HOW TO CALCULATE
NON-RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILLS
(Washington)

Effective: 11/1/26

Calculating, or Estimating, Your Monthly Non-Residential Electric Bill

1. Find, or estimate, the number of kilowatt hours (kWhs), and kilowatts (kws) if applicable, you used for the billing month. (Your bill shows them under "metering information.")
2. Find the appropriate rate schedule below.
   (Your bill identifies the rate schedule each meter is billed under.)
3. Compute the charges for your electrical usage, or estimated usage, by following the steps outlined for the appropriate rate schedule.
4. Calculate and add any franchise fees that you may have to pay for your electricity usage.
   (The various franchise fees are identified below, as well as on your monthly bill.)

Computing Your Electric Usage

* Subtract your previous meter reading from your present meter reading.
* Multiply the difference by the multifactor shown for your meter.
  This is your electricity (kilowatt hour) usage for the period.
* Compute the charges by using the rate schedule shown on your bill, or an example shown below.

Explanation of Terms

Basic Charge:

Customers billed under some rate schedules are charged a fee which helps to pay the basic costs which are a natural part of keeping electricity available to all our customers. Examples include meter reading and billing costs and the cost of maintaining company equipment on the customer's premises. The basic charge is added into the total charge for your use.

Minimum Charge:

If a rate schedule lists a minimum charge we will bill at least that amount each month, even if the actual charges for your use were less than that amount. The minimum charge, like the basic charge, is designed to help pay basic costs of keeping electric energy available to our customers.

Kilowatt Hour (kWh):

The measure used to determine how much electricity is used. The kilowatt hours on your bill equal the rate, or speed, of use (kilowatts) x the length of time (hours) electricity was used. One kilowatt hour equals 1000 watt hours. Burning a 100 watt light bulb for ten hours uses one kilowatt hour of electricity. Running a 5000 watt (5 kilowatt) dryer for two hours uses 10 kilowatt hours.

Multifactor:

Each electric meter has its own multifactor. Meters which count each kilowatt hour have a multifactor of 1. Meters which count kilowatt hours by tens have a multifactor of 10. Other common multifactors are 40, 120, and 240. Your bill tells what the multifactor of your meter is.

Demand:

Demand is another word for the rate or speed at which electricity is used. It is measured in kilowatts (kws). Most residential accounts use electricity at a low rate and do not have demand meters. Accounts which require a high rate of energy at certain times are measured and billed for their demand (kilowatts) as well as for their total kilowatt hour use. Generally speaking, demand meters are present on commercial and industrial accounts only. If demand is being measured and charged on an account, it will be clearly stated on monthly bills.

CITY	%	CITY	%	CITY	%
Airway Heights	6.0	Lacrosse	6.0	Palouse	6.0
Albion	6.0	Latah	6.0	Pullman	8.0
Asotin	6.0	Lind	6.0	Ritzville	6.0
Chewelah	6.0	Malden	6.0	Rockford	6.0
Clarkston	6.0	Marcus	6.0	Rosalia	6.0
Colfax	6.0	Medical Lake	6.0	Spangle	6.0
Colville	6.0	Millwood	6.0	Spokane	6.38
Deer Park	6.0	Millwood (Sch 25)	0.65	Sprague	6.0
Farmington	6.0	Northport	6.0	Springdale	6.0
Fairfield	6.0	Oakesdale	6.0	Tekoa	6.0
Garfield	4.0	Odessa	6.0	Uniontown	6.0
Kettle Falls	6.0	Othello (1st $76,000)	6.0	Washtucna	6.0
				Waverly	6.0

Electric Rate Schedules Available To Non-Residential Customers

Schedule 11 is for general service supplied through a single kilowatt-hour meter.

Schedule 21 is for large general service supplied through one meter installation.

Schedule 25 is for extra-large general service supplied through one meter installation for a demand of 3,000 kva or more. Customers must sign a contract to pay a minimum annual bill amount for at least five (5) years. The contract will specify a limit on both fixed energy and demand.

Schedule 31 is for pumping service used for water pump operations including necessary lighting and other equipment. Customers must sign a five (5) year contract for service.

Customers served under Schedules 11 and 21 are eligible for service under either Schedule. If you take service under either of these Schedules, and you believe your bill would be considerably less by taking service under the other Schedule for an entire year, please contact one of our customer service representatives at the office shown on your bill.

Rate Schedule 11 - General Service *

Monthly Charges – ***(Includes effect of Schedules 59, 64, 66, 75, 78, 88, 91, 92, 93, 98, & 99)***

Basic Charge	$30.00	
Energy Charge	$0.16181	per kWh for first 3650 kWh
	$0.12503	per kWh for all over 3650 kWh
Demand Charge	$0.00	for the first 20 kw
	$10.00	per kw for each additional kw of demand.

(Minimum Charge is the demand charge, but not less than $30.00 for single phase service, and $37.35 for 3-phase service.)

Example - (Schedule 11)

If you used 3700 kWhs and had a demand of 33 kws, your bill would be calculated like this:

Basic Charge				=		$30.00	
Energy Charge							
$0.16181	x	3650	kWhs	=	$590.61		
$0.12503	x	50	kWhs	=	$6.25		
	Charge for kWhs			=		$596.86	
Demand Charge							
$0.00	x	20	kws	=	$0.00		
$10.00	x	13	kws	=	$130.00		
	Charge for 33 kws			=		$130.00	
Total Charges for service						$ 756.86	*(franchise fees not included)*

Rate Schedule 21 - Large General Service *

Monthly Charges – ***(Includes effect of Schedules 59, 64, 66, 75, 78, 88, 91, 92, 93, 98, & 99)***

Energy Charge	$0.10663	per kWh for the first 250,000
	$0.09756	per kWh for all over 250,000
Demand Charge	$900.00	for first 50 kw or less.
	$10.00	per kw for each additional kw of demand.

Power Factor Adjustment

Where customer's kilowatt demand is 50 kw or more, and customer's maximum 15 minute reactive kilovolt amperes demand for that month is in excess of 48 percent of the kw demand, customer will pay $0.50 for each reactive kilovolt ampere of excess. The reactive kilovolt ampere demand may be determined by permanently installed instruments or periodic tests.

Primary Voltage Discount

$0.20 per kw if service is at 11 kv (wye grounded) or higher.

Minimum Charge

The demand charge ($900.00) unless a higher minimum is required under contract to cover special conditions.

Example -

If you used 260,000 kWhs and had a demand of 65kws, your bill would be calculated like this:

Energy Charge							
$0.10663	x	250,000	kWhs	=	$26,657.50		
$0.09756	x	10,000	kWhs	=	$975.60		
	Charge for 260,000 kWhs			=		$27,633.10	
Demand Charge							
Charge for 50 kws				=	$900.00		
Charge for additional kws							
$10.00	x	15	kws	=	$150.00		
	Charge for 65 kws			=		$1,050.00	
Total Charge for service				=		$28,683.10	*(franchise fees not included)*

(Notice: Neither power factor adjustment nor primary voltage discount is present on this sample bill.

Rate Schedule 25 – Extra Large General Service

Monthly Charges – *(Includes effect of Schedules 66, 78, 91, 92, 98 & 99)*

Energy Charge	$0.07402	per kWh for first 500,000
	$0.06817	per kWh for 500,000 to 6,000,000
	$0.05456	per kWh for all over 6,000,000
Demand Charge	$47,891	for the first 3000 kva or less
	$12.98	per kva for all additional kva
Primary Voltage Discount	$0.20	per kva if service is at 11 kv (wye grounded) or higher.
	$1.52	per kva if service is at 60 kv (wye grounded) or higher.
	$4.39	per kva if service is at 115 kv (wye grounded) or higher.

(Minimum charge is the demand charge unless a higher minimum is required under contract to cover special conditions.)
Annual Minimum: $1,177,388.

Rate Schedule 31 – Pumping Service

Basic Charge = $30.00 Plus *(Includes effect of Schedules 59, 64, 66, 75, 78, 88, 91, 92, 93, 98, & 99)*

Monthly Charges

$0.14942	per kWh for the first 85 kWhs per kw of demand.
$0.14942	per kWh for the next 80 kWhs per kw of demand, but not more than 3000 kWhs.
$0.11083	per kWh for additional kWhs

Annual Minimum

$12.00 per kw of the highest demand established in the current year, ending with the November billing cycle. If no demand was established during the year, the annual minimum will be based on the highest demand established during the most recent year having a demand.

Example:
If you use 15,000 kWhs of electricity and had a demand of 90 kws, your bill would be calculated like this:

First 85 kWhs x 90 kws = 7650 kWhs to bill at Step 1.
Next 80 kWhs x 90 kws = 7200 kWhs (limit 3000 kWhs) to bill at Step 2.

Total kWhs used -					15,000
Minus Step 1 use					-7,650
Minus maximum Step 2 use					-3,000
kWhs to bill at Step 3				=	4,350
Basic Charge				=	$30.00 Plus
Step 1					
$0.14942	x	7650	kWhs	=	$1,143.06
Step 2					
$0.14942	x	3000	kWhs	=	$448.26
Step 3					
$0.11083	x	4350	kWhs	=	$482.11
Charge for 15,000 kWhs					$2,103.43 *(franchise fees not included)*