



# Demand Charges 101

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**Second Plug-In Electric Vehicle Infrastructure  
Information Gathering Meeting**  
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- What are demand charges?
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- Fast charging demand charges based on utilization

**EPRI makes no recommendations on rates, but it is important to understand the implications of vehicle and charger behavior on total costs**



# Why do demand charges exist?

# Why do demand charges exist?

**Power: kW**

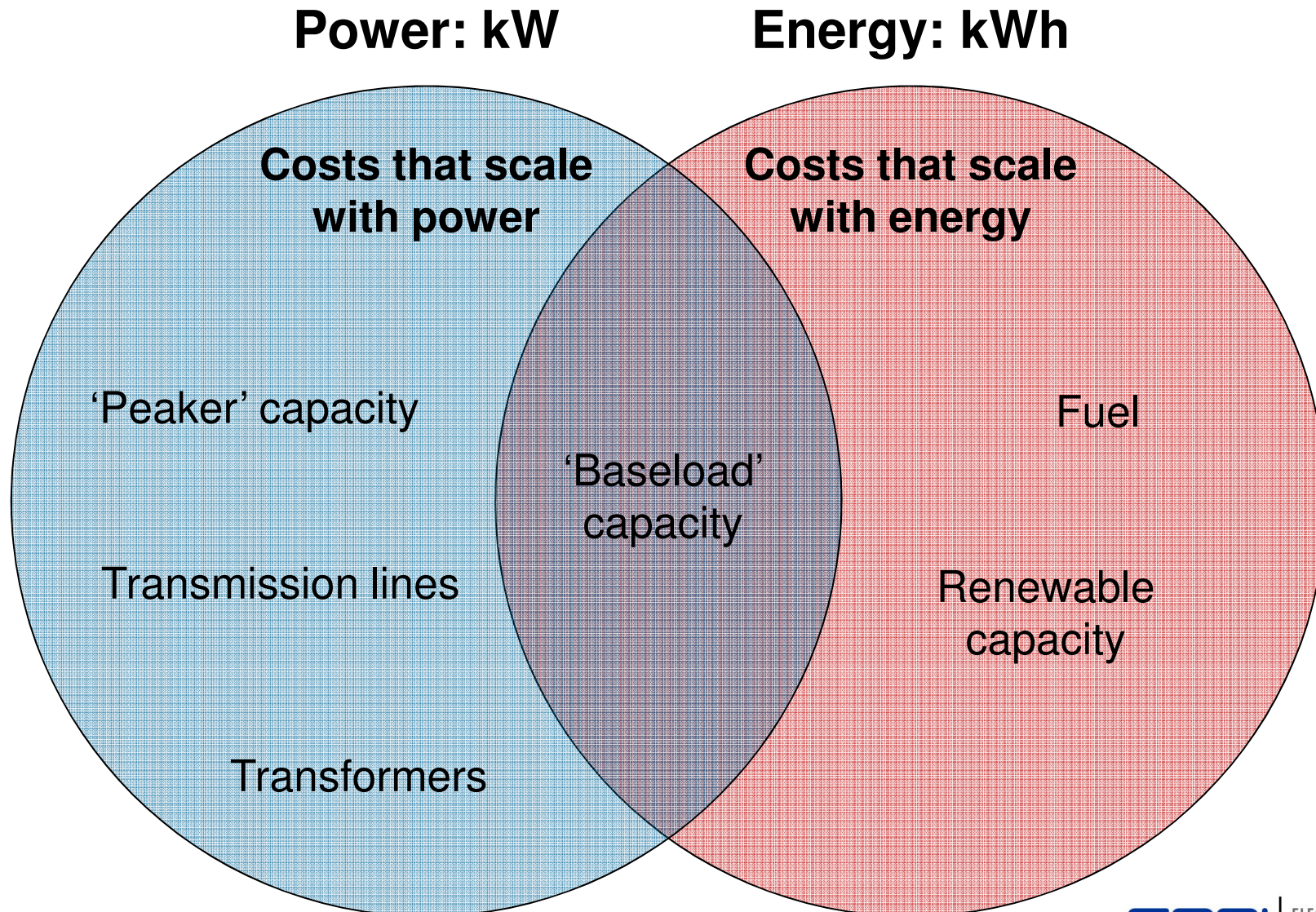
**Energy: kWh**

Like horsepower

Like gallons of  
gasoline

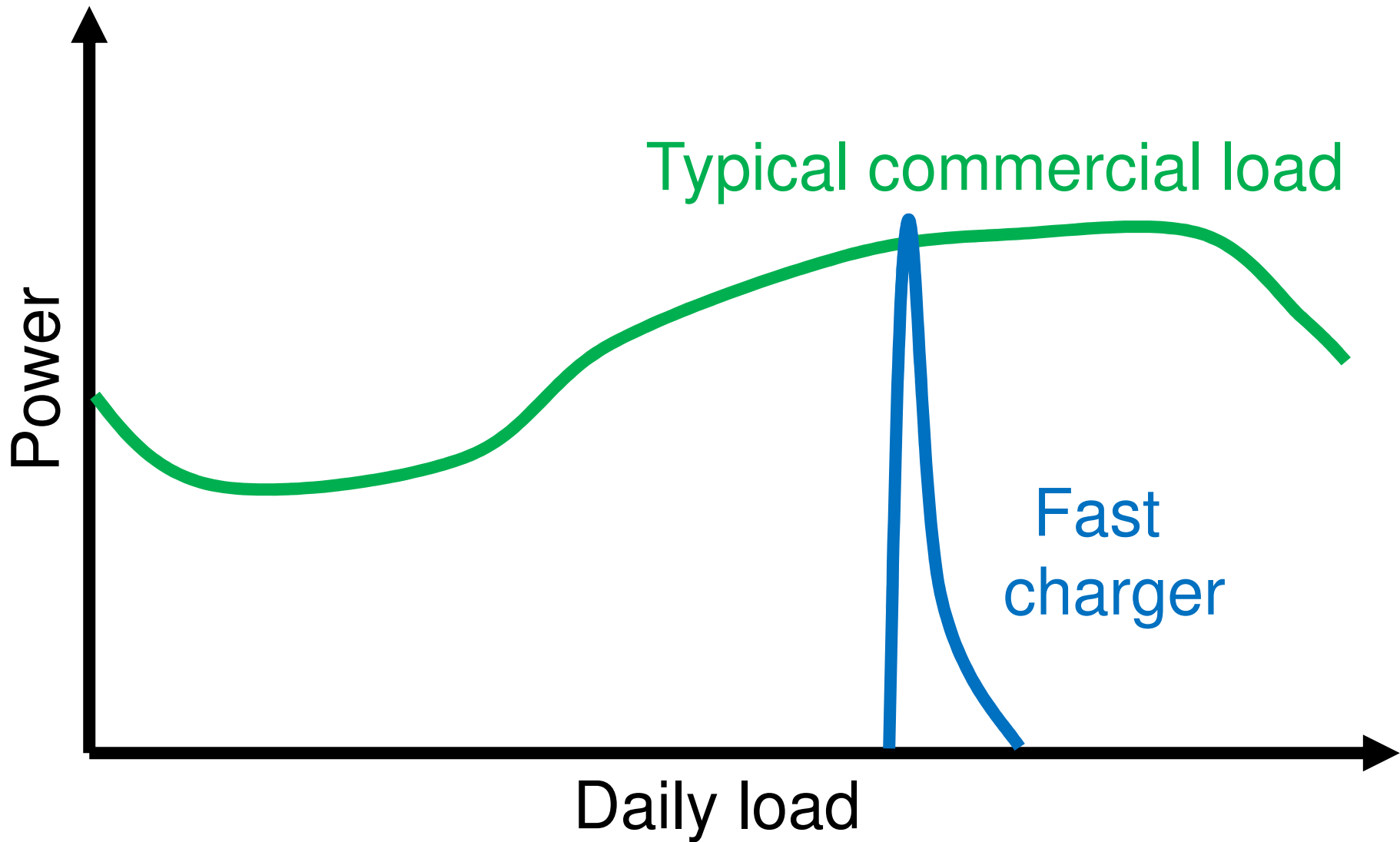
Utilities have to meet the requirements for  
both power and energy

# Why do demand charges exist?





# Why are we concerned with demand charges?





# What are demand charges?

# What are demand charges?

- There are two main type of rates:

- Energy-only

$$\text{Total} = (\$/\text{month}) + \text{kWh} * (\$/\text{kWh})$$

- Energy-and-demand

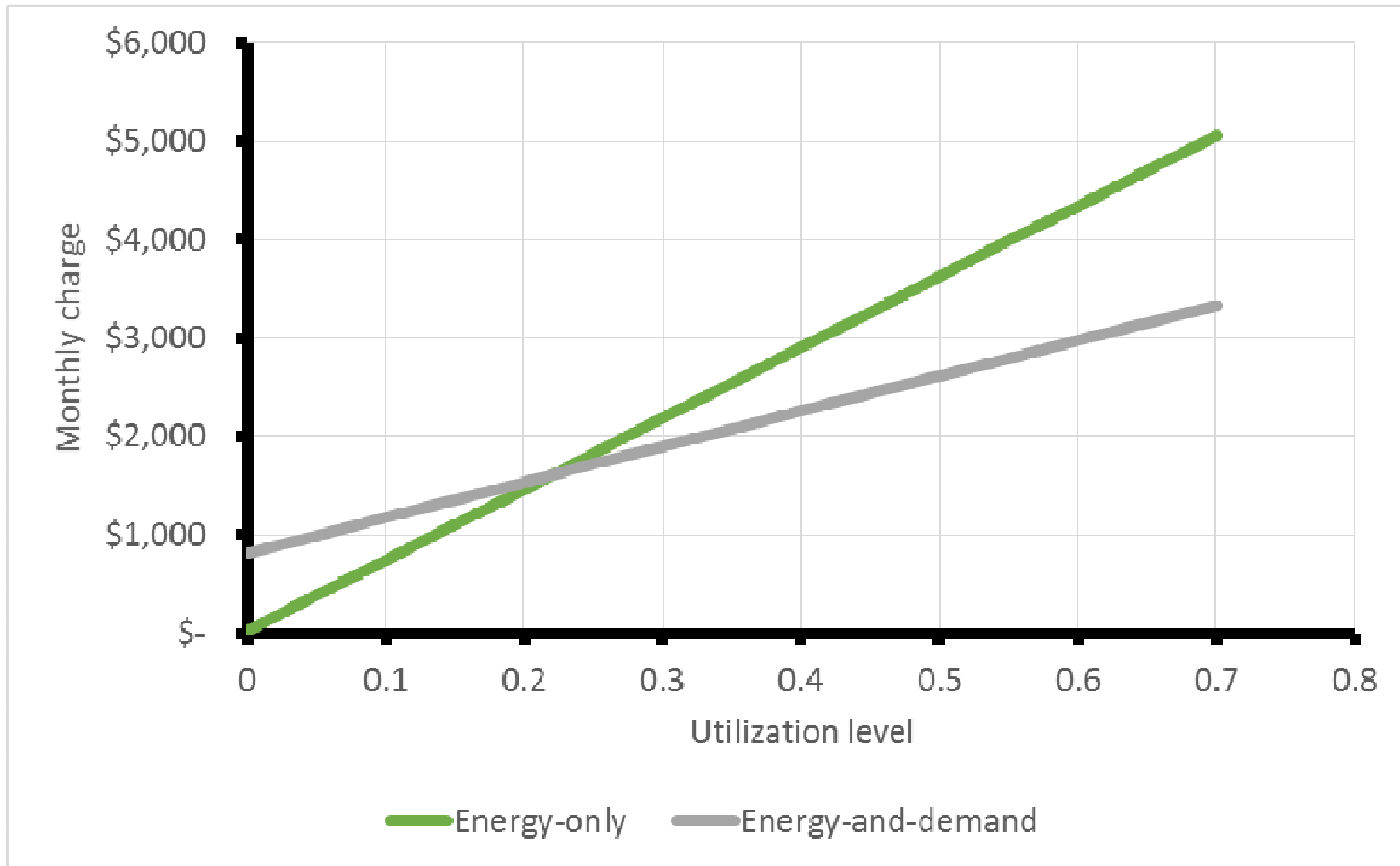
$$\text{Total} = (\$/\text{month}) + \text{kWh} * (\$/\text{kWh}) + \mathbf{kW} * (\$/\mathbf{kW})$$

- The energy-only rate includes power-related costs, but these are rolled up into the energy price
- **This makes the Energy-only kWh rate about twice as high as the energy (kWh) rate for the Energy-and-demand rate**



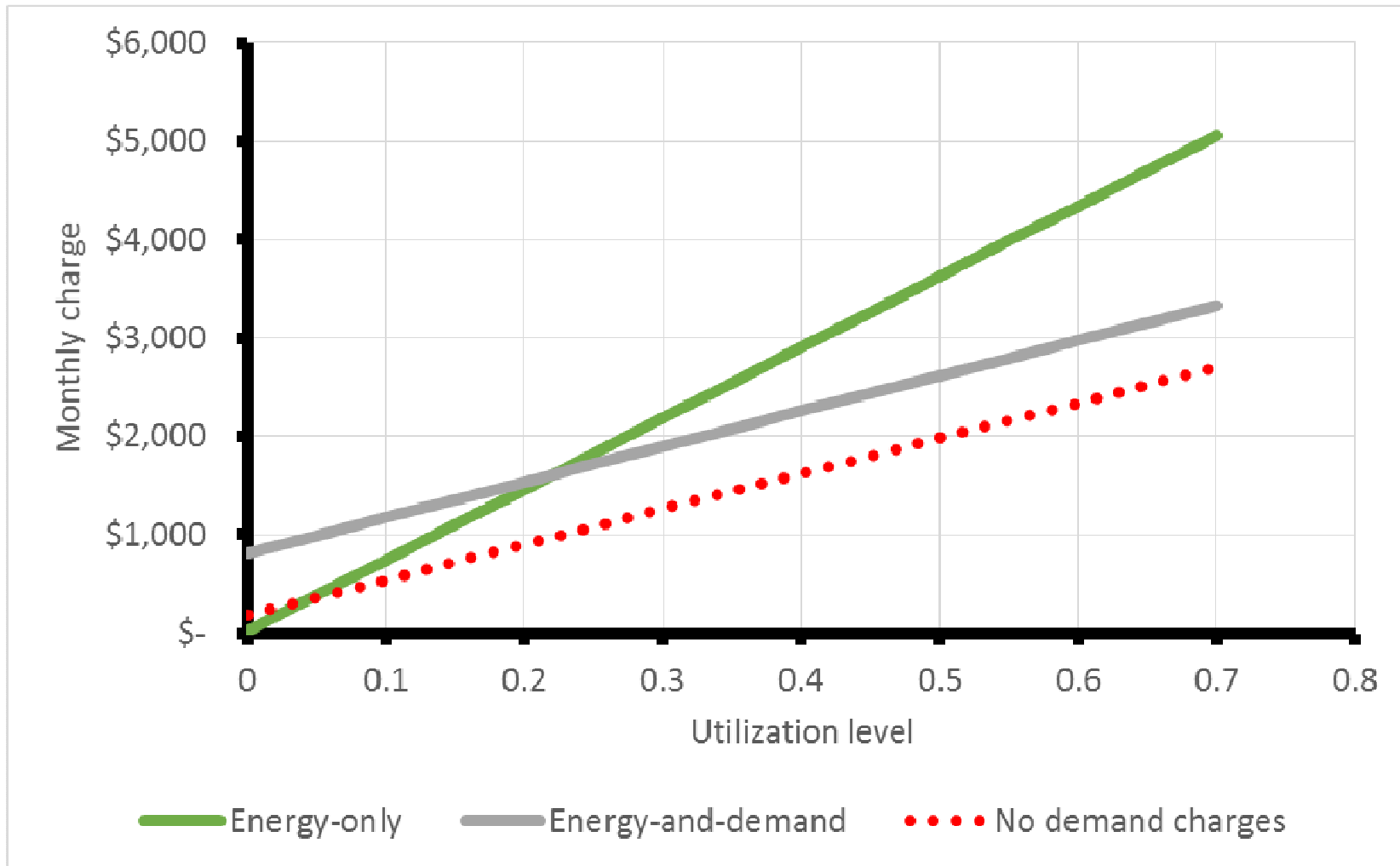


# Total electricity bill changes with utilization (for any load)



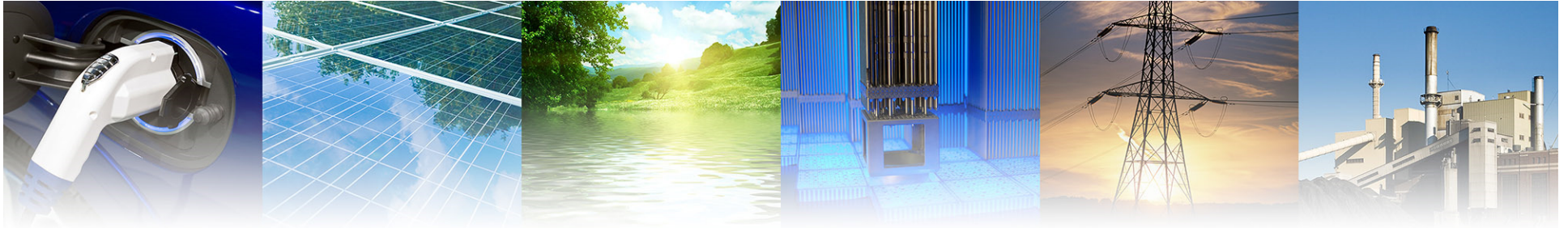


# Total electricity bill changes with utilization (for any load)



# What are demand charges?

- It is important to remember that ratemaking is complex
- There are a lot of other aspects that are considered:
  - Energy efficiency
  - Income-assistance programs
  - Seasonality
  - Time-of-use effects
- Most of these end up getting averaged out in the creation of a rate in order to ensure simplicity
- However, this simplification means that care must be exercised when modifying rates outside of a ratemaking process



# **Fast charging demand charges based on utilization**

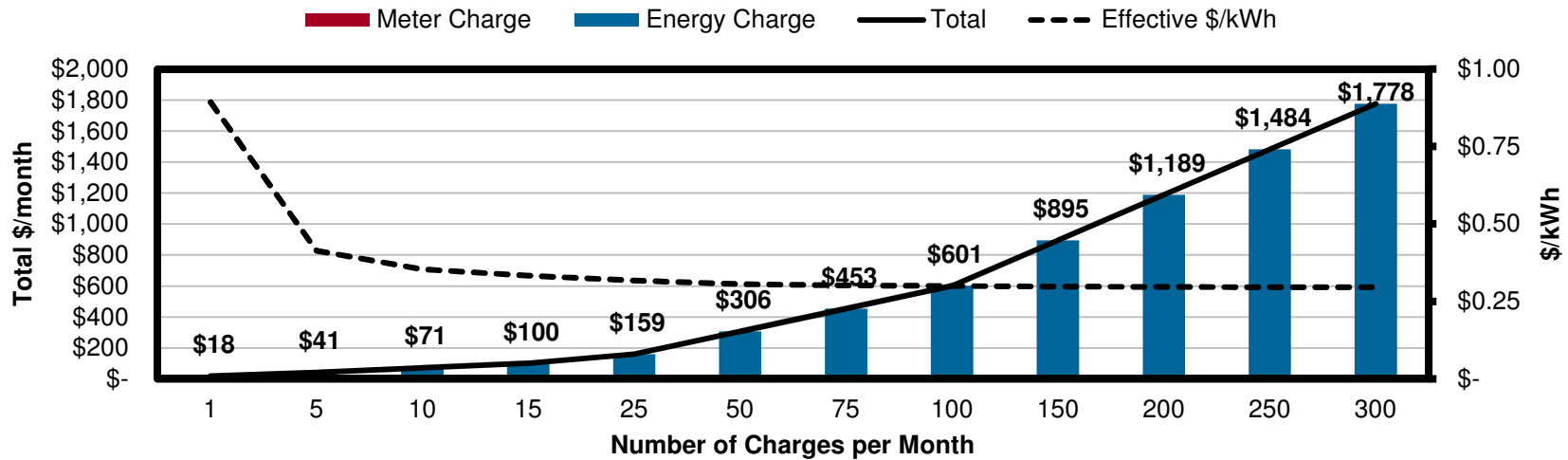
## **\*Simplified\* example for a fast charger**

- This analysis uses two sample rates from one utility; even in California there are a dozen utilities and many relevant rates per utility
- This is meant to provide context for how the different rate factors affect total electricity purchase
- (this is for a 50kW charger, providing 20kWh per charge)

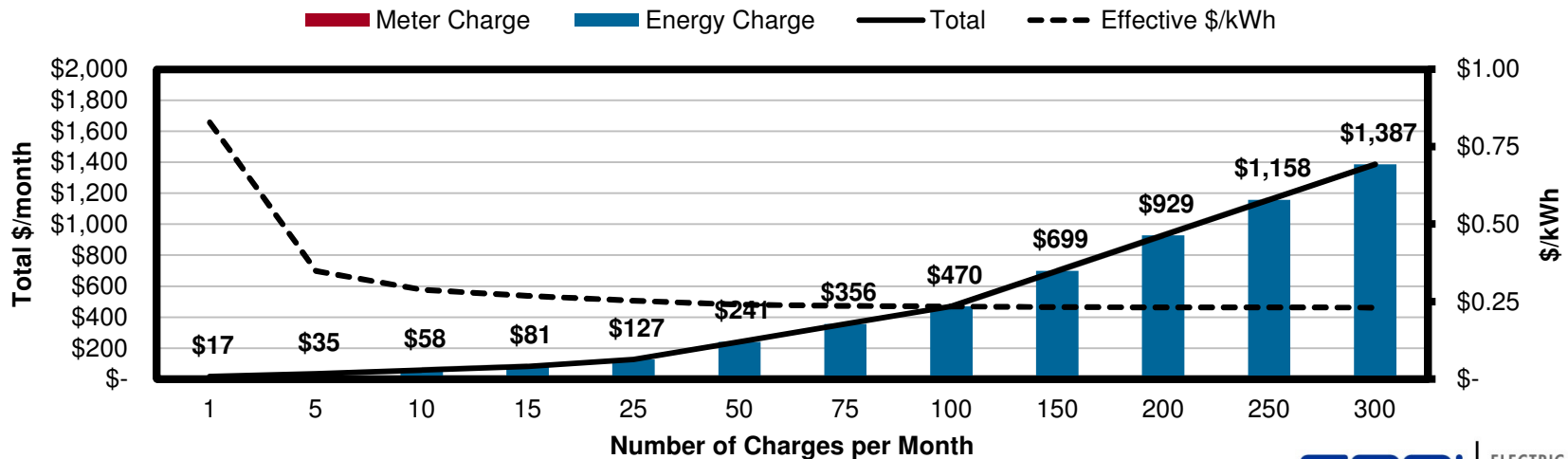


# Monthly Electricity Costs: Energy-only rate

## Summer Monthly Cost

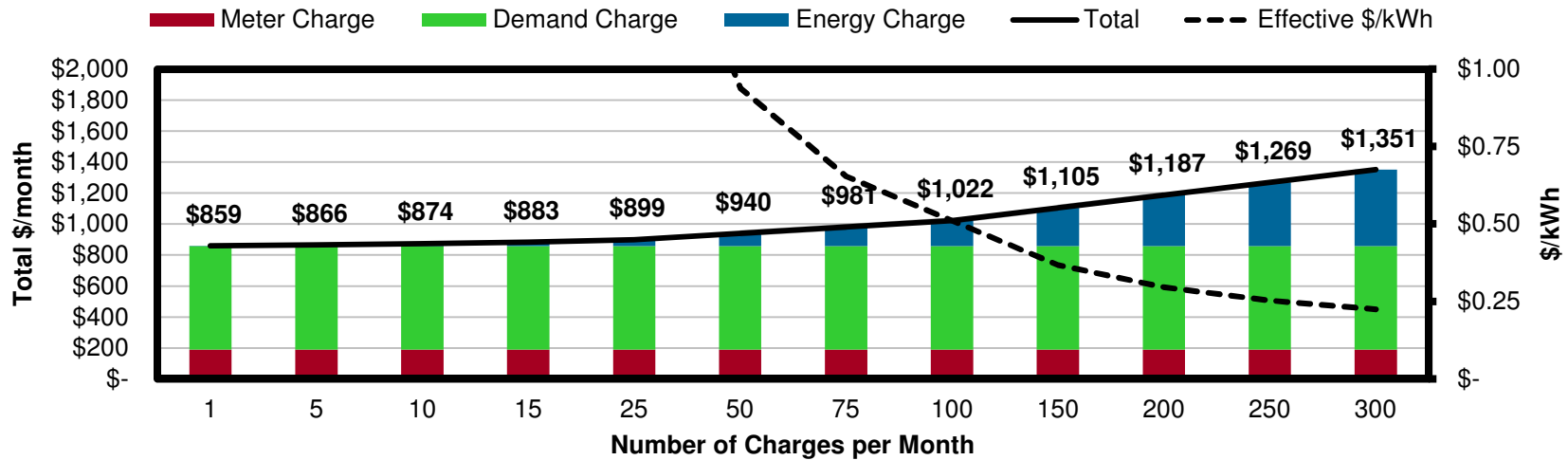


## Winter Monthly Cost

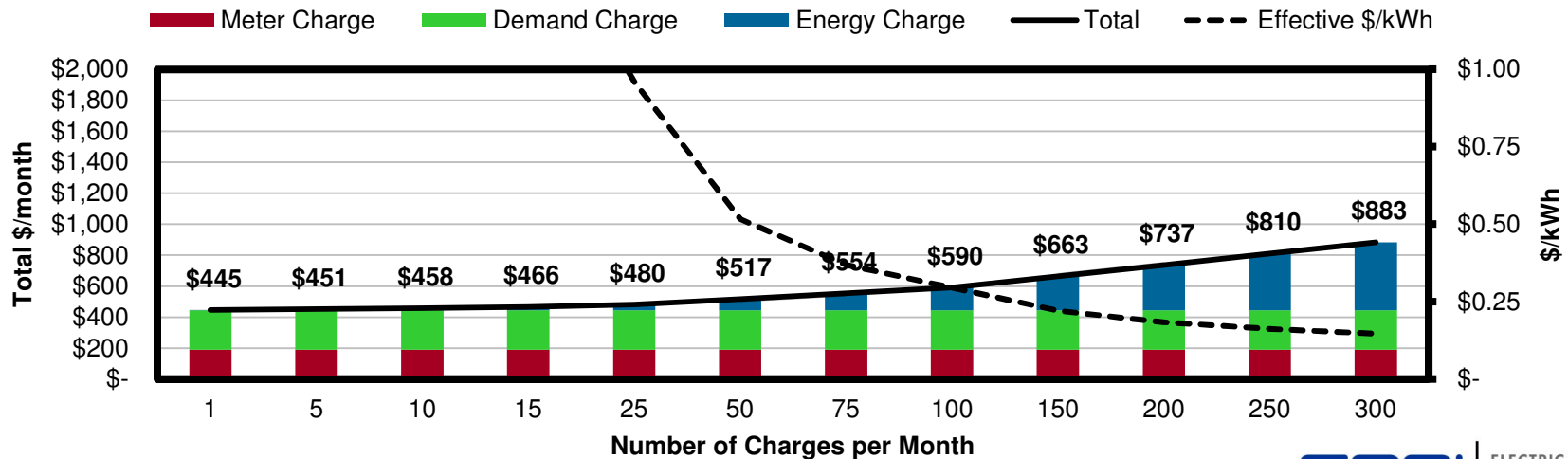


# Monthly Electricity Costs: Energy-and-demand rate

## Summer Monthly Cost



## Winter Monthly Cost





# Average Electricity Cost per Charge Varies With Utilization

## Energy-only rate

Number of Charges	Winter	Summer
1	\$ 16.40	\$ 17.65
5	\$ 6.80	\$ 8.05
10	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.85
15	\$ 5.20	\$ 6.45
25	\$ 4.88	\$ 6.13
50	\$ 4.64	\$ 5.89
75	\$ 4.56	\$ 5.81
100	\$ 4.52	\$ 5.77
150	\$ 4.48	\$ 5.73
200	\$ 4.46	\$ 5.71
250	\$ 4.45	\$ 5.70
300	\$ 4.44	\$ 5.69

~\$5/charge

## Energy-and-demand rate

Number of Charges	Winter	Summer
1	\$ 445.26	\$ 859.43
5	\$ 90.18	\$ 173.15
10	\$ 45.79	\$ 87.36
15	\$ 31.00	\$ 58.77
25	\$ 19.16	\$ 35.89
50	\$ 10.28	\$ 18.74
75	\$ 7.32	\$ 13.02
100	\$ 5.84	\$ 10.16
150	\$ 4.36	\$ 7.30
200	\$ 3.62	\$ 5.87
250	\$ 3.18	\$ 5.01
300	\$ 2.88	\$ 4.44

~\$5/charge

~\$5/charge





# Summary

# Summary

EPRI makes no recommendations on rates, but it is important to understand the implications of vehicle and charger behavior on total costs

- Fast chargers have unusual load characteristics
- It is very rare for a utility to supply a customer who is actually selling electricity; customers typically sell bicycles, books, ice cream, etc.
- This is going to require some creative thinking; however, it is important to understand the system before we start tinkering

# Followup

- Let me know if you have questions or comments:

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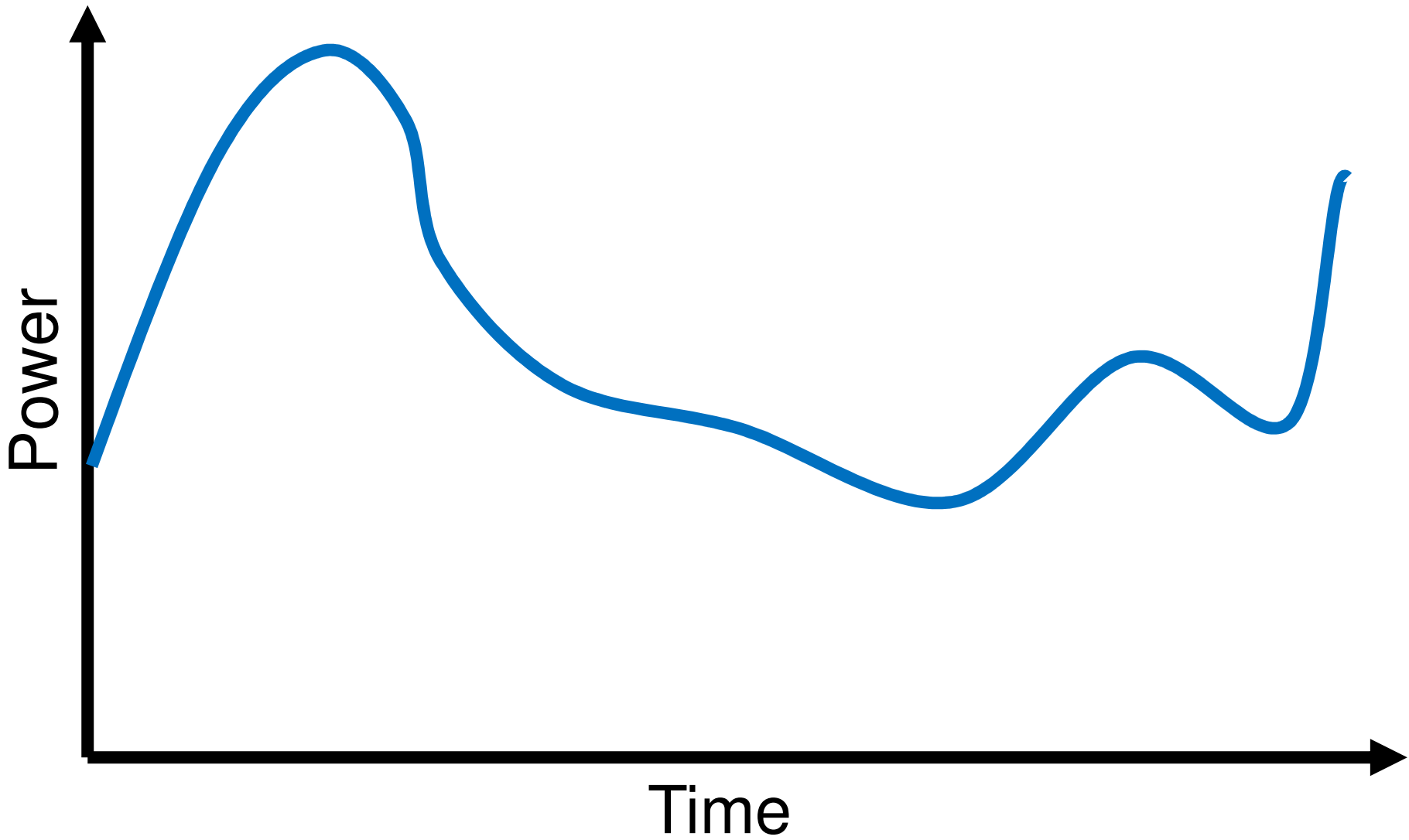
(650) 296-7162



# **Appendix: How are demand charges calculated?**

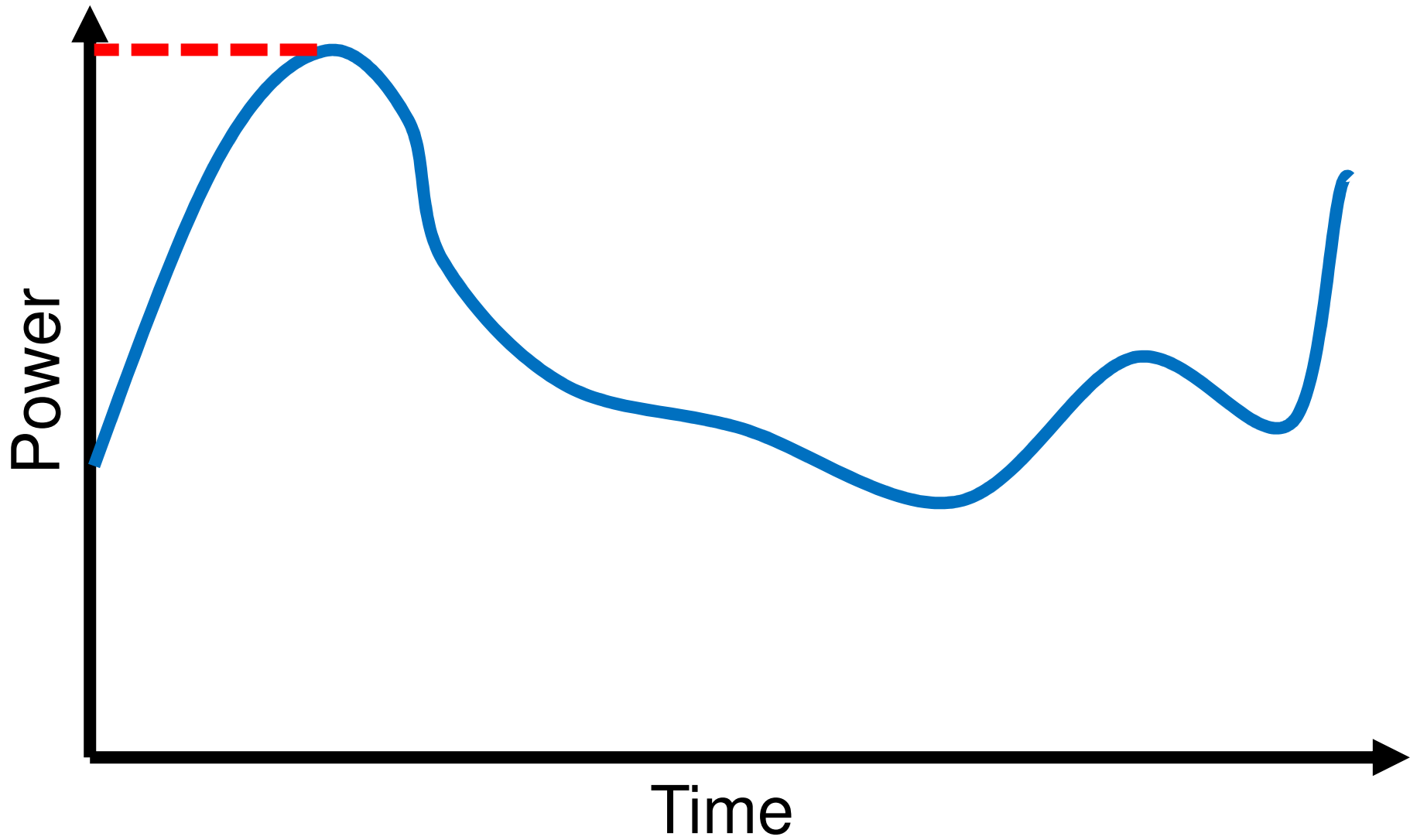


# How are demand charges calculated?



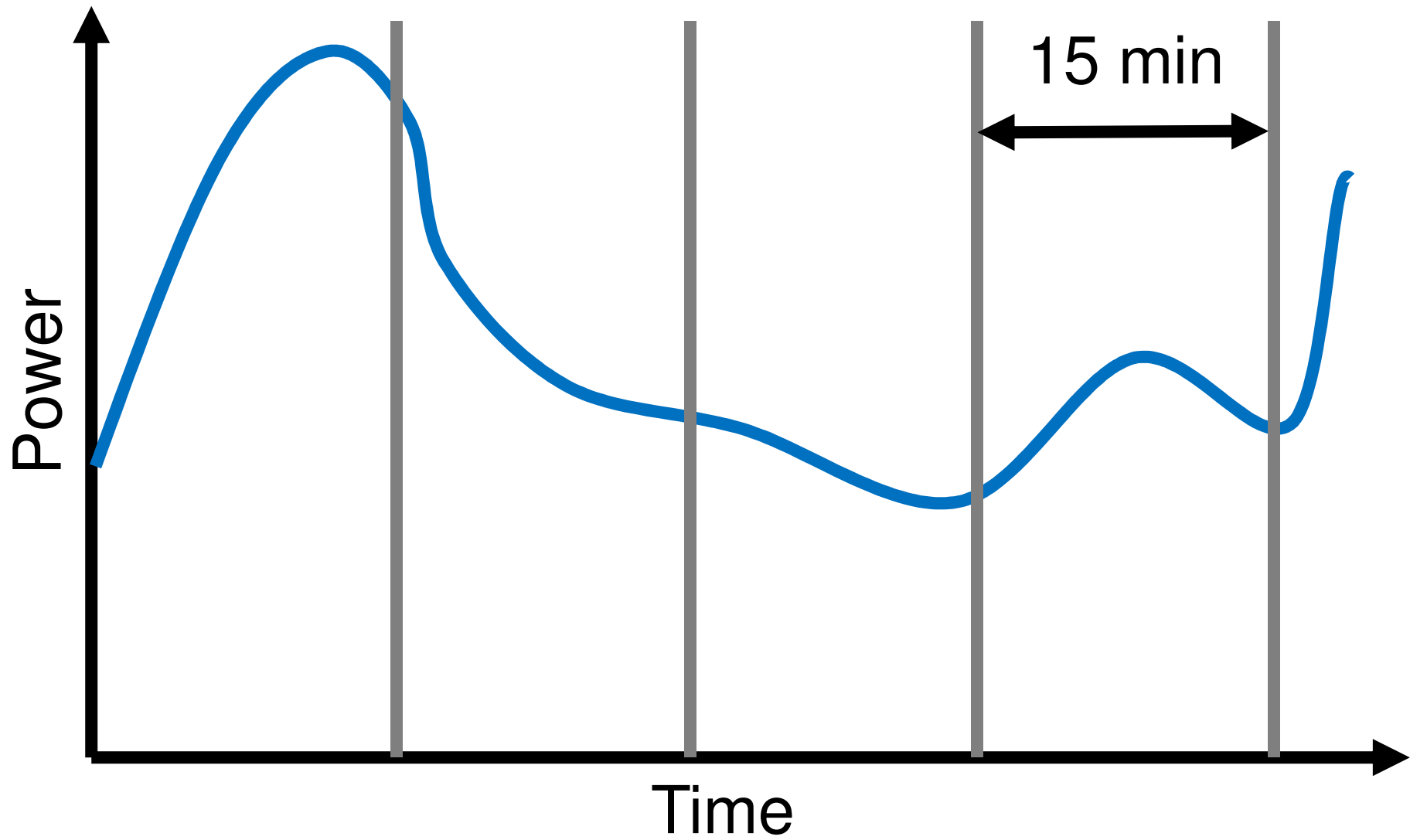


# How are demand charges calculated?



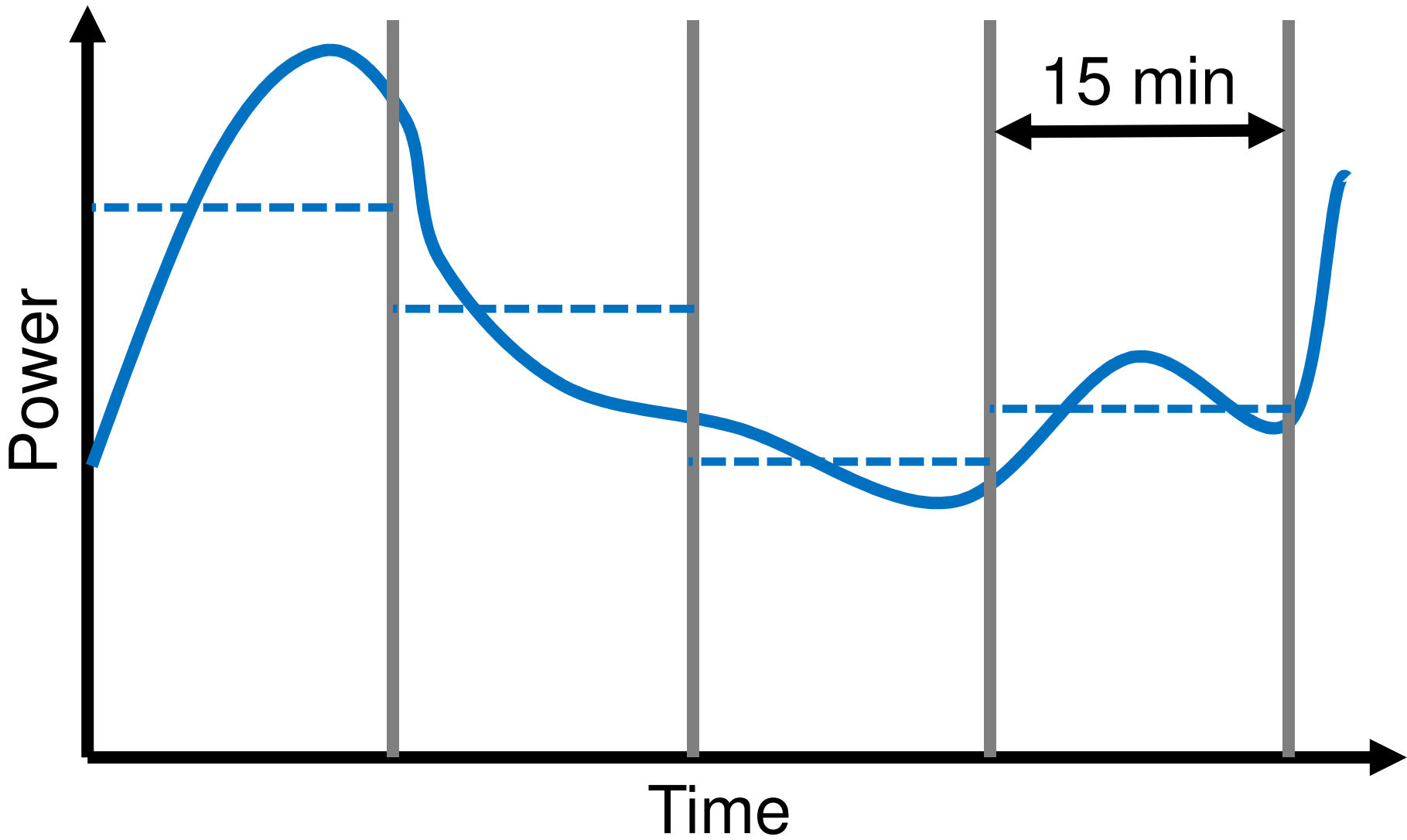


# How are demand charges calculated?





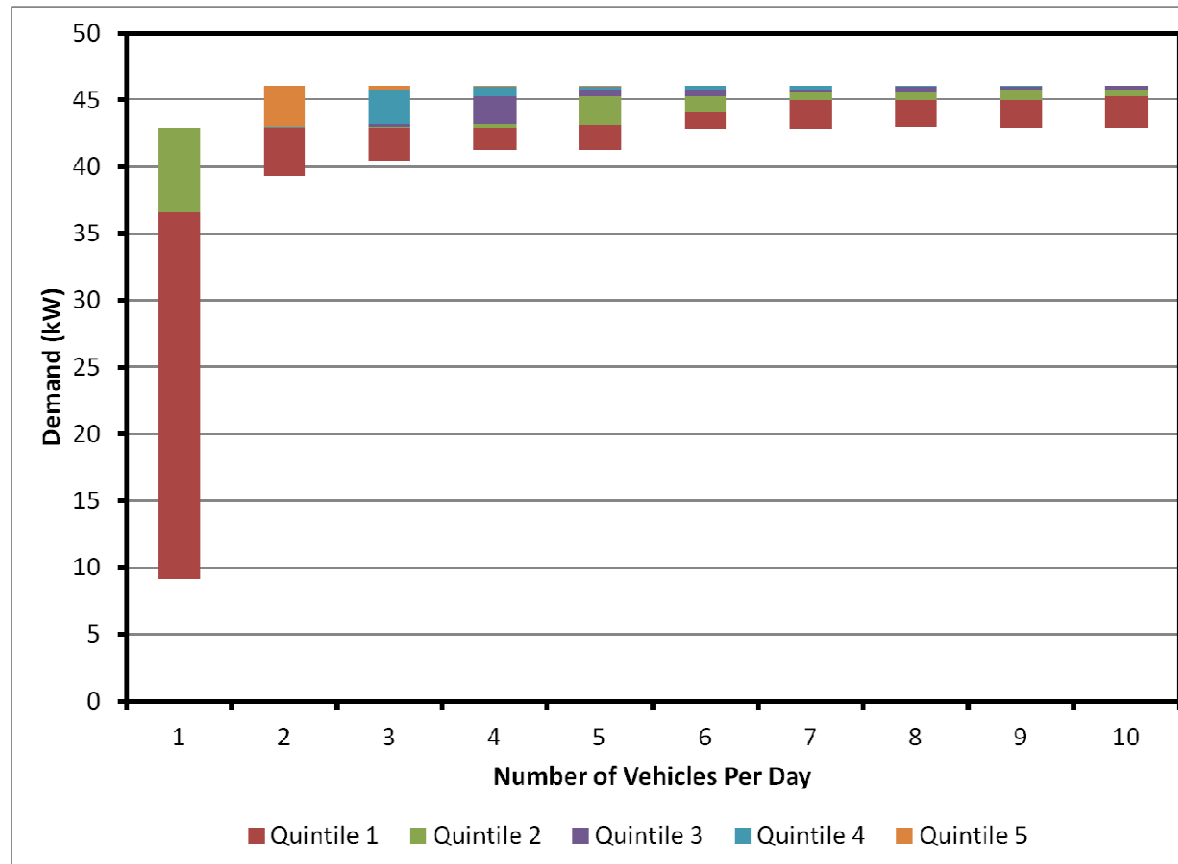
# How are demand charges calculated?







# Effects of a 15 minute averaging interval for a single DC Fast Charger



- With a 15 minute interval (common in California), the demand is nearly equal to the power of the charger for almost all chargers, even at low utilization.