

SMUD Rate Concepts

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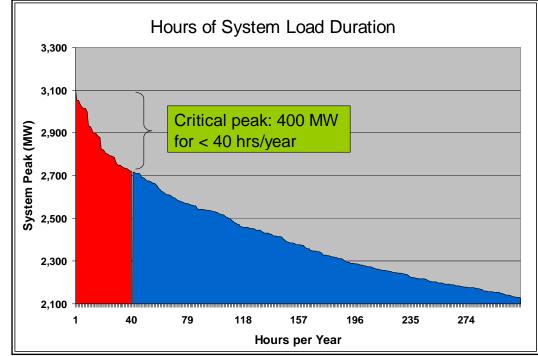
CEC Efficiency Committee Load Management Standards Workshop on Rate Design, Incentives & Market Integration

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Focus on 40 Critical, High-cost Hours/year

- Highest 40 hours responsible for 400 MW
- Most peak hours occur in July and August





SMUD Rates Policy

 District's rates will be designed to balance and achieve the following goals:

- Reflect the cost of energy when it is used
- Reduce use on peak
- Encourage energy efficiency and conservation
- Minimize "sticker" shock in the transition from one rate design to another
- Offer flexibility and options
- Be simple and easy to understand
- Meet the needs of people with fixed incomes and severe medical conditions
- Equitably allocate costs across customer classes



Rate Concepts Being Considered

Large Commercial (1> MW)

- Basic TOU 4-month summer, 3 pricing period TOU rate that is energy only
- TOU Demand Same as Basic TOU with addition of a super-peak demand charge
- Critical Peak Pricing Basic TOU with a critical peak price on call days
- Real Time Pricing Hourly energy prices on a day-ahead basis

Medium Commercial (300 kW – 999 kW)

- Basic TOU
- TOU Demand
- Critical Peak Pricing

Small Commercial (<300 kW)</p>

- Basic TOU
- TOU Demand
- Critical Peak Pricing

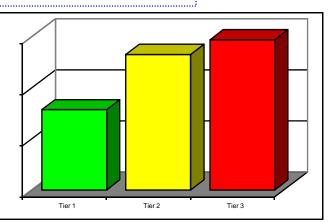
Residential

- 3-Tier Pricing Standard tier rate
- 3-*Tier/TOU "Overlay"* Standard tier rate with 3-hour summer super peak period
- Critical Peak Pricing TOU/Tier with a critical peak price on call days

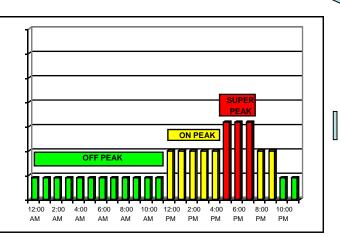


Rate Concepts

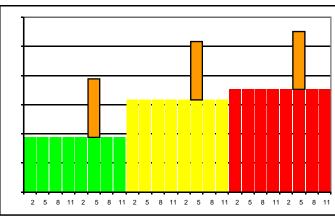
Less Risk but Also Less Opportunity for Price Benefit



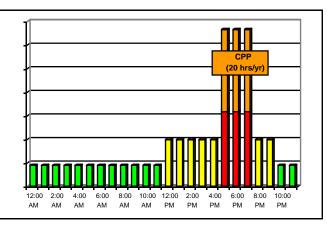
Tier Pricing



Time-Of-Use Pricing



Tier / TOU Overlay Pricing



Critical Peak Pricing

More Opportunity for Price Benefit but Higher Risk

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Focus Group Findings on Rate Concepts

• General:

- Customers readily understood that SMUD's cost of supplying energy is higher in the summer, especially in very hot weather
- Customers understood that they would pay higher rates over fewer summer months and lower rates over more winter months
- Most like a narrow (3-hour) super peak period

Commercial:

- Customers who find it difficult to shift load and/or have flat load prefer a demand charge, and vice versa
- Customers want a minimum of 24-hour notice for CPP
- Prefer fewer CPP hours with higher prices vs. more hours with lower prices

• Residential:

- Customers with flexible lifestyles said they will shift activities off peak
- Want energy savings (from TOU vs. Tier) shown on bill
- Basically like the idea of having pricing choices



Implementation

• AMI / TOU Transition Timeline

- AMI System Selection 4th Quarter 2008
- TOU Rates will be offered as AMI is deployed
- Full AMI Deployment 2009 to 2012

