



Rochester Public Utilities Board Study Session

October 30, 2018

VISION: We will set the standard for service.

CORE VALUES: Safety • Integrity • Service • Stewardship • Accountability • Skill

Rate Structure	Pro's	Con's
<p>Flat Rate w/ Low Monthly Customer Charge</p> <p>Does not require AMI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple and easy for customers to understand • Lowers cost to low energy users • Encourages reductions in energy usage • Encourages distributed generation - Solar/Wind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Cost Based, Increases cross customer subsidies for distributed generation - Solar/Wind • Under charges customers with low load factors • Over charges customer with higher load factors • Increases cost to high energy users • Disincentivizes efficient electrification - EV's, Heat • Increases rate volatility in response to less consumption
<p>Inclining Block - Energy Rates</p> <p>Does not require AMI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates increase with increased usage • Encourages distributed generation - Solar/Wind • Lowers cost to low energy users • Encourages reductions in energy usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Cost Based, Increases cross customer subsidies for distributed generation - Solar/Wind • Will increase cost shifts within customer class • Increases rate volatility as reductions come from the highest block first • Increases cost to high energy users • Disincentivizes efficient electrification - EV's, Heat
<p>Inclining Block Customer Charge (Residential)</p> <p>Does not require AMI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer charge includes traditional COS customer charges however the allocation of distribution, Transformer and Substation costs are allocated based on customer Kwh usage • Lowers cost to low energy users • Encourages reductions in energy usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Cost Based, Increases cross customer subsidies within the residential customer class • Normally based on maximum usage (Ratchet) over the past 12 months. May lead to customer questions or confusion. Going to a monthly basis creates greater bill variation. • Does not incent increase electrification - EV's, Heat

Rate Structure	Pro's	Con's
<p>Flat Rate w/ COS Customer charges</p> <p>Does not require AMI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple and easy for customers to understand • Industry Norm/trend is to move toward cost-based customer charges • More accurately recovers cost of fixed infrastructure required for customer to receive service irrespective of usage • Reduces cross subsidization • Recovers cost from seasonal customers • Reduces subsidy provided by year round ratepayers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some cross customer subsidies within customer classes • Under charges customers with low load factors • Over charges customer with higher load factors
<p>Time of Use Rates</p> <p>May require AMI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Based, Sends better price signals to customers • Promotes customer behavior that aligns with utility costs (Savings) and over time reduce system costs • Provides customers with options to reduce bill by modifying behavior. Eg EV charging off peak • Greater equity between the price of electricity and the actual cost of delivering service • Excess generation from DG customers credited at rate closer to actual value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May increase or decrease the value of solar • Creates additional complexity and education of customers. • Requires AMI if more than two time periods • May harm customers that cannot shift energy usage
<p>Demand Charges</p> <p>Requires AMI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Based, More accurately recovers cost from customer based on impact (Demand) on distribution and transmission system • Promotes customer behavior that aligns with utility costs (Savings) and over time reduce system costs • May promote efficient Electrification – EV's, Heat • May promote the installation of Batteries for solar customers • May promote energy efficiency programs that reduce use and demand • Utilities are moving toward demand charges for all classes of customers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates additional complexity and education of customers. Understanding "ratchet" • May disincent conservation once ratchet has been set • Need AMI capital cost & operational investment • May harm customers that can not shift energy usage • May not benefit low use customers with high demand • Increases fixed rates (customer charge + ratchet)

Residential Customer Charge Breakdown (per 2017 Cost of Service Study)

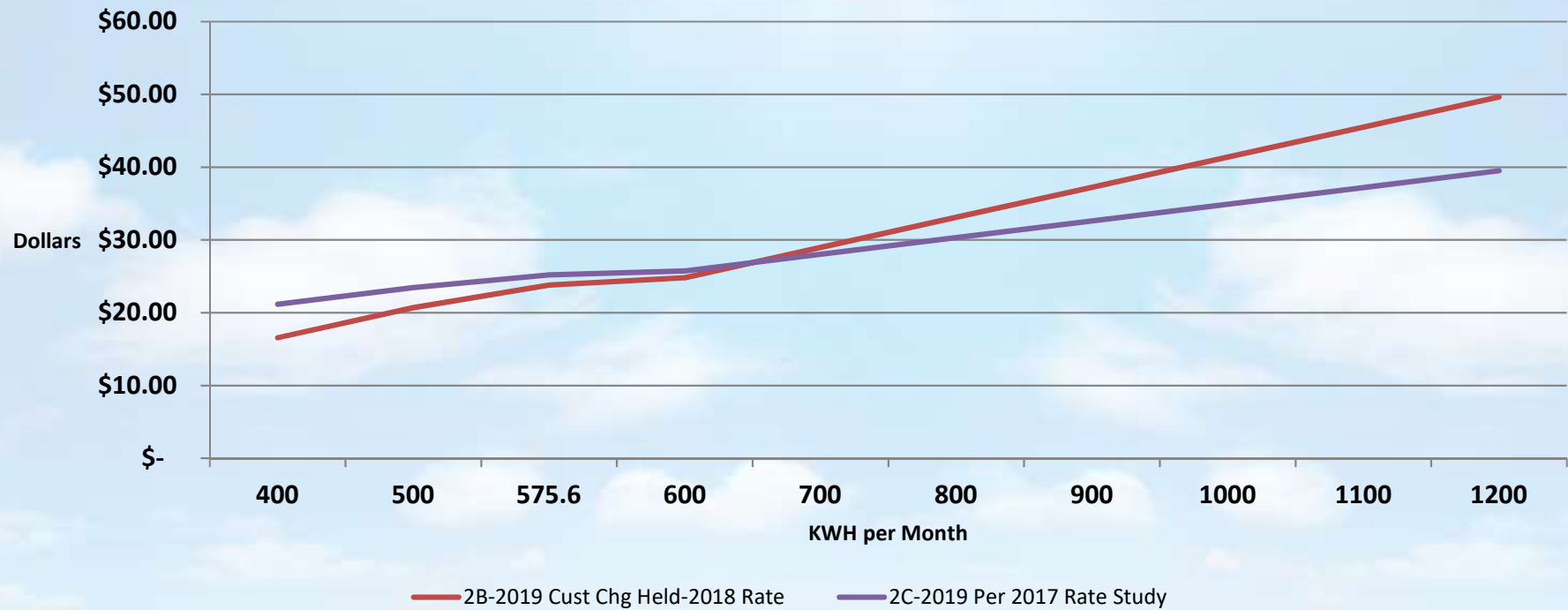
Customer Charge Components	Residential	Costs
Distribution Customer Costs	\$ 7.68	Minimum Sizing on wires
Transformer Customer Costs	\$ 2.29	Transformer costs minimum
Substation Customer Costs	\$ 0.34	Substation minimum
Meter O&M	\$ 2.02	Meter Costs
Meter Reading	\$ 0.46	Cost to read meter
Billing	\$ 4.43	Cost to bill customer
Services	\$ 0.84	Cost of service drop to customer
Customer Service	\$ 3.53	Customer service department costs
Customer Charge	\$ 21.60	

Note: 2018 Residential Customer Charge - \$19.50/Mo

39% of Fixed Distribution Cost are in Energy Charge
61% included in customer Charge at \$21.60/Mo

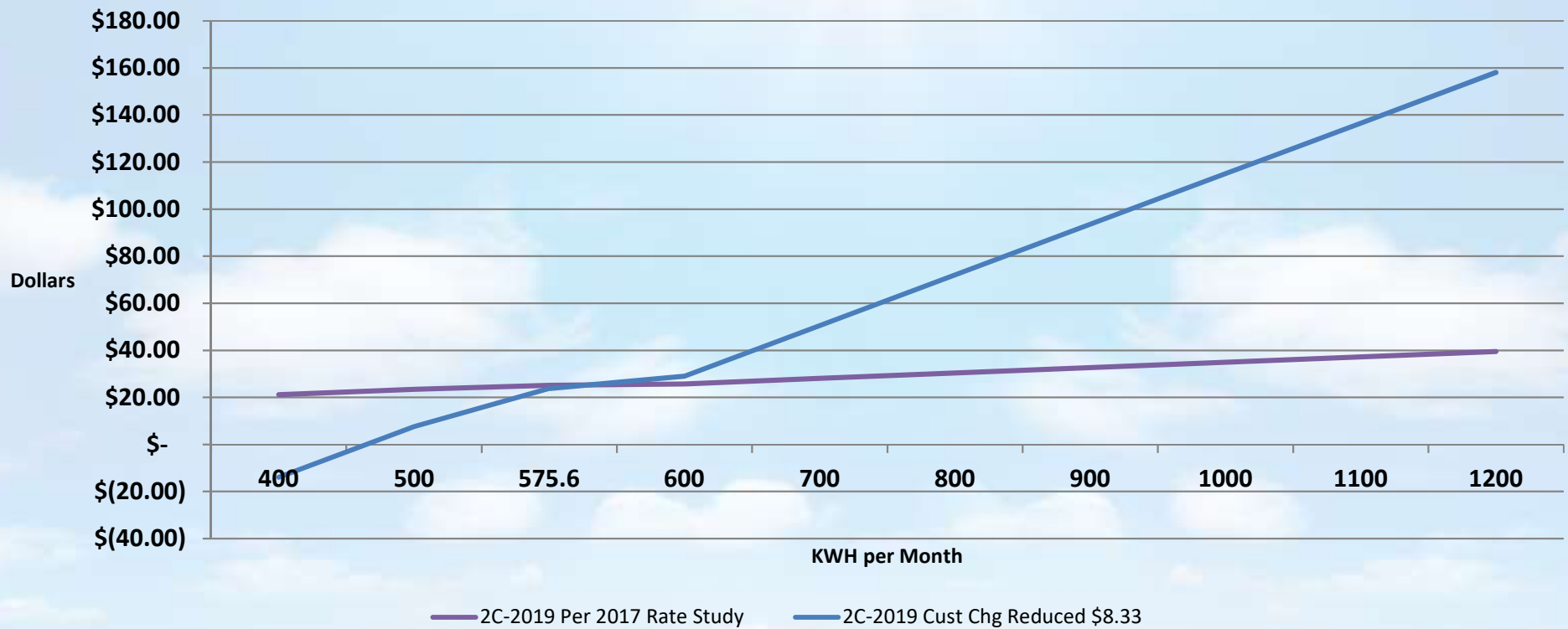
Residential Rate Structure Impact

Annual Dollar Impact compared to 2018 Rates



Residential Rate Structure Impact

Annual Dollar Impact compared to 2018 Rates



Residential Rate Structure

Energy Rate Impact of Change in Customer Charge

