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# Office of Utilities Regulation

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## Addendum to Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Rate Review 2019 – 2024: Determination Notice

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### ADDENDUM

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OFFICE OF UTILITIES REGULATION

2021 January 29

## DOCUMENT TITLE AND APPROVAL PAGE

**1. DOCUMENT NUMBER: 2021/ELE/001/ADM.001**

**2. DOCUMENT TITLE: Addendum to Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Rate Review 2019 - 2024: Determination Notice**

**3. PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT:**

This Addendum provides clarification and details amendments to the Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Rate Review 2019 – 2024: Determination Notice issued on 2020 December 24.

**4. ANTECEDENT DOCUMENTS:**

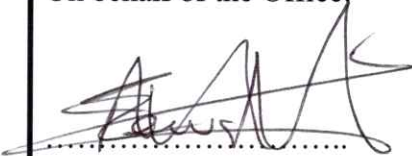
2014/ELE/008/DET.004	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Tariff Review for Period 2014 -2019: Determination Notice	2015 January 07
2015/ELE/003/ADM.001	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Tariff Review for Period 2014 -2019: Determination Notice – Addendum 1	2015 February 27
2015/ELE/007/DET.001	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Annual Tariff Adjustment 2015 - Determination Notice	2015 September 03
Ele 2016/ELE/004DET.001	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Annual Tariff Adjustment 2016 - Determination Notice	2016 July 04
2017/ELE/001/DET.001	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Extraordinary Rate Review 2017 Determination Notice	2017 February 01
2017/ELE/006/DET.003	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Annual Review 2017 & Extraordinary Rate Review – CPLTD: Determination Notice	2017 August 31
2018/ELE/018/DET.004	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Annual Review 2018 & Extraordinary Rate Review: Determination Notice	2018 October 1
2019/ELE/003/RUL.001	Final Criteria – Jamaica Public Service Company Limited: 2019 – 2024 Rate Review Process	2019 March 14
2019/ELE/007/ADM.001	Addendum to Final Criteria – Jamaica Public Service Company Limited:2019 – 2024 Rate Review Process	2019 April 24

2020/ELE/016/DET.003	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Rate Review 2019 - 2024: Determination Notice	2020 December 24
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**APPROVAL:**

This document is approved by the Office of Utilities Regulation and this Addendum becomes effective as of 2021 January 29.

On behalf of the Office:



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Ansord E. Hewitt  
**Director-General**

**2021 January 29**

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. On 2020 November 30, the Office of Utilities Regulation (OUR/Office) issued the Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Rate Review 2019-2024 Determination Notice dated 2020 November 30 (“2019 – 2024 Determination Notice”). The 2019 – 2024 Determination Notice was recalled on 2020 December 2, by way of a letter of even date, which indicated that a number of “unresolved inconsistencies” were discovered which required clarification. The inconsistencies mentioned in the referenced letter were not in relation to the actual approved tariffs and revenue requirement as set out in the 2019 – 2024 Determination Notice but were solely in relation to the reference data employed in the calculation of the indicative rate increase.
- 1.2. After a series of meetings and data exchanges between the OUR and Jamaica Public Service Company Limited (JPS) technical teams, the OUR took the decision to use JPS’ 2020 October billing determinant data as the baseline for referencing the change in rates. This data was deemed to be more reflective of the likely rate impact than data submitted by JPS in its five year Rate Review application in 2019 December (“the Application”), given that twelve (12) months had elapsed since the OUR had received the Application and there was need to take account of the effect of Covid-19 on customers’ consumption.
- 1.3. On 2020 December 24, the Office reissued its determinations on JPS’ Application in the Jamaica Public Service Company Limited Rate Review 2019 - 2024: Determination Notice - Document Number: 2020/ELE/016/DET.003 (“the Determination Notice”), which took effect on 2020 December 28.
- 1.4. Subsequent to the reissue of the Determination Notice, JPS sought clarification from the OUR, in particular on the OUR’s bill impact results arising from the OUR’s rate impact model. The technical teams of JPS and the OUR met to discuss these issues on 2020 December 31 and 2021 January 6.
- 1.5. By letter dated 2021 January 7 to the OUR, JPS indicated its bill impact analysis using consumption data for 598,000 customers. Based on its bill impact analysis of customer invoices, the company stated its views and recommendation on the Determination Notice.
- 1.6. Additionally, by letter dated 2021 January 11, the OUR requested that JPS provide complete information on its analysis and further data, including additional details of the billing data used in its analysis, and the spreadsheet calculations of its average rate increase analysis previously requested at the 2021 January 6 meeting. This information was necessary for the

OUR to carry out its own analysis of the issues raised by JPS subsequent to the issue of the Determination Notice, and to validate JPS' calculations.

- 1.7. Under cover of letter dated 2021 January 18, JPS submitted some of the information and data requested by the OUR.
- 1.8. Based on its analysis of the additional information provided by JPS, the OUR has deemed it appropriate to reexamine its decisions in the Determination Notice in respect of Determinations 29 and Annex 2.
- 1.9. This Addendum details the additional review and analysis done by the OUR in respect of the information and data provided by JPS subsequent to the issue of the Determination Notice, and the amendments to be made to specific determinations in the Determination Notice, arising from the OUR's findings.

## 2. JPS' Concerns

2.1 In JPS' letters to the OUR dated 2021 January 7 and 18, the company essentially raised five (5) issues regarding the Determination Notice:

1. The accuracy of the indicative level of the overall average rate increase;
2. The causes for the differences between JPS' and the OUR's estimated average increase;
3. The spread of the rate increase for large commercial and industrial (C&I) customers;
4. The application of a uniform rate increase across all rates and charges; and
5. The methodology for computing the demand (KVA) charges for Time of Use (TOU) customers

The issues are delineated as follows:

### **The accuracy of the indicative level of the overall average rate increase**

2.2 First, JPS stated in its 2021 January 7 letter that its analysis revealed that the overall average rate increase would be 2.1% and not the 1.5% reduction derived in the OUR's assessment (see Table 1 below). Notably, the Determination Notice actually indicated a 3.2% reduction, however, further alignments in the OUR's model (shared with JPS) had put the reduction at 1.5%, as indicated by JPS.

**Table 1: Average Rate Change – OUR versus. JPS**

	OUR Determination	JPS Analysis	Variance
	%	%	% Points
RT 10 -Residential	0.29%	2.25%	1.96%
RT 20 -Sm. Commercial	-3.23%	-0.16%	3.07%
RT 40 -Lg. Commercial (STD)	0.51%	2.75%	2.24%
RT 40 -Lg Commercial (TOU)	0.16%	-0.30%	-0.46%
RT 50 -Lg. Industrial (STD)	0.25%	5.81%	5.56%
RT 50 -Lg. Industrial (TOU)	-6.64%	-1.45%	5.19%
RT 60 -Street lighting	-8.93%	-6.27%	2.66%
RT 70 -MV Power Serv.(STD)	4.14%	8.29%	4.15%
RT 70 -MV Power Serv. (TOU)	-0.61%	0.44%	1.06%
<b>Average</b>	<b>-1.50%</b>	<b>2.07%</b>	<b>3.57%</b>

2.3 Further, in JPS' letter of 2021 January 18, the company stated that its "latest analysis reveals an average increase of 1.2%" instead of 2.1%. This suggests that refinements of JPS' rate analysis had caused a lowering of the company's earlier estimated average rate increase.

**The causes for the differences between JPS’ and the OUR’s estimated average increase**

2.4 Second, in its assessment of the sources of the differences between JPS’ and the OUR’s estimated average rate increase, the company attributes the variance to two factors:

1. The OUR’s use of the ‘metered KVA’ readings instead of JPS’ ‘billed KVA’ readings for large C&I customer classes.
2. The use of the ‘estimated’ IPP fixed and variable rates instead of the ‘actual’ IPP charges for the OUR’s 2020 October average rate calculation.

2.5 In light of this, JPS suggested that the current average tariff based on 2020 consumption data should be \$21.47 per kWh instead of \$21.75 per kWh. Further, the actual average IPP rate of \$9.24 per kWh should be applied rather than the estimated rate of \$8.26 per kWh.

**The spread of the rate increase for large commercial and industrial customers**

2.6 Third, JPS noted that in conducting its bill simulation exercise, it had observed “unexpected bill impacts and inconsistent outcomes” similar to those alluded to by the OUR when the approved tariff design was applied to its models (see Table 2 below).

**Table 2: Summary of JPS’ Bill Simulation**

Group	# of Invoices	Prop with Increase	-25%<x>10%	-10%<x>0%	0%>x<10%	10%>x<25%	>25%	Mean Bill Impact	Mean Increase
RT10	537,326	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%
RT20	58,272	52.2%	0.0%	47.8%	52.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
RT40 STD	20,339	68.7%	5.7%	25.6%	25.2%	22.7%	20.8%	13.9%	22.9%
RT40 TOU	1,253	51.6%	2.2%	46.0%	23.6%	14.6%	13.4%	10.1%	24.9%
RT50 STD	1,442	83.8%	0.0%	16.2%	30.8%	22.5%	30.4%	22.7%	27.5%
RT50 TOU	241	64.3%	9.1%	26.6%	27.0%	8.3%	29.0%	23.9%	41.0%
RT60	478	1.7%	0.0%	98.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.4%	1.6%
RT70 STD	248	50.8%	2.0%	47.2%	23.8%	8.5%	18.5%	11.7%	27.4%
RT70 TOU	44	40.9%	22.7%	36.4%	6.8%	13.6%	20.5%	7.9%	31.8%

2.7 In essence, JPS pointed to high increases for substantial segments of the large C&I customer classes (i.e. RT40’s, RT50’s and RT70’s). The company expressed concern regarding the dislocation this could cause to these customers, particularly in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. Further, JPS argued that this could ‘trigger an acceleration in grid defection’ among customers in those categories.



**The application of a uniform rate increase across all rates and charges**

2.8 Fourth, JPS proposed that the Office consider “applying the approved increase in the revenue requirement as a uniform rate increase across all the customer classes and delay any rebalancing amongst the classes at this time.” According to JPS, this would eliminate the challenge involving a wide spread in the increases on customers’ bills.

2.9 Further, JPS has cited the need for the timely implementation of the new tariff regime and has suggested that a uniform rate across all charges in rate categories would be a quick fix.

**The methodology for computing the demand charges for TOU customers;**

2.10 Fifth, even though, JPS admits that it had raised the possibility of revising its demand (kVA) charge calculation in its pre-filing discussion, it appears to have been taken off guard when the OUR indicated in its tariff implementation discussions that the revised approach was adopted.

2.11 This revised approach would involve the application of the actual demand registered within the given TOU period, rather than the demand registered in other TOU periods, as is currently the case in some instances.

2.12 Arising from technical discussions between the OUR and JPS on this revision, JPS has indicated that it would have to effect customizations to its Customer Information System (CIS) to facilitate the billing based on the revised approach.

### 3. OUR's Review of JPS' Concerns

#### **The accuracy of the indicative level of the overall average rate increase**

3.1 The accuracy of the indicative level of the overall average rate change is important. It communicates to customers in general what should be expected as a result of the Rate Review process. In this case, this accuracy is inextricably tied to the evaluation of the effect of IPP rates and the treatment of billing demand (KVA) data, hence all three issues are discussed together in this section.

#### **Metered KVA readings versus billed KVA readings**

3.2 JPS was asked to provide the billing demand (KVA) data for the 2020 October consumption that would allow the OUR to replace the metered KVA data in its computation. However, even though JPS provided this data, the customer data set was not the same as the one previously provided for the OUR's derivation. Therefore, to apply JPS' data as presented would have distorted the OUR's analysis.

3.3 Notwithstanding, the OUR, takes the view that since the metered KVA data was used consistently in its "before" and "after" Rate Review analysis, the difference in the rate impact would be inconsequential. Consequently, there was no need for any changes to the OUR analysis in respect of the metered KVA data.

#### **Estimated IPP Non-fuel versus actual IPP Non-fuel rates**

3.4 In reviewing JPS' claim that the average overall rate increase would be 2.1% and not - 1.5%, the OUR requested, among other things, that JPS provide the break out of the following for the 2020 November billing (based on 2020 October consumption) for each rate class:

- JPS average non-fuel rate
- Embedded non-fuel IPP rate
- IPP surcharge

3.5 The information was provided on 2021 January 18, and when analyzed it revealed conflicting results. Instead of confirming that the overall average current non-fuel rate is \$21.47 per kWh, it showed the overall average tariff as \$22.01 per kWh. This would suggest that the OUR's overall change in the rate, all other things remaining equal, should have been reduction of 2.1% rather than the 1.5% decrease shown earlier in its model. This would be contradictory, therefore the OUR did not employ this data in its analysis.

3.6 The OUR in its calculation of the average rate impact assumed that the proposed average IPP rate in the Application would have been close to the actual. However, JPS has pointed out that the difference is significant. As stated before, JPS in its 2021 January 18 data submission to the OUR, has indicated that the actual average IPP rate of \$9.24 per kWh should be applied rather than the estimated rate of \$8.26 per kWh. Even though, there is a need on JPS' part to better explain the basis for the low IPP cost projection it submitted in its Application, the logic of computing the average overall and customer class impact based on the actual is incontestable.

### OUR's Revised Average Rate Impact Calculation

3.7 The methodology used by the OUR to derive the overall average rate and the customer class averages, involved a process of pruning customers with zero consumption from the data set and computing the rates directly from the 2020 October billing consumption determinants. By pruning the data in this manner, the distortion caused by outliers was removed.

3.8 In this respect, the method used by the OUR in the Determination Notice is fairly robust and would produce a reasonably accurate indication of the overall average rate and the customer class averages for the 2020 October consumption data. Accordingly, the OUR has maintained the \$21.75 per kWh as the overall average non-fuel rate for 2020 October, in its estimate of the rate impact.

**Table 3: The 2020 OUR's Approved Average Rates by Customer Categories  
(Adjusted for Inflation & Exch. Rate Movements)**

	Current Non-Fuel With IPP @J\$145	JPS Proposed Non-Fuel @J\$145		OUR Approved Non-Fuel -2020 Oct		OUR's Fuel Rate @J\$145					Overall Rate @J\$145			Bill Impact @J\$145	
		Rate	Increase	Avg. Rate	Increase	Current	JPS Proposal	OUR Approved	Proposed Increase	Approved Increase	Current	JPS Proposal	OUR Approved	JPS Proposal	OUR Approved
		J\$	J\$/kWh	%	J\$/kWh	J\$/kWh	J\$/kWh	J\$/kWh	J\$/kWh	%	%	J\$/kWh	J\$/kWh	J\$/kWh	%
RT 10 -Residential	24.88	32.20	29.4%	26.99	8.5%	23.00	22.33	22.15	-2.9%	-3.7%	47.88	54.53	49.14	13.9%	2.6%
RT 20 -Sm. Commercial	26.29	25.15	-4.4%	27.43	4.3%	23.00	22.33	22.15	-2.9%	-3.7%	49.29	47.47	49.58	-3.7%	0.6%
RT 40 -Lg. Commercial (STD)	17.43	16.68	-4.3%	18.86	8.2%	22.08	21.44	21.27	-2.9%	-3.7%	39.51	38.12	40.12	-3.5%	1.6%
RT 40 -Lg Commercial (TOU)	16.25	16.11	-0.9%	17.66	8.6%	22.52	21.86	21.69	-2.9%	-3.7%	38.77	37.97	39.34	-2.1%	1.5%
RT 50 -Lg. Industrial (STD)	16.06	16.08	0.1%	17.72	10.3%	22.08	21.44	21.27	-2.9%	-3.7%	38.15	37.52	38.98	-1.6%	2.2%
RT 50 -Lg. Industrial (TOU)	14.66	14.86	1.4%	13.50	-7.9%	21.90	21.26	21.09	-2.9%	-3.7%	36.56	36.12	34.59	-1.2%	-5.4%
RT 60 -Street lighting	32.26	26.46	-18.0%	29.18	-9.5%	22.08	21.44	22.15	-2.9%	0.3%	54.35	47.90	51.34	-11.9%	-5.5%
RT 70 -MV Power Serv.(STD)	17.58	11.26	-35.9%	19.36	10.1%	22.08	21.44	22.15	-2.9%	0.3%	39.67	32.70	41.51	-17.6%	4.7%
RT 70 -MV Power Serv. (TOU)	15.39	-10.96	-28.8%	16.02	4.1%	21.99	21.35	21.18	-2.9%	-3.7%	37.38	32.31	37.20	-13.6%	-0.5%
<b>Average</b>	<b>21.75</b>	<b>22.56</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>22.92</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>21.65</b>	<b>21.76</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>44.35</b>	<b>44.21</b>	<b>44.69</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

- 3.9 In this regard, the OUR has recomputed the rate impact using the actual IPP rate of \$9.25 per kWh<sup>1</sup>. As shown in Table 3 above, the estimated overall average rate impact is 0.8% or an increase of approximately 1%.
- 3.10 As previously pointed out, JPS in its 2021 January 18 letter changed its earlier estimate of the overall rate impact from 2.1% to 1.2%. This shows that like JPS, the OUR went through a process of refinement of the estimates and there seems to be some convergence of the estimate within the neighbourhood of 1%.

### **The spread of the rate increase for large commercial and industrial customers**

- 3.11 JPS indicated that based on its bill impact analysis, a significant number of customers within the large C&I customer classes would see relatively large increases. However, JPS has failed to mention that a substantial number of customers in the same rate classes would also see rate reductions. For instance, using JPS' analysis approximately 42% of invoices would reflect increases above 10% in the Rate 40 (standard) categories. However, 25% of the invoices would register increases below 10% and approximately 31% would register reductions. This pattern of increases at one end, and decreases at the other, can be seen across all large C&I rate classes.
- 3.12 The fact that JPS has conducted, more or less, a complete bill simulation of the approved rates on its customer database is insightful, as this is not a task the OUR is equipped to do. The oscillation of the bill impact between significant negative and positive changes is a result of a realignment of the rates to achieve greater cost reflectivity. The OUR, however, recognizes that rate shocks, particularly when they are increases, may do more harm than good.
- 3.13 In this regard, the appropriate remedy is to reduce the demand cost allocation within these classes, while increasing the energy cost allocation.

### **The application of a uniform rate increase across all rates and charges**

- 3.14 The OUR takes the view that even though a uniform increase is simple and easy to understand, this methodology disregards the cost reflectivity principles enshrined in the Licence and postpone the need for better price signaling in the electricity sector. As such, it would negate the effort that was put in the Rate Review process to send appropriate price signals to customers. Furthermore, despite its claim, JPS has not demonstrated that the demand charge-energy charge trade-off approach is a 'simplistic solution'.

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<sup>1</sup> \$9.25 per kWh was used instead of \$9.24 per kWh based on the Monthly Fuel & IPP Report submitted to the OUR by JPS.

3.15 In light of this, the OUR has opted to make a trade of the allocation between demand cost and energy cost to dampen the effects of rate rebalancing. Table 4 below shows a comparison of the original and revised Demand-Energy cost allocation.

**Table 4: Original & Revised Demand-Energy Cost Allocation**

	Original Cost Allocation		Revised Cost Allocation	
	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge
	%	%	%	%
RT 40 -Lg. Commercial (STD)	12.7%	87.3%	40.0%	60.0%
RT 40 -Lg Commercial (TOU)	14.6%	85.4%	40.0%	60.0%
RT 50 -Lg. Industrial (STD)	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%
RT 50 -Lg. Industrial (TOU)	16.3%	83.7%	40.0%	60.0%
RT 70 -MV Power Serv.(STD)	25.0%	75.0%	40.0%	60.0%
RT 70 -MV Power Serv. (TOU)	15.3%	84.7%	40.0%	60.0%

3.16 The effect of this revised Demand-Energy cost allocation is captured in the revised Rate Schedule in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: JPS 2020 Approved Rates by Customer Categories**  
(Base Exchange Rate J\$145:00: US\$1:00)

Rate Category	Blocks	Customer Charge (J\$/Month)	Energy Charge (J\$/kWh)				Demand Charge (J\$/kVA)				IPP Charge		True-up Adjustment (J\$/kWh)	
			STD	Peak	Partial Peak	Off Peak	STD	Peak	Partial Peak	Off Peak	Fixed IPP Charge (J\$/kVA)	Est. Variable (J\$/kWh)		
Rate 10 STD	0 - 100	525.85	7.24										9.29	-0.523
	> 100	525.85	20.79											-0.523
Rate 10 Pre-Paid	0 - 117		22.47											-0.523
	> 117		29.56											-0.523
Rate 10 TOU		525.85		15.01	13.13	9.38								-0.523
Rate 20 STD		1,121.23	8.93										15.56	-0.523
	0 - 10		136.09											-0.523
	> 10		23.97											-0.523
Rate 20 TOU		1,121.23		10.99	9.61	6.87								-0.523
Rate 40 STD		7,899.62	6.02				2,705.83					664.67		-0.523
Rate 40 TOU		7,899.62		5.80	5.19	5.06		1,509.22	1,113.85	323.31		1,003.76	1.19	-0.523
Rate 50 STD		7,899.62	4.27				1,874.86					1,745.29	2.14	-0.523
Rate 50 TOU		7,899.62		4.81	4.31	4.20		1,163.77	862.37	307.71		831.79	1.34	-0.523
Rate 60 Streetlight		3,185.33	12.25										15.24	-0.523
Rate 60 Traffic Signal		3,185.33	11.81											-0.523
Rate 70 STD		7,899.62	4.26				2,484.93					424.14	0.59	-0.523
Rate 70 TOU		7,899.62		5.25	4.70	4.58		1,318.61	860.63	308.93		92.71	0.14	-0.523
Electric Vehicles				15.76	13.79	9.85								-0.523

### **The methodology for computing the demand charges for Time of Use (TOU) customers**

- 3.17 Given JPS' pre-tariff discussions on the revision of the demand charge billing methodology, the OUR saw no need to delay it beyond what may be considered practical.
- 3.18 The revision involves the application of the actual demand registered within the given TOU period to determine the demand charge. By applying this rule, the bill calculation exercise would be simpler and more transparent for customers.
- 3.19 While OUR had planned initially to simply include this demand methodology in the Rate Schedules, it recognizes that the revised rule would be better entrenched in the tariff if it were formally stated in the Determination Notice.
- 3.20 Currently, as described in the 2018 Rate Schedule, the demand charges for TOU customers are calculated as follows:
- **On-Peak Period:** Billing Demand in this period each month shall be the maximum demand for the On-Peak hours of that month. The minimum 25 kVA do not apply.
  - **Partial-Peak Period:** The Billing Demand in this period each month shall be the maximum demand for the on-peak and partial-peak hours of that month, or 80% of the maximum demand for the on-peak and partial-peak hours during the five-month period immediately preceding the month for which the bill is rendered, whichever is higher but not less than 25 kVA.
  - **Off-Peak Period:** The Billing Demand in this period each month shall be the maximum demand for that month (regardless of the time-of-use period it was registered in), or 80% of the maximum demand during the five-month period immediately preceding the month for which the bill is rendered, whichever is higher but not less than 25 kVA.
- 3.21 To facilitate greater simplicity and transparency in the billing of TOU customers, JPS shall be required to effect customizations to its CIS by the next Annual Review in 2021 that will allow billing of demand charges as follows:
- **On-Peak Period:** Billing Demand in this period each month shall be the maximum demand for the On-Peak hours of that month. The minimum 25 kVA do not apply.
  - **Partial-Peak Period:** The Billing Demand in this period each month shall be the maximum demand for the partial-peak hours of that month, or 80% of the maximum demand for the on-peak and partial-peak hours during the five-month period immediately preceding the month for which the bill is rendered, whichever is higher but not less than 25 kVA.

- **Off-Peak Period:** The Billing Demand in this period each month shall be the maximum demand for the Off-Peak for that month, or 80% of the maximum Off-Peak demand during the five-month period immediately preceding the month for which the bill is rendered, whichever is higher but not less than 25 kVA.

#### 4. Amendments to Determination Notice

4.1 Based on the above the following amendments are applicable to the Determination Notice.

- 1) Table 1.15 and Table 18.20 in the Determination Notice shall be replaced by Table 3 above.
- 2) Table 1.16 and Table 18.21 in the Determination Notice shall be replaced by Table 5 above.
- 3) Paragraph 1.78 in the Determination Notice shall be replaced as follows:

The new thermal IPP plants are fueled by natural gas and they are more efficient at converting fuel to electrical energy. Consequently, there will be a 3.7% reduction in the fuel rate. Additionally, if the actual average non-fuel IPP rate of \$9.25 per kWh is substituted for the estimated average IPP rate derived in the Rate Review, the average non-fuel rate is \$22.94 per kWh. When both the non-fuel and fuel rates are taken into account, the overall increase in average electricity rate amounts to 0.8% (see Table 1.15 below). This compares with a 0.3% reduction in the tariff proposed by JPS had it been fully accepted (assuming no growth adjustment to JPS' rates).

- 4) Paragraph 1.80 (b) in the Determination Notice shall be deleted.
- 5) Paragraph 18.144 in the Determination Notice shall be replaced as follows:

Thirdly, the new thermal IPPs are fuelled by natural gas and are more efficient at converting fuel to electrical energy. Consequently, there will be a 3.7% reduction in the fuel rate. Additionally, if the actual average IPP rate of \$9.25 per kWh is substituted for the estimated average IPP rate of derived in the Rate Review, the average non-fuel rate is \$22.94 per kWh. When both the non-fuel and fuel rates are taken into account, the overall increase in the average electricity rate amounts to 0.8% (see Table 18.20 below).
- 6) The sixth bullet point in Determination #29 in the Determination Notice shall be deleted, hence the Determination shall be:



### **Determination #29**

After assessing all aspects of the Application, the Office has determined that:

- Subject to the Z-Factor conditions set out in Schedule 3 the Licence and the Final Criteria the revenue caps (RC<sub>y</sub>) for 2019 – 2023 are as follows:
  - **2020:** J\$36,470M
  - **2021:** J\$37,857M
  - **2022:** J\$37,957M
  - **2023:** J\$38,783M
  
- The rates to be applied by JPS to its customers' bills shall be those set out in Table 18.19. These rates are predicated on a Base Exchange Rate of J\$145:00:US\$1:00.

7) A new determination (Determination 29A) shall be included, which shall read as follows:

### **DETERMINATION #29A**

JPS shall effect customizations to its Customer Information System (CIS) by the next Annual Review in 2021 that will allow billing of demand charges as follows:

- **On-Peak Period:** Billing Demand in this period each month shall be the maximum demand for the On-Peak hours of that month. The minimum 25 kVA do not apply.
- **Partial-Peak Period:** The Billing Demand in this period each month shall be the maximum demand for the partial-peak hours of that month, or 80% of the maximum demand for the on-peak and partial-peak hours during the five month period immediately preceding the month for which the bill is rendered, whichever is higher but not less than 25 kVA.
- **Off-Peak Period:** The Billing Demand in this period each month shall be the maximum demand for the Off-Peak for that month, or 80% of the maximum Off-Peak demand during the five-month period immediately preceding the month for which the bill is rendered, whichever is higher but not less than 25 kVA

- 8) Annex 2 which sets out the estimated Bill Impact of OUR's Approved Rate Adjustment shall be as follows:

### 3.1 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 10 Consumer with consumption < 100 kWh

Usage 90 kWh

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	145.20	145.20	145.20	145.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>445.39</b>	<b>525.85</b>	<b>445.39</b>	<b>525.85</b>	<b>80.46</b>	<b>18.07%</b>
1st. Energy (≤ 100kWh)	kWh	90	9.66	7.24	869.40	651.20	(218.20)	-25.10%
2nd. Energy (>100kWh)	kWh		22.49	20.79	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>			<b>869.40</b>	<b>651.20</b>	<b>(218.20)</b>	<b>-25.1%</b>
<b>True Up Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>		<b>-0.52</b>		<b>-47.05</b>	<b>(47.05)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>			<b>1,314.79</b>	<b>1,130.00</b>	<b>(184.79)</b>	<b>-14.05%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>			<b>1,456.11</b>	<b>1,131.23</b>	<b>(324.88)</b>	<b>-22.31%</b>
Fuel	kWh	90		22.18		1,996.50	1,996.50	-
IPP	kWh			10.41		-		
IPP Fx Adjusted	kWh	90		10.42		938.09	938.09	-
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>27.25</b>		<b>2,452.83</b>	<b>2,934.59</b>	<b>2,934.59</b>	<b>19.64%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>			<b>2,452.83</b>	<b>2,934.59</b>	<b>481.76</b>	<b>19.64%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>3,908.95</b>	<b>4,065.82</b>	<b>156.88</b>	<b>4.01%</b>

### 3.2 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 10 Consumer with consumption 101kWh <= 150kWh

Usage 150 kWh

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	145.20	145.20	145.20	145.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>445.39</b>	<b>525.85</b>	<b>445.39</b>	<b>525.85</b>	<b>80.46</b>	<b>18.07%</b>
1st. Energy (≤ 100kWh)	kWh	100	9.66	7.24	966.00	723.55	(242.45)	-25.10%
2nd. Energy (>100kWh)	kWh	50	22.49	20.79	1,124.50	1,039.47	(85.03)	(0.08)
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>150</b>			<b>2,090.50</b>	<b>1,763.02</b>	<b>(327.48)</b>	<b>-15.7%</b>
<b>True Up Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>150</b>		<b>-0.52</b>		<b>-78.42</b>	<b>(78.42)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>150</b>			<b>2,535.89</b>	<b>2,210.45</b>	<b>(325.44)</b>	<b>-12.83%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>150</b>			<b>2,808.47</b>	<b>2,212.87</b>	<b>(595.60)</b>	<b>-21.21%</b>
Fuel	kWh	150		22.18		3,327.50	3,327.50	-
IPP	kWh			10.41		-		
IPP Fx Adjusted	kWh	150		10.42		1,563.48	1,563.48	-
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>27.25</b>		<b>4,088.05</b>	<b>4,890.98</b>	<b>4,890.98</b>	<b>19.64%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>150</b>			<b>4,088.05</b>	<b>4,890.98</b>	<b>802.93</b>	<b>19.64%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>6,896.52</b>	<b>7,103.85</b>	<b>207.33</b>	<b>3.01%</b>

### 3.3 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 10 Consumer with consumption 150kWh and above Usage 200 kWh

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	142.20	142.20	142.20	142.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>445.39</b>	<b>525.85</b>	<b>445.39</b>	<b>525.85</b>	<b>80.46</b>	<b>18.07%</b>
1st. Energy (≤100kWh)	kWh	100	9.66	7.24	966.00	723.55	(242.45)	-25.10%
2nd. Energy (>100kWh)	kWh	100	22.49	20.79	2249.00	2078.93	(170.07)	-7.56%
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>200</b>			<b>3,215.00</b>	<b>2,802.49</b>	<b>(412.51)</b>	<b>-12.8%</b>
True Up Adj	kWh	200	-	-0.52	-	-104.56	(104.56)	-
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>200</b>			<b>3,660.39</b>	<b>3,223.78</b>	<b>(436.61)</b>	<b>-11.93%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>200</b>			<b>4,053.84</b>	<b>3,227.30</b>	<b>(826.54)</b>	<b>-20.39%</b>
Fuel	kWh	200		22.18		4,436.67	4,436.67	-
IPP	kWh			10.41		-		
IPP Fx Adjusted	kWh	200		10.42		2,084.64	2,084.64	-
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>27.25</b>		<b>5,450.74</b>	<b>6,521.31</b>	<b>6,521.31</b>	<b>19.64%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>200</b>			<b>5,450.74</b>	<b>6,521.31</b>	<b>1,070.57</b>	<b>19.64%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>9,504.58</b>	<b>9,748.61</b>	<b>244.04</b>	<b>2.57%</b>

### 3.4 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 20 Consumer with consumption Usage 90 kWh

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	145.20	145.20	145.20	145.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>992.24</b>	<b>1,121.23</b>	<b>992.24</b>	<b>1,121.23</b>	<b>128.99</b>	<b>13.00%</b>
Energy	kWh	90	18.55	8.93	1,669.50	803.34	(866.16)	-51.88%
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>			<b>1,669.50</b>	<b>803.34</b>	<b>(866.16)</b>	<b>-51.9%</b>
True Up Adj	kWh	90	-	-0.52	-	-47.05	(47.05)	-
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>			<b>2,661.74</b>	<b>1,877.52</b>	<b>-784.22</b>	<b>-29.46%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>			<b>2,947.85</b>	<b>1,879.57</b>	<b>(1,068.28)</b>	<b>-36.24%</b>
Fuel	kWh	90		22.18		1,996.50	1,996.50	-
IPP	kWh			17.44		-	-	
IPP Fx Adjusted	kWh	90		17.46		1,571.64	1,571.64	-
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>27.25</b>		<b>2,452.83</b>	<b>3,568.14</b>	<b>1,115.31</b>	<b>45.47%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>90</b>			<b>2,452.83</b>	<b>3,568.14</b>	<b>1,115.31</b>	<b>45.47%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>5,400.68</b>	<b>5,447.71</b>	<b>47.03</b>	<b>0.87%</b>

### 3.5 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 20 Consumer with consumption 101kWh - 1000kWh

Usage 1000 kWh

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	145.20	145.20	145.20	145.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>992.24</b>	<b>1,121.23</b>	<b>992.24</b>	<b>1,121.23</b>	<b>128.99</b>	<b>13.00%</b>
Energy	kWh	1000	18.55	8.93	18,550.00	8,925.98	(9,624.02)	-51.88%
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>1000</b>			<b>18,550.00</b>	<b>8,925.98</b>	<b>(9,624.02)</b>	<b>-51.9%</b>
True Up Adj	kWh	1000	-	-0.52	-	-522.81	(522.81)	-
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>1000</b>			<b>19,542.24</b>	<b>9,524.40</b>	<b>-10,017.84</b>	<b>-51.26%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>1000</b>			<b>21,642.80</b>	<b>9,534.81</b>	<b>(12,107.98)</b>	<b>-55.94%</b>
Fuel	kWh	1000		22.18		22,183.37	22,183.37	-
IPP	kWh			17.44		-	-	-
IPP Fx Adjusted	kWh	1000		17.46		17,462.65	17,462.65	-
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>27.25</b>		<b>27,253.68</b>	<b>39,646.02</b>	<b>12,392.33</b>	<b>45.47%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>1000</b>			<b>27,253.68</b>	<b>39,646.02</b>	<b>12,392.33</b>	<b>45.47%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>48,896.48</b>	<b>49,180.83</b>	<b>284.35</b>	<b>0.58%</b>

### 3.6 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 20 Consumer with consumption 1001kWh - 7500kWh

Usage 5000 kWh

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	145.20	145.20	145.20	145.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>992.24</b>	<b>1,121.23</b>	<b>992.24</b>	<b>1,121.23</b>	<b>128.99</b>	<b>13.00%</b>
Energy	kWh	5000	18.55	8.93	92,750.00	44,629.92	(48,120.08)	-51.88%
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>5000</b>			<b>92,750.00</b>	<b>44,629.92</b>	<b>(48,120.08)</b>	<b>-51.9%</b>
True Up Adj	kWh	5000	-	-0.52	-	-2,614.05	(2,614.05)	-
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>5000</b>			<b>93,742.24</b>	<b>43,137.09</b>	<b>-50,605.15</b>	<b>-53.98%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>5000</b>			<b>103,818.42</b>	<b>43,184.24</b>	<b>(60,634.18)</b>	<b>-58.40%</b>
Fuel	kWh	5000		22.18		110,916.83	110,916.83	-
IPP	kWh			17.44		-	-	-
IPP Fx Adjusted	kWh	5000		17.46		87,313.25	87,313.25	-
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>27.25</b>		<b>136,268.42</b>	<b>198,230.08</b>	<b>61,961.66</b>	<b>45.47%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>5000</b>			<b>136,268.42</b>	<b>198,230.08</b>	<b>61,961.66</b>	<b>45.47%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>240,086.83</b>	<b>241,414.32</b>	<b>1,327.48</b>	<b>0.55%</b>

**3.7 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 20 Consumer with consumption above 7500kWh**  
**Usage above 8000 kWh**

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	145.20	145.20	145.20	145.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>992.24</b>	<b>1,121.23</b>	<b>992.24</b>	<b>1,121.23</b>	<b>128.99</b>	<b>13.00%</b>
Energy	kWh	8000	18.55	8.93	148,400.00	71,407.86	(76,992.14)	-51.88%
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>8000</b>			<b>148,400.00</b>	<b>71,407.86</b>	<b>(76,992.14)</b>	<b>-51.9%</b>
True Up Adj	kWh	8000	-	-0.52	-	-4,182.48	(4,182.48)	-
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>8000</b>			<b>149,392.24</b>	<b>68,346.61</b>	<b>-81,045.63</b>	<b>-54.25%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>8000</b>			<b>165,450.13</b>	<b>68,421.31</b>	<b>(97,028.82)</b>	<b>-58.65%</b>
Fuel	kWh	8000		22.18		177,466.93	177,466.93	-
IPP	kWh			17.44		-	-	-
IPP Fx Adjusted	kWh	8000		17.46		139,701.20	139,701.20	-
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>27.25</b>		<b>218,029.47</b>	<b>317,168.12</b>	<b>99,138.65</b>	<b>45.47%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>8000</b>			<b>218,029.47</b>	<b>317,168.12</b>	<b>99,138.65</b>	<b>45.47%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>383,479.60</b>	<b>385,589.43</b>	<b>2,109.84</b>	<b>0.55%</b>

### 3.8 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 40 Consumer

Usage 35,000 kWh

Demand 100 kVA

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	145.20	145.20	145.20	145.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,990.81</b>	<b>7,899.62</b>	<b>6,990.81</b>	<b>7,899.62</b>	<b>908.81</b>	<b>13.00%</b>
Demand (STD)	kVA	100	1,790.05	2,705.83	179,005.00	270,582.68	91,577.68	51.16%
Demand (PK)	kVA		1,008.48	1,509.22	-	-	-	-
Demand (PART-PK)	kVA		787.63	1,113.85	-	-	-	-
Demand (OFF-PK)	kVA		75.49	323.31	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Demand</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>179,005.00</b>	<b>270,582.68</b>	<b>91,577.68</b>	<b>51.16%</b>
Energy (STD)		35000	5.77	6.02	201,950.00	210,804.33	8,854.33	4.38%
Energy (PK)			5.77	5.80	-	-	-	-
Energy (PART-PK)			5.77	5.19	-	-	-	-
Energy (OFF-PK)			5.77	5.06	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Energy</b>		<b>35000</b>			<b>201,950.00</b>	<b>210,804.33</b>	<b>8,854.33</b>	<b>0.04</b>
True Up Adj	kWh	35000	-	-0.52	-	-18,298.36	(18,298.36)	-
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>387,945.81</b>	<b>470,988.26</b>	<b>83,042.45</b>	<b>21.41%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>429,645.38</b>	<b>471,503.04</b>	<b>41,857.66</b>	<b>9.74%</b>
IPP Fixed (STD)	kVA	100		745.08		74,508.30		
IPP Fixed (TOU)	kVA	-		1,125.20				
IPP Variable (STD)	kWh	35000		1.34		46,884.59		
IPP Variable (TOU)	kWh	-		1.65				
<b>Total IPP (Fix + Variable)</b>						<b>121,392.89</b>		<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total IPP Fx Adjusted</b>						<b>121,558.74</b>		
Fuel	kWh	35000		20.77		726,950.00	726,950.00	-
Fuel - TOU (PK)	kWh	0		28.17		0.00	-	-
Fuel -TOU (PART-PK)	kWh	0		22.60		0.00	-	-
Fuel -TOU(OFF-PK)	kWh	0		17.31		0.00	-	-
<b>Total Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>					<b>726,950.00</b>	<b>726,950.00</b>	<b>-</b>
Fuel & IPP	kWh	35000	26.16		915,723.76			
Fuel & IPP (PK)	kWh	0	35.47		0.00			
Fuel & IPP (PART-PK)	kWh	0	28.46		0.00			
Fuel & IPP (OFF-PK)	kWh	0	21.80		0.00			
<b>Total Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>915,723.76</b>	<b>848,508.74</b>	<b>(67,215.03)</b>	<b>-7.34%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>915,723.76</b>	<b>848,508.74</b>	<b>(67,215.03)</b>	<b>-7.34%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>1,345,369.14</b>	<b>1,320,011.77</b>	<b>(25,357.37)</b>	<b>-1.88%</b>

### 3.9 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 50 Customer

Usage 500,000 kWh

Demand 1,500 kVA

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128.00	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	145.20	145.20	145.20	145.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,990.81</b>	<b>7,899.62</b>	<b>6,990.81</b>	<b>7,899.62</b>	<b>908.81</b>	<b>13.00%</b>
Demand (STD)	kVA	1500	1,603.66	1,874.86	2,405,490.00	2,812,292.57	406,802.57	16.91%
Demand (PK)	kVA		895.30	1,163.77	-	-	-	-
Demand (PART-PK)	kVA		697.81	862.37	-	-	-	-
Demand (OFF-PK)	kVA		71.51	307.71	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Demand</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>2,405,490.00</b>	<b>2,812,292.57</b>	<b>406,802.57</b>	<b>16.91%</b>
Energy (STD)		500000	5.57	4.27	2,785,000.00	2,135,299.39	(649,700.61)	-23.33%
Energy (PK)			5.57	4.81	-	-	-	-
Energy (PART-PK)			5.57	4.31	-	-	-	-
Energy (OFF-PK)			5.57	4.20	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Energy</b>		<b>500000</b>			<b>2,785,000.00</b>	<b>2,135,299.39</b>	<b>(649,700.61)</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>
True Up Adj	kWh	500000	-	-0.52	-	-261,405.17	(261,405.17)	-
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>5,197,480.81</b>	<b>4,694,086.40</b>	<b>(503,394.41)</b>	<b>-9.69%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>5,756,148.28</b>	<b>4,699,216.88</b>	<b>(1,056,931.40)</b>	<b>-18.36%</b>
IPP Fixed (STD)	kVA	1500		1,956.45		2,934,681.04		
IPP Fixed (TOU)	kVA	-		932.43				
IPP Variable (STD)	kWh	500000		2.40		1,199,813.85		
IPP Variable (TOU)	kWh	-		1.50				
<b>Total IPP (Fix + Variable)</b>						<b>4,134,494.89</b>		<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total IPP Fx Adjusted</b>						<b>4,140,143.46</b>		
Fuel	kWh	500000		21.30		10,648,015.54	10,648,015.54	-
Fuel - TOU (PK)	kWh	0		28.87		-	-	-
Fuel -TOU (PART-PK)	kWh	0		23.17		-	-	-
Fuel -TOU(OFF-PK)	kWh	0		17.75		-	-	-
<b>Total Fuel (STD or TOU)</b>	<b>kWh</b>					<b>10,648,015.54</b>	<b>10,648,015.54</b>	<b>-</b>
Fuel & IPP	kWh	500000	26.16		13,081,768.02			
Fuel & IPP (PK)	kWh	-	35.47		-			
Fuel & IPP (PART-PK)	kWh	-	28.46		-			
Fuel & IPP (OFF-PK)	kWh	-	21.80		-			
<b>Total Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>13,081,768.02</b>	<b>14,788,159.01</b>	<b>1,706,390.99</b>	<b>13.04%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>13,081,768.02</b>	<b>14,788,159.01</b>	<b>1,706,390.99</b>	<b>13.04%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>18,837,916.29</b>	<b>19,487,375.89</b>	<b>649,459.59</b>	<b>3.45%</b>

### 3.10 Bill Comparison for a Typical Rate 70 Customer

Usage 500,000 kWh

Demand 2,000 kVA

Description	Unit	Usage	Current Rate	New Rate	Current Charge	New Charge	Change	
			J\$/Unit	J\$/Unit	J\$	J\$	J\$	%
Base Exch. Rate	J\$	1	128	145	128	145	17.00	13.28%
Billing Exch. Rate	J\$	1	145.20	145.20	145.20	145.20	-	-
<b>Customer Charge</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,990.81</b>	<b>145.20</b>	<b>6,990.81</b>	<b>145.20</b>	<b>(6,845.61)</b>	<b>-97.92%</b>
Demand (STD)	kVA	2000	1,526.30	2,484.93	3,052,600.00	4,969,855.03	1,917,255.03	62.81%
Demand (PK)	kVA		864.33	1,318.61	-	-	-	-
Demand (PART-PK)	kVA		672.78	860.63	-	-	-	-
Demand (OFF-PK)	kVA		68.33	308.93	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Demand</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>3,052,600.00</b>	<b>4,969,855.03</b>	<b>1,917,255.03</b>	<b>62.81%</b>
Energy (STD)		500000	3.71	4.26	1,855,000.00	2,128,056.09	273,056.09	14.72%
Energy (PK)			3.71	5.25	-	-	-	-
Energy (PART-PK)			3.71	4.70	-	-	-	-
Energy (OFF-PK)			3.71	4.58	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Energy</b>		<b>500000</b>			<b>1,855,000.00</b>	<b>2,128,056.09</b>	<b>273,056.09</b>	<b>0.15</b>
True Up Adj	kWh	500000	-	-0.52	-	-261,405.17	(261,405.17)	-
<b>Sub-Total Non-Fuel</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>4,914,590.81</b>	<b>6,836,651.15</b>	<b>1,922,060.34</b>	<b>39.11%</b>
<b>Sub-Total + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>5,442,850.96</b>	<b>6,844,123.38</b>	<b>1,401,272.42</b>	<b>25.75%</b>
IPP Fixed (STD)	kVA	2000		475.45		950,903.51		
IPP Fixed (TOU)	kVA	-		103.93				
IPP Variable (STD)	kWh	500000		0.66		328,868.10		
IPP Variable (TOU)	kWh	-		0.16				
<b>Total IPP (Fix + Variable)</b>						<b>1,279,771.61</b>		<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total IPP Fx Adjusted</b>						<b>1,281,520.05</b>		
Fuel	kWh	500000		20.77		10,385,000.00	10,385,000.00	-
Fuel - TOU (PK)	kWh	-		28.17		-	-	-
Fuel -TOU (PART-PK)	kWh	-		22.60		-	-	-
Fuel -TOU(OFF-PK)	kWh	-		17.31		-	-	-
<b>Total Fuel (STD or TOU)</b>	<b>kWh</b>					<b>10,385,000.00</b>	<b>10,385,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>
Fuel & IPP	kWh	500000	26.16		13,081,768.02			
Fuel & IPP (PK)	kWh	-	35.47		-			
Fuel & IPP (PART-PK)	kWh	-	28.46		-			
Fuel & IPP (OFF-PK)	kWh	-	21.80		-			
<b>Total Fuel &amp; IPP</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>13,081,768.02</b>	<b>11,666,520.05</b>	<b>(1,415,247.97)</b>	<b>-10.82%</b>
<b>Fuel &amp; IPP + Fx Adj</b>	<b>kWh</b>				<b>13,081,768.02</b>	<b>11,666,520.05</b>	<b>(1,415,247.97)</b>	<b>-10.82%</b>
<b>Total Bill</b>	<b>J\$</b>				<b>18,524,618.98</b>	<b>18,510,643.42</b>	<b>(13,975.56)</b>	<b>-0.08%</b>