The GHBLP Provides

Critical Essential Services

to the Greater Grand Haven Community

As a **Critical, Essential Service Provider**, BLP lineworkers, tree crews and meter technicians must continue working to maintain our distribution system to keep the lights & power on for our customers. BLP operators, customer service members and administration teams perform essential behind-the-scenes work to ensure customers are served and the entire system remains operational throughout this crisis and beyond. **We are working hard on your behalf so you may Stay Home. Stay Safe. Save Lives!**

Your Board of Directors:

Jack Smant, Chairperson
Gerald Witherell, Vice Chairperson
Todd Crum, Director
Larry Kieft, Director
John Naser, Director

Grand Haven Board of Light & Power
1700 Eaton Drive, Grand Haven, MI 49417
616.846.6250 | ghblp.org

PLUGGED IN

News and Information from your Community Owned Electric Utility
Grand Haven Board of Light & Power

May & June 2020

Don't Let Tragedy Strike

30 Around 30 people are **killed** each year from lightning strikes.

2 3 of lightning fatalities are associated with outdoor **recreational activities.**

WAIT 30 minutes

…after the last rumble of thunder before heading back outside.

SEEK SHELTER

in a four-sided building or an enclosed hardtop vehicle at the first sight of lightning.

Never swim when lightning is in the area.

TOP 3

sports-related lightning fatalities

1) Soccer 2) Golf 3) Running

Source National Weather Service, NOAA

Reporting a Power Outage

Report power outages in the Outage Center at **ghblp.org** or call **616-846-6250**.

ACTUAL Residential Energy Use & Rate Comparison

Comparing 2019 to 2018

The AVERAGE amount billed to each residential customer decreased 2.7% year over year due to a decrease in average energy usage in 2019.

In 2019, the total number of heating and cooling days were slightly above the normal or baseline standard.

What is a Degree Day?

Degree day – Cold winter weather or summer heat can increase the cost of your utility bills. You can determine the weather impact by using a unit of measure called a Degree Day. A higher number of degree days will require more energy for cooling or heating your home or business.

2 types of degree days – Cooling and heating. Each compares the current day's average temperature to a baseline standard of 65ºF to determine the energy demands of cooling or heating your home or business.

January to December	2019	2018	2017
Number of residential customers - **1.2% increase over 2018**	12,702	12,553	12,199
Total Residential kWh's of energy used - **3.7% decrease below 2018**	83,613,477 kWh	86,847,274 kWh	79,523,753 kWh
Average kWh's of energy used per customer per month - **4.7% decrease below 2018**	549 kWh	576 kWh	543 kWh
Total amount billed - **2.7% decrease below 2018**	$11,837,746	$12,169,263	$11,134,970
Actual cents per kWh - **1.1% increase over 2018**	14.2 cents	14.0 cents	14.0 cents
Number of Cooling Degree Days - **13.3% above normal in 2019**	13.3 % above normal	61.4 % above normal	8.8 % above normal
Number of Heating Degree Days - **1.3% above normal in 2019**	1.3 % above normal	1.8 % below normal	10.2 % below normal

Days with an average temperature of 65ºF have no cooling or heating degree days. Hot days are measured in cooling degree days. On a day with a mean temperature of 80°F, 15 cooling degree days would be recorded (80-65=15). Cold days are measured in heating degree days. For a day with a mean temperature of 40°F, 25 heating degree days would be recorded (65-40=25).

Adding cooling or heating degree days together for a whole month (or year), provides a way to compare a previous month's (or previous year's) heating and cooling demands to that of the current month (or current year).