

**HOW TO CALCULATE
RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILLS
(Washington)**



Effective: 4/1/22

Calculating, or Estimating, Your Monthly 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 electric 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	Othello (1st \$76,000)	6.0
Albion	6.0	Latah	6.0	Palouse	6.0
Asotin	6.0	Liberty Lake	3.0	Pullman	8.0
Chewelah	6.0	Lind	6.0	Ritzville	6.0
Clarkston	6.0	Malden	6.0	Rockford	6.0
Colfax	6.0	Marcus	6.0	Rosalia	6.0
Colville	6.0	Medical Lake	6.0	Spangle	6.0
Deer Park	6.0	Millwood	6.0	Spokane	6.38
Farmington	6.0	Millwood (Sch 25)	0.65	Sprague	6.0
Fairfield	6.0	Northport	6.0	Springdale	6.0
Garfield	4.0	Oakesdale	6.0	Tekoa	6.0
Kettle Falls	6.0	Odessa	6.0	Uniontown	6.0
				Washtucna	6.0

Rate Schedule 1 - Residential Service *

(* For service supplied through one meter for domestic use in an individual residence.)

<u>Monthly Charges –</u>					<i>(Includes the effect of Schedules 59, 75, 76, 91, 92, & 98)</i>
\$9.00	Basic Charge,	plus			
\$0.08022	per kWh for the first		800	kWhs	
\$0.09346	per kWh for the next		700	kWhs	
\$0.10972	per kWh for all additional kWhs				

Example -

If you used <u>1450</u> kWhs of electricity, your bill would be calculated like this:					
Basic Charge			=	\$9.00	
\$0.08022	x	800	kWhs	=	\$64.18
\$0.09346	x	650	kWhs	=	\$60.75
\$0.10972	x	0	kWhs	=	\$0.00
Charge for	1450	kWhs	=	<u>\$133.93</u>	<i>(franchise fees not included)</i>

Rate Schedule 12 - General Service *

(* For service supplied through one meter which is used for multiple family dwellings, add'l meters at same residence, joint residence/commercial building, farms or outbuildings such as shops or garages.)

<u>Monthly Charges –</u>					<i>(Includes the effect of Schedules 59, 75, 76, 91, 92, & 98)</i>
Basic Charge	\$20.00	plus			
Energy Charge	\$0.12459	per kWh for first	3650	kWh	
	\$0.09361	per kWh for all over			
Demand Charge	\$0.00	for first	20	kws	
	\$7.00	per kw for each additional kw.			

Minimum Charge

The demand charge, but not less than \$20.00 for single phase service, and \$27.35 for 3-phase service.)

Example - (Schedule 12)

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

Basic Charge	=		\$20.00
Energy Charge			
\$0.12459 x 3650 kWhs	=	\$454.75	
\$0.09361 x 50 kWhs	=	\$4.68	
Charge for 3700 kWhs	=	<u>\$459.43</u>	
Demand Charge			
\$0.00 x 20	=	\$0.00	
\$7.00 x 13	=	\$91.00	
Charge for 33 kws	=	<u>\$91.00</u>	
Total Charge for service	=	<u>\$570.43</u>	(franchise fees not included)

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

Rate Schedule 22 – Large General Service *

(* For large general service supplied through one meter installation for use at multiple family dwellings or farms.)

Monthly Charges – (Includes the effect of Schedules 59, 75, 76, 91, 92, & 98)

Energy Charge	\$0.08201	per kWh	for <u>first</u> 250,000
	\$0.07408	per kWh	for <u>all over</u> 250,000
Demand Charge	\$550.00		for the first 50 kw or less
	\$7.00		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 (\$550.00) unless a higher minimum is required under contract to cover special conditions.

Example -

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

Energy Charge				
\$0.08201 x 250000 kWhs	=	\$20,502.50		
\$0.07408 x 10,000 kWhs	=	\$740.80		
Charge for 260000 kWhs	=	<u>\$21,243.30</u>		
Demand Charge				
\$550.00 for 50 kws	=	\$550.00		
\$7.00 x 15 kws	=	\$105.00		
Charge for 65 kws	=	<u>\$655.00</u>		
Total Charge for service	=	<u>\$21,898.30</u>	(franchise fees not included)	

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

Rate Schedule 32 – Pumping Service *

(* For service through one meter for water pump operations, including necessary lighting and other equipment, at multiple family dwellings or farms. Customers must sign a 5-year contract for service.)

Basic Charge	=	\$20.00	Plus
<u>Monthly Charges</u>		\$0.10902	per kWh for the first 85 kWhs per kw of demand.
(Include effects of Scheds. 59, 75, 91, 92, 93, 94 & 98)		\$0.10902	per kWh for the next 80 kWhs per kw of demand, but not more than 3000 kWhs.
		\$0.07960	per kWh for additional kWhs

(Annual Minimum is \$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	=	<u>4,350</u>
 Basic Charge	=	\$20.00 Plus
<u>Step 1</u>		
\$0.10902 x 7650	=	\$834.00
<u>Step 2</u>		
\$0.10902 x 3000	=	\$327.06
<u>Step 3</u>		
\$0.07960 x 4350	=	<u>\$346.26</u>
Charge for 15,000 kWhs		<u>\$1,527.32</u> (franchise fees not included)