

Feedback Form

2026 Provincial eDSM Achievable Potential Study – February 27, 2026

Feedback Provided by:

Name: Dick Bakker

Title: Vice President

Organization: Ottawa Renewable Energy Cooperative

Email: [REDACTED]

Date: March 12, 2026

To promote transparency, feedback submitted will be posted on the [2026 Provincial eDSM Achievable Potential Study](#) engagement page unless otherwise requested by the sender.

Following the focused engagement session on modelling and assumptions for behind-the-meter solar and storage and demand response measures, the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) is seeking feedback from stakeholders on draft assumptions and modelling considerations. The webinar presentation, recording, and draft measure input assumption files can be accessed from the [engagement web page](#).

Please submit feedback to engagement@ieso.ca by **March 13, 2026. If you wish to provide confidential feedback, please submit marked "Confidential".** Otherwise, to promote transparency, feedback that is not marked "Confidential" will be posted on the engagement webpage.

Draft solar/storage and demand response inputs assumptions

Please provide comments in the "Stakeholder Feedback" column of the Demand Response and Solar Storage Input Assumptions spreadsheets.

Broader development and trends relevant to solar/storage and demand response potential modelling

Beyond feedback shared in the Input Assumptions spreadsheets, do you have any input on broader developments and trends that may impact solar/storage and demand response potential, such as technology cost trajectories or expected impacts of recent regulatory changes concerning DER interconnection.

- 1) Restricting solar capacity to available roof space will underestimate the technical potential. It is also not compatible with the (correct) assumption that the maximum system size should offset total or average annual demand. Many large commercial and industrial sites and rural properties have enough non-roof space to install additional solar to offset demand. The model should not use lack of available roof space to limit system size. Technical Potential should assume all urban residential customers offset their demand up to their maximum roof area capacity or total annual demand, whichever is the lowest. For commercial and industrial customers and rural customers, roof area should be marked up to allow for additional ground mount solar.
- 2) The “value” of solar and storage used in the estimation of Economic Potential will depend on the net metering, net billing, time use rate and other policies that are in place. For consistency and to estimate the maximum economic potential the model should assume that **each kWh generated or released from storage is valued at the retail rate (before rebate) applying at the time that the kWh is generated or released (i.e. net metering)**. Any modification of this policy that would reduce the economics to the customer should be included in estimation of the achievable potential. Any other consideration for monetary value will dilute the market potential as it will likely be derived from some grid operator perspective; therefore not relevant to most consumers.
- 3) Customer choice models should not be the only methods used to estimate Achievable Potential. Customer barriers and influences like awareness, income, supply chain issues, connection issues, risk of outages, rising rates, etc., are also important factors to consider. There are also regulatory barriers that affect uptake – for example net metering limited to one meter per building and the restrictions on sharing net metering (virtual net metering). It would be extremely valuable if these barriers were explicitly identified and programs and policies that might remove these barriers and increase the achievable potential were explicitly

Topic	Feedback
	<p>identified in the modelling. Finally Achievable Potential should not just assume the status quo. If this modelling is to help policy makers increase DERs, then they need to know what can be achieved with removal of barriers and new policies to maximize LDC uptake under the new OEB DER framework - not just current regulations and programs such as Safe on Energy.</p>

General Comments/Feedback