

Rates & Billing History Terminology

- A** **Account Number** This is the number used by the utility to group service bases or single points of delivery (POD) where the electrical service/meter into one billing
- Actual (kW)** Demand recorded in a billed month by the meter
- Actual (kWh)** Consumption kilowatt-hours that the meter registers in a billing month. For totalized accounts, this is the consumption for listed meter.
- B** **Bill Read Date** The date that the meter was recorded for billing, therefore typically the last day of the usage history for that month
- Billing (kW)** Demand used for a billed month for the meter, may be different than actual due to TOU or demand minimum of rate/tariff.
- Billing (kWh)** Consumption kilowatt-hours that the meter registers in a billing month. For totalized accounts (child), this is zero since it is included in the totalized account (parent) meter
- D** **Demand charge** is the electric utility charge, usually based on the highest energy consumption (peak demand) per demand interval each month. If a motor operates during the peak demand interval its operating cost should include the demand charge.
- Duty factor** is a measure of the ratio between a motor's operating hours compared to continuous operation. For example, a 10-horsepower motor operating 75% of the time has a 75 percent duty factor.
- E** **Electric Billing History** This table indicates the history of the power billing for the previous and current 12 months or less. Data is calculated to indicate usage load factor and cost per kWh and other averages. If the meter has been totaled the data will indicate the usage for one service base (meter) and the total cost for all
- K** **Kilowatt-Hour (kWh)** A kWh is equal to 1,000 watts of power used for one hour or the equivalent of 10, 100-watt light bulbs used for one hour.
- Kilowatt-Hour (kWh) On-Peak** Electric power delivered during designated on-peak hours to a customer participating on a Time-of-Use Rate Schedule.
- Kilowatt-Hour (kWh) Off-Peak** Electric power delivered during hours not specified as on-peak hours for customers participating on a Time-of-Use Rate Schedule.

Kilowatt (KW) Demand Maximum rate of energy consumption during any 15-minute period within the monthly billing period.

Kilowatt (KW) On-Peak Maximum rate of energy consumption in any 15-minute period during designated on-peak hours by a customer participating on a Time-of-Use Rate Schedule.

Kilowatt (KW) Off-Peak Maximum rate of energy consumption in any 15-minute period during designated off-peak hours by a customer participating on a Time-of-Use Rate Schedule.

L Load Factor (LF) The ratio of the kilowatt-hours (kWhs) to the maximum demand (kW) times the number of hours in the billing month.

Example: A demand of 100 kW with a consumption of 48,000 kWh for 30 days would have a load factor of :

$$48,000 \text{ (act. kWh)} / [100 \text{ (act. kW)} \times 24 \text{ (hrs/day)} \times 30 \text{ (days)}] = 66\% \text{ Load Factor}$$

M Meter ID This is the meter code place on the actual customer meter for use by the utility

Monthly Demand This graph indicates the changing on-peak and off-peak demand over the last 2 year period. The process and seasonal changes in demand can be defined from this chart, as well as the shifts from on to off-peak.

Monthly Use This graph is based on the usage rate for the last 2 years. A more consistent usage is indicated.

Monthly Electric Bill This chart indicates the total electric power bill over the last 2 years.

N Numbers of Days Number of usage days in the billing cycle for that month.

P Peak demand is typically measured as the maximum 15 minutes of kilowatts (kW) consumption each month.

Power factor is a measurement of the phase relationship between voltage and current in an electrical system. Induction loads, such as electric motors, tend to reduce power factors. Most three-phase motors have a power-factor rating to indicate how much impact they impose on the system. Significantly, low power factors can reduce the efficiency of an entire electrical system, so many utilities charge extra to industrial facilities whose power factor is low. Capacitors can be used to correct this problem.

S **Service Base** This is the number used by the utility to describe the point of delivery (POD) where the electrical service/meter

Service Base Description This is the term used by the utility to describe the point of delivery (POD) where the electrical service/meter