in the Pilot agreement.

2 IESO-Contracted Province-Wide CDM Programs

OPUCN offers a wide range of programs for its customers. For residential customers, Appliance Retirement, Appliance Exchange, HVAC Incentives, Conservation Instant Coupon Booklet, Bi-Annual Retailer Event, Residential Demand Response, New Construction Program were offered. Industrial, commercial and institutional offerings included Equipment Replacement, Direct Install Lighting, Existing Building Commissioning Incentive, New Construction and Major Renovation Initiative, Energy Audit, Commercial Demand Response, Demand Response 3 and Process & System Upgrades. Introduction

Effective March 2011, OPUCN entered into an agreement with the IESO to deliver CDM programs extending from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2014. The programs included under this agreement are listed in Table 2 below. Further program details are included in Appendix A. In addition, results include projects started pre 2011 which were completed in or after 2011:

Table 2: IESO-Contracted Province-Wide CDM Program Initiatives

Initiative	Schedule	Date schedule posted	Customer Class
Residential Programs			
Appliance Retirement	Schedule B-1, Exhibit D	Jan 26, 2011	All residential rate classes
Appliance Exchange	Schedule B-1, Exhibit E	Jan 26, 2011	All residential rate classes
HVAC Incentives	Schedule B-1, Exhibit B	Jan 26, 2011	All residential rate classes
Conservation Instant Coupon Booklet	Schedule B-1, Exhibit A	Jan 26, 2011	All residential rate classes
Bi-Annual Retailer Event	Schedule B-1, Exhibit C	Jan 26, 2011	All residential rate classes
Retailer Co-op	n/a	n/a	All residential rate classes
Residential Demand Response	Schedule B-3	Aug 22, 2011	All general service classes
New Construction Program	Schedule B-2	Jan 26, 2011	All residential rate classes
Commercial & Institutional Programs			
Efficiency: Equipment Replacement	Schedule C-2	Jan 26, 2011	All general service classes
Direct Install Lighting	Schedule C-3	Jan 26, 2011	General Service < 50 kW
Existing Building Commissioning Incentive	Schedule C-6	Feb 2011	All general service classes
New Construction and Major Renovation Initiative	Schedule C-4	Feb 2011	All general service classes
Energy Audit	Schedule C-1	Jan 26, 2011	All general service classes
Commercial Demand Response (part of the Residential program schedule)	Schedule B-3	Jan 26, 2011	General Service <50 kW
Demand Response 3 (part of the Industrial program schedule)	Schedule D-6	May 31, 2011	General Service 50 kW and above
Industrial Programs			
Process & System Upgrades	Schedule D-1	May 31, 2011	General Service 50 kW & above
Monitoring & Targeting	Schedule D-2	May 31, 2011	General Service 50 kW & above
Energy Manager	Schedule D-3	May 31, 2011	General Service 50 kW & above

Key Account Manager ("KAM")	Schedule D-4	May 31, 2011	General Service 50 kW & above
Efficiency: Equipment Replacement Incentive (part of the C&I program schedule)	Schedule C-2	May 31, 2011	General Service 50 kW & above
Demand Response 3	Schedule D-6	May 31, 2011	General Service 50 kW & above
Home Assistance Program			
Home Assistance Program	Schedule E-1	May 9, 2011	All residential rate classes

In addition, results were realized towards OPUCN's 2011-2014 targets through the following pre-2011 programs:

- Electricity Retrofit Incentive Program
- High Performance New Construction

As per the table below, several program initiatives are no longer available to customer or have not been launched in Table 3.

Table 3: Pre-2011 IESO Programs

Not in Market	Objective	Status
Residential Program		
Midstream Electronics	Encourages retailers to promote and sell high efficiency televisions, and for distributors to distribute high efficiency set top boxes.	Did not launch and removed from Schedule in Q2, 2013.
Midstream Pool Equipment	Encourage pool installers to sell and install efficient pool pump equipment in residential in-ground pools.	Did not launch and removed from Schedule in Q2, 2013.
Home Energy Audit Tool	This is a provincial online audit tool to engage customers in conservation and help drive customer participation to CDM programs.	Did not launch and removed from Schedule in Q2, 2013.
Commercial & Institutional Program		
Direct Service Space Cooling	Offers free servicing of air conditioning systems and refrigeration units for the purpose of achieving energy savings and demand reduction.	Did not launch.
Demand Response 1 ("DR1")	This initiative allows distribution customers to voluntarily reduce electricity demand during certain periods of the year pursuant to the DR 1 contract. The initiative provides DR payment for service for the actual electricity reduction provided during a demand response event.	No customer uptake for this initiative. As a result this Initiative was removed from the Schedule in Q4, 2012.
Industrial Program		
DR1	As above	No customer uptake for this initiative. Removed in Q4, 2012.

The Master CDM Program Agreement between LDC and the IESO includes a program change management provision in Article 3. Collaboration between the IESO and LDC commenced in 2011, and continued in 2012, 2013 and 2014, as the change management process was implemented to enhance the saveONenergy program suite. The change management process allows for modifications to the Master CDM Program Agreement and initiative Schedules. The program enhancements give LDCs additional tools and greater flexibility to deliver programs in a way that meets the needs of customers and further drives participation in the Initiatives.

2.1 Program Descriptions

Full descriptions of IESO-contracted province-wide CDM programs are available on the IESO's intranet LDC and additional initiative information can be found on the saveONenergy website at <https://saveonenergy.ca>. The targeted customer types, objectives, and individual descriptions for each program initiative are detailed in Appendix A. Discussion of LDC's experience with these programs is provided below.

2.1.1 RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM

Description: Provides residential customers with programs and tools to help them understand and manage the amount of energy they use in their home and help the environment.

Objective: To provide incentives to both existing homeowners and developers/builders to motivate the installation of energy efficiency measures in both existing and new home construction.

Discussion:

The addition of Light Emitting Diode ("LED") technology into the bi-annual retailer events in 2012 and the annual coupons in 2013, as well as LDC custom coded coupons, has had a positive effect on consumer engagement and provided LDC with opportunities to achieve additional savings in their service territory. The Residential Demand Response program is the main residential initiative which drives savings for LDCs and has been well received by consumers eager to utilize an In-Home Display ("IHD") to help manage their energy consumption. Unfortunately, there were no savings associated with the Energy Display attributed to LDCs in the IESO's verified results to date.

The Heating and Cooling incentives program continues to be one of the strongest performer in the residential suite of programs. This program is mainly driven by contractors participating in the program but they may not always deliver results in the required manner (e.g. allowing customers to apply for their own incentives and tardy reporting).

The Residential Program Portfolio is predominately a carryover of initiatives from previous programs. Three new initiatives were never launched and subsequently removed from the schedule in 2013 with no new additions. Delays in communication with regards to initiative offerings and results reporting have hampered LDCs' abilities to engage customers and promote participation. Province-wide advertising has provided value in all residential programs except for *peaksaver PLUS*[®] due to technological inconsistency across LDCs.

Work to revitalize and increase the effectiveness and breadth of the initiatives through the residential program needs to be a high priority. There are opportunities within the residential marketplace that need to be addressed, program developed and offered to customers. The Version 5 schedules changes under the Master Agreement implemented in Q1/Q2 2014 have increased the number of LDC-coded coupons available and made new installations of central heating and cooling systems eligible for the Heating and Cooling Incentive.

OPUCN undertook a variety of marketing initiatives to promote province wide programs in its service territory. These include print ads, community events and promotion of the programs on its website. The print ads were produced jointly with our neighbouring LDCs, Veridian and Whitby Hydro, and were focused on *peaksaver PLUS*[®], the HVAC Incentives Initiative and the Home Assistance Program.

OPUCN participated in a number of community events (i.e. Canada day, municipally sponsored events) where it set up an information booth that provided print and in person information on all residential, and as appropriate, commercial programs available in OPUCN's territory. These included the Appliance Exchange Initiative, HVAC incentives initiative,

Conservation Instant Coupon Initiative, Bi-Annual Retailer Event Initiative, Residential Demand Response Initiative (*peaksaver PLUS*[®]), the Home Assistance Program, etc.

In addition throughout the each of the months within the bi-annual coupon event OPUCN was present in two large retailers. The OPUCN information table promoted both the in-store available incentives as well as the full suite of available programs listed above. OPUCN ensured that our information booth was prominently located in the store allowing it to reach a large audience. This active in-store promotion throughout the bi-annual coupon events had a significant impact on the more the 700% increase in savings for this program in 2014 relative to 2013.

In addition to IESO province wide promotion, OPUCN supported this initiative through marketing efforts including community events (i.e. Canada Day, municipal supported events) and instore events that coincide with the bi-annual coupon initiative. OPUCN sets up information booths that allow customers to learn about the Appliance Retirement Initiative, and other programs available in OPUCN's territory. Website marketing as well. We had brochures that we handed

2.1.1.1 Appliance Retirement Initiative (Exhibit D)

Initiative Activities/Progress: There is fatigue with this program due to the fact that there are less appliances within the prescribed age-range. This program has reached market saturation.

Additional Comments:

- Due to the duration of the program, and the revised appliance eligibility requirements to a minimum age of 20 years old, this initiative appears to have reached market saturation and has been under consideration for removal from the portfolio.
- IESO's results are very responsive to province-wide advertising, IESO provincial marketing should continue to play a key role.
- Better relationships with retailers may play a role in increasing participation in this initiative. Retailers can provide opportunities to capture replacement appliances and have them decommissioned after a sale has been committed.
- In an effort to capture additional savings in the perceived last year of the initiative, the eligibility requirement for refrigerators was revised from 20 years old to 15 years old in Q2 2014, prior to the conclusion of this program by December 31, 2014.
- Due to the announcement by the IESO that the Appliance Retirement program was going to cease at the end of 2014, many LDCs lowered (or removed) their marketing support for the program.
- The end of 2014 saw several events that caused disruption in the Appliance Retirement program. ARCA Canada Inc., the provincial administrator and pick-up agent of appliances, had lowered internal staffing requirements. This did not have any adverse impact on OPUCN's participants.

2.1.1.2 Appliance Exchange Initiative (Exhibit E)

Initiative Activities/Progress: This program requires more marketing efforts by the IESO and the LDCs. As per description above, OPUCN promoted this event during community events and through its website.

Additional Comments:

- The design of the initiatives, including eligible measures and incentives amounts are developed through the Residential Working Group. Retail partner(s) are contracted by the IESO to deliver the initiatives province-wide. Individual LDCs have the opportunity to stage in-store events to drive the distribution of LDC coded coupons and promotion of other programs in the portfolio
- This initiative, eligible measures and incentive amounts are influenced by the retail partner with very limited involvement from the LDCs. The restrictive, limited and sometimes non-participation of local stores can diminish the savings potential for this initiative.
- To date there has only been one retailer participant in the Appliance Exchange Initiative.
- Evaluation, Measurement, and Verification (“EM&V”) results indicated that the value of savings for retired room air conditioners (“AC”) has dropped resulting in the retail participant not accepting window ACs during the Spring 2013 event.
- Notification to LDCs regarding retailer participation and eligible measures continues to be delayed. Improved communications will aid in appropriate resource allocation and marketing of the initiative.
- This initiative may benefit from the disengagement of the retailer and allowing LDCs to conduct these events, possibly as part of a larger community engagement effort, with the backing of the IESO’s contractor for appliance removal.
- The initiative appears to require more promotion from retailers and LDCs.

2.1.1.3 HVAC Incentives Initiative (Exhibit B)

Initiative Activities/Progress: OPUCN had 1,698 participants in 2014; this is an increase from 1,356 participants in 2013. As described above, in addition to promotion at community events and its website, OPUCN undertook joint print ads with its neighboring utilities at Veridian and Whitby.

Additional Comments:

- Incentive levels appear to be insufficient to prompt participants to upgrade HVAC equipment prior to end of useful life. An Air Miles incentive was introduced in 2013 to try and encourage early replacement.
- This initiative is contractor driven with LDCs responsible for marketing efforts to customers. More engagement with the HVAC contractor channel should be undertaken to drive a higher proportion of furnace and central air conditioner sales to eligible units.

- There are cases where non-participating contractors are offering their own incentives (by discounting their installations to match the value of the IESO incentive) to make the sale. As this occurs outside of the initiative, savings are not credited to LDCs. IESO should consider this in future program impact evaluation studies.
- Changes to the schedules in 2014 to allow for incentives for new installations, rather than strictly replacement units, may prove to be effective in providing greater results, increasing provincial participation by 20% over 2013.

2.1.1.4 Conservation Instant Coupon Initiative (Exhibit A)

Initiative Activities/Progress: OPUCN had a marked increase in customer participation in the Conservation Coupon program. In 2013 we had issued 4,274 coupons compared to 12,688 coupons in 2014. The market increase in participation was significantly influenced by the increase in store promotion in 2014.

Additional Comments:

- The timeframe for retailer submission of redeemed coupons vary from retailer to retailer, and in some cases has been lengthy. The delays and incomplete results reporting limits the ability to react and respond to initiative performance or changes in consumer behaviour.
- The product list could be distinctive from the Bi-Annual Retailer Event Initiative in order to gain more consumer interest and uptake.
- Program evolution, including new products and review of incentive pricing for the coupon initiatives, should be a regular activity to ensure continued consumer interest.
- All coupons have been provided with LDC custom coding in 2014 which allows LDCs to promote coupons based on local preferences. However, LDCs were not provided with customer coded coupon results until early 2015 and thus, had no indication of their redemption rates.
- Consumer experience varies amongst retailers offering coupon discounts which can limit redemptions. For example, a particular high volume 'participating retailer' does not accept coupons and have their own procedure. In addition, some retailers have static lists of eligible products and will not discount eligible products unless the product on the list.
- The saveONenergy programs would benefit from specific end cap displays, aisle product stands and product-specific areas. Having products throughout a retail environment weakens the impact.

2.1.1.5 Bi-Annual Retailer Event Initiative (Exhibit C)

Initiative Activities/Progress: This was OPUCN's most successful residential program. Our presence promoting the program throughout both months was the major contributing factor, in addition to a more prominent placement within the residential stores.

- This initiative is strongly influenced by the retail participants and has no direct involvement from the LDCs.
- LDCs have the opportunity to stage in-store events to drive the distribution of LDC-coded coupons and promotion of other programs in the portfolio; however, this requires cooperation from the local retailer and LDC staff resources.
- The product list has had minimal changes over the past four years.
- Limited engagement of local retailers can restrict the savings potential for this initiative.
- Program evolution, including new products and review of incentive pricing for the coupon initiatives, must be a regular activity to ensure continued consumer interest.
- The product list could be distinctive from the Conservation Instant Coupon Initiative in order to gain more consumer interest and uptake.
- A review conducted by the EDA Residential Working Group in 2011 identified three areas of need for initiative evolution: 1) introduction of product focused marketing; 2) enhanced product selection; and 3) improved training for retailers as retail staffs tend not to be knowledgeable regarding the products or promotion.
- This initiative may benefit from a more exclusive relationship with a retailer appropriate to the program. There should be a value proposition for both the retailer and LDC.
- Independently, the Retailer Co-op and Bi-Annual Retailer Event Initiative may not present a value for the investment of LDC resources to support these events and should be backed by a strong residential portfolio.

2.1.1.6 *Retailer Co-op*

Initiative Activities/Progress: This program was not active in our service territory in 2014.

- This is a retailer initiative with no direct benefit to LDCs
- Limited engagement of local retailers can restrict the savings potential for this initiative.
- The availability of retailer and/or LDC staff with product knowledge and the ability to conduct demonstration in store during the events would be an asset. This could be a valuable role for LDCs, however many LDCs are limited by available resources and unable to participate.

2.1.1.7 *New Construction Program (Schedule B-2)*

Initiative Activities/Progress: This program was active, but builders in our service territory expressed ongoing concerns regarding the application process.

- This initiative provides incentives to home builders for incorporating energy efficiency into their buildings. To support this, LDCs need to provide education to consumers regarding the importance of choosing the energy efficient builder upgrade options without an immediate benefit to the consumer.
- In 2012 the application process was streamlined, however continues to be too cumbersome for builders. This, combined with limited return, has resulted in this initiative continuing to under-achieve.
- Administrative requirements, particularly with individual home modeling, must align with perceived stakeholder payback.
- The addition of LED light fixtures, application process improvement, and moving the incentive from the builder to the home-owner may increase participation.
- This initiative may benefit from collaboration with the natural gas utilities.

2.1.1.8 Residential Demand Response Program (Schedule B-3)

- **Initiative Activities/Progress:** As described above, this program was promoted through all channels used by OPUCN, print ads, community events, in-store events and through our website. It had a modest increase in activity in 2014 (1078 participants) vs. 2013 (858). The variable funding associated with installing a load controllable thermostat is not sufficient unless it is combined with an IHD. This might not be possible at all times or when IHD is optional.
- Smart meters installed by most LDCs do not have the capability to communicate directly to an IHD and any mass replacement of newly installed meters with communicating abilities is not fiscally responsible. When proposing technical initiatives that rely on existing LDC infrastructure or technology there should be an extensive consultative process in order to prevent this type of problem in the future.
- Introduction of new technology requires incentives for the development of such technology. Appropriate lead times for LDC analysis and assessment, product procurement, and testing and integration into the smart meter environment are also required. Making seemingly minor changes to provincial technical specifications can create significant issues when all LDCs attempt to implement the solution in their individual environments.
- Given the different LDCs' smart meter environments and needs, each LDC is positioning the initiative with subtle differences. As such, greater program flexibility is required to address unique LDC needs.

2.1.2 COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM

Description: Provides commercial, institutional, agricultural and industrial organizations with energy-efficiency programs to help reduce their electrical costs while helping Ontario defer the need to build new generation and reduce its environmental footprint. Programs to help fund energy audits, replace energy-wasting equipment or pursue new construction that exceeds existing codes and standards. Businesses can also pursue incentives for controlling and reducing their electricity demand at specific times.

Targeted Customer Type(s): Commercial, institutional, agricultural, multi-family buildings, industrial.

Objective: Designed to assist building owners and operators as well as tenants and occupants in achieving demand and energy savings, and to facilitate a culture of conservation among these communities as well as the supply chains which serve them.

Discussion:

Throughout 2014 the Commercial and Institutional (“C&I”) Working Group continued its efforts to enhance the existing C&I programs and rectify identified program and system deficiencies. This has proven to be a challenging undertaking, normally taking months to complete sometimes relatively minor changes due to the current CDM framework. Overbuilt governance, numerous initiative requirements, complex program structure and lengthy change management have restricted growth without providing the anticipated improved measurement and verification results. In addition, Evaluation, Measurement and Verification (EM&V) has not yet achieved transparency. LDCs are held accountable for these results yet are mostly completely removed from the process.

LDC program management has been hampered by varying rule interpretation, limited marketing ability, a somewhat inflexible online system of checks and balances and revolving IESO support personnel.

Despite these challenges the C&I Working Group, working in cooperation with the IESO, have managed to iron out many of the issues which could be rectified. In particular, an accomplishment of 2012 was the advent of the expedited change management as a mean to accelerate certain program changes. The benefits of expedited change management process were seen in 2013 and carried over into 2014.

Looking ahead there is an opportunity to make valuable changes to the current program suite for the Conservation First Framework, but LDCs and the IESO should look beyond the current initiatives and work to launch new programs, built on the strengths of the 2011-2014 programs, which will meet the needs of the industry and consumers.

Recognising the shortfall anticipated in the uptake of saveONenergy Business programs, OPUCN submitted an application under the Conservation Fund for a Retrocommissioning Pilot “RCx Pilot”. The Pilot program was designed to address barriers faced by OPUCN Commercial and Institutional customers, in undertaking energy efficiency projects. A key barrier identified by C&I customers, notably Institutional customers, to undertake energy efficiency projects was the lack of support and capital funding for these projects. In order to encourage participation by these C&I customers, we designed a pilot to focus on providing facilities with ways of identifying low cost/no cost energy conservation opportunities through retro commissioning. Consequently, we worked with CLEAResult through the OPA Conservation Fund to develop an RCX pilot in the service territory. This would enable facilities to uncover no cost to low cost energy savings projects/modifications to undertake. This would also above all help address some of the deficiencies in the current program while helping close the gap in energy savings targets. We anticipated approximately 3GWh/year in energy savings to be generated from this particular pilot which should go hand in hand with attaining CDM targets (anticipated to contribute roughly 10-15% of LDC energy savings CDM Target)The Pilot was approved by the IESO; however OPUCN could not enter into contractual agreement to undertake the Pilot because of a lack of willing participants. The Pilot program was predicated upon the participation of institutional customers (City of Oshawa; Durham Region as a target group for the Pilot); however the target group could not accept the terms and conditions specified in the participant agreement in the Pilot agreement.

OPUCN engaged a third party that actively promoted a variety of the C&I programs on our behalf. These included, ERII and the energy audit program.

2.1.2.1 Efficiency: Equipment Replacement Incentive (“ERII”) (Schedule C-2)

Initiative Activities/Progress: OPUCN continued to use a third party contractor to deliver this program. 68 retrofit projects were undertaken in 2014 accounting for an incremental peak demand savings achieved of 328 kW and an incremental energy savings achieved of 1.9 GWh. Despite undertaking consistent sales and marketing activities and a continued effort targeted at segmenting customers to target customer groups appropriately, and distributing promotional material in order to continue education about the program, the uptake of projects was limited to lighting projects with comparatively lower energy savings per project than in past years.

Our program implementer promoted ERII through a variety of channels including workshops and direct sales or contacting OPUCN’s customers. In total CleaResult contacted 200 of OPUCN’s largest customers and had 4 distinct mail campaigns promoting the ERII program. In addition, they held two workshops promoting the program.

Additional Comments:

- A large proportion of LDC savings are attributed to ERII.
- 20% of Oshawa’s GS>50kW businesses are in the MUSH (institutional) sector. With a lack of funding and budgetary constraints they have, participation has been low.
- A specific barrier identified by MUSH sector (City of Oshawa) is their inability to accept the terms and conditions in the Participant Agreement under the saveONenergy programs. Among others, the City expressed inability to agree to the terms and conditions related to the OPA’s rights to Environment Attributes. As a significant electricity customer of OPUCN, this issue limited OPUCN from completing a number of relatively large retrofit projects.
- A number of customer-facing issues in iCon (the IESO’s centralized application system) have been resolved; however, key LDC administrative back office processing issues continue to be a challenge. For example, currently LDCs are unable to record back office information to complete review and approval process using iCon.
- Applicants and applicant representatives continue to express dissatisfaction and difficulty with the online application system. This issue has been addressed by LDCs through application training workshops, Key Account Managers (“KAMs”), channel partner/contractor training and LDC staff acting as customer application representatives. Although this has been an effective method of overcoming these issues and encouraging submissions, it also reflects on the complexity and time consuming nature of the application process. As such, applicant representatives continue to influence the majority of applications submitted. Continued development of channel partners is essential to program success.
- Recognizing the anticipated shortfall in meeting the energy savings target, OPUCN applied for a Roving Energy Manager (REM) to work with eligible C&I accounts to educate them on saveONenergy programs including the ERI Initiative. However, despite being accorded an approval for a REM, OPUCN could not recruit a suitably qualified candidate to meet the specifics of the role. The lack of qualified individuals that are willing to take on a 1 year term added to the challenge to recruit a Roving Energy Manager.

- Lighting is still the most popular measure. Other market sectors are not as engaged yet, specifically the mechanical sector. There continues to be significant barriers to program participation from HVAC (Unitary AC) and compressed air channel partners
- Prescriptive and engineered worksheets provide a much needed simplified application process for customers. However, the eligible measures need to be updated and expanded in both technology and incentive amounts to address changing product costs and evolution of the marketplace.
- A focus on demand incentives has limited some energy project opportunities. In particular, night lighting projects have significant savings potential for customers but tend to have incentives of 10% or less of project cost.
- The requirement to have a customer invoice the LDC for their incentive is very burdensome for the customer and results in a negative customer experience and another barrier to participation.
- There is redundancy in the application process as customers may need to complete a worksheet and then enter most of that information over to the online application form. This can be cumbersome.
- Processing head office application became much easier for the lead LDC after schedule changes came into effect in August 2013. The changes implemented allowed the lead LDC to review and approve all facilities in a head office application on behalf of all satellite LDCs under certain circumstances.
- The application process for head office projects remains a significant barrier. Applicants need to manually enter one application per facility associated with the project which can be extremely onerous, often requiring a dedicated resource.
- Streamlining of the settlements systems resulted in significant improvement in the payment process in 2013.
- LDCs struggle to repair customer and channel partner relationships and gain momentum in the market place once again
- IESO implemented a cut-off date of July 31, 2014 for approval of 2014 social housing adder (SHA) under ERII program. IESO had instructed that any SHA applications that will be submitted to IESO after July 31, 2014 will not be honored for SHA, however, they failed to mention that it is the timeline to submit the funding request to the IESO by the LDCs and not the submission date of the applications to IESO's iCON system by the Applicant (Customer). As a result there were some confusions and some of the applications that were submitted to IESO's iCON by July 31, 2014 but LDCs submitted the funding request to IESO at a later date (once LDCs have completed review of the applications) were not honored for SHA. Additionally, the formal letter confirming that the SHA annual allocation has been exceeded was received by conservation officers on July 15, 2014 leaving them only 15 days to inform the customers and this created a negative customer experience.
- The handling of the exterior lighting incentives was a negative customer experience. In the fall of 2014 a new section was introduced in the prescriptive Lighting worksheet. It offered generous incentives for some exterior lighting projects and many municipal customers took advantage of the available incentives. Within 2 weeks of introducing the incentives, several incentives were suddenly removed for approximately 6 weeks until new incentives were created due to \$/kWh incentive being too high for some of the measures. This caused a negative customer experience in several ways:

- Some customers were planning on applying for rebates exterior prescriptive lighting measures based on the incentives offered but were suddenly not allowed to apply for prescriptive rebates.
- The length of time from pulling out the exterior prescriptive lighting incentives to offering new incentives was too long. There should have been a temporary incentive level offered to allow LDCs to take in new applications.
- The incentives should have been introduced at an appropriate level the first time. While market conditions can change, the incentives offered should have been researched and approved with the expectation that they would be in place for at least 6-12 months.
- Introduction of several new prescriptive measure worksheets including Plug Loads and Refrigeration were introduced in September 2014 allowed for new opportunities, albeit late in the framework.
- The Ministerial Directive provides continuity of the conservation programs for the participant, with clear direction on LDC administrative funding for 2015, which helps to avoid a gap in program delivery.

2.1.2.2 *Direct Install Initiative (“DIL”) (Schedule C-3)*

Initiative Activities/Progress: The Direct Install Lighting program was continued to be made available to eligible customers in OPUCN service area. Only 13 customers participated in 2014 accounting for 28 MWh of incremental energy savings.

Additional Comments:

- The delay in payment processing by the OPA, created a significant issue for this program in 2014. The main issue for the contractors is the timely settlement of payments. Payments take time to go from OPA to OPUC and in return to the contractor. This posed a significant cash flow challenge to contractors. OPUCN’s contractor could not undertake new DIL projects in 2014 as a result of their inability to wait for prolonged periods after completion of the installations until payments were received from OPUCN/ IESO.
- Successful execution of the previous version of this initiative has resulted in reduced potential for the 2011-2014 initiative in some LDC’s territories. This was another contributing factor in OPUCN’s territory, where the market was well served in 2012 and 2013.

2.1.2.3 *Existing Building Commissioning Incentive Initiative (Schedule C-6)*

Initiative Activities/Progress: OPUCN held an event specifically targeted to Channel Partners in order to promote the initiative; however, there has been no uptake to date. Barriers to participation include the extensive application process and M&V during summer hours. We promoted this program through our website and our retail events as well as our third party implementer who promoted it through targeted workshops, but it was met with limited success. OPUCN is evaluating other marketing and promotion avenues.

Additional Comments:

- Initiative name does not properly describe the initiative.
- There was minimal participation for this initiative. It is suspected that the lack of participation in the program is a result of the initiative being limited to space cooling and a limited window of opportunity (cooling season) for participation.
- Participation is mainly channel partner driven, however the particulars of the initiative have presented too much of a significant barrier for many channel partners to participate.
- The customer expectation is that the program be expanded to include a broader range of measures for a more holistic approach to building recommissioning and chilled water systems used for other purposes should be made eligible and considered through change management.
- This initiative should be reviewed for incentive alignment with ERII, as currently a participant will not receive an incentive if the overall payback is less than 2 years.

2.1.2.4 New Construction and Major Renovation Initiative (“HPNC”) (Schedule C-4)

Initiative Activities/Progress: The Oshawa service territory did not have much new construction in the commercial sectors. There were no HPNC applications in 2014. .

Additional Comments

- The custom application process requires considerable customer support and skilled LDC staff. The effort required to participate through the custom stream exceeds the value of the incentive for many customers.
- There are no custom measure options for items that do not qualify under the prescriptive or engineered track as the custom path does not allow for individual measures, only whole building modelling.
- The requirement to have a customer invoice the LDC for their incentive is very burdensome for the customer and results in a negative customer experience and a potential barrier to participation.

2.1.2.5 Energy Audit Initiative

Initiative Activities/Progress: Customers have moved more towards free energy assessments over audits in 2014. Most Oshawa facilities are small enough to not warrant a full audit.

- The introduction of the new audit component for one system (i.e. compressed air), has increased customer participation.
- The energy audit Initiative is considered an ‘enabling’ initiative and ‘feeds into’ other saveONenergy initiatives.
- LDCs are receiving some savings towards their targets from an audit which is mainly attributable to operational savings.

- Audit reports from consultants vary considerably and in some cases, while they adhere to the initiative requirements, do not provide value for the participant. A standard template with specific energy saving calculation requirements should be considered.
- Customers look to the LDCs to recommend audit companies. A centralized prequalified list provided by the IESO may be beneficial.
- Participants are limited to one energy audit which restricts enabling and direction to the other initiatives. This has been revised in 2014 and LDCs are now able to consider additional customer participation when presented with a new scope of work.
- Consideration should be given to allowing a building owner to undertake an audit limited to their lighting system. This way they may receive valuable information from a neutral third party regarding the appropriate lighting solution for their facility instead of what a local supplier would like to sell.
- The requirement to have a customer invoice the LDC for their incentive is very burdensome for the customer and results in a negative customer experience and a potential barrier to participation

2.1.3 INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

Description: Owners of large facilities are discovering the benefits of energy efficiency through the Industrial Programs which are designed to help identify and promote energy saving opportunities. It includes financial incentives and technical expertise to help organizations modernize systems for enhanced productivity and product quality, as well as provide a substantial boost to energy productivity. This allows facilities to take control of their energy so they can create long-term competitive energy advantages which reach across the organization.

Targeted Customer Type(s): Industrial, Commercial, Institutional, Agricultural

Objectives:

- Provide incentives to both existing and new industrial customers to motivate the installation of energy efficient measures and to promote participation in demand management.
- Offer distribution customers capital incentives and enabling initiatives to assist with the implementation of large projects and project portfolios;
- Implement system optimization projects in systems which are intrinsically complex and capital intensive; and
- Increase the capability of distribution customers to implement energy management and system optimization projects.

Discussion:

The Industrial Program Portfolio has been able to provide valuable resources to large facilities such as energy managers and enabling engineering studies. The engineering studies in particular provide a unique opportunity for a customer to complete a comprehensive analysis of an energy intensive process that they would not otherwise be able to undertake. Energy managers provide customers with a skilled individual whose only role is to assist them with conservation initiatives.

Due to the size, scope and long lead time of these initiatives and associated projects, the December 2012 Ministerial Directive provides some security for the continuation of the conservation programs and associated compensation for the participant; however the subsequent savings would not be attributed to an LDC's current target for projects that go into service after 2014.

Extensive legal documents, complex program structure and lengthy change management have restricted the change and growth of this portfolio. While the expedited change management has benefited the commercial portfolio, the industrial portfolio has not seen the same results due to the narrow scope of the process. For 2013 the change to the threshold for small capital projects and the new small capital project agreement improved the number of projects and savings achieved within Process and Systems Upgrades Initiation ("PSUI"). Likewise, a decision to proceed with applications for natural gas load displacement generation projects also increase uptake, although the limited time to bring new projects into service is a barrier.

2.1.3.1 Process and Systems Upgrades Initiative ("PSUI") (Schedule D-1)

Initiative Activities/Progress: Oshawa's largest facilities that could participate in PSUI come from the MUSH sector which was facing budgetary constraints. Two large customers were interested in CHP and would have received a total of 17.6 GWh in energy savings reductions. Unfortunately, due to capacity issues on the transformer side and the inability for 3rd party to sign as participants, this has been postponed.

Additional Comments:

- OPUCN took advantage of the availability of engineering studies available under PSUI that provide a unique opportunity for a customer to complete a comprehensive analysis of an energy intensive process that they would not otherwise be able to undertake.
- Two MUSH sector facilities were targeted for the engineering study and subsequent undertaking of capital projects. One project for a CHP in a hospital that could have contributed significant incremental energy savings in 2014 could not be completed due to capacity issues on the transformer side. The same project is now being pursued to complete in 2015. The other facility could not participate as the IESO did not accept a 3rd party to sign as a participant.
- The contract required for PSUI is a lengthy and complicated document. A key to making PSUI successful is a new agreement which is a simplified with less onerous conditions for the customer.
- No mechanism exists in the PSUI contract to allow 3rd parties that are willing to finance and undertake large capital energy efficiency projects to act as participant or counterparty to the PSUI contract. This acts as a major disincentives for C&I customers to participate in the program.
- Numerous energy studies have been submitted and completed. This is a strong indication that there is potential for large projects with corresponding energy savings. Most of these studies have been initiated through Energy Manager and Key Account Manager ("KAM") resources.
- This initiative is limited by the state of the economy and the ability of a facility to complete large capital upgrades.
- There is typically a long sales cycle for these projects, and a long project development cycle. As such, limited results are expected to be generated in 2014. The majority of the results are expected in 2015 with a much reduced benefit to cumulative energy savings targets.

- Delays with processing funding payments have caused delayed payments to participants beyond contract requirements. In some cases, LDCs have developed a separate side agreement between the LDC and participant acknowledging that the participant cannot be paid until the funds are received.
- Given the size of the projects involved, the contract required for PSUI is a lengthy and complicated document. A key to making PSUI successful is the new agreement for 'small' projects with simplified and less onerous conditions for the customer.
- To partially address this, changes were made to the ERII program which allowed smaller projects to be directed to the commercial stream. Most industrial projects to-date has been submitted as ERII projects due to less onerous contract and M&V requirements. Therefore, PSUI engineering studies and LDC's industrial resources (e.g., Energy managers, KAMs) contribute significant savings to other programs such as ERII.
- A business case was submitted by the Industrial Working Group in July 2012 which changed the limit for a small project from 700 MWh to 1 million dollars in incentives. This would allow more projects to be eligible for the new small capital project agreement and increase participant uptake, while still protecting the ratepayer. This small capital project agreement was finalized through change management in September 2013.
- With the considerable customer interest in on-site load displacement (co-generation) projects, the initiative should be reviewed to ensure that these projects may be accepted as part of the PSUI Initiative. The IESO was reviewing waste heat projects only and all other co-generation projects were on hold prior to June 2013, when a decision was made to allow natural gas load displacement generation projects to proceed under PSUI. It is expected that a number of projects may proceed although results may not be counted towards LDC 2011-2014 framework target unless applications are submitted before the end of 2014 and the projects are in service before December 31, 2015.
- The requirement for customer invoice to the LDC and provide proof of payment to consultants for their incentive is very burdensome for the customer and results in a negative customer experience and another barrier to participation.

2.1.3.2 Monitoring and Targeting ("M&T") Initiative (Schedule D-2)

Initiative Activities/Progress: There has not been much interest in the program mainly due to the savings target.

Additional Comments:

- The M&T initiative is targeted at larger customers with the capacity to review the M&T data. This review requires the customer facility to employ an energy manager, or a person with equivalent qualifications, which has been a barrier for some customers. As such, only five applications has been completed in 2014, province wide.
- The savings target required for this initiative can present a significant challenge for smaller customers.
- Through the change management process in 2013, changes were made to ERII to allow smaller facilities to employ M&T systems.

2.1.3.3 Energy Manager Initiative (Schedule D-3)

Initiative Activities/Progress: We submitted one application on behalf of Oshawa largest non-residential energy consumer in the MUSH sector in 2014 which was approved. However, despite being accorded an approval for a REM, OPUCN could not recruit a suitably qualified candidate to meet the specifics of the role. The lack of qualified individuals that are willing to take on a 1 year term added to the challenge to recruit a Roving Energy Manager.

Additional Comments:

- The Embedded Energy Managers (“EEMs”) have proven to be a popular and useful resource for larger customers. There are approximately 50 EEMs and 22 Roving Energy Managers (“REMs”) being utilized by customers across the province.
- At the beginning, it took longer than expected to set up the energy manager application process and unclear communication resulted in marketing and implementation challenges for many LDCs.
- There have been a number of studies identified by energy managers and they have been able to build capacity and deliver energy savings projects within their respective large commercial/industrial facilities.
- The requirement that 30% of targets must come from non-incented projects is identified as an issue for most EEMs/REMs. The EDA Industrial Working Group has proposed to remove this requirement for REMs only as they are not resident full time at a customer facility to find the non-incented savings.

2.1.3.4 Key Account Manager (Schedule D-4)

Initiative Activities/Progress: OPUCN does not anticipate submitting any applications for this since it is the last year of the program and long lead times are needed to find the right resource.

Additional Comments

- Customers appreciate dealing with a single contact to interface with an LDC, a resource that has both the technical and business background who can communicate easily with the customer and the LDC.
- Finding this type of skill set has been difficult. In addition, the short-term contract and associated energy targets discourage some skilled applicants resulting in longer lead times to acquire the right resource.
- This resource has been found by some LDCs to be of limited value due to the part-time nature of the position and limited funding. In addition, the position role has been too narrow in scope to provide assistance to the wider variety of projects with which LDCs may be struggling.

2.1.3.5 Demand Response 3 (“DR3”) (D-6)

Initiative Activities/Progress: OPUCN did not have any uptake of this program in 2013.

Additional Comments:

- Until early 2013, customer data was not provided on an individual customer basis due to contractual requirements with the aggregators. This limited LDCs’ ability to effectively market to prospective participants and confirm savings.
- The Industrial Working Group had a discussion with the IESO and representatives of the Ministry on proposed changes for the DR3 program. No program improvements were made in 2013. However, it was accepted that prior participants who renew their DR3 contract within the 2011-2014 term will contribute to LDC targets.
- As of 2013, aggregators are able to enter into contracts beyond 2014. This has allowed them to offer a more competitive contract price (five years) than the previously limited one- to two-year contracts. However on March 31, 2014 the Minister of Energy issued a directive entitled “Continuance of the IESO’s Demand Response Program under IESO management” which restricts the IESO from granting any more contract schedules to aggregators, as the program is being transitioned from the IESO to the IESO. This decision will prevent the DR3 program from continuing to grow until the IESO is ready to assign DR3 capacity through a new auction process.
- Metering and settlement requirements are complicated and can reduce customer compensation amounts, and present a barrier to some customers.
- Compensation amounts have been reduced from the previous version of this program and subsequently there has been a corresponding decrease in renewal rates.

2.1.4 LOW INCOME INITIATIVE (HOME ASSISTANCE PROGRAM) (Schedule E-1)

Initiative Activities/Progress: The HAP program was actively promoted by OPUCN through print in collaboration with Whitby Hydro and Veridian, through our website and during our community and in-store events.

- The process for enrolling in social housing was complicated and time consuming. This was addressed in late 2012 and showed benefits since 2013.
- The financial scope, complexity, and customer privacy requirements of this initiative are challenging for LDCs and most have contracted this program out. This initiative may benefit from an IESO contracted centralized delivery agent.

2.1.5 PRE-2011 PROGRAMS

Savings were realized towards LDC’s 2011-2014 target through pre-2011 programs. The targeted customer types, objectives, descriptions, and activities of these programs are detailed in Appendix B

OPUCN had no savings from pre-2011 programs in 2014.

3 2014 LDC CDM Results

3.1 Participation and Savings

3.1.1 Performance in achieving peak demand and energy savings target

Participation and savings for our programs are provided in the table below.

Table 1: Oshawa PUC Networks Inc. Initiative and Program Level Net Savings by Year

Initiative	Unit	Incremental Activity (new program activity occurring within the specified reporting period)				Net Incremental Peak Demand Savings (kW) (new peak demand savings from activity within the specified reporting period)				Net Incremental Energy Savings (kWh) (new energy savings from activity within the specified reporting period)				Program-to-Date Verified Progress to Target (excludes DR)	
		2011*	2012*	2013*	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 Net Annual Peak Demand Savings (kW)	2011-2014 Net Cumulative Energy Savings (kWh)
		2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
Consumer Program															
Appliance Retirement	Appliances	452	165	79	71	24	9	5	5	172,497	65,351	34,174	30,969	42	984,346
Appliance Exchange	Appliances	41	30	36	48	4	4	7	10	5,891	7,624	13,300	17,733	24	88,761
HVAC Incentives	Equipment	1,178	1,268	1,356	1,698	415	286	279	339	778,520	493,968	486,277	626,019	1,319	6,194,558
Conservation Instant Coupon Booklet	Items	6,228	379	4,274	12,688	14	3	6	26	229,012	17,174	94,672	345,930	49	1,502,843
Bi-Annual Retailer Event	Items	11,695	13,031	11,605	59,262	21	18	15	99	360,967	328,960	211,020	1,509,617	152	4,362,403
Retailer Co-op	Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Demand Response	Devices	343	474	858	1,078	192	213	486	557	0	1,642	422	0	557	2,064
Residential Demand Response (HHD)	Devices	0	151	585	784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential New Construction	Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer Program Total						673	533	799	1,035	1,544,888	914,718	839,865	2,530,267	2,344	13,134,975
Business Program															
Retrofit	Projects	15	62	90	68	175	456	762	328	929,430	2,216,754	3,750,193	1,866,381	1,667	19,505,879
Direct Install Lighting	Projects	0	167	140	13	0	166	123	8	0	409,305	434,365	28,395	236	2,119,415
Building Commissioning	Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Construction	Buildings	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Audit	Audits	4	4	2	0	0	10	18	0	0	50,353	96,902	0	28	344,861
Small Commercial Demand Response	Devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Commercial Demand Response (HHD)	Devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demand Response 3	Facilities	3	3	4	4	441	443	717	673	17,235	6,435	11,654	0	673	35,334
Business Program Total						617	1,015	1,620	1,008	946,665	2,682,849	4,293,051	1,894,776	2,604	22,005,479
Industrial Program															
Process & System Upgrades	Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monitoring & Targeting	Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Manager	Projects	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,660	2,269	0	3,929
Retrofit	Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demand Response 3	Facilities	1	0	1	1	82	0	190	191	4,799	0	4,336	0	191	9,134
Industrial Program Total						82	0	191	191	4,799	0	5,996	2,269	191	13,064
Home Assistance Program															
Home Assistance Program	Homes	0	0	263	500	0	0	10	18	0	0	130,871	208,302	28	469,404
Home Assistance Program Total						0	0	10	18	0	0	130,871	208,302	28	469,404
Aboriginal Program															
Home Assistance Program	Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Install Lighting	Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aboriginal Program Total						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-2011 Programs completed in 2011															
Electricity Retrofit Incentive Program	Projects	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	18,832	0	0	0	3	75,526
High Performance New Construction	Projects	3	0	0	0	17	1	0	0	88,416	1,345	0	0	19	357,697
Toronto Comprehensive	Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily Energy Efficiency Rebates	Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LDC Custom Programs	Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-2011 Programs completed in 2011 Total						20	1	0	0	107,247	1,345	0	0	22	433,024
Other															
Program Enabled Savings	Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Time of Use Savings	Homes	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	516	0
LDC Pilots	Projects	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	222,814	17	222,814
Other Total						0	0	0	516	0	0	0	222,814	516	0
Adjustments to 2011 Verified Results															
Adjustments to 2011 Verified Results											40,726	0	2,444	28	1,624,682
Adjustments to 2012 Verified Results												93,461	3,416	34	295,433
Adjustments to 2013 Verified Results													875,589	114	1,334,979
Energy Efficiency Total						873	894	1,226	1,385	2,583,566	3,590,835	5,253,372	4,858,428	4,101	36,232,237
Demand Response Total (Scenario 1)						715	656	1,394	1,420	22,039	8,077	16,411	0	1,420	46,322
Adjustments to Previous Years' Verified Results Total						0	28	24	116	0	403,726	93,463	681,459	167	3,769,293
OPA-Contracted LDC Portfolio Total (inc. Adjustments)						1,590	1,577	2,644	2,901	2,605,605	4,092,818	5,363,245	5,339,887	5,888	39,548,032
Activity and savings for Demand Response resources for each year represent the savings from all active facilities or devices contacted since January 1, 2011 (reported cumulatively).															
Includes attachments after Final Reports were issued.															
Results presented using scenario 1 which assumes that demand response resources have a persistence of 1 year.															
														Full OEB Target:	
														% of Full OEB Target Achieved to Date (Scenario 1):	
														45.4%	75.7%

Table 4: Summarized Program Results

#	Initiative	Activity Unit	Uptake/ Participation Units			
			2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer Programs						
1	Appliance Retirement	Appliances	432	165	79	71
2	Appliance Exchange	Appliances	41	30	36	48
3	HVAC Incentives	Equipment	1,178	1,268	1,356	1,698
4	Conservation Instant Coupon Booklet	Items	6,228	379	4,274	12,688
5	Bi-Annual Retailer Event	Items	11,695	13,031	11,605	59,262
6	Retailer Co-op	Items	0	0	0	0
7	Residential Demand Response (switch / Programmable Thermostat)	Devices	343	474	858	1,078
8	Residential Demand Response (IHD)	Devices	0	151	585	784
9	New Construction Program	Homes	0	0	0	0
Business Programs						
10	Efficiency: Equipment Replacement – Retrofit	Projects	15	62	90	68
11	Direct Installed Lighting	Projects	0	167	140	13
12	Existing Building Commissioning Incentive	Buildings	0	0	0	0
13	New Construction and Major Renovation Incentive	Buildings	0	0	1	0
14	Energy Audit	Audits	4	4	2	0
15	Commercial Demand Response (part of the Residential program schedule)	Devices	0	0	0	0
16	Demand Response 3 (part of the Industrial program schedule)	Facilities	3	3	4	4
Industrial Programs						
17	Process & System Upgrades	Projects	0	0	0	0
18	Monitoring & Targeting	Projects	0	0	0	0
19	Energy Manager	Managers	0	0	2	1

20	Efficiency: Equipment Replacement Incentive (part of the C&I program schedule)	Projects	0	0	0	0
21	Demand Response 3	Facilities	1	0	1	1
Home Assistance Program						
22	Home Assistance Program	Homes	0	0	263	500
Pre-2011 Programs						
23	Electricity Retrofit Incentive Program	Projects	8	0	0	0
24	High Performance New Construction	Projects	3	0	0	0
25	Toronto Comprehensive	Projects	0	0	0	0
26	Multifamily Energy Efficiency Rebates	Projects	0	0	0	0
27	LDC Custom Programs	Projects	0	0	0	0
Other						
28	Program Enabled Savings	Projects	0	0	0	0
29	Time-of-Use Savings	Homes	0	0	0	n/a
30	LDC Pilots	Projects	0	0	0	1

Table 5: Verified Results

#	Initiative	Realization Rate		Gross Savings		Net-to-Gross Ratio		Net Savings		Contribution to Targets		
		Peak Demand Savings	Energy Savings	Incremental Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Incremental Energy Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings	Energy Savings	Incremental Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Incremental Energy Savings (kWh)	Program-to-Date: Net Annual Peak Demand Savings in 2014 (kW)	Program-to-Date: 2011-2014 Net Cumulative Energy Savings (kWh)	
Consumer Programs												
1	Appliance Retirement	100%	100%	10	65,812	42%	44%	5	30,969	42	984,346	
2	Appliance Exchange	100%	100%	19	33,692	53%	53%	10	17,733	24	88,761	
3	HVAC Incentives	100%	100%	710	1,317,385	48%	48%	339	626,019	1,319	6,194,558	
4	Conservation Instant Coupon Booklet	100%	100%	15	200,377	111%	113%	26	345,930	49	1,502,843	
5	Bi-Annual Retailer Event	100%	100%	57	862,937	104%	104%	99	1,509,617	152	4,362,403	
6	Retailer Co-op	0%	0%	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	
7	Residential Demand Response*	-	-	557	0	-	-	557	0	557	2,064	
8	Residential New Construction	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	
Business Programs												
9	Efficiency: Equipment Replacement	91%	105%	452	2,544,549	76%	75%	328	1,866,381	1,667	19,505,879	
10	Direct Install Lighting	69%	84%	8	30,083	94%	94%	8	28,395	236	2,119,415	
11	Existing Building Commissioning Incentive	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	
12	New Construction and Major Renovation Incentive	100%	100%	0	0	-	0%	0	0	0	0	
13	Energy Audit	-	97%	0	0	-66%	-66%	0	0	28	344,861	
14	Commercial Demand Response (part of the Residential program schedule)	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	
15	Demand Response 3* (part of the industrial program schedule)	-	-	673	0	-	-	673	0	673	35,324	
Industrial Programs												
16	Process & System Upgrades	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	
17	Monitoring & Targeting	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	
18	Energy Manager	-	-90%	1	2,521	-90%	90%	0	2,269	0	3,929	
19	Efficiency: Equipment Replacement Incentive (part of the C&I program schedule)	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	

#	Initiative	Realization Rate		Gross Savings		Net-to-Gross Ratio		Net Savings		Contribution to Targets	
		Peak Demand Savings	Energy Savings	Incremental Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Incremental Energy Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings	Energy Savings	Incremental Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Incremental Energy Savings (kWh)	Program-to-Date: Net Annual Peak Demand Savings in 2014 (kW)	Program-to-Date: Net Cumulative Energy Savings (kWh)
20	Demand Response 3 *	-	-	191	0	-	-	191	0	191	9,134
21	Home Assistance Program	12%	90%	18	208,302	100%	100%	18	208,302	28	469,404
22	Electricity Retrofit Incentive Program	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	3	75,326
23	High Performance New Construction	100%	100%	0	0	50%	50%	0	0	19	357,697
24	Toronto Comprehensive	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
25	Multifamily Energy Efficiency Rebates	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
26	LDC Custom Programs	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Pre-2011 Programs completed in 2011											
27	Program Enabled Savings	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
28	Time-of-Use Savings	-	-	516	0	-	-	516	0	516	0
29	LDC Pilots	-	-	17	222,814	-	-	17	222,814	17	222,814
	Adjustments to previous year's verified results			166	975,970			116	681,459	167	3,269,293

Table 6: Summarized 2014 Program Results

Program	Gross Savings		Net Savings		Contribution to Targets	
	Incremental Peak Demand Savings (MW)	Incremental Energy Savings (GWh)	Incremental Peak Demand Savings (MW)	Incremental Energy Savings (GWh)	Program-to-Date: Net Annual Peak Demand Savings (MW) in 2014	Program-to-Date: 2011-2014 Net Cumulative Energy Savings (GWh)
Consumer Program Total	1.369	2.480	1.035	2.530	2.144	13.135
Business Program Total	1.133	2.575	1.008	1.895	2.604	22.005
Industrial Program Total	0.191	0.003	0.191	0.002	0.191	0.013
Home Assistance Program Total	0.018	0.208	0.018	0.208	0.028	0.469
Pre-2011 Programs completed in 2011 Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.022	0.433
Other Total	0.516	0.000	0.533	0.000	0.516	0.000
Other Adjustments to Previous Year's Verified Results	0.166	0.976	0.116	0.682	0.167	3.269
Total IESO Contracted Province-Wide CDM Programs	3.410	6.223	2.901	5.540	5.688	39.548

2.1 Evaluation, Measurement and Verification (“EM&V”) Findings

The following table provides a summary of the 2014 EM&V findings for the evaluated saveONenergy program initiatives. These key evaluation findings are derived from the 2014 evaluations of the saveONenergy programs and issued by the IESO.

Table 7: Evaluation Findings

#	Initiative	IESO Province-Wide Key Evaluation Findings
Consumer Programs		
1	Appliance Retirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation increased slightly to 22,563 (7.7%) in 2014 compared with 20,952 in 2013. • Since 2011 overall Initiative participation has decreased nearly 60%. • The greatest decrease was seen in the number of refrigerators collected year-over-year • Of appliances collected, refrigerators and freezers remain the most dominate measures accounting for 90%. However, window AC units and dehumidifiers saw a marked increase of 29.6% and 27% respectively in 2014. <p>Net to gross ratio (NTG) increased slightly to 47% compared to 43% as reported for 2013 and 2012 program years.</p>
2	Appliance Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in 2014 increased by 6.5% to 5,685 appliances from 5,337 compared to 2013 • Per-unit savings has increased by 36.6% as ENERGY STAR criteria increases and more participants purchase ENERGY STAR replacements appliances. This resulted in a 6.5% increase in Net Energy & Demand savings. • Net to Gross ratio (NTG) remained unchanged from 2013 at 52.6%
3	HVAC Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014 net savings increased by 20% from 2013 and overall participation increased by 17% to 113,002 compared to 2013 • The ECM measure has remained the dominant source of savings since 2011 • Per unit furnace savings increased 12.7% due to a shift in the number of participants who use their furnace fan continuously both before and after the retrofit. • Per unit energy and demand savings assumptions for central air conditioners decreased by 56% due to reduced run hours • Net to Gross ratio (NTG) remained unchanged from 2013 at 48%

#	Initiative	IESO Province-Wide Key Evaluation Findings
4	Conservation Instant Coupon Booklet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customers redeemed more than five times as many annual coupons in 2014 as in 2013. In total, approximately 500,000 Annual Coupons were redeemed in 2014 with 110,000 being LDC Coded Coupons. • There was a further reduction in savings for lighting measures from changes in the baseline due to the phase out of 72W and 100W incandescent bulbs. • Despite the significant per unit savings reductions for lighting measure, the Net Annual Savings from Annual Coupons in 2014 was more than six times that in 2013. This is primarily because of higher participation and the inclusion of LED coupons and full year availability of all coupons. • Measured NTG ratios grew significantly in 2014. The NTG ratio is 53% higher in 2014 than in 2013 due to the inclusion of participant spillover, i.e., purchase of additional coupon initiative measures and general energy efficient measures without the use of a coupon but influenced by the coupon program.
5	Bi-Annual Retailer Event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 2.5 million coupons were redeemed in 2014 compared with 2013 redemptions • The Bi-Annual Coupon Event saw a substantial increase in the number of coupons redeemed during the Spring and Fall Events in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase can be linked to a substantial increase in LED purchases with event coupons accounting for 84% of all Bi-Annual Coupons redeemed. • Reductions in per unit savings were overshadowed by the increase in coupon redemptions. Overall savings increased by approximately 85% in 2014 compared with 2013 Demand and Energy Savings. • Similar to the Annual Coupon Event measured NTG ratios rose by 53% compared to 2013 NTG ratios. The rise is due to the inclusion of participant spillover, i.e., purchase of additional coupon initiative and general energy efficient measures without the use of a coupon but influenced by the Bi-Annual Coupon event.
7	Residential Demand Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were an additional 55,000 CAC load control devices enrolled in the program in 2014 relative to 2013, which increased the capacity of the residential segment of the program from 129 MW in 2013 to 143 MW in 2014. • Ex-ante impacts on a per device basis were lower than 2013 average. • There were no energy savings in 2014 because there were no system-wide events were called. • Load impact estimates for the average small and medium business and for electric water heaters among residential customers remain consistent with prior year's analysis • IHD's yielded no statistically significant energy savings.

#	Initiative	IESO Province-Wide Key Evaluation Findings
8	Residential New Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most significant growth in the initiative has been participation in the prescriptive track. MW savings in the prescriptive track increased from zero summer peak MW savings in 2011 to 352 summer peak kW savings in 2014. • The custom track saw participation for the first time in 2014. One custom project of 55 homes contributed 37 kW demand savings and 0.5 GWh of energy savings. • New deemed savings for performance track homes were developed and implemented, resulting more consistent realization rates for 2014. • ENERGY STAR New Homes was introduced as an eligible measure within the performance track in 2014. As a result, these ENERGY STAR New Homes provided 1% of peak kW savings and 4% of kWh savings.
Business Programs		
9	Efficiency: Equipment Replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of prescriptive projects increased slightly (1.2%) in 2014 to a total of 4,812. However, total net verified savings and peak demand savings dropped significantly (19% and 30% respectively). This is due to a 19% drop in per-project net verified savings, which can be attributed to lower track level realization rate and net-to-gross ratio and is related to smaller average project sizes. • The quantity of engineered projects increased 22% to a total of 3,906 in 2014, combined with a net verified savings per project increase of 17% the track saw a dramatic 47% increase in net energy savings. • Lower demand realization rates across the program as a whole were tied to equipment differences between reported and calculated values. For lighting projects the difference was most often seen in baseline and retrofit lamp wattages and ballast factors. Non-lighting tracks exhibited lower demand realization rates due to the following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Variations in load profiles where the evaluation team found equipment that operated fewer hours or at a lower capacity than expected from the project documentation. ○ Inconsistencies in equipment nameplate data (typically efficiency or capacity) between project documentation and equipment installed on-site. ○ Weather dependent control systems leading to shifts in how often the equipment operated.

#	Initiative	IESO Province-Wide Key Evaluation Findings
10	Direct Install Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23,784 projects were completed in 2014 (34% increase from 2013) • The category of 'Other' business type projects increased 71% when compared to 2013. Agribusinesses make up 74% of the 'Other' business type category. While growth in the number of projects is good, agribusinesses projects, in particular, have a realization rate of only 58.5%. This is primarily due to the verified annual operating hours being approximately 45% less than the assumed annual operating hours. • In 2014 LED measures provide the most net savings of any other SBL measure making up 59% of net energy savings in 2014. Their long effective useful life and retention of a larger amount of savings after the baseline adjustment allow LED measures to also contribute substantially more lifetime savings than CFLs and linear fluorescents. • Overall energy and demand realization rates decreased by 1.8 and 3.1 %, respectively, from 2013. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sampled rural projects have lower energy realization rather than urban projects (63.8% compared to 83.5%) across the 2011 – 2014 sample ○ Sampled rural projects have even lower demand realization rather than urban projects (49.7% compared to 74.1%) across the 2011 – 2014 sample • The annual proportion of net energy savings from rural projects has increased from 30% in 2011 to 41% in 2014
11	Existing Building Commissioning Incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 projects completed the Hand-off stage in 2014. • Energy realization rate was estimated at 116% and demand realization rate at 202%. • About 31 participants are still in the scoping stage or implementation stage.
12	New Construction and Major Renovation Incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Savings have increased every year of the initiative with an increased participation of 50% from 2013 • In 2014, most savings came from the custom track providing 71% of demand savings. • Participation from HVAC measures occurred for the first time in 2014 (providing 14% of summer peak kW savings and 5% of kWh savings). • The measures with the greatest impact on low realization rates for prescriptive measures were high volume low speed (HVLS) fans and variable frequency drives (VFDs). • Province-wide realization rates declined slightly for 2014, as a result of the wider variety of measures being implemented. • Key drivers for participation are: initial project cost, followed by electricity costs and expected energy savings are the key drivers to participation.
Industrial Programs		

#	Initiative	IESO Province-Wide Key Evaluation Findings
16	Process & System Upgrades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 PSUI Capital Incentive projects implemented in 2014, compared to 5 in 2013. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4 projects are Behind the Meter Generation (BMG) projects. ○ The remaining projects were energy efficiency improvements in pumping, cooling, compressed air systems and industrial processes. • Each project received its own Net to Gross (NTG) value. NTG ratios ranged from 62% to 100% for the 10 projects • Realization rates remained high in 2014, ranging from 90 to over 100%. • 379 Energy Manager projects were completed in 2014 compared to 306 in 2013 • Energy Managers are important drivers of non incented savings projects. • In 2014, the Energy Mangers initiative has contributed to 35% of energy savings for Industrial Programs • 5 projects were completed in 2014, compared to 3 in 2013. • Low realization rates (36% for energy savings and 59% for demand savings) are attributed to reported savings based on total potential savings rather than non-incentivized realized savings, while the verified savings only include non-incentivized savings).
20	Demand Response 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largest 25 contributors account for 60% of the contractual demand reduction – that is, less than 4% of contributors account for the majority of the load reductions. • A multi-year analysis indicates 2012 was the best year for program performance. After 2012, a single large contributor left the program, resulting in a decrease in overall performance in 2013 and 2014. This highlights the risk having a highly concentrated program with a few large contributors representing a large share of the program capacity. • There were no events called in 2014 and the contracted capacity was similar to 2013.
Home Assistance Program		
21	Home Assistance Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation decreased by 5 % to 25,424 participants compared with 2013 (26,756). The decrease was due to six LDCs not participating in the Home Assistance Program in 2014. • Realization rates for demand doubled in 2014 to 56% compared with 2013 (26%). However, energy realization rates decreased by 10% to 77% compared with 2013 results. • Realization rate for demand savings increased due to the adoption of the new FAST Tool which incorporated updated kW savings for weatherization measures in particular insulation measures.

2.2 Evaluation

The table below provides an overview of the EM&V approach towards each program.

Initiative	Attributing Savings to LDCs	Savings 'start' Date	Calculating Resource Savings
Consumer Program			
Appliance Retirement	Includes both retail and home pickup stream. Retail stream allocated based on average of 2008 & 2009 residential throughput, Home pickup stream directly attributed by postal code or customer selection.	Savings are considered to begin in the year the appliance is picked up.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined using the verified measure level per unit assumption multiplied by the uptake in the market (gross) taking into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net) at the measure level.
Appliance Exchange	When postal code information is provided by customer, results are directly attributed to the LDC. When postal code is not available, results allocated based on average of 2008 & 2009 residential throughput.	Savings are considered to begin in the year that the exchange event occurred.	
HVAC Incentives	Results directly attributed to LDC based on customer postal code.	Savings are considered to begin in the year that the installation occurred.	
Conservation Instant Coupon Booklet	LDC-coded coupons directly attributed to LDC. Otherwise results are allocated based on average of 2008 & 2009 residential throughput.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which the coupon was redeemed.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined using the verified measure level per unit assumption multiplied by the uptake in the market (gross) taking into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net) at the measure level.
Bi-Annual Retailer Event	Results are allocated based on average of 2008 & 2009 residential throughput.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which the event occurs.	
Retailer Co-op	When postal code information is provided by the customer, results are directly attributed. If postal code information is not available, results are allocated based on average of 2008 & 2009 residential throughput.	Savings are considered to begin in the year of the home visit and installation date.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined using the verified measure level per unit assumption multiplied by the uptake in the market (gross) taking into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net) at the measure level.

Initiative	Attributing Savings to LDCs	Savings 'start' Date	Calculating Resource Savings
Residential Demand Response	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on data provided to IESO through project completion reports and continuing participant lists.	Savings are considered to begin in the year the device was installed and/or when a customer signed a peaksaver PLUS™ participant agreement.	Peak demand savings are based on an ex ante estimate assuming a 1 in 10 weather year and represents the "insurance value" of the initiative. Energy savings are based on an ex post estimate which reflects the savings that occurred as a result of activations in the year and accounts for any "snapback" in energy consumption experienced after the event. Savings are assumed to persist for only 1 year, reflecting that savings will only occur if the resource is activated.
Residential New Construction	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in application in the iCon system. Initiative was not evaluated in 2011, reported results are presented with forecast assumptions as per the business case.	Savings are considered to begin in the year of the project completion date.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined using the verified measure level per unit assumption multiplied by the uptake in the market (gross) taking into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net) at the measure level.

Business Program			
Efficiency: Equipment Replacement	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified at the facility level in the iCon system. Projects in the Application Status: "Post-Stage Submission" are included (excluding "Payment denied by LDC"); Please see page for Building type to Sector mapping.	Savings are considered to begin in the year of the actual project completion date in the iCON system.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings for a given project as reported in the iCON system (reported). A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net). Both realization rate and net-to-gross ratios can differ for energy and demand savings and depend on the mix of projects within an LDC territory (i.e. lighting or non-lighting project, engineered/custom/prescriptive track).
	Additional Note: project counts were derived by filtering out invalid statuses (e.g. Post-Project Submission - Payment denied by LDC) and only including projects with an "Actual Project Completion Date" in 2014)		
Direct Installed Lighting	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on the LDC specified on the work order.	Savings are considered to begin in the year of the actual project completion date.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined using the verified measure level per unit assumptions multiplied by the uptake of each measure accounting for the realization rate for both peak demand and energy to reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings take into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover for both peak demand and energy savings at the program level (net).
Existing Building Commissioning Incentive	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in the application.	Savings are considered to begin in the year of the actual project completion date.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings for a given project as reported (reported). A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net).
New Construction and Major Renovation Incentive	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in the application.	Savings are considered to begin in the year of the actual project completion date.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings for a given project as reported (reported). A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net).

Initiative	Attributing Savings to LDCs	Savings 'start' Date	Calculating Resource Savings
Energy Audit	Projects are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in the application.	Savings are considered to begin in the year of the audit date.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings resulting from an audit as reported (reported). A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net).
Commercial Demand Response (part of the Residential program schedule)	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on data provided to IESO through project completion reports and continuing participant lists	Savings are considered to begin in the year the device was installed and/or when a customer signed a peaksaver PLUS™ participant agreement.	Peak demand savings are based on an ex ante estimate assuming a 1 in 10 weather year and represents the "insurance value" of the initiative. Energy savings are based on an ex post estimate which reflects the savings that occurred as a result of activations in the year. Savings are assumed to persist for only 1 year, reflecting that savings will only occur if the resource is activated.
Demand Response 3 (part of the Industrial program schedule)	Results are attributed to LDCs based on the total contracted megawatts at the contributor level as of December 31st, applying the provincial ex ante to contracted ratio (ex ante estimate/contracted megawatts); Ex post energy savings are attributed to the LDC based on their proportion of the total contracted megawatts at the contributor level.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which the contributor signed up to participate in demand response.	Peak demand savings are ex ante estimates based on the load reduction capability that can be expected for the purposes of planning. The ex ante estimates factor in both scheduled non-performances (i.e. maintenance) and historical performance. Energy savings are based on an ex post estimate which reflects the savings that actually occurred as a results of activations in the year. Savings are assumed to persist for 1 year, reflecting that savings will not occur if the resource is not activated and additional costs are incurred to activate the resource.

Industrial Program			
Process & System Upgrades	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in application.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which the incentive project was completed.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings from a given project as reported (reported). A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net).
Monitoring & Targeting	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in the application.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which the incentive project was completed.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings from a given project as reported (reported). A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net).

Initiative	Attributing Savings to LDCs	Savings 'start' Date	Calculating Resource Savings
Energy Manager	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in the application.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which the project was completed by the energy manager. If no date is specified the savings will begin the year of the Quarterly Report submitted by the energy manager.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings from a given project as reported (reported). A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net).
Efficiency: Equipment Replacement Incentive (part of the C&I program schedule)	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified at the facility level in the saveONenergy CRM; Projects in the Application Status: "Post-Stage Submission" are included (excluding "Payment denied by LDC"); Please see "Reference Tables" tab for Building type to Sector mapping.	Savings are considered to begin in the year of the actual project completion date on the iCON CRM system.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings for a given project as reported in the iCON CRM system (reported). A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net). Both realization rate and net-to-gross ratios can differ for energy and demand savings and depend on the mix of projects within an LDC territory (i.e. lighting or non-lighting project, engineered/custom/prescriptive track).
Demand Response 3	Results are attributed to LDCs based on the total contracted megawatts at the contributor level as of December 31st, applying the provincial ex ante to contracted ratio (ex ante estimate/contracted megawatts); Ex post energy savings are attributed to the LDC based on their proportion of the total contracted megawatts at the contributor level.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which the contributor signed up to participate in demand response.	Peak demand savings are ex ante estimates based on the load reduction capability that can be expected for the purposes of planning. The ex ante estimates factor in both scheduled non-performances (i.e. maintenance) and historical performance. Energy savings are based on an ex post estimate which reflects the savings that actually occurred as a results of activations in the year. Savings are assumed to persist for 1 year, reflecting that savings will not occur if the resource is not activated and additional costs are incurred to activate the resource.

Initiative	Attributing Savings to LDCs	Savings 'start' Date	Calculating Resource Savings
Home Assistance Program			
Home Assistance Program	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in the application.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which the measures were installed.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined using the measure level per unit assumption multiplied by the uptake of each measure (gross), taking into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net) at the measure level.
Aboriginal Program			
Aboriginal Program	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in the application.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which the measures were installed.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined using the measure level per unit assumption multiplied by the uptake of each measure (gross), taking into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net) at the measure level.

Initiative	Attributing Savings to LDCs	Savings 'start' Date	Calculating Resource Savings
Pre-2011 Programs completed in 2011			
Electricity Retrofit Incentive Program	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in the application; Initiative was not evaluated in 2011, 2012, 2013 or 2014 assumptions as per 2010 evaluation.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which a project was completed.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings from a given project as reported. A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net). If energy savings are not available, an estimate is made based on the kWh to kW ratio in the provincial results from the 2010 evaluated results (http://www.powerauthority.on.ca/evaluation-measurement-and-verification/evaluation-reports).
High Performance New Construction	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on customer data provided to the OPA from Enbridge; Initiative was not evaluated in 2011, 2012, 2013 or 2014, assumptions as per 2010 evaluation.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which a project was completed.	
Toronto Comprehensive	Program run exclusively in Toronto Hydro-Electric System Limited service territory; Initiative was not evaluated in 2011, 2012, 2013 or 2014, assumptions as per 2010 evaluation.		

Initiative	Attributing Savings to LDCs	Savings 'start' Date	Calculating Resource Savings
Multifamily Energy Efficiency Rebates	Results are directly attributed to LDC based on LDC identified in the application; Initiative was not evaluated in 2011, 2012, 2013 or 2014, assumptions as per 2010 evaluation.	Savings are considered to begin in the year in which a project was completed.	Peak demand and energy savings are determined by the total savings from a given project as reported (reported). A realization rate is applied to the reported savings to ensure that these savings align with EM&V protocols and reflect the savings that were actually realized (i.e. how many light bulbs were actually installed vs. what was reported) (gross). Net savings takes into account net-to-gross factors such as free-ridership and spillover (net). If energy savings are not available, an estimate is made based on the kWh to kW ratio in the provincial results from the 2010 evaluated results (http://www.powerauthority.on.ca/evaluation-measurement-and-verification/evaluation-reports).
Data Centre Incentive Program	Program run exclusively in PowerStream Inc. service territory; Initiative was not evaluated in 2011, assumptions as per 2009 evaluation.		
EnWin Green Suites	Program run exclusively in ENMIN Utilities Ltd. service territory; Initiative was not evaluated in 2011 or 2012, assumptions as per 2010 evaluation.		

2.3 Spending

Table 8: 2014 Spending and Table 9: Cumulative Spending (2011 – 2014) summarize the total spending by initiative that (OPUCN) has incurred in 2014 and cumulatively since 2011. It is detailed by the Program Administration Budget (PAB), Participant Based Funding (PBF), Participant Incentives (PI) and Capability Building Funding (CBF).

Table 8: 2014 Spending

The PAB figures should align with the report submitted to the IESO. If there is any variance please provide an explanation.

Initiative	PAB	PBF	PI	CBF	TOTAL
Consumer Program					
Appliance Retirement	17,181	-	-	-	17,181
Appliance Exchange	17,181	-	-	-	17,181
HVAC Incentives	62,920	-	-	-	62,920
Conservation Instant Coupon Booklet	66,717	-	-	-	66,717
Bi-Annual Retailer Event	17,181	-	-	-	17,181
Retailer Co-op	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Demand Response	64,500	91,083	-	-	155,583
New Construction Program	8,701	-	-	-	8,701
Home Energy Assessment Tool Initiative	-	-	-	-	-
Midstream Electronics Initiative	-	0	-	-	0
Midstream Pool Equipment Initiative	-	-	-	-	-
Business Program					
Efficiency: Equipment Replacement	250,948	-	652,305	-	903,253
Direct Installed Lighting	41,350	-	70,114	-	111,463
Existing Building Commissioning Incentive	483	-	-	-	483
New Construction and Major Renovation Initiative	37,389	-	11,712	-	49,101
Energy Audit	44,927	-	7,693	-	52,620
Small Commercial Demand Response	-	-	-	-	-
Demand Response 3	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Service Space Cooling Initiative	1,125	-	-	-	1,125
Industrial Program					
Process & System Upgrades					
a) preliminary engineering study	10,238	-	-	-	10,238
b) detailed engineering study	10,238	-	50,000	-	60,238
c) program incentive	2,559	-	-	-	2,559
Monitoring & Targeting	2,559	-	-	-	2,559
Energy Manager	-	0	-	-	0
Key Account Manager ("KAM")	-	0	-	-	0
Equipment Replacement Incentive (part of the C&I program schedule)	-	-	-	-	-
Demand Response 3	-	-	-	-	-
Metering & Instrument'n	-	0	-	-	0
Home Assistance Program					
Home Assistance Program	20,774	-	204,856	-	225,630
TOTAL SPENDING	676,972	91,083	996,680	-	1,764,735

Table 9: Cumulative Spending (2011 – 2014)

Initiative	PAB	PBI	PI	CBF	TOTAL
Consumer Program					
Appliance Retirement	95,999	-	-	-	95,999
Appliance Exchange	160,003	-	-	-	160,003
HVAC Incentives	143,723	-	-	-	143,723
Conservation Instant Coupon Booklet	159,922	-	-	-	159,922
Bi-Annual Retailer Event	53,669	-	-	-	53,669
Retailer Co-op	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Demand Response	231,048	265,513	-	-	496,561
New Construction Program	30,383	-	-	-	30,383
Home Energy Assessment Tool Initiative	22,066	-	-	-	22,066
Midstream Electronics Initiative	26,757	-	-	-	26,757
Midstream Pool Equipment Initiative	6,856	-	-	-	6,856
Business Program					
Efficiency: Equipment Replacement	655,813	-	1,376,708	-	2,032,521
Direct Installed Lighting	165,881	54,451	280,407	-	500,739
Existing Building Commissioning Incentive	1,920	-	-	-	1,920
New Construction and Major Renovation Initiative	97,306	-	11,712	-	109,018
Energy Audit	139,803	-	16,711	-	156,514
Small Commercial Demand Response	-	-	-	-	-
Demand Response 3	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Service Space Cooling Initiative	9,206	-	-	-	9,206
Industrial Program					
Process & System Upgrades	-	-	-	-	-
a) preliminary engineering study	21,993	-	-	-	21,993
b) detailed engineering study	20,731	-	50,000	-	70,731
c) program incentive	24,115	-	-	-	24,115
Monitoring & Targeting	8,313	-	-	-	8,313
Energy Manager	2,024	-	-	-	2,024
Key Account Manager ("KAM")	4,048	-	-	-	4,048
Equipment Replacement Incentive (part of the C&I program schedule)	-	-	-	-	-
Demand Response 3	500	-	-	-	500
Metering & Instrument'n	11,133	-	-	-	11,133
Home Assistance Program					
Home Assistance Program	41,233	39,758	204,856	-	285,847
Pre 2011 Programs					
Electricity Retrofit Incentive Program					-
High Performance New Construction					-
Toronto Comprehensive					-
Multifamily Energy Efficiency Rebates					-
Data Centre Incentive Program					-
EnWin Green Suites					-
Initiatives Not in Market					
Midstream Electronics					-
Midstream Pool Equipment					-
Demand Service Space Cooling					-
Demand Response 1					-
Demand Response 1					-
Home Energy Audit Tool					-
TOTAL SPENDING	2,134,444	359,722	1,940,395	-	4,434,561

2.4 Additional Comments

OPUCN does not have any additional comments.

3 Combined CDM Reporting Elements

3.1 Progress Towards CDM Targets

Table 10: Net Peak Demand Savings at the End User Level (MW)

Implementation Period	Annual (MW)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
2011 – Verified by IESO	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
2012 – Verified by IESO	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.9
2013 – Verified by IESO	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.2
2014 – Verified by IESO	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9
Verified Net Annual Peak Demand Savings in 2014:				5.7
Oshawa PUC Networks Inc. 2014 Annual CDM Capacity Target:				12.5
Verified Portion of Peak Demand Savings Target Achieved (%):				45.4%

Table 11: Net Energy Savings at the End-User Level (GWh)

Implementation Period	Annual (GWh)				Cumulative (GWh)
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014
2011 – Verified by IESO	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	10.4
2012 – Verified by IESO	0.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	12.2
2013 – Verified by IESO	0.0	0.1	5.4	5.3	10.7
2014 – Verified by IESO	0.0	0.0	0.68	5.5	6.2
Verified Net Cumulative Energy Savings 2011-2014:					39.5
Oshawa PUC Networks Inc. 2011-2014 Cumulative CDM Energy Target:					52.2
Verified Portion of Cumulative Energy Target Achieved (%):					75.7%

3.2 Variance from Strategy

As described above, OPUCN achieved 75.7% of its energy target and 45% of its peak demand target. When assessing OPUCN’s performance relative to its CDM strategy’s energy savings targets, it overachieved its residential target and came slightly under its commercial and institutional target, see Table 12 below. The largest shortfalls for energy savings was attributable to the industrial program. However as discussed above, OPUCN experience a number of barriers to increasing energy savings in the commercial and institutional sector and delays outside of its control in the industrial sector. In particular, the Lakeridge 1.6 MW CHP facility was approved in 2013 and expected to move ahead in 2014. However, construction related delays pushed the project to this year. Had it moved ahead as scheduled, OPUCN’s energy savings would have increased by approximately 10,800 MWhs, allowing it to have achieved approximately 96% of its 2014 energy savings target. Therefore, OPUCN did follow its strategy on the whole, but due to circumstances out of its control, the timelines extended beyond 2014.

Furthermore, one third of the total pre-2011 savings, namely the Toronto Comprehensive program, were not available in our service territory.

Table 12 – OPUCN CDM Strategy versus Actuals

Program	Projected Reduction in Consumption (GWh)	Projected Reduction in Peak Demand (MW)	2011-2014 Net Cumulative Energy Savings (GWh)	2014 Net Annual Peak Demand Savings (MW)
Residential Program	9.1	3.2	13.1	2.1
Commercial/Institutional Program	24.3	3.6	22.0	2.6
Industrial Program	14.4	3.0	0.01	0.2
Tier2/3	5.2	3.2	0	0
Pre 2011 Programs			0.4	0.02
Adjustments			3.3	0.167
Total	52.2	12.5	39.5	5.7

4 Conclusion

The overall results achieved in 2011-2014 are 5.7 MW in peak demand savings and 39.5 GWh in energy savings, which represents 45.4% and 75.7% of OPUCN’s 2014 target, respectively. It is worth noting again, that one large CHP project at the Lakeridge hospital was delayed due to connection issues beyond our control, but had it been built as scheduled in 2014, OPUCN would have increased its energy savings by 10,800 MWhs and achieved approximately 96% of its energy savings target. Notwithstanding this shortfall, these results are representative of a considerable effort expended by OPUCN, in cooperation with other LDCs, customers, channel partners and stakeholders to overcome many operational and structural issues that limited program effectiveness across all

market sectors. This achievement is a success and the relationships built within the 2011-2014 CDM program term will aid results in future CDM programs.

Due to some program rules that were limited participation as well as delays outside of our control, we missed our energy savings target. However, these lessons have been internalized and will allow OPUCN to improve its performance for the ongoing Conservation First Framework.

Future reports on Conservation First will be provided by LDCs to the IESO who will report annually to the OEB.

Appendix A: Initiative Descriptions

Residential Program

APPLIANCE RETIREMENT INITIATIVE (Exhibit D)

Target Customer Type(s): Residential Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objectives: Achieve energy and demand savings by permanently decommissioning certain older, inefficient refrigeration appliances.

Description: This is an energy efficiency Initiative that offers individuals and businesses free pick-up and decommissioning of old large refrigerators and freezers. Window air conditioners and portable dehumidifiers will also be picked up if a refrigerator or a freezer is being collected.

Targeted End Uses: Large refrigerators, large freezers, window air conditioners and portable dehumidifiers.

Delivery: IESO centrally contracts for the province-wide marketing, call centre, appliance pick-up and decommissioning process. LDC's provides local marketing and coordination with municipal pick-up where available.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule B-1, Exhibit D. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Consumer/Programs/Appliance-Retirement.aspx>.

In Market Date: This program was introduced to market on March 2012.

APPLIANCE EXCHANGE INITIATIVE (Exhibit E)

Target Customer Type(s): Residential Customers

Initiative Frequency: Spring and Fall

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to remove and permanently decommission older, inefficient window air conditioners and portable dehumidifiers that are in Ontario.

Description: This initiative involves appliance exchange events. Exchange events are held at local retail locations and customers are encouraged to bring in their old room air conditioners (AC) and dehumidifiers in exchange for coupons/discounts towards the purchase of new energy efficient equipment. Window ACs were discontinued from the program in 2013.

Targeted End Uses: Window air conditioners and portable dehumidifiers

Delivery: IESO contracts with participating retailers for collection of eligible units. LDCs provide local marketing.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule B-1, Exhibit C. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Consumer.aspx>.

In Market Date: This program was actively offered starting in March 2011.

HVAC INCENTIVES INITIATIVE (Exhibit B)

Target Customer Type(s): Residential Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to encourage the replacement of existing heating systems with high efficiency furnaces equipped with electronically commutated motors (ECM), and to replace existing central air conditioners with ENERGY STAR qualified systems and products.

Description: This is an energy efficiency initiative that provides rebates for the replacement of old heating or cooling systems with high efficiency furnaces (equipped with ECM) and ENERGY STAR® qualified central air conditioners by approved Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Institute (HRAI) qualified contractors.

Targeted End Uses: Central air conditioners and furnaces

Delivery: IESO contracts centrally for delivery of the program. LDCs provide local marketing and encourage local contractors to participate in the initiative.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule B-1, Exhibit B. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Consumer.aspx>.

In Market Date: This program was offered in March 2011.

CONSERVATION INSTANT COUPON INITIATIVE (Exhibit A)

Target Customer Type(s): Residential Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to encourage households to purchase energy efficient products by offering discounts.

Description: This initiative provides customers with year round coupons. The coupons offer instant rebates towards the purchase of a variety of low cost, easy to install energy efficient measures and can be redeemed at

participating retailers. Booklets were directly mailed to customers and were also available at point-of-purchase. Downloadable coupons were also available at www.saveoneenergy.ca.

Targeted End Uses: ENERGY STAR® qualified Standard Compact Fluorescent Lights (“CFLs”), ENERGY STAR® qualified Light Fixtures lighting control products, weather-stripping, hot water pipe wrap, electric water heater blanket, heavy duty plug-in Timers, Advanced power bars, clothesline, baseboard programmable thermostats.

Delivery: The IESO develops the electronic version of the coupons and posts them online for download. Three LDC specific coupons were made available for local marketing and utilization by LDCs. The IESO enters into agreements with retailers to honour the coupons.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule B-1, Exhibit A. Available on IESO’s extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Consumer.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date is March 2011.

BI-ANNUAL RETAILER EVENT INITIATIVE (Exhibit C)

Target Customer Type(s): Residential Customers

Initiative Frequency: Bi-annual events

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to provide instant point of purchase discounts to individuals at participating retailers for a variety of energy efficient products.

Description: Twice a year (Spring and Fall), participating retailers host month-long rebate events. During the months of April and October, customers are encouraged to visit participating retailers where they can find coupons redeemable for instant rebates towards a variety of low cost, easy to install energy efficient measures.

Targeted End Uses: As per the Conservation Instant Coupon Initiative

Delivery: The IESO enters into arrangements with participating retailers to promote the discounted products, and to post and honour related coupons. LDCs also refer retailers to the IESO and market this initiative locally.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule B-1, Exhibit C. Available on IESO’s extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Consumer.aspx>.

In Market Date: This program was in market March 2011.

RETAILER CO-OP

Target Customer Type(s): Residential Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year Round

Objective: Hold promotional events to encourage customers to purchase energy efficiency measures (and go above-and-beyond the traditional Bi-Annual Coupon Events).

Description: The Retailer Co-op Initiative provides LDCs with the opportunity to work with retailers in their service area by holding special events at retail locations. These events are typically special promotions that encourage customers to purchase energy efficiency measures (and go above-and-beyond the traditional Bi-Annual Coupon Events).

Targeted End Uses: As per the Conservation Instant Coupon Initiative

Delivery: Retailers apply to the IESO for co-op funding to run special promotions that promote energy efficiency to customers in their stores. LDCs can refer retailers to the IESO. The IESO provides each LDC with a list of retailers who have qualified for Co-Op Funding as well as details of the proposed special events.

In Market Date: OPUCN introduced in March 2011.

NEW CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Schedule B-2)

Target Customer Type(s): Residential Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to provide incentives to participants for the purpose of promoting the construction of energy efficient residential homes in the Province of Ontario.

Description: This is an energy efficiency initiative that provides incentives to homebuilders for constructing new homes that are efficient, smart, and integrated (applicable to new single family dwellings). Incentives are provided in two key categories as follows:

- Incentives for homebuilders who install electricity efficiency measures as determined by a prescriptive list or via a custom option.
- Incentives for homebuilders who meet or exceed aggressive efficiency standards using the EnerGuide performance rating system.

Targeted End Uses: All off switch, ECM motors, ENERGY STAR® qualified central a/c, lighting control products, lighting fixtures, EnerGuide 83 whole home, EnerGuide 85 whole homes

Delivery: Local engagement of builders will be the responsibility of the LDC and will be supported by IESO air coverage driving builders to their LDC for additional information.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule B-1, Exhibit C. Available on IESO's extranet;

- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Consumer.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

RESIDENTIAL DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM (Schedule B-3)

Target Customer Type(s): Residential and Small Commercial Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objectives of this initiative are to enhance the reliability of the IESO-controlled grid by accessing and aggregating specified residential and small commercial end uses for the purpose of load reduction, increasing consumer awareness of the importance of reducing summer demand and providing consumers their current electricity consumption and associated costs.

Description: In *peaksaver* PLUS[®] participants are eligible to receive a free programmable thermostat or switch, including installation. Participants also receive access to price and real-time consumption information on an In Home Display (IHD).

Targeted End Uses: central air conditioning, electric hot water heaters and pool pumps

Delivery: LDC's recruit customers and procure technology

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule B-1, Exhibit C. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Consumer.aspx>.

In Market Date: The in market date for this program was March 2011.

C&I Program

EFFICIENCY: EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT INCENTIVE (ERII) (Schedule C-2)

Target Customer Type(s): Commercial, Institutional, Agricultural and Industrial Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objective of this Initiative is to offer incentives to non-residential distribution customers to achieve reductions in electricity demand and consumption by upgrading to more energy efficient equipment for lighting, space cooling, ventilation and other measures.

Description: The Equipment Replacement Incentive Initiative (ERII) offers financial incentives to customers for the upgrade of existing equipment to energy efficient equipment. Upgrade projects can be classified into either: 1) prescriptive projects where prescribed measures replace associated required base case equipment; 2) engineered

projects where energy and demand savings and incentives are calculated for associated measures; or 3) custom projects for other energy efficiency upgrades.

Targeted End Uses: lighting, space cooling, ventilation and other measures

Delivery: LDC delivered.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule C-2. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Business/Program-Overviews/Retrofit-for-Commercial.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

Lessons Learned:

DIRECT INSTALL INITIATIVE (DIL) (Schedule C-3)

Target Customer Type(s): Small Commercial, Institutional, Agricultural facilities and multi-family buildings

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objective of this Initiative is to offer a free installation of eligible lighting and water heating measures of up to \$1,500 to eligible owners and tenants of small commercial, institutional and agricultural facilities and multi-family buildings, for the purpose of achieving electricity and peak demand savings.

Description: The Direct Installed Lighting Initiative targets customers in the General Service <50kW account category. This Initiative offers turnkey lighting and electric hot water heater measures with a value up to \$1,500 at no cost to qualifying small businesses. In addition, standard prescriptive incentives are available for eligible equipment beyond the initial \$1,500 limit.

Target End Uses: Lighting and electric water heating measures

Delivery: Participants can enroll directly with the LDC, or would be contacted by the LDC/LDC-designated representative.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule C-3. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Business.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

EXISTING BUILDING COMMISSIONING INCENTIVE INITIATIVE (Schedule C-6)

Target Customer Type(s): Commercial, Institutional, and Agricultural Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to offer incentives for optimizing (but not replacing) existing chilled water systems for space cooling in non-residential facilities for the purpose of achieving implementation phase energy savings, implementation phase demand savings, or both.

Description: This Initiative offers Participants incentives for the following:

- scoping study phase
- investigation phase
- implementation phase
- hand off/completion phase

Targeted End Uses: Chilled water systems for space cooling

Delivery: LDC delivered.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule C-6. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Business/Program-Overviews/Existing-Building-Commissioning.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

NEW CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR RENOVATION INITIATIVE (HPNC) (Schedule C-4)

Target Customer Type(s): Commercial, Institutional, Agricultural and Industrial Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to encourage builders/major renovators of commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings (including multi-family buildings and agricultural facilities) to reduce electricity demand and/or consumption by designing and building new buildings with more energy-efficient equipment and systems for lighting, space cooling, ventilation and other Measures.

Description: The New Construction initiative provides incentives for new buildings to exceed existing codes and standards for energy efficiency. The initiative uses both a prescriptive and custom approach.

Targeted End Uses: New building construction, building modeling, lighting, space cooling, ventilation and other Measures

Delivery: LDC delivers to customers and design decision makers.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule C-4. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Business/Program-Overviews/New-Construction.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

ENERGY AUDIT INITIATIVE (Schedule C-1)

Target Customer Type(s): Commercial, Institutional, Agricultural and Industrial Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to offer incentives to owners and lessees of commercial, institutional, multi-family buildings and agricultural facilities for the purpose of undertaking assessments to identify all possible opportunities to reduce electricity demand and consumption within their buildings or premises.

Description: This initiative provides participants incentives for the completion of energy audits of electricity consuming equipment located in the facility. Energy audits include development of energy baselines, use assessments and performance monitoring and reporting.

Targeted End Uses: Various

Delivery: LDC delivered.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule C-1. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Business/Program-Overviews/Audit-Funding.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

Industrial Program

PROCESS & SYSTEMS UPGRADES INITIATIVE (PSUI) (Schedule D-1)

Target Customer Type(s): Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Agricultural Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objectives: The objectives of this initiative are to:

- Offer distribution customers capital incentives and enabling initiatives to assist with the implementation of large projects and project portfolios;
- Implement system optimization project in systems which are intrinsically complex and capital intensive; and

- Increase the capability of distribution customers to implement energy management and system optimization projects.

Description: PSUI is an energy management initiative that includes three initiatives: (preliminary engineering study, detailed engineering study, and project incentive Initiative). The incentives are available to large distribution connected customers with projects or portfolio projects that are expected to generate at least 350 MWh of annualized electricity savings or, in the case of Micro-Projects, 100 MWh of annualized electricity savings. The capital incentive for this Initiative is the lowest of:

- a) \$200/MWh of annualized electricity savings
- b) 70% of projects cost
- c) A one year pay back

Targeted End Uses: Process and systems

Delivery: LDC delivered with Key Account Management support, in some cases.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule D-1. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Business.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

MONITORING & TARGETING INITIATIVE (Schedule D-2)

Target Customer Type(s): Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Agricultural Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: This initiative offers access to funding for the installation of Monitoring and Targeting ("M&T") systems in order to deliver a minimum savings target at the end of 24 months and sustained for the term of the M&T Agreement.

Description: This initiative offers customers funding for the installation of a M&T system to help them understand how their energy consumption might be reduced. A facility energy manager, who regularly oversees energy usage, will now be able to use historical energy consumption performance to analyze and set targets.

Targeted End Uses: Process and systems

Delivery: LDC delivered with Key Account Management support, in some cases.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule D-2. Available on IESO's extranet;

- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Business.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

ENERGY MANAGER INITIATIVE (Schedule D-3)

Target Customer Type(s): Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Agricultural Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to provide customers and LDCs the opportunity to access funding for the engagement of energy managers in order to deliver a minimum annual savings target.

Description: This initiative provides customers the opportunity to access funding to engage an on-site, full time embedded energy manager, or an off-site roving energy manager who is engaged by the LDC. The role of the energy manager is to take control of the facility's energy use by monitoring performance, leading awareness programs, and identifying opportunities for energy consumption improvement, and spearheading projects. Participants are funded 80% of the embedded energy manager's salary up to \$100,000 plus 80% of the energy manager's actual reasonable expenses incurred up to \$8,000 per year. Each embedded energy manager has a target of 300 kW/year of energy savings from one or more facilities. LDCs receive funding of up to \$120,000 for a Roving Energy Manager plus \$8,000 for expenses.

Targeted End Uses: Process and systems

Delivery: LDC delivered with Key Account Management support, in some cases.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule D-3. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Business.aspx>.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

KEY ACCOUNT MANAGER (KAM) (Schedule D-4)

Target Customer Type(s): Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Agricultural Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: This initiative offers LDCs the opportunity to access funding for the employment of a KAM in order to support them in fulfilling their obligations related to the PSUI.

Description: This initiative provides LDCs the opportunity to utilize a KAM to assist their customers. The KAM is considered to be a key element in assisting the consumer in overcoming traditional barriers related to energy management and help them achieve savings since the KAM can build relationships and become a significant resource of knowledge to the customer.

Targeted End Uses: Process and systems

Delivery: LDC delivered

Additional detail is available:

- ScheduledD-4. Available on IESO's extranet.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

DEMAND RESPONSE 3 (Schedule D-6)

Target Customer Type(s): Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Agricultural Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: This initiative provides for Demand Response ("DR") payments to contracted participants to compensate them for reducing their electricity consumption by a pre-defined amount during a DR event.

Description: Demand Response 3 ("DR3") is a demand response initiative for commercial and industrial customers, of 50 kW or greater to reduce the amount of power being used during certain periods of the year. The DR3 Initiative is a contractual resource that is an economic alternative to procurement of new generation capacity. DR3 comes with specific contractual obligations requiring participants to reduce their use of electricity relative to a baseline when called upon. This Initiative makes payments for participants to be on standby and payments for the actual electricity reduction provided during a demand response event. Participants are scheduled to be on standby approximately 1,600 hours per calendar year for possible dispatch of up to 100 hours or 200 hours within that year depending on the contract.

Targeted End Uses: Commercial and Industrial Operations

Delivery: DR3 is delivered by Demand Response Providers ("DRPs"), under contract to the IESO. The IESO administers contracts with all DRPs and Direct Participants (who provide in excess of 5 MW of demand response capacity). IESO provides administration including settlement, measurement and verification, and dispatch. LDCs are responsible for local customer outreach and marketing efforts.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule D-6. Available on IESO's extranet;
- saveONenergy website <https://saveonenergy.ca/Business.aspx>

In Market Date: January 2011

It is noted that while the schedule for this initiative was not posted until May 2011, the Aggregators reported that they were able to enroll customers as of January, 2011.

LOW INCOME INITIATIVE (HOME ASSISTANCE PROGRAM) (Schedule E-1)

Target Customer Type(s): Income Qualified Residential Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year Round

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to offer free installation of energy efficiency measures to income qualified households for the purpose of achieving electricity and peak demand savings.

Description: This is a turnkey initiative for income qualified customers. It offers residents the opportunity to take advantage of free installation of energy efficient measures that improve the comfort of their home, increase efficiency, and help them save money. All eligible customers receive a Basic and Extended Measures Audit, while customers with electric heat also receive a Weatherization Audit. The Initiative is designed to coordinate efforts with gas utilities.

Targeted End Uses: End use measures based on results of audit (i.e., CFL bulbs)

Delivery: LDC delivered.

Additional detail is available:

- Schedule E. Available on IESO's extranet.

In Market Date: In market date for this program was March 2011.

Appendix B: Pre-2011 Programs

ELECTRICITY RETROFIT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Target Customer Type(s): Commercial, Institutional, and Agricultural Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year Round

Objective: The objective of this initiative is to offer incentives to non-residential distribution customers to achieve reductions in electricity demand and consumption by upgrading to more energy efficient equipment for lighting, space cooling, ventilation and other measures.

Description: The Equipment Replacement Incentive Program (ERIP) offered financial incentives to customers for the upgrade of existing equipment to energy efficient equipment. This program was available in 2010 and allowed customers up to 11 months following Pre-Approval to complete their projects. As a result, a number of projects Pre-Approved in 2010 were not completed and in-service until 2011. The electricity savings associated with these projects are attributed to 2011.

Targeted End Uses: Electricity savings measures

Delivery: LDC Delivered

HIGH PERFORMANCE NEW CONSTRUCTION

Target Customer Type(s): Commercial, Institutional, and Agricultural Customers

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: The High Performance New Construction Initiative provided incentives for new buildings to exceed existing codes and standards for energy efficiency. The Initiative uses both a prescriptive and custom approach and was delivered by Enbridge Gas under contract with the IESO (and subcontracted to Union Gas), which ran until December 2010.

Description: The objective of this initiative is to encourage builders of commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings (including multi-family buildings and agricultural facilities) to reduce electricity demand and/or consumption by designing and building new buildings with more energy-efficient equipment and systems for lighting, space cooling, ventilation and other Measures.

Targeted End Uses: New building construction, building modeling, lighting, space cooling, ventilation and other measures

MULTIFAMILY ENERGY EFFICIENCY REBATES

Target Customer Type(s): Residential Multi-unit buildings

Initiative Frequency: Year round

Objective: Improve energy efficiency of Multi-unit building

Description: IESO's Multifamily Energy Efficiency Rebates (MEER) Initiative applies to multifamily buildings of six units or more, including rental buildings, condominiums, and assisted social housing. The IESO contracted with GreenSaver to deliver the MEER Initiative outside of the Toronto Hydro service territory. Activities delivered in Toronto were contracted with the City of Toronto.

Similar to ERII and ERIP, MEER provides financial incentives for prescriptive and custom measures, but also funds resident education. Unlike ERII, where incentives are paid by the LDC, all incentives through MEER are paid through the contracted partner (i.e. GreenSaver).

Targeted End Uses: Electricity saving measures

Delivery: IESO contracted with Greensaver