



**FORTISBC INC. 2017 COST OF SERVICE ANALYSIS  
& RATE DESIGN EXHIBIT B-17-1**

**Diane Roy**  
Vice President, Regulatory Affairs

**Gas Regulatory Affairs Correspondence**  
Email: [gas.regulatory.affairs@fortisbc.com](mailto:gas.regulatory.affairs@fortisbc.com)

**Electric Regulatory Affairs Correspondence**  
Email: [electricity.regulatory.affairs@fortisbc.com](mailto:electricity.regulatory.affairs@fortisbc.com)

**FortisBC**  
16705 Fraser Highway  
Surrey, B.C. V4N 0E8  
Tel: (604) 576-7349  
Cell: (604) 908-2790  
Fax: (604) 576-7074  
Email: [diane.roy@fortisbc.com](mailto:diane.roy@fortisbc.com)  
[www.fortisbc.com](http://www.fortisbc.com)

May 17, 2018

British Columbia Utilities Commission  
Suite 410, 900 Howe Street  
Vancouver, BC  
V6Z 2N3

Attention: Mr. Patrick Wruck, Commission Secretary and Manager, Regulatory Support

Dear Mr. Wruck:

**Re: FortisBC Inc. (FBC) – Project No. 1598939 – 2017 Cost of Service Analysis and Rate Design Application (the Application)**  
**Response to Kaslo Senior Citizens Association – Branch #81 (KSCA) Information Request (IR) No. 1 (Exhibit B-17)**  
**Revised to the Response to Question 1.15.1**

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On May 8, 2018, FBC submitted its response to KSCA IR No. 1 (Exhibit B-17) related to the Application. Included in Exhibit B-17 was a preliminary response to KSCA IR 1.1.15.1 that included the following commitment to provide a full response after the required data could be processed.

*Processing hourly consumption information for all customers on the basis of service region involves a large amount of data that cannot be completed in time for the submission date for this round of information requests.*

*FBC anticipates that it will be able to provide the response within 7 to 10 days after the filing of the rest of the responses.*

Please find attached the revised response to KSCA IR 1.1.15.1 which now reflects the completed analysis.

If further information is required, please contact Corey Sinclair at 250-469-8038.

Sincerely,

**FORTISBC INC.**

**Original signed:**

Diane Roy

cc (email only): Registered Parties



FortisBC Inc. (FBC or the Company) 2017 Cost of Service Analysis and Rate Design Application (the Application)	Submission Date: May 17, 2018
Response to Kaslo Senior Citizens Association – Branch #81 (KSCA) Information Request (IR) No. 1, Revised Response to Question 1.15.1	Page 1

1           1.15.1   Noting that 59(2)(a) of the *Utilities Commission Act* (UCA) states that:

2                           “(2) A public utility must not

3                                   (a) as to rate or service, subject any person or locality, or a particular  
4                                   description of traffic, to an undue prejudice or disadvantage”

5                           Please then show, in the same increments as presented in Exhibit 6 and  
6                           answered in one hour increments in 1.15, a breakdown of consumption  
7                           within the residential class as a percentage of the overall residential  
8                           consumption, the percentage of consumption by postal code areas for  
9                           the Similkameen, Boundary, Okanagan, West Kootenay and VOG 1M0.

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11    **Revised Response:**

12    FBC consulted with EES to provide the following response.

13    FBC does not track premise billing information on the basis of postal code, and notes that in many  
14    cases, the mailing address on an account differs from the service address. Segmentation by  
15    postal code is not therefore possible. However, FBC does separate its service area by a  
16    geographic designation that conforms roughly to the areas requested and is able to provide the  
17    information in that format. Hourly information by region is provided at the end of this response.

18    Tables 1 through 3 below show the residential average hourly loads compared to the total system  
19    average hourly loads for each TOU season, and the percent of total load attributable to the  
20    residential class in each hour. These tables are for the system as a whole and are not broken  
21    out by region.

22    When looking at this information, it is important to note that the TOU periods were based on the  
23    total system load data, not the load shape of any particular class (such as residential). To meet  
24    the goal of reducing load in the on-peak periods in order to reduce capacity costs, the total system  
25    load must be reduced, not just the residential load.

26    Further, the TOU periods were developed to be broad enough that shifting loads to a TOU period  
27    with lower rates would not simply shift the system peak to a different hour. In the winter months,  
28    the total system load for the hour ending at 9:00 pm is 587 MW. This compares to the peak load  
29    of 638 MW in hour ending at 6:00 pm. This is only an 8 percent difference. In the summer months,  
30    the total system load for the hour ending at 1:00 pm is 460 MW compared to 498 MW in the hour  
31    ending at 6:00 pm. The difference between these two hours is only 8 percent. What this shows  
32    is that, in both seasons, it would not take a large shift in loads to shift the peak hour without  
33    reducing the overall peak level.

34    Note that when looking at the hourly load data in the tables the load data is shown for the hour  
35    ending, while the TOU periods use the beginning of the hour as the starting point. For example,

1 in the summer the on-peak period begins at noon. The first on-peak hour is therefore the time  
 2 between noon and 1 pm, which is designated as the hour ending 1 pm in the tables.

3 In comparison to other utilities, the proposed TOU periods are relatively consistent and have  
 4 similar lengths of time for on-peak hours. Please refer to the response to BCUC IRs 1.91.2 and  
 5 1.92.2.

6 While this data provides some insight into the residential load during the TOU periods, it is  
 7 important to recognize that it is not used as the basis for cost allocations within the COSA and  
 8 therefore has no impact on the costs allocated to the residential class or the basic rates that flow  
 9 from that analysis. The COSA allocates costs to the residential class on the basis of either the  
 10 load of the residential class at the time of the system peak, or the non-coincident peak demand  
 11 of the class. Given the residential load shapes shown below, it is clear that the residential load  
 12 shape is similar to the system load shape, and in fact, the percent of residential load relative to  
 13 total system load is highest in the hours with the highest total system load levels. This would  
 14 indicate that the residential class is driving the peak demand for the system as a whole.

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**Table 1: Average Weekday Load Shape - Winter**

Hour Ending	Residential Consumption (Average MW)	Residential Percent of Total Load (%)	Total System (Average MW)
1:00	190.5	43%	442.1
2:00	184.3	43%	430.2
3:00	182.4	43%	426.9
4:00	186.4	43%	429.6
5:00	194.3	44%	441.3
6:00	216.9	46%	475.7
7:00	250.5	47%	537.0
8:00	272.6	46%	596.6
9:00	268.1	44%	606.0
10:00	266.2	44%	603.2
11:00	261.7	44%	593.4
12:00	253.9	44%	583.5
13:00	249.1	43%	574.0
14:00	247.4	44%	565.3
15:00	247.9	44%	561.0
16:00	262.6	46%	567.7
17:00	298.8	49%	607.3
18:00	322.8	51%	638.2
19:00	322.0	51%	628.2
20:00	319.6	52%	610.6

Hour Ending	Residential Consumption (Average MW)	Residential Percent of Total Load (%)	Total System (Average MW)
21:00	296.8	51%	586.6
22:00	266.1	48%	552.6
23:00	238.3	47%	509.2
24:00	212.9	45%	469.1

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**Table 2: Average Weekday Load Shape - Summer**

Hour Ending	Residential Consumption (Average MW)	Residential Percent of Total Load (%)	Total System (Average MW)
1:00	107.6	35%	307
2:00	97.4	34%	287
3:00	92.8	34%	276
4:00	90.5	34%	270
5:00	92.1	34%	269
6:00	98.0	35%	283
7:00	113.4	36%	318
8:00	124.7	34%	364
9:00	137.6	34%	401
10:00	146.3	35%	422
11:00	148.8	34%	437
12:00	153.9	34%	449
13:00	160.9	35%	460
14:00	169.0	36%	468
15:00	174.9	37%	474
16:00	185.9	39%	481
17:00	200.9	41%	490
18:00	216.2	43%	498
19:00	214.9	44%	486
20:00	206.1	44%	467
21:00	196.9	44%	451
22:00	182.0	42%	434
23:00	158.4	41%	391
24:00	129.6	38%	344

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**Table 3: Average Weekday Load Shape – Shoulder**

Hour Ending	Residential Consumption (Average MW)	Residential Percent of Total Load (%)	Total System (Average MW)
1:00	110.3	38%	294.2
2:00	103.0	37%	282.3
3:00	100.9	36%	276.9
4:00	100.9	37%	275.8
5:00	104.7	37%	281.9
6:00	117.7	39%	305.1
7:00	145.2	41%	355.3
8:00	161.4	40%	407.1
9:00	155.9	37%	420.5
10:00	153.8	36%	422.6
11:00	148.1	35%	419.7
12:00	144.4	35%	416.8
13:00	143.2	35%	414.3
14:00	142.1	35%	410.3
15:00	142.1	35%	406.3
16:00	148.8	37%	405.7
17:00	168.3	40%	418.6
18:00	185.4	43%	432.7
19:00	188.5	44%	430.7
20:00	194.2	46%	426.1
21:00	187.8	45%	416.6
22:00	171.5	43%	396.2
23:00	149.1	41%	359.6
24:00	126.5	39%	323.0

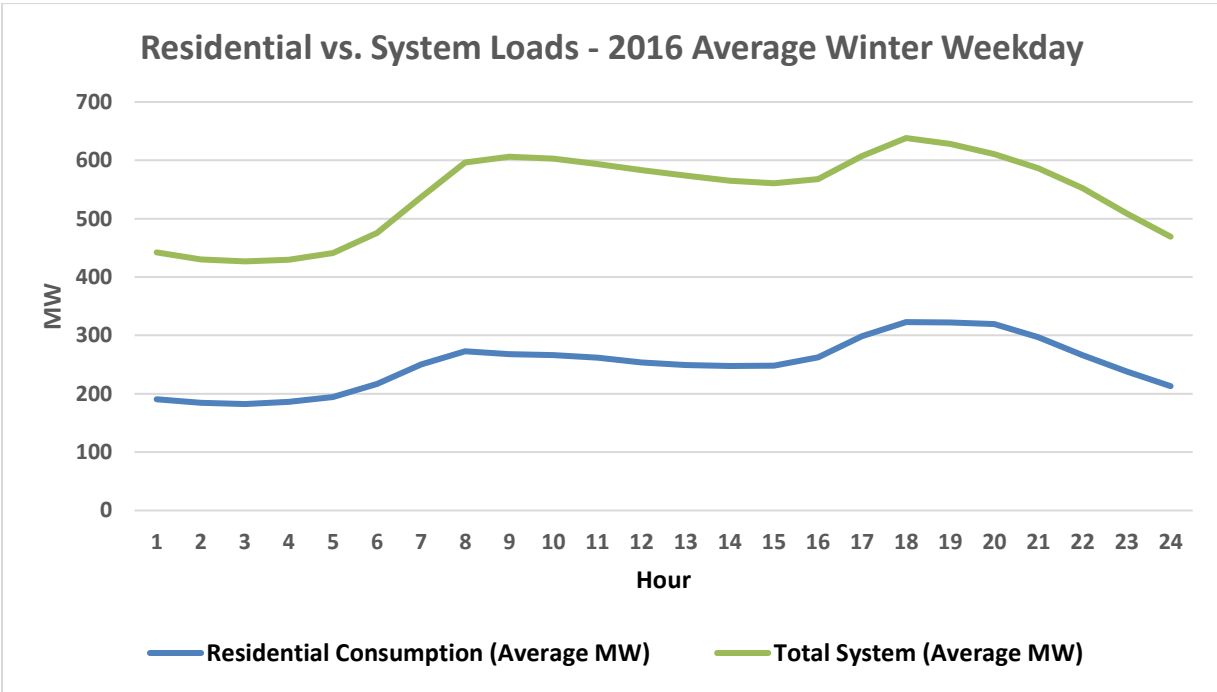
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3 To better review this information, graphs were developed to show the average load shapes for  
 4 each season to compare the residential load shape to the total system load shape. Note that in  
 5 all cases the average hourly load shape for residential is relatively consistent with the total system  
 6 load shape. This is the expected result because the residential class is the single largest  
 7 customer class.

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**Figure 1: Residential vs. System Loads - 2016 Average Winter Weekday**

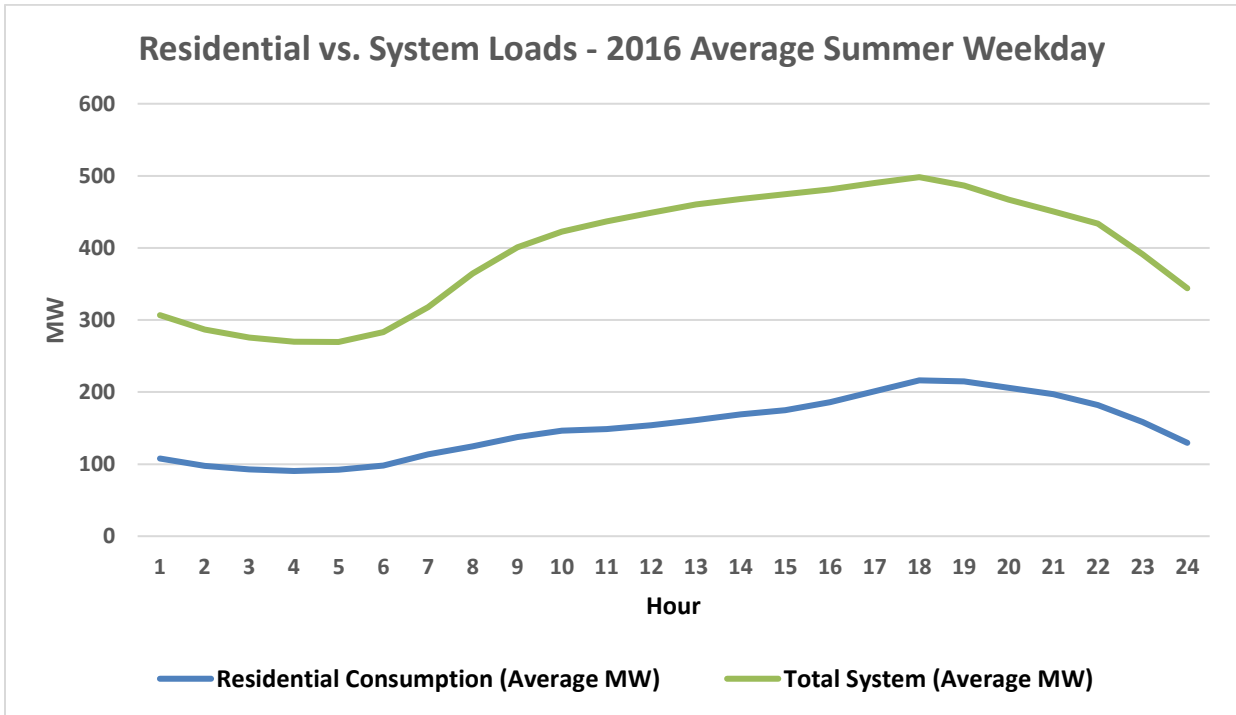


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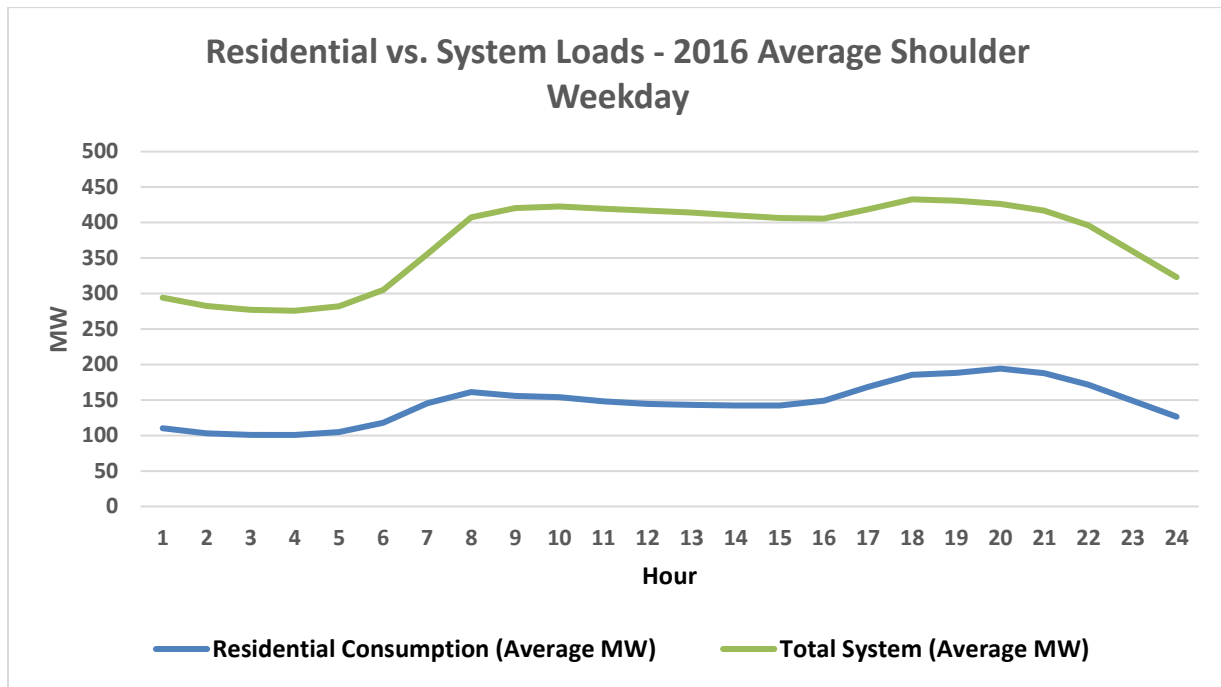
**Figure 2: Residential vs. System Loads - 2016 Average Summer Weekday**



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1 **Figure 3: Residential vs. System Loads - 2016 Average Shoulder Weekday**



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4 As noted above, while FBC does not track load data by postal code, it did develop load data for  
5 various regions. The following tables show the average residential load shape, based on sample  
6 data by region, for the three TOU seasons. FBC does not have the total load shape for each  
7 region, therefore the percent of total for each region is relative to the total load for the entire  
8 system. The data reflects the average hourly load for weekdays only, as that is what is included  
9 for the on-peak TOU periods.

10 In the winter months, region 10 has the largest percent differential between the lowest and highest  
11 hourly loads, leading to a more pronounced load shape. Regions 20 and 50 also have large  
12 percent differentials between the lowest and highest hourly loads. That also means these three  
13 regions contribute more to the total system winter peak than the other regions.

14 In the summer months, regions 10, 50, 60 and 70 all have a more pronounced load shape with  
15 large differentials between the lowest and highest hourly loads. Those regions contribute more  
16 to the total system summer peak than the other regions.

17 In general, regions 30 and 80 have the smallest percent difference between the lowest and  
18 highest hourly demand in all seasons, leading to a flatter load shape in those regions.

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**Table 4: Winter Weekday Average Load by Region**

Hour Ending	Region 10: Trail, Fruitvale, Rossland		Region 20: Castlegar, Kaslo		Region 30: Grand Forks, Christina		Region 50: Kelowna		Region 60: Oliver, Osoyoos, Keremeos		Region 70: Penticton, OK Falls		Region 80: Princeton, Hedley	
	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%
1	14.8	3.3%	20.7	4.7%	8.0	1.8%	105.8	23.9%	22.6	5.1%	11.2	2.5%	6.1	1.4%
2	13.7	3.2%	20.0	4.7%	7.8	1.8%	102.1	23.7%	21.9	5.1%	10.8	2.5%	6.1	1.4%
3	14.3	3.4%	19.9	4.7%	7.9	1.9%	101.5	23.8%	22.6	5.3%	11.0	2.6%	6.2	1.5%
4	14.4	3.3%	20.2	4.7%	8.0	1.9%	102.1	23.8%	24.1	5.6%	12.1	2.8%	6.5	1.5%
5	15.9	3.6%	21.1	4.8%	8.2	1.9%	107.1	24.3%	26.7	6.1%	12.6	2.9%	6.6	1.5%
6	19.3	4.1%	25.8	5.4%	8.9	1.9%	119.8	25.2%	29.2	6.1%	13.9	2.9%	6.9	1.4%
7	26.0	4.9%	31.9	5.9%	9.1	1.7%	130.6	24.3%	32.9	6.1%	18.1	3.4%	7.1	1.3%
8	30.6	5.1%	35.2	5.9%	9.9	1.7%	142.5	23.9%	36.7	6.2%	19.0	3.2%	7.5	1.3%
9	26.3	4.3%	31.4	5.2%	9.9	1.6%	140.0	23.1%	35.9	5.9%	17.4	2.9%	7.8	1.3%
10	26.0	4.3%	30.2	5.0%	9.6	1.6%	144.2	23.9%	35.0	5.8%	16.4	2.7%	7.7	1.3%
11	24.9	4.2%	31.2	5.3%	9.3	1.6%	142.5	24.0%	33.0	5.6%	16.1	2.7%	7.5	1.3%
12	23.2	4.0%	29.8	5.1%	8.9	1.5%	140.1	24.0%	31.8	5.4%	15.4	2.6%	7.3	1.3%
13	23.1	4.0%	28.4	4.9%	8.7	1.5%	137.8	24.0%	31.0	5.4%	15.1	2.6%	7.4	1.3%
14	22.0	3.9%	27.7	4.9%	8.4	1.5%	134.8	23.8%	29.7	5.3%	15.2	2.7%	7.1	1.2%
15	22.1	3.9%	27.6	4.9%	8.5	1.5%	133.8	23.9%	29.8	5.3%	15.7	2.8%	7.1	1.3%
16	26.7	4.7%	28.8	5.1%	9.4	1.7%	142.7	25.1%	30.3	5.3%	16.4	2.9%	7.4	1.3%
17	31.6	5.2%	31.7	5.2%	10.9	1.8%	164.4	27.1%	34.0	5.6%	18.5	3.1%	8.0	1.3%
18	33.6	5.3%	34.3	5.4%	11.3	1.8%	181.8	28.5%	36.7	5.8%	19.2	3.0%	8.5	1.3%
19	31.4	5.0%	34.4	5.5%	11.4	1.8%	178.9	28.5%	35.5	5.7%	17.9	2.8%	8.6	1.4%
20	29.2	4.8%	33.1	5.4%	10.8	1.8%	171.8	28.1%	34.4	5.6%	17.1	2.8%	8.2	1.3%
21	27.5	4.7%	31.6	5.4%	10.2	1.7%	166.1	28.3%	33.1	5.6%	16.4	2.8%	8.0	1.4%
22	24.8	4.5%	29.4	5.3%	9.8	1.8%	149.6	27.1%	30.9	5.6%	15.5	2.8%	7.4	1.3%
23	20.8	4.1%	26.1	5.1%	9.1	1.8%	131.8	25.9%	26.4	5.2%	13.6	2.7%	6.8	1.3%
24	16.9	3.6%	22.8	4.9%	8.3	1.8%	116.9	24.9%	23.4	5.0%	12.0	2.6%	6.5	1.4%

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**Table 5: Summer Weekday Average Load by Region**

Hour Ending	Region 10: Trail, Fruitvale, Rossland		Region 20: Castlegar, Kaslo		Region 30: Grand Forks, Christina		Region 50: Kelowna		Region 60: Oliver, Osoyoos, Keremeos		Region 70: Penticton, OK Falls		Region 80: Princeton, Hedley	
	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%
1	9.3	3.0%	11.8	3.8%	4.5	1.5%	57.0	18.6%	11.6	3.8%	6.3	2.0%	3.1	1.0%
2	8.1	2.8%	10.9	3.8%	4.2	1.5%	48.8	17.0%	10.5	3.7%	5.6	1.9%	2.9	1.0%
3	7.7	2.8%	10.8	3.9%	4.0	1.5%	45.2	16.4%	9.8	3.6%	5.2	1.9%	2.8	1.0%



Hour Ending	Region 10: Trail, Fruitvale, Rosland		Region 20: Castlegar, Kaslo		Region 30: Grand Forks, Christina		Region 50: Kelowna		Region 60: Oliver, Osoyoos, Keremeos		Region 70: Penticton, OK Falls		Region 80: Princeton, Hedley	
	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%
4	7.4	2.7%	10.5	3.9%	4.0	1.5%	44.0	16.3%	9.8	3.6%	4.9	1.8%	3.0	1.1%
5	7.4	2.8%	10.7	4.0%	4.1	1.5%	43.0	16.0%	9.9	3.7%	4.9	1.8%	3.0	1.1%
6	9.7	3.4%	11.6	4.1%	4.2	1.5%	45.9	16.2%	10.3	3.6%	5.3	1.9%	3.0	1.1%
7	11.7	3.7%	14.8	4.7%	4.7	1.5%	55.5	17.5%	12.2	3.8%	6.5	2.0%	3.0	1.0%
8	12.8	3.5%	16.5	4.5%	5.4	1.5%	65.8	18.1%	13.8	3.8%	7.6	2.1%	3.6	1.0%
9	14.2	3.5%	18.1	4.5%	5.6	1.4%	68.3	17.0%	15.6	3.9%	8.3	2.1%	4.2	1.1%
10	15.6	3.7%	18.1	4.3%	5.6	1.3%	73.7	17.5%	16.7	3.9%	9.2	2.2%	4.7	1.1%
11	15.9	3.6%	18.0	4.1%	5.6	1.3%	76.5	17.5%	19.4	4.4%	9.9	2.3%	4.8	1.1%
12	15.0	3.4%	18.1	4.0%	5.4	1.2%	82.6	18.4%	20.7	4.6%	10.2	2.3%	4.9	1.1%
13	14.3	3.1%	18.3	4.0%	5.6	1.2%	87.7	19.1%	21.7	4.7%	10.7	2.3%	5.0	1.1%
14	14.8	3.2%	17.6	3.7%	5.6	1.2%	93.7	20.0%	23.0	4.9%	10.9	2.3%	4.9	1.0%
15	15.2	3.2%	17.7	3.7%	5.6	1.2%	98.8	20.8%	23.4	4.9%	11.2	2.4%	5.1	1.1%
16	16.4	3.4%	18.4	3.8%	5.9	1.2%	109.2	22.7%	24.1	5.0%	11.5	2.4%	5.1	1.1%
17	18.6	3.8%	20.3	4.1%	6.6	1.4%	115.0	23.5%	26.4	5.4%	12.8	2.6%	5.3	1.1%
18	20.0	4.0%	22.5	4.5%	7.3	1.5%	124.0	24.9%	27.9	5.6%	13.7	2.7%	5.6	1.1%
19	19.9	4.1%	23.3	4.8%	7.1	1.5%	128.4	26.4%	27.4	5.6%	13.1	2.7%	5.9	1.2%
20	18.7	4.0%	23.2	5.0%	7.0	1.5%	124.9	26.8%	25.4	5.4%	12.4	2.7%	5.6	1.2%
21	18.6	4.1%	21.8	4.8%	7.3	1.6%	119.0	26.4%	23.0	5.1%	11.4	2.5%	5.6	1.2%
22	17.5	4.0%	19.9	4.6%	6.8	1.6%	108.2	25.0%	21.5	5.0%	10.9	2.5%	5.0	1.2%
23	14.6	3.7%	16.7	4.3%	6.1	1.6%	85.5	21.9%	17.7	4.5%	9.5	2.4%	4.3	1.1%
24	11.3	3.3%	13.5	3.9%	5.1	1.5%	67.9	19.7%	13.7	4.0%	7.6	2.2%	3.7	1.1%

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**Table 6: Shoulder Weekday Average Load by Region**

Hour Ending	Region 10: Trail, Fruitvale, Rosland		Region 20: Castlegar, Kaslo		Region 30: Grand Forks, Christina		Region 50: Kelowna		Region 60: Oliver, Osoyoos, Keremeos		Region 70: Penticton, OK Falls		Region 80: Princeton, Hedley	
	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%
1	8.5	2.9%	11.9	4.1%	4.5	1.5%	8.21	2.8%	11.7	4.0%	6.3	2.2%	3.2	1.1%
2	7.7	2.7%	11.2	4.0%	4.5	1.6%	7.44	2.6%	11.2	4.0%	5.9	2.1%	3.1	1.1%
3	7.3	2.6%	11.0	4.0%	4.4	1.6%	7.22	2.6%	11.0	4.0%	5.8	2.1%	3.2	1.2%
4	7.3	2.6%	10.9	3.9%	4.5	1.6%	7.32	2.7%	11.4	4.1%	5.9	2.1%	3.4	1.2%
5	7.9	2.8%	11.4	4.0%	4.6	1.6%	7.41	2.6%	12.5	4.4%	6.2	2.2%	3.5	1.3%
6	10.8	3.5%	13.2	4.3%	5.1	1.7%	8.65	2.8%	13.9	4.5%	7.6	2.5%	3.7	1.2%
7	14.2	4.0%	17.7	5.0%	5.7	1.6%	10.06	2.8%	17.9	5.0%	9.9	2.8%	3.9	1.1%
8	16.8	4.1%	21.2	5.2%	6.5	1.6%	11.47	2.8%	20.6	5.1%	11.0	2.7%	4.6	1.1%
9	15.9	3.8%	19.9	4.7%	6.0	1.4%	10.83	2.6%	20.3	4.8%	10.2	2.4%	4.8	1.1%



FortisBC Inc. (FBC or the Company) 2017 Cost of Service Analysis and Rate Design Application (the Application)	Submission Date: May 17, 2018
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Hour Ending	Region 10: Trail, Fruitvale, Rosland		Region 20: Castlegar, Kaslo		Region 30: Grand Forks, Christina		Region 50: Kelowna		Region 60: Oliver, Osoyoos, Keremeos		Region 70: Penticton, OK Falls		Region 80: Princeton, Hedley	
	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%	MWa	%
10	15.9	3.8%	18.1	4.3%	5.6	1.3%	11.14	2.6%	19.4	4.6%	9.5	2.2%	4.6	1.1%
11	15.4	3.7%	17.5	4.2%	5.3	1.3%	10.83	2.6%	19.6	4.7%	9.4	2.3%	4.5	1.1%
12	14.0	3.4%	17.0	4.1%	5.0	1.2%	10.86	2.6%	19.6	4.7%	9.1	2.2%	4.5	1.1%
13	13.3	3.2%	16.1	3.9%	4.9	1.2%	10.83	2.6%	19.3	4.7%	9.0	2.2%	4.3	1.0%
14	12.9	3.2%	15.1	3.7%	4.8	1.2%	10.51	2.6%	18.9	4.6%	8.5	2.1%	4.2	1.0%
15	13.0	3.2%	14.4	3.5%	4.7	1.2%	10.30	2.5%	18.4	4.5%	8.3	2.0%	4.2	1.0%
16	14.1	3.5%	15.1	3.7%	4.9	1.2%	10.70	2.6%	18.8	4.6%	9.1	2.2%	4.4	1.1%
17	16.8	4.0%	18.0	4.3%	5.7	1.4%	11.94	2.9%	21.2	5.1%	10.6	2.5%	4.8	1.1%
18	18.7	4.3%	20.7	4.8%	6.4	1.5%	13.93	3.2%	22.6	5.2%	11.6	2.7%	5.0	1.2%
19	18.7	4.3%	21.3	4.9%	6.3	1.5%	14.55	3.4%	22.5	5.2%	11.3	2.6%	5.2	1.2%
20	18.1	4.3%	21.0	4.9%	6.5	1.5%	14.51	3.4%	22.1	5.2%	11.2	2.6%	5.1	1.2%
21	18.0	4.3%	20.3	4.9%	6.4	1.5%	14.45	3.5%	21.4	5.1%	10.8	2.6%	5.0	1.2%
22	16.1	4.1%	18.6	4.7%	6.3	1.6%	13.12	3.3%	19.9	5.0%	9.9	2.5%	4.5	1.1%
23	13.2	3.7%	16.1	4.5%	5.7	1.6%	11.00	3.1%	15.9	4.4%	8.6	2.4%	4.0	1.1%
24	10.3	3.2%	13.6	4.2%	4.9	1.5%	9.19	2.8%	13.0	4.0%	7.2	2.2%	3.6	1.1%

1

2 Attachment 1.15.1 contains the excel version of the tables and figures above.

3

## **Attachment 1.15.1**

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### **REFER TO LIVE SPREADSHEET MODELS**

Provided in electronic format only

(accessible by opening the Attachments Tab in Adobe)