

1 Q. **Reference: Vol. II, Exhibit 4 (Load Forecast and Sources of Supply), sec. 2.2.1, Table 9, p. 15**
2 **(PDF p. 105); Vol. I, Ch. 6, sec. 6.9.1, p. 6.29 (PDF p. 203); Vol. I, Schedule A-II (PDF p. 212);**
3 **billing determinants — Vol. I, Schedule F 3.1E, p. 1, l. 2 (PDF p. 297).**

4 Preamble:

5 Section 6.9.1 attributes part of the increase to "an increase in cost allocated to this customer
6 class due to increased load." Schedule A-II shows forecast Labrador Industrial demand increasing
7 from 293.0 MW to 317.0 MW (approximately 8%), while Exhibit 4, Table 9 shows class energy
8 requirements declining from 2,026 GWh to 1,902 GWh (-6.1%). Schedule F 3.1E applies a
9 production demand of 317,009 kW and a transmission coincident peak of 298,387 kW for the
10 class. The proposed transmission demand rate increases by approximately 85%. All else equal, a
11 higher billing determinant would reduce, not increase, the unit rate.

12 Confirm that the "increased load" referred to in section 6.9.1 is the increase in forecast Labrador
13 Industrial class demand from 293.0 MW to 317.0 MW reflected in Schedule A-II; state the load
14 measure relied upon (billing demand, transmission coincident peak, or other), noting that
15 Schedule A-II reports annual maximum customer demands.

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18 A. The reference in Section 6.9.1 to an "increase in cost allocated to this customer class due to
19 increased load" refers to the increase in forecast Labrador Industrial demand used in the 2027
20 Test Year Cost of Service Study.

21 For the Labrador Industrial class, the forecast annual maximum demand increases from
22 approximately 293.0 MW in the 2019 Test Year to approximately 317.0 MW in the 2027 Test
23 Year, as reflected in Schedule A-II of the Application.

24 The demand measure relied upon in the Cost of Service Study is the class demand allocator
25 derived from the forecast Labrador Industrial load, including the Production Demand billing
26 determinant of 317,009 kW and the Transmission Coincident Peak demand of 298,387 kW

- 1 applied in Schedule F 3.1E. These demand measures are used to allocate production and
- 2 transmission demand-related costs to the Labrador Industrial customer class.
- 3 Table 1 summarizes the Labrador Industrial Class Demand increase from 2019 to 2027.

Table 1: Labrador Industrial Class Demand (2019–2027)

Step	Description	2019TY	2027TY	Variance	Treatment
1	Non-Coincident Maximum (kW)	293,000	317,000	24,000	
2	Non-Coincident Peak Demand (Peak Jan) (kW)	255,000	317,000	62,000	
3	Coincidence Factor	90.00%	94.13%	4.13%	
4	Transmission Demand (kW)	229,500	298,387	68,887	Step 2 x Step 3
5	Transmission Loss Multiplier	1.0834	1.0624	(0.0210)	
6	Production Demand (kW)	248,639	317,009	68,370	Step 4 x Step 5