

REGULATED PRICE PLAN – COST TRACKING

QUARTERLY VARIANCE EXPLANATION (NOVEMBER 08- JANUARY 09)

This document has been prepared at the request of the Ontario Energy Board (OEB, or the “Board”). The Board’s objective is to better inform interested stakeholders and consumers about the Regulated Price Plan (RPP) and the factors that have contributed to the difference between the forecast price that RPP consumers currently pay and the actual cost to supply those consumers. An appendix provides monthly values for the key contributing factors. This document is updated on a quarterly basis when all the information becomes available.

All of the statistics presented in this report are taken or derived from publicly available information sources. Neither Navigant Consulting nor the OEB has audited this information. Any revisions by the providers of the actual data will be included in future updates of this report.

This report is available on the Regulated Price Plan (RPP) Web page of the OEB Web site at www.oeb.gov.on.ca (see quick link under “Major Key Initiatives”). Any technical questions regarding this report can be directed to Chris Cincar at 416-440-7696 or Russell Chute at 416-440-7682.

Regulated Price Plan consumers pay a stable price for electricity that is set in advance by the Board. The initial RPP prices went into effect on April 1, 2005 and remained in place for a thirteen month period (April 2005 through April 2006). Now the Board reviews RPP prices every six months and adjusts them, as needed, based on:

- a forecast of electricity costs to supply RPP consumers for the coming period; and
- the outstanding variance balance at the end of the previous period.

The RPP prices, effective November 1, 2008 through April 30, 2009, are the prices reflected in the this report and were announced by the Board on October 15, 2008.

This report focuses on how well those RPP prices recover the costs of electricity supplied to RPP consumers and reduces the outstanding variance account balance.¹

As per the previous report, the Board is continuing to issue this report on a quarterly basis, with the next Quarterly Variance Explanation report in May 2009. That next quarterly report will continue to reflect the RPP prices that went into effect on November 1, 2008.

¹ The RPP tiered prices in effect until April 30, 2009 are 5.6 cents per kWh (for consumption below the tier threshold) and 6.5 cents per kWh (for consumption above the tier threshold).

There are essentially three sources of supply for the RPP in the current hybrid electricity market structure:

1. Generating facilities subject to regulated prices, or under contract to the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) or the Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation (OEFC);
2. Ontario Power Generation (OPG) facilities which are subject to a revenue cap; and,
3. Generating facilities that receive the wholesale spot market price.

The first two groups of generating facilities supply electricity into Ontario's wholesale electricity market and are paid the wholesale spot market price. However, under current regulations, the final revenues for these two groups are different from the spot market price.

- Generating facilities subject to regulated prices or under contract to the OPA or OEFC are paid, or must reimburse, any difference between the average monthly revenue earned for their output on the spot market and their contract price or regulated price. This difference is transferred to consumers through the "Provincial Benefit" (or "Global Adjustment").

Example:

If the spot market price of electricity in a given period was 6 cents per kWh and the average contracted or regulated price (for generating facilities under contract or subject to regulated prices) was 5 cents per kWh, these generating facilities reimburse 1 cent per kWh, on average, to consumers for the electricity they supplied to the Ontario market during that period. This has the effect of reducing their average revenues from 6 cents per kWh to 5 cents per kWh. Conversely, if the spot market price was 4 cents per kWh, these generating facilities would be paid an additional 1 cent per kWh by consumers through the Provincial Benefit to bring their average revenues to 5 cents per kWh.

- Regulations require that OPG generation facilities subject to a revenue cap must reimburse any difference between the average revenue earned on their generation output and their revenue cap (average of 4.7 cents per kWh) to consumers on a quarterly basis. This payment is called the "OPG Rebate" (often also referred to as the OPG Non-Prescribed Asset Rebate, or "ONPA rebate"). For the first year, May 1, 2006 to April 30, 2007, revenues from this group of assets were capped at 4.6 cents per kWh². As of May 1, 2008, it was increased to 4.8 cents per kWh. An estimate of the OPG Rebate is included in RPP prices. This revenue cap will expire on May 1, 2009.

² Output sold by OPG through the OPA Pilot Auction (PA) is excluded from the revenue cap and instead is subject to a higher revenue cap of 4.8 cents per kWh as of May 1, 2008.

In some months, the average revenue from these OPG assets may be less than the revenue cap. According to the OPG Rebate payment terms³, the amount is effectively treated as a “credit” to be applied against future rebate amounts payable by OPG. There is no payment to OPG for months in which the average revenue from these OPG assets is less than the revenue cap. The OPG Rebate is a negative value in these months, representing a credit to be applied against future OPG Rebate payments.

The primary effect of these regulations is that the cost of supplying electricity to RPP consumers from the first two is fixed at a price that was expected to be below the average spot price for electricity. This reduces the average cost of supply and lessens consumers’ exposure to volatile spot market prices.

The RPP prices reflected in this report went into effect on November 1, 2008. These prices are based on forecasts of many factors. The most important determinants of forecast RPP supply costs (and RPP prices) are: 1) the relative amount of electricity from each of the three electricity supply sources; 2) the price of electricity purchased from the spot market; and, 3) the outstanding variance account balance at the end of the previous RPP period.

The *actual* supply cost for the RPP also depends on many factors but the most important are the same as those used to forecast the RPP price: 1) the relative amount of electricity coming from each of the three supply sources; and, 2) the price of electricity purchased from the spot market. If these factors differ from those in the forecast issued by the Board, the *actual* RPP supply cost will differ from the *forecast* RPP supply cost.

The difference between RPP revenues and the RPP supply cost is defined as the “RPP variance”. This report includes a chart that shows the forecasted and actual cumulative outstanding RPP variance at the beginning and the end of each quarter in the current RPP period and a table that shows the forecasted and actual cumulative outstanding RPP variance at the end of this quarter. For the purposes of this report, “*Initial RPP Period*” refers to April 1, 2005 through April 30, 2006, and “*Current RPP Period*” refers to November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009. The five other periods are self-explanatory. Each period has different RPP prices as shown at the beginning of the appendix.

A summary table outlining the differences between the forecast and actual values is presented below.

³ The OPG Rebate payment is administered by the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) which operates under a licence issued by the OEB. The IESO’s licence provides details regarding the OPG Rebate payments and is available at: <http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/pubs/corp/Amd-Licence-IESO-20060912.pdf>

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast \$ million	Actual \$ million	Difference \$ million	Forecast ¢/kWh	Actual ¢/kWh	Difference ¢/kWh
Revenue	\$989.9	\$1,023.8	\$33.9	5.99	5.99	0.00
Market Cost	-\$858.5	-\$926.9	-\$68.4	-5.20	-5.42	-0.22
Global Adjustment	-\$102.2	-\$109.4	-\$7.2	-0.62	-0.64	-0.02
OPG Rebate (Incl. Interest)	\$29.0	\$25.8	-\$3.2	0.18	0.15	-0.02
Stochastic Adjustment	-\$16.5	\$0.0	\$16.5	-0.10	0.00	0.10
Supply Cost	-\$948.3	-\$1,011	-\$62.2	-5.74	-5.91	-0.17
Net Revenue	\$41.6	\$13.3	-\$28.3	0.25	0.08	-0.17
Opening Balance	\$101.4	\$101.5	\$0.2			
Net Revenue	\$41.6	\$13.3	-\$28.3	0.25	0.08	-0.17
Interest on Variance Account	\$0.8	\$0.4	-\$0.4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adjustments	\$0.0	-\$3.6	-\$3.6	0.00	-0.02	-0.02
Closing Balance	\$143.8	\$111.6	-\$32.2			
Change in Variance Account	\$42.4	\$10.0	-\$32.3	0.26	0.06	-0.20

Revenue is discussed in Section 2 below. Supply Cost, which is the sum of Market Cost, Global Adjustment and OPG Rebate, is discussed in Sections 3 through 6. Net Revenue, the difference between Revenue and Supply Cost, is also discussed in Section 6. Section 7 discusses the Variance Account.

1. RPP Demand

Actual RPP demand was 3% higher than the forecast. RPP Demand as a percentage of the Total Market Allocated Quantity of Energy Withdrawn (AQEW), which represents total Ontario Demand excluding line losses, was also above forecast. Total Market AQEW was 3% lower than the forecast.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast TWh	Actual TWh	Difference	
			Total	%
Total Market Allocated Quantity of Energy Withdrawn (AQEW)	38.8	37.8	-1.0	-2.6%
RPP Demand	16.5	17.1	0.6	3.4%
RPP Demand as a % of AQEW	43%	45%	2.6%	

2. RPP Unit and Total Revenue

The RPP revenues represent the total revenues generated from the two tiered pricing structure and from Time-of-Use prices. The prices effective during the current RPP period are shown in the following table.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Prices ¢/kWh
RPP Tier Prices	
Tier 1	5.6
Tier 2	6.5
Time of Use (TOU) Prices	
Off-Peak	4.0
Mid-Peak	7.2
On-Peak	8.8

RPP Revenue

Total RPP revenue was marginally higher than forecast, primarily because of higher than forecast RPP demand. Revenue per kWh was roughly the same as forecast.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	
			Total	%
Total RPP Revenue (\$million)	\$989.9	\$1,023.8	\$33.9	3.4%
Average Unit Revenue (¢/kWh)	5.99	5.99	0.00	0.1%
Tier 1: Tier 2 Split	56.6% : 43.4%	56.8% : 42.9%		

3. Market Cost

Simple Average Spot Market Price

The table below shows the cost of electricity purchased from the spot market (without consideration of the Global Adjustment and OPG Rebate) for a hypothetical consumer that uses the same amount of electricity in each hour. Actual spot market prices were slightly higher than forecast. The reasons for this difference are discussed below.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	
	¢/kWh	¢/kWh	¢/kWh	%
Simple Average Cost	4.95	5.04	0.10	1.9%

RPP-Load Weighted Average Spot Market Price

The table below shows the cost of electricity purchased from the spot market (without consideration of the Global Adjustment and OPG Rebate). However, in this case, the consumer is assumed to use electricity in the same manner as the average RPP consumer (i.e., higher electricity consumption during the peak periods, such as winter evenings, when spot market prices are higher). The actual RPP load-weighted spot market price is 4.3% higher than forecast for the same reasons that apply to the simple average spot market price.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	
	¢/kWh	¢/kWh	¢/kWh	%
RPP-Load Weighted Average Cost	5.20	5.42	0.22	4.3%

Natural Gas Prices

Natural gas prices have a significant impact on electricity prices because natural gas is the fuel source for generating facilities that set the hourly spot market price for electricity much of the time. In general, if natural gas prices are higher than forecast, the cost of electricity from these generating facilities and the spot market price of electricity will be higher than forecast.

Natural gas prices for the current RPP period were 28% lower than forecast. Navigant Consulting estimates that a \$2.44/MMBtu decrease in gas prices is expected to decrease electricity prices by approximately 1.0¢/kWh. Instead, electricity prices were 0.1¢/kWh higher than forecast. The lower gas prices were offset by other factors, as discussed below.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	
	\$/MMBtu	\$/MMBtu	\$/MMBtu	%
Natural Gas Prices (\$USD)	8.76	6.32	-2.44	-27.9%

NB - 1 MMBtu (Million British Thermal Units) $\approx$ 1.055 GJ (Gigajoules) $\approx$ 27.5 m³ (cubic meters) of Natural Gas

Ontario Demand

Total Ontario demand was 2.5% lower than forecast.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	
	TWh	TWh	TWh	%
Ontario Demand	39.6	38.6	-1.0	-2.5%

Lower demand tends to reduce market prices; Navigant Consulting analysis shows that a difference of this magnitude should reduce market prices by approximately 0.40¢/kWh.

Weather, Cooling Degree Days (>24°C)

Degree days for a given day represent the number of Celsius degrees that the mean temperature is above or below a given base. This comparison shows the number of cooling degree days above 24°C per month in the city of Toronto (Lester B. Pearson Int'l Airport). If the temperature is less than or equal to 24°C, then the number will be zero.⁴ Values above 24°C are used to estimate the cooling requirements of residential consumers. For example, if the mean daily temperature is 30°C, the number of cooling degree days would be 30°C - 24°C = 6.

⁴ 18°C is another common base temperature used to determine cooling degree days. Navigant Consulting and the OEB share the view that 24°C is more representative of when residential consumers use air conditioning.

During current RPP period, the number of cooling degree days is zero as expected under normal conditions.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	
	<i>days</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>%</i>
Cooling Degree Days (>24 °C)	0	0	0	0.0%

Weather, Heating Degree Days (>15°C)

During the winter heating season, *heating* degree days replace *cooling* degree days as an important factor driving electricity demand and spot market prices. Heating degree days, calculated in the same manner as cooling degree days, indicate the heating requirements of consumers in Ontario.

This comparison shows the number of heating degree days below 15°C in the city of Toronto (Lester B. Pearson Int'l Airport). If the temperature is higher than or equal to 15°C, then the number will be zero. The number of heating degree days for the current RPP period is 5% higher than normal conditions, which contributed to the higher than expected RPP demand as discussed above.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	
	<i>days</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>%</i>
Heating Degree Days (<15°C)	1,560	1,643	84	5.4%

Hydroelectric Generation

Ontario experienced a wet fall in 2008 and winter 2008/2009. As a result, the output of Ontario's hydroelectric plants has been well above normal. Additional hydroelectric generation tends to reduce the need for more expensive generation, such as coal and gas, and thus to reduce market prices. Hydroelectric generation was 4% higher than forecast by the Board. Navigant Consulting analysis indicates that a difference of this magnitude should reduce prices by approximately 0.26¢/kWh.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	
	<i>TWh</i>	<i>TWh</i>	<i>TWh</i>	<i>%</i>
Total Hydroelectric Output	8.2	8.5	0.3	3.9%

Coal Emissions Limit

The Ontario Government has directed OPG to limit carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from its coal plants to 19.6 million tonnes in 2009, falling to 15.6 million tonnes in 2010. Since the CO₂ emissions limit was to come into force on January 1, 2009, the gas price forecast included an adjustment of \$4/MWh (0.4¢/kWh) in that month only. Analysis of actual generation and market prices suggests that the reduction in coal generation may have increased prices by \$10/MWh, rather than the expected \$4/MWh.

Coal generation was lower than anticipated based on past trends in November and December. It is possible that OPG may have begun to limit its emissions before the 2009 emission limit came into effect. Whatever the reason, the reduction in coal generation pushed up average HOEP by approximately \$10/MWh in these months as well.

Combined Impact

The combined effects of lower gas prices, lower Ontario demand, higher hydroelectric generation and the coal emissions limit would be expected to reduce average electricity market prices by 0.55¢/kWh, based on Navigant Consulting analysis. The actual difference between forecast and actual market prices was an increase of 0.1¢/kWh.

4. Global Adjustment

The Global Adjustment (GA) represents the difference between the total payments made to certain contracted or regulated generators, and the payments they would have received if they had been paid market prices. The Global Adjustment can either be a credit or a charge to consumers.

The forecast for the GA was determined to be marginally lower than the actual GA, with the GA forecast being a charge to consumers of about 0.62¢/kWh and the actual GA a charge of 0.64¢/kWh.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast \$ million	Actual \$ million	Difference \$ million	Forecast ¢/kWh	Actual ¢/kWh	Difference ¢/kWh
Global Adjustment	-\$102.2	-\$109.4	-\$7.2	-0.62	-0.64	-0.02

The forecast value of the Global Adjustment is included in the RPP prices. Unlike the spot market price, the Global Adjustment does not vary with time: it has the same unit value for all Ontario electricity consumers whether they consume more electricity during “on-peak” (e.g., daytime) periods when spot market prices are higher or they consume more electricity during “off-peak” (e.g., night) periods when spot market prices are lower.

5. OPG Rebate

The two supply sources that pay the OPG Rebate are OPG's coal-fired generating plants and OPG's unregulated hydroelectric generating plants.

The output from OPG's coal-fired facilities is strongly correlated with demand in Ontario: higher demand results in greater output from OPG's coal-fired facilities, while lower demand leads to less output from the same facilities. For November through January 2009, actual Ontario demand was 2.5% below the forecast level, and coal-fired output was 10% lower than forecast by the Board. The reduction in coal-fired generation may be due not only to lower Ontario demand, but to a limit on emissions of greenhouse gases. While the emission limit came into force on January 1, 2009, it appears that OPG began limiting its coal generation in October or November.

OPG's unregulated hydroelectric output comes from "peaking" capacity which generally operates only during periods of high demand; the remainder is "baseload" capacity. The actual output of these "peaking" facilities was 8% lower than the output forecast by the Board.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	
	TWh	TWh	TWh	%
OPG's Coal Fired Output	5.9	5.3	-0.6	-10.7%
OPG's Unregulated Hydroelectric Output	4.2	3.8	-0.3	-7.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-9.5%</i>

NB - 1 TWh = 1 billion kWh and is roughly equivalent to the electricity used by 100,000 homes in a year.

The OPG rebate is very sensitive to market prices: lower market prices mean a lower rebate. Average market prices were 0.1¢/kWh higher than forecast. The effect of this, combined with slightly lower than forecast generation from the coal and unregulated hydro facilities, resulted in a marginal decrease in the OPG Rebate compared to the forecast.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast	Actual	Difference	Forecast	Actual	Difference
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	¢/kWh	¢/kWh	¢/kWh
OPG Rebate	\$29.0	\$25.8	-\$3.2	0.18	0.15	-0.02

The forecast OPG Rebate is included in current RPP prices as a credit. A positive OPG Rebate reduces consumer prices. A negative sign on the OPG Rebate would mean that the estimated OPG revenues are less than the revenue cap for the current RPP period⁵, and would increase consumer prices in future RPP periods.

⁵ The OPG Rebate payment is made on a quarterly basis but there is no actual payment to OPG for months in which the average revenue from these OPG assets is less than the revenue cap. The OPG Rebate will be shown as a negative value to represent the magnitude of the credit to be applied against future OPG Rebate payments. If the cumulative OPG Rebate is below the revenue cap for an entire quarter, the difference is carried forward and applied as a credit to offset rebate payments for future quarterly periods.

Under Government regulations, the revenue cap for the non-prescribed OPG assets increased from 4.7 cents per kWh to 4.8 cents per kWh on May 1, 2008 for the subsequent 12 month period.

6. Net Revenue

The RPP supply cost represents the cost and amount of electricity supplied to RPP consumers taking into account the three factors discussed above (market cost, Global Adjustment and OPG Rebate).

Stochastic Adjustment

All of the components of the forecast supply cost are based on a forecast of the HOEP. However, actual prices and actual demand cannot be predicted with absolute certainty. To take into account the volatility that exists amongst forecast parameters, a “stochastic adjustment” is used to reflect the greater likelihood of negative or unfavourable variances than favourable variances.⁶ These unfavourable variances not only have an effect on the market priced component of the RPP supply cost, but also on the Global Adjustment and OPG Rebate components.

The necessary stochastic adjustment was determined to be -\$16.5 million or -0.10¢/kWh and is included in the price paid by RPP consumers to ensure that the “expected” variance at the end of the RPP year is zero.

RPP Supply Cost

With the stochastic adjustment taken into consideration, the total *unit* RPP supply cost was 3% higher than the Board’s forecast, because of the impact of higher than forecast spot prices as well as a higher Global Adjustment charge and lower OPG Rebate than forecast. The actual *total* RPP supply cost was higher than forecast because of higher than forecast RPP *unit* supply cost.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast \$ million	Actual \$ million	Difference \$ million	Forecast ¢/kWh	Actual ¢/kWh	Difference ¢/kWh
Market Cost	-\$858.5	-\$926.9	-\$68.4	-5.20	-5.42	-0.22
Global Adjustment	-\$102.2	-\$109.4	-\$7.2	-0.62	-0.64	-0.02
OPG Rebate (Incl. Interest)	\$29.0	\$25.8	-\$3.2	0.18	0.15	-0.02
Stochastic Adjustment	-\$16.5	\$0.0	\$16.5	-0.10	0.00	0.10
<i>Supply Cost</i>	-\$948.3	-\$1,010.5	-\$62.2	-5.74	-5.91	-0.17

Net Revenue

Net revenue was lower than forecast due to marginally higher than forecast revenue being offset by higher than forecast supply cost, as previously mentioned.

⁶ For example, since nuclear generation plants tend to operate at capacity factors between 80% and 90%, these facilities are more likely to “under-generate” (due to unscheduled outages) than to “over-generate” (i.e., there is 10-20% upside versus 80-90% downside on the generator output). Similarly, during unexpectedly cold or hot weather, prices tend to be higher than expected as does RPP consumers’ demand for electricity.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast \$ million	Actual \$ million	Difference \$ million	Forecast ¢/kWh	Actual ¢/kWh	Difference ¢/kWh
Revenue	\$989.9	\$1,023.8	\$33.9	5.99	5.99	0.00
Supply Cost	-\$948.3	-\$1,010.5	-\$62.2	-5.74	-5.91	-0.17
<i>Net Revenue</i>	<i>\$41.6</i>	<i>\$13.3</i>	<i>-\$28.3</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>-0.17</i>

7. RPP Variance Account⁷

The difference between the forecast and the actual RPP net revenue is accumulated and tracked in a variance account (held by the OPA) to be either *credited* to RPP consumers (if a positive variance) or *charged* to RPP consumers (if a negative variance). In establishing the RPP prices that went into effect on November 1, 2008, the outstanding variance was forecast to be positive \$101.4 million by the end of October 2008. The Board set the Variance Clearance Adjustment Factor at a credit of 0.166 cents per kWh included in RPP prices in order to bring the variance balance to zero by October 2009.

Opening Balance

The opening balance of the variance account used in the forecast is itself a forecast since consumers and LDCs require advance notification of RPP price changes. At the time that the forecast was done, the September 30, 2008 closing balance was known, but the October 31, 2008 closing balance (which becomes the November 1, 2008 opening balance) had to be estimated. The estimate of \$101.4 million used in determining RPP prices was \$0.1 million lower than the actual opening balance of \$101.5 million.

Interest on Variance Account

Positive balances (as they are currently) in the variance account earn interest. If the balance was negative, interest would be charged. The actual interest earned was 46% below the forecast, due to the lower-than-forecast positive balances in the variance account throughout the current RPP period.

Adjustments

From time to time, the variance account statement provided by the IESO to the OEB restates amounts for prior RPP periods (i.e., before November 1, 2008). For the current RPP period, these changes amounted to a total decrease in the outstanding balance of \$3.6 million based on three statement adjustments. As indicated in the previous quarterly report (August through October 2008), the accumulated balance, excluding interest, was shown as \$86.04 million in the July 31, 2008 IESO statement, but the accumulated balance up to July, again excluding interest, was shown as \$79.80 million in the October 31, 2009 IESO statement. For the current evaluation

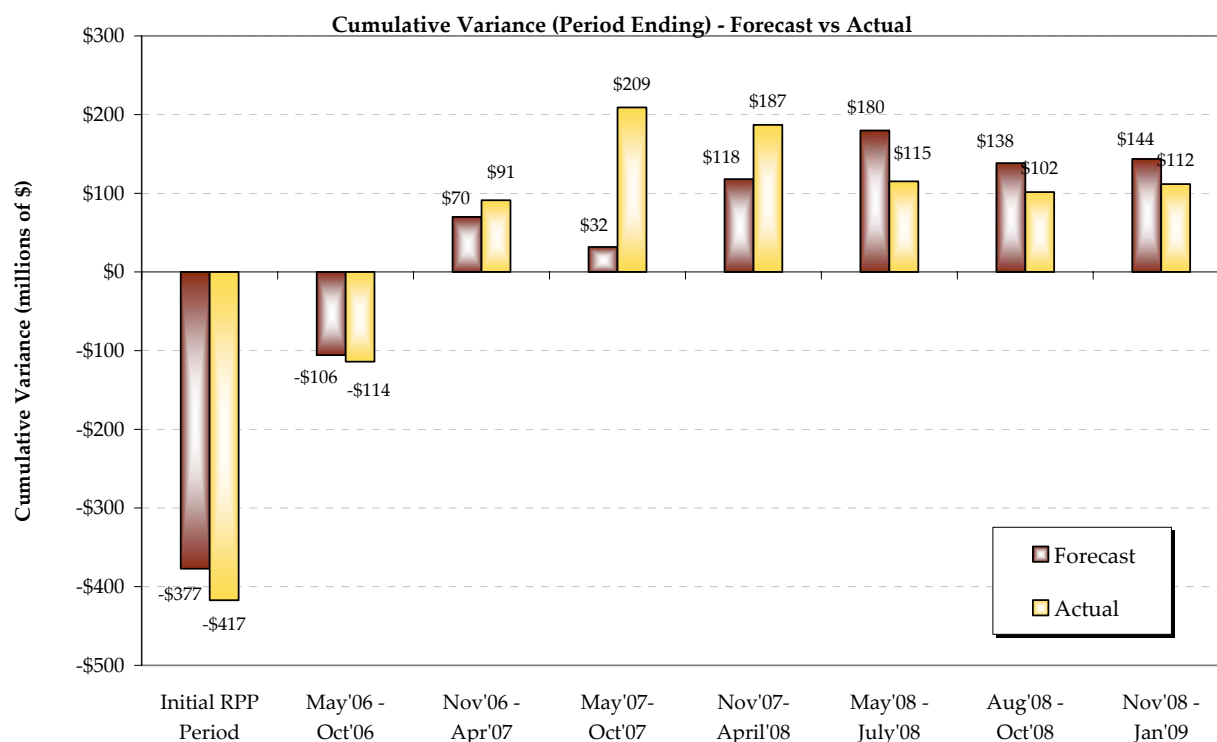
⁷ The RPP variance includes interest incurred (or earned) by the OPA for balances held in the variance account, as required by the Board's RPP Manual.

period, the accumulated balance, excluding interest, was shown as \$118.3 million in the October 31, 2008 IESO statement, but the accumulated balance up to October, again excluding interest, was shown as \$114.7 million in the January 31, 2009 IESO statement.

Most of these adjustments appear to relate to the OPG Rebate. For example, there is a three month lag before the actual OPG Rebate information is known by the IESO.

Current RPP Period (November 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009)	Forecast \$ million	Actual \$ million	Difference \$ million	Forecast ¢/kWh	Actual ¢/kWh	Difference ¢/kWh
Opening Balance	\$101.4	\$101.5	\$0.2			
Net Revenue	\$41.6	\$13.3	-\$28.3	0.25	0.08	-0.17
Interest on Variance Account	\$0.8	\$0.4	-\$0.4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adjustments	\$0.0	-\$3.6	-\$3.6	0.00	-0.02	-0.02
Closing Balance	\$143.8	\$111.6	-\$32.2			
Change in Variance Account	\$42.4	\$10.0	-\$32.3	0.26	0.06	-0.20

The chart below presents the forecast and actual variance account balance outstanding in the current RPP period and at the end of each of the previous RPP periods.



The positive \$112 million net RPP variance corresponds to the “Net Variance Account Balance” identified on the OEB’s Final RPP Variance Settlement Amount web page.⁸ This value is taken to be the surplus amount after the estimated accrued OPG Rebate (attributable to RPP consumers) is taken into account. The difference between the forecast and actual net RPP variance at the end of the RPP period will be used to reset the Variance Clearance Adjustment Factor when RPP prices are next adjusted. RPP price adjustments are set by the Board every six months, if needed, effective November 1st and May 1st.

⁸ http://www.oeb.gov.on.ca/html/en/industryrelations/ongoingprojects_regulatedpriceplan_variance.htm

APPENDIX A –KEY VARIANCE DRIVERS, MONTHLY VALUES

Presented in this appendix are the monthly values for the factors discussed in the body of this document. As well, one additional summary table is provided for RPP total demand. "Initial RPP Period" refers to the thirteen month period from April 1, 2005 through April 30, 2006.

The table below shows all of the RPP two-tier prices since the RPP was introduced. All of the monthly values in this appendix correspond to those different RPP prices.

cents per kWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Nov'08	Current Period
Tier 1	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.6
Tier 2	5.8	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.5

1. Spot Market Prices and Key Drivers of Spot Prices

Simple Average Spot Market Price

cents per kWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.3	5.6	4.9
Actual	6.5	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.0
% Difference	18.2%	-25.0%	-18.3%	-19.3%	-9.3%	-18.6%	6.1%	7.0%	-5.4%	2.0%

RPP Load Weighted Average Spot Market Price⁹

cents per kWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.4	5.1	4.6	5.9	5.2
Actual	7.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.8	5.4
% Difference	17%	-24%	-19%	-19%	-12%	-17.2%	9.8%	6.5%	-1.7%	3.8%

RPP Demand

TWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	81.0	37.2	37.8	35.4	34.7	28.9	4.9	5.7	5.9	16.5
Actual	81.1	34.6	37.1	31.0	34.5	29.2	5.0	5.9	6.2	17.1
Difference	0.1%	-7.0%	-1.9%	-12.4%	-0.6%	1.0%	2.0%	3.5%	5.1%	3.6%

Natural Gas Price

\$/MMBtu	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	\$7.08	\$7.84	\$9.67	\$8.01	\$8.05	\$9.57	\$8.42	\$8.82	\$9.04	\$8.76
Actual	\$8.89	\$6.14	\$7.37	\$6.85	\$8.73	\$9.80	\$6.82	\$6.27	\$5.88	\$6.32
% Difference	25%	-22%	-24%	-14%	7%	2%	-19%	-28%	-34%	-28%

⁹ Actual values are calculated based on LDC reported monthly RPP revenues and costs for RPP supply which was provided by the IESO. The LDCs report these RPP revenues and costs before month-end, and are based on an estimate for the current month plus any reconciliation required for prior submissions. The forecast values were developed based on an estimate of the consumption pattern for RPP consumers.

Weather, Cooling Degree Days (> 24 °C)

> 24 °C	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Normal	17	17	0.0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0
Actual	81	52	0.0	45	0	13	0	0	0	0
% Difference	376%	206%	0%	165%	0%	-24%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Weather, Heating Degree Days (< 15 °C)

< 15 °C	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Normal	3,517	346	2,892	359	2,892	359	356	544	660	1,560
Actual	2,894	291	2,603	154	2,700	306	362	562	720	1,643
% Difference	-18%	-16%	-10%	-57%	-7%	-15%	2%	3%	9%	5%

2. Generators that Contribute to the Provincial Benefit

The tables below show the total output from OPG's regulated generation facilities. However the regulation specifies that any aggregate output above a threshold of 1,900 MW for OPG's regulated hydroelectric generation facilities in any given hour is eligible to receive the spot price, and hence does not contribute to the Provincial Benefit.

OPG Nuclear Output

TWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	50.6	22.2	25.8	23.6	23.5	24.1	3.8	4.4	4.5	12.7
Actual	49.5	24.3	21.7	21.7	24.2	23.2	3.9	4.6	4.7	13.1
% Difference	-2%	9%	-16%	-8%	3%	-4%	3%	5%	4%	3%

OPG Regulated Hydroelectric Output

TWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	19.7	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.0
Actual	19.3	8.9	9.5	8.6	9.0	9.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	4.7
% Difference	-2%	-9%	-1%	-12%	-7%	-7%	15%	14%	23%	18%

Global Adjustment

cents per kWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	(0.2)	0.1	(0.6)	(1.3)	0.0	(0.6)
Actual	0.7	-0.5	-0.3	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(0.6)
Difference	50.0%	-90.0%	-50.0%	-50.0%	-30.0%	-70.0%	10.0%	0.0%	-10.0%	0.0%

3. Generators that Pay the OPG Rebate

The tables below show the total output from OPG's non-prescribed generation facilities. However, under the existing regulation, approximately 15 percent of the total output from these facilities is not subject to the revenue cap (and rebate).

OPG Coal-fired Output

TWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	36.2	14.5	16.5	13.9	16.5	12.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	5.9
Actual	30.0	13.3	13.8	13.8	13.1	11.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	5.3
% Difference	-17%	-8%	-16%	-1%	-21%	-12%	-29%	-11%	0%	-10%

OPG Unregulated (Non-prescribed) Hydroelectric Output

TWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	19.7	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.2
Actual	15.7	5.7	7.5	6.2	8.0	8.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	3.8
% Difference	-20%	-21%	9%	-14%	14%	18%	-21%	-7%	7%	-10%

OPG Rebate

cents per kWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.45	0.70	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Actual	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.16	0.24	0.17	0.09	0.20	0.15
Difference	0.0	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.50)	0.00	(0.10)	0.00	0.02

4. RPP Unit and Total Revenues

The RPP unit revenue for November 2008 onwards is calculated as the weighted average price of electricity consumed by RPP consumers at the two tiered prices (5.6 and 6.5 cents per kWh) less the Variance Clearance Adjustment Factor of -0.166 cents per kWh. The actual unit revenue has been essentially the same as the Board's forecast.

cents per kWh	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Actual	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
% Difference	2%	-2%	2%	0%	0%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The differential between *forecast* and *actual* RPP demand combined with the differential between *forecast* and *actual* RPP unit revenues results in the difference between the *forecast* and *actual* total RPP revenue.

million \$	Initial RPP Period	May '06- Oct '06	Nov '06- Apr '07	May'07- Oct'07	Nov'07- Apr'08	May'08- Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Current Period
Forecast	\$4,300	\$2,158	\$2,170	\$2,070	\$1,880	\$1,577	\$293	\$341	\$356	\$990
Actual	\$4,358	\$1,991	\$2,141	\$1,812	\$1,860	\$1,589	\$299	\$352	\$374	\$1,024
% Difference	1%	-8%	-1%	-12%	-1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	3%