

Understanding Your Colorado XCEL Energy Electric Bill

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1. INTRODUCTION

Most Utility bills are painfully hard to read, whether from the phone, cable, satellite or power company. Ladled with readings and rates, service and recovery charges, fees, adjustments and add-ons, premise, account and invoice numbers; they are mind-numbing. To be fair, not all are this complex. Compare an XCEL bill with one from Intermountain REA, and you will see a shocking difference. The effective XCEL rates for power and energy (see table on next page) are very difficult to calculate; those from IREA are simple.

Rates and descriptions change frequently, as do the bills' formats. Crafted by corporate teams after their lawyers clash with our regulatory agents and advocates — in Colorado those are the Public Utilities Commission and the Office of Consumer Counsel — they are designed to make your eyes gloss over and open your checkbook. The only number which stands out is **AMOUNT DUE**. Pay it and forget it. Better yet, why not just sign up for AutoPay and go paperless, so you don't ever have to see the bill. *Utilities would prefer that*. As an Energy Manager, I'd rather empower you to read, understand and manage your bill.

What do you pay for electricity? This paper aims to help demystify how much you pay for electricity as an XCEL 'customer'. Its goal is to help you become more aware of the energy you use, educate you how much it costs, and perhaps motivate you to use less. There are better things to spend money on, such as vacations, entertainment and food. Or, if you're a homeowner, a solar photovoltaic (PV) system, so you can make your own electricity. It saves fossil fuels for future generations' use, it's the right thing to do for the environment, and over the life of a PV system, it may \$ave you money.

Is solar right for you? Colorado is blessed with 300 mostly sunny days a year and a temperate climate which helps PV panels generate power efficiently. Solar system costs have become reasonable and their reliability a proven science. Current government-induced incentives help defray those costs. And some utilities allow you to *net-meter*, enabling you to offset much of your electric bill with solar energy. So if a qualified solar system designer determines that your residence or business is physically a good candidate for a PV system, all that remains is for you to understand how much electricity you use and what you actually pay for it. And to assume those rates have nowhere to go but up.

Intrigued? Read on. The next page summarizes what you pay for electricity in XCEL's most common rate classes. Then, beginning with some useful definitions of energy and demand, I'll explain the most common XCEL electric rate classes, summarize what you pay and why. And for the curious, an Appendix illustrates the details of how your bill is calculated, per current XCEL rates.

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2. XCEL ELECTRIC RATE SUMMARY

The rates below are a composite to be used for planning energy efficiency and renewable energy investments. Each figure in the table includes all base rates and adjustments, and includes typical (based on facilities in the City & County of Denver) municipal franchise fees and sales taxes.

A few other municipalities in XCEL's service territory have franchise fees, and taxes vary. The Denver fees and taxes are higher than most areas, so your rates may be a few percent lower in other areas.

The composite charges shown are either:

- fixed monthly charges for electric service
- energy charges
- demand charges

XCEL Rate Summary Comparison		Rate Schedule						
		Residential	Commercial	Secondary	Secondary General,			
typical of those expected for April, 2015		General		General	Low Load Factor			
for Denver, Colorado		(schedule R)	(schedule C)	(schedule SG)	(schedule SGL)			
Service & Facility Charges	monthly	\$8.70	\$13.85	\$51.53	\$51.53			
Energy Charges, per kWh	Winter	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.04	\$0.51			
	Summer, Tier 1 Summer, Tier 2		\$0.14	\$0.04	\$0.55			
Demand Charges ner WM	Winter			\$21.79	\$6.19			
Demand Charges, per kW	Summer			\$25.60	Ş0.19			

In the pages that follow:

- Section 3 explains what electrical energy and demand refer to.
- Section 4 describes the four XCEL rate 'schedules' listed in the table above.
- Section 5 defines most of the terms you see on your electric bill.
- The Appendix provides the details behind how the table above was created.

3. POWER AND ENERGY

Electrical <u>power</u> is measured in Watts (W); 1000 Watts is a kilowatt (kW).

Power is a measure of energy use per unit of time. For electricity, it is the instantaneous rate at which you consume it. Switch on an electrical *load*, like a 1000 Watt hair dryer or ten 100 Watt bulbs; either would draw one kW of power from the utility grid. XCEL calls your maximum power draw *demand*, because turning on those loads demands that their system deliver sufficient power.

Residential demand is usually low at night, rises when you wake and turn on lights, make coffee, fix your hair and prepare for work. It may drop during midmorning when a home is less occupied, rise later in the day when you operate air conditioning or heat, run laundry, turn lights on and enjoy TV in the evening. Our demand changes throughout the day.

Rest easy, residential customers. You do not pay for demand, only commercial and industrial customers do.

Commercial demand may be steady in manufacturing facilities run 24/7/365, but will typically peak during business and daytime hours when heating/ventilation/air conditioning (HVAC) loads are high and when motors and air compressors are run.

Peak demand: Collectively, XCEL's customers create demand *peaks*, times of day or year when the demand is highest. Our state is summer-peaking, which means XCEL must generate and transmit the largest amount of power on hot summer days, usually mid-afternoon to early evening. The utility power system must be built to satisfy this demand. Large commercial customers pay for that system with every part of their bill that is based on kW of 'billed demand'.

Solar PV systems produce direct current (DC) power, and are rated in kW. A typical residential system is 5kW DC, using 20 panels rated 250W each. Commercial systems can be much larger. Inverters change the panels' output to alternating current power, which your building can use and can be tied to the electric grid, so your panels can feed excess power to XCEL by day and XCEL can serve your buildings at night. Supplemental battery systems can store some of the *energy* that PV systems produce for later use.

Electrical <u>energy</u> is measured in Watt-hours (Wh); 1000 make up a kilowatt-hour (kWh).

Energy is a measure of electricity consumption. Turn on a 1000 Watt hair dryer for six minutes (one tenth of an hour), and it consumes one tenth of a kWh of energy. An average Colorado home consumes 700kWh per month. *All customers pay for metered kWh*.

In a residence, 240 volt appliances are the largest energy users: central air conditioners, electric clothes dryers, ranges, ovens and cooktops, well pumps. Next are 120 volt motors and compressors, such as furnace and cooler fans, window air conditioners, refrigerators and freezers, clothes and dishwashers. Lighting, entertainment systems and computers use most of the rest.

For commercial businesses, HVAC, lighting, refrigeration and process equipment are typically the largest energy users. Special cases such as data centers may have predominately HVAC and computer loads.

4. XCEL RATE SCHEDULES

The four rate *schedules* summarized below cover most XCEL customers.

Residential General (Schedule R) applies to *most* residential customers, whether single-family homes or separately billed units in apartments, condominiums or townhomes.

R customers pay a meter fee and a charge per kWh; a host of other fees, adjustments and taxes are applied to both. They pay a tiered charge for energy in the summer months (June through September) and a fixed rate in winter. In round numbers, counting all fees and taxes, they pay:

- \$9 per month for the meter fee
- $11\dot{e}$ per kWh in winter
- 11¢ per kWh in summer for the first 500 kWh
- 17¢ per kWh in summer for all energy above 500 kWh

Commercial (Schedule C) applies to small commercial customers, whose metered demand stays below 25kW throughout the year.

C customers pay a meter fee and a charge per kWh; fees, adjustments and taxes are applied to both. In round numbers:

- \$14 per month for the meter fee
- 10¢ per kWh in winter
- 14¢ per kWh in summer

Secondary General (Schedule SG) applies to commercial customers large enough that their metered demand exceeds 25kW at some point in the year.

SG customers pay a meter fee a charge per kWh and a demand fee per kW which varies seasonally; fees, adjustments and taxes are applied to all three. In round numbers:

- \$52 per month for the meter fee
- 4¢ per kWh
- \$22 per kW in winter
- \$26 per kW in summer

Secondary General, **Light Load (Schedule SGL)** applies to commercial customers with high metered demand but low energy usage. Commercial buildings which have offset virtually all electric energy use with solar will benefit by switching to SGL rates.

SGL customers pay a meter fee, a high fee per kWh which varies seasonally, and a low demand fee per kW; fees, adjustments and taxes applied to all three. In round numbers:

- \$52 per month for the meter fee
- 51¢ per kWh in winter
- 55¢ per kWh in summer
- \$6 per kW

5. XCEL CHARGES, ADJUSTMENTS, FEES AND TAXES

The 'round' numbers on the previous page look simple, right? We pay a meter fee, and a charge for energy used. Larger user may also may pay a demand charge. So why are there so many lines in an electric bill, and what do they mean? **Definitions in English follow**.

Premises and Meters: You may have one physical address, but XCEL assigns a unique 'Meter Number', and often assigns a unique 'Premise Number' and 'Service Address', to each point of delivery they meter. For purposes of obtaining a net-metering agreement and solar production credits from XCEL, these distinctions are important.

Measured vs Billed: When XCEL *reads* your meter (they do this remotely for most meters), they may be receiving numbers which do not directly report actual kWh and kW. A 'Multiplier' specific to each meter is used to convert the measured units to what they bill for. On older bills:

- Kilowatt-Hours Used = Measured Usage X Multiplier
- Billed Demand = Measured Demand X Multiplier (rounded down to an integer)

On more recent bills, XCEL simply reports 'Billed Usage' or 'Total Energy' (for kWh) and 'Billable Demand' (for kW). Expect them to keep changing both these terms and how they appear on your bill periodically.

Service and Facility: Whether residential or commercial, this is your base meter fee.

Energy Charges:

Residential General, Secondary General, Commercial Service: These are the base energy charges for kWh used, per your rate schedule. In lieu of this line, you may also see one or more of the charges below.

Non-Summer: This is the base energy charge for kWh used in winter months (October through May).

Summer Tier 1: This is the base residential energy charge for the first 500kWh used in summer months (June through September).

Summer Tier 2: This is the base residential energy charge for all use over 500kWh in summer months.

NOTE: For any charges and adjustments described below, if you see two lines on your bill for a given charge 'Description', it means that the 'Rate' changed during the month. The 'Usage Units' (kWh or kW) are divided among those two lines based on the number of days in the month for which they apply.

XCEL CHARGES, ADJUSTMENTS, FEES AND TAXES (continued)

Demand Charges:

Distribution Demand: This is the base demand charge per kW of billed demand which reflects the *distribution* system costs of meeting your facility's demand peak. Paid by schedule SG and SGL customers, it does not change seasonally.

Generation and Transmission Demand: This is the base demand charge per kW of billed demand which reflects the *generation and transmission* system costs of meeting your facility's demand peak. Paid by schedule SG customers, it increases for the summer months.

Rate Adjustments:

Electric Commodity Adjustment (ECA): Typically the largest rate rider on the bill, this fee reflects the cost of energy (coal, gas, etc.) XCEL uses to supply your electric service. On all rate schedules, it is billed per kWh used.

The following four rate adjustments are billed per kW of demand for schedule SG customers, per kWh of energy used for schedules R, C and SGL:

Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA): This fee reflects the cost of generation and transmission capacity XCEL purchases from other entities to supply your electric service.

Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA): Don't let the name fool you; it has nothing to do with jobs. This fee reflects XCEL's cost to retire several aging coal-fired generating plants, upgrade pollution controls on others, and convert some to burn gas. It was dictated by our PUC to reduce front-range nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions, a good thing.

Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA): This fee is a performance incentive XCEL 'recovers' from its customers for meeting or exceeding PUC-mandated energy savings goals. In short, XCEL gets compensated for selling less total electricity than it could without meeting this mandate.

Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA): This fee reflects the capital cost of transmission system investments XCEL makes which are not covered through the base rates.

XCEL CHARGES, ADJUSTMENTS, FEES AND TAXES (continued)

These final four fees apply to all base charges and prior adjustments, as follows:

General Rate Schedule Adjustment (GRSA): A rider applied to all base rates (Service & Facility Charge, Energy Charges and Demand Charges), it governs the utility's overall rate escalation. As of February 2015 it is 14.19%.

Renewable Energy Standard Adjustment (RESA): Colorado was the first state to adopt a Renewable Energy Standard (RES) by popular vote. The RES now requires XCEL to obtain 30% of its total electricity sales from renewable sources by 2020, with 3% of the total from distributed generation (e.g. rooftop solar).

Every bill now includes a RESA charge so that XCEL can recover the cost of implementing the RES: the charge is 2% of all base charges and adjustments before the GRSA. Furthermore, customers with net metering solar systems installed after Christmas of 2014 will pay 2% of the retail value of their system's production. Those with systems installed earlier are exempt.

Franchise Fee: A rider applied to all charges including the GRSA and RESA, this fee recovers any franchise fee charged to XCEL by your municipality. For example, Denver charges XCEL energy a 3% franchise fee, and that 3% charge appears on all Denver bills.

Sales Tax: XCEL collects and remits state and local sales taxes on all charges including the franchise fee.

APPENDIX: DETAILED SUMMARIES FOR XCEL RATE SCHEDULES R, C, SG AND SGL

The following four pages provide the detailed base charges, adjustments, fees and taxes for typical (Denver) XCEL electric bills for the four most common rate classes.

In one aspect, the first bill (Residential) is not typical; it shows 25,000kWh of annual energy use—a very large home! The usage numbers there are more typical of a small commercial business, and were created to allow bills on that page and the one following (Rate Schedules R and C) to be compared with the same energy use.

A rate calculator tool developed in Microsoft Excel is part of each page, included here for example purposes. The fully functional Excel file, where you can enter in your own historic or hypothetical usage and demand numbers (and thereby forecast 2015 bills), is available for download <u>here</u>.



XCEL Residential Rate Summary

rates are typical of those expected for 2015, for Denver



Residential General, Schedule R	Base Ch	narge	General Rate Schedule Adjustment (GRSA) — 14.19% of base rates	Renewable Energy Standard Adjustment (RESA) — 2% of all charges before GRSA	Denver Franchise Fee — 3% of all charges including GRSA and RESA	Typical Denver Sales Tax — 7.65% of all charges	Total Charge
Service and Facility Charge, per meter, per month		\$6.75	\$0.96	\$0.14	\$0.24	\$0.62	\$8.7
Base Winter Energy Charge	\$0.04604		\$0.007				
Electric Commodity Adjustment (ECA)	\$0.03340						
Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA)	\$0.00650						
Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA)	\$0.00392						
Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA)	\$0.00244						
Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA)	\$0.00126						
otal Winter Energy Charge, per kWh		\$0.094	\$0.007	\$0.002	\$0.003	\$0.008	\$0.1
Base <i>Tier 1</i> Summer Energy Charge (first 500kWh)	\$0.04604		\$0.007				
Electric Commodity Adjustment (ECA)	\$0.03340						
Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA)	\$0.00650						
Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA)	\$0.00392						
Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA)	\$0.00244						
Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA)	\$0.00126						
otal Summer <i>Tier 1</i> Energy Charge, per kWh		\$0.094	\$0.007	\$0.002	\$0.003	\$0.008	\$0.1
Base Tier 2 Summer Energy Charge (over 500kWh)	\$0.09000		\$0.013				
Electric Commodity Adjustment (ECA)	\$0.03340						
Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA)	\$0.00650						
Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA)	\$0.00392						
Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA)	\$0.00244						
Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA)	\$0.00126						
otal Summer <i>Tier 2</i> Energy Charge, <i>per kWh</i>		\$0.138	\$0.013	\$0.003	\$0.005	\$0.012	\$0.1
Bill calculator: Estimate your 2015 schedu		ric bill (fi			Your ar	nnual charges	will be:
Based on 2014's ele	· · · ·		kWh Use for each				
enter your monthly energy use in k		Winter	Summer Tier 1	Summer Tier 2			<u> </u>
Jan	2,200	2,200			Service & Faci	lity Charges	\$104.3
Feb	2,100	2,100					
Mar	1,900	1,900					
Apr	1,800	1,800			Winter Ener	gy Charges	\$1,775.0
		1,800			Summer Tier 1 E	nergy Charges	\$226.1
May	1,800	-,					\$1,238.7
May Jun	1,800 2,300		500	1,800	Summer Tier 2	nergy Charges	<i><i><i>v</i>₋,,</i></i>
		_,	500 500	1,800 1,900	Summer Tier 2 E	nergy Charges	<i>\</i>
Jun	2,300			,	Summer Tier 2 E	nergy Charges	<i>~_,_</i>
Jun Jul	2,300 2,400	2)000	500	1,900	Summer Tier 2 E	nergy Charges	<i>~_,_</i>
Jun Jul Aug	2,300 2,400 2,400	1,800	500 500	1,900 1,900	Summer Tier 2 E	nergy Charges	<i>,</i> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Jun Jul Aug Sep	2,300 2,400 2,400 2,200		500 500	1,900 1,900	Summer Tier 2 E	nergy Charges	<i>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</i>
Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	2,300 2,400 2,400 2,200 1,800	1,800	500 500	1,900 1,900	Summer Tier 2 E	inergy Charges	<i>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</i>

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XCEL Commercial Rate Summary

rates are typical of those expected for 2015, for Denver



Commercial Service, Schedule C (peak demand under 25kW)	Base Charge	General Rate Schedule Adjustment (GRSA) - 14.19% of base rates	Renewable Energy Standard Adjustment (RESA) - 2% of all charges before GRSA	Denver Franchise Fee - 3% of all charges including GRSA and RESA	Typical Denver Sales Tax - 7.65% of all	Total Charge
Service and Facility Charge, per meter, per month	\$10.75	\$1.53	\$0.22	\$0.37	\$0.98	\$13.8
Base Winter Energy Charge	\$0.03920	\$0.006				
Electric Commodity Adjustment (ECA)	\$0.03340					
Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA)	\$0.00642					
Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA)	\$0.00387					
Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA)	\$0.00241					
Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA)	\$0.00126					
Fotal Winter Energy Charge, <i>per kWh</i>	\$0.087	\$0.006	\$0.002	\$0.003	\$0.007	\$0.10
Base Summer Energy Charge	\$0.06450	\$0.009				
Electric Commodity Adjustment (ECA)	\$0.03340					
Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA)	\$0.00642					
Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA)	\$0.00387					
Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA)	\$0.00241					
Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA)	\$0.00126					
Total Summer Energy Charge, per kWh	\$0.112	\$0.009	\$0.002	\$0.004	\$0.010	\$0.13
Bill calculator: Estimate your 2015 sche	dule C electric	oill (from actual m	onthly use):	Your anr	ual charge	es will be:
		Based o	n 2014's electric bills,			
		enter your mo	nthly kWh use below			
		Jan	2,200	Service & Facilit	ty Charges	\$166.:
		Feb	2,100			
		Mar	1,900	Summer Energ	y Charges	\$1,270.9
		Apr	1,800	Winter Energy	Charges	\$1,633.8
		May	1,800			-
		Jun	2,300			
		Jul	2,400			
		Aug	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		Sep	2,200			
		Oct	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		ULL				
		Nov				
		Nov	1,900			
				Total annual e	lectric bill:	\$3,070.9

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Note: The energy use (small commercial business) modeled in this example is the same, month-by-month, as in the large residential bill on the previous page. Because residential customers face tiered charges that more heavily bill usage over 500kWh/month in summer months, they might well pay more than a commercial customer with the same consumption.



XCEL Commercial Rate Summary

rates are typical of those expected for 2015, for Denver



Commercial Service, Schedule SG (demand above 25kW)	Base Charge	General Rate Schedule Adjustment (GRSA) — 14.19% of base rates	Renewable Energy Standard Adjustment (RESA) — 2% of all charges before GRSA	Denver Franchise Fee — 3% of all charges including GRSA and RESA	Typical Denver Sales Tax — 7.65% of all	Total Charge
Service and Facility Charge, per meter, per month	\$40.0	D \$5.68	\$0.80	\$1.39	\$3.66	\$51.53
Base Energy Charge	\$0.00473	\$0.001				
Electric Commodity Adjustment (ECA)	\$0.03340					
Total Energy Charge <i>, per kWh</i>	\$0.03	\$0.001	\$0.001	\$0.001	\$0.003	\$0.04
Base Distribution Demand Charge	\$4.84	\$0.687				
Base Winter Transmission Demand Charge	\$8.00	\$1.135				
Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA)	\$2.13					
Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA)	\$1.28					
Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA)	\$0.81					
Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA)	\$0.42					
otal Winter Demand Charge, per kW, per mo	\$17.4	B \$1.822	\$0.350	\$0.590	\$1.548	\$21.7
Base Distribution Demand Charge	\$4.84	\$0.687				
Base Summer Transmission Demand Charge	\$10.96	\$1.555				
Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA)	\$2.13					
Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA)	\$1.28					
Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA)	\$0.81					
Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA)	\$0.42					
otal Summer Demand Charge, per kW, per mo	\$20.4	\$2.242	\$0.409	\$0.693	\$1.819	\$25.6
Bill calculator: Estimate your 2015 schedul	e SG electric bi	ll:		Your anr	nual charge	es will be:
Based on 2014's electric bills,	ontor by month	Energy Use,	Billed Demand,			
based on 2014's electric bills,	enter by month	· in kWh	in kW			
	n 9,000	25	Service & Facilit	ty Charges	\$618.3	
	o 8,000	22				
	r 8,000	22				
	r 6,000	17	Energy Cha	arges	\$3,816.5	
	Ma	y 6,000	17	Winter Deman	d Charges	\$3,573.4
	n 7,000	19	Summer Demar	-	\$1,945.8	
	Ju		19		-	• •
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Total annual electric bill:

\$9,954.24

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7,000

7,000

6,000

7,000

9,000

87,000

19

19

17

19

25

Aug

Sep

Oct Nov

Dec

Annual Use



XCEL Commercial Rate Summary

rates are typical of those expected for 2015, for Denver



Commercial Service, Schedule SGL (peak demand under 25kW)	Base Charge	General Rate Schedule Adjustment (GRSA) — 14.19% of base rates	Renewable Energy Standard Adjustment (RESA) — 2% of all charges before GRSA	Denver Franchise Fee — 3% of all charges including GRSA and RESA	Typical Denver Sales Tax — 7.65% of all	Total Charge
Service and Facility Charge,	\$40.00	\$5.68	\$0.80	\$1.39	\$3.66	\$51.53
per meter, per month						
Base Winter Energy Charge	\$0.10473	\$0.015				
Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA)	\$0.26640					
Electric Commodity Adjustment (ECA)	\$0.03340					
Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA)	\$0.01605					
Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA)	\$0.01013					
Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA)	\$0.00258					
Total Winter Energy Charge, per kWh	\$0.433	\$0.015	\$0.009	\$0.014	\$0.036	\$0.51
Base Summer Energy Charge	\$0.14173	\$0.020				
Purchased Capacity Cost Adjustment (PCCA)	\$0.26640					
Electric Commodity Adjustment (ECA)	\$0.03340					
Colorado Clean Air Jobs Act (CACJA)	\$0.01605					
Demand Side Management Cost Adjustment (DSMCA)	\$0.01013					
Transmission Cost Adjustment (TCA)	\$0.00258					
Total Summer Energy Charge, per kWh	\$0.470	\$0.020	\$0.009	\$0.015	\$0.039	\$0.55
Base Distribution Demand Charge	\$4.84	\$0.687				
Total Demand Charge, per kW, per mo	\$4.840	\$0.687	\$0.097	\$0.169	\$0.398	\$6.19
Bill calculator: Estimate your 2015 schee	dule SGL el <mark>ect</mark> ri	ic bill:		Your anr	ual charge	es will be:
Based on 2014's electric bills,	enter by month:	Energy Use,	Billed Demand,			

Based on 2014's electric bills, enter by month	Energy Use, in kWh	Billed Demand, in kW		
Jar	n 700	25	Service & Facility Charges	\$618.39
Fel	600	22		
Ma	r 550	22		
Ap	r 450	17	Winter Energy Charges	\$2,178.02
Mar	400	17	Summer Energy Charges	\$554.18
Ju	250	19	Demand charges	\$1,485.67
ut	l 250	19		
Au	g 250	19		
Sep	250	19		
Oc	t 400	17		
Nov	v 500	19		
De	c 700	25	J	
Annual Use	e 5,300		Total annual electric bill:	\$4,836.26

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Note: The demand modeled in this example is the same as for the schedule SG bill on the previous page, but the energy modeled is much less. It is an example of what a solar system might accomplish for a commercial customer if it covered most — but not all — of a facility's energy use, allowing the customer to transition from SG to SGL rates.