#### Spring into Savings and Get Rebates

with Energy Efficient Appliances and Equipment



Central Air Conditioning Incentive per 17 SEER unit: \$150 Incentive per 16 SEER unit: \$100 Incentive per 15 SEER unit: \$75 Mini-Split System Incentive per 18 or higher SEER unit: \$300



Energy Star® TV Incentive per unit: \$30

Energy Star® Air Purifier Incentive per unit: \$40

View the full application for more incentives at **mienergysmart.com** 



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

### **Free Trees**

Celebrate Earth Day with compliments from the Grand Haven Board of Light & Power. The first 300 BLP Residential Customers visiting our Service Center are eligible for a FREE Redbud Tree Seedling!

**April 13 - April 16, 2021** First come, first served!

Pick up your tree at our **Service Center** 1700 Eaton Drive **M-F 7:30am to 5:00pm** 

# PLUGGED IN

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



### NEVER ENTER FLOOD WATERS

When floods happen, news reports often show homeowners and reporters standing in or rowing through flood waters.

Flood waters can cover downed power lines or other electrical hazards, and the combination of water and elecricity can cause shock or electrocution.

#### **SAFETY REMINDERS**

• Never enter flood waters; on foot or by any other means, even when you are wearing rubber boots, or are in boats or canoes

• Electrical hazards such as downed power lines could be lurking under standing water

• Do not enter a flooded basement if water is deep enough to cover outlets, appliances, electrial cords or wiring

• Do not touch electrical equipment such as wires, switches or fuses if you are wet, standing in water or on a damp surface

• Do not use electric yard tools if it is raining or the ground is wet

# ACTUAL Residential Energy Use & Rate Comparison

## Comparing 2020 to 2019

The AVERAGE amount billed to each residential customer increased 7.4% year over year due to an increase in average energy usage in 2020. COVID-19 required many of us to work or attend school from home, increasing residential electric usage.

In 2020, the total number of cooling degree days was well above the normal or baseline standard leading to higher electric usage during the hot summer season.

#### 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 65°F to determine the energy demands of cooling or heating your home or business.

January to December	2020	2019
Number of residential customers - 1.5% increase above 2019	12,894	12,702
Total residential kWh's of energy used - 9.59% increase above 2019	91,628,200 kWh	83,613,477 kWh
Average kWh's of energy used per customer per month - <b>8.2% increase above 2019</b>	— 594 kWh	549 kWh
Total residential amount billed - <b>7.4% increase above</b> <b>2019</b>	\$12,718,793	\$11,837,746
Residential cents per kWh - 2.11% decrease below 2019	<b>13.9 cents</b>	<b>14.2 cents</b>
Annual Cooling Degree Days	47.2 % above normal	13.3 % above normal
Annual Heating Degree Days	9.3 % below normal	1.3 % above normal

Days with an average temperature of 65°F 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).