Explanation of Cooling Demand Adjustment Process

Adjusted demand is based on multiple one-hour peaks normalized to standard design weather conditions (not just the highest usage level). In accordance with the Service Agreement, the adjusted demand is determined by actual one-hour peaks during June through September of the previous two 12-month periods. Actual weather data for the same period is then used to adjust the resulting demand to the standard weather condition of 95°F dry bulb temperature and 77°F wet bulb temperature. Adjusted demand is based on your one-hour consumption peaks during the previous two years of building operation and will not be less than the greater of 80 percent of your initial demand or 80 percent of your peak one-hour consumption during the initial demand period.

Chilled Water Flow Rate

We have extensively analyzed the cost of providing chilled water under a variety of operating scenarios in order to better understand the cost impact of return chilled water temperatures that are less than 55 °F and greater than 61°F. The results of our analysis showed that when both the energy cost and lost plant capacity are considered, the true service cost is many times greater than our current chilled water flow rate.

In light of this analysis, a chilled water flow rate is on file that encourages customers to use our service the most effective way (Schedule A, Attachment 1, #5 and #6). Our goal is to make it an incentive for customers to increase the chilled water return temperature from their systems. This rate adjustment also shifts the cost of low return temperatures away from customers whose buildings perform in compliance with the design guidelines.