MARIANNE WOLOSCHUK
Legal Counsel
Guam Power Authority
Gloria B. Nelson Public Building
688 Route 15, Mangilao, Guam 96913
Telephone: (671) 648-3203
Fax No. (671) 648-3290
Email: mwoloschuk@gpagwa.com

Counsel for Guam Power Authority

BEFORE THE GUAM PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	**GPA DOCKET NO. 25-14**
GUAM POWER AUTHORITY'S BASE RATE	)	**SUBMISSION OF JOINT TESTIMONY OF CONSULTANT FOR THE GUAM PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION AND CONSULTANT FOR THE GUAM POWER AUTHORITY**

The Guam Power Authority (GPA) hereby submits the Joint Testimony of Dr. Marc Hellman of the Marianas Consulting Group, LLC, consultant for the Guam Public Utilities Commission, and Mark C. Beauchamp, consultant for GPA.

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of December, 2025.

Attorney for Guam Power Authority

By: M. Woloschuk
Marianne Woloschuk
GPA Legal Counsel

MARIANAS CONSULTING GROUP, LLC

141 Calamendo Court, Dededo, Guam 96929
Telephone Number (671) 488-2816

December 11, 2025

Attorney Joephet R. Alcantara
Administrative Law Judge
Public Utilities Commission
414 W. Soledad Avenue
Hagatna, Guam 96920

Re: Final Testimony Package
Docket No. 25-14
GPA Base Rate Petition

Dear Atty. Alcantara,

Enclosed please find the Joint Testimony Package relevant to the rate design and tariff changes of Marc Hellman and Mark Beauchamp on Docket No. 25-14 -GPA Base Rate Petition. The package consists of the following documents:

a. Joint Testimony for GPA General Rate Filing
b. Rate Design 12-07-25
c. Rate Schedule D-with track changes
d. Rate Schedule F-with track changes
e. Rate Schedule G-with track changes
f. Rate Schedule H-with track changes
g. Rate Schedule J-with track changes
h. Rate Schedule K-with track changes
i. Rate Schedule L-with track changes
j. Rate Schedule N-with track changes
k. Rate Schedule P-with track changes
l. Rate Schedule R-with track changes
m. Rate Schedule S-with track changes

Please review them and provide us any comments that you may have regarding the documents submitted.

Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to call us.

Sincerely,

Corazon Montellano
Partner
Marianas Consulting Group, LLC

JOINT TESTIMONY
OF
DR. MARC HELLMAN and
MR. MARK C. BEAUCHAMP

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Q.1 Please state your names and business addresses.

A.1A My name is Dr. Marc Hellman, and my business address is 942 Crest View Dr, Mesquite Nevada. I am president and owner of MH Energy Economics, LLC.

A.1B My name is Mark C. Beauchamp. My business address is 185 Sun Meadow Ct., Holland, Michigan 49424.

Q.2 Please state your occupations and, on whose behalf, you are testifying.

A.2A Marc Hellman (MH) is a regulatory and utilities consultant that has represented utilities, utility customers, and renewable power interests. MH is President and owner of MH Energy Economics LLC, and is appearing in this proceeding on behalf of the Marianas Consulting Group, LLC who are "acting" as Staff of the Guam Public Utilities Commission.

A.2B Mark C. Beauchamp (MB) is President and owner of Utility Financial Solutions, LLC. MB is the same Mark C. Beauchamp who authored direct testimony in this docket for the Guam Power Authority (GPA). In this Joint Testimony, MB is continuing to testify on behalf of the GPA. MB's full background and experience may be found in MD's direct testimony, Docket 25-14, pages one through three.

Q.3 Dr. Hellman, please summarize your education and work experience.

A.3 I have a Masters and PhD in Economics awarded by Claremont Graduate School and a Bachelor's degree in both Economics and Mathematics awarded by California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

With regards to my work experience, I was employed for over 40 years in various capacities by the Public Utility Commission of Oregon with over twenty-five years in a management capacity leading economists, accountants and financial analysts in the review of utility general rate filings and rate proposals, financing and affiliated interest applications, property sales, and mergers and acquisitions. I currently provide consulting services for the Commonwealth Public Utilities Commission of the Northern Mariana Islands. I have provided consulting services for the South Dakota Intrastate Pipeline Company, the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers, as well as the Renewable Energy Coalition and Rocky Mountain Coalition for Renewable Energy.

Q.4 What is the purpose of your joint direct testimony?

A.4 The purpose of our joint testimony is to address the Guam Power Authority (GPA) rate spread and rate design proposals associated with seeking fixed cost recovery of the Ukudu generating plant.

Q.5 As representatives of "Staff" and GPA, how did you come to agree to issue joint testimony?

A.5 We began to discuss the issues in the case, and MB's analysis, after MH was engaged to analyze rate spread and rate design on behalf of Staff through MCG. As we discussed the issues, we determined we had a lot of common ground given the issues MH raised. We decided, given the schedule in the case and the objective of limiting the number of potential contested issues, that we would issue joint testimony to reflect our common view on the issues rate spread and rate design.

Q.6 Please summarize your joint testimony.

A.6 We recommend the following:

1. The GPA-recommended rate spread should be revised to allocate the costs of the Ukudu generating plant solely on the basis of customer class relative usage of energy (kWh). GPA allocated the costs of the plant to both capacity (kW) and energy.
2. The GPA-recommended residential customer charges should be increased from the GPA-proposed $20 per month to $25 per month. Correspondingly, the price of the first block of 500 kWh usage should be reduced to offset the increase in the customer charge beyond what the GPA proposed. Currently the Customer Charge is $15 per month.
3. The Commission should consider the legality and merits of offering low-income bill support programs. For example, a targeted bill support program that is offered to qualifying low-income customers would have the benefit of lessening the energy burden of these households in paying for their electric bills. Eligibility could be based on whether the household is on another federal or Guam-operated low-income program. So, for example, a percentage discount, or a dollar discount, on the electric bill could be available to qualifying low-income customers.
4. The GPA-proposed rates differentials between the small "private" rates and "government" rates should be eliminated entirely. The proposed rates we have attached to this testimony are based on eliminating the differentials. The loss in revenues from this action is proposed to be spread to all non-residential schedules, except for the Navy Schedule.

5. The Commission should consider in a subsequent docket, whether rates should be revised in consideration of generation potentially being held on standby to serve potential load growth of the Navy.

6. During the interim, subsequent to this docket and until the Commission issues new base rates for the Navy, the GPA, Staff and Navy support the Commission adopting the following rates for service to the Navy:[1]

    a. Contract demand will be set at no less than 51.2 MW. Should a Navy monthly demand exceed that level, the new contract demand will be the maximum value of any higher subsequent monthly demands above the 51.2 MW level.

    b. A Base energy rate of $0.00600 per kWh.

    c. A Monthly Customer Charge of $12,000.

    d. A demand charge of $45.11 per kW.

Q.7 Are you sponsoring any exhibits in connection with your testimony?

A.7 Yes. Attached to this testimony is two exhibits. Exhibit Hellman-Direct-1 contains detail regarding MH qualifications and previous testimony. Exhibit MBMH-Direct-1 contains tables providing information relating to the rate spread and rates recommended in the joint MBMH testimony.

[1] The Navy, GPA and Staff agree to work in good faith to resolve the proper ratemaking approach for any base costs associated with generation not retired but instead held to meet future load growth.

I. DISCUSSION

Q.8 Please discuss your first recommendation. Why are you recommending the "fixed" costs of the Ukudu generating plant costs be allocated entirely to energy costs (kWh usage)?

A.8 The Ukudu generating plant is a combined-cycle plant that operates relatively efficiently compared to existing GPA thermal generation. The Ukudu plant is so efficient that the amount of variable cost savings is sufficient to not only fully offset the "fixed" costs of the Ukudu generating plant, but result in a substantive rate decrease. That is, when you combine both the Ukudu effects on the GPA variable cost savings and GPA fixed costs, the overall impact is a sizeable decrease in rates. Therefore, just from an energy cost consideration, adding the Ukudu combined cycle plant to GPA's fleet of thermal generation, is cost beneficial to customers.

As we note above in our answer, the Ukudu generating plant is a combined-cycle plant. A combined-cycle plant is a generating plant that has additional equipment that captures the initial waste heat from fuel burning, and uses that waste heat to generate additional heat. A combined-cycle plant is more efficient than a single-cycle generating plant because it takes advantage of the waste heat (exhaust) that is created when fuel is burned. It is our perspective that, regardless of the circumstances facing GPA with its fleet of generation, and load levels, that the extra capacity costs associated with being a combined-cycle plant would normally be assigned to energy costs. The reason all of the Ukudu fixed costs are recommended to be allocated to energy is that the Ukudu plant decreases overall costs, even when recognizing the fixed costs, and so it is cost beneficial to add the plant on energy considerations alone.

Q.9 What does it mean when you say that the Ukudu generating plant should be assigned fully to energy. How is that accomplished?

A.9 To assign the fixed or base costs to energy, essentially what is done is to take the total base costs and divide it by GPA's kwh load. That produces a cents per kWh rate. The next step is to multiply each class kWh usage by those cents per kWh rate to get dollars assigned to each schedule.[2] Essentially the Ukudu fixed costs is assigned to each customer class (schedule) by its pro-rata share of kWh usage.

Q10. Are there any statements in GPA testimony that are consistent with your treatment of assigning the Ukudu generating plant to energy?

A10. Yes. The GPA testimony by Trainor, on page 24 of 467, has the following, on lines three through five,

> *"GPA has a very high capacity reserve margin (more than 90%), not because it needs that much capacity in reserve to meet projected peak loads, but because it added more efficient generation plants to reduce energy costs."*

Q11. What is the impact of this recommendation?

A11. The impact of this recommendation is to relatively increase the rates of higher load factor customers and lower the rates of lower load factor customers. High load factor customers are customers that use electricity more uniformly during the day. The impact of this recommendation is to raise the allocation of costs to the Navy Schedule by approximately $1.5 million, and lower other rate schedules as compared to what was originally proposed by GPA.

[2] There can be a slight difference in rates across the schedules based on line loss differences.

Q12. Does the Residential Class benefit from this recommendation?

A12. No. According to the MB cost-of-service cost study prepared by GPA, the Residential Class rates are well below cost. Therefore, this joint recommendation does not result in a lower allocation of costs to the Residential class. We spread the "benefit" to the other major retail customer classes on a pro-rata kWh basis.

Q13. Let us move on to your second recommendation regarding the Residential Customer Charge (RCC). Why do you propose the RCC be increased to $25 instead of the increase to $20 as originally proposed by the GPA?

A13. There are two reasons. First, after discussing the GPA cost of service study, we agree that the RCC is still below cost even at the GPA-proposed rate of $20 per month/billing cycle.[3] The second reason is also a cost-based consideration, and involves net metering (NM) customers. NM customers benefit by reducing the amount of kWh they consume and are charged by the GPA. That is, the rate that GPA "pays" in cents per kWh is the retail rate to NM customers for photo-voltaic (PV) output. To the extent the PV produces kWh, that offsets kWh that the customer would otherwise have been billed.

For NM customers, the cents per kWh rate that they face is the cents per kWh rate in Schedule R (which is for base costs) added to Schedule "Z" which is the rate for variable fuel and operations and maintenance costs (the Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause). This combined rate, in our view, over compensates NM customers and results in a subsidy from the non-NM customers to the NM customers. While an argument can

[3] The current Residential Customer Charge is $15 per month.

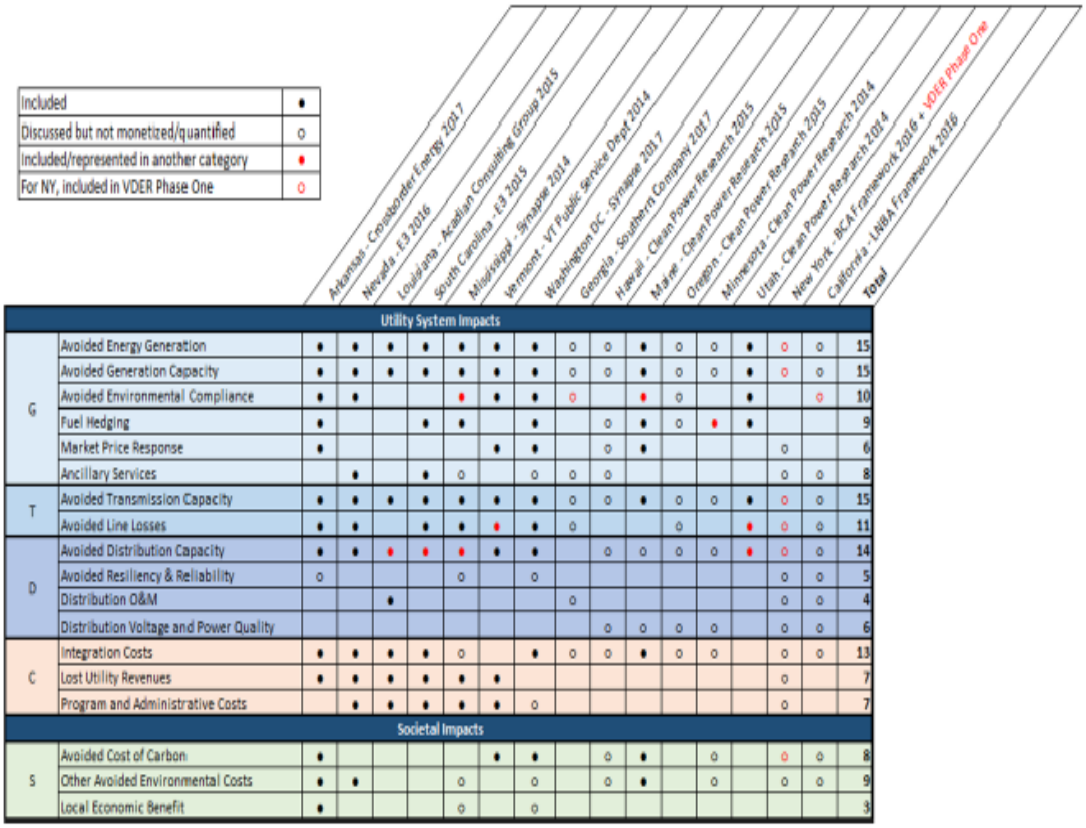
be made that paying the PV output the LEAC rate may be reasonable, paying the PV output at the base rates is clearly harder to justify as the base rates reflect costs quite different than the LEAC and highly likely results in a subsidy to NM participants.

Q.14 When you say the NM participants are being subsidized, is that only looking at the value the PV could be providing offsetting the variable fuel and O&M of the GPA thermal generation?

A.14 No. In a review of the literature, MH found a May 2018 report titled, "Review of Recent Cost-Benefit Studies Related to Net Metering and Distributed Solar," prepared for the US Department of Energy by ICF, that includes a matrix that lists all the factors relating to

solar energy. The matrix is displayed below.

Figure 1. Comparison of value categories across studies



Included	●
Discussed but not monetized/quantified	○
Included/represented in another category	●
For NY, included in VDER Phase One	○

		Arkansas - Crossborder Energy 2017	Nevada - E3 2016	Louisiana - Acadian Consulting Group 2015	South Carolina - E3 2015	Mississippi - Synapse 2014	Vermont - VT Public Service Dept 2014	Washington DC - Synapse 2017	Georgia - Southern Company 2017	Hawaii - Clean Power Research 2015	Maine - Clean Power Research 2015	Oregon - Clean Power Research 2015	Minnesota - Clean Power Research 2014	Utah - Clean Power Research 2014	New York - BCA Framework 2016 + VDER Phase One	California - LNBA Framework 2016	Total
Utility System Impacts																	
G	Avoided Energy Generation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	15
	Avoided Generation Capacity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	15
	Avoided Environmental Compliance	●	●			●	●	●	○		●	○		●		○	10
	Fuel Hedging	●			●	●		●		○	●	○	●	●			9
	Market Price Response	●					●	●		○	●				○		6
	Ancillary Services		●		●	○		○	○	○					○	○	8
T	Avoided Transmission Capacity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	15
	Avoided Line Losses	●	●		●	●	●	●	○			○		●	○	○	11
D	Avoided Distribution Capacity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		○	○	○	○	●	○	○	14
	Avoided Resiliency & Reliability	○				○		○							○	○	5
	Distribution O&M			●					○						○	○	4
	Distribution Voltage and Power Quality									○	○	○	○		○	○	6
C	Integration Costs	●	●	●	●	○		●	○	○	●	○	○		○	○	13
	Lost Utility Revenues	●	●	●	●	●	●								○		7
	Program and Administrative Costs		●	●	●	●	●	○							○		7
Societal Impacts																	
S	Avoided Cost of Carbon	●					●	●		○	●		○		○	○	8
	Other Avoided Environmental Costs	●	●			○		○		○	●		○		○	○	9
	Local Economic Benefit	●				○		○									3

Values that are numerically quantified are represented in the chart with a solid dot. Values that are discussed, but not quantified, are represented in the chart with an open dot. Some studies combined more than one value into a broader category and, where possible, these rolled-up values are noted with a solid red dot. For a more detailed discussion of this chart, see the section "Comparison of Value Categories."

The ICF table does a reasonably good depiction of all the possible benefits distributed PV generation may provide. Some are not relevant to GPA such as market price response. For example, we doubt that PV generation will affect a wholesale market price in Guam. It is our opinion that including an estimate of any of the offsetting benefits is not sufficient to eliminate the potential subsidy created by including the kWh base rate in the

price PV output is being compensated.[4] However, there should be analysis undertaken to estimate the relevant values if the PUC so directs.

With respect to the subsidy, another question to ask is if there are any other considerations with regards to the demographics of who is subsidizing and who is getting subsidized. In a document titled, "2020 Update Net Metering in the States," prepared by Thomas Tanton, we believe there is an important observation made on page 7 of that document; namely, that net metering results in poor customers subsidizing rich customers. The specific language in the report is:

> *Beyond mere cost-shifting, net metering can be regressive and disproportionately impact low-income customers, since many low-income customers do not have, do not want, or cannot afford private solar systems. Many studies have found that owners of rooftop solar are more affluent than those without rooftop solar. In three Commission-backed studies (in California, Nevada, and Hawaii), the consulting firm E3 found income disparities between rooftop solar customers and the rest of the residential class. Another report for the Louisiana Public Service Commission (LPSC) by Acadian Consulting Group found that rooftop solar customers within the LPSC's jurisdiction had median household incomes of $60,460 relative to the statewide median household income level of only $44,673.*

Q15. From a subsidy or cost-shift perspective, how big a problem might this be?

A15. GPA, in its response to Data Request #3, provided a revised analysis on October 20, 2025, that might shed some light on how big an issue this might presently be. For the analysis, GPA assumed that a one (1) KW PV system would on average produce five

[4] In response to a date request, GPA stated that no NM customer is separately metered to allow a different form of payment for PV generation.

kWh a day.[5] Since there are 24 hours in a day, a value of 5 represents an average capacity factor of 20.8 percent.

For the Residential Class, the amount of PN NM bill offsets, relating to per kWh base rates only, is displayed in the table below:

NM Residential Participants Base Rate Savings

Year	kWh	First 500 Price	Dollar Offsets
2021	40,977,527.85	$0.06955	$2,849,987
2022	44,555,823.98	$0.06955	$3,098,858
2023	49,223,789.15	$0.06955	$3,423,515
2024	54,435,655.18	$0.06955	$3,786,000
2025*	58,108,512.25	$0.06955	$4,041,447
Total			$17,199,806

* 2025 eleven months' results annualized

The Residential NM customers received base-rate bill credits totaling at least $17 million for the time period 2021 through 2025. These calculations do not include any LEAC bill savings credits which could be argued are a reasonable level of compensation. For conservative (low) estimation purposes, we have also assumed the Residential NM customers only offset the first block of the base rate. Using the second block rate would result in electric bill participant savings that are materially higher. And we note that net metering has been available since 2009, while the kWh amount of NM production appears to have become significant, that is greater than one million kWh beginning in 2013.

The level of potential over-payments is substantial. While an argument can be made that there are substation and other plant savings made possible from the distributed

[5] GPA cites Pacific Solar as the source of the five-kWh estimate.

PV generation, as noted in the ICF table, it is also true that GPA may not be able to take advantage of all potential LEAC-related savings to the extent GPA needs to hold some reserves, like spinning reserves for example, for the distributed PV generation.

Q16. What do you recommend as a temporary method to address this issue?

A16. As a means to reduce the level of subsidy, we recommend the Commission adopt a RCC of $25, rather than the GPA-originally-proposed $20. Assuming there are 45,000 monthly residential customers, an additional $5 collected in the Customer Charge, allows for an additional $2.7 million to be collected over the course of a year with an off-setting amount being reduced through a lower first-block kWh charge. For the net metering customers, their net metering benefit would each be reduced by $5 a month assuming their monthly PV output is at least 500 kWh.[6]

Q18. How do you prevent residential customers who use small amounts of kWh from being harmed by the additional $5 increase in the monthly Customer Charge?

A18. To prevent, or greatly mitigate, any harm that might be caused by raising the RCC by another $5 (beyond what is already proposed by the GPA), the per kWh price applied to the initial block of 500 kWh needs to be lowered. If, for example, the initial block of kWh continued at a size of 500,[7], you would reduce the price charged for that initial block of kWh by $0.01154 per kWh. The rate reduction on the first 500 kWh of usage is calculated by identifying the amount of kWh that is used up to 500 kWh by all residential

[6] Imagine a NM residential customer whose electrical use is 500 kWh before net metering and the PV output is 500 kWh. In this example, the base portion of the bill changes from the GPA-proposed $20 to the Staff-proposed $25.
[7] Over 27% of residential customers use more than 500 kWh in a month. Given that roughly 20 percent of Guam households. See https://mchb.tvisdata.hrsa.gov/Narratives/Overview/a3db4e5b-5c4c-4c58-92da-645edabf8b68

customers. Some customers use more than 500 kWh in a month and a little more than 25 percent of customers use less than 500 kWh a month.[8]

Q19. Does this complete your recommendations regarding your concern over existing NM policy?

A19. No. Given the monetary size of the potential inappropriate cost shift, we recommend the Commission open an investigation to both determine the level of benefits distributed-PV generation provides as well as policies to equitably treat the NM participants and non-participants with respect to cost shifts. Cost analysis on potential solutions would also be beneficial in identifying potential solutions. For example, the GPA may advise that installing separate meters on existing PV generation is too costly to justify implementation.

Q20. Did you develop rates that collect the GPA-proposed residential revenues, using an initial block of 500 kWh and a $25 Customer Charge?

A20. Yes. We developed two options for consideration. Option 1, lowers the first block rate to recognize the Customer Charge is being increased from the GPA-proposed $20 a month to $25 a month. The rate for the first block of up to 500 kWh a month is $0.08086 per kWh. The rate for all kWh usage above 500 kWh is $0.11540 per kWh. It is this option that we display in Exhibit MBMH-Direct-2.

[8] https://www.postguam.com/news/local/thousands-of-guam-families-could-be-without-critical-monthly-food-assistance-starting-next-month/article_57a68ef0-6d99-4bcb-bde1-56d70de76a9e.html

Option 2 continues what we understand to be the current practice which is to have a 20 percent differential in price between the first and second block rates.[9] With a $25 RCC, the price for the first 500 kWh is $0.09080. And, kWh usage above 500 kWh would be billed at $0.10750. With these rates and the billing distribution information provided by GPA, those rates would capture $69,910,853. We view Option 2 as not meeting the goal of holding the first block customers harmless from raising the RCC to $25. That is why we do not show this option in the exhibit displaying our recommended rates.

Q.21 Is it possible that with raising the RCC that some low-income users of electricity may be harmed?

A.21 Yes. If a low-income user uses less than 500 kWh a month, then they would pay more for electric service under the proposed residential rate changes.

Q.22 Does that mean there could be a trade-off between the proposed residential rate design and the objective to limit harm to low-income customers?

A.22 We believe there does not have to be a conflict of trying to achieve the goals of cost-based rates, reducing the subsidy to net-metering customers, and limiting harm to low-income customers. First of all, not all low-electricity-use customers are low-income. Further, some low-income customers likely use more than 500 kWh of electricity. We have not analyzed the correlation between Guam low-income customers and the use of electricity. However, we recommend a targeted support program(s) for low-income

[9] For this analysis, we include the $0.0028 Block 2 Emergency WW/Well in the calculations to derive a 20 percent differential.

customers. The drawback of designing non-targeted tariffs to be less burdensome to low-income customers is that the same rate design will apply to non-low-income customers. If 20 percent of Guam households are low income, then that means 80 percent of residential customers are not low-income. We advocate for a targeted bill support program that is offered only to qualifying low-income customers. Eligibility could be based on whether the household is on another federal or Guam-operated low-income program. So, for example, a percentage discount, or a dollar discount, on the electric bill could be available to qualifying low-income customers. We encourage the Commission to consider the legality and merits of offering low-income electric bill support programs.

Q.23 How are Residential Customers impacted by the Rate Changes?

A.23 To evaluate the customer impacts of the proposed residential rate adjustments, MB analyzed billing data by usage blocks in increments of 100 kWh. The "Difference All-In" column represents the projected monthly bill change for customers whose usage ends within each block. The analysis is based on the impacts of both the rates proposed in this docket as well as the impact of the LEAC rate decrease that occurred August 1, that flowed through the near-term expected variable fuel and operations and maintenance decreases made available by the Ukudu generating plant. The results reflect the combined effect of all energy charges and the customer charge.

Block Ending	Average Count	Change in customers bills	Percentage of customer bills
100	3,516	$ 8.92	7.7%
200	1,780	$ 1.85	3.9%
300	2,058	$ (3.57)	4.5%
400	2,366	$ (8.98)	5.2%
500	2,728	$ (14.35)	5.9%
600	2,898	$ (19.30)	6.3%
700	2,935	$ (23.84)	6.4%
800	2,967	$ (28.40)	6.5%
900	2,891	$ (32.93)	6.3%
1000	2,707	$ (37.50)	5.9%
1100	2,508	$ (42.04)	5.5%
1200	2,307	$ (46.57)	5.0%
1300	2,073	$ (51.13)	4.5%
1400	1,840	$ (55.69)	4.0%
1500	1,623	$ (60.24)	3.5%
2900	7,978	$ (81.91)	17.4%
Over 3000	701	$ (157.55)	1.5%

Q.24 What do you observe from the table and in general?

A.24 Our observations are:

1. **Lowest-Use Customers Experience a Small Increase**

   Customers in the first 200 kWh block see modest increases of $1.85 to $8.92 per month, representing about 11% of residential customers. These small upward adjustments are driven by the need to recover a fixed portion of system costs that are currently under-recovered in the first block. Customers in the first block of 100 kWh or less have an average monthly usage of only 20 kWh per month.

2. **Majority of Customers (300–2,900 kWh Range) See Monthly Reductions**

   The largest concentration of customers falls between 300 and 2.900 kWh per month. For these usage levels, the proposed rate structure produces noticeable bill reductions, ranging from $3.57 to more than $81 per month depending on usage.

Q.25 What is the typical residential customer impact?

A.25 The average residential customer uses approximately 940 kWh per month, which corresponds to a projected savings of $37.50 per month under the proposed rate design. However, this class-average value is skewed downward due to a large number of accounts with very low usage—primarily those consuming less than 200 kWh per month. Customers in this lowest usage group often include:

- Vacant or temporarily unoccupied homes
- Seasonal residences with minimal consumption
- Solar households with high onsite generation and low net usage

Because these accounts currently contribute relatively little to volumetric charges, their bill reductions under the new structure are small, which reduces the overall class average. When isolating all other typical residential customers, those using more than 200 kWh per month, the results show much stronger benefits. For this group, the average monthly savings exceeds $43 per month, reflecting the fact that the majority of households fall within the 300–1,500 kWh usage range where reductions are the most significant.

This distinction highlights that while the class-average savings is useful for regulatory and summary purposes, the rate reform provides meaningful and more representative savings for the typical, year-round residential customer.

Q.26 Please move on to your third recommendation.

A.26 Our third recommendation is to remove the GPA-proposed rates differentials between "private" rates and "government" rates. In MH's review of MB's cost study and rates,

MH noticed that there were rate classes identified on the basis of whether the customer was a government entity.

Below appears a copy of a question MH asked, and GPA's response, on this issue:

> ***Question:*** *What is the cost basis for charging different rates for Schedule G and Schedule S?*
>
> ***Answer:***
> *We do not have direct documentation identifying the original cost basis for differentiating between Schedule G and Schedule S. One possible explanation, based on third-party conversations, is that the government requested a reduced block rate for residential customers. To offset the resulting loss in revenues, the government rate may have been increased. This remains speculation in the absence of formal supporting documentation.*

In reviewing GPA's cost of service study, we do not see a cost differential between the small government and corresponding small non-government rate sufficient to justify a rate differential. A table displaying the average cost of providing service for the different government and private small and large commercial and industrial schedules is shown below.

	Non-Demand		Demand			
	Small Government	Small Commercial	Small Government	Small Commercial	Large Government	Large Power
	Schedule S	Schedule G	Schedule K	Schedule J	Schedule L	Schedule P
Average Cost of Sevice $/kWh	$0.32030	$0.32540	$0.28981	$0.29543	$0.28864	$0.28793

Given that GPA seems unaware of why the differential was initially implemented, we recommend the rate differential be eliminated. We also do not see a cost differential for Large Power Service and Large Governmental Service. Therefore, we recommend having the same rates apply for the Large Governmental Service and the Large Power Service schedules.

Q.27 Why do you propose to eliminate the government/private rate differentials in this docket given that the differential has been in place for a while?

A.27 The Ukudu generating plant, with its combined effects on base rates and the LEAC, provides an opportunity to remove the rate differences between similar government and private customers. That is, there is a substantive rate decrease. So, it is possible to "merge" the rates and not cause rate increases for other customers except for the lighting customers who use very little kWh, and would have a rate increase regardless.

Q.28 In equilibrating the rates for the government and non-government small commercial customers, as well as the large commercial customers, there is a loss in revenue to GPA which needs to be recovered by other customers to maintain the revenues equal to the revenue requirement. How did you accomplish this?

A.28 The reduction in revenue from equilibrating the rates charged to the small government general service Schedule S to private Schedule G is roughly $319,306. The value is somewhat higher as the blocking for the first block of energy is not the same between Schedule G and Schedule S. Equilibrating the rates of the Large Government Service to the Large Power Service rates results in a much larger reduction in revenue and is about $1.5 million. This value is an estimate as the design of rate blocks is not the same for the two schedules. We translated this "cost" to a per kWh value by dividing the roughly $1.8 million by the non-residential and non-Navy kWh. We did not allocate the cost of this schedule merging to residential customers as those customers are assigned the overall

percent increase of the base rate change.[10] We did not assign any of the costs to the Navy as we do not believe the Navy has historically benefitted from charging the government relatively higher rates than their similar non-government class of customer schedules.

For purposes of proposing rates, we assume that the total cost of this third policy recommendation is $1.8 million. Dividing this value by all non-Residential Schedule major class schedule kWh results in a rates adder of $.00250 per kWh.

Q.29 Please summarize your analysis with respect to the rate effects of your recommendations.

A.29 The table below displays the rate effects of our policy proposals.

		GPA Proposed % Change in Base Rates	GPA Corrected Base Rate Change	Joint Staff and GPA Proposed % Change in Base Rates	Joint Staff and GPA proposed Base and LEAC combined rate change
R	Residential Service	31.44%	32.39%	31.44%	-12.53%
G	General Service Non-Demand Single Phase	31.44%	32.03%	33.75%	-5.79%
G	General Service Non-Demand 3-Phase	31.44%	32.11%	33.96%	-6.89%
S	Small Government Service Non-Demand Single Phas	31.44%	31.98%	17.07%	-10.59%
S	Small Government Service Non-Demand 3 Phase	31.44%	32.08%	18.28%	-12.11%
H	Private Outdoor Lighting	31.44%	31.44%	31.87%	14.92%
F	Street Lighting	31.44%	31.44%	31.82%	16.09%
J	General Service Demand Single Phase	31.44%	32.19%	34.29%	-8.46%
J	General Service Demand 3 Phase	31.44%	32.22%	34.47%	-9.51%
P	Large Power Service	31.44%	32.28%	34.71%	-10.50%
K	Small Government Service Demand Single Phase	31.44%	32.03%	7.85%	-16.40%
K	Small Government Service Demand 3 Phase	31.44%	32.10%	9.75%	-16.02%
L	Large Government Service	31.44%	32.16%	18.26%	-13.98%
D	Condominium or Apartment Services	31.44%	32.43%	35.15%	-11.95%
N	Navy Service	27.90%	28.21%	45.91%	-15.66%

[10] We note that we did not allocate any of the potential reduced cost allocation of assigning 100 percent of the Ukudu generating plant to energy, when a greater rate spread allocation was assigned to the higher load factor Navy schedule.

The Navy schedule faces a sizeable increase in Base Rates as that schedule is impacted by both: a) associating the fixed cost of Ukudu generating plant solely with energy; and, b) more so by an agreement by the Nacy, GPA and Staff to revise the rates charged as well as increasing the minimum demand to 51,200 kW.

Q.30 Why do you also show, in the last column of the table above, the impacts from all recent rate changes customers face such as the recent LEAC rate decrease?

A.30 This base rate increase is associated with recovering the fixed (non-variable) costs of the Ukudu generating plant. We think it is appropriate to show the combined impact of adding the Ukudu generating plant, that is also displaying the impact of the change to variable costs, the LEAC, because the "benefits" of a reduction in the LEAC does not occur but for the presence of the Ukudu generating plant. When customers consider the impact of the Ukudu generating plant on rates, the impact is on both the fixed costs and the variable costs. Notice that for nearly all customer classes, that when you looked at the combined rate change, it is a sizable rate decrease. And again, this supports assigning all of the Ukudu generating plant fixed costs to energy.

The two rate schedules that do not see a "combined" rate decrease are the lighting schedules. The reason for this is that those schedules use relatively low amounts of energy (kWh) with regards to their total charges. So, the energy benefits from the Ukudu plant are not sufficient to outweigh adding the fixed costs of Ukudu for those schedules.

Q.31 The overall base percentage increase has changed from roughly 31 percent to 32 percent. Could you explain why that has occurred?

A.31 Yes. But let us first start out by saying that the dollar increase in base rates has not changed. The base rate increase remains $50,687,012.[11] In going over the workpapers of GPA, Staff and GPA identified an electric rate charged to all customers associated with insurance recovery. This electric charge rate ends with the change in base rates.[12] Therefore, to appropriately reflect the percentage change in base rates, the base rates should have been calculated without the effects of this electric charge. By eliminating this effect, base revenues are reduced by roughly $4 million, which is the annual revenue collected from this rate. When the base revenues are reduced, dividing $50,687,012, by a smaller base revenue yields a larger percentage increase. All of the rate schedule impacts reflect this correction from the original GPA filing. And to repeat, the requested GPA increase remains the same, namely, $50,687,012.

Q.32 Did you prepare an exhibit that displays your proposed rates based on these considerations?

A.32 Yes. The rates are displayed in MBMH-Direct-2.

Q.33 Please move on to your fifth recommendation.

A.33 We recommend the Commission consider in a subsequent docket, whether rates should be revised in consideration of generation potentially being held on standby to serve potential load growth of the Navy. It could be that GPA has decided not to retire some of its generation in case there is unexpected Navy load growth. This is an issue that

[11] This is the base rate increase requested by GPA. As discussed later in more detail, the Navy has agreed to pay rates that will capture an additional $3,439,582. The calculations discussed do not reference this additional amount.

[12] The tariffs continue to have text relating to the insurance charge, and a non-zero charge remains, as at some point the insurance rate may be needed again to be charged consistent with how the insurance mechanism operates.

deserves additional analysis and review. On a preliminary basis it may be that the Piti 8 and 9, Tenjo, Yigo CT, and Piti 7 generating plants are not being retired for this very reason.

If GPA is indeed not retiring some generating plants that would be otherwise economic to do so but for the potential of Navy load growth, then we should consider whether some or all of those generating costs should be assigned to the Navy. This is a significant issue that deserves full scrutiny and review and analysis by all interested parties. Therefore, we recommend we are alerting this issue to the Commission and the Navy.

Q.34 Please move on to your sixth (last) recommendation.

A.34 The last recommendation relates to discussions the Navy, GPA and Staff had on November 23, 24 and 25th. On November 14, 2025, the Navy formally requested to intervene and become a party in this docket. The Navy also contacted GPA and requested a meeting to discuss rate proposals and other potential concerns. Representatives of Staff were invited to attend as well. These issues center on how best to design rates to properly reflect the cost of serving the Navy given the concern that the GPA may be maintaining generating plants that would otherwise be retired but for the potential for increase in Navy loads.

The discussions held on those three days were free-flowing and the parties shared their concerns. On the last day of the discussions, the parties agreed to support to the Commission both a path-forward as well as rates in this docket. With respect to rates in this docket, the GPA, Staff and the Navy support the Commission adopting the following

rates: a) Contract demand will be set at no less than 51.2 MW. This value is higher than what otherwise would be the assumed demand for setting rates under the current practice, and is set higher, in our view, to reflect and consider the cost of holding generating plants on reserve to be able to meet future Navy load growth. We also agreed to support tariff language that would update the kW demand for the Navy should the Navy monthly demand exceed 51.2. The contract kW demand level would be the maximum value of any higher monthly demand above the 51.2 level.

With respect to the base energy rate, we agreed to support a base energy rate of $0.00600 per kWh. This rate better reflects to the MB cost of service estimates for the Navy. The same reasoning reflects a Monthly Customer Charge of $12,000. Finally, the Navy, GPA and Staff agreed to support a contract demand charge of $45.11 per kW.

Q.35 Were there any other agreements reached among the three parties?

A.35 Yes. We agreed that these rates should remain in place until the Commission orders new base rates for the Navy. In the meantime, the Navy, GPA and Staff would meet to discuss and hopefully resolve the regulatory treatment for the base costs of any plants being maintained for the purpose of meeting future load growth. If there is agreement, presumably that would be supported at the next opportunity to revise base rates. If there is not agreement, then parties would put forward for Commission consideration recommendations on ratemaking treatment of the base costs of these generating plants being held as growth reserves.

Q.36 Does this agreement affect the rate spread in this docket?

A.36 No. The annual amount of additional revenue provided by the Navy amounts to roughly $2.4 million.[13] There are at least two alternatives for how this additional monies can be handled. The first, is implied by this question. That is, the additional revenues can go towards reducing rates for the other classes of customers. A second alternative could be to allow the GPA to retain the additional revenue to shore up its financial rations for its current fiscal year and forward until new rates for the Navy are adopted by the Commission.

Q.37 Why would GPA financial ratios need to be improved beyond what was requested in this base rate increase?

A.37 When GPA filed its base rate increase, the filing was based on the assumption that the rates would go into effect October 1, 2025. This date is also the beginning of the GPA fiscal year. However, there has been a delay in the rate effective date from October 1, 2025, to January 1, 2026. The delay is due to the fact that the Ukudu plant is not yet fully operational, but is expected to be so as of January 1, 2026. With the delay in the rate effective date, GPA's fiscal revenues are reduced because GPA is only recovering nine months of the rate base increase instead of twelve as it had assumed.

The base rate increase requested was $50,687,012 over a twelve-month period. But instead of capturing that amount, GPA will recover a little more than $38,000,000. This will have a material impact on GPA's debt coverage ratio, lowering it to an

[13] Staff and GPA were going to recommend a demand rate of $45.86 per kW, use a monthly demand level of 46,615 kW and an energy rate of $0.00495 per kWh. The agreement with the Navy, GPA, and Staff resolved the Navy

expected 1.25. This is less than the target of 1.4. Based on these circumstances, Staff proposed that the additional revenue, provided by the agreement with the Navy, go to improve GPA's debt coverage ratio. The impact of this treatment is to raise the debt coverage ratio to 1.30.[14]

Q.38 Does this conclude your testimony?

A.38 Yes.

rate spread and rate design issues based on the following: a demand rate of $45.11 per kW, use a monthly demand level of 51,200 kW and an energy rate of $0.00600 per kWh. The settlement captures $2,408,358 in additional revenue. Over nine months from January through September, the remaining portion of GPA's fiscal year, the additional money is $1,806,268.

[14] The 1.30 value is calculated by adding nine months of the additional Navy revenue of $1,806,268 (see footnote 12) to the balance available for debt coverage of $46,932,876 yielding a total of $48,739,144. This is then divided by $37,612,000, which equals the total debt service.

Marc Hellman, PhD.

President, MH Energy Economics LLC

942 Crest View Dr

Mesquite, Nevada 89027

WORK EXPERIENCE

Dr. Hellman, of MH Energy Economics LLC, has over 40 years' experience in the field of regulatory economics and has consulted for telecommunications and electric industries as well as Boeing Computer Services. Beginning in 1979, Dr. Hellman was employed by the Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC) in various capacities and has specialized in cost-based pricing and revenue requirements analysis for electric, natural gas, telecommunications and water industries. Dr. Hellman served as Administrator of the Energy Rates, Finance and Audit Division and managed over a dozen expert staff of economists, accountants, and financial analysts dedicated to conducting a wide range of research on such matters including: utility cost of capital, utility financing applications, rate spread and rate design, utility merger and acquisitions, as well as conducting utility audits and benchmarking studies. In 2013, Dr. Hellman was appointed to advise the Oregon Governor's Office on the Columbia River Treaty review. Dr. Hellman received his PhD in Economics from Claremont Graduate School in 1983, and from 2008 through September 2016, was an instructor at Oregon State University teaching micro and macroeconomics as well as energy economics. Dr. Hellman has also recently provided telecommunications consulting services for US Virgin Islands Public Service Commission through the Georgetown Consulting Group; electric energy matters for the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation with headquarters in Saipan, the Smart Energy Alliance in a Nevada Power general rate filing before the Nevada Commission, and the South Dakota Intrastate Pipeline Company. Dr. Hellman also currently returned to the OPUC to provide regulatory energy policy and rate advice to the Agency Executive Director and Staff.

Major Regulatory Studies and Reports

Public Utility Commission of Oregon, – chaired the water industry stakeholder workgroup and led discussions reviewing in total, both in scope of regulation and funding, the Commission Water Regulation Program, with the production of the report titled, "Review of the Oregon Public Utility Commission's Water Program," August 2002.

Public Utility Commission of Oregon, – authored major electric industry restructuring testimony presented before the Oregon Legislature, July 1997.

Public Utility Commission of Oregon, – led and directed Commission staff in reviews of several utility mergers and acquisitions including ScottishPower acquisition of PacifiCorp and Mid American holdings acquisition of PacifiCorp.

Public Utility Commission of Oregon, – led the first known study establishing estimates of unbundled network elements, memorialized in the report titled, "Telecommunications Building Blocks, Cost Report," July 1993.

Public Utility Commission of Oregon, – designed policies to address ratemaking treatment for research and development activities by Advanced Technologies, a fully owned subsidiary of US West, "Alternative Regulatory Policies for Telecommunications Utilities' Research and Development Costs," May 1992.

Public Utility Commission of Oregon, – analyzed and scored many alternative ratemaking mechanisms geared to incent electric utilities to acquire cost-effective conservation, "Investigation into Electric Utility Incentives for Acquisition of Conservation Resources," August 1991.

Public Utility Commission of Oregon, – as a precursor to integrated least cost planning, authored the report titled, "The 1989 Update to a Report on the PGE and PP&L Energy Surplus: Its Size, Duration, and Management," September 1988, as well as, "A Report on the PGE and PP&L Energy Surplus: Its Size, Duration, and Management," September 1989.

Public Utility Commission of Oregon and Bonneville Power Administration, – as a precursor to integrated least cost planning, developed the first large-scale linear programming model of the Pacific Northwest generation system and markets to the Pacific Southwest, as well as modeled the hydroelectric shaping ability. Purpose of model was to provide long-run marginal cost estimates for the demand for electricity as well as identify least-cost generation expansion plan inclusive of supply-side and demand-side resources.

Expert Witness Testimony

Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Bonneville Power Administration Docket REP-12), – select panel testimony in support of a $2 billion settlement of statutory rights to low-cost federal power. 2011

Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Bonneville Power Administration Docket WP-10), – analysis of statutory test that limits access to low-cost federal power by residential and small-farm customers of investor-owned utilities. 2009

Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Bonneville Power Administration Docket WP-07S), – analysis of rights to low-cost federal power by residential and small-farm customers of investor-owned utilities. 2008

Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Docket UM 1050), – analysis of interjurisdictional cost allocation methods applicable to PacifiCorp. Docket was culmination of multi-year collaborative effort among the states of Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon to reach an agreed to allocations method. 2004

Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Docket UE 88), – analysis of alternative decoupling mechanisms designed to break the link between utility kWh sales and utility profits applicable to PacifiCorp. 1994

Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Docket UE 79), – ratemaking analysis of Portland General Electric wholesale power sales relating to the WNP #3 Settlement. 1990

Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Bonneville Power Administration Docket WP-87), – analysis of rights to low-cost federal power by residential and small-farm customers of investor-owned utilities. 1987

Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket ER 82-2011-003), – economics of nonfirm energy production in the Pacific Northwest and pricing of such power. 1984

Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Bonneville Power Administration Docket WP-83), – analysis of rights to low-cost federal power by residential and small-farm customers of investor-owned utilities, value of Direct Service Industry reserves, estimates of the Pacific Northwest Region long run incremental cost of wholesale power.

Telecommunications

- *Public Utility Commission of Oregon* – "The Status of Competition and Regulation in the Telecommunications Industry," – separate studies published roughly each year beginning in 2001.
- *Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Docket UM 351, Phase II),* – general pricing and unbundling policies for telecommunications retail services and unbundled network elements – 1995.
- *Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Docket UM 351),* – generic investigation to develop long run incremental cost of unbundled network elements – 1993.
- *Public Utility Commission of Oregon (UM 295),* – ratemaking policies for telecommunications research and development activities – 1992.
- *Public Utility Commission of Oregon (UT 80),* – alternative form of regulation review and proposal for US West – 1991.
- *Public Utility Commission of Oregon (US WEST Docket UT 85),* – broad pricing policy – 1989.
- *Public Utility Commission of Oregon (PNB Docket UF 3565),* – telecommunications pricing issues, review of price elasticity studies, Western Electric Adjustment – 1980.

EDUCATION

CLAREMONT GRADUATE SCHOOL, CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA – MA, 1980, PhD, 1983

- Specialization in Optimization Theory/Microeconomic Theory/Monetary Economics.

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF POMONA -- BS, 1977

- Major in Mathematics and Economics.

OTHER

- Graduate of 1997 Leadership Oregon Program. Each year, from all state employees, 20 to 30 future government leaders are selected to participate in LOP to learn about other state agencies and benefit from executive training.

- Member, American Economic Association

PUBLICATIONS

The Economics of a Surplus in Electrical Generating Capability: The Pacific Northwest," - Public Utilities Fortnightly, January 5, 1984, pages 45-47.

Load Curve Responsiveness to Weather and the Cost Effectiveness of Conservation," - Public Utilities Fortnightly, September 30, 1982, page 51.

FORMAL TESTIMONY OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS:

Cause	Agency	Year	Company	Topics
R-48	OPUC	1980	Generic-Electric	Conservation potential from electric rate design
UF 3565	OPUC	1980	PNB	Telecommunication pricing issues, review of elasticity studies, Western Electric Adjustment
UF 3753	OPUC	1982	CPN	LRIC methodology, electric rate spread and rate design
UF 3779	OPUC	1982	PP&L	LRIC and electric rate spread, and rate design
UF 3900	OPUC	1983	PP&L	LRIC and electric rate spread, and rate design
WP 83	BPA	1983	BPA	LRIC methodology and value of DSI energy and capacity reserves
AR 112	OPUC	1984	Generic-Electric	Electric LRIC methodology and rate spread and rate design policy
ER 82-2011-003	FERC	1984	BPA	Economics of nonfirm electric energy sales to the Pacific Southwest
UE 44	OPUC	1985	Generic-Electric	Electric rate spread and rate design, LRIC methodology
UE 47/48	OPUC	1986	PGE	Electric rate spread and rate design, valuation of WNP #3 settlement agreement
VI-86-OP-01	BPA	1986	BPA	Review of BPA proposed Variable Industrial Power Rate
UE 58	OPUC	1987	PP&L	Electric rate spread and rate design
UE 70	OPUC	1987	PP&L	LRIC methodology and electric rate spread and rate design
WP 87	BPA	1987	BPA	7(b)(2) rate test

Cause	Agency	Year	Company	Topics
UT 85	OPUC	1989	USWC	Telecommunications rate design policies
UT 80	OPUC	1991	USWC	Telecommunications alternative form of regulation summary witness and productivity estimation
UM 295	OPUC	1992	Generic-Telecommunications	Ratemaking policy for telecommunications research and development activities
UE 88	OPUC	1994	PGE	Decoupling mechanism design to break link between kWh sales and utility profits
UM 351, Phase II	OPUC	1995	Generic-Telecommunications	General pricing and unbundling policies of telecommunications functionalities
UM 1050	OPUC	2004 – 2019	PacifiCorp	Interjurisdictional cost allocation methods
WP-07S	OPUC	2008	BPA	7(b)(2) rate test, retroactive ratemaking
WP-10	OPUC	2009	BPA	7(b)(2) rate test
REP-12	OPUC	2011	BPA	Long-term residential exchange settlement
Docket No. 17-06003 and 17-06004	Nevada PUC	2017	Smart Energy Alliance	Residential net metering rates and rate design for direct access customers
Docket No. NG17-009	South Dakota PUC	2017	South Dakota Intrastate Pipeline Company	Rate of Return, Decommissioning policy, and management fee
Docket No. U-170970	WUTC	2017	Avista	Review of Proposed Hydro One Acquisition of Avista
Docket UE 319	OPUC	2017	Portland General Electric	FTEs, Wages, Pensions, R&D expense
U-180680	WUTC	2018	Puget Sound Energy	Sale of Macquarie Share of Puget
Docket UM 1817	OPUC	2019	Portland General Electric	PGE Request for Deferral of Level III Storm Costs

Cause	Agency	Year	Company	Topics
Docket No.200000-545	Wyoming PSC	2019	Rocky Mountain Power	Avoided cost pricing and PDDRR methodology for small and large qualifying facility projects

Guam Power Authority

Rate Design

12/7/2025

Utility Financial Solutions, LLC
185 Sun Meadow Court
Holland, MI 49424
608 230 5849

Email: mjohnson@utilityfinancialsolutions.com

Submitted Respectfully by:
Mike Johnson
Manager, Utility Financial Solutions

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Table of Contents

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Rate Design Summary

	Total Class Rate Impacts				Base Rate Adjustments			
Customer Class	**Projected Revenues Under Current Rates**	**Projected Revenues Under Proposed Rates Year 1**	**Projected Revenue Change Year 1**	**Projected Percentage Change Year 1**	**Current Base Rates**	**Proposed Base Rates**	**Projected Change in Base Rates**	**Proposed Percentage Change in Base Rates**
Residential (R)	$ 184,102,538	$ 161,032,374	$ (23,070,164)	-12.53%	$ 53,186,875	$ 69,910,351	16,723,476	**31.44%**
Small General (G 1ϕ)	13,701,873	12,908,957	(792,915)	-5.79%	5,257,033	7,031,044	1,774,011	**33.75%**
Small General (G 3ϕ)	14,433,127	13,438,849	(994,278)	-6.89%	5,272,191	7,062,507	1,790,316	**33.96%**
Small Govt. (S 1ϕ)	2,283,242	2,041,370	(241,872)	-10.59%	952,653	1,115,232	162,579	**17.07%**
Small Govt. (S 3ϕ)	2,802,853	2,463,409	(339,444)	-12.11%	1,052,901	1,245,380	192,478	**18.28%**
Private Outdoor Lighting (H)	326,484	375,185	48,701	14.92%	238,124	314,007	75,883	**31.87%**
Public Street Lights (F)	5,820,174	6,756,406	936,232	16.09%	4,357,196	5,743,477	1,386,281	**31.82%**
General Service (J 1ϕ)	4,455,221	4,078,342	(376,878)	-8.46%	1,511,135	2,029,302	518,168	**34.29%**
General Service (J 3ϕ)	74,572,746	67,479,824	(7,092,922)	-9.51%	24,029,704	32,312,849	8,283,145	**34.47%**
Large Power (P)	82,582,922	73,909,959	(8,672,963)	-10.50%	25,410,312	34,229,016	8,818,704	**34.71%**
Small Govt. (K 1ϕ)	717,014	599,400	(117,614)	-16.40%	276,780	298,512	21,732	**7.85%**
Small Govt. (K 3ϕ)	38,091,816	31,990,324	(6,101,492)	-16.02%	13,643,894	14,974,080	1,330,185	**9.75%**
Large Govt. (L)	22,945,201	19,737,503	(3,207,698)	-13.98%	7,850,951	9,284,303	1,433,352	**18.26%**
Condo/Apartment (D)	2,510,299	2,210,264	(300,035)	-11.95%	706,424	954,702	248,278	**35.15%**
Navy (N)	102,213,021	86,203,285	(16,009,737)	-15.66%	20,764,869	30,298,938	9,534,070	**45.91%**
Totals	**$ 551,558,530**	**$ 485,225,451**	**$ (66,333,079)**	**-12.03%**	**$ 164,511,042**	**$ 216,803,700**	**$ 52,292,658**	**31.79%**

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Residential (R) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
All Customers	$ 15.00	$ 25.00	$ 15.00	$ 20.00	$ 25.00	549,648
Energy Charge:						
Block 1 (0 - 500 kWh)	$ 0.06955	$ 0.08086	0.06955	0.09239	0.08086	238,229,849
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.08687	$ 0.11540	0.08687	0.11540	0.11540	
Block 2 Emergency WW/Well	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	0.00279	0.00279	0.002790	
Total Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.08966	$ 0.11819	0.08966	0.11819	0.11819	299,075,226
Demand Charge:						
All Demand	$ -	$ -				-
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959				
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24655	$ 0.17249	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	537,305,075
Revenue from Rate	$ 184,102,538	**$ 161,032,374**	**$ 53,186,875**	**$ 69,908,901**	**$ 69,910,351**	
Change from Previous		**-12.5%**		31.44%	31.44%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Small General (G 1ϕ) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
All Customers	$ 14.16	$ 19.25	$ 14.16	$ 19.25	$ 19.25	33,600
Energy Charge:						
Block 1 (0 - 350 kWh)	$ 0.20086	0.26927	0.20086	0.26574	0.26927	8,885,528
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.10861	0.14722	0.10861	0.14369	0.14722	25,773,849
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	0.16959				
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	0.00279	0.00279	0.00279	0.00279	
Insurance	$ 0.00290	0.00290	0.00290	0.00290	0.00290	
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	0.17528	0.00569	0.00569	0.00569	34,659,377
Revenue from Rate	$ 13,701,873	$ 12,908,957	$ 5,257,033	$ 6,908,696	$ 7,031,044	
Change from Previous		-5.8%		31.42%	33.75%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Small General (G 3ϕ) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
All Customers	$ 14.16	$ 19.50	$ 14.16	$ 19.50	$ 19.50	20,748
Energy Charge:						
Block 1 (0 - 500 kWh)	$ 0.19785	$ 0.26561	0.19785	0.26209	0.26561	8,456,223
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.10608	$ 0.14405	0.10608	0.14052	0.14405	29,142,163
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959				
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	37,598,387
Revenue from Rate	$ 14,433,127	$ 13,438,849	$ 5,272,191	$ 6,929,869	$ 7,062,507	
Change from Previous		-6.9%		31.44%	33.96%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Small Govt. (S 1ϕ) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
All Customers	$ 14.16	$ 19.25	$ 14.16	$ 19.50	$ 19.25	6,360
Energy Charge:						
Block 1 (0 - 350 kWh)	$ 0.23097	$ 0.26927	0.23097	0.30474	0.26927	1,292,574
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.12786	$ 0.14722	0.12786	0.16870	0.14722	4,168,440
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959				
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	5,461,014
Revenue from Rate	$ 2,283,242	$ 2,041,370	$ 952,653	$ 1,252,204	$ 1,115,232	
Change from Previous		-10.6%		31.44%	17.07%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Small Govt. (S 3ϕ) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
All Customers	$ 14.16	$ 19.50	$ 14.16	$ 19.50	$ 19.50	2,520
Energy Charge:						
Block 1 (0 - 500 kWh)	$ 0.22945	$ 0.26564	$ 0.22945	$ 0.30409	$ 0.26564	992,342
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.12095	$ 0.14407	$ 0.12095	$ 0.16030	$ 0.14407	6,189,822
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959				
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	7,182,164
Revenue from Rate	$ 2,802,853	$ 2,463,409	$ 1,052,901	$ 1,383,974	$ 1,245,380	
Change from Previous		-12.1%		31.44%	18.28%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Private Outdoor Lighting (H) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
High-Intensity Discharge (400W)	$ 29.50	$ 38.51	$ 29.50	$ 38.51	38.51	-
High Pressure Sodium (Lacalox) (250W)	26.15	34.14	26.15	34.14	34.14	72
High Pressure Sodium (HPS) (150W)	19.10	24.94	19.10	24.94	24.94	3,526
LED (150W)	19.10	24.94	19.10	24.94	24.94	6,393
LED (250W)	26.15	34.14	26.15	34.14	34.14	235
Energy Charge:						
All Energy	$ 0.10784	$ 0.15008	$ 0.10784	0.14655	0.15008	367,014
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	367,014
Revenue from Rate	$ 326,484	$ 375,185	$ 238,124	$ 312,665	$ 314,007	
Change from Previous		14.9%		31.30%	31.87%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Public Street Lights (F) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
High-Intensity Discharge (400W)	$ 29.50	$ 38.67	$ 29.50	$ 38.67	$ 38.67	-
High Pressure Sodium (Lacalox) (250W)	$ 26.15	$ 34.28	26.15	34.28	34.28	396
High Pressure Sodium (HPS) (150W)	$ 19.10	$ 25.04	19.10	25.04	25.04	3,950
LED (150W)	$ 19.10	$ 25.04	19.10	25.04	25.04	175,591
LED (250W)	$ 26.15	$ 34.28	26.15	34.28	34.28	22,228
Energy Charge:						
All Energy	$ 0.05245	$ 0.07481	0.05245	0.07128	0.07481	6,076,692
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	6,076,692
Revenue from Rate	$ 5,820,174	$ 6,756,406	$ 4,357,196	$ 5,721,723	$ 5,743,477	
Change from Previous		16.1%		31.32%	31.82%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected General Service (J 1ϕ) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
All Customers	$ 38.33	$ 52.00	$ 38.33	$ 52.00	$ 52.10	1,500
Energy Charge:						
Block 1 (0 - 2,000 kWh)	$ 0.19676	$ 0.26491	0.19676	0.26136	0.26491	2,888,467
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.06554	$ 0.09061	0.06554	0.08706	0.09061	9,194,674
Demand Charge:			0	0		
All Demand	6.16	8.18	6.16	8.18	8.18	34,729
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959				
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	12,083,141
Revenue from Rate	$ 4,455,221	$ 4,078,342	$ 1,511,135	$ 1,986,257	$ 2,029,302	
Change from Previous		-8.5%		31.44%	34.29%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected General Service (J 3ϕ) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
All Customers	$ 38.33	$ 52.10	$ 38.33	$ 52.10	$ 52.10	9,048
Energy Charge:						
Block 1 (0 - 5,000 kWh)	$ 0.19437	0.26205	0.19437	0.2585	0.26205	44,283,044
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.06484	0.08978	0.06484	0.08623	0.08978	163,328,998
Demand Charge:						
All Demand	5.80	7.71	5.80	7.71	7.71	569,661
Primary Discount	$ (42,126.53)	$ (42,126.53)				1
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959			$ -	
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	207,612,042
Revenue from Rate	$ 74,572,746	$ 67,479,824	$ 24,029,704	$ 31,575,826	$ 32,312,849	
Change from Previous		-9.5%		31.40%	34.47%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Large Power (P) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
All Customers	$ 59.25	$ 80.50	$ 59.25	$ 80.50	$ 80.50	1,044
Energy Charge:						
Block 1 (0 - 55,000 kWh)	$ 0.14170	$ 0.19224	0.1417	0.18869	0.19224	55,371,624
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.06444	$ 0.08936	0.06444	0.08581	0.08936	180,805,858
Demand Charge:						
All Demand	8.94	11.90	8.94	11.90	11.90	504,174
Primary Discount	$ (372,596.85)	$ (372,596.85)				1
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959				
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	236,177,482
Revenue from Rate	$ 82,582,922	$ 73,909,959	$ 25,410,312	$ 33,390,586	$ 34,229,016	
Change from Previous		-10.5%		31.41%	34.71%	

Rate Design

Projected Small Govt. (K 1ϕ) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change				
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Current Billing Units	Updated Billing Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:							
All Customers	$ 38.33	$ 52.00	$ 38.33	$ 52.00	$ 52.10	192	192
Energy Charge:							
Block 1 (0 - 2,000 kWh)	$ 0.18065	$ 0.2649	0.18065	0.26461	0.26491	603,597	384,000
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.08970	$ 0.0906	0.08970	0.09031	0.09061	1,203,212	1,422,809
Demand Charge:							
All Demand	7.25	8.18	7.25	8.18	8.18	5,817	5,817
Primary Discount	$ (5,511.00)	$ (5,511.00)					1
Adjustment:							
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959					
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279		
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290		
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	1,806,809	1,806,809
Revenue from Rate	$ 717,014	$ 599,400	$ 276,780	$ 297,951	$ 298,512		
Change from Previous		-16.4%		7.65%	7.85%		

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Small Govt. (K 3ϕ) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change				
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Current Billing Units	Updated Billing Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:							
All Customers	$ 38.33	$ 52.00	$ 38.33	$ 52.00	$ 52.10	3,912	3,912
Energy Charge:							
Block 1 (0 - 5,000 kWh)	$ 0.17960	$ 0.26205	0.17960	0.26205	0.26205	26,454,247	19,560,000
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.08365	$ 0.08978	0.08365	0.08978	0.08978	73,885,103	80,779,350
Demand Charge:							
All Demand	8.43	7.71	8.43	7.71	7.71	236,221	236,221
Primary Discount	$ -	$ -				1	1
Adjustment:							
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959					
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	0.00279		
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	0.00290		
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	0.00569	100,339,350	100,339,350
Revenue from Rate	$ 38,091,816	$ 31,990,324	$ 13,643,894	$ 14,973,688	$ 14,974,080		
Change from Previous		-16.0%		9.75%	9.75%		

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Large Govt. (L) Rates i

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change				
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Current Billing Units	Updated Billing Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:							
All Customers	$ 59.25	$ 80.50	$ 59.25	$ 80.50	$ 80.50	336	336
Energy Charge:							
Block 1 (0 - 55,000 kWh)	$ 0.16495	$ 0.19224	0.16495	0.21922	0.19224	12,702,724	14,784,000
Block 2 (Excess)	$ 0.08090	$ 0.08936	0.08090	0.10752	0.08936	49,962,051	47,880,775
Demand Charge:							
All Demand	$ 8.94	11.90	8.94	11.88	11.90	149,579	149,579
Primary Discount	$ (174,171)	$ (174,171)				1	1
Adjustment:							
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959					
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279		
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290		
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00558	$ 0.00569	62,664,775	62,664,775
Revenue from Rate	$ 22,945,201	$ 19,737,503	$ 7,850,951	$ 10,543,017	$ 9,284,303		
Change from Previous		-14.0%		34.29%	18.26%		

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Condo/Apartment (D) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	GPA	Joint Revised	Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
Monthly Charge	$ 59.25	$ 80.50	$ 59.25	$ 80.50	$ 80.50	60
Energy Charge:						
All Energy	$ 0.06060	0.08439	0.06060	0.08086	0.08439	7,403,478
Demand Charge			-	-		
All Demand	12.00	16.01	12.00	16.01	16.01	17,674
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959				
Water Well/WW	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	$ 0.00279	0.00279	
Insurance	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	$ 0.00290	0.0029	
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24934	$ 0.17528	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	$ 0.00569	7,403,478
Revenue from Rate	$ 2,510,299	$ 2,210,264	$ 706,424	$ 928,585	$ 954,702	
Change from Previous		-12.0%		31.45%	35.15%	

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Projected Navy (N) Rates

	All In Cost Change		Proposed Base Rate Change			
Rates	Current	Year 1	Current	Proposed	Current Billing Units	Updated Billing Units
Monthly Facilities Charge:						
Monthly Charge	10,990	$ 12,000.00	$ 10,990.00	$ 12,000.00	12	12
Energy Charge:						
All Energy	$ 0.00495	$ 0.00600	$ 0.00495	$ 0.00600	329,642,474	329,642,474
Demand Charge						
All Demand	$ 34.48	$ 45.11	$ 34.48	$ 45.11	537,696	614,400
Charge per contract capacity						
Adjustment:						
LEAC	$ 0.24365	$ 0.16959				
Water Well/WW	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
Insurance	$ 0.00070	$ 0.00070	$ 0.00070	$ 0.00070	329,642,474	329,642,474
Total Adjustments	$ 0.24435	$ 0.17029	$ 0.00070	$ 0.00070	329,642,474	329,642,474
Revenue from Rate	$ 101,083,043	$ 86,203,285	$ 20,764,869	$ 30,298,938		
Change from Previous		-14.7%		45.9%		

Guam Power Authority
Rate Design
Summary Adjustments

		GPA Proposed % Change in Base Rates	GPA Corrected Base Rate Change	Joint Staff and GPA Proposed % Change in Base Rates	Joint Staff and GPA proposed Base and LEAC combined rate change
R	Residential Service	31.44%	32.39%	31.44%	-12.53%
G	General Service Non-Demand Single Phase	31.44%	32.03%	33.75%	-5.79%
G	General Service Non-Demand 3-Phase	31.44%	32.11%	33.96%	-6.89%
S	Small Government Service Non-Demand Single Pha	31.44%	31.98%	17.07%	-10.59%
S	Small Government Service Non-Demand 3 Phase	31.44%	32.08%	18.28%	-12.11%
H	Private Outdoor Lighting	31.44%	31.44%	31.87%	14.92%
F	Street Lighting	31.44%	31.44%	31.82%	16.09%
J	General Service Demand Single Phase	31.44%	32.19%	34.29%	-8.46%
J	General Service Demand 3 Phase	31.44%	32.22%	34.47%	-9.51%
P	Large Power Service	31.44%	32.28%	34.71%	-10.50%
K	Small Government Service Demand Single Phase	31.44%	32.03%	7.85%	-16.40%
K	Small Government Service Demand 3 Phase	31.44%	32.10%	9.75%	-16.02%
L	Large Government Service	31.44%	32.16%	18.26%	-13.98%
D	Condominium or Apartment Services	31.44%	32.43%	35.15%	-11.95%
N	Navy Service	27.90%	28.21%	45.91%	-15.66%

Formatted: Strikethrough

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "D"

Condominium Service

Availability:

Applicable to condominium with master meter servicing multiple dwelling units not individually metered. The schedule does not apply to meters servicing only the common area(s) of the condominium or apartment.

The schedule is available for condominium in service or applied before January 28, 2021. The customer may make an election to transfer from it current rate to Condominium or Apartment Services rate schedule (Schedule D). When the customer is transferred to Rate Schedule D, the customer must remain on that rate schedule for a minimum of (36) thirty-six consecutive billing months.

After an eligible election is made, the new rate schedule will be applied and billed at the next billing cycle.

Monthly Rate:

Energy Charge:	-per kWh	~~$0.06060~~ $0.08439
Demand Charge:		
Per Kw of billing demand per month	- per Kw	~~12.00~~ $16.01
Customer Charge:	- per month	~~$59.25~~ $80.50

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Determination of Demand:

The maximum demand for each month shall be the maximum average load in Kw during any fifteen-minute period as indicated by a demand meter. The billing demand for each month shall be the maximum demand for such month or, 85% of the customer's highest metered maximum demand for the preceding (11) eleven months.

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "D' (Continued)

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The Fuel Recovery Charge, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service.

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when the Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Emergency Water Well and Wastewater Charge:

An Emergency Water Well and Wastewater charge of $0.00279 per kWh will be billed monthly unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B – Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised December 01, 2016
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~December 01, 2016~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "F"

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "F"

Streetlighting

Availability:

Applicable to public outdoor lighting service where the Authority owns maintains and operates such facilities.

Rate:

Energy Charge:

All kilowatt-hours per month - per kWh ~~$0.05245~~ $0.07481

FIXTURE CHARGE: (To be added to the Energy Charge)

Lamp Type	Wattage	kWh per month	Amount per lamp per month
High-Intensity Discharge	400	163	~~$ 29.50~~ $38.67
High Pressure Sodium (Lucalox)	250	101	~~$ 26.15~~ $34.28
High Pressure Sodium (HPS)	150	54	~~$ 19.10~~ $25.04
Light Emitting Diode (LED 250)	120	43.2	~~$ 26.15~~ $34.28
Light Emitting Diode (LED 150)	67	24.1	~~$ 19.10~~ $25.04

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The fuel adjustment cost, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service based on the above kWh.

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge ~~of~~ was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

SCHEDULE "F" (Continued)

Terms and Conditions:

1. Determination of Energy:

   Standard service will be unmetered dusk to dawn service.
   The kilowatt-hours shall be the average kWh use per month by lamp type.

2. Standard Equipment Furnished:

   Bracket or mast arm construction will be furnished and attached to existing wooden poles and secondary voltage.

3. Other Than Standard Equipment:

   Where the customer requests the installation of other than the standard equipment be furnished by the Authority, including underground, and such requested equipment is acceptable to the Authority, the Authority will install the requested equipment provided the customer agrees to make a contribution of the estimated difference in cost installed between such equipment and standard equipment.

   Contributions made for this purpose will not be refunded. Where the customer requests fixtures to be installed on electroliers or other ornamental standards that are acceptable to the Authority, in lieu of making the contribution, the customer may elect to pay added facilities charge of 2% per month of the added investment required for such facilities. Facilities installed in connection with such agreements become and remain the sole property of the utility.

4. Replacement Cost:

   Where the customer requests an existing street lighting fixture or electrolier be replaced with another type within 60 months from the date of the original installation of the equipment to be replaced, the customer shall make contribution to the estimated cost of the new equipment installed plus the cost of the removal of the existing equipment.

SCHEDULE "F" (Continued)

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C - Net Metering

Formatted: Strikethrough

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "G"`

General Service - Non-Demand

Availability:

Applicable to general light and/or power supplied through a single meter where the consumption is less than 5,000 kWh per month. A Small General Non-Demand (Schedule G) customer will be transferred to the Small General Demand rate schedule (Schedule J), if the customer's average daily kWh consumption exceeds 200 kWh per day for any (6) six of the customer's last (12) twelve billing months.

A Small Non-Demand (Schedule G) customer whose monthly consumption is below 5,000 kWh per month in each of the customer's last (12) twelve billing months and who otherwise qualifies for service under Schedule R, will be transferred to Schedule R.

When transferred to a new rate schedule, the customer must remain on that rate schedule for a minimum of (6) six billing months.

Service will be delivered at secondary voltages as specified by the Authority, except that where the nature or location of the customer's load makes delivery at secondary voltage impractical, the Authority may, at its option, deliver the service at a nominal primary voltage as specified by the Authority. Service supplied at primary voltage shall be subject to the special terms and conditions set forth below.

Monthly Rate:

For Single Phase Service:

First 350 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.20086~~ $0.26927
Over 350 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.10861~~ $0.14722
Customer Charge:	- per ~~kWh~~Month	$19.25

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

For Three Phase Service:

First 500 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.19785~~ $0.26561
Over 500 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.10608~~ $0.14405
Customer Charge:	- per month	~~$14.16~~ $19.50

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The Fuel Recovery Charge, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service.

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "G"

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "G" (Continued)

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Emergency Water Well and Wastewater Charge:

An Emergency Water Well and Wastewater charge of $0.00279 per kWh will be billed monthly unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge of was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering

Formatted: Strikethrough

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "H"

Private Outdoor Lighting

Availability:

Applicable to private outdoor lighting service where the Authority owns, maintains and operates such facilities.

Rate:

Energy Charge:

All kilowatt-hours per month - per kWh ~~$0.10784~~$0.15008

FIXTURE CHARGE: (To be added to the Energy Charge)

Lamp Type	Wattage	kWh per month	Amount per lamp per month
High-Intensity Discharge	400	163	~~$29.50~~ $38.51
High Pressure Sodium (Lucalox)	250	101	~~$26.15~~ $34.14
High Pressure Sodium (HPS)	150	54	~~$19.10~~ $24.94
Light Emitting Diode (LED 250)	120	43.2	~~$26.15~~ $34.14
Light Emitting Diode (LED 150)	67	24.1	~~$19.10~~ $24.94

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The Fuel Recovery Charge, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service based on the above kWh.

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge of was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "H" (Continued)

.

Terms and Conditions:

1. Determination of Energy:

   Standard service will be unmetered dusk to dawn service. The kilowatt-hours shall be the average kWh use per month by lamp type.

2. Standard Equipment Furnished:

   Bracket or mast arm construction will be furnished and attached to existing wooden poles and secondary voltage.

3. Other Than Standard Equipment:

   Where the customer requests the installation of other than the standard equipment be furnished by the Authority, including underground, and such requested equipment is acceptable to the Authority, the Authority will install the requested equipment provided the customer agrees to make a contribution of the estimated difference in cost installed between such equipment and standard equipment.

   Contributions made for this purpose will not be refunded. Where the customer requests fixtures to be installed on electroliers or other ornamental standards that are acceptable to the Authority, in lieu of making the contribution, the customer may elect to pay added facilities charge of 2% per month of the added investment required for such facilities. Facilities installed in connection with such agreements become and remain the sole property of the utility.

4. Replacement Cost:

   Where the customer requests an existing street lighting fixture or electrolier be replaced with another type within 60 months from the date of the original installation of the equipment to be replaced, the customer shall make contribution to the estimated cost of the new equipment installed plus the cost of the removal of the existing equipment.

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2016~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "H"

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "H" (Continued)

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "J"

Formatted: Strikethrough

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "J"

General Service - Demand

Availability:

Applicable to general light and/or power supplied through a single meter and for residential service with consumption in excess of 200 kilowatt hours per day. A Small General Demand (Schedule J) customer will be transferred to the Large Power rate schedule (Schedule P), if the customer's billing demand exceeds 200 kW for any (6) six of the customer's last (12) twelve billing months.

A Small General Demand (Schedule J) customer will be transferred to Small General Non-Demand (Schedule G) service, if the customer's kWh consumption in less than 5,000 kWh per month in each of the customer's last (6) six billing months.

When transferred to a new rate schedule, the customer must remain on that rate schedule for a minimum of (6) six billing months.

Service will be delivered at secondary voltages as specified by the Authority, except that where the nature or location of the customer's load makes delivery at secondary voltage impractical, the Authority may, at its option, deliver the service at a nominal primary voltage as specified by the Authority. Service supplied at primary voltage shall be subject to the special terms and conditions set forth below.

Monthly Rate:

For Single Phase Service:

Energy Charge:

First 2,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.19676~~ $0.26491
Over 2,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.06554~~ $0.09061

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Demand Charge:

Per kW of billing demand per month	- per kW	~~$6.16~~ $8.18

Formatted: Strikethrough

Issued March 21, 1984 **Rate Schedule "J"**
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ January 01, 2026

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "J" (Continued)

For Three Phase Service:

Energy Charge:

First 5,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.19437~~ $0.26205
Over 5,000 kWh per month	- per kWH	~~$0.06484~~ $0.08978

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Demand Charge:

Per kW of billing demand per month	- per kW	~~$5.80~~ $7.71

Formatted: Strikethrough

Customer Charge :	- per month	~~$38.33~~ $52.10

Formatted: Strikethrough

Determination of Demand:

The maximum demand for each month shall be the maximum average load in kW during any fifteen-minute period as indicated by a demand meter. The billing demand for each month shall be the maximum demand for such monthly but not less than 85% of the greatest maximum demand for the preceding (11) eleven months nor less than 10 kW, for customers with a demand meter. If a customer does not have a demand meter, the billing demand will be the average demand multiplied by the demand factor of 1.7571 that is derived from most recent Load Research Study.

Voltage Level Discounts:

Bills also include voltage discounts. Details regarding the specific charges applicable to this service are listed below.

Voltage level discounts are a percentage of monthly per kW (demand) and per kWh (energy) charges.

Customers who receive service at Primary Voltage will receive a 2% discount off their demand and energy charges.

Customers who receive service at Transmission Transformed Voltage (34.5 kV) or above will receive a 3% discount off their demand and energy charges.

Primary:	2%
Transmission: 34.5 kV	3%
Transmission: 115 kV	3%

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "J" (Continued)

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The Fuel Recovery Charge, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service.

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Emergency Water Well and Wastewater Charge:

An Emergency Water Well and Wastewater charge of $0.00279 per kWh will be billed monthly unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge of was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering

Formatted: Strikethrough

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "K"

Small Government Service - Demand

Availability:

Applicable to general light and/or power supplied through a single meter and for residential service with consumption in excess of 200 kilowatt hours per day. A Small Government Demand (Schedule K) customer will be transferred to Small Government Non-Demand (Schedule S) service, if the customer's monthly consumption in each of the customer's last (6) six billing months is less than 5,000 kWh.

A Small Government Demand (Schedule K) customer will be transferred to the Large Government rate schedule (Schedule L), if the customer's billing demand exceeds 200 kW for any (6) six of the customer's last (12) twelve billing months.

When transferred to a new rate schedule, the customer must remain on that rate schedule for a minimum of (6) six billing months.

Service will be delivered at secondary voltages as specified by the Authority, except that where the nature or location of the customer's load makes delivery at secondary voltage impractical, the Authority may, at its option, deliver the service at a nominal primary voltage as specified by the Authority. Service supplied at primary voltage shall be subject to the special terms and conditions set forth below.

Monthly Rate:

For Single Phase Service:

Energy Charge:

First ~~3,600~~2,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.18065~~ $0.26491
Over ~~3,600~~2,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.08970~~ $0.09061

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Demand Charge:

Per kW of billing demand per month	- per kW	~~$7.25~~ $8.18

Formatted: Strikethrough

Customer Charge: $52.10

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "K"

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "K" (Continued)

For Three Phase Service:

Energy Charge:

First ~~7,000~~5,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.17960~~ $0.26205
Over ~~7,000~~5,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.08365~~ $0.08978

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Demand Charge:

Per kW of billing demand per month	- per kW	~~$8.43~~ $7.71

Formatted: Strikethrough

Customer Charge:	- per month	~~$38.33~~ $52.10

Formatted: Strikethrough

Determination of Demand:

The maximum demand for each month shall be the maximum average load in kW during any fifteen-minute period as indicated by a demand meter. The billing demand for each month shall be the maximum demand for such monthly but not less than 85% of the greatest maximum demand for the preceding (11) eleven months nor less than 10 kW, for customers with a demand meter. If a customer does not have a demand meter, the billing demand will be the average demand multiplied by the demand factor of 2.07676 that is derived from most recent Load Research Study.

Voltage Level Discounts:

Bills also include voltage discounts. Details regarding the specific charges applicable to this service are listed below.

Voltage level discounts are a percentage of monthly per kW (demand) and per kWh (energy) charges.

Customers who receive service at Primary Voltage will receive a 2% discount off their demand and energy charges.

Customers who receive service at Transmission Transformed Voltage (34.5 kV) or above will receive a 3% discount off their demand and energy charges.

Primary:	2%
Transmission: 34.5 kV	3%
Transmission: 115 kV	3%

Issued March 21, 1984 **Rate Schedule "K"**
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ January 01, 2026

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "K" (Continued)

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The Fuel Recovery Charge, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service.

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Emergency Water Well and Wastewater Charge:

An Emergency Water Well and Wastewater charge of $0.00279 per kWh will be billed monthly unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge of was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "L"

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "L"

Large Government Service

Availability:

Applicable to large light and/or power service supplied and metered at a single voltage and delivery point, with demand of 200 kW or more. A Large Government (Schedule L) customer will be transferred to Small General Demand service (Schedule K), if the customer's monthly billing demand for each of the customers last (6) six billing months, is less than 200 kW.

When transferred to a new rate schedule, the customer must remain on that rate schedule for a minimum of (6) six billing months.

Monthly Rate:

Energy Charge:

First ~~38,000~~55,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.16495~~ $0.19224	Formatted: Strikethrough
Over ~~38,000~~55,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.08090~~ $0.08936	Formatted: Strikethrough

Demand Charge:

Per kW of billing demand per month	- per kW	~~$8.94~~ $11.90	Formatted: Strikethrough
Customer Charge:	- per month	~~$59.25~~ $80.50	Formatted: Strikethrough

Determination of Demand:

The maximum demand for each month shall be the maximum average load in kW during any fifteen-minute period as indicated by a demand meter. The billing demand for each month shall be the maximum demand for such month or, 85% of the customer's highest metered maximum demand for the preceding (11) eleven months nor less than 200 kW, for customers with a demand meter.

Power Factor:

The above demand and energy charges are based upon an average monthly power factor of 85%. For each 1% the average power factor is above 87% or below 83%, the monthly bill is computed under energy charges shall be decreased or increased, respectively, by 0.15%. The power factor will be computed to the nearest whole percent.

In no case, however, shall the power factor be taken as more than 100% for the purpose of computing the adjustment.

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Left

SCHEDULE "L" (Continued)

The average monthly power factor will be determined from the readings of a kWh meter and kVArh meter. The kVAH meter shall be ratcheted to prevent reversal in the event the power factor is leading at any time.

Special Terms and Conditions:

Voltage Level Discounts:

Bills also include voltage discounts. Details regarding the specific charges applicable to this service are listed below.

Voltage level discounts are a percentage of monthly per kW (demand) and per kWh (energy) charges.

Customers who receive service at Primary Voltage will receive a 2% discount off their demand and energy charges.

Customers who receive service at Transmission Transformed Voltage (34.5 kV) or above will receive a 3% discount off their demand and energy charges.

Primary:	2%
Transmission: 34.5 kV	3%
Transmission: 115 kV	3%

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The Fuel Recovery Charge, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service.

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Issued March 21, 1984 **Rate Schedule "L"**
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ ~~December 1, 2025~~January 01, 2026

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "L" (Continued)

Emergency Water Well and Wastewater Charge:

An Emergency Water Well and Wastewater charge of $0.00279 per kWh will be billed monthly unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge of was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Terms of Contract:

Not less than (1) one year.

Negotiated Rate:

If a customer provides evidence of a viable alternative to remaining connected to the island wide power system, the Authority retains the ability to negotiate a lower rate than reflected in this schedule, subject to a 60 day review of the Public Utilities Commission

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ January 1, 2026

Rate Schedule "N"

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "N"

Navy Service

Availability:

Applicable to power service supplied to the Navy and metered at all delivery points to the Navy and metered at 34.5 kV.

Customer Agreement:

All services to Navy shall be subject to the provisions of that service contract between the Authority and Navy effective August 1, 1992, ("Customer Agreement"), as amended.

Monthly Rate:

Demand Charge:

All kW of Maximum ~~b~~Billing ~~d~~Demand per month - per kW $~~34.48~~45.11

Non-Fuel Energy Charge:

All kWh per month, excluding an insurance charge	- per kWh $0.00~~495~~600
Customer Charge	- per month $1~~0,990.00~~2,000
Insurance Charge per kWh per month	- per kWh $0.00070

Determination of Demand:

The ~~m~~Maximum Billing ~~d~~Demand for each month shall be the greater of 51,200 kW and the maximum combined load on Navy's meters in kW during any 30-minute period, beginning January 1, 2026, irrespective which month such demand occurred after January 1, 2026. The billing demand for each month shall be as determined through application of the relevant provisions of the Customer Agreement.

Insurance Charge:

The insurance charge shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the civilian insurance charge.

SCHEDULE "N" (Continued)

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Power Factor:

The power factor adjustment shall be calculated for each bill through application of the relevant provisions of the Customer Agreement. The average monthly power factor will be determined from the readings of kWh meters and kVArh meters. The kVArh meter shall be ratcheted to prevent reversal in the event the power factor is leading at any time.

Special Terms and Conditions:

Supply Voltage Delivery:

Navy shall take delivery at the 34.5 kV level.

Fuel Clause:

The fuel factor from the Navy Fuel Adjustment Clause, as specified in the Customer Agreement will be added to each bill for service.

Wheeling Rate:

The following charges are applicable to Navy usage of the Authority distribution facilities to wheel power.

Non-NCS Wheeling Rate - per kWh $0.02000

SCHEDULE "N" (Continued)

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the relevant provisions of the Customer Agreement.

Other Services:

Such other services as the Authority may provide to Navy from time to time shall be subject to the relevant service and rate provisions of the Customer Agreement.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "P"

Formatted: Strikethrough

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "P"

Large Power Service

Availability:

Applicable to large light and/or power service supplied and metered at a single voltage and delivery point, with demand of 200 kW or more. A Large Power (Schedule P) customer will be transferred to Small General Demand service (Schedule J), if the customer's monthly billing demand for each of the customer's last (6) six billing months, is less than 200 kW.

When transferred to a new rate schedule, the customer must remain on that rate schedule for a minimum of (6) six billing months.

Monthly Rate:

Energy Charge:

First 55,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.14170~~ $0.19224
Over 55,000 kWh per month	- per kWh	$0.06444 $0.08936

Formatted: Strikethrough

Demand Charge:

Per kW of billing demand per month	- per kW	~~$8.94~~ $11.90

Formatted: Strikethrough

Customer Charge:	- per month	~~$59.25~~ $80.50

Formatted: Strikethrough

Determination of Demand:

The maximum demand for each month shall be the maximum average load in kW during any fifteen-minute period as indicated by a demand meter. The billing demand for each month shall be the maximum demand for such month or, 85% of the customer's highest metered maximum demand for the preceding (11) eleven months nor less than 200 kW, for customers with a demand meter.

Power Factor:

The above demand and energy charges are based upon an average monthly power factor of 85%. For each 1% the average power factor is above 87% or below 83%, the monthly bill is computed under energy charges shall be decreased or increased, respectively, by 0.15%. The power factor will be computed to the nearest whole percent.

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "P" (Continued)

In no case, however, shall the power factor be taken as more than 100% for the purpose of computing the adjustment.

The average monthly power factor will be determined from the readings of a kWh meter and kVArh meter. The kVArh meter shall be ratcheted to prevent reversal in the event the power factor is leading at any time.

Special Terms and Conditions:

Voltage Level Discounts

Bills also include voltage discounts. Details regarding the specific charges applicable to this service are listed below.

Voltage level discounts are a percentage of monthly per kW (demand) and per kWh (energy) charges.

Customers who receive service at Primary Voltage will receive a 2% discount off their demand and energy charges.

Customers who receive service at Transmission Transformed Voltage (34.5 kV) or above will receive a 3% discount off their demand and energy charges.

Primary:	2%
Transmission: 34.5 kV	3%
Transmission: 115 kV	3%

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The Fuel Recovery Charge, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service.

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Emergency Water Well and Wastewater Charge:

An Emergency Water Well and Wastewater charge of $0.00279 per kWh will be billed monthly unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "P" (Continued)

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge of was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Terms of Contract:

Not less than (1) one year.

Negotiated Rate:

If a customer provides evidence of a viable alternative to remaining connected to the island wide power system, the Authority retains the ability to negotiate a lower rate than reflected in this schedule, subject to a 60 day review of the Public Utilities Commission.

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised January 28, 2021
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~January 28, 2021~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "R"

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "R"

Residential Service

Availability:

Applicable to single phase and three phase residential lighting, heating, cooking, air conditioning and power in a single family dwelling unit metered and billed separately by the Authority. This schedule does not apply where residence and business are combined nor where the average daily consumption is more than 200 kilowatt hours per day. A Residential (Schedule R) customer will be transferred to the Small General Demand rate schedule (Schedule J), if the customer's average daily kWh consumption exceeds 200 kWh per day for any (6) six of the customer's last (12) twelve billing months.

When transferred to a new rate schedule, the customer must remain on that rate schedule for a minimum of (6) six billing months.

Monthly Rate:

Non-Fuel Energy Charge

First 500 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.06955~~ $0.08086
Over 500 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.08687~~ $0.11540
Customer Charge	- per month	~~$15.00~~ $25.00

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The Fuel Recovery Charge, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service.

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when the Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when the Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Emergency Water Well and Wastewater Charge:

An Emergency Water Well and Wastewater charge of $0.00279 per kWh in excess of 500 kilowatt hour usage, will be billed monthly unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Tab stops: 8.89 cm, Left + 11.43 cm, Left + Not at 10.16 cm + 13.33 cm

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Tab stops: 8.89 cm, Left + 11.43 cm, Left + Not at 10.16 cm + 13.33 cm + 13.97 cm

Formatted: Tab stops: 8.89 cm, Left

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Tab stops: 8.89 cm, Left + Not at 10.16 cm

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "R" (Continued)

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Apartment House Collection Arrangement:

Any apartment owner having (3) three or more apartments at one location, each apartment being separately metered and billed on the above rate, may elect to accept a discount of ten percent (10%) of the amount of the bills rendered for each apartment, but not to exceed $5.00 per month for each apartment, upon entering into the following collection agreement with the Authority under the following terms and conditions:

1. All accounts shall be kept in the name of the apartment house owner who shall assume the responsibility for the prompt payment of all bills.

2. All accounts shall remain active at all times. Individual apartments cannot be added to or deleted from this agreement more often than once in (12) twelve months.

3. The Authority will render individual bills for each apartment on a regular billing period basis and will also furnish a statement showing gross and net billings.

Multi-Family Dwellings:

In apartment buildings or other residential premises where additional dwelling units are created by alterations or modifications to the premises and where the separate metering and billing by the Authority of the service used in each dwelling unit is impractical, the service may be supplied through a single meter. In such instances the above rate shall be increased by $1.50 per month for each dwelling unit on the premises.

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised January 28, 2021
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~January 28, 2021~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "R"

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "R" (Continued)

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering

Issued March 21, 1984
Revised October 01, 2015
Effective with meters read
on and after ~~October 01, 2015~~ January 01, 2026

Rate Schedule "S"

Formatted: Strikethrough

GUAM POWER AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE "S"

Small Government Service - Non-Demand

Availability:

Applicable to general light and/or power supplied through a single meter where the consumption is less than 5,000 kWh per month. A Small Government Non-Demand (Schedule S) customer will be transferred to the Small Government Demand rate schedule (Schedule K), if the customer's average daily kWh consumption exceeds 200 kWh per day for any (6) six of the customer's last (12) twelve billing months.

When transferred to a new rate schedule, the customer must remain on that rate schedule for a minimum of (6) six billing months.

Service will be delivered at secondary voltages as specified by the Authority, except that where the nature or location of the customer's load makes delivery at secondary voltage impractical, the Authority may, at its option, deliver the service at a nominal primary voltage as specified by the Authority. Service supplied at primary voltage shall be subject to the special terms and conditions set forth below.

Monthly Rate:

For Single Phase Service:

First ~~300~~350 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.23097~~ $0.26927
Over ~~300~~350 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.12786~~ $0.14722
Customer Charge:	- per month	$19.25

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

For Three Phase Service:

First 500 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.22945~~ $0.26561
Over 500 kWh per month	- per kWh	~~$0.12095~~ $0.14405
Customer Charge:	- per month	~~$14.16~~ $19.50

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Fuel Recovery Charge:

The Fuel Recovery Charge, as specified in Schedule "Z", will be added to each bill for service.

Formatted: Strikethrough

SCHEDULE "S" (Continued)

Insurance Charge:

An insurance charge of $0.00290 per kWh shall be billed monthly unless suspended by the Authority when Commission insurance reserve criteria have been met. The Authority may reinstate the insurance charge when Commission reinstatement criteria have been met. The insurance charge will be suspended or reinstated in conjunction with the Navy insurance charge.

Emergency Water Well and Wastewater Charge:

An Emergency Water Well and Wastewater charge of $0.00279 per kWh will be billed monthly unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Working Capital Fund Surcharge:

A Working Capital Fund (WCF) Surcharge of was established by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on June 20, 2011. The surcharge allows adjustments every six months to enable the Authority to recover increases or decreases in the Working Capital Fund Requirement caused by the increasing or decreasing price of fuel. GPA will petition the PUC in conjunction with its Levelized Energy Adjustment Clause filings every June 15 and December 15 for the increase or decrease required to ensure the Authority is able to meet this funding requirement.

Rules:

Service supplied under this rate shall be subject to the Service Rules of the Authority.

Riders:

Charges in addition to the above are applicable under certain conditions more specifically set forth and incorporated herein.

Schedule A - Accommodation Service Charges
Schedule B - Service Establishment Charges
Schedule C – Net Metering