

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 Provide the derivation of the Labrador Industrial billing determinants applied in the 2027 Test
13 Year Cost of Service Study — the production demand of 317,009 kW and the transmission
14 coincident peak of 298,387 kW in Schedule F 3.1E — including the methodology by which the
15 transmission coincident peak allocator is derived from customer load forecasts, and provide the
16 equivalent determinants and allocation factors used in the 2019 Test Year.

17
18 A. Please refer to Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro's response to IOC-NLH-010 of this
19 proceeding.