

18-MONTH OUTLOOK:

Ontario Demand Forecast

From April 2007 to September 2008



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Executive Summary

The IESO is responsible for forecasting electricity demand on the IESO-controlled grid and for assessing whether transmission and generation facilities are adequate to meet Ontario's needs. This document presents the demand forecast for the period from April 2007 to September 2008 and supersedes the previous forecast released in December 2006.

Actual Demand

Since the last forecast the actual demand and weather data for November, December and January has been recorded. Here are the highlights:

November

- November's weather was mild in terms of minimum and average temperatures.
- The peak electricity demand of 21,267 MW was the lowest November peak since 2001. Weather corrected peak demand was 22,829 MW, a 215 MW increase over 2005.
- Energy demand for the month was 12.2 TWh, the lowest since November 2001. Weather-corrected energy demand was 12.6 TWh, also the lowest since 2001.
- Wholesale industrial energy demand was 5.5% lower than the previous November. On a year-to-date basis wholesale industrial customers' consumption was down 6.7% (1.4 TWh) for the first eleven months compared to the previous year.

December

- December's weather was very mild with the average temperature ranking second highest (to December 2001) over the last 35 years.
- Peak electricity demand for the month was 22,941 MW or 23,557 MW weather-corrected.
- Energy demand for the month was 12.9 TWh, the lowest demand level since 2001. On a weather-corrected basis demand was 13.3 TWh, also the lowest since 2001.
- Wholesale industrial customers' consumption continued to fall in December as their demand was 7.6% lower than the previous December. For 2006, their annual consumption was 6.7% (1.6 TWh) lower than 2005.

January

- January's weather was very mild for the first two weeks before it settled into more typical weather for the remainder of the month.
- Peak electricity demand for the month was 23,537 MW or 23,740 MW weather-corrected.
- Energy demand for the month was 13.8 TWh and the weather-corrected demand was 14.1 TWh, the lowest demand level since 2002.
- Wholesale industrial customers' consumption fell 4.3% compared to the previous January.

Overall, the weather experienced during the first half of the winter was quite mild and the electricity demand reflected that fact. Weather-corrected energy demand for the three months was 0.9% lower than the same period a year earlier.

Although February is not included here in the summary, the winter peak of 23,935 MW occurred on February 13th. This is the first time since 2002 that the winter peak occurred in February.

Economic Outlook

The IESO has updated the economic assumptions that underpin the forecast for the Ontario economy. Over the course of the forecast the Ontario economy will continue to expand at a modest pace, however that growth will not be broad based but sector specific. Here are the key points:

- The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has eroded the competitiveness Ontario exporters.
- Resource sectors which have experienced increasing commodity prices have seen excellent growth. Those sectors where commodity prices have not outpaced the appreciation of the dollar have and will continue to struggle.
- Low interest rates continue to foster business investment and consumption. Despite the mixed performance of the Ontario economy, house and motor vehicle sales have remained quite strong.
- Despite the overall economic growth, electricity demand will grow modestly as some of the large energy intensive industries are lagging the rest of the economy.

Methodology

The methodology remains the same as in the previous Outlook. The demand models have been re-estimated based on the latest data. The economic drivers and weather scenarios were also updated.

Consistent with the previous Outlook, the IESO presents demand forecasts based on Weekly, Monthly and Seasonal normalized weather. Each of the normalization periods yield a different demand forecast and uncertainty distribution. The different periods serve various analytical purposes or needs.

Demand Forecast

Peak demands are very similar to the previous forecast. The energy demand forecast is lower than the previous forecast as a result of the lighter industrial loads.

The Ontario Power Authority (OPA) and local distribution companies (LDC) have introduced a number of conservation and demand response programs. The demand response programs are included in our analysis and treated as a resource. The impacts of the additional conservation programs are not included in the analysis. A discussion of the impacts of conservation and demand response are included in section 3.4 of this document.

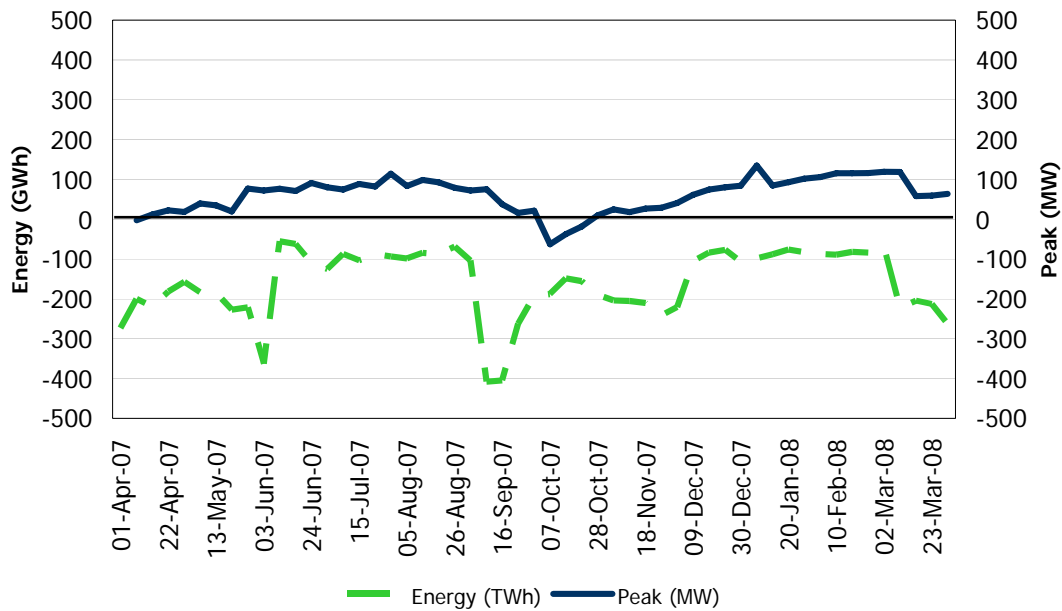
Table 1 summarizes the peak and energy demand forecast covered in this 18-month forecast. Figure 1 shows the difference between the previous and current forecast (monthly normalized).

Table 1: Demand Forecast

Season	Weekly Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Monthly Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Seasonal Normal Weather Peak (MW)	Extreme Weather Peak (MW)
Summer 2007	24,275	25,516	25,762	27,575
Winter 2007-08	24,221	24,566	24,772	25,576
Summer 2008	24,524	25,765	26,011	27,824

Year	Actual TWh	% Growth	Weather Corrected TWh	% Growth
2004 Energy	153.4	1.1%	153.7	1.3%
2005 Energy	157.0	2.3%	154.9	0.8%
2006 Energy	151.1	-3.8%	152.3	-1.6%
2007 Energy (Forecast)	154.0	2.0%	154.0	1.1%
2008 Energy (Forecast)	156.0	1.3%	156.0	1.3%

Figure 1: Comparison - Current Less Previous Forecast



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	iii
Table of Contents	ix
List of Tables	x
List of Figures	x
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Outlook Documents	1
1.2 Demand Forecast Document	1
2.0 Historical Demand	3
2.1 November to January Review	3
2.2 Historical Energy Demand	5
2.3 Historical Peak Demand	7
2.4 Load Duration Curves	10
3.0 Forecasting Process and Assumptions	11
3.1 Calendar Drivers for Forecast	11
3.2 Economic Drivers for Forecast	11
3.3 Weather Drivers for Forecast	12
3.4 Conservation and Demand Response	14
4.0 Demand Forecast	17
4.1 Load Duration Curves – Summer 2007	20
4.2 Load Duration Curves - Winter 2007-08	21
4.3 Long-Term Demand Forecast	23
4.4 Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast	23
Appendix A Energy Demand Forecast Details	25
Appendix B Peak Demand Forecast Details	27
Appendix C Analytical Factors	31

List of Tables

Table 1: Demand Forecast	v
Table 2.1: Historical Weather and Demand Summary	4
Table 2.2: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Energy Demand.....	6
Table 2.3: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Peak Demand.....	9
Table 3.1: Forecast of Ontario Economic Drivers.....	12
Table 3.2: Monthly Normal and Extreme Weather	13
Table 4.1: Forecasted Ontario Weekly Demand.....	19
Table 4.2: Summary Statistics - Summer 2007.....	21
Table 4.3: Summary Statistics - Winter 2007-08	22
Table 4.4: Summary of Long-Term Demand Forecast	23
Table 4.5: Current versus Previous Forecast	24
Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Monthly Normal Weather	25
Table B1: Weekly Zonal Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Monthly Normal Weather	27
Table B2: Weekly Zonal Non-Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Monthly Normal Weather	29
Table C1: Factors Affecting Demand	31

List of Figures

Figure 1: Comparison - Current Less Previous Forecast.....	v
Figure 2.1: Daily Weather Impact – November to January	3
Figure 2.2: Wholesale Customer's Year over Year Change in Consumption	5
Figure 2.3: Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average.....	6
Figure 2.4: Weekly Peak Demand and Temperature	8
Figure 2.5: Peak Demand – 52-Week Moving Average.....	8
Figure 2.6: Load Duration Curves – November, December and January	10
Figure 4.1: Weekly Energy Demand – History and Forecast	17
Figure 4.2: Weekly Peak Demand Forecast – History and Forecast	18
Figure 4.3: Weekly Peak Demand Forecast – Different Weather Normalizations	18
Figure 4.4: Load Duration Curve - Summer 2007	21
Figure 4.5: Load Duration Curve - Winter 2007-08	22

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Outlook Documents

The Ontario Electricity Market Rules (Chapter 5 Section 7.1) require that a demand forecast for the next 18 months be produced and published on a quarterly basis. This Ontario Demand Forecast meets this requirement and covers the period from April 2007 to September 2008. It supersedes the previous forecast released December 21, 2006.

1.2 Demand Forecast Document

This document provides an 18-month forecast of electricity demand for Ontario, based on the stated assumptions and using the methodology described in the document “Methodology to Perform Long Term Assessments” (IESO_REP_0266) (found on the IESO web site at http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/pubs/marketReports/Methodology_RTAA_2006sep.pdf). Readers may envision other scenarios, recognizing the uncertainties associated with various input assumptions, and are encouraged to use their own judgement in considering possible future scenarios. This forecast provides a base upon which changes in assumptions can be considered.

Ontario demand is the sum of coincident loads plus the losses on the IESO-controlled grid. This demand forecast was based on actual demand, weather and economic data through the end of December 2006. Data for January has been incorporated into the tables and figures of this document. This document is divided into the following sections:

- Section 2.0 looks at historical demand
- Section 3.0 describes the assumptions used in this forecast of electricity demand
- Section 4.0 has a summary of forecast results
- Appendices A through C contain additional forecast details and analysis.

Readers are invited to provide comments or suggestions regarding the content of this or future reports. To do so, please call the IESO Customer Relations at 905-403-6900 or 1-888-448-7777 or send an email to customer.relations@ieso.ca or to forecasts.demand@ieso.ca.

Electronic copies of the forecast and weather scenarios are available upon request.

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2.0 Historical Demand

This section covers historical energy and peak demand. The weather-corrected numbers are generated based on normal weather.

2.1 November to January Review

The historical database now includes the experiences for November through January. The temperatures for this period were generally warmer than normal. It was only in the latter half of January where Ontario experienced more seasonal weather.

Figure 2.1 shows the daily temperature for the review period sorted from highest to lowest. The shaded area denotes the range of weather impacts experienced over the 1970-2006 time-frame.

Figure 2.1: Daily Weather Impact – November to January

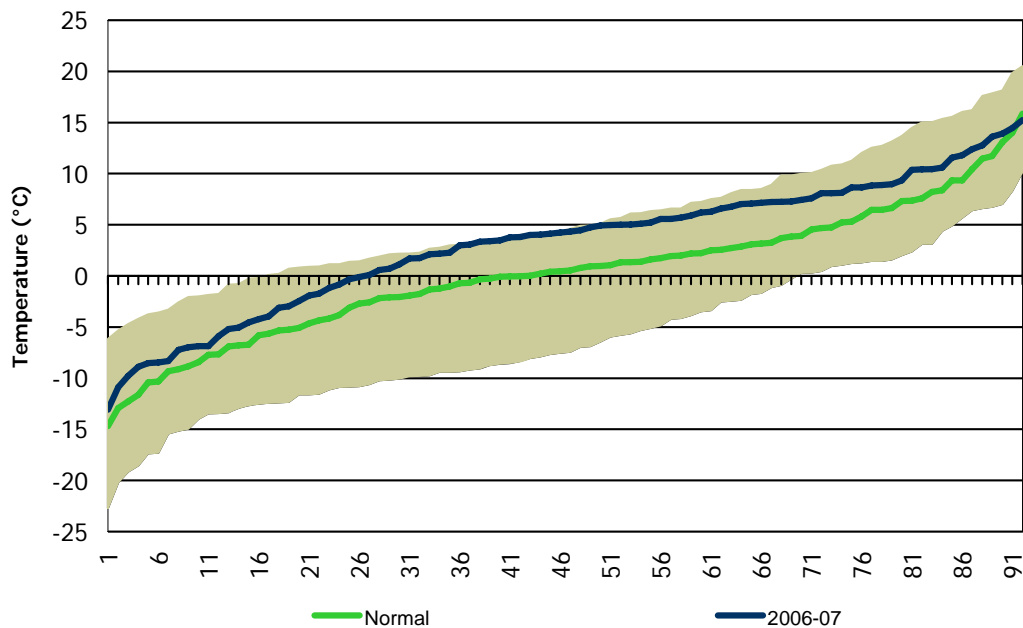


Table 2.1 contains a summary of the weather and demand for the review period. A couple of items to note:

- The weather for each month was milder than normal.
- Each of the monthly peaks occurred on the day with the minimum temperature.

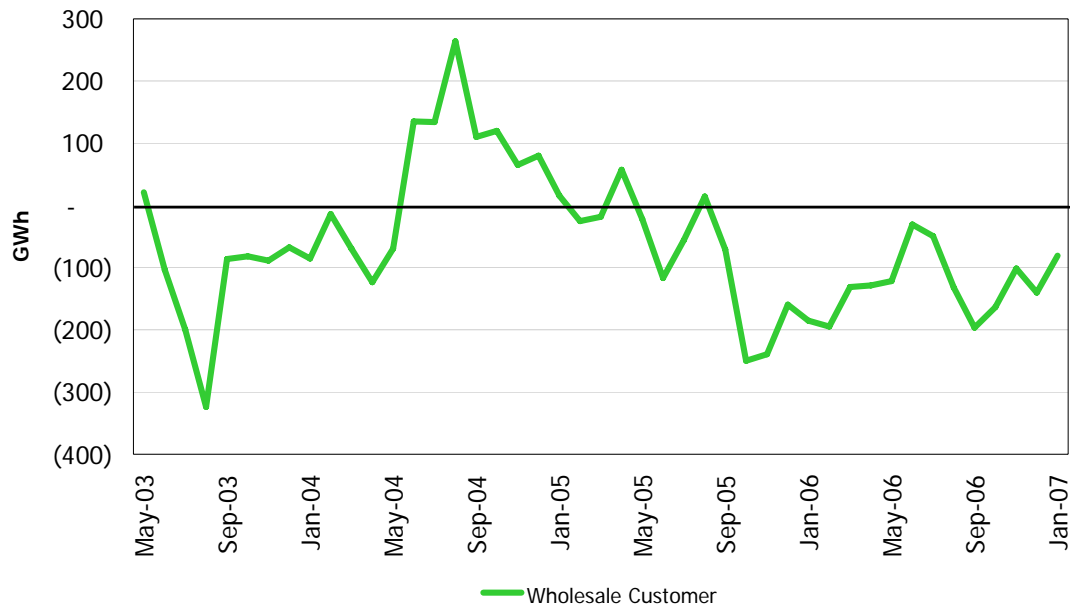
Table 2.1: Historical Weather and Demand Summary

Historical Analysis		November	December	January
Actual	Average Temperature (°C)	8.3	4.2	-0.7
	Minimum Temperature (°C)	1.5	-5.5	-13.1
	Maximum Temperature (°C)	15.2	12.5	11.4
Monthly Normal	Monthly Normal Average Temperature (°C)	6.7	0.4	-3.0
	Monthly Normal Minimum Temperature (°C)	-2.0	-8.0	-16.1
	Monthly Normal Maximum Temperature (°C)	18.9	13.4	10.1
Actual	Peak Demand (MW)	21,267	22,941	23,537
	Average Hour (MW)	16,915	17,317	18,492
	Minimum Hour (MW)	12,720	12,246	12,941
	90th Percentile (MW)	19,351	20,322	21,448
	Percent above 20,000 (MW)	4.2%	14.4%	32.6%
	# of Hours Above 20,000 (MW)	30	107	243
	Energy Demand (GWh)	12,179	12,884	13,758
Weather-Corrected	Peak Demand (MW)	22,829	23,557	23,740
	Energy Demand (GWh)	12,634	13,332	14,060
Forecast	Peak Demand (MW)	23,081	24,124	24,407
	Energy Demand (GWh)	12,893	13,801	14,348

Notes for Table 2.1 – Weather is for Toronto. Temperature is the daily high. Forecast is the most recent for that period.

Energy demand was quite weak in 2006 the result of mild weather and lower industrial demand. Figure 2.2 shows the year over year change in wholesale customers' consumption. From the graph we can see the drop in demand associated with the blackout of August 2003 and the subsequent surge the following August. The figure illustrates the continuing decline in wholesale customers' consumption. In the spring of 2006, it had appeared that a plateau had been reached but further declines were experienced over the remainder of 2006. On a positive note, the year over year declines have diminished. The last month with positive year over year growth was August 2005.

Figure 2.2: Wholesale Customer's Year over Year Change in Consumption



2.2 Historical Energy Demand

Actual energy demand was 38.8 TWh (40.0 TWh weather-corrected) for November through January. This was 2.4% lower than the same months a year earlier (0.9% lower on a weather-corrected basis). The lower demand numbers are a result of a number of factors – conservation and efficiency gains, declining levels of activity and fewer wholesale customers.

Figure 2.3 shows the 52-week moving average of the actual and weather-corrected energy demand since market opening. The deviations in the two lines can be traced back to significant weather impacts. The graph is dominated by the two large humps caused by the hot summers of 2002 and 2005. Since the start of 2006, energy demand has continued to tail off.

Figure 2.3: Energy Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

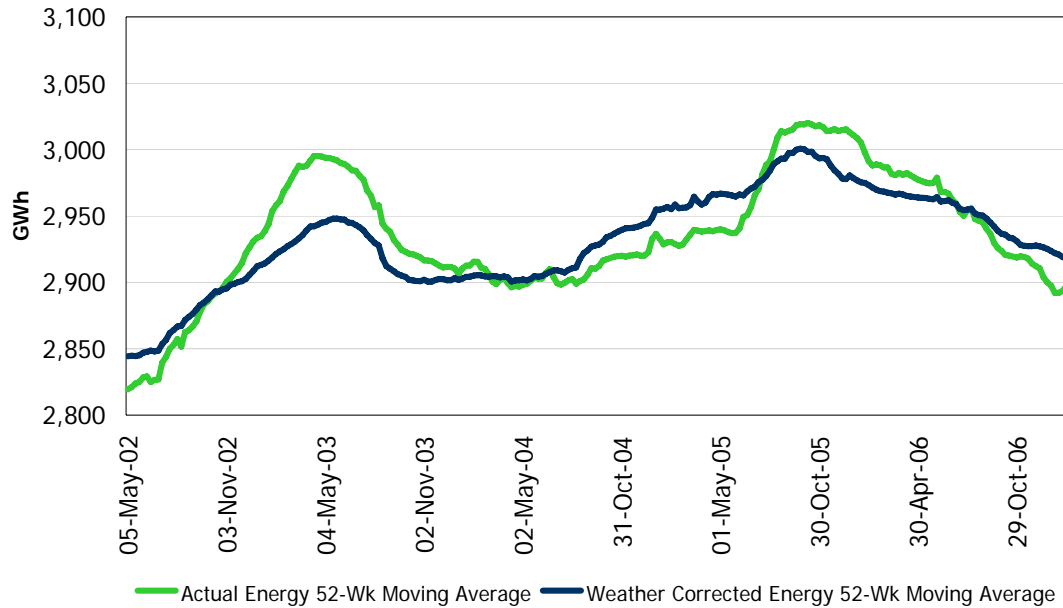


Table 2.2 shows the weekly energy demand for the past 52 weeks. The table has the actual and weather-corrected demand for each week. If the weather correction is positive it means that the weather was milder than normal. As well, the table notes any item of significance for the week.

Table 2.2: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Energy Demand

Week Ending	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Weather Correction (GWh)	Week Number	Notes for Week
05-Feb-06	3,002	3,135	133	5	
12-Feb-06	3,173	2,959	-214	6	
19-Feb-06	3,183	3,156	-27	7	
26-Feb-06	3,138	3,162	24	8	
05-Mar-06	3,166	3,167	1	9	
12-Mar-06	2,959	3,088	130	10	
19-Mar-06	2,996	2,735	-261	11	
26-Mar-06	2,973	2,957	-16	12	
02-Apr-06	2,785	2,981	196	13	
09-Apr-06	2,839	2,899	60	14	
16-Apr-06	2,619	2,666	47	15	Good Friday
23-Apr-06	2,652	2,702	49	16	Easter Monday
30-Apr-06	2,675	2,726	51	17	
07-May-06	2,605	2,594	-11	18	
14-May-06	2,625	2,649	23	19	
21-May-06	2,604	2,612	8	20	Victoria Day
28-May-06	2,630	2,656	25	21	
04-Jun-06	3,032	2,881	-151	22	
11-Jun-06	2,792	2,774	-18	23	
18-Jun-06	2,959	2,951	-8	24	
25-Jun-06	3,024	3,003	-21	25	
02-Jul-06	2,981	2,939	-42	26	
09-Jul-06	2,901	2,803	-98	27	Canada Day
16-Jul-06	3,156	3,023	-134	28	
23-Jul-06	3,190	3,086	-105	29	
30-Jul-06	3,303	3,186	-117	30	
06-Aug-06	3,372	3,265	-107	31	Peak Demand record set
13-Aug-06	2,892	2,907	15	32	Civic Holiday
20-Aug-06	2,991	2,998	8	33	
27-Aug-06	2,892	2,900	8	34	
03-Sep-06	2,773	2,811	38	35	

(Table 2.2 continued)

Week Ending	Actual Energy (GWh)	Weather Corrected Energy (GWh)	Weather Correction (GWh)	Week Number	Notes for Week
10-Sep-06	2,694	2,736	43	36	Labour Day
17-Sep-06	2,718	2,743	25	37	
24-Sep-06	2,700	2,737	36	38	
01-Oct-06	2,663	2,665	2	39	Thanksgiving
08-Oct-06	2,649	2,657	8	40	
15-Oct-06	2,639	2,615	-24	41	
22-Oct-06	2,718	2,685	-33	42	
29-Oct-06	2,798	2,777	-20	43	
05-Nov-06	2,824	2,852	28	44	
12-Nov-06	2,785	2,847	62	45	
19-Nov-06	2,843	2,890	47	46	
26-Nov-06	2,865	2,911	46	47	
03-Dec-06	2,921	3,008	86	48	Christmas & Boxing Day New Years Day
10-Dec-06	3,122	3,227	105	49	
17-Dec-06	2,945	3,036	91	50	
24-Dec-06	2,899	3,001	101	51	
31-Dec-06	2,671	2,768	97	52	
07-Jan-07	2,783	2,913	131	1	
14-Jan-07	3,047	3,112	65	2	
21-Jan-07	3,212	3,262	50	3	
28-Jan-07	3,260	3,302	42	4	

2.3 Historical Peak Demand

Peak demands are driven by weather. This was evident this past summer when a new all-time peak demand of 27,005 MW was reached on an extremely hot and humid day. Over the past three months each of the monthly peaks occurred on the day with the coldest temperature. This is not always the case if the cold weather corresponds with a holiday or weekend. Even though these days were the coldest of the month, they were still milder than normal peak days. As such the weather-corrected peaks were all higher.

Figure 2.4 shows the weekly peak and the corresponding peak day temperature for the months of November, December and January. Of note is the inverse relationship between temperature and peak demands. In particular, the cold weather of the last two weeks of January led to highest peaks of the winter to date.

Figure 2.4: Weekly Peak Demand and Temperature

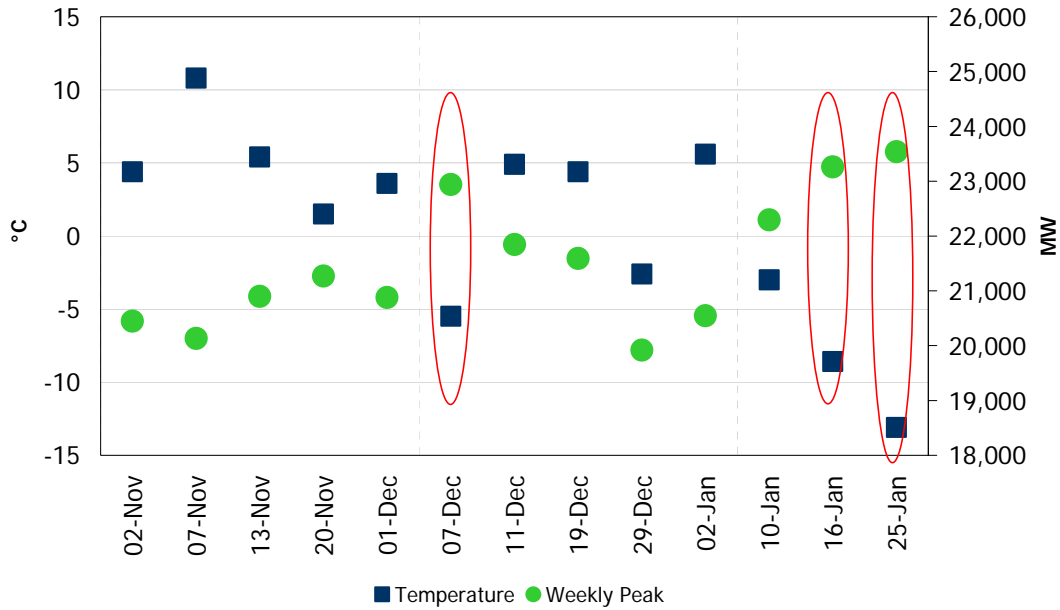


Figure 2.5 displays the 52-week moving average of both actual and weather-corrected peak demand. The profile is similar to that of the energy demand with the high-point being the summer/fall of 2005.

Figure 2.5: Peak Demand – 52-Week Moving Average

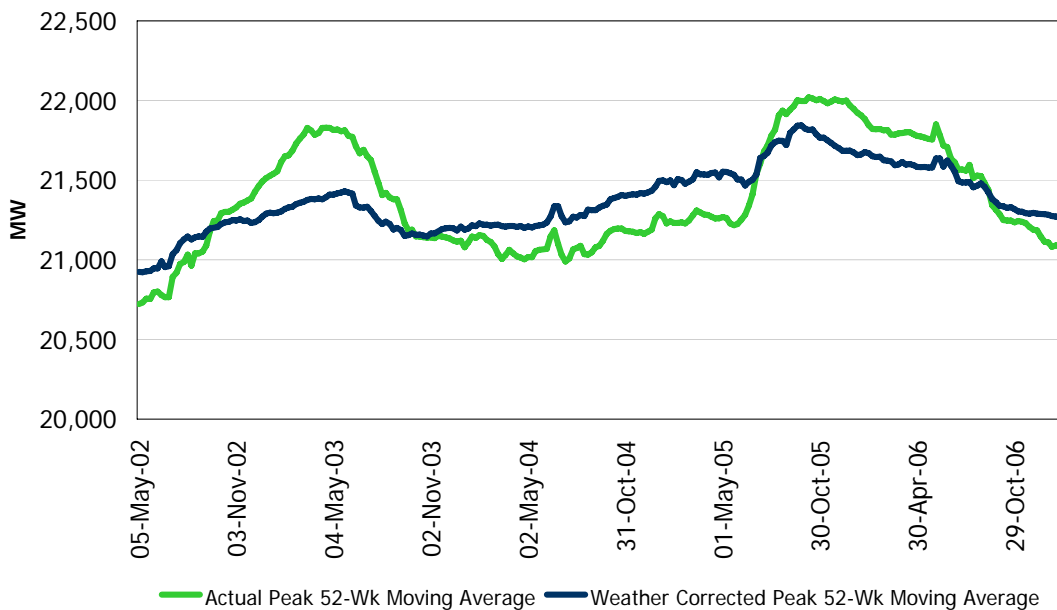


Table 2.3 contains the actual and weather-corrected weekly peak demand for the past 52 weeks. The table shows the daily afternoon maximum temperature for the actual peak day.

Table 2.3: Actual and Weather Corrected Weekly Peak Demand

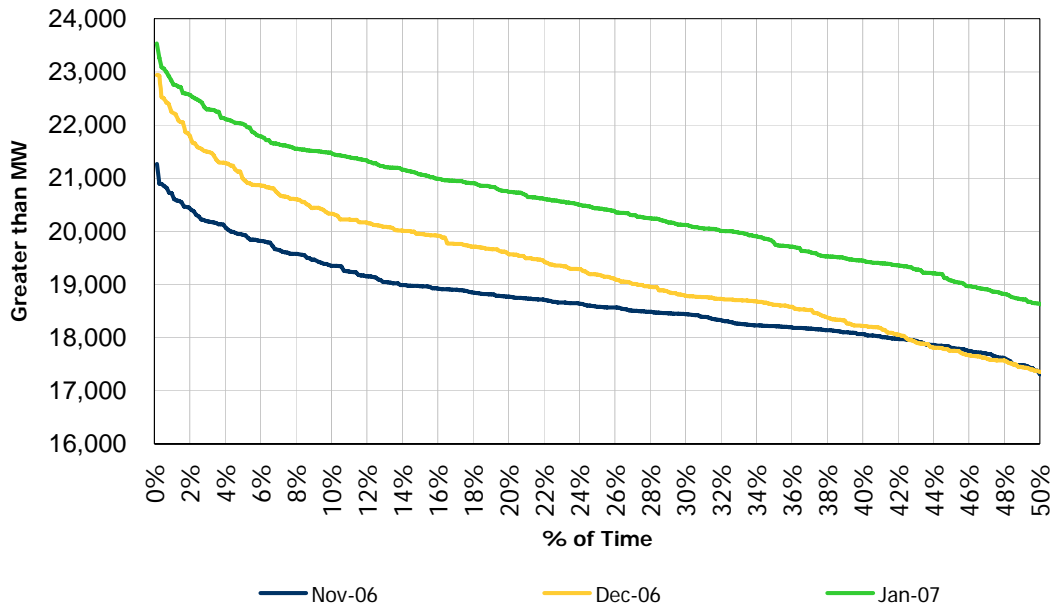
Week Ending	Week Number	Peak Day	Actual Peak (MW)	Weather Corrected Peak (MW)	Actual Peak Day Temperature (°C)
05-Feb-06	5	31-Jan-06	21,398	22,630	1.3
12-Feb-06	6	08-Feb-06	22,230	21,645	-6.1
19-Feb-06	7	16-Feb-06	22,321	22,398	-0.9
26-Feb-06	8	20-Feb-06	21,928	22,040	-3.4
05-Mar-06	9	28-Feb-06	22,264	22,487	-5.3
12-Mar-06	10	06-Mar-06	21,224	22,037	0.3
19-Mar-06	11	14-Mar-06	20,958	19,219	1.8
26-Mar-06	12	20-Mar-06	21,238	21,209	-1.7
02-Apr-06	13	27-Mar-06	19,737	21,158	11.5
09-Apr-06	14	05-Apr-06	19,582	19,944	3.7
16-Apr-06	15	12-Apr-06	18,717	19,890	16.9
23-Apr-06	16	18-Apr-06	17,869	18,200	15.5
30-Apr-06	17	25-Apr-06	18,796	20,333	7.2
07-May-06	18	04-May-06	18,063	18,232	23.0
14-May-06	19	10-May-06	18,303	18,710	23.4
21-May-06	20	18-May-06	17,986	18,160	14.5
28-May-06	21	26-May-06	18,624	18,719	18.8
04-Jun-06	22	30-May-06	24,857	21,889	32.8
11-Jun-06	23	07-Jun-06	21,249	20,692	27.1
18-Jun-06	24	17-Jun-06	21,635	21,841	33.3
25-Jun-06	25	22-Jun-06	23,349	23,641	30.6
02-Jul-06	26	28-Jun-06	22,298	20,792	26.2
09-Jul-06	27	04-Jul-06	22,299	22,938	28.9
16-Jul-06	28	14-Jul-06	23,802	20,733	30.0
23-Jul-06	29	17-Jul-06	25,898	24,221	33.8
30-Jul-06	30	26-Jul-06	24,630	23,954	30.5
06-Aug-06	31	01-Aug-06	27,005	23,030	36.4
13-Aug-06	32	08-Aug-06	21,444	21,621	24.6
20-Aug-06	33	18-Aug-06	23,008	22,880	30.4
27-Aug-06	34	22-Aug-06	21,350	22,528	27.5
03-Sep-06	35	28-Aug-06	20,627	23,141	23.6
10-Sep-06	36	08-Sep-06	19,976	19,891	28.0
17-Sep-06	37	13-Sep-06	18,863	19,604	20.9
24-Sep-06	38	18-Sep-06	19,743	19,052	26.3
01-Oct-06	39	27-Sep-06	18,666	18,700	22.3
08-Oct-06	40	03-Oct-06	18,838	19,323	23.3
15-Oct-06	41	12-Oct-06	19,050	19,030	7.8
22-Oct-06	42	17-Oct-06	19,215	18,996	12.2
29-Oct-06	43	25-Oct-06	19,379	19,203	7.8
05-Nov-06	44	02-Nov-06	20,449	20,496	4.4
12-Nov-06	45	07-Nov-06	20,130	20,757	10.8
19-Nov-06	46	13-Nov-06	20,896	21,302	5.4
26-Nov-06	47	20-Nov-06	21,267	22,119	1.5
03-Dec-06	48	01-Dec-06	20,880	22,829	3.6
10-Dec-06	49	07-Dec-06	22,941	23,704	-5.5
17-Dec-06	50	11-Dec-06	21,845	24,513	4.9
24-Dec-06	51	19-Dec-06	21,588	24,634	4.4
31-Dec-06	52	29-Dec-06	19,917	21,596	-2.6
07-Jan-07	1	02-Jan-07	20,544	21,477	5.6
14-Jan-07	2	10-Jan-07	22,295	22,637	-3.0
21-Jan-07	3	16-Jan-07	23,261	22,864	-8.6
28-Jan-07	4	25-Jan-07	23,537	21,868	-13.1

2.4 Load Duration Curves

Figure 2.6 displays the percent of time that the hourly demand on the system exceeds a certain level. The graph shows the percent of hours for the months of November, December and January. All curves are a product of the weather experienced in those months.

The curves of the lines relate back to the data in Table 2.1. The mild weather of November and December give rise to the much lower curves.

Figure 2.6: Load Duration Curves – November, December and January



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3.0 Forecasting Process and Assumptions

A detailed description of the forecasting methodology can be found in the document entitled “Methodology to Perform Long Term Assessments” (IESO_REP_0266) (found on the IESO web site at http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/pubs/marketReports/Methodology_RTAA_2006sep.pdf).

The form and structure of the model has not been changed since the last Outlook. The most recent demand, weather and economic data was incorporated into the model and the models were re-estimated based on this updated information.

The forecast of demand requires inputs and this section covers each class of drivers.

3.1 Calendar Drivers for Forecast

Calendar variables are addressed in the Methodology document. Essentially, forecasting the calendar impacts – days of the week, holidays, sunrise and sunset – are pretty straightforward. This Outlook incorporates the changes to Daylight Savings Time (DST) starting in March 2007, where DST will begin three weeks earlier (March 11th) and end one week later (November 4th).

3.2 Economic Drivers for Forecast

To produce an energy and peak demand forecast, an economic forecast of various drivers is required. The IESO uses a consensus of four publicly available provincial forecasts to generate the economic drivers used in the forecast. Table 3.1 summarizes the key economic drivers for the energy and peak demand forecast. The Ontario growth index is a weighting of the economic drivers as they relate to demand.

The economic/industrial shifts of 2006 remain an area of concern. Ensuring that the models truthfully represent the economic/demand relationship is necessary for accurate forecasting. With the mixed performance across the various sectors of the economy it requires greater understanding of the factors driving each of the individual sectors. The IESO continues to look for ways to improve or enhance the capability of the models in this regard.

Table 3.1: Forecast of Ontario Economic Drivers

Year	Ontario Employment		Ontario Housing Starts		Ontario Growth Index	
	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Thousands	Annual Growth (%)	Index	Annual Growth (%)
1995	5,098	2.0	31.9	-23.3	1.025	1.42
1996	5,161	1.2	39.5	23.9	1.036	1.05
1997	5,277	2.3	50.0	26.5	1.054	1.69
1998	5,440	3.1	50.1	0.2	1.076	2.18
1999	5,621	3.3	62.9	25.6	1.102	2.34
2000	5,801	3.2	67.4	7.1	1.128	2.39
2001	5,924	2.1	70.3	4.2	1.149	1.88
2002	6,014	1.5	79.6	13.3	1.168	1.65
2003	6,203	3.1	80.9	1.7	1.197	2.49
2004	6,310	1.7	79.9	-1.3	1.219	1.78
2005	6,390	1.3	73.2	-8.4	1.237	1.49
2006	6,487	1.5	69.3	-5.4	1.256	1.55
2007 (f)	6,550	1.0	63.5	-8.3	1.271	1.20
2008 (f)	6,609	0.9	62.4	-1.6	1.285	1.12

3.3 Weather Drivers for Forecast

Since forecasting long-term weather is not possible, weather scenarios are generated based on historical data. The analytical studies that the IESO produces serve a variety of purposes and needs. As such, a variety of inputs may be required. Therefore the IESO produces demand forecasts based on Weekly, Monthly and Seasonal normal weather. Additionally, a demand forecast is also generated based on Extreme weather.

In general, the weekly normalized weather gives the lowest peak demands, monthly normalized gives higher peak demands and seasonally normalized the highest. Each of these scenarios will therefore have a different Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU). As the calculation of weather normalization moves from weekly to monthly and then to seasonal, there are higher peak demands but progressively lower uncertainty around those peaks.

The weather scenarios are generated using the following steps:

- For each day over the past 31 years a "weather factor" is calculated based on the weather conditions of that day (temperature, wind speed, cloud cover and humidity). This weather factor represents the MW impact on demand if those weather conditions were observed in the forecast horizon.
- The daily weather factors are sorted from highest to lowest within their normalization periodicity – they are sorted within the week, month or season.
- Normal weather is based on the median value of the sorted weather factors across the 31 years of history. For example (using monthly normalization), the median value of the maximum weather factor from each January from 1975 to 2005 would be the first day in the normal January. The median value of the second highest weather factor from each January from 1975 to 2005 would be the second day in the normal January. This is repeated until all days in the week, month or season are generated.

- Extreme weather is generated in a similar manner except that we use the maximum, rather than the median value from the sorted data. The weekly, monthly and seasonal normalizations will have points in their extreme weather set in common.

Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) - a measure of demand fluctuations due to weather variability - is a critical part of the analysis. In conjunction with the normal weather forecast, LFU is valuable in determining a distribution of potential outcomes under various weather conditions. The resource adequacy assessments use the normal weather forecast in combination with LFU to consider a full range of peak demands that can occur under various weather conditions with varying probability of occurrence.

The Extreme weather scenario is valuable for studying situations where the system is under duress. The Extreme weather scenario is useful when examining peak conditions but is unrealistic from an energy demand standpoint, as severe weather conditions do not persist over a long time period.

Table 3.2 has information about the Monthly Normal and Extreme weather scenarios. For each week, the table shows the historical weather used for the peak day of that week. The table shows the daily high (temperature) and wind speed. Not shown but used in forecasting demand are humidity and cloud cover. The IESO uses six weather stations in the demand models – the data in the table below is for Toronto. The weather scenarios were updated for data through the end of October 2006.

Table 3.2: Monthly Normal and Extreme Weather

Week Ending	Monthly Normal Peak Date	Monthly Normal Temperature (°C)	Normal Wind Speed (km/hr)	Extreme Peak Date	Extreme Temperature (°C)	Extreme Wind Speed (km/hr)
01-Apr-07	01-Apr-93	1.1	14	25-Mar-02	-3.5	15
08-Apr-07	01-Apr-85	2.8	39	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38
15-Apr-07	15-Apr-88	5.0	26	07-Apr-03	-2.0	36
22-Apr-07	20-Apr-78	3.4	27	17-Apr-02	28.2	22
29-Apr-07	27-Apr-88	7.1	28	27-Apr-90	29.4	20
06-May-07	27-Apr-98	8.6	25	06-May-00	30.1	29
13-May-07	11-May-90	11.4	35	09-May-79	29.7	22
20-May-07	21-May-06	8.7	42	19-May-96	28.8	39
27-May-07	26-May-89	24.8	30	23-May-75	27.8	7
03-Jun-07	30-May-94	27.2	23	30-May-06	32.8	14
10-Jun-07	20-Jun-94	25.5	13	29-Jun-05	29.8	11
17-Jun-07	22-Jun-06	30.6	27	16-Jun-94	32.5	11
24-Jun-07	09-Jun-84	29.3	19	18-Jun-94	35.2	10
01-Jul-07	09-Jun-04	31.3	27	17-Jun-94	32.6	13
08-Jul-07	21-Jul-78	29.2	13	16-Jul-99	33.8	25
15-Jul-07	08-Jul-94	29.6	20	03-Jul-02	34.7	21
22-Jul-07	06-Jul-93	30.2	29	14-Jul-95	36.7	17
29-Jul-07	07-Jul-81	30.9	13	01-Jul-02	35.1	15
05-Aug-07	08-Aug-96	27.0	9	08-Aug-01	37.2	25
12-Aug-07	06-Aug-83	30.8	9	01-Aug-06	36.4	33
19-Aug-07	15-Aug-78	28.9	15	02-Aug-06	33.1	20
26-Aug-07	03-Aug-06	23.3	6	02-Aug-88	30.8	15
02-Sep-07	02-Aug-00	27.5	22	14-Aug-88	33.5	24
09-Sep-07	08-Sep-91	26.1	11	03-Sep-73	32.8	9
16-Sep-07	11-Sep-78	29.6	19	09-Sep-02	33.5	15
23-Sep-07	21-Sep-80	26.8	19	16-Sep-91	31.2	30
30-Sep-07	27-Sep-94	19.5	16	22-Sep-70	26.7	21

(Table 3.2 continued)

Week Ending	Monthly Normal Peak Date	Monthly Normal Temperature (°C)	Normal Wind Speed (km/hr)	Extreme Peak Date	Extreme Temperature (°C)	Extreme Wind Speed (km/hr)
07-Oct-07	30-Sep-92	9.5	17	01-Oct-02	28.8	34
14-Oct-07	07-Oct-81	9.5	40	12-Oct-88	4.6	24
21-Oct-07	17-Oct-03	9.8	19	20-Oct-74	2.2	27
28-Oct-07	29-Oct-83	5.6	25	26-Oct-79	2.5	27
04-Nov-07	30-Oct-92	4.0	10	07-Nov-93	2.6	26
11-Nov-07	11-Nov-79	3.8	16	12-Nov-95	0.5	34
18-Nov-07	11-Nov-85	0.4	18	13-Nov-86	-4.2	12
25-Nov-07	22-Nov-97	-2.0	11	21-Nov-87	-8.0	23
02-Dec-07	30-Nov-86	-2.0	14	03-Dec-89	-9.2	35
09-Dec-07	20-Dec-78	-1.5	29	14-Dec-89	-10.1	15
16-Dec-07	18-Dec-78	-3.2	21	26-Dec-89	-13.5	40
23-Dec-07	04-Dec-91	-8.0	19	27-Dec-93	-9.5	23
30-Dec-07	17-Dec-79	-7.3	25	26-Dec-93	-17.0	33
06-Jan-08	17-Jan-92	-4.2	32	06-Jan-94	-14.0	31
13-Jan-08	16-Jan-85	-5.6	22	26-Jan-94	-17.7	22
20-Jan-08	14-Jan-88	-11.9	8	15-Jan-94	-21.4	20
27-Jan-08	05-Jan-96	-16.1	13	10-Jan-82	-15.8	41
03-Feb-08	14-Jan-78	-13.5	35	16-Jan-94	-13.8	15
10-Feb-08	15-Feb-91	-13.5	37	05-Feb-95	-17.6	41
17-Feb-08	13-Feb-97	-7.1	24	06-Feb-95	-15.4	19
24-Feb-08	26-Feb-86	-8.0	0	13-Feb-79	-17.0	16
02-Mar-08	17-Feb-97	-6.8	18	11-Feb-79	-17.2	2
09-Mar-08	08-Mar-95	-5.5	24	03-Mar-03	-14.3	6
16-Mar-08	08-Mar-76	-3.3	15	12-Mar-84	-11.3	7
23-Mar-08	24-Mar-90	-1.5	12	20-Mar-86	-11.1	29
30-Mar-08	01-Apr-93	1.1	14	25-Mar-02	-3.5	15
06-Apr-08	01-Apr-85	2.8	39	06-Apr-82	-7.4	38
13-Apr-08	15-Apr-88	5.0	26	07-Apr-03	-2.0	36
20-Apr-08	20-Apr-78	3.4	27	17-Apr-02	28.2	22
27-Apr-08	27-Apr-88	7.1	28	27-Apr-90	29.4	20
04-May-08	27-Apr-98	8.6	25	06-May-00	30.1	29
11-May-08	11-May-90	11.4	35	09-May-79	29.7	22
18-May-08	21-May-06	8.7	42	19-May-96	28.8	39
25-May-08	26-May-89	24.8	30	23-May-75	27.8	7
01-Jun-08	30-May-94	27.2	23	30-May-06	32.8	14
08-Jun-08	26-Jun-90	27.9	26	13-Jun-05	29.8	13
15-Jun-08	22-Jun-06	30.6	27	16-Jun-94	32.5	11
22-Jun-08	09-Jun-84	29.3	19	18-Jun-94	35.2	10
29-Jun-08	09-Jun-04	31.3	27	17-Jun-94	32.6	13
06-Jul-08	21-Jul-78	29.2	13	16-Jul-99	33.8	25
13-Jul-08	08-Jul-94	29.6	20	03-Jul-02	34.7	21
20-Jul-08	06-Jul-93	30.2	29	14-Jul-95	36.7	17
27-Jul-08	07-Jul-81	30.9	13	01-Jul-02	35.1	15
03-Aug-08	13-Jul-98	29.8	14	04-Jul-02	31.8	26
10-Aug-08	06-Aug-83	30.8	9	01-Aug-06	36.4	33
17-Aug-08	15-Aug-78	28.9	15	02-Aug-06	33.1	20
24-Aug-08	02-Aug-00	27.5	22	14-Aug-88	33.5	24
31-Aug-08	05-Aug-96	28.0	12	05-Aug-88	31.4	21
07-Sep-08	08-Sep-91	26.1	11	03-Sep-73	32.8	9
14-Sep-08	11-Sep-78	29.6	19	09-Sep-02	33.5	15
21-Sep-08	21-Sep-80	26.8	19	16-Sep-91	31.2	30
28-Sep-08	27-Sep-94	19.5	16	22-Sep-70	26.7	21

3.4 Conservation and Demand Response

For the purposes of this Outlook we separate conservation and demand response as they are treated differently. Demand response is treated like a resource that can be dispatched as necessary. Demand response includes loads in the Dispatchable Loads, Hour Ahead Dispatchable Load and OPA Demand Response programs. The Transitional Demand Response program is not included in the analysis as that program expires in April.

Demand response is treated as a resource in the two resource scenarios – Firm Resource and Planned. The Firm Resource scenario includes total capacity of programs currently in place. That total capacity is discounted – based on historical data - to reflect their reliably available

capacity. The Planned scenario includes all existing programs and those slated to become active during the forecast horizon. The total capacity of these programs is once again discounted to reflect the anticipated available capacity at the time of the weekly peak.

Conservation is broken into two components – natural and incremental. Natural conservation happens through time as less efficient appliances are replaced by more efficient ones, homes and buildings with better insulation replace older structures and businesses alter their operations and processes to be more energy efficient. All of these have been occurring naturally and as such are embedded in the history and are thus reflected in the demand forecast. Incremental conservation is the result of direct intervention by another party be it an LDC or the OPA. Programs developed and implemented by the OPA and LDC's are designed to drive additional energy savings by providing incentives. These additional savings can be significant. For this Outlook no incremental conservation savings have been included in the forecast. Most of the impacts will be later in the forecast and as such will be captured in future Outlooks.

- End of Section -

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4.0 Demand Forecast

This section presents information on the total system; more detailed information for the individual zones can be found in Appendices A and B.

Figure 4.1 shows the both the weekly history and forecast of energy demand. The forecast includes bands that “bracket” the low and high energy forecasts. This range represents the load forecast uncertainty due to the variation in weather.

Figure 4.1: Weekly Energy Demand – History and Forecast

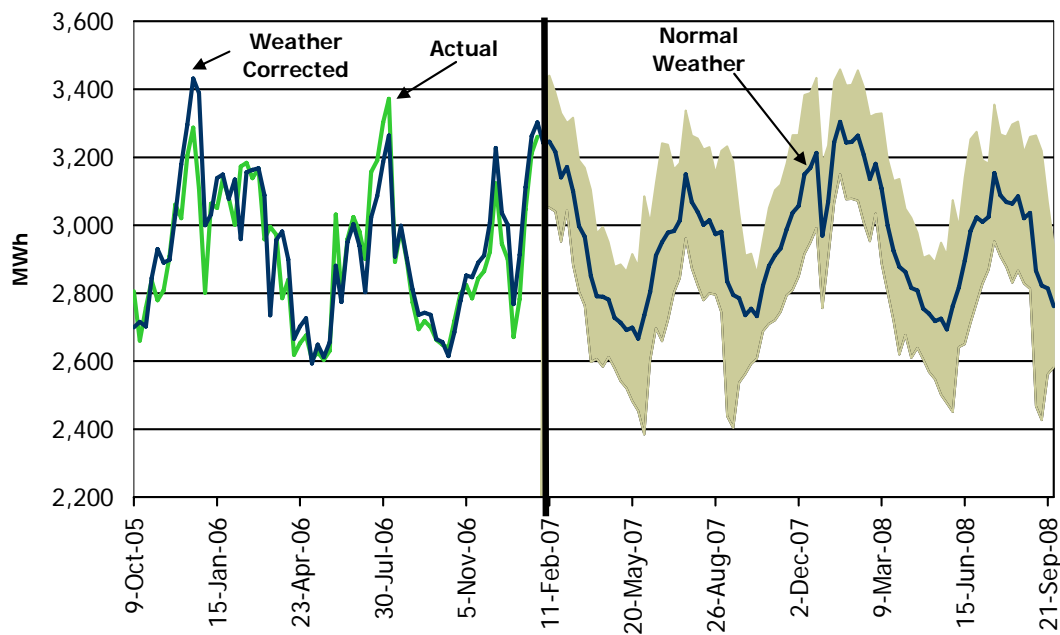


Figure 4.2 shows the range of weekly peak demands. The middle of the range represents the Monthly Normal weather peak demand. Generally it is the top half of the range that is the focus of the analysis in the resource and transmission assessments. The resource adequacy assessments take into consideration the full range of possible weather conditions on a probabilistic basis for each week. Allowance for the probability of demand being higher than that under normal weather is made in the calculation of the required reserve.

Figure 4.2: Weekly Peak Demand Forecast – History and Forecast

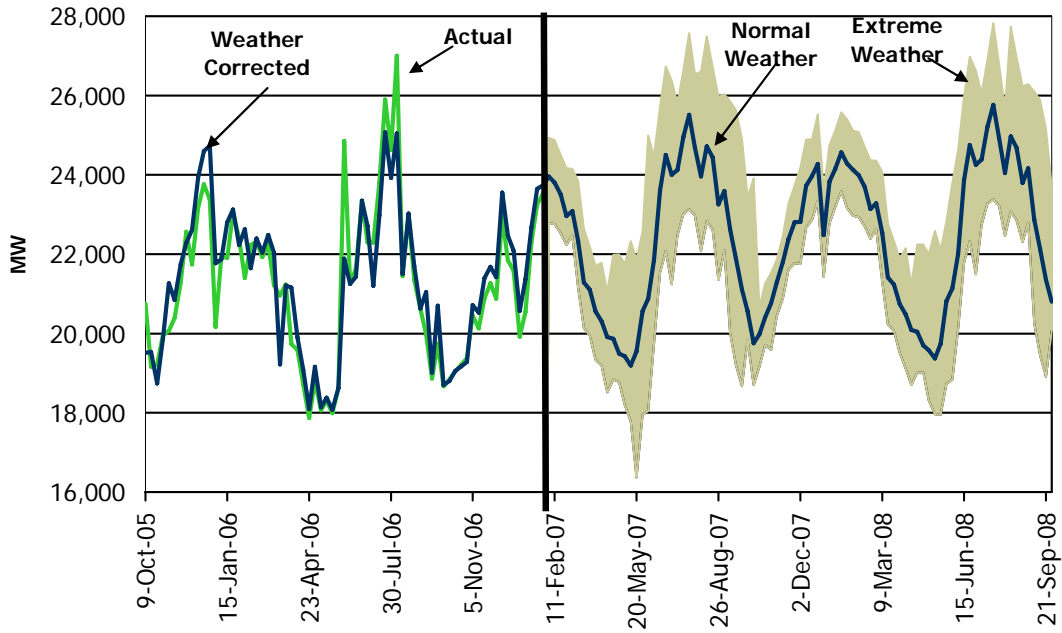
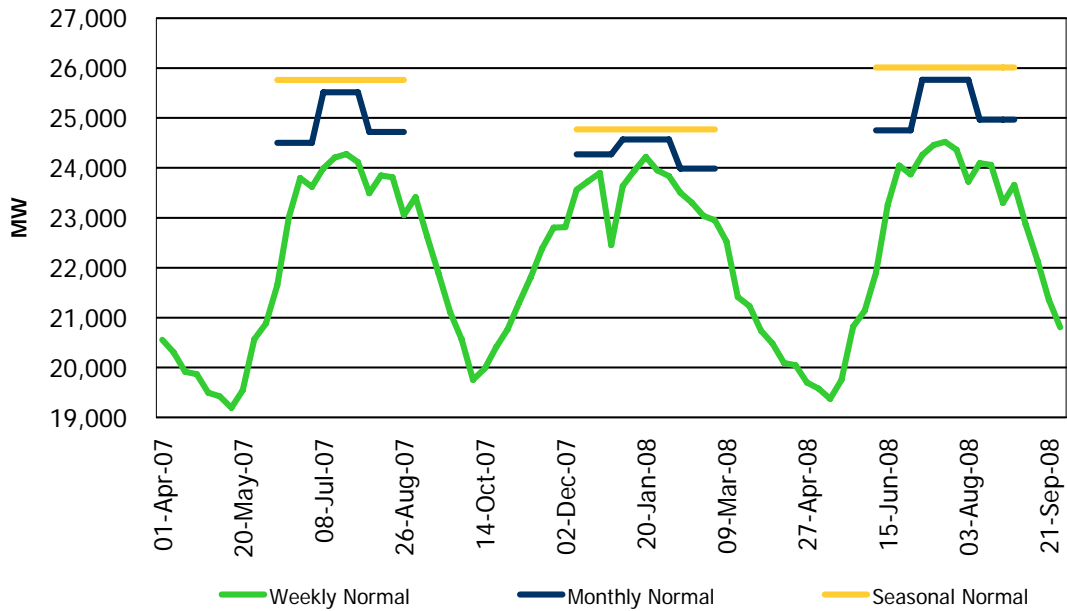


Figure 4.3 shows the forecasted peak demands under the three weather normalizations.

Figure 4.3: Weekly Peak Demand Forecast – Different Weather Normalizations



The Weekly Normal peak demands are the lowest, the Monthly Normal peak demands are higher and the Seasonal Normal peaks are slightly higher still.

Table 4.1 contains the weekly forecast of energy and peak demand. The table includes the Monthly Normal weather peak day temperature for Toronto, Weekly Normal peak demands, Monthly Normal peak demands, Seasonal Normal peak demands, Extreme weather peak demands and Monthly Normal energy demand. For the shoulder periods we have used weekly normalized weather as it delivers a smoother profile during the time of the year when the system is moving from either cooling to heating load or heating to cooling. Monthly and seasonal weather is more appropriate for the winter and summer as that is when capacity concerns are greatest.

Demand values in the table are prior to any demand measures as they are treated as a resource in the reliability assessment. Demand measures include loads in the Dispatchable Loads, Hour Ahead Dispatchable Load and OPA Demand Response programs and contracted loads.

Table 4.1: Forecasted Ontario Weekly Demand

Week Number	Week Ending	Monthly Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Weekly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Monthly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Seasonal Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
13	01-Apr-07	1.1	20,557	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall will continue to be based on Weekly Normal Weather		21,698	2,851
14	08-Apr-07	2.8	20,307			21,783	2,791
15	15-Apr-07	5.0	19,913			21,047	2,789
16	22-Apr-07	3.4	19,865			21,986	2,781
17	29-Apr-07	7.1	19,496			21,993	2,728
18	06-May-07	8.6	19,422			21,749	2,713
19	13-May-07	11.4	19,194			22,332	2,692
20	20-May-07	8.7	19,548			21,853	2,699
21	27-May-07	24.8	20,567			22,579	2,666
22	03-Jun-07	27.2	20,883			24,991	2,735
23	10-Jun-07	25.5	21,649	21,844	21,707	24,454	2,804
24	17-Jun-07	30.6	23,006	23,609	23,477	25,713	2,911
25	24-Jun-07	29.3	23,795	24,501	24,210	26,730	2,950
26	01-Jul-07	31.3	23,619	24,003	24,022	26,375	2,979
27	08-Jul-07	29.2	23,994	24,128	24,575	25,786	2,983
28	15-Jul-07	29.6	24,208	24,957	25,147	26,640	3,013
29	22-Jul-07	30.2	24,275	25,516	25,762	27,575	3,149
30	29-Jul-07	30.9	24,114	24,685	24,891	26,539	3,068
31	05-Aug-07	27.0	23,492	23,965	23,946	26,604	3,039
32	12-Aug-07	30.8	23,848	24,723	24,600	27,492	3,001
33	19-Aug-07	28.9	23,814	24,443	24,244	26,722	3,015
34	26-Aug-07	23.3	23,056	23,259	23,467	25,962	2,974
35	02-Sep-07	27.5	23,414	23,593	23,763	26,029	2,981
36	09-Sep-07	26.1	22,623	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall will continue to be based on Weekly Normal Weather		25,850	2,835
37	16-Sep-07	29.6	21,893			25,642	2,795
38	23-Sep-07	26.8	21,110			24,907	2,786
39	30-Sep-07	19.5	20,563			23,438	2,736
40	07-Oct-07	9.5	19,753			23,909	2,754
41	14-Oct-07	9.5	19,979			20,658	2,733
42	21-Oct-07	9.8	20,407			21,270	2,823
43	28-Oct-07	5.6	20,764			21,525	2,880
44	04-Nov-07	4.0	21,297			21,863	2,912
45	11-Nov-07	3.8	21,809			22,469	2,932
46	18-Nov-07	0.4	22,385	23,275	2,988		
47	25-Nov-07	-2.0	22,804	23,727	3,037		
48	02-Dec-07	-2.0	22,814	24,178	3,057		
49	09-Dec-07	-1.5	23,562	23,725	23,829	24,888	3,149
50	16-Dec-07	-3.2	23,732	23,972	23,868	24,896	3,169
51	23-Dec-07	-8.0	23,899	24,270	24,084	25,525	3,212
52	30-Dec-07	-7.3	22,453	22,483	22,499	23,615	2,969
1	06-Jan-08	-4.2	23,636	23,829	23,929	24,753	3,068
2	13-Jan-08	-5.6	23,943	24,151	24,355	25,114	3,244
3	20-Jan-08	-11.9	24,221	24,566	24,772	25,576	3,304
4	27-Jan-08	-16.1	23,949	24,286	24,406	25,401	3,244
5	03-Feb-08	-13.5	23,832	24,130	24,233	25,118	3,245
6	10-Feb-08	-13.5	23,502	23,987	23,873	25,075	3,264
7	17-Feb-08	-7.1	23,304	23,701	23,552	24,708	3,207
8	24-Feb-08	-8.0	23,038	23,142	23,212	24,362	3,136
9	02-Mar-08	-6.8	22,953	23,283	23,251	24,361	3,181

(Table 4.1 continued)

Week Number	Week Ending	Monthly Normal Peak Day Temperature (°C)	Weekly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Monthly Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Seasonal Normal Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Energy (GWh)
10	09-Mar-08	-5.5	22,531	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall will continue to be based on Weekly Normal Weather		24,072	3,108
11	16-Mar-08	-3.3	21,412			22,769	2,999
12	23-Mar-08	-1.5	21,235			22,327	2,925
13	30-Mar-08	1.1	20,741			21,883	2,878
14	06-Apr-08	2.8	20,484			22,153	2,863
15	13-Apr-08	5.0	20,092			21,225	2,815
16	20-Apr-08	3.4	20,044			22,242	2,808
17	27-Apr-08	7.1	19,700			22,246	2,755
18	04-May-08	8.6	19,579			22,002	2,740
19	11-May-08	11.4	19,373			22,586	2,718
20	18-May-08	8.7	19,750			22,105	2,725
21	25-May-08	24.8	20,819			22,831	2,694
22	01-Jun-08	27.2	21,134			23,784	2,762
23	08-Jun-08	27.9	21,903	22,002	21,960	24,618	2,817
24	15-Jun-08	30.6	23,259	23,861	23,730	25,965	2,896
25	22-Jun-08	29.3	24,046	24,752	24,460	26,980	2,983
26	29-Jun-08	31.3	23,871	24,254	24,273	26,627	3,023
27	06-Jul-08	29.2	24,258	24,392	24,839	26,050	3,010
28	13-Jul-08	29.6	24,460	25,209	25,398	26,892	3,025
29	20-Jul-08	30.2	24,524	25,765	26,011	27,824	3,153
30	27-Jul-08	30.9	24,363	24,934	25,140	26,787	3,088
31	03-Aug-08	29.8	23,723	24,046	24,176	25,653	3,069
32	10-Aug-08	30.8	24,092	24,967	24,845	27,737	3,064
33	17-Aug-08	28.9	24,059	24,687	24,488	26,967	3,085
34	24-Aug-08	27.5	23,300	23,798	23,711	26,233	3,021
35	31-Aug-08	28.0	23,660	24,169	24,009	26,286	3,036
36	07-Sep-08	26.1	22,870	Peak forecasts for the spring and fall will continue to be based on Weekly Normal Weather		26,097	2,866
37	14-Sep-08	29.6	22,140			25,889	2,823
38	21-Sep-08	26.8	21,354			25,154	2,814
39	28-Sep-08	19.5	20,803			23,684	2,762

4.1 Load Duration Curves – Summer 2007

This section looks at the load duration curves for the summer of 2007. Load duration curves are useful as they tie together the peak and energy demands, and give a sense of the distribution of hourly demands.

The load duration curves for the summer of 2007 cover the period from June 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007. Hourly demand profiles for the summer are generated based on Monthly and Seasonal Normal weather. In addition, certain select scenarios are generated based on historical weather data. Three scenarios are generated based on the weather from 1999, 2002 and 2005. This section compares those scenarios with the actuals from the past summer (2006).

Figure 4.4 shows the highest 5% of hourly demands for the summer of 2006 and the forecast for 2007 based on Monthly Normal weather and the weather from 2002 and 2005. Note that the summer of 2006 set a new all-time peak but the load quickly falls away, indicative of a more mild summer.

Figure 4.4: Load Duration Curve - Summer 2007

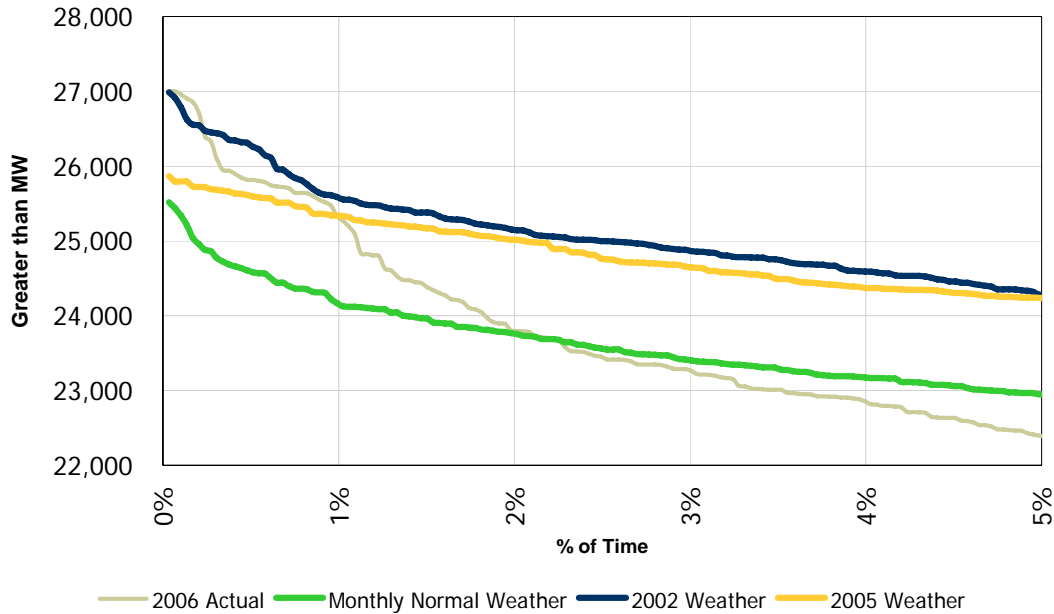


Table 4.2 shows the summary statistics for the summer of 2007 under the various weather scenarios shown in Figure 4.4 as well as under the Seasonal normal weather scenario. The table has the maximum, minimum and average demand for the winter. As well, it shows the demand level at the 90th percentile and the percent and number of hours above 23,000 MW. It is important to note that there is an upward bias in the numbers as peak eliciting weather is always placed mid-week to avoid holidays and weekends. In reality, the warmest weather of any week has a 2 in 7 chance of occurring on a weekend and therefore having a lower demand impact.

Table 4.2: Summary Statistics - Summer 2007

Summer 2007 (June 1st to September 30th)	Monthly Normal	Seasonal Normal	2006 Actual	1999 Weather	2002 Weather	2005 Weather
Maximum Hour (MW)	25,516	25,762	27,005	26,960	26,987	25,866
Average Hour (MW)	17,461	17,457	17,495	17,893	18,107	18,301
Minimum Hour (MW)	10,674	10,811	11,796	10,735	10,855	10,875
Standard Deviation (MW)	3,303	3,326	2,904	3,522	3,661	3,618
90th Percentile (MW)	22,015	22,149	21,252	22,871	23,244	23,334
Percent above 23,000 MW	4.7%	4.9%	3.5%	9.0%	11.6%	12.2%
# of Hours Above 23,000 MW	138	143	102	264	340	357

4.2 Load Duration Curves - Winter 2007-08

For the purpose of the load duration curves we define winter as the period from November 1st, 2007 to March 31st, 2008. In this analysis demand values are generated using the Monthly Normal weather, Seasonal Normal weather and three historical weather scenarios. The historical weather scenarios are based on the summer weather from 1976-77, 1989-90 and 1993-94.

Figure 4.5 shows the highest 5% of hourly demand for the winter of 2005-06 along with the forecast for the winter 2007-08 based on the Monthly Normal, 1976-77, 1989-90 and 1993-94 weather.

Figure 4.5: Load Duration Curve - Winter 2007-08

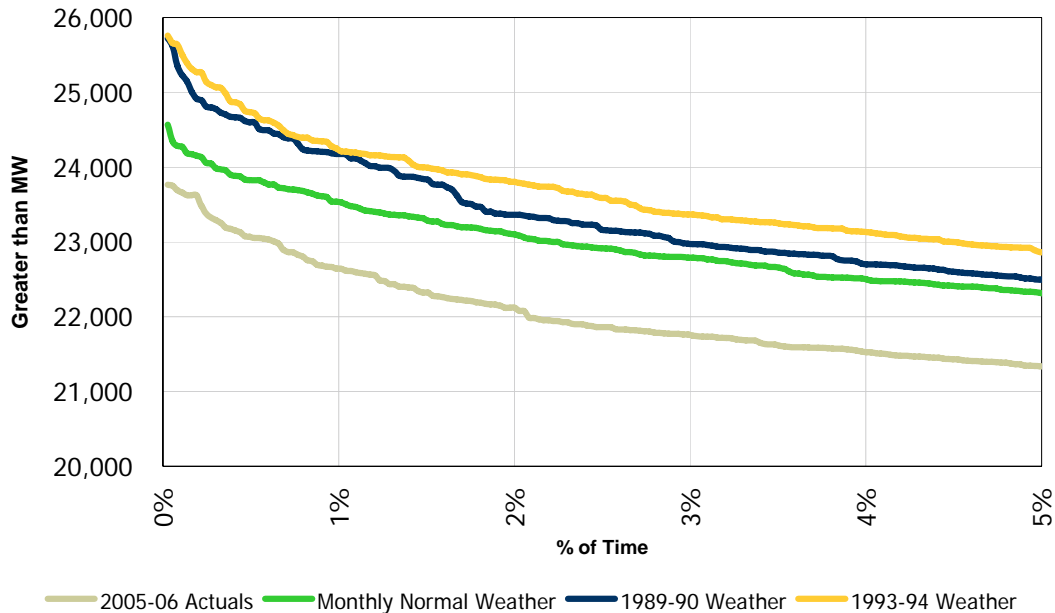


Table 4.3 shows the summary statistics for the winter of 2007-08 under the various weather scenarios as well as the summary statistics for the actuals for winter 2005-06. The table has the maximum, minimum and average demand for the summer. As well, it shows the demand level at the 90th percentile and the percent and number of hours above 23,000 MW.

Table 4.3: Summary Statistics - Winter 2007-08

Winter 2007-08 (November 1st to March 31st)	Monthly Normal Weather	Seasonal Normal Weather	2005-06 Actuals	1989-90 Weather	1976-77 Weather	1993-94 Weather
Maximum Hour (MW)	24,566	24,772	23,766	25,721	25,055	25,758
Average Hour (MW)	18,496	18,553	18,088	18,595	18,875	18,805
Minimum Hour (MW)	12,940	13,079	12,548	12,633	13,020	13,082
Standard Deviation (MW)	2,502	2,518	2,224	2,576	2,554	2,601
90th Percentile (MW)	21,594	21,674	20,799	21,805	22,118	22,154
Percent above 23,000 MW	2.3%	2.6%	0.7%	3.0%	4.3%	4.5%
# of Hours Above 23,000 MW	84	95	26	109	157	164

4.3 Long-Term Demand Forecast

In addition to producing a demand forecast for the 18-Month Outlook, a demand forecast was also produced for the Ontario Reliability Outlook (ORO). Both outlooks use a consistent methodology and approach. Whereas the 18-Month Outlook uses Monthly normal weather to generate summer and winter peak demands, the ORO uses Seasonal normal weather for the summer and winter peak demands. This approach is consistent with the needs and purposes of the two reports. The ORO focuses on capacity planning and long-term requirements. The 18-Month allows for the inclusion of operational actions of a temporary nature to ensure reliability. Table 4.4 shows the main components of the demand forecast for the ORO that are not covered in the 18-Month time frame.

Table 4.4: Summary of Long-Term Demand Forecast

Year	Energy Demand (GWh)	Normal Summer Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Summer Peak Demand (MW)	Normal Winter Peak Demand (MW)	Extreme Winter Peak Demand (MW)
2009	156,969	26,260	28,073	24,967	25,770
2010	158,628	26,524	28,336	25,093	25,897
2011	160,201	26,784	28,597	25,286	26,089
2012	161,995	27,042	28,855	25,485	26,288

4.4 Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast

This section compares the current forecast with that released June 23, 2006.

The biggest change is due to the inclusion of actuals and the impact on the relationship between demand and economic factors.

Table 4.4 shows the difference between the current and previous forecast for the seasons common to both forecasts.

Table 4.5: Current versus Previous Forecast

Season	Energy Demand	Monthly Normal Peak Demand	Extreme Weather Peak Demand
	(GWh)	(MW)	(MW)
Spring 2007	13,233	22,411	23,842
Difference (Current - Previous)	-101	0	376
Summer 2007	13,480	25,516	27,575
Difference (Current - Previous)	-36	82	111
Fall 2007	12,823	22,814	25,850
Difference (Current - Previous)	-73	39	80
Winter 2007-08	14,378	24,566	25,576
Difference (Current - Previous)	-34	93	109
Spring 2008	13,153	22,531	24,072
Difference (Current - Previous)	-38	119	138

- End of Section -

Appendix A Energy Demand Forecast Details

Table A1: Weekly Zonal Energy Forecast, Monthly Normal Weather

Week Ending	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
01-Apr-07	119	238	188	154	221	940	99	10	571	311	2,851
08-Apr-07	118	238	182	149	211	919	97	10	560	307	2,791
15-Apr-07	116	234	179	151	207	921	98	10	563	310	2,789
22-Apr-07	114	231	179	152	205	927	98	9	560	307	2,781
29-Apr-07	116	222	173	149	200	908	97	9	551	303	2,728
06-May-07	116	214	172	148	200	908	95	8	552	301	2,713
13-May-07	115	213	170	147	199	899	94	8	546	300	2,692
20-May-07	113	213	171	145	199	913	94	8	546	298	2,699
27-May-07	113	213	169	141	199	898	95	8	531	299	2,666
03-Jun-07	114	209	172	143	202	933	96	8	552	306	2,735
10-Jun-07	117	208	172	140	205	958	105	7	558	335	2,804
17-Jun-07	119	206	179	147	212	1,013	108	8	576	343	2,911
24-Jun-07	118	204	183	151	219	1,028	111	8	580	347	2,950
01-Jul-07	116	202	184	152	221	1,058	112	8	587	338	2,979
08-Jul-07	112	202	184	153	217	1,054	113	9	588	351	2,983
15-Jul-07	115	202	185	153	220	1,073	115	8	591	351	3,013
22-Jul-07	116	205	193	163	233	1,126	120	7	616	370	3,149
29-Jul-07	117	206	191	162	233	1,076	117	7	598	363	3,068
05-Aug-07	117	206	187	157	228	1,072	113	7	598	353	3,039
12-Aug-07	118	212	184	154	226	1,038	117	7	584	361	3,001
19-Aug-07	118	216	185	153	228	1,042	115	8	591	358	3,015
26-Aug-07	118	221	180	149	220	1,021	117	7	580	360	2,974
02-Sep-07	118	226	180	149	221	1,029	113	8	591	345	2,981
09-Sep-07	111	222	171	137	207	975	110	8	555	339	2,835
16-Sep-07	114	221	166	132	206	958	104	8	559	326	2,795
23-Sep-07	113	219	163	128	207	955	105	9	560	329	2,786
30-Sep-07	115	218	164	127	212	928	100	8	550	313	2,736
07-Oct-07	115	226	168	133	213	927	96	9	560	306	2,754
14-Oct-07	117	229	171	138	209	914	94	9	551	301	2,733
21-Oct-07	121	232	177	146	215	942	98	9	573	309	2,823
28-Oct-07	121	240	184	154	220	955	99	10	585	312	2,880
04-Nov-07	122	244	188	160	221	966	99	10	589	312	2,912
11-Nov-07	125	245	189	155	229	969	100	10	592	318	2,932
18-Nov-07	125	247	196	161	230	991	102	11	604	323	2,988
25-Nov-07	126	250	201	166	233	1,008	103	11	612	327	3,037
02-Dec-07	127	255	204	169	234	1,011	104	12	613	329	3,057
09-Dec-07	127	259	215	179	244	1,042	106	12	629	336	3,149
16-Dec-07	128	259	218	181	249	1,046	106	12	632	337	3,169

(Table A1 continued)

Week Ending	Weekly Normal Energy (GWh)										
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System
23-Dec-07	115	246	210	181	246	962	95	13	586	315	2,969
30-Dec-07	126	259	218	188	246	991	100	11	608	320	3,068
06-Jan-08	133	269	230	196	261	1,051	108	12	642	342	3,244
13-Jan-08	137	273	237	200	267	1,071	109	13	653	344	3,304
20-Jan-08	132	269	229	195	257	1,057	107	12	647	338	3,244
27-Jan-08	135	269	226	194	252	1,057	109	12	648	343	3,245
03-Feb-08	134	262	231	198	255	1,066	108	13	654	342	3,264
10-Feb-08	132	262	223	192	249	1,047	107	12	644	339	3,207
17-Feb-08	130	257	215	186	243	1,028	104	12	630	331	3,136
24-Feb-08	129	260	220	188	249	1,043	106	12	636	336	3,181
02-Mar-08	128	254	211	182	237	1,022	105	12	624	333	3,108
09-Mar-08	120	248	205	175	239	983	100	12	600	318	2,999
16-Mar-08	120	243	197	166	228	960	98	11	587	314	2,925
23-Mar-08	118	239	189	162	224	947	98	11	578	312	2,878
30-Mar-08	117	239	184	159	216	946	99	11	578	314	2,863
06-Apr-08	115	235	180	158	210	928	97	11	571	311	2,815
13-Apr-08	113	233	180	159	207	934	97	10	567	308	2,808
20-Apr-08	115	224	174	156	202	916	96	9	559	304	2,755
27-Apr-08	114	215	173	156	202	915	94	9	559	302	2,740
04-May-08	114	214	171	154	201	906	93	9	554	301	2,718
11-May-08	112	214	172	152	202	919	94	8	553	299	2,725
18-May-08	112	214	170	149	201	906	94	8	539	300	2,694
25-May-08	112	211	174	152	205	940	95	8	558	306	2,762
01-Jun-08	115	209	174	149	208	962	102	7	561	330	2,817
08-Jun-08	118	207	179	153	214	997	104	8	578	337	2,896
15-Jun-08	117	206	182	156	217	1,046	110	8	590	351	2,983
22-Jun-08	117	204	187	162	224	1,070	113	9	597	342	3,023
29-Jun-08	111	204	187	162	225	1,048	115	9	592	359	3,010
06-Jul-08	116	204	187	161	228	1,070	113	8	594	345	3,025
13-Jul-08	116	206	194	170	235	1,118	120	7	616	372	3,153
20-Jul-08	115	206	189	167	226	1,092	116	7	606	365	3,088
27-Jul-08	116	207	188	166	226	1,086	113	7	605	354	3,069
03-Aug-08	116	213	187	163	227	1,073	116	8	600	361	3,064
10-Aug-08	117	218	188	164	232	1,066	120	8	602	372	3,085
17-Aug-08	118	221	185	160	230	1,034	115	8	592	358	3,021
24-Aug-08	117	226	184	159	227	1,050	114	8	599	352	3,036
31-Aug-08	110	223	173	146	209	985	110	8	563	341	2,866
07-Sep-08	113	222	168	140	209	965	104	9	566	327	2,823
14-Sep-08	112	220	164	135	209	963	104	9	567	331	2,814
21-Sep-08	113	219	165	135	215	936	99	9	557	314	2,762
28-Sep-08	114	227	169	140	215	933	95	9	567	307	2,776

- End of Section -

Appendix B Peak Demand Forecast Details

Table B1: Weekly Zonal Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Monthly Normal Weather

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	
01-Apr-07	721	1,522	1,397	1,180	1,773	6,919	687	69	4,108	2,181	20,557	612
08-Apr-07	716	1,510	1,344	1,132	1,658	6,899	694	71	4,087	2,195	20,307	558
15-Apr-07	704	1,476	1,290	1,068	1,603	6,764	680	68	4,063	2,196	19,913	698
22-Apr-07	703	1,484	1,297	1,106	1,568	6,748	670	66	4,060	2,163	19,865	513
29-Apr-07	760	1,385	1,249	1,078	1,452	6,765	664	59	3,927	2,156	19,496	362
06-May-07	712	1,367	1,282	1,117	1,525	6,622	659	61	4,022	2,056	19,422	615
13-May-07	700	1,375	1,261	1,118	1,517	6,525	651	58	3,958	2,031	19,194	704
20-May-07	707	1,341	1,196	1,082	1,427	7,009	656	56	3,943	2,130	19,548	1,590
27-May-07	704	1,351	1,239	1,095	1,475	7,589	712	45	3,999	2,358	20,567	1,308
03-Jun-07	695	1,334	1,258	1,108	1,486	7,725	727	46	4,099	2,404	20,883	1,418
10-Jun-07	756	1,364	1,294	1,129	1,580	7,782	853	46	4,269	2,771	21,844	1,056
17-Jun-07	745	1,334	1,389	1,242	1,665	8,878	837	57	4,697	2,765	23,609	1,039
24-Jun-07	747	1,321	1,442	1,314	1,721	9,164	931	59	4,799	3,002	24,501	1,211
01-Jul-07	725	1,270	1,396	1,262	1,677	9,124	916	60	4,744	2,830	24,003	1,380
08-Jul-07	694	1,291	1,410	1,262	1,701	8,935	945	71	4,819	3,000	24,128	825
15-Jul-07	734	1,309	1,479	1,361	1,801	9,547	896	58	4,920	2,853	24,957	970
22-Jul-07	734	1,329	1,518	1,428	1,874	9,536	982	55	4,967	3,093	25,516	1,192
29-Jul-07	746	1,306	1,453	1,348	1,744	9,240	959	52	4,800	3,037	24,685	857
05-Aug-07	730	1,326	1,412	1,299	1,739	8,886	896	52	4,758	2,867	23,965	939
12-Aug-07	762	1,369	1,471	1,358	1,815	9,164	936	55	4,842	2,951	24,723	945
19-Aug-07	747	1,413	1,465	1,342	1,846	8,974	924	55	4,737	2,939	24,443	914
26-Aug-07	749	1,419	1,364	1,223	1,704	8,339	920	55	4,573	2,912	23,259	955
02-Sep-07	739	1,454	1,383	1,240	1,724	8,656	894	58	4,632	2,814	23,593	748
09-Sep-07	711	1,420	1,282	1,111	1,534	8,375	880	56	4,472	2,780	22,623	1,306
16-Sep-07	704	1,407	1,188	1,006	1,469	8,090	860	56	4,354	2,760	21,893	1,340
23-Sep-07	687	1,332	1,091	890	1,363	7,889	840	55	4,276	2,687	21,110	1,217
30-Sep-07	732	1,391	1,162	941	1,552	7,419	782	50	4,021	2,512	20,563	360
07-Oct-07	684	1,442	1,251	1,040	1,659	6,779	648	63	4,077	2,109	19,753	526
14-Oct-07	694	1,463	1,278	1,064	1,598	6,842	674	65	4,137	2,165	19,979	408
21-Oct-07	753	1,473	1,334	1,112	1,635	6,967	683	66	4,190	2,195	20,407	345
28-Oct-07	730	1,536	1,397	1,178	1,695	7,021	690	70	4,245	2,202	20,764	587
04-Nov-07	748	1,562	1,442	1,207	1,687	7,280	704	71	4,367	2,229	21,297	424
11-Nov-07	770	1,578	1,471	1,200	1,754	7,434	723	74	4,487	2,319	21,809	459
18-Nov-07	787	1,579	1,544	1,289	1,815	7,571	755	78	4,569	2,397	22,385	387
25-Nov-07	791	1,673	1,567	1,304	1,845	7,795	749	80	4,595	2,403	22,804	518
02-Dec-07	796	1,669	1,594	1,356	1,853	7,629	785	83	4,611	2,437	22,814	534
09-Dec-07	802	1,757	1,689	1,423	1,943	8,056	771	87	4,763	2,437	23,725	528
16-Dec-07	807	1,662	1,770	1,542	2,005	8,036	788	90	4,828	2,443	23,972	553

(Table B1 continued)

Week Ending	Hourly Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Load Forecast Uncertainty
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	Total System	
23-Dec-07	840	1,743	1,786	1,540	2,021	8,085	808	91	4,858	2,498	24,270	465
30-Dec-07	791	1,672	1,605	1,384	1,858	7,534	708	92	4,517	2,321	22,483	527
06-Jan-08	851	1,687	1,831	1,614	2,016	7,774	777	77	4,771	2,432	23,829	526
13-Jan-08	820	1,726	1,799	1,550	2,036	7,973	810	90	4,815	2,531	24,151	483
20-Jan-08	838	1,749	1,856	1,589	2,146	8,133	785	93	4,888	2,489	24,566	489
27-Jan-08	829	1,775	1,826	1,574	2,118	8,038	764	93	4,842	2,427	24,286	564
03-Feb-08	818	1,739	1,788	1,562	1,969	8,052	796	92	4,852	2,462	24,130	582
10-Feb-08	810	1,700	1,757	1,524	1,954	8,007	805	92	4,830	2,508	23,987	526
17-Feb-08	822	1,668	1,710	1,474	1,937	7,976	778	88	4,789	2,458	23,701	497
24-Feb-08	790	1,614	1,654	1,456	1,933	7,799	757	83	4,675	2,380	23,142	375
02-Mar-08	764	1,643	1,671	1,468	1,925	7,882	761	84	4,694	2,389	23,283	322
09-Mar-08	777	1,614	1,577	1,403	1,814	7,611	742	80	4,546	2,366	22,531	619
16-Mar-08	735	1,595	1,491	1,306	1,890	7,131	685	77	4,291	2,211	21,412	591
23-Mar-08	720	1,534	1,446	1,255	1,793	7,204	688	77	4,306	2,211	21,235	584
30-Mar-08	708	1,529	1,408	1,227	1,799	6,968	677	72	4,164	2,189	20,741	614
06-Apr-08	703	1,516	1,354	1,175	1,687	6,954	685	74	4,138	2,199	20,484	680
13-Apr-08	691	1,480	1,300	1,112	1,632	6,820	671	71	4,113	2,202	20,092	696
20-Apr-08	690	1,495	1,305	1,149	1,594	6,795	660	69	4,115	2,172	20,044	516
27-Apr-08	751	1,396	1,262	1,126	1,467	6,825	658	62	3,985	2,167	19,700	338
04-May-08	690	1,374	1,302	1,183	1,548	6,652	647	65	4,058	2,058	19,579	638
11-May-08	688	1,380	1,268	1,163	1,540	6,579	644	61	4,009	2,040	19,373	704
18-May-08	699	1,350	1,208	1,128	1,442	7,072	654	59	3,997	2,143	19,750	900
25-May-08	694	1,362	1,256	1,143	1,491	7,679	710	47	4,063	2,374	20,819	1,041
01-Jun-08	686	1,347	1,276	1,157	1,505	7,826	726	48	4,156	2,406	21,134	1,148
08-Jun-08	752	1,384	1,320	1,196	1,578	8,103	758	49	4,339	2,522	22,002	946
15-Jun-08	737	1,344	1,405	1,290	1,681	8,969	835	58	4,761	2,781	23,861	1,039
22-Jun-08	739	1,335	1,457	1,360	1,737	9,256	929	61	4,861	3,017	24,752	1,211
29-Jun-08	716	1,275	1,411	1,304	1,692	9,222	915	62	4,809	2,847	24,254	1,380
06-Jul-08	688	1,294	1,426	1,315	1,720	9,044	939	75	4,881	3,011	24,392	825
13-Jul-08	724	1,326	1,492	1,402	1,821	9,599	915	60	4,965	2,904	25,209	970
20-Jul-08	727	1,336	1,533	1,472	1,891	9,633	980	58	5,031	3,104	25,765	1,192
27-Jul-08	739	1,320	1,467	1,391	1,759	9,333	956	54	4,861	3,052	24,934	857
03-Aug-08	735	1,346	1,433	1,356	1,710	9,084	846	55	4,759	2,723	24,046	793
10-Aug-08	749	1,361	1,479	1,395	1,817	9,281	945	56	4,906	2,978	24,967	945
17-Aug-08	739	1,423	1,478	1,388	1,861	9,048	932	57	4,789	2,972	24,687	914
24-Aug-08	741	1,428	1,410	1,309	1,763	8,682	895	58	4,665	2,847	23,798	748
31-Aug-08	738	1,453	1,430	1,308	1,774	8,900	905	59	4,738	2,864	24,169	676
07-Sep-08	704	1,421	1,299	1,159	1,548	8,467	878	58	4,536	2,799	22,870	1,306
14-Sep-08	696	1,419	1,204	1,053	1,482	8,179	858	58	4,415	2,776	22,140	1,340
21-Sep-08	680	1,343	1,105	934	1,376	7,979	839	57	4,337	2,704	21,354	1,220
28-Sep-08	723	1,403	1,176	985	1,566	7,509	781	52	4,081	2,528	20,803	365

Table B2: Weekly Zonal Non-Coincident Peak Demand Forecast, Monthly Normal Weather

Week	Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)											Zonal Total
	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	
01-Apr-07	793	1,596	1,656	1,243	1,773	6,919	687	81	4,108	2,262	20,557	21,118
08-Apr-07	798	1,598	1,410	1,181	1,658	6,899	694	76	4,087	2,223	20,307	20,624
15-Apr-07	782	1,559	1,319	1,172	1,605	6,764	686	76	4,063	2,215	19,913	20,241
22-Apr-07	763	1,528	1,304	1,166	1,568	6,776	689	70	4,060	2,213	19,865	20,137
29-Apr-07	788	1,493	1,302	1,137	1,500	6,822	680	67	4,001	2,180	19,496	19,970
06-May-07	786	1,445	1,282	1,155	1,559	6,642	659	69	4,022	2,170	19,422	19,789
13-May-07	773	1,421	1,277	1,127	1,534	6,668	656	62	3,958	2,160	19,194	19,636
20-May-07	777	1,444	1,268	1,113	1,485	7,009	661	62	3,969	2,157	19,548	19,945
27-May-07	758	1,451	1,294	1,099	1,501	7,589	715	75	4,000	2,370	20,567	20,852
03-Jun-07	771	1,426	1,312	1,120	1,518	7,725	727	62	4,099	2,405	20,883	21,165
10-Jun-07	779	1,411	1,324	1,134	1,612	7,782	855	64	4,269	2,779	21,844	22,009
17-Jun-07	816	1,384	1,421	1,246	1,688	8,878	838	59	4,697	2,776	23,609	23,803
24-Jun-07	815	1,390	1,456	1,316	1,737	9,164	932	65	4,799	3,012	24,501	24,686
01-Jul-07	817	1,372	1,442	1,272	1,700	9,124	916	62	4,744	2,842	24,003	24,291
08-Jul-07	766	1,378	1,443	1,262	1,734	8,935	947	74	4,819	3,017	24,128	24,375
15-Jul-07	780	1,374	1,493	1,361	1,819	9,547	900	60	4,920	2,863	24,957	25,117
22-Jul-07	803	1,403	1,533	1,428	1,891	9,536	988	56	4,967	3,109	25,516	25,714
29-Jul-07	793	1,424	1,464	1,348	1,780	9,240	966	54	4,800	3,060	24,685	24,929
05-Aug-07	794	1,394	1,442	1,303	1,769	8,886	902	56	4,758	2,887	23,965	24,191
12-Aug-07	780	1,447	1,483	1,358	1,847	9,164	944	61	4,842	2,974	24,723	24,900
19-Aug-07	798	1,475	1,478	1,342	1,875	8,974	926	58	4,737	2,948	24,443	24,611
26-Aug-07	809	1,490	1,397	1,223	1,745	8,339	922	57	4,573	2,920	23,259	23,475
02-Sep-07	799	1,520	1,417	1,240	1,785	8,656	895	67	4,632	2,827	23,593	23,838
09-Sep-07	754	1,500	1,307	1,133	1,612	8,375	882	59	4,472	2,794	22,623	22,888
16-Sep-07	768	1,489	1,230	1,031	1,570	8,090	862	60	4,354	2,773	21,893	22,227
23-Sep-07	768	1,506	1,208	995	1,622	7,889	841	66	4,276	2,698	21,110	21,869
30-Sep-07	778	1,478	1,244	1,045	1,676	7,419	785	65	4,049	2,518	20,563	21,057
07-Oct-07	782	1,523	1,251	1,046	1,659	6,957	698	67	4,103	2,234	19,753	20,320
14-Oct-07	792	1,543	1,519	1,083	1,599	6,939	674	67	4,137	2,180	19,979	20,533
21-Oct-07	806	1,550	1,334	1,126	1,635	6,967	686	67	4,190	2,215	20,407	20,576
28-Oct-07	799	1,605	1,397	1,204	1,695	7,065	702	71	4,245	2,246	20,764	21,029
04-Nov-07	802	1,644	1,442	1,227	1,687	7,280	704	73	4,367	2,229	21,297	21,455
11-Nov-07	838	1,744	1,471	1,211	1,779	7,509	732	75	4,487	2,319	21,809	22,165
18-Nov-07	839	1,753	1,544	1,289	1,815	7,637	755	79	4,569	2,397	22,385	22,677
25-Nov-07	831	1,776	1,609	1,361	1,868	7,795	758	80	4,618	2,403	22,804	23,099
02-Dec-07	864	1,802	1,594	1,358	1,853	7,676	785	84	4,611	2,437	22,814	23,064
09-Dec-07	852	1,825	1,749	1,497	1,947	8,056	804	87	4,782	2,507	23,725	24,106
16-Dec-07	853	1,853	1,774	1,543	2,005	8,123	797	90	4,828	2,486	23,972	24,352

(Table B2 continued)

Hourly Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)												
Week	Northwest	Northeast	East	Essa	Ottawa	Toronto	Niagara	Bruce	Southwest	West	System	Zonal Total
23-Dec-07	886	1,782	1,959	1,540	2,021	8,166	808	91	4,858	2,498	24,270	24,609
30-Dec-07	832	1,809	1,643	1,453	1,893	7,534	734	92	4,545	2,350	22,483	22,885
06-Jan-08	884	1,842	1,831	1,631	2,016	7,855	777	80	4,771	2,432	23,829	24,119
13-Jan-08	905	1,897	2,061	1,571	2,036	7,979	810	90	4,815	2,531	24,151	24,695
20-Jan-08	915	1,870	2,177	1,614	2,146	8,133	793	96	4,888	2,489	24,566	25,121
27-Jan-08	903	1,880	1,990	1,610	2,118	8,038	764	97	4,857	2,428	24,286	24,685
03-Feb-08	913	1,839	2,022	1,593	1,969	8,052	799	92	4,852	2,483	24,130	24,614
10-Feb-08	916	1,767	2,013	1,565	1,956	8,007	805	92	4,830	2,508	23,987	24,459
17-Feb-08	897	1,793	1,860	1,526	1,937	7,976	778	90	4,789	2,458	23,701	24,104
24-Feb-08	860	1,736	1,787	1,458	1,933	7,799	771	90	4,675	2,430	23,142	23,539
02-Mar-08	914	1,757	1,830	1,468	1,925	7,882	769	89	4,694	2,437	23,283	23,765
09-Mar-08	891	1,682	1,731	1,403	1,814	7,611	744	87	4,546	2,392	22,531	22,901
16-Mar-08	819	1,713	1,788	1,379	1,890	7,131	689	86	4,291	2,303	21,412	22,089
23-Mar-08	805	1,641	1,695	1,336	1,793	7,204	692	86	4,306	2,335	21,235	21,893
30-Mar-08	789	1,617	1,663	1,301	1,799	6,968	677	84	4,164	2,264	20,741	21,326
06-Apr-08	794	1,599	1,424	1,234	1,687	6,954	685	80	4,138	2,226	20,484	20,821
13-Apr-08	774	1,568	1,320	1,227	1,634	6,820	679	80	4,113	2,218	20,092	20,433
20-Apr-08	754	1,544	1,311	1,216	1,594	6,795	683	73	4,115	2,217	20,044	20,302
27-Apr-08	779	1,510	1,322	1,195	1,527	6,887	673	71	4,056	2,185	19,700	20,205
04-May-08	781	1,452	1,302	1,233	1,591	6,670	647	74	4,058	2,169	19,579	19,977
11-May-08	770	1,429	1,297	1,177	1,563	6,731	653	66	4,009	2,173	19,373	19,868
18-May-08	774	1,455	1,288	1,165	1,512	7,072	657	66	4,027	2,155	19,750	20,171
25-May-08	753	1,463	1,317	1,156	1,527	7,679	713	78	4,066	2,386	20,819	21,138
01-Jun-08	757	1,445	1,337	1,182	1,547	7,826	728	65	4,156	2,406	21,134	21,449
08-Jun-08	774	1,426	1,354	1,197	1,606	8,103	812	67	4,339	2,722	22,002	22,400
15-Jun-08	801	1,396	1,444	1,290	1,711	8,969	837	63	4,761	2,791	23,861	24,063
22-Jun-08	803	1,384	1,478	1,360	1,759	9,256	931	64	4,861	3,026	24,752	24,922
29-Jun-08	803	1,407	1,464	1,323	1,722	9,222	915	65	4,809	2,858	24,254	24,588
06-Jul-08	763	1,381	1,468	1,315	1,755	9,044	942	76	4,881	3,027	24,392	24,652
13-Jul-08	778	1,407	1,508	1,402	1,846	9,599	919	62	4,965	2,910	25,209	25,396
20-Jul-08	795	1,413	1,552	1,472	1,913	9,633	987	59	5,031	3,119	25,765	25,974
27-Jul-08	785	1,423	1,480	1,391	1,801	9,333	964	56	4,861	3,074	24,934	25,168
03-Aug-08	781	1,406	1,452	1,356	1,751	9,084	852	57	4,759	2,739	24,046	24,237
10-Aug-08	765	1,454	1,495	1,395	1,856	9,281	952	59	4,906	2,999	24,967	25,162
17-Aug-08	792	1,472	1,491	1,388	1,896	9,048	934	65	4,789	2,978	24,687	24,853
24-Aug-08	797	1,498	1,447	1,309	1,810	8,682	897	59	4,665	2,873	23,798	24,037
31-Aug-08	796	1,541	1,453	1,312	1,854	8,900	908	63	4,738	2,885	24,169	24,450
07-Sep-08	751	1,511	1,332	1,198	1,637	8,467	881	61	4,536	2,812	22,870	23,186
14-Sep-08	762	1,500	1,253	1,093	1,595	8,179	861	63	4,415	2,789	22,140	22,510
21-Sep-08	764	1,522	1,232	1,058	1,650	7,979	841	69	4,337	2,714	21,354	22,166
28-Sep-08	772	1,488	1,266	1,104	1,701	7,509	784	69	4,102	2,533	20,803	21,328

- End of Section -

Appendix C Analytical Factors

Table C1: Factors Affecting Demand

Factors Affecting Daily Energy Demand				
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Energy Demand (MWh)	
Weather	Daily Avg Temperature			
	> 16° C	1°C Increase	8,100 MWh Increase	
	10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase	1,470 MWh Increase	
	< 10°C	1°C Decrease	2,690 MWh Increase	
	Daily Humidity - Dewpoint			
	> 16° C	1°C Increase	2,950 MWh Increase	
	10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase	530 MWh Increase	
	< 10°C	1°C Decrease	980 MWh Increase	
	Wind			
	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	450 MWh Increase	
Winter	1 km/hr Increase	20 MWh Increase		
Cloud				
	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	1,250 MWh Decrease	
Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	1,330 MWh Increase		
Economic	Employment	Increase of 1,000 jobs	5 MWh Increase	
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	5 MWh Increase	
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	64,000 MWh Decrease	
		Good Friday	45,000 MWh Decrease	
		Victoria Day	54,000 MWh Decrease	
		Canada Day	38,000 MWh Decrease	
		August Civic Holiday	39,000 MWh Decrease	
		Labour Day	54,000 MWh Decrease	
		Thanksgiving Day	55,000 MWh Decrease	
		Remembrance Day	9,000 MWh Decrease	
		Christmas	84,000 MWh Decrease	
		Boxing Day	79,000 MWh Decrease	
		New Year's Eve	8,000 MWh Decrease	
		Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday	46,000 MWh Increase
			Tuesday vs Sunday	48,000 MWh Increase
	Wednesday vs Sunday		49,000 MWh Increase	
	Thursday vs Sunday		48,000 MWh Increase	
	Friday vs Sunday		45,000 MWh Increase	
Saturday vs Sunday	10,000 MWh Increase			

(Table C1 continued)

Factors Affecting Daily Peak Demand				
Variable Class	Variable	Change in Variable	Impact On Daily Peak Demand (MW)	
Weather	Temperature			
	> 16° C	1°C Increase	450 MW Increase	
	10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase	110 MW Increase	
	< 10°C	1°C Decrease	110 MW Increase	
	Humidity - Dewpoint			
	> 16° C	1°C Increase	160 MW Increase	
	10°C > and < 16° C	1°C Increase	40 MW Increase	
	< 10°C	1°C Decrease	40 MW Increase	
	Wind			
	Summer	1 km/hr Decrease	15 MW Increase	
Winter	1 km/hr Increase	10 MW Increase		
Cloud				
	Summer	Decrease of 1 on Scale	110 MW Increase	
Winter	Increase of 1 on Scale	70 MW Increase		
Economic	Employment	Increase of 1,000 jobs	0.4 MW Increase	
	Housing Stock	Increase of 1,000 houses	0.5 MW Increase	
Calendar	Holidays	New Year's Day	2,700 MW Decrease	
		Good Friday	2,000 MW Decrease	
		Victoria Day	2,500 MW Decrease	
		Canada Day	1,700 MW Decrease	
		August Civic Holiday	1,600 MW Decrease	
		Labour Day	2,100 MW Decrease	
		Thanksgiving Day	2,500 MW Decrease	
		Remembrance Day	400 MW Decrease	
		Christmas	4,400 MW Decrease	
		Boxing Day	3,600 MW Decrease	
		New Year's Eve	600 MW Decrease	
		Day of Week	Monday vs Sunday	2,100 MW Increase
			Tuesday vs Sunday	2,000 MW Increase
			Wednesday vs Sunday	2,000 MW Increase
	Thursday vs Sunday		2,000 MW Increase	
	Friday vs Sunday	1,700 MW Increase		
Saturday vs Sunday	100 MW Increase			

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