Demand Table: Arizona Public Service (APS)

Electricity Savings **8 kW Example** (Saver Choice) (results will vary based on actual home energy usage and solar array production patterns)[1]				
	Home during the day? → **No** [2]		Home during the day? → **Yes** [3]	
	Average usage?	**High usage?**	**Average usage?**	**High usage?**
Yearly cost (before solar)	$1,679	$2,376	$1,679	$2,376
Yearly cost (after solar)	$344	$810	$294	$1,008
Year 1 savings	$1,335	$1,556	$1,385	$1,367
Simple Payback	13 years	12 years	13 years	13 years

Average usage examples: typical house, 1-4 family members, gas heat
High usage examples: big house, 5+ family members, electric heat

Notes:

1. Assumptions: Premier Choice rate plan before solar, 2% yearly cost of electricity escalator, NREL PVWatts model (180-degree azimuth, 20 deg. Roof pitch, 20% system losses. Battery storage and demand controllers not incorporated into savings projections.)
2. Usage pattern based on DOE/OpenEI Residential energy profile for Arizona
3. Usage pattern based on national sample (not specific to Arizona)

Usage recommendations (example):

- Check with your installer on the best way to face your solar to maximize solar savings. Producing more solar power later in the day (westward facing roofs) can have more value to the utility company.
- Shift some of your electricity usage (or "energy demand") to between 9am and 4pm to use as much of your valuable solar energy as soon as you make it. In some cases, you may be compensated at a lower rate for selling excess electricity back to the grid.
- Avoid running lots of electric loads (especially big ones like a hair dryer, microwave, electric oven, etc.) at the same time during peak windows. Your utility charges you more for these spikes in electricity demand during those times.
- Consider installing an active demand controller to maximize your solar savings by helping you shift some of your energy demand outside of peak times (varies by season) and to avoid those big spikes in usage.

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Demand Tables: Salt River Project (SRP)

Electricity Savings **8 kW Example** (E-13 tariff) (results will vary based on actual home energy usage and solar array production patterns)[1]				
	Home during the day? → **No** [2]		Home during the day? → **Yes** [3]	
	Average usage?	**High usage?**	**Average usage?**	**High usage?**
Yearly cost (before solar)	$1,573	$2,001	$1,573	$2,001
Yearly cost (after solar)	$952	$1,281	$896	$1,217
Year 1 savings	$621	$721	$677	$785
Simple Payback	20+ years	20+ years	20+ years	Year 20

Electricity Savings **8 kW Example** (E-27 tariff) (results will vary based on actual home energy usage and solar array production patterns)[1]				
	Home during the day? → **No** [2]		Home during the day? → **Yes** [3]	
	Average usage?	**High usage?**	**Average usage?**	**High usage?**
Yearly cost (before solar)	$1,573	$2,001	$1,573	$2,001
Yearly cost (after solar)	$722	$994	$681	$955
Year 1 savings	$850	$1,008	$892	$1,047
Simple Payback	18 years	16 years	18 years	15 years

Average usage examples: typical house, 1-4 family members, gas heat
High usage examples: big house, 5+ family members, electric heat

Notes:

1. Assumptions: E-23 tariff before solar, 2% yearly cost of electricity escalator, NREL PVWatts model (180-degree azimuth, 20 deg. Roof pitch, 20% system losses. Battery storage and demand controllers not incorporated into savings projections.)
2. Based on DOE/OpenEI Residential energy profile for the area
3. Based on national sample (not geographically specific)

Usage recommendations (example):

- Check with your installer on the best way to face your solar to maximize solar savings. Producing more solar power later in the day (westward facing roofs) can have more value to the utility company.
- Shift some of your electricity usage (or "energy demand") to between 9am and 4pm to use as much of your valuable solar energy as soon as you make it. In some cases, you may be compensated at a lower rate for selling excess electricity back to the grid.
- Avoid running lots of electric loads (especially big ones like a hair dryer, microwave, electric oven, etc.) at the same time during peak windows. Your utility charges you more for these spikes in electricity demand during those times.
- Consider installing an active demand controller to maximize your solar savings by helping you shift some of your energy demand outside of peak times (varies by season) and to avoid those big spikes in usage.

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