

PSE&G Zone Generation Capacity and Transmission Peak Loads and Obligations

(For use: 1/01/10 - 12/31/10 for Transmission and 6/1/2010-9/30/2010 for Capacity)

NOTE: Effective 1/1/08, PJM instituted changes to the rules for allocating and reporting capacity and transmission loads and obligations. As in the past, new transmission obligations (based on the actual 2009 zonal peak load) will be calculated and become effective on January 1, 2010. Similar to last year, capacity loads based on the weather normalized 2009 summer zonal peak load will be calculated by January 1, 2010 but not made effective until 6/1/2010. At that time, capacity obligations will be based on new values for the FPR (Forecast Pool Requirement) as well as other RPM related factors including the final zonal RPM scaling factor and daily zonal scaling factor. Prior to June 1, 2010 capacity obligations will continue to be based on the peak loads that became effective January 1, 2010 and the Final Zonal scaling Factor of 1.08658.

Note that individual customer obligations will be periodically adjusted as new customers are added to maintain a constant total zonal obligation through the operating year (June, 2010 – May, 2011).

The calculations shown below reflect the new capacity load values (effective June 1, 2010) and the new transmission load/obligation values effective January 1, 2010. For capacity load values effective January 1, 2009 – through May 31, 2010, refer to the previous web site information.

Generation Capacity:

Effective June 1, 2010 through May 31, 2011, PSE&G's coincident peak forecast is 10,523 and the weather normalized coincident 2009 zonal load is 10,340 MW, both as assigned by PJM Interconnection.

The customer peak loads are based on the coincident normal zonal peak load. To see how PSE&G's total normalized load is allocated to individual PSE&G customers and to determine each customer's Peak Load Share and Generation Obligation, click the links directly below.

[Generation Capacity Allocation for Interval Metered Customers](#)

[Generation Capacity Allocation for Billed Demand Customers](#)

[Generation Capacity Allocation for Non-Demand Billed Customers](#)

[Generation Capacity Allocation for New Customers](#)

Transmission:

Effective January 1, 2010, the sum of the transmission loads for PSE&G customers is approximately 9687 MW, equal to PSE&G's metered peak load for 2009 (adjusted for a voltage reduction).

To see how PSE&G's total transmission load is allocated to individual PSE&G customers and to determine each customer's Transmission Obligation, click the links directly below.

[Transmission Allocation for Interval Metered Customers](#)

[Transmission Allocation for Billed Demand Customers](#)

[Transmission Allocation for Non-Demand Billed Customers](#)

[Transmission Allocation for New Customers](#)

Generation Capacity Allocation for Interval Metered Customers:

This group includes customers who were part of the interval metered customer group during summer, 2009. The Peak Load Share (also called generation capacity load) for each of these customers is equal to the average of their hourly loads at the [time of PJM's 5 highest hourly loads in Summer 2009](#), times a [loss expansion factor](#), times a [capacity scale factor](#). The Capacity Obligation will be equal to the customer's Peak Load Share times the forecast pool reserve factor of 1.0795, times PSE&G's Capacity Obligation Scaling Factor which is a combination of the daily scaling factor and the Final RPM zonal scaling factor of 1.08658, as assigned by PJM Interconnection.

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Generation Capacity Allocation for Billed Demand Customers:

This group includes customers on rate schedules requiring billed peak demands during summer 2009, who were not part of the interval metered customer group. The Peak Load Share (also called generation capacity load) for each of these customers is equal to the weighted average of their June to September 2009 billing demands, times a [loss expansion factor](#), times a [capacity scale factor](#). The Capacity Obligation will be equal to the customer's Peak Load Share times the forecast pool reserve factor of 1.0795, times PSE&G's Capacity Obligation Scaling Factor which is a combination of the daily scaling factor and the Final RPM zonal scaling factor of 1.08658, as assigned by PJM Interconnection.

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Generation Capacity Allocation for Non-Demand Billed Customers:

This group includes customers on rate schedules not requiring peak demands for billing purposes during summer 2009, who were not part of the interval metered customer group. The summer peak impact of these customers is based upon data from the load profile sample set identical to that used for settlement purposes. The Peak Load Share (also called generation capacity load) for each of these customers is equal to their June to September 2009 billed kWh divided by the number of hours in their summer billing period, times a [capacity profile peak ratio](#), times a [loss expansion factor](#), times a [capacity scale factor](#). The Capacity Obligation will be equal to the customer's Peak Load Share times the forecast pool reserve factor of 1.0795, times PSE&G's Capacity Obligation Scaling Factor which is a combination of the daily scaling factor and the Final RPM zonal scaling factor of 1.08658, as assigned by PJM Interconnection. (Both the Peak Load Share and the Generation Obligation for all street lighting rates is set equal to zero).

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Generation Capacity Allocation for New Customers:

New residential customers will generally receive a default Peak Load Share of 3.0 kW. The other new customers are assigned Peak Load Shares based on customer specific information. A new customer's Capacity Obligation is equal to the customer's Peak Load Share times the forecast pool reserve factor of 1.0795, times PSE&G's Capacity Obligation Scaling Factor which is a combination of the daily scaling factor and the Final RPM zonal scaling factor of 1.08658, as assigned by PJM Interconnection.

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Transmission Allocation for Interval Metered Customers:

This group includes customers who were part of the interval metered customer group during summer 2009. The transmission load for each of these customers is equal to the average of their hourly loads at the time of PSE&G's 5 highest hourly loads in summer 2009, times a [loss expansion factor](#), times a [transmission scale factor](#). The Transmission Obligation is equal to the customer's transmission load.

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Transmission Allocation for Billed Demand Customers:

This group includes customers on rate schedules requiring billed peak demands during summer 2009, who were not part of the interval metered customer group. The transmission load for each of these customers is equal to the weighted average of their June to September 2009 billing demands, times a [loss expansion factor](#), times a [transmission scale factor](#). The Transmission Obligation is equal to the customer's transmission load.

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Transmission Allocation for Non-Demand Billed Customers:

This group includes customers on rate schedules not requiring peak demands for billing purposes during summer 2009, who were not part of the interval metered customer group. The summer peak impact of these customers is based upon data from the load profile sample set identical to that used for settlement purposes. The transmission load for each of these customers is equal to their June to September 2009 billed kWh divided by the number of hours in their summer billing period, times a [transmission profile peak ratio](#), times a [loss expansion factor](#), times a [transmission scale factor](#). The Transmission Obligation is equal to the customer's transmission load. (Both the transmission load and the Transmission Obligation for all street lighting rates is set equal to zero).

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Transmission Allocation for New Customers:

New residential customers will generally receive a default transmission load of 3.0 kW. The other new customers are assigned transmission loads based on customer specific information. A new customer's Transmission Obligation is equal to their transmission load.

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Time of PJM's 5 Highest Hourly Loads in Summer 2009:

Date	Time - Hour Ending
8/10/2009	5pm
8/17/2009	5pm
8/20/2009	5pm
8/18/2009	5pm
8/11/2009	5pm

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Time of PJM's 5 Highest Hourly Loads in Summer 2008:

Date	Time - Hour Ending
6/9/08	5pm
6/10/08	5pm
7/17/08	5pm
7/18/08	5pm
7/21/08	5pm

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Loss Expansion Factors:

Rate Schedule	Loss Expansion Factor
RS	1.08750
RSH	1.08750
RHS	1.08750
RLM	1.08750
WH	1.08750
WHS	1.08750
HS	1.08750
GLP-Interval & Non-Interval	1.08750
LPLS-Interval & Non-Interval	1.08750
BPL, BPL-POF & PSAL	1.08750
LPLP	1.05983
HTS-Subtransmission	1.03599
HTS-High Voltage	1.02042

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Generation Capacity Scale Factors:

(The generation capacity scale factors include an adjustment for weather.)

Rate Schedule	Generation Capacity Scale Factor
RS	0.855
RSH	1.060
RHS	1.060
RLM	0.943
WH	1.243
WHS	0.770
HS	1.192
GLP-Interval	0.990
GLP-Non-Interval	0.770
LPLS-Interval	0.988
LPLS-Non-Interval	0.876
LPLP	0.998
HTS-Subtransmission	0.982
HTS-High Voltage	0.951

[How were these generation capacity scale factors developed?](#)

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Transmission Scale Factors:

(The transmission scale factors do not include an adjustment for weather.)

Rate Schedule	Transmission Scale Factor
RS	0.856
RSH	1.062
RHS	1.062
RLM	0.945
WH	1.246
WHS	0.772
HS	1.191
GLP-Interval	0.954
GLP-Non-Interval	0.744
LPLS-Interval	0.954
LPLS-Non-Interval	0.833
LPLP	0.954
HTS-Subtransmission	0.954
HTS-High Voltage	0.954

[How were these transmission scale factors developed?](#)

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Generation Capacity Profile Peak Ratios:

Rate Schedule	Generation Capacity Profile Peak Ratio
RS	2.668
RSH	2.171
RHS	2.171
RLM	2.381
WH	1.000
WHS	1.000
HS	2.836

[How were these generation capacity profile peak ratios developed?](#)

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Transmission Profile Peak Ratios:

Rate Schedule	Transmission Profile Peak Ratio
RS	2.388
RSH	1.899
RHS	1.899
RLM	2.123
WH	1.040
WHS	1.000
HS	2.245

[How were these transmission profile peak ratios developed?](#)

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Development of Generation Capacity Scale Factors:

In order to calculate generation capacity scale factors for each rate, there was a need to know:

1. The sum of all customers' Peak Load Shares (PLS) by rate class prior to any adjustments or scaling.
2. The appropriate class peak totals based on customer, profile and interval metered data, adjusted for weather and scaled to allow the entire system to reach its 6/1/10 target of 10,340 MW.

Using the items above, the final Peak Load Shares and generation capacity scale factors for each rate class were calculated, and are illustrated in the following chart. For a description of each column, please see directly below the chart.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Rate Class	Peak Load Shares prior to any adjustments or scaling	Estimated Peaks Incl Weather Adj and Losses	Scaled to 10,340 MW Target	Adjustments for Default and New Customers	Special Adjustments	Peak Load Shares Effective 6/1/10	Generation Capacity Scale Factors
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	
RS	4,325.15	4,225.17	4,019.97	0.00	0.00	4,019.97	0.85
RSH	114.72	138.99	132.24	0.00	0.00	132.24	1.06
RHS	28.36	34.37	32.70	0.00	0.00	32.70	1.06
RLM	84.16	90.67	86.27	0.00	0.00	86.27	0.94
WH	0.28	0.40	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.38	1.24

WHS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77
HS	4.45	6.05	5.76	0.00	0.00	5.76	1.19
GLP-INTERVAL	4.95	5.60	5.33	0.00	0.00	5.33	0.99
GLP-NON-INTERVAL	2,650.08	2,333.51	2,220.18	0.00	0.00	2,220.18	0.77
LPLS-INTERVAL	1,124.85	1,270.77	1,209.05	0.00	0.00	1,209.05	0.99
LPLS-NON-INTERVAL	1,285.60	1,287.47	1,224.95	0.00	0.00	1,224.95	0.88
LPLP	616.70	685.32	652.03	0.00	0.00	652.03	1.00
HTS-SUB	656.15	701.72	667.64	0.00	0.00	667.64	0.98
HTS-HV	31.97	32.62	31.04	0.00	0.00	31.04	0.95
Total**		10,868	10,340	0.00	0.00	10,340	13.68
Scale Target		10340					
Initial Scale Factor		0.951432911					

**NOTE: Due to the exclusion of a few rate classes from this chart, the above totals may differ from calculated summations of each column.

Column Descriptions:

Col B. For each rate class, these are the sum of all but new and default customers' preliminary Peak Load Shares. They are preliminary as they have not been adjusted for weather, any special circumstances (see Col F), or scaled. They do, however, include losses.

Col C. These estimated peaks were developed using customer, profile and interval metered data. They include an adjustment for weather, and also include losses. [Additional information on calculation of Column C.](#)

Col D. These 'scaled' values were calculated by multiplying the values in Col C times the initial scale factor of 0.95143 (10,340 MW / 10,868 MW). In order to achieve the 6/1/10 targeted 10,340 MW for all rate classes, these are scaled to total 10,340 MW due to the fact that default and new capacity and special adjustments were 0. Normally are not included in the scaling calculation.

Col E. These are the sum of all new and default customers' Peak Load Shares for each rate class. They are not included in the scaling calculation. Please see [Generation Capacity Allocation for New Customers](#) for more information.

Col F. These special adjustments are necessary to correct some customers' preliminary Peak Load Shares due to the inclusion of inaccurate data in their PLS calculations.

Col G. These are the final Peak Load Shares effective 6/1/09 for each rate class. They are calculated as the sum of Columns D, E, and F.

Col H. The generation capacity scale factors are calculated for each rate class as the product of the initial scale factor, 0.89134, and (Column C divided by Column B).

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Development of Transmission Scale Factors:

In order to calculate transmission scale factors for each rate, there was a need to know:

1. The sum of all customers' transmission loads by rate class prior to any adjustments or scaling.
2. The appropriate class peak totals based on customer, profile and interval metered data, scaled to allow the entire system to reach its target of 9687 MW.

Using the items above, the final transmission loads and transmission scale factors for each rate class were calculated, and are illustrated in the following chart. For a description of each column, please see directly below the chart.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Rate Class	Transmission Loads prior to any adjustments or scaling (MW)	Estimated Peaks Incl Weather Adj and Losses (MW)	Scaled to 9,687 MW Target (MW)	Adjustments for Default and New Customers (MW)	Special Adjustments (MW)	Transmission Loads Effective 1/1/10 (MW)	Transmission Scale Factors
RS	3,871.24	3,780.91	3,605.50	0.00	0.00	3,605.50	0.86
RSH	100.34	121.56	115.92	0.00	0.00	115.92	1.06
RHS	24.81	30.06	28.66	0.00	0.00	28.66	1.06
RLM	75.03	80.85	77.10	0.00	0.00	77.10	0.94
WH	0.29	0.41	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.25
WHS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77
HS	3.53	4.79	4.57	0.00	0.00	4.57	1.19
GLP-INTERVAL	5.00	5.44	5.18	0.00	0.00	5.18	0.95
GLP-NON-INTERVAL	2,650.40	2,247.42	2,143.15	0.00	0.00	2,143.15	0.74
LPLS-INTERVAL	1,135.74	1,235.12	1,177.82	0.00	0.00	1,177.82	0.95
LPLS-NON-INTERVAL	1,285.60	1,221.34	1,164.68	0.00	0.00	1,164.68	0.83
LPLP	622.80	660.07	629.44	0.00	0.00	629.44	0.95
HTS-SUB	664.27	688.18	656.25	0.00	0.00	656.25	0.95
HTS-HV	30.91	31.54	30.08	0.00	0.00	30.08	0.95
<i>Total**</i>		<i>10,158</i>	<i>9,687</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>9,687</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Scale Target</i>		<i>9,687</i>					
<i>Initial Scale Factor</i>		<i>0.95361</i>					

**NOTE: Due to the exclusion of a few rate classes from this chart, the above totals may differ from calculated summations of each column.

Column Descriptions:

Col B. For each rate class, these are the sum of all but new and default customers' preliminary transmission loads. They are preliminary as they have not been adjusted for any special circumstances (see Col F), or scaled. They do, however, include losses.

Col C. These estimated peaks were developed using customer, profile and interval metered data. They include losses.

[Additional information on calculation of Column C.](#)

Col D. These 'scaled' values were calculated by multiplying the values in Col C times the initial scale factor of 0.95361

(9687 MW /10,158 MW). In order to achieve the targeted 9687 MW for all rate classes, these are scaled to total 9687 MW due to the fact that default and new transmission and special adjustments are 0. Normally they are not included in the scaling calculation.

Col E. These are the sum of all new and default customers’ transmission loads for each rate class. They are not included in the scaling calculation. Please see [Transmission Allocation for New Customers](#) for more information.

Col F. These special adjustments are necessary to correct some customers’ preliminary transmission loads due to the inclusion of inaccurate data in their transmission load calculations.

Col G. These are the final transmission loads effective 1/1/10 for each rate class. They are calculated as the sum of Columns D, E, and F.

Col H. The transmission scale factors are calculated for each rate class as the product of the initial scale factor, 0.95361, and (Column C divided by Column B).

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Development of Generation Capacity Profile Peak Ratios:

As the generation capacity profile peak ratios include an adjustment for weather, the development of these ratios is a three-step process.

First, the appropriate weather adjustment is determined for all customers at the time of PJM’s 5 highest hourly loads in 2009.

Time of PJM Highest Hourly Loads	Weather Condition
8/10@5pm	80.71 WTHI
8/17@5pm	80.94 WTHI
8/20@5pm	80.53 WTHI
8/18@5pm	80.76 WTHI
8/11@5pm	80.52 WTHI
Average Weather for 5 Peak Days	80.63 WTHI
Normal Peak Weather	82.8 WTHI
Difference	1.17 WTHI
PSE&G Summer Peak Weather Sensitivity	301.8 MW/WTHI
Total 5 Day Summer Weather Adjustment	655.5 MW

NOTES:

1. $THI = 0.55(\text{Dry Bulb Temperature}) + 0.2(\text{Dew Point}) + 17.5$.
2. WTHIs are calculated by weighting the THIs for three days, including the two previous days.

Second, the total weather adjustment is allocated to each Non-Demand Billed class, in order to calculate the amount of weather adjustment needed for each customer in this class.

Rate Class	Proportion of Weather Sensitive Load of Total	Class Adjustment (MW)	Customer Bills (Thousands)	Profile Weather Adjustment (kW/Customer)
RS	63.26%	411	1,808.20	0.23
RHS	0.52%	3	12.22	0.28
RLM	1.36%	9	13.55	0.66

WH	0.00%	0	2.12	0.00
WHS	0.00%	0	0.03	0.00
HS	0.10%	1	1.69	0.38

NOTE: The total percentage of weather adjustment indicated here does not equal 100%, as the remaining portion of weather adjustment is applied to GLP, LPLS, LPLP, and HTS customers.

Third, the amount of weather adjustment per customer is added to the average of the 5 hourly loads for each load class' load profile at the [time of PJM's 5 highest hourly loads in Summer 2009](#), which is then divided by the average load of the load profile for the June to September 2009 period.

Rate Class	Profile Weather Adjustment (kW/Customer)	Avg of 5 Capacity Profile Peaks	Weather Adjusted Profile Peaks	Avg Summer Profile Load	Capacity Peak Ratio
		(kW/customer)	(kW/customer)	(kW/customer)	
RS	0.23	2.00	2.23	0.84	2.668
RHS	0.28	2.31	2.59	1.19	2.171
RLM	0.66	5.49	6.15	2.58	2.381
WH	0.00	0.63	0.17	0.17	1.000
WHS	0.00	1.08	0.10	0.10	1.000
HS	0.38	2.55	3.29	1.16	2.836

NOTE: For RSH customers, the generation capacity profile peak ratio is equal to the RHS generation capacity peak ratio.

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Development of Transmission Profile Peak Ratios:

As the transmission profile peak ratios include no adjustment for weather, for each rate, they are simply the average of the 5 hourly loads for each class's load profile at the [time of PSE&G's 5 highest hourly loads in Summer 2009](#) divided by the average load of the load profile for the June to September 2009 period.

Rate Class	Avg of 5 Transmission Profile Peaks (kW/customer)	Avg Summer Profile Load (kW/customer)	Transmission Peak Ratio
RS	2.00	0.84	2.39
RHS	2.26	1.19	1.90
RLM	5.49	2.58	2.12
WH	0.18	0.17	1.04
WHS	0.10	0.10	1.00
HS	2.60	1.16	2.25

NOTE: For RSH customers, the transmission profile peak ratio is equal to the RHS transmission peak ratio.

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Calculation of Column C in Development of Generation Capacity Scale Factors chart:

For the RS, RHS, RLM, WH, WHS, and HS rate classes, Column C was calculated as the [weather adjusted profile peak](#), times the number of [customer bills](#), times the loss expansion factor. (Please note that for the RS class, the number of customer bills was reduced by approximately 66,000, which is the estimated number of RSH customers.)

Rate Class	Weather Adjusted Profile Peaks (kW/customer)	Customer Bills (Thousands)	Loss Expansion Factor	Column C - Estimated Peaks Incl Weather Adj and Losses (MW)
RS	2.23	1,808.20	1.0875	4,364.16
RHS	2.59	12.22	1.0875	32.70
RLM	6.15	13.55	1.0875	86.27
WH	0.17	2.12	1.0875	0.38
WHS	0.10	0.03	1.0875	0.00
HS	3.29	1.69	1.0875	5.76

For the RSH rate class, Column C was calculated as the RHS estimated peak (31.4 MW), divided by the RHS preliminary peak load share (31.0 MW), times the RSH preliminary peak load share (122.63 MW). It was necessary to take this approach and use the closely representative RHS customer class, as there exists no profile sample for the RSH rate class.

For classes that are 100% interval metered, Column C was calculated as the preliminary Peak Load Share in Column B plus the appropriate class weather adjustment.

Rate Class	Peak Load Shares prior to any adjustments or scaling (MW)	Proportion of Weather Sensitive Load of Total	Zonal Weather Adjustment (MW)	Loss Expansion Factor	Class Weather Adjustment Incl Losses (MW)	Column C - Estimated Peaks Incl Weather Adj and Losses (MW)
LPLP	617	5%	655.5 MW	1.05983	30	684
HTS-SUB	656	3%	655.5 MW	1.03599	21	701
HTS-HV	32	0%	655.5 MW	1.02042	0	33

For the GLP and LPLS rate classes, which have both interval metered and billed demand customers, it was necessary to first calculate a weather adjusted peak for the entire class, then disaggregate into the interval and non-interval groups. Using the GLP profile sample, a weather adjusted peak for the entire class was calculated as the estimated peak (the average of the 5 hourly loads for each load class's load profile at the time of PJM's 5 highest hourly loads in Summer 2009 times the number of customer bills) plus the appropriate class weather adjustment, all times the loss expansion factor. Since the profile for LPLS was not representative of the entire class, an estimated value of 290 kW/customer (based on previous values) was used.

Rate Class	Avg of 5 Capacity Profile Peaks (kW/customer)	Customer Bills (Thousands)	Estimated Peaks Excl Weather Adj and Losses (MW)	Proportion of Weather Sensitive Load of Total	Zonal Weather Adjustment (MW)	Class Weather Adjustment Excl Losses (MW)	Loss Expansion Factor	(FOR ENTIRE CLASS) Estimated Peaks Incl Weather Adj and Losses (MW)
GLP	7.97	256.55	2044	16%	655.5 MW	107	1.0875	2330
LPLS	290.00	7.79	2259	14%	655.5 MW	50	1.0875	2506

To determine Column C for the GLP and LPLS interval groups, the class weather adjustment first had to be proportioned down to the interval amount. The weather-adjusted peaks in Column C were then calculated as the preliminary Peak Load Share in Column B plus the interval weather adjustment.

Rate Class	Peak Load Shares prior to any adjustments or scaling (MW)	Proportion of Interval Load of Class Total	Class Weather Adjustment Excl Losses (MW)	Loss Expansion Factor	Interval Weather Adjustment Incl Losses (MW)	Column C - Estimated Peaks Incl Weather Adj and Losses (MW)
GLP-INTERVAL	5	0.2%	107	1.0875	0.20	5
LPLS-INTERVAL	1125	46.7%	50	1.0875	44	1169

At this point, Column C weather adjusted peaks for the non-interval groups were simply computed as the difference between the value for the entire class and the value for the interval group.

Rate Class	(FOR ENTIRE CLASS) Estimated Peaks Incl Weather Adj and Losses (MW)	(FOR INTERVAL GROUPS) Estimated Peaks Incl Weather Adj and Losses (MW)	Column C - Estimated Peaks Incl Weather Adj and Losses (MW)
GLP-NON-INTERVAL	2330	5	2324
LPLS-NON-INTERVAL	2506	1169	1338

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Calculation of Column C in Development of Transmission Scale Factors chart:

For the RS, RHS, RLM, WH, WHS, and HS rate classes, Column C was calculated as the average of the 5 hourly loads for each class' load profile at the [time of PSE&G's 5 highest hourly loads in Summer 2009](#), times the number of [customer bills](#), times the loss expansion factor. (Please note that for the RS class, the number of customer bills was reduced by approximately 66,000, which is the estimated number of RSH customers.)

Rate Class	Avg of 5 Transmission Profile Peaks	Customer Bills (Thousands)	Loss Expansion	Column C - Estimated Peaks Incl Losses
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	(kW/customer)		Factor	(MW)
RS	2.00	1,808.20	1.0875	3902.5
RHS	2.26	12.22	1.0875	30.06
RLM	5.49	13.55	1.0875	80.85
WH	0.61	2.12	1.0875	0.41
WHS	1.08	0.03	1.0875	0.00
HS	2.60	1.69	1.0875	4.79

For the RSH rate class, Column C was calculated as the RHS estimated peak (33 MW), divided by the RHS preliminary transmission load (30 MW), times the RSH preliminary transmission load (118 MW). It was necessary to take this approach and use the closely representative RHS customer class, as there exists no profile sample for the RSH rate class.

For classes that are 100% interval metered, as well as the GLP and LPLS interval groups, Column C was set equal to the preliminary transmission load in Column B.

For the GLP and LPLS non-interval groups, it was necessary to first calculate a peak for the entire class. Using the GLP profile sample, a peak for the entire class was calculated as the average of the 5 hourly loads for each load class's load profile at the [time of PSE&G's 5 highest hourly loads in Summer 2008](#), times the number of customer bills, times the loss expansion factor. Since the profile for LPLS was not representative of the entire class, an estimated weather adjusted value of 290 kW/customer (based on previous years' profile values) was used.

Rate Class	Avg of 5 Transmission Profile Peaks (kW/customer)	Customer Bills (Thousands)	Loss Expansion Factor	(FOR ENTIRE CLASS) Estimated Peaks Incl Losses (MW)
GLP	8.07	256.55	1.087503	2252.85
LPLS	290.00	7.79	1.087503	2456.46

At this point, Column C peaks for the non-interval groups were simply computed as the difference between the value for the entire class and the value for the interval group.

Rate Class	(FOR ENTIRE CLASS) Estimated Peaks Incl Losses (MW)	(FOR INTERVAL GROUPS) Estimated Peaks Incl Losses (MW)	Column C - Estimated Peaks Incl Losses (MW)
GLP-NON-INTERVAL	2253	5	2248
LPLS-NON-INTERVAL	2456	1169	1288

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