Electricity Network pricing schedule

Module 15
Effective 1 April 2017, for Electricity Network line charges

Contents

1. ELECTRICITY NETWORK LINES CHARGE PRICING

Wellington Electricity's (WELL) standard Network Lines Charges are designed to recover the cost of the infrastructure and services employed to enable delivery of retailer's electricity over WELL's electricity network to consumer's homes and businesses to a standard and quality set by regulation.

The network lines charges applicable to the WELL network are included in Appendix 1. These prices are based on the Default Price-Quality Path Determination 2015 (DPP) administered by the Commerce Commission.

1.1 General terms

(a) For full details of the conditions of connection to and use of WELL's network, please refer to the "Use of Network Agreement".

(b) Times stated in this module are New Zealand Daylight Time unless otherwise specified.

1.1.1 Extent of charges

All charges exclude:

(a) The provision of Metering Equipment or Load Management equipment which is located at the Point of Connection to the Electricity Network;

(b) The cost of the End-Consumer Fittings; and

(c) Goods and Services Tax (GST).

1.1.2 Transmission costs

Transpower, the National Grid owner/operator, charges its costs for its high voltage transmission system to distribution companies like WELL.

(a) All charges exclude loss constraint excess payments (loss rental rebates) and ancillary service charges. WELL will distribute (or invoice as the case may be) these amounts to Retailers. The amounts will be distributed or charged to Retailers in proportion to their share of the kWh volumes reconciled each month across the Network. WELL will charge a monthly administration fee for this function. The administration fee will be allocated to Retailers in proportion to their share of the kWh volumes reconciled each month across the Network.

(b) Transmission costs are passed onto End-Consumers through WELL's Network Lines Charges.

Transmission costs also come in the form of Avoided Cost of Transmission (ACOT) payments which WELL makes to distributed generators with an injection capacity of 200kVA or greater on WELL's network, in circumstances where payments to Transpower have been avoided or reduced. WELL passes these charges on to consumers at cost.

1.1.3 Pass through and other Recoverable costs

These costs are made up of council rates, regulatory levies and other recoverable costs:

1.1.3.1 Council rates

Local Council rates levied on Wellington Electricity are included in our prices to End-Consumers and are passed through at cost.

1.1.3.2 Regulatory Levies

Levies from the Commerce Commission, Electricity Authority and Utilities Disputes Ltd (previously called Electricity and Gas Complaints Commission) are included in our prices to End-Consumers and are passed through at cost.

1.1.3.3 Other Recoverable costs

Other recoverable costs include items such as wash-ups and incentives which are allowed to be recovered through prices under the DPP.

1.1.4 Specifying the Electricity Distribution Network

The location of the Electricity Distribution Network that End-Consumers are supplied from is determined by the relevant Transmission Grid Exit Point (GXP) which connects to the section of the distribution network.

"Grid Exit Point" means the point on the electricity transmission system at which the distribution network is connected.

The GXPs are shown in the table below:

Wellington Electricity Network	GXP Location
	Haywards
	Melling
	Gracefield
	Upper Hutt
	Takapu Rd
	Pauatahanui
	Wilton
	Central Park
	Kaiwharawhara

1.1.5 Description of consumption category options

Various pricing options are available for different meter configurations within Load Groups. The following options are used within the pricing schedules (not all options are available in all Load Groups);

Consumption category	Consumption code	Details
24 hr uncontrolled	24UC	An uncontrolled supply is a metered supply that provides uninterrupted energy.
All inclusive controlled	AICO	This is a metered supply that allows WELL to control energy to permanently wired appliances, such as hot water cylinders, as well as providing an uninterrupted supply to all other electrical appliances. The control of associated appliances can occur at any time for a maximum of five hours in any 24 hour period. Refer to section 1.1.6 for eligibility for controlled charges.
Controlled	CTRL	This is a separately metered supply that allows WELL to control energy to permanently wired appliances, such as hot water cylinders. All load on this meter supply can be controlled by WELL. The supply can be controlled at any time for a maximum of five hours in any 24 hour period. This supply is only available to load permanently wired to a separate meter. Refer to section 1.1.6 for eligibility for controlled charges. Where a household has a controlled supply, they would also have an uncontrolled supply for the household load that is not separately metered through the controlled circuit. This uncontrolled supply should be reported to WELL using the '24UC' consumption code.
Night boost	NITE	This is a separately metered supply to permanently wired appliances, such as night store heaters, which are switched on and off at specific times. This controlled option will be switched on during the night period (11pm to 7am) and for a minimum "boost period" during the day of two hours generally between 1pm and 3pm. This supply is only available to load permanently wired to a separate meter. Refer to 1.1.6 for eligibility for controlled charges.
Electric vehicle night	EVNITE	This option is only available for owners of private electric vehicles with a battery size of 12kWh and above. This option is for the total household supply (controlled and uncontrolled) between the hours 9pm and 7am. Outside of these hours the 24UC, AICO or CTRL consumption codes apply as appropriate. Refer to section 1.1.7 for further information on eligibility.
Electric vehicle demand	EVDMND	Demand (kW) measured during weekdays between 5.00pm and 9.00pm. Demand is measured on total household supply (controlled and uncontrolled - including electric vehicles). Refer to 1.1.7 for eligibility and how to measure the demand.

1.1.6 Eligibility for controlled prices

Eligibility for either the 'AICO' or 'CTRL' charge is conditional on a hot water cylinder with a capacity in excess of 50 litres being permanently wired into WELL's load management system. The hot water cylinder may be substituted with appliances of a similar rating and load profile such as air conditioning units, swimming or spa pool heaters, electric kilns or storage heating at WELL's discretion.

Eligibility for the 'NITE' charge is conditional on a night store heater being permanently wired into a load control relay operated by WELL's load management system. The night store heater may be substituted with similar appliances at WELL's discretion, noting that the supply of electricity for this night boost supply is only available between 11pm and 7am, plus a minimum "boost period" of two hours generally between 1pm and 3pm.

1.1.7 Eligibility for Electric Vehicle prices

Only private owners of Electric Vehicles (EV) with a battery size of 12kWh and above who also have a smart meter are eligible for EV price options (EVNITE and EVDMND). These options must be used together, i.e. if a customer is utilising the EVNITE option then WELL would require the EVDMND information. Only private PHEV and private registered electric vehicles qualify for this option. Scooters or bikes do not qualify.

The discounted EVNITE price allows consumers to take advantage of charging their electric vehicles between 9pm and 7am. The rest of the consumer's household load will also benefit from the discounted EVNITE rate on the basis that charging behaviour occurs outside of the 5pm to 9pm network peak congestion period.

The EVDMND price is a new price signal introduced from 1 April 2017 initially at $0.00/kW/month. This demand price signal applies during the network congestion period of 5pm to 9pm. This price signal is expected to be cost reflective for EV owners in subsequent years. The purpose of this demand charge is to incentivise EV owners, through price signals, to charge their vehicles outside of the network evening congestion period. We believe that introducing this demand charge will help reduce the need for additional investment in upgrading the network for EV charging and also avoid network outages where no price signal is present during the congestion period. By avoiding increased investment for network peak demand, customers will also avoid increased prices.

EVDMND information should be calculated and supplied to WELL using the following methodology:

- Calculate the average half hour maximum demand for each weekday during the evening demand period by summing half hour demands between 5.00pm and 9.00pm and dividing by 8.

  If instantaneous demand data is not available, we will accept the use of kWh data to derive a proxy demand figure for each day. That figure can

be calculated by summing the half-hourly kWh data for the 5.00pm to 9.00pm evening demand period and dividing by 4;

- Rank the daily average demand figures;
- Calculate the average of the 4 highest days

Consumers who would like to take advantage of this price plan will need to contact their Retailer and provide proof of private EV ownership and associated address for supply. The EV price option is limited to residential consumers.

1.1.8 Time periods

The time periods used in the pricing schedules are defined in the following table.

Period	Measurement period
Night only	11:00pm-7:00am
Electric vehicle night	9:00pm-7:00am
Electric vehicle demand (Weekdays including public holidays)	5:00pm-9:00pm
On-peak demand (Weekdays including public holidays)	7:30am-9:30am 5:30pm-7:30pm

1.1.9 Selection of Load Group

(a) The Load Group for Residential End-Consumers may be requested by the Retailer in accordance with the requirements of this pricing module for the various consumption options. The consumption options are explained further in section 2.

(b) The Load Group for all other Points of Connection will be set by WELL based on the criteria set out in this pricing module.

(c) Where an End-Consumer requests a new, or an upgrade to, their Point Of Connection that requires or brings forward capital expenditure, Wellington Electricity may apply non-standard charges other than those outlined in Appendix 1. Refer to Wellington Electricity's Customer Contributions Policy at http://www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/customer-contributions/ for this pricing information.

2. RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY PRICING

This section applies to all Residential End-Consumers in a private dwelling not normally used for any business activity.

2.1 Residential price categories

There are two residential price category options, being "Low User" and "Standard User".

A Low User is a residential consumer who consumes 8,000 kWh or less per year at their primary place of residence and who is on a low user residential retailer price option. A Standard User is a residential consumer who consumes more than 8,000 kWh per year and who is on a standard user residential retailer price option.

If WELL believes that the Low User Price Category has been incorrectly allocated to an End-Consumer's ICP (that is, the End-Consumer does not meet the criteria for the Low User Price Category) it may reassign the End-Consumer to the Standard User category and retrospectively apply billing adjustments. The same applies in the case of End-Consumers on the Standard User price category reassigned to the Low User Price Category.

Consumption submitted on a consumption code that is not appropriate for the Consumer group will be charged at a default rate equivalent to the highest variable charge applicable for that Consumer group.

Different fixed and variable charges apply to each residential price category. Electricity (Low Fixed Charge Tariff Option for Domestic Consumers) Regulation 2004 mandates a low fixed daily charge of 15 cents per day for Low Users. Standard Users however have a higher fixed daily charge of $1.10 per day and lower variable charges.

3. GENERAL LOW VOLTAGE AND GENERAL TRANSFORMER CONNECTIONS (NON RESIDENTIAL)

3.1 Consumer group definitions

Non-residential pricing is divided into two types of connections, low voltage connections and transformer connections.

(a) A **low voltage connection** is where a consumer receives supply from WELL's low voltage network via a transformer shared with other consumers.

(b) A **transformer connection** is where the consumer receives a supply from transformers owned by WELL that are dedicated to supply a single consumer.

The structure of the charges for Non-residential Consumers with a **low voltage connection** is shown below;

Capacity	Code
<=15kVA	GLV15
>15kVA and <=69kVA	GLV69
>69kVA and <=138kVA	GLV138
>138kVA and <=300kVA	GLV300
>300kVA and <=1500kVA	GLV1500

Capacity is determined by maximum demand or fuse size.

The structure of the charges for Non-residential Consumers with a **transformer connection** is shown below;

Capacity	Code
<=15kVA	GTX15
>15kVA and <=69kVA	GTX69
>69kVA and <=138kVA	GTX138
>138kVA and <=300kVA	GTX300
>300kVA and <=1500kVA	GTX1500
>1500kVA	GTX1501

Capacity is determined by the dedicated transformer size.

3.2 Variable charges

For all connections 24 hr uncontrolled (24UC) variable charges apply.

3.3 Fixed charges

Different fixed charges apply to each Consumer group.

3.4 Capacity charges

(a) Different capacity charges apply to each consumer group where these charges are applicable.

(b) The capacity charge is based on the capacity dedicated by Wellington Electricity to supplying the consumer's premises. Where the available capacity exceeds the requirement of the consumer, Wellington Electricity may reduce the capacity rating to an assessed rating, and may install a fuse or current limiting device limiting the available capacity to the assessed rating.

(c) Wellington Electricity may reduce the available capacity of the dedicated transformers to the size of the assessed rating, on giving one month's notice in writing of its intentions to the retailer.

3.5 Demand charges

Demand charges apply as follows:

(a) General low voltage connection and general transformer connection consumers with a capacity less than or equal to 300kVA do not currently have a demand charge.

(b) For general low voltage connection and general transformer connection consumers with a capacity greater than 300kVA but less than or equal to 1500kVA, demand (DAMD) is defined as the maximum demand during the month, where the kVA demand is twice the maximum kVAh half hourly reading during the month to which the charges apply.

(c) For general transformer connection consumers with a capacity greater than 1500kVA, demand (DOPC) is defined as the maximum demand during on-peak periods, where the kW demand is twice the maximum kWh half hourly reading within the on-peak periods. The on-peak periods are defined as 7:30am to 9:30am and 5:30pm to 7:30pm on weekdays (including public holidays).

Note that a demand charge also applies to residential customers who utilise EV price options. Refer to section 1.1.7

3.6 Power factor charges

All charges assume a power factor of not less than 0.95 lagging. A reactive charge for poor power factor is applicable separately. A power factor charge (per Appendix 1) will be applied where the consumer's power factor is less than 0.95 lagging.

(a) The kVAr amount represents twice the largest difference between the kVArh amount recorded in any one half hour period and one third (correct to two decimal places) of the kWh demand recorded in the same half hour period. The charge is applicable only during weekdays, between 7am and 8pm.

(b) The power factor charge will only be applicable for consumers with TOU metering whose charges do not incorporate a component that is based on kVA demand.

4. UN-METERED ELECTRICITY LINE CHARGES

This section applies to un-metered connection less than 1kVA, however connections greater than 1kVA may be classified under un-metered at WELL's discretion. WELL has a fixed charge for streetlights with no charge for energy usage, however WELL still requires the energy usage data for energy reconciliation purposes. Non-streetlighting connections have both a fixed and a variable charge.

4.1 Consumer group definitions

The structure of the charges for un-metered Consumers is shown below:

Type	Wellington
Non-streetlighting	G001
Streetlighting	G002

The non-streetlighting consumer group is applicable to un-metered connections less than 1kVA other than street lighting. The street lighting consumer group is applicable to un-metered connections less than 1kVA that are for streetlighting.

4.1.1 Fixed charges

Fixed charges for streetlight and non-streetlight un-metered Consumers will be charged on a fitting per day basis.

4.1.2 Variable charges

For all non-streetlight un-metered supplies 24 hr uncontrolled ('24UC') variable charges apply. Streetlight connections have a zero variable charge but volume data is still required to be disclosed.

5. SMALL SCALE DISTRIBUTED GENERATION (SSDG) CHARGES

The current rate for SSDG charges is zero dollars per kWh. This charge applies to injection of energy into WELL's network and is applicable to connections equal to or less than 10kW. In the future injection volume may incur charges. SSDG could be in the form of photovoltaics (solar panels) or any other device which injects energy into the network.

6. DETERMINING CONSUMPTION

(a) For un-metered supply other than streetlights, consumption will be determined on a case-by-case basis based on load profile and input wattages. A minimum load factor of 10% will be applied to the input wattage.

(b) For un-metered streetlights, consumption will be determined by multiplying the input wattage of each fitting in Wellington Electricity's database with the number of night hours as given in the table below:

Month	Number of night hours
January	287
February	286
March	358
April	389
May	439
June	442
July	451
August	417
September	365
October	339
November	285
December	275

6.1 Embedded generation

The line charge will be calculated in accordance with the prevailing pricing policy. The line charge will be dependent upon location, the type of connection, the size of the generator and operating pattern.

6.2 Provision of consumption information

(a) The Retailer will provide Wellington Electricity with consumption data for each ICP and for each consumption category.

(b) Consumption data will be associated with a specific consumption category as per the table under section 1.1.5 and will be submitted using the code as published in the code column of the Wellington Electricity Network Line Charge Schedule in Appendix 1.

(c) Where more than one meter at an ICP is in use, but a single variable line charge applies, the consumption data will need to be aggregated before forwarding to Wellington Electricity.

(d) For some ICP's it is possible to have multiple consumption categories (such as controlled and uncontrolled). Such an ICP will have multiple consumption codes.

(e) Where a half hourly meter is fitted, there will only be one consumption code. Where there is no variable charge the consumption code will still need to be included with the half hourly volume, and in such cases the billing process will not calculate any variable charge.

(f) WELL requires EIEP3 data files from retailers for the GLV1500, GTX1500 and GTX1501 consumer groups.

(g) In the case of streetlights where there is no variable charge, the consumption code will still need to be included with the volume, and in such cases the billing process will not calculate any variable charge.

6.2.1 Calculation of scaled and variable charges

6.2.1.1 Electricity Non-Scalable Volume definition

Electricity Non-Scalable Volume is the loss-adjusted volume derived from Consumers identified by Wellington Electricity as being TOU (time of use) metered.

6.2.1.2 Electricity Scalable Volume definition

Electricity Scalable Volume is the loss adjusted volume derived from Consumers other than those Consumers identified in 6.2.1.1.

6.2.2 Reconciliation of Electricity Scalable Volume

(a) Where the sum of Electricity Scalable Volume and Electricity Non-Scalable Volume (after adjustments for estimated volumes) supplied by all Retailers does not reconcile with the total Energy injected into the Network, Wellington Electricity will factor up or down the Electricity Scalable Volume, by the same percentage for all Retailers to reconcile to the total Energy injected into the Network.

(b) The volume derived from this calculation will be the basis for calculating variable charges to scalable ICPs.

(c) The Retailer's share of Energy injected into the Network includes any projections made by Wellington Electricity where no consumption information is provided by the Retailer for connected ICPs.

6.3 Electricity network loss factors

Losses and Loss Factors may be reviewed and may be amended by Wellington Electricity from time to time, on reasonable notice to the Retailer, to ensure that they reflect losses on the Network as accurately as possible.

6.3.1 Loss Factors

(a) For the purpose of calculating Network line charges, unless otherwise specified, the Loss Factors detailed in this section do not need to be applied to the measured or calculated Energy conveyed to Points of Connection.

(b) Loss Factors will be applied to the metered Energy consumption measured at the Point of Connection for reconciliation/allocation purposes. The line charge will be applied to the metered Energy consumption (subject to further adjustment to the aggregated volume through scaling).

6.3.2 Electricity Network Loss Factors

Distribution Losses by metering voltage, transformer connection and Load			
Loss Factor code	**Consumers metering voltage**	**Distribution Loss ratios with respect to the injection point meter**	**Distribution Loss Factors with respect to the ICP meter**
VECG1	LV	5.01%	1.0527
VECG2	LV	2.72%	1.0280
VECG3	LV	2.72%	1.0280
VECG4	HV	1.42%	1.0144

6.3.3 Loss Factor look up codes

The following table summarise the Loss Factor codes detailed in the Network Loss table above.

6.3.3.1 Wellington Loss Factor look up codes

Wellington Network distribution Losses by Consumer group		
Consumer group	**Loss factor code (LV metered)**	**Loss Factor code (HV metered)**
Un-metered		
G001	VECG1	-
G002	VECG1	-
Residential		
RLU	VECG1	-
RSU	VECG1	-
General Low Voltage		
GLV15	VECG1	-
GLV69	VECG1	-
GLV138	VECG1	-
GLV300	VECG1	-
GLV1500	VECG3	VECG4
General Transformer		
GTX15	VECG2	VECG4
GTX69	VECG2	VECG4
GTX138	VECG2	VECG4
GTX300	VECG2	VECG4
GTX1500	VECG3	VECG4
GTX1501	VECG3	VECG4

6.4 Other charges - electricity

Unless stated otherwise below, all charges will be invoiced directly to the retailer by Wellington Electricity and not to the consumer.

All non-network fault work, retailer or consumer services not listed below will be charged to the retailer on a time and materials basis at market rates.

Description	Unit	Charge Effective 1 April 2017
New connection fee – single phase connection	per connection	$161
New connection fee – two or three phase connection	per connection	$401
Site visit fee	per site visit	$161
Permanent disconnection fee	per disconnection	$301
General Administration fee - to cover costs such as late, incorrect or incomplete consumption data, administering Embedded Networks, etc	per hour	$122

Description of Charges

New connection fee – single phase connection

This fee is payable when Wellington Electricity energises a new single phase Point of Connection for the first time, by inserting the icp fuse. Any additional site visits required by Wellington Electricity with regard to a new connection will incur a site visit fee. For example, where a site is not ready, insufficient or incorrect information is provided and where the physical status of a new connection needs to be inspected by Wellington Electricity.

New connection fee – two or three phase connection

This fee is payable when Wellington Electricity energises a new two or three phase point of connection for the first time, by inserting the icp fuse. Any additional site visits required by Wellington Electricity with regard to a new connection will incur a site visit fee. For example, where a site is not ready, insufficient or incorrect information is provided and where the physical status of a new connection needs to be inspected by Wellington Electricity.

Site visit fee

Payable for any site visit by Wellington Electricity, including non-network call out, temporary disconnection, temporary energisation, urgent after hours disconnection and reconnection, permanent disconnection and change of capacity (where the capacity change can be completed by changing fuse size within the existing fuse holder. Work in excess of this will be charged directly to the consumer on a time and materials basis at market rates).

Permanent disconnection fee

Payable for permanent disconnections carried out by Wellington Electricity. Any additional site visits required by Wellington Electricity with regard to a permanent disconnection, for example where a site is not ready, will incur a site visit fee. Work in excess of standard network disconnection will be charged directly to the retailer on a time and materials basis at market rates.

General administration fee (previously called "Late, incorrect or incomplete consumption fee data")

This fee is payable where consumption data required under the Use of Network Agreement between WELL and retailers is provided late, or is incorrect or is incomplete. It will be charged on the basis of the actual time spent by a WELL employee to review, correct, validate and reconcile the information. The fee can also be charged for administering embedded networks.

APPENDIX 1: ELECTRICITY LINE CHARGE SCHEDULE

				effective 1 April 2017		
Code	Description	Units	Estimated number of consumers as at 31 January 2017	Distribution price	Transmission and pass through Price[6]	Delivery Price
Residential						
RLU-FIXD	Low user daily	$/con/day	89,686	0.1500	0.0000	0.1500
RLU-24UC	Low user uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0468	0.0690	0.1158
RLU-AICO	Low user all inclusive	$/kWh		0.0367	0.0562	0.0929
RLU-CTRL	Low user controlled	$/kWh		0.0219	0.0339	0.0558
RLU-NITE	Low user night boost	$/kWh		0.0080	0.0109	0.0189
RLU-EVNITE	Low user electric vehicle night only[1]	$/kWh		0.0080	0.0109	0.0189
RLU-EVDMND	Low user electric vehicle demand[2]	$/kW/month		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RSU-FIXD	Standard user daily	$/con/day	59,808	1.1000	0.0000	1.1000
RSU-24UC	Standard user uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0316	0.0409	0.0725
RSU-AICO	Standard user all inclusive	$/kWh		0.0228	0.0271	0.0499
RSU-CTRL	Standard user controlled	$/kWh		0.0107	0.0115	0.0222
RSU-NITE	Standard user night boost	$/kWh		0.0071	0.0102	0.0173
RSU-EVNITE	Standard user electric vehicle night only[1]	$/kWh		0.0071	0.0102	0.0173
RSU-EVDMND	Standard user electric vehicle demand[2]	$/kW/month		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
General low voltage connection						
GLV15-FIXD	General low voltage <=15kVA daily	$/con/day	5,032	0.6268	0.0000	0.6268
GLV15-24UC	General low voltage <=15kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0207	0.0360	0.0567
GLV69-FIXD	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA daily	$/con/day	10,013	1.5504	0.0000	1.5504
GLV69-24UC	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0143	0.0250	0.0393
GLV138-FIXD	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA daily	$/con/day	385	8.7851	0.0000	8.7851
GLV138-24UC	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0170	0.0295	0.0465
GLV300-FIXD	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	$/con/day	320	12.5144	0.0000	12.5144
GLV300-24UC	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0070	0.0123	0.0193
GLV1500-FIXD	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	$/con/day	240	31.5561	0.0000	31.5561
GLV1500-24UC	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0031	0.0055	0.0086
GLV1500-DAMD	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	$/kVA/month		2.7627	4.8915	7.6542
General transformer connection						
GTX15-FIXD	General transformer <=15kVA daily	$/con/day	1	0.5690	0.0000	0.5690
GTX15-24UC	General transformer <=15kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0201	0.0328	0.0529
GTX69-FIXD	General transformer >15kVA and <=69kVA daily	$/con/day	16	1.4069	0.0000	1.4069
GTX69-24UC	General transformer >15kVA and <=69kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0140	0.0229	0.0369
GTX138-FIXD	General transformer >69kVA and <=138kVA daily	$/con/day	17	7.9715	0.0000	7.9715
GTX138-24UC	General transformer >69kVA and <=138kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0166	0.0269	0.0435
GTX300-FIXD	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	$/con/day	89	11.3555	0.0000	11.3555
GTX300-24UC	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0069	0.0111	0.0180
GTX1500-FIXD	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	$/con/day	188	24.5009	0.0000	24.5009
GTX1500-24UC	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0026	0.0044	0.0070
GTX1500-CAPY	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA capacity	$/kVA/day		0.0063	0.0104	0.0167
GTX1500-DAMD	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	$/kVA/month		2.4243	4.0093	6.4336
GTX1501-FIXD	General transformer >1500kVA connection daily	$/con/day	34	0.0545	0.0000	0.0545
GTX1501-24UC	General transformer >1500kVA connection uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0006	0.0009	0.0015
GTX1501-CAPY	General transformer >1500kVA connection capacity	$/kVA/day		0.0119	0.0177	0.0296
GTX1501-DOPC	General transformer >1500kVA connection on-peak demand[3]	$/kW/month		4.8536	7.2683	12.1219
GTX1501-PWRF	General transformer, >1500kVA connection, power factor[4]	$/kVAr/month		3.5047	5.2483	8.7530
Unmetered						
G001-FIXD	Non-street lighting daily	$/fitting/day	278	0.0432	0.0000	0.0432
G001-24UC	Non-street lighting uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0549	0.0854	0.1403
G002-FIXD	Street lighting daily	$/fitting/day	336	0.1246	0.0938	0.2184
G002-24UC	Street lighting uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Distributed generation						
*DGEN	Small scale distributed generation[5]	$/kWh	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Notes:

1. EV night rate applies from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.

2. Electric vehicle demand is measured between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. during weekdays including public holidays.

3. Charge is applicable to demand measured from 7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. on weekdays including public holidays.

4. Charge is applicable for power factor <0.95 from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays where the kVAr charge amount represents twice the largest difference between the recorded kVArh and one third of the recorded kWh in any one half-hour period.

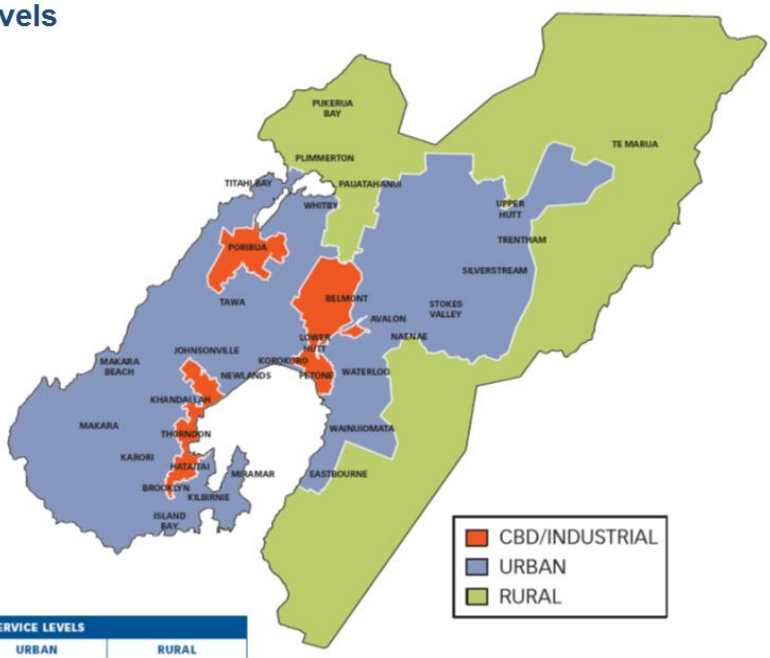
5. WE* has various codes for small scale distributed generation volumes, being RLU-DGEN, RSU-DGEN, GLV15-DGEN, GLV69-DGEN, GLV138-DGEN, GLV300-DGEN, GLV1500-DGEN, GTX15-DGEN, GTX69-DGEN, GTX138-DGEN, GTX300-DGEN, GTX1500-DGEN and GTX1501-DGEN.

6. Transmission charges makes up 91% of the Transmission and Other pass through Price. Other pass through charges recovered include costs such as Commerce Act Levies, Electricity Authority Levies, Council rates and other recoverable costs.

APPENDIX 2: SERVICE AREAS AND SERVICE LEVELS

Standard Service Levels

Wellington Region



	SERVICE LEVELS		
	CBD/INDUSTRIAL	URBAN	RURAL
Time to restore power	From 0 – 3 hours	From 0 – 3 hours	From 0 – 6 hours

Effective: 1 May 2005