Backgrounder: The delivery charges on your electricity bill (2020)

There are two main steps to get electricity to your home:

1. **TRANSMISSION**
   - The power flows from Ontario power plants and other sources, through transmission lines, to your local utility. All customers of a local utility pay the cost of transmission through their distributor’s retail transmission charges.
   
   ![Transmission Diagram]

2. **DISTRIBUTION**
   - A company distributes the electricity to you through another network of power lines. These companies are commonly called local utilities or distributors.
   
   ![Distribution Diagram]

The cost of both steps is added together and shown on the “Delivery” line of your electricity bill.

The charges include costs to:

- design, build and maintain overhead and underground lines, poles, stations and local transformers
- respond to customer calls for day-to-day services
- respond to emergency situations such as local power outages.

**Differences in Costs from Utility to Utility**

Distributors’ costs can vary based on local factors like:

- The age and condition of the company’s equipment
- The size of the area that the company serves
- How close together the company’s customers are
- The number of residential customers compared to the number of business and factories
- How easy or difficult it is to run lines and other equipment to your door. For example, if the area is densely urban, heavily forested, has rocky terrain, or there are other kinds of obstacles.

**How Rates are Set – the OEB’s Role**

In its role as regulator, the Ontario Energy Board sets electricity prices across the province. Here is how the process works.
1. Each year, distributors apply to the OEB to change their rates. In most cases, the OEB requires distributors to go through an extensive review of their costs of providing service to their customers only once every five years.

2. The OEB reviews each rate application through a public process. Documents are posted on the OEB’s website and updated as the OEB reviews the application. Consumer groups and other affected groups may also take part in the process and provide comments. For larger or more complex cases, the hearing will include an open meeting which anyone can watch in person or listen to via webcast on the OEB’s website.

3. The OEB decides whether or not to approve any or all of the application and then sets the rates for the distributor to charge.

The OEB is an independent and neutral public agency. We make decisions that serve the public interest. Our goal is to promote a sustainable and efficient energy sector that provides you with reliable energy services at a reasonable cost.

Determining Distribution Rates – A Five-year Cycle

Year One in the rate setting plan most commonly selected by distributors is an intensive, public review of the utility’s projected costs. This type of review is commonly called a cost of service review. In any given year, roughly one-fifth of Ontario’s 63 electricity distributors apply for a cost of service review.

Years Two to Five will most commonly be formulaic rate increases - typically less than inflation. This encourages the utilities to manage their costs efficiently.

Quick Facts

- There are 63 utilities that deliver electricity directly to homes and businesses in Ontario.
- The OEB uses similar approaches to set Ontario natural gas distributors’ rates.

Bill Impacts

The OEB’s consumer website features interactive bill calculators to help residential and small business consumers estimate their electricity or natural gas bills, and compare them to an estimate of what their bill would be using the contract price offered by an electricity retailer or natural gas marketer.

For more information please contact:

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