



Time-of-use rate option can help members save more

Harrison REMC has been offering a time-of-use (TOU) rate option since 1988. Three years ago a new TOU rate option was offered to members. The TOU rate is more reflective of wholesale energy costs, which are determined by two factors: an energy charge and demand charge.

The pricing structure typical of TOU rates may be best explained through an analogy of a trip to the movies. When going to the movie theater, tickets for a matinee/afternoon movie will cost less than tickets for an evening movie. Thus, one enjoys a discount during these “off-peak” periods. Similarly the REMC’s wholesale costs are low when the demand for energy decreases (off-peak) and the costs are higher when demand increases (on-peak). The TOU rate

reflects the REMC’s wholesale costs associated with these on-peak and off-peak periods. Shifting energy use to periods of low demand will reduce our power costs and allow us to pass the savings on to you.

Members who sign up for this rate and expect to save money will need to be able to shift their electric use into the off-peak hours, by making lifestyle changes such as adjusting the thermostat a few degrees, changing times for drying clothes and running the dishwasher to off-peak hours. When you use other household appliances will also become a top priority.

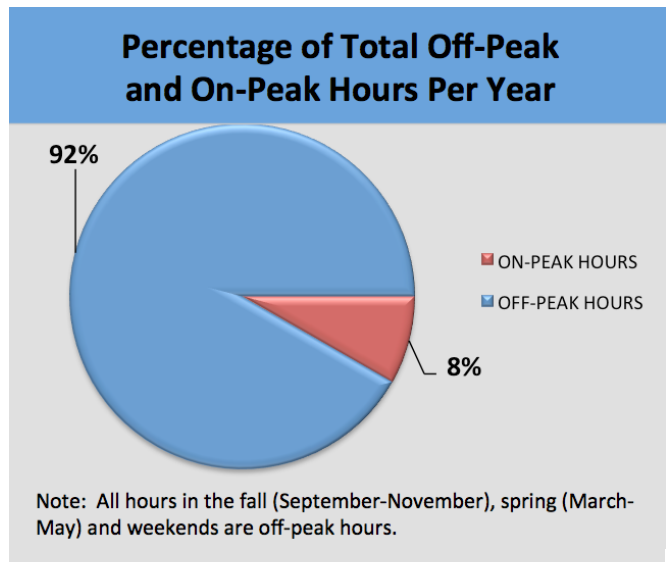
To sign up, or if you have questions, please call the office at 812-738-4115 or 812-951-2323. The information that follows explains the difference between off-peak and on-peak hours and costs.

Off-peak hours: 7.1 cents/kWh

- ▶ **Summer (June-August):** 7 p.m. to 12 a.m.; 12 a.m. to 2 p.m.
- ▶ **Fall (September-November):** All hours
- ▶ **Winter (December-February):** 12 to 7 a.m.; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 9 p.m. to 12 a.m.
- ▶ **Spring (March-May):** All hours

On-peak hours: 29.4 cents/kWh

- ▶ **Summer (June-August):** 2 to 7 p.m.
- ▶ **Winter (December-February):** 7 to 10 a.m.; 6 to 9 p.m.



Peak demand offenders

Worst offenders

- ▶ Electric furnaces/120 volt space heaters
- ▶ Electric water heaters, clothes dryers, ovens
- ▶ Dishwashers
- ▶ Air conditioners/heat pumps
- ▶ Leaky ductwork in attics
- ▶ Dehumidifiers
- ▶ Residential hot water circulating pumps
- ▶ Water pumps for nondrinking purposes
- ▶ Engine block heaters for auto or pickup
- ▶ Open curtains requiring more a/c or heating

Moderate offenders

- ▶ Hair dryers
- ▶ Toasters
- ▶ Curling irons
- ▶ Leaky ductwork in crawl space or basement
- ▶ Freezers
- ▶ Electric cooktops
- ▶ Standalone humidifiers
- ▶ Incandescent lighting “on” for the whole peak demand period

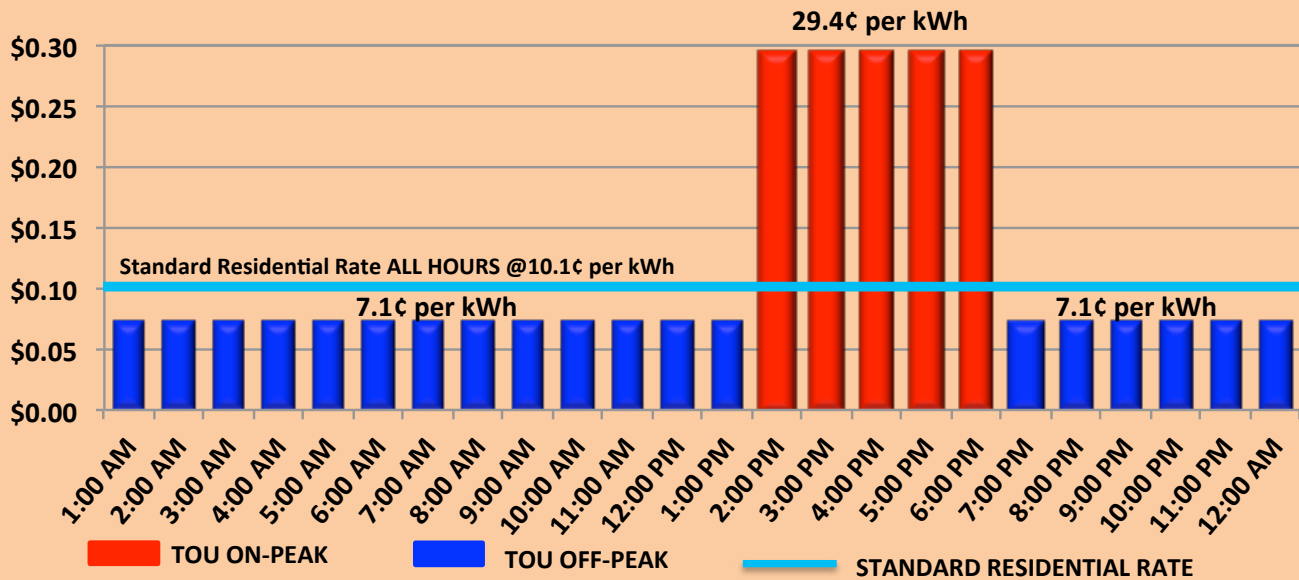
Small offenders

- ▶ TVs
- ▶ Computers
- ▶ VCRs/DVD players
- ▶ Printers
- ▶ Radios
- ▶ Blenders/mixers, microwave ovens
- ▶ Phone/game/laptop chargers
- ▶ Ceiling/floor/table fans running to provide relief in lieu of air conditioning
- ▶ Incandescent lighting used as needed (intermittent during peak demand period)
- ▶ Continuous use of ventilation fans during peak period

Non-offenders

- ▶ Refrigerators with food contents
- ▶ CFL/LED lighting
- ▶ Electric clocks
- ▶ Sump pumps
- ▶ Drinking water pumps
- ▶ Medical equipment that cannot be kept off for the duration of the demand period
- ▶ Electric timers for TOU control
- ▶ Ventilation fans used as needed (not continuously during peak demand period)

TOU Rate vs. Standard Residential Rate (Cost/kWh) Summer Season (June-August)



Note: This graph is for a weekday. All hours on weekends are off-peak.

TOU Rate vs. Standard Residential Rate (Cost/kWh) Winter Season (December-February)

