GULF POWER COMPANY

Before the Florida Public Service Commission
Direct Testimony of
J. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
In Support of Rate Relief
Docket No. 891345-EI
Date of Filing December 15, 1989

Q. Will you please state your name, business address and occupation?

A. My name is Joel Thomas Kilgore, Jr., and my business address is 500 Bayfront Parkway, Pensacola, Florida 32501. I am Manager of Marketing Planning and Research for Gulf Power Company.

Q. Please describe your education and professional background.

A. I graduated from Auburn University in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering. I am a member and past chairman of the Marketing Planning and Research section of the Southeastern Electric Exchange, Marketing Division, and I am also a member and past chairman of the Research and Forecasting Committee of the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group. In addition, I am an active member of the Electric Utility Market Research Council, and the Electric Utility Forecasters' Forum, and have served as chairman

or member of a number of committees and task forces within the Southern electric system.

I began my career in the electric utility industry at Alabama Power Company in 1976 as a cooperative education student. Upon graduation from Auburn University in 1980, I began work with Gulf Power Company as a Technical Services Engineer. In 1982, I was promoted to Supervisor of Forecasting and Marketing Planning and served in that capacity until January, 1988, when I was promoted to my current position as Manager of Marketing Planning and Research.

Q. What are your areas of responsibility with Gulf Power Company?

A. I am responsible for the following areas: (1) Forecasts of Customers, Energy Sales, Peak Demands, and Base Revenues, (2) Load Research, (3) Marketing Research and, (4) Marketing Planning.

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to present the approach, methods and results associated with Gulf's forecast of customers, energy sales, peak demands and base revenues.

I will also address the Company's cost of service load research activities and results.

Q. Have you prepared an exhibit that contains information to which you will refer in your testimony?

A. Yes.

Counsel: We ask that Mr. Kilgore's Exhibit, comprised of 6 Schedules, be marked for identification as Exhibit ____ (JTK-1)

Q Are you the sponsor of certain Minimum Filing Requirements (MFRs)?

A. Yes, these are listed on Schedule 6 at the end of my exhibit. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in these MFRs is true and correct.

Q. Mr. Kilgore, you indicated you are responsible for the forecasts of Gulf's customers, energy sales, peak demands and base revenues. What tabulations have you provided detailing your retail projections for 1990?

A. I have provided three tabulations of test year forecast data: Schedule 1 details retail customers

by rate; Schedule 2 details retail energy sales by rate; and finally Schedule 3 details retail base revenues by rate. These schedules also provide totals by customer classification.

Q. Please summarize your Schedule 1.

A. Our projections call for a total of 292,610 retail customers by year-end 1990, an increase of 6,756 customers over revised year-end projections for 1989. This represents an anticipated annual growth rate of 2.4 percent for 1990. By comparison, historical growth rates of 3.5 percent, 2.6 percent and 2.3 percent were experienced in 1986, 1987, and 1988, respectively. Current projections for year-end 1989 indicate an annual growth rate of 2.2 percent.

Q. Please summarize your Schedule 2.

A. Retail energy sales are expected to total 7,699,490,093 kilowatthours in 1990, representing an increase of 4.2 percent over revised year-end projections for 1989. The retail kilowatthour sales forecast by class consists of the following: Residential: 3,344,901,953, comprising 43.4 percent of retail; Commercial: 2,214,169,017, comprising

28.8 percent; Industrial: 2,124,157,282, comprising 27.6 percent; and Street Lighting: 16,261,841, comprising 0.2 percent.

Q. Please summarize your Schedule 3.

A. Retail base revenues are expected to total $249,281,859 in 1990. The base revenue forecast by class consists of the following: Residential: $133,163,227, comprising 53.4 percent of retail; Commercial: $73,877,125, comprising 29.6 percent; Industrial: 40,978,153, comprising 16.4 percent; and Street Lighting: 1,263,354, comprising 0.5 percent.

Q. What are the objectives of your forecasting efforts?

A. As with any forecast which serves as a basis for planning, we strive for the greatest possible accuracy, particularly in the short-term (0-2 years). We recognize the fallacy, especially in the long-term, of believing that we can accurately predict all of the major factors comprising the changing economic, legislative and market environments. With this recognition of change, we have adopted two primary objectives in preparing our

long-term forecasts: (1) comprehensive coverage of major issues and trends that may impact Gulf and its customers, which are addressed and quantified through the use of scenarios, and (2) effective communication to management and planning functions of the underlying causes and potential implications associated with various scenarios. We have implemented this scenario approach to enhance our flexibility and allow for more informed decision-making in a changing environment.

Since the primary focus in these proceedings is on the short-term forecast, particularly the test year, the base case or most likely forecast scenario will serve as the basis for discussion of forecast results.

Q. What level of accuracy has been achieved in your recent short-term forecasts of retail customers, energy sales and base rate revenues?

A. Employing the same basic methods and approach currently in use, our forecast accuracy has consistently exceeded the standards which we consider appropriate for planning purposes. Schedule 4 provides a summary of our short-term accuracy for

the last four budget forecasts issued prior to the test year forecast.

Q. What rate schedules are included in your residential class forecast of customers and energy sales?

A. Our residential class is comprised of three rate schedules: RS (residential service) which represents the majority of class energy sales, rate schedule RST (residential service, time-of-use), and finally rate schedule OS (outdoor service - lighting).

Q. Please describe the methods used to prepare your forecast of residential customers.

A. The immediate short-term forecast (0-2 years) of residential customers is based primarily on projections prepared by division personnel. This approach takes advantage of their knowledge of local market and economic conditions, which is gained through direct interaction with economic development agencies, state and federal agencies, developers, builders, lending institutions, and other key contacts.

For the remaining forecast horizon (3-25 years), the Regional Economic Growth Impact Study (REGIS), a mathematically intensive forecasting model, is utilized in the development of residential customer projections. At the center of this system is a cohort survival routine approach in which population by age group is aged from one time period to the next. The model's migration/demographic component, given an initial population age distribution, together with forecasts of migration, births and deaths, projects population by age group into the future.

The forecast of residential customers is an outcome of the final section of the migration/demographic element of the model. The number of residential customers Gulf expects to serve is calculated by multiplying the total number of households located in the eight counties in which Gulf provides service by the percentage of customers in these eight counties for which Gulf currently provides service.

The number of households referred to above is computed by applying a household formation trend to the previously mentioned population by age group, and then by summing the number of households in

each of five adult age categories. As indicated, there is a relationship between households, or residential customers, and the age structure of the population of the area, as well as household formation trends. The household formation trend is the product of initial year household formation rates in the Gulf service area and projected U.S. trends in household formation.

Q. Please describe the methods used to prepare your residential class energy sales forecast.

A. The residential energy sales forecast is prepared using the Residential End-Use Energy Planning System (REEPS), a model developed for the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) by Cambridge Systematics, Incorporated, under Project RP1211-2. The REEPS model integrates elements of both econometric and engineering end-use approaches to energy forecasting. Market penetrations and energy consumption rates for major appliance end-uses are treated explicitly. REEPS produces forecasts of appliance installations, operating efficiencies and utilization patterns for space heating, water heating, air conditioning and cooking, as well as other major end-uses. Each of

these decisions is responsive to energy prices and conservation/demand-side initiatives, as well as household/dwelling characteristics and geographical variables.

The major behavioral responses in the simulation model have been estimated statistically from an analysis of household survey data. Residential market surveys provide the data source required to identify the responsiveness of household energy decisions to prices and other variables.

The REEPS model forecasts energy decisions for a specified number of different population segments. These segments represent households with different demographic and dwelling characteristics. Together, the population segments reflect the full distribution of characteristics in the customer population. The total service area forecast of residential energy decisions is represented as the sum of the choices of various segments. This approach enhances evaluation of the distributional impacts of marketing or demand-side initiatives.

For each of the major end-uses, REEPS forecasts equipment purchases, efficiency and utilization choices. The model distinguishes among appliance installations in new housing, retrofit

installations and purchases of portable units. Within the simulation, the probability of installing a given appliance in a new dwelling depends on the operating and performance characteristics of the competing alternatives, as well as household and dwelling features. The installation probabilities for certain end-use categories are highly interdependent.

Appliance operating efficiency and utilization rates are simulated in the REEPS model as interdependent decisions. Efficiency choice is dependent on operating cost at the planned utilization rate, while actual utilization depends on operating cost given the appliance efficiency. Appliance and building standards affect efficiency directly by mandating higher levels than those otherwise expected.

The sensitivity of efficiency and utilization decisions to costs, climate, household and dwelling size, and income has been estimated from historical survey data.

Major appliance base-year unit energy consumption (UEC) estimates are based on either metered appliance data or conditional energy demand regression analysis. The latter is a technique employed

in the absence of metered observations of individual appliance usage and involves the disaggregation of total household demand for electricity into appliance specific demand functions.

Conditional energy demand models are regressions which explain residential customers' demands for electricity as functions of the energy-using equipment that they own, weather conditions, demographic and dwelling characteristics, and other factors playing a major role in total household energy consumption. The mathematics underlying this method rely upon the premise that consumption through a particular end-use must be zero if the end-use is not present, and if the end-use is present, energy consumption levels are represented as dependent on weather, demographics, income and other variables.

The structural design of the REEPS model is oriented primarily toward long-term forecasting and strategic analysis, with energy forecast outputs stated in annual terms. In order to develop monthly allocations and to enhance short-term (0-2 years) sales forecast accuracy, a disaggregate single equation econometric model is used in calibrating the short-term REEPS model output. The

basic structure of this econometric model represents monthly kilowatthours per customer per billing day as a function of weather (heating and cooling degree hours), price of electricity and seasonal variations.

Q. What rate schedules are included in your commercial class forecast of customers and energy sales?

A. The commercial class represents the most heterogeneous market served by Gulf. Included in this class are customers from the following seven rate schedules: GS (general service), GST (general service, time-of-use), GSD (general service demand), GSDT (general service demand, time-of-use), LP (large power service), LPT (large power service, time-of-use) and OS (outdoor service).

Q. Please describe the method used to prepare the commercial class customer forecast.

A. The immediate short-term forecast (0-2 years) of commercial customers, as in the residential sector, is prepared by division personnel. A review of the techniques and results for each division is undertaken by the corporate forecasting section, under my direction. Special attention is given to the

incorporation of new major commercial establishments and consistency with general assumptions.

Beyond the immediate short-term period, commercial customers are forecast as a function of residential customers, reflecting the growth of commercial services to meet the needs of new residents. Implicit in the commercial customer forecast is the relationship between growth in total real disposable income and growth in the commercial sector.

Q. Please describe the methods used to prepare your commercial class energy sales forecast.

A. The Commercial Sector End-Use Energy Demand Forecasting Model (COMMEND), which was developed by the Georgia Institute of Technology through EPRI Project RP1216-06, serves as the basis for the major portion of Gulf's commercial energy sales forecast. Specifically, the GSD, GSDT, LP and LPT rate schedule customers within the commercial class are represented in the COMMEND forecast.

The COMMEND model is an extension of the capital-stock approach used in most econometric studies. This approach views the demand for energy as a product of three factors. The first of these

factors is the physical stock of energy-using capital, the second factor is base-year energy use, and the third is a utilization factor representing utilization of equipment relative to the base-year.

Changes in equipment utilization are modeled using short-run econometric fuel price elasticities. Fuel choice is forecast with a life-cycle cost/behavioral microsimulation submodel, and changes in equipment efficiency are determined using engineering and cost information for space heating, cooling and ventilation equipment and econometric elasticity estimates for the other end-uses (lighting, water heating, ventilation, cooking, refrigeration, and others).

Three characteristics of COMMEND distinguish it from traditional modeling approaches. First, the reliance on engineering relationships to determine future heating and cooling efficiency provides a more sound basis for forecasting long-run changes in space heating and cooling energy requirements than a pure econometric approach can supply. Second, the simulation model uses a variety of engineering data on the energy-using characteristics of commercial buildings. Third,

COMMEND provides estimates of energy use detailed by end-use, fuel type and building type.

Gulf's most recent Commercial Market Survey, conducted in 1984, provided much of the input data required for the COMMEND model. This data is augmented with current floorspace estimates and projections. The model produces forecasts of energy use for the end-uses mentioned above, within each of the following business categories:

1. Food Stores
2. Offices
3. Retail and Personal Services
4. Public Utilities
5. Automotive Services
6. Restaurants
7. Elementary/Secondary Schools
8. Colleges/Trade Schools
9. Hospitals/Health Services
10. Hotels/Motels
11. Religious Organizations
12. Miscellaneous

The COMMEND model, similar to the REEPS model used in the residential sector, is structurally oriented toward long-term forecasting and strategic analysis. A disaggregate single equation

econometric model which represents monthly kilowatthours per customer per billing day as a function of weather (heating and cooling degree hours), price of electricity and seasonal variations is used to develop monthly allocations and to calibrate the short-term COMMEND model output.

Q. What rate schedules are included in your industrial class forecast of customers and energy sales?

A. Gulf's industrial customer class consists of customers billed under the GSD (general service-demand), GSDT (general service-demand, time-of-use), LP (large power service), LPT (large power service, time-of-use) and PXT (large high load factor service, time-of-use) rate schedules.

Q. Describe the methods used to prepare your industrial class energy sales forecast.

A. The short-term industrial energy sales forecast is developed using a combination of on-site surveys of major industrial customers, trending techniques, and multiple regression analysis. Forty-two of Gulf's largest customers, representing over 90 percent of industrial class sales, are interviewed to identify load changes due to equipment addition,

replacement or changes in operating characteristics.

The short-term forecast of monthly sales to these major industrial customers is a synthesis of the detailed survey information and historical monthly load factor trends. The forecast of short-term sales to the remaining smaller industrial customers is developed using multiple regression analysis.

The long-term forecast of industrial energy sales is based on econometric models of the chemical, pulp and paper, other manufacturing, and nonmanufacturing sectors. The industrial forecast is further refined by accounting for expected cogeneration installations and the effects of the supplemental energy schedule.

Q. How was your forecast of territorial wholesale energy prepared?

A. The short-term forecast of energy sales to territorial wholesale customers is based on interviews with these customers, as well as recent historical data. A forecast of total monthly energy requirements at each wholesale delivery point is produced. Energy requirements purchased from the Southeastern

Power Administration (based on current contracts) by our wholesale customers are then removed from the total requirements to arrive at sales for resale. The long-term forecast is based on estimates of annual growth rates for each delivery point, according to future growth potential.

Q. Please describe the methods used to prepare your peak demand forecast.

A. The peak demand forecast is prepared using the Hourly Electric Load Model (HELM), developed by ICF, Incorporated, for EPRI under Project RP1955-1. The model forecasts hourly electrical loads over the long-term.

Load shape forecasts have always provided an important input to traditional system planning functions. Forecasts of the pattern of demand have acquired an added importance due to structural changes in the demand for electricity and increased utility involvement in influencing load patterns for the mutual benefit of the utility and its customers.

HELM represents an approach designed to better capture changes in the underlying structure of electricity consumption. Rapid increases in energy

prices during the 1970's and early 1980's brought about changes in the efficiency of energy-using equipment. Additionally, sociodemographic and microeconomic developments have changed the composition of electricity consumption, including changes in fuel shares, housing mix, household age and size, construction features, mix of commercial services, and mix of industrial products.

In addition to these naturally occurring structural changes, utilities have become increasingly active in offering customers options which result in modified consumption patterns. An important input to the design of such demand-side programs is an assessment of their likely impact on utility system loads.

HELM has been designed to forecast electric utility load shapes and to analyze the impacts of factors such as alternative weather conditions, customer mix changes, fuel share changes, and demand-side programs. The structural detail of HELM provides forecasts of hourly class and system load curves by weighting and aggregating load shapes for individual end-use components.

Model inputs include energy forecasts and load shape data for the user-specified end-uses. Inputs

are also required to reflect new technologies, rate structures and other demand-side programs. Model outputs include hourly system and class load curves, load duration curves, monthly system and class peaks, load factors and energy requirements by season and rating period.

The methodology embedded in HELM may be referred to as a "bottom-up" approach. Class and system load shapes are calculated by aggregating the load shapes of component end-uses.

Q. Please describe the procedure used to develop the 1990 retail base rate revenue forecast.

A. We applied the appropriate rate schedules to the monthly projections of customers, energy sales and billing demands for each customer classification. The revenue forecast is based upon rates currently reflected in Gulf's tariff.

Q. You indicated earlier that you are responsible for Gulf's load research activities. What tabulations have you provided detailing the load research data being used in these proceedings?

A. Schedule 5 provides a summary of rate class data collected during 1987, including presentation of

significant variables which allow for relative comparisons. Also included in this summary is information concerning sample sizes, system coincident peak demand and relative accuracy.

Q. Does your 1987 Cost of Service Load Research sample design meet the requirements of the Cost of Service Load Research Rule, Docket No. 820491-EU, Order No. 13026?

A. Yes, the sample design does meet the requirements of the referenced rule.

Q. Are you aware of any changes to the load data used for cost of service purposes?

A. Yes, a correction was made to MFR E-14 subsequent to its use in the jurisdictional separation study. This correction involved modification of coincident peak demands for the test year. The change had no significant impact on test year retail rate base calculations. In fact, the 12 month average coincident retail peak demand was increased by only 262 kilowatts, or approximately .02 percent. Our decision to make the correction was based on our desire to achieve the best possible allocation of costs among individual rate classes, which was then

incorporated within the rate design discussed in Mr. Haskins' testimony.

Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA)

COUNTY OF ESCAMBIA)

Before me the undersigned authority personally appeared J. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., who first being duly sworn, says that he is the witness named in the testimony to which the Affidavit is attached; that he prepared said testimony and any exhibits included therein on behalf of Gulf Power Company in support of its petition for an increase in rates and charges in Florida Public Service Commission Docket No. 891345-EI; and that the matters and things set forth herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Dated at Pensacola, Florida this 7th of December, 1989.

J. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 7th day of December, 1989.

Karen M. Bates
Notary Public

My Commission Expires
July 25, 1990

Florida Public Service Commission
Docket No. 891345-EI
GULF POWER COMPANY
Witness: J. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
Exhibit No. _____ (JTK-1)
Schedule 1

GULF POWER COMPANY
1990 RETAIL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Class Residential	Revenue Code	Year-End Customers	12 Month Average Number of Customers
RS	02-09	255,585	253,508
RST	10	18	18
OS-II	50	2,007	1,947
TOTAL Residential		257,610	255,473
Commercial			
GS	201-203	22,084	21,967
GSD	204	10,348	10,248
GST	206	8	8
GSDT	208	170	167
LP	216	83	82
LPT	217	5	5
SS	218	0	0
OS-II	220/222	1,637	1,608
OS-III	221	375	367
TOTAL Commercial		34,710	34,451
Industrial			
GSD	250	168	167
GSDT	251	6	6
LP	254	26	26
LPT	255	28	28
PXT	261	5	5
SS	265	1	1
TOTAL Industrial		234	233
Street Lighting			
OS-I	408	52	52
OS-I	411	4	4
TOTAL Street Lighting		56	56
TOTAL RETAIL		292,610	290,213

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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Schedule 2

GULF POWER COMPANY
1990 RETAIL ENERGY SALES FORECAST

Class Residential	Revenue Code	KWH Sales
RS	02-09	3,322,084,505
RST	10	289,195
OS-II	50	14,207,934
Unbilled		8,320,319
TOTAL Residential		3,344,901,953
Commercial		
GS	201-203	210,286,546
GSD	204	1,620,803,290
GST	206	94,441
GSDT	208	12,765,367
LP	216	254,190,876
LPT	217	86,640,467
SS	218	300,000
OS-II	220/222	16,842,559
OS-III	221	7,329,177
Unbilled		4,916,294
TOTAL Commercial		2,214,169,017
Industrial		
GSD	250	84,441,422
GSDT	251	9,873,407
LP	254	117,350,952
LPT	255	1,027,155,136
PXT	261	879,877,333
SS	265	2,613,508
Unbilled		2,845,524
TOTAL Industrial		2,124,157,282
Street Lighting		
OS-I	408	15,437,851
OS-I	411	823,990
TOTAL Street Lighting		16,261,841
TOTAL RETAIL		7,699,490,093

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Schedule 3

GULF POWER COMPANY
1990 RETAIL BASE REVENUE FORECAST

Class	Revenue Code	Base Revenue
Residential		
RS	02-09	$131,548,665
RST	10	10,625
OS-II	50	1,297,714
Unbilled		306,223
TOTAL Residential		$133,163,227
Commercial		
GS	201-203	$ 14,979,797
GSD	204	48,355,924
GST	206	5,692
GSDT	208	781,291
LP	216	6,358,343
LPT	217	1,637,973
SS	218	48,938
OS-II	220/222	1,195,633
OS-III	221	335,751
Unbilled		177,783
TOTAL Commercial		$ 73,877,125
Industrial		
GSD	250	$ 2,566,006
GSDT	251	182,513
LP	254	2,997,403
LPT	255	20,060,843
PXT	261	14,558,948
SS	265	531,730
Unbilled		80,710
TOTAL Industrial		$ 40,978,153
Street Lighting		
OS-I	408	$ 1,247,759
OS-I	411	15,595
TOTAL Street Lighting		$ 1,263,354
TOTAL RETAIL		$249,281,859

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Schedule 4

GULF POWER COMPANY
SHORT-TERM
RETAIL FORECAST ACCURACY

	1986	1987	1988	Jan-Aug 1989
Customers - Average Number				
Actual	263,637	271,439	277,876	282,997
Forecast	264,562	274,950	279,191	283,528
Deviation	(925)	(3,511)	(1,315)	(531)
% Deviation	(0.3)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(0.2)
Annual MWH Sales				
Actual	6,635,869	6,895,620	7,226,256	5,072,825
Forecast	6,543,120	6,658,231	7,276,471	5,208,689
Deviation	92,749	237,389	(50,215)	(135,864)
% Deviation	1.4	3.6	(0.7)	(2.6)
Weather Adjusted	6,620,841	6,762,324	7,287,515	5,205,775
Deviation	77,721	104,093	11,044	(2,914)
% Deviation	1.2	1.6	0.1	(0.1)
Base Rate Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)				
Actual	215,510	224,476	233,417	164,017
Forecast	212,733	217,507	237,200	169,846
Deviation	2,777	6,969	(3,783)	(5,829)
% Deviation	1.3	3.2	(1.6)	(3.4)

RATE AND OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS SUMMARY

1987 LOAD RESEARCH STUDY YEAR

Classification	Year End Customers	Annual MWH	System CP KW	Sample Points	Relative Accuracy %
RS/RST	239,419	3,031,846	702,317	210	5.96
GS/GST	20,685	179,533	44,426	350	6.31
GSD/GSDT	9,775	1,540,069	302,624	160	4.90
LP	108	348,910	59,263	55	3.25
LPT	34	990,426	178,826	30	2.63
PXT	4	742,957	83,014	4	0.00
RE	9	316,466	72,571	9	0.00
OSI, II, III	3,510	43,469	576	N/A	N/A
Illegal Usage and Unbilled	N/A	18,410	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interdepartmental	N/A	925	N/A	N/A	N/A
Company Use	N/A	17,394	N/A	N/A	N/A
Losses	N/A	480,614	180,376	N/A	N/A
SEPA Allocation	N/A	11,926	7	N/A	N/A
Territorial	273,544	7,692,700*	1,624,000	818	N/A

*Excludes SEPA, Company Use, and Interdepartmental.

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Schedule 5

Responsibility for Minimum Filing Requirements

Schedule	Title
A-6	Revenue from Sale of Electricity by Rate Schedule
C-11	Unbilled Revenues
C-16	Conservation Goals and Progress
E-7	Source and Amount of Revenues at Present and Proposed Rates
E-12	Cost of Service Load Data
E-14	Development of Coincident and Non-Coincident Demands for Cost Study
E-15	Adjustment to Test Year Unbilled Revenue
E-18a	Billing Determinants Number of Bills
E-18b	Billing Determinants - KW Demand
E-18c	Billing Determinants - MWH Sales
E-18d	Projected Billing Determinants - Derivation
E-19	Customers by Voltage Level
E-20	Load Research
E-21a	Correlations Between Contributions to the 12 Monthly System Peaks and Billing KW, KWH, Maximum On-Peak Demand, and On-Peak KWH for All Demand Classes
E-22	Load Duration Curves
E-23	System Load Shapes
E-25a	Days Within 10% of Monthly Peaks
E-25b	Hours within 10% of Monthly Peaks
E-26	Monthly Peaks

Schedule	Title
F-9	Forecasting Models
F-10	Forecasting Models - Sensitivity of Output to Changes in Input Data
F-11	Forecasting Models - Historical Data
F-12	Heating Degree Days
F-13	Cooling Degree Days
F-14	Temperature at Time of Monthly Peaks