State of Florida

Public Service Commission

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-M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M-

DATE:	May 3, 2010
TO:	Ann Cole, Commission Clerk, Office of Commission Clerk
FROM:	Connie S. Kummer, Chief of Certification & Tariffs, Division of Economic CSK/kB Regulation
RE:	Florida Power & Light Company Load Research Study Results Covering the Period from January through December 2009 FPSC Rule 25-6.0437(7) F.A.C.

Please place the attached Florida Power & Light Company Load Research Study Results in the Undocketed File. Thanks.

CK:kb

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Load Research Study Results
Covering the Period from
January through December, 2009
FPSC Rule 25-6.0437(7) F.A.C.

April 2010

Rates and Tariff Administration Department
Load Research Section

Table of Contents

I.   Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this load research study is to comply with the requirements of section (7) of the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) Rule No. 25-6.0437, Cost of Service Load Research. The Rule provides:

25-6.0437 Cost of Service Load Research.

(1)   Applicability. This rule shall apply to all investor-owned electric utilities over which the Commission has jurisdiction and which provide electric service to more than 50,000 retail customers at the end of any calendar year.

(2)   Purpose. The primary purpose of this rule is to require that load research that supports cost of service studies used in ratemaking proceedings is of sufficient precision to reasonably assure that tariffs are equitable and reflect the true costs of serving each class of customer. Load research data gathered and submitted in accordance with this rule will also be used by the Commission to allocate costs to the customer classes in cost recovery clause proceedings, in evaluating proposed and operating conservation programs, for research, and for other purposes consistent with the Commission's responsibilities.

(3)   Sampling Plan. Within 90 days of becoming subject to this rule, each utility shall submit to the Commission a proposed load research sampling plan. The plan shall provide for sampling all rate classes that account for more than 1 percent of a utility's annual retail sales. The plan shall provide that all covered rate classes shall be sampled within two years of the effective date of this rule. The sampling plan shall be designed to provide estimates of the averages of the 12 monthly coincident peaks for each class within plus or minus 10 percent at the 90 percent confidence level. The sampling plan shall also be designed to provide estimates of the summer and winter peak demands for each rate class within plus or minus 10 percent at the 90 percent confidence level, except for the General Service Non-Demand rate class. The sampling plan shall be designed to provide estimates of the summer and winter peak demands for the General Service Non-Demand rate class within plus or minus 15 percent at the 90 percent confidence level.

(4)   Review of Proposed Plan. Except where a utility has requested a formal ruling by the Commission, within 90 days after submission, the Commission's Division of Economic Regulation shall review each utility's plan to determine whether it satisfies the criteria set forth in subsection (3) above and shall notify the utility in writing of its decision accepting or rejecting the proposed sampling plan. If a proposed plan is rejected, the written notice of rejection shall state clearly the reasons for rejecting the proposed plan. If a utility's proposed plan is rejected, the utility shall submit a revised sampling plan to the Commission within 60 days after receiving the notice of rejection. Where a utility has requested staff review of its sampling plan and the plan has been rejected the utility may petition the Commission for approval of the plan. If a utility has not submitted a satisfactory sampling plan within 6 months following the submission of the initially proposed plan, the Commission may prescribe by order a sampling plan for the utility.

(5)   Use of Approved Sampling Plan. The approved sampling plan shall be used for all load research performed for cost of service studies and other studies submitted to the Commission until a new sampling plan is approved by the Commission.

(6)   Revised Sampling Plans. Each utility subject to this rule shall submit a current, revised sampling plan to the Commission no less often than every three years after the most recent sampling plan was required to be submitted. Any new or revised plan shall be developed using data from the utility's most current load research to determine the required sampling plan to achieve the precision required in subsection (3) of this rule. New or revised plans shall be reviewed by the Commission pursuant to subsection (4) of this rule.

(7)   Load Research Data to be Reported. Each utility subject to this rule shall perform a complete load research study in accordance with the specifications of this rule no less often than every three years. Each utility shall, within 120 days following completion of the study, submit to the Commission the results of each load research study completed after the effective date of this rule. The submission shall include a detailed calculation of the average 12 coincident peak and class load factors for each covered rate class based upon the load research results.

(8)   Hourly Data to be Available Upon Request. Each utility subject to this rule shall make available within 30 days of a request by the Commission the estimated hourly demands by class for all hours in the year derived from this load research.

Specific Authority 366.05(1), 350.127(2) FS. Law Implemented 350.117, 366.03, 366.04(2)(f), 366.05(1), 366.06(1), 366.82(3), (4) FS. History– New 3-11-84, Formerly 25-6.437, Amended 1-6-04.

The following table lists the rate classes included in this report and their respective annual retail billed sales and average population for 2009.

Rate Classes	2009 Annual Retail Billed Sales		2009 Average Population
	MWH	Percent	
RS(T)-1 Residential Service (RS-1 & RST-1)	53,915,466	51.89%	3,980,816
GSD(T)-1 General Service Demand (GSD-1 & GSDT-1)	22,612,759	21.76%	98,966
GS(T)-1 General Service Non-Demand (GS-1, GST-1 & WEIS-1)	5,689,027	5.47%	392,144
HLFT-2 High Load Factor Demand (500-1999 kW)	5,241,063	5.04%	1,146
GSLDT(T)-1 General Service Large Demand 1 (500-1999 kW) (GSLD-1& GSLDT-1)	4,837,639	4.66%	1,694
CILC-1D Commercial/Industrial Load Control, Distribution	2,905,282	2.80%	344
HLFT-1 High Load Factor Demand (21-499 kW)	1,420,264	1.37%	981
CILC-1T Commercial/Industrial Load Control, Transmission	1,361,795	1.31%	18
HLFT-3 High Load Factor Demand (2000 + kW)	1,242,546	1.20%	59

For purposes of this study, the time-of-use rate classes were combined with their associated non-time-of-use rate classes. For example, General Service (GSD-1) and General Service - Time-of-Use (GSDT-1) were analyzed as one class - see GSD(T)-1 above.

Due to their population sizes, the studies for the RS(T)-1, GSD(T)-1, GS(T)-1, GSLD(T)-1, HLFT-1 and HLFT-2 rate classes are based on statistical sampling. The other rate classes included in this report (i.e., CILC-1D, CILC-1T and HLFT-3) are 100% metered with recording meters for billing purposes and therefore do not require statistical sampling.

In accordance with section (3) of Rule 25-6.0437, the RS(T)-1, GSD(T)-1, GS(T)-1, GSLD(T)-1, HLFT-1 and HLFT-2 samples were designed to provide estimates of the averages of the 12 monthly coincident peaks for each rate class within plus or minus 10 percent at the 90% confidence level. The sampling plan was also

designed to provide estimates of the summer and winter peak demands for each rate class within plus or minus 10 percent at the 90 percent confidence level, except for the General Service Non-Demand (GS(T)-1) rate class. The sampling plan for the GS(T)-1 rate class was designed to provide estimates of the summer and winter peak demand within plus or minus 15 percent at the 90% confidence level.

II. Sampling Methodology

This section summarizes the key elements of the load research sampling methodology used in this study.

Metering of Sampled Rate Classes

The sampled premises' conventional kilowatt-hour meters are replaced with recorder under glass (RUG) to monitor electricity usage. When a selected premise has a solid-state data recording device (SSDR), no replacement by a RUG is required. The SSDR or RUG captures 15-minute pulse intervals as well as the same billing information as a standard kilowatt-hour meter.

The data from the SSDR or RUG was validated and processed in the Oracle Utilities Load Analysis (LODESTAR®) computer application. The interval load data was analyzed on a fiscal month basis to derive the average load data, statistics and other related information contained in this report.

RUG Installation Procedure

Standard kilowatt-hour meters are replaced with RUGs on all premises that comprise the sample. Every effort is made to install the RUG on the premises that were selected as part of the original sample.

However, meter personnel may declare a selected premise location unsuitable if it appears that the recording equipment cannot be safely installed at the location. The basis for deeming a selected location unsuitable is communicated to the Load Research Section of the Rates and Tariff Administration Department. In turn, the Load Research Section provides the field personnel with a replacement from the list of alternate premises that was generated at the time the original sample was selected.

Premises with an ongoing current diversion investigation or a location where current diversion is discovered are excluded from the sample.

In order to ensure continuous recording of 15-minute pulse intervals, a new rate class sample group is installed prior to the removal of the existing study group. It is FPL's policy to have all meters for a new rate class sample installed and operating prior to the effective date of the new sample.

RUG Replacement Procedure

In order to maintain the randomness of the sample, every effort is made to include the premises originally selected. In situations where it becomes absolutely impossible to include the original premise, a replacement is picked from a list of alternates randomly selected at the same time the original sample was drawn. The selected replacement is the first available alternate on the list within the same stratum and district as the original sample. Section IV of this report provides the actual number of replacements for each sampled rate class.

A thirty (30) day waiting period is observed before a sampled premise is replaced due to account inactivity.

The status of each active sample premise is continuously monitored. If an active sample premise migrates to a different rate class, the sampled premise is replaced with an alternate.

Extrapolation Technique

The Stratified Combined Ratio technique is used at FPL for the RS(T)-1, GSD(T)-1, GS(T)-1 and HLFT-1 sampled rate classes. This methodology calculates a "combined ratio" across all strata and expands it by the total population's billed energy. This technique produces demand estimates for the class; it does not produce stratum-level demand estimates.

The Non-Stratified Ratio technique is used for the GSLD(T)-1 and HLFT-2 sampled rate classes. Non-Stratified Ratio technique applies only to simple random samples (i.e., samples with no stratification).

III.   Sampling Plans

Sampling plans for the RS(T)-1, GSD(T)-1, GS(T)-1, GSLD(T)-1 and HLFT-2 rate classes were filed and approved by the Commission's Division of Economic Regulation in accordance with Rule No. 25-6.0437 in 2007. The sampling plan approved in that filing forms the basis for the samples that were used for this study. Recording meters were installed on the electric service of the selected sampled premises consistent with the FPSC approved plans. The recording meters were in place and operational on or before December 29, 2008. The data used in this report covers the fiscal months of 2009 (December 29, 2008 through December 28, 2009).

RS(T)-1 Residential Service (RS-1 & RST-1)

The sample used for this study was installed in 2008. Consistent with the sampling plan approved by the FPSC, a two-dimensional stratification technique was used for the RS(T)-1 rate class. The technique involved stratification of billed kWh using a summer and winter peak month. August 2007 and January 2008, the most recent seasonal peaks prior to the sample implementation were used. The customer population was divided into cells (or strata) based on whether their summer and winter energy use was "high" for both peak months, "low" for both peak months, "high:low" or "low:high". The Dalenius-Hodges procedure, applied to billed energy data for the two peak months, yielded the following strata break points.

Stratum	Strata Break Point *[1]	Population Size	Sample Points	Stratum Weight
1	Low Winter:Low Summer	2,584,944	175	0.652577
2	Low Winter:High Summer	341,901	42	0.086314
3	High Winter:Low Summer	168,800	30	0.042614
4	High Winter:High Summer	865,489	151	0.218495
Total		3,961,134	398	1.000000

[1]   Low Winter: 0 - 1400 kWh; Low Summer: 0 - 1800 kWh; High Winter: 1401 kWh & above; High Summer: 1801 kWh & above

GSD(T)-1 General Service Demand (GSD-1 & GSDT-1)

The sample used for this study was installed in 2007. Consistent with the sampling plan approved by the FPSC, a one-dimensional stratification technique was used for the GSD(T)-1 rate class. The technique involved stratification using an annual average monthly energy consumption (kWh). The most current energy consumption (kWh) data prior to the sample implementation was used. The customer population was divided into strata break points based on the Dalenius-Hodges procedure.

Stratum	Strata Break Point	Population Size	Sample Points	Stratum Weight
1	0 to 15,000 kWh	61,401	79	0.65006
2	15,001 to 60,000 kWh	25,491	86	0.28109
3	60,001 kWh and Above	6,458	32	0.06885
Total		93,350	197	1.00000

GS(T)-1 General Service Non-Demand (GS-1, GST-1 & WEIS-1)

The sample used for this study was installed in 2006. Consistent with the sampling plan approved by the FPSC, a two-dimensional stratification technique was used for the GS(T)-1 rate class. The technique involved stratification of billed kWh using a summer and winter peak month. August 2005 and February 2006, the most recent seasonal peaks prior to the sample implementation were used. The customer population was divided into cells (or strata) based on whether their summer and winter energy use was "high" for both peak months, "low" for both peak months, "high:low" or "low:high". The Dalenius-Hodges procedure, applied to the billed energy data for the two peak months, yielded the following strata break points.

Stratum	Strata Break Point *[2]	Population Size	Sample Points	Stratum Weight
1	Low Winter:Low Summer	279,202	134	0.73838
2	Low Winter:High Summer	26,820	30	0.07093
3	High Winter:Low Summer	8,654	30	0.02289
4	High Winter:High Summer	63,450	65	0.16780
Total		378,126	259	1.00000

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[2]   Low Winter: 0 - 1900 kWh; Low Summer: 0 - 2300 kWh; High Winter: 1901 kWh & above; High Summer: 2301 kWh & above

HLFT-2 High Load Factor Demand TOU

The sample used for this study was installed in 2007. Consistent with the sampling plan approved by the FPSC, a simple random sample technique was used for the HLFT-2 rate class. The technique was based on annual average monthly energy consumption (kWh). The most current energy consumption (kWh) data available at the time of the sample selection was used to determine the sample size.

Stratum	Strata Break Point	Population Size	Sample Points	Stratum Weight
1	Not Applicable	983	30	1.00000

GSLD(T)-1 General Service Large Demand 1 (GSLD-1 & GSLDT-1)

The sample used for this study was installed in 2007. Consistent with the sampling plan approved by the FPSC, a simple random sample technique was used for the GSLD(T)-1 rate class. The technique was based on annual average monthly energy consumption (kWh). The most current energy consumption (kWh) data available at the time of the sample selection was used to determine the sample size.

Stratum	Strata Break Point	Population Size	Sample Points	Stratum Weight
1	Not Applicable	1,852	92	1.00000

HLFT-1 High Load Factor Demand TOU

The HLFT-1 rate went into effect January 1, 2006. In the last quarter of 2006, the sales were approaching the one percent rule threshold. As a result, a sample was drawn and meters were deployed in 2006. The HLFT-1 rate class accounted for 1.2% of the total sales in January 2007.

A simple random sample technique was used for the HLFT-1 rate class. The technique was based on annual average monthly energy consumption (kWh). The most current energy consumption (kWh) data available at the time of the sample selection was used to determine the sample size.

Stratum	Strata Break Point	Population Size	Sample Points	Stratum Weight
1	0 to 120,00 kWh	502	30	0.62438
2	120,001 and above	302	30	0.37562
Total		804	60	1.00000

IV.   Sample Replacements

The following sample replacement table shows the actual replacements installed for each sampled rate class through 12/28/09. The table also shows the year the original sample selection was installed, the sample size and the sample depth. The sample depth column consists of the original sampled premise plus the number of replacement premises drawn. The replacements were obtained from the original computer generated random sample selection list for each sampled rate class.

	Installation Year	Sample Size	Sample Depth	Actual Replacements Through 12/28/09
RS(T)-1 Residential	2008	398	51	247
GS(T)-1 General Service Non-Demand	2006	259	51	219
GSD(T)-1 General Service Demand	2007	197	51	55
HLFT-2 High Load Factor Demand TOU	2007	30	31	58
GSLD(T)-1 General Service Large Demand 1	2007	92	21	12
HLFT-1 High Load Factor Demand TOU	2006	60	31	32

V.   Study Results

This section contains the estimated coincident and non-coincident peak demands from January through December 2009 for all rate classes included in this report. Also included in this section, for the sampled rate classes, are the 90% confidence intervals around the monthly peak demands and their percent relative accuracy. The averages of the twelve monthly coincident peaks, their 90% confidence intervals, and their relative accuracy are computed for the twelve-month fiscal period ending December 28, 2009. In addition, the annual class non-coincident and coincident peak load factors are computed using the 2009 annual retail billed sales provided on page 2 of this report. The statistics shown in this section were derived using the Oracle Utilities Load Analysis (LODESTAR®) computer system.

FPL's winter peak occurred on February 5, 2009 during the hour ending at 8:00 AM and the summer peak occurred on June 22, 2009 during the hour ending at 5:00 PM.

FPL met the target level of statistical accuracy of plus or minus 10% (15% for the GS(T)-1) at the 90% confidence level for the summer and winter peaks for the sampled rate classes. In addition, FPL met the target level of statistical accuracy for the estimate of averages of the 12 monthly coincident peaks for each class of plus or minus 10 percent at the 90 percent confidence level.

RS(T)-1 Residential Service (RS-1 & RST-1)

	Class Non-Coincident Peak			Coincident Peak		
	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval
Jan-09	12,622	7.32%	924	12,567	7.16%	899
Feb-09	14,791	6.46%	956	14,621	6.07%	887
Mar-09	8,147	5.90%	481	7,423	5.70%	423
Apr-09	8,894	5.28%	470	7,441	5.68%	422
May-09	10,094	4.53%	457	9,184	4.71%	432
Jun-09	11,411	3.97%	453	11,117	3.84%	427
Jul-09	12,097	3.51%	425	11,438	3.75%	429
Aug-09	11,645	3.49%	406	10,058	3.63%	365
Sep-09	11,313	3.62%	409	10,557	3.39%	358
Oct-09	12,396	3.61%	447	11,859	3.27%	388
Nov-09	10,925	3.94%	431	10,668	3.82%	407
Dec-09	9,489	4.91%	466	9,180	5.05%	463
Annual Peak	14,791					
Average of 12 CPs				10,509	2.44%	257
Load Factors	41.61%			58.56%		

GSD(T)-1 General Service Demand (GSD-1 & GSDT-1)

	Class Non-Coincident Peak			Coincident Peak		
	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval
Jan-09	3,729	4.94%	184	2,460	7.08%	174
Feb-09	3,741	5.39%	202	2,498	7.87%	196
Mar-09	3,267	5.81%	190	2,822	4.77%	135
Apr-09	3,415	5.58%	190	3,305	4.96%	164
May-09	3,822	5.25%	201	3,685	4.37%	161
Jun-09	3,952	4.47%	177	3,835	4.29%	165
Jul-09	4,241	4.58%	194	4,052	3.69%	149
Aug-09	3,895	5.10%	198	3,652	4.06%	148
Sep-09	4,111	4.56%	187	3,836	3.70%	142
Oct-09	4,177	4.49%	187	3,886	3.79%	147
Nov-09	4,074	5.07%	206	3,803	4.43%	168
Dec-09	4,092	5.01%	205	3,555	4.46%	159
Annual Peak	4,241					
Average of 12 CPs				3,449	3.43%	118
Load Factors	60.87%			74.84%		

GS(T)-1 General Service Non Demand (GS-1, GST-1 & WEIS-1)

	Class Non-Coincident Peak			Coincident Peak		
	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval
Jan-09	1,100	7.48%	82	547	12.79%	70
Feb-09	1,069	7.35%	79	512	12.27%	63
Mar-09	958	8.39%	80	838	8.56%	72
Apr-09	1,059	8.66%	92	1,053	7.65%	81
May-09	1,160	6.95%	81	1,146	7.31%	84
Jun-09	1,236	6.71%	83	1,170	6.60%	77
Jul-09	1,270	5.82%	74	1,259	6.15%	77
Aug-09	1,186	6.09%	72	1,126	6.59%	74
Sep-09	1,256	5.94%	75	1,202	5.93%	71
Oct-09	1,267	5.92%	75	1,234	6.32%	78
Nov-09	1,259	7.53%	95	1,164	7.53%	88
Dec-09	1,249	7.09%	89	899	6.34%	57
Annual Peak	1,270					
Average of 12 CPs				1,013	5.05%	51
Load Factors	51.15%			64.14%		

HLFT-2 HIGH LOAD FACTOR DEMAND TOU

	Class Non-Coincident Peak			Coincident Peak		
	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval
Jan-09	764	3.46%	26	591	4.47%	26
Feb-09	729	3.60%	26	564	5.20%	29
Mar-09	643	4.60%	30	620	4.76%	29
Apr-09	676	4.42%	30	661	5.07%	34
May-09	720	5.19%	37	714	4.29%	31
Jun-09	769	4.20%	32	759	4.27%	32
Jul-09	812	3.24%	26	811	3.07%	25
Aug-09	753	4.08%	31	732	3.33%	24
Sep-09	781	3.76%	29	752	3.06%	23
Oct-09	785	3.91%	31	765	3.26%	25
Nov-09	764	3.77%	29	750	3.63%	27
Dec-09	801	5.08%	41	763	4.46%	34

Annual
Peak   812

Average of 12 CPs   707   3.39%   24

Load
Factors   73.65%   84.66%

GSLD(T)-1 General Service Large Demand 1 (500-1999 kW) (GSLD-1& GSLDT-1)

	Class Non-Coincident Peak			Coincident Peak		
	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval
Jan-09	929	6.33%	59	608	7.20%	44
Feb-09	895	5.99%	54	589	6.45%	38
Mar-09	805	6.70%	54	683	4.54%	31
Apr-09	847	6.91%	59	766	6.53%	50
May-09	923	6.42%	59	845	6.39%	54
Jun-09	968	5.89%	57	866	5.85%	51
Jul-09	955	5.21%	50	828	5.26%	44
Aug-09	930	6.32%	59	841	5.53%	47
Sep-09	1,017	5.40%	55	917	4.54%	42
Oct-09	982	4.76%	47	908	4.44%	40
Nov-09	932	5.55%	52	845	5.06%	43
Dec-09	1,001	5.02%	50	791	4.14%	33

Annual
Peak   1,017

Average of 12 CPs   791   4.29%   34

Load
Factors   54.31%   69.85%

CILC-1D Commercial/Industrial Load Control, Distribution

	Class Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)	Coincident Peak Demand (MW)
Jan-09	419	346
Feb-09	402	344
Mar-09	357	332
Apr-09	369	350
May-09	385	373
Jun-09	393	375
Jul-09	402	381
Aug-09	373	351
Sep-09	395	378
Oct-09	401	387
Nov-09	387	375
Dec-09	424	400
Annual Peak	424	
Average of 12 CPs		366
Load Factors	78.20%	90.63%

HLFT-1 HIGH LOAD FACTOR DEMAND TOU

	Class Non-Coincident Peak			Coincident Peak		
	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval	Demand (MW)	Relative Accuracy	90% Confidence Interval
Jan-09	188	2.21%	4	151	3.09%	5
Feb-09	183	2.26%	4	152	1.95%	3
Mar-09	168	2.70%	5	163	2.77%	5
Apr-09	173	2.58%	4	172	2.47%	4
May-09	188	2.19%	4	187	2.33%	4
Jun-09	194	2.86%	6	192	2.92%	6
Jul-09	182	2.31%	4	182	2.28%	4
Aug-09	173	2.10%	4	168	1.98%	3
Sep-09	193	2.10%	4	188	2.10%	4
Oct-09	194	2.16%	4	192	2.24%	4
Nov-09	187	2.39%	4	186	2.34%	4
Dec-09	202	2.48%	5	194	1.81%	3
Annual Peak	202					
Average of 12 CPs				177	1.95%	3
Load Factors	80.16%			91.51%		

CILC-1T Commercial/Industrial Load Control, Transmission

	Class Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)	Coincident Peak Demand (MW)
Jan-09	191	164
Feb-09	182	171
Mar-09	189	143
Apr-09	186	156
May-09	195	163
Jun-09	187	153
Jul-09	196	168
Aug-09	200	170
Sep-09	197	177
Oct-09	178	150
Nov-09	191	165
Dec-09	171	144
Annual Peak	200	
Average of 12 CPs		160
Load Factors	77.81%	96.97%

HLFT-3 HIGH LOAD FACTOR DEMAND TOU

	Class Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW)	Coincident Peak Demand (MW)
Jan-09	156	114
Feb-09	153	112
Mar-09	128	122
Apr-09	136	133
May-09	148	142
Jun-09	173	170
Jul-09	182	181
Aug-09	179	171
Sep-09	180	174
Oct-09	183	179
Nov-09	178	174
Dec-09	196	183
Annual Peak	196	
Average of 12 CPs		155
Load Factors	72.55%	91.75%