HOW TO CALCULATE
NON-RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILLS
(Idaho)

Effective: *10/1/2025*

Calculating, or Estimating, Your Monthly Non-Residential Electric Bill

1. Find, or estimate, the number of kilowatt hours (kWhs), and kilowatts (kws) if applicable, you used for the billing month. (Your bill shows them under "metering information.")
2. Find the appropriate rate schedule below.
   (Your bill identifies the rate schedule each meter is billed under.)
3. Compute the charges for your electrical usage, or estimated usage, by following the steps outlined for the appropriate rate schedule.
   (The energy charges already include the effect of Schedules 66, 75, and 91.)
4. Calculate and add any franchise fees that you may have to pay for your electricity usage.
   (The various franchise fees are identified below, as well as on your monthly bill.)

Computing Your Electric Usage

* Subtract your previous meter reading from your present meter reading.
* Multiply the difference by the multifactor shown for your meter.
  This is your electricity (kilowatt hour) usage for the period.
* Compute the charges by using the rate schedule shown on your bill, or an example shown below.

Explanation of Terms

Basic Charge:
Customers billed under some rate schedules are charged a fee which helps to pay the basic costs which are a natural part of keeping electricity available to all our customers. Examples include meter reading and billing costs and the cost of maintaining company equipment on the customer's premises. The basic charge is added into the total charge for your use.

Minimum Charge:
If a rate schedule lists a minimum charge we will bill at least that amount each month, even if the actual charges for your use were less than that amount. The minimum charge, like the basic charge, is designed to help pay basic costs of keeping electricity available to our customers.

Kilowatt Hour (kWh):
The measure used to determine how much electricity is used. The kilowatt hours on your bill equal the rate, or speed, of use (kilowatts) x the length of time (hours) electricity was used. One kilowatt hour equals 1000 watt hours. Burning a 100 watt light bulb for ten hours uses one kilowatt hour of electricity. Running a 5000 watt (5 kilowatt) dryer for two hours uses 10 kilowatt hours.

Multifactor:
Each electric meter has its own multifactor. Meters which count each kilowatt hour have a multifactor of 1. Meters which count kilowatt hours by tens have a multifactor of 10. Other common multifactors are 40, 120, and 240. Your bill tells what the multifactor of your meter is.

Demand:

Demand is another word for the rate or speed at which electricity is used. It is measured in kilowatts (kws). Most residential accounts use electricity at a low rate and do not have demand meters. Accounts which require a high rate of energy at certain times are measured and billed for their demand (kilowatts) as well as for their total kilowatt hour use. Generally speaking, demand meters are present on commercial and industrial accounts only. If demand is being measured and charged on an account, it will be clearly stated on monthly bills.

Franchise Fees

CITY	%	CITY	%	CITY	%
Clark Fork	1.0	Kendrick	1.0	Pinehurst	1.0
Coeur d'Alene	5.0	Kooskia	1.0	Ponderay	1.0
Dalton Gardens	1.0	Kootenai	1.0	Post Falls	1.0
Dover	1.0	Lapwai	1.0	Potlatch	1.0
Elk River	1.0	Lewiston	1.0	Priest River	1.0
Fernan Lake Village	1.0	Moscow	3.0	Rathdrum	1.0
Grangeville	1.0	Mullan	1.0	Sandpoint	1.0
Hayden	1.0	Oldtown	1.0	Spirit Lake	1.0
Hayden Lake	1.0	Orofino	3.0	St. Maries	1.0
Kamiah	1.0	Osburn	1.0	Wallace	1.0
Kellogg	1.0	Pierce	1.0	Worley	3.0

Electric Rate Schedules Available To Non-Residential Customers

Schedule 11 is for general service supplied through a single kilowatt-hour meter.

Schedule 21 is for large general service supplied through one meter installation.

Schedule 25 is for extra-large general service supplied through one meter installation for a demand of 2,500 Kva or more. Customers must sign a contract to pay a minimum annual bill amount for at least five (5) years. The contract will specify a limit on both fixed energy and demand.

Schedule 31 is for pumping service used for water pump operations including necessary lighting and other equipment. Customers must sign a five (5) year contract for service.

Customers served under Schedules 11 and 21 are eligible for service under either Schedule. If you take service under either of these Schedules, and you believe your bill would be considerably less by taking service under the other Schedule for an entire year, please contact one of our customer service representatives at the office shown on your bill.

Rate Schedule 11 - General Service *

(For all power requirements when all such service is supplied to premise through one meter installation.)*

Monthly Charges – ***(Includes effect of Schedules 66, 75, & 91)***

Basic Charge	$20.00	
Energy Charge	$0.09124	per kWh for the first 3,650 kWh
	$0.07627	per kWh for all additional kWhs
Demand Charge	$0.00	for the first 20 kw
	$8.00	per kw for each additional kw of demand

(Minimum Charge is the demand charge, but not less than $20.00 for single phase service, and $27.10 for 3-phase service.)

Example -

If you used 8100 kWhs and had a demand of 30 kws, your bill would be calculated like this:

Basic Charge				=	$20.00	
$0.09124	x	3650	kWhs	=	$333.03	
$0.07627	x	4450	kWhs	=	$339.40	
	Charge for 8100 kWhs			=		$692.43
Demand Charge						
$0.00	x	20	kws	=	$0.00	
$8.00	x	10	kws	=	$80.00	
	Charge for 30 kws			=		$80.00
Total Charges for service						$772.43 *(franchise fees not included)*

Rate Schedule 21 - Large General Service *

(For all power requirements when all such service is supplied to premise through one meter installation.)*

Monthly Charges – ***(Includes effect of Schedules 66, 75, & 91)***

Energy Charge	$0.08161	per kWh for the first 250,000 kWh
	$0.06968	per kWh for all additional kWhs
Demand Charge	$625.00	for first 50 kws or less.
	$8.00	per kw for each additional kw.

Power Factor Adjustment

Where customer's kilowatt demand is 50 kw or more, and customer's maximum 15 minute reactive kilovolt amperes demand for that month is in excess of 60 percent of the kw demand, customer will pay $0.25 for each reactive kilovolt ampere of excess. The reactive kilovolt ampere demand may be determined by permanently installed instruments or periodic tests.

Primary Voltage Discount

$0.40 per kw if service is at 11 kv (wye grounded) or higher.

Minimum Charge

The demand charge ($625.00) unless a higher minimum is required under contract to cover special conditions.

Example -

If you used 24,000 kWhs and had a demand of 65kws, your bill would be calculated like this:

Energy Charge						
$0.08161	x	24,000	kWhs	=	$1,958.64	
Charge for 24,000 kWhs				=		$1,958.64
Demand Charge						
$625.00	for	50	kws	=	$625.00	
Charge for additional kws						
$8.00	x	15	kws	=	$120.00	
Charge for 65 kws				=		$745.00
Total Charge for service				=		$2,703.64 *(franchise fees not included)*

(Notice: Neither power factor adjustment nor primary voltage discount is present on this sample bill.

Rate Schedule 25 – Extra Large General Service

Monthly Charges – ***(Includes effect of Schedules 66, 75, & 91)***

Energy Charge	$0.05780	per kWh for the first 500,000 kWhs
	$0.04818	per kWh for all additional kWhs
Demand Charge	$19,000	for the first 3000 kva or less
	$7.25	per kva for all additional kva
Primary Voltage Discount	$0.40	per kva if service is at 11 kv (wye grounded) or higher.

Minimum charge is $19,000
Annual Minimum: $832,200

Rate Schedule 31 – Pumping Service

(Includes effect of Schedules 66, 75, & 91)

Monthly Charges	$20.00	Basic Charge, Plus
	$0.12531	per kWh for the first 85 kWhs per kw of demand.
	$0.12531	per kWh for the next 80 kWhs per kw of demand, but not more than 3000 kWhs.
	$0.10590	per kWh for additional kWhs

Annual Minimum

$12.00 per kw of the highest demand established in the current year ending with the November billing cycle. If no demand was established during the year, the annual minimum will be based on the highest demand established during the most recent year having a demand.

Example:

If you use 12,500 kWhs of electricity and had a demand of 45 kws, your bill would be calculated like this:

First 85 kWhs x 45 kws = 3,825 kWhs to bill at Step 1.
Next 80 kWhs x 45 kws = 3,600 kWhs (limit 3000 kWhs) to bill at Step 2.

Total kWhs used -					12,500	
	Minus Step 1 use				-3,825	
	Minus maximum Step 2 use				-3,000	
	kWhs to bill at Step 3			=	5,675	
Basic Charge					$20.00	Plus
Step 1						
$0.12531	x	3,825	kWhs	=	$479.31	
Step 2						
$0.12531	x	3,000	kWhs	=	$375.93	
Step 3						
$0.10590	x	5,675	kWhs	=	$600.98	
Charge for 12,500 kWhs						$1,476.22 *(franchise fees not included)*