



Energy Edge

A NEWSLETTER FOR MEMPHIS LIGHT, GAS AND WATER DIVISION GENERAL POWER CUSTOMERS
MARCH 2009

TVA's electric Fuel Cost Adjustor to fall 40 percent for coming quarter

Starting April 1, electric costs get a little lower for customers of MLGW and other TVA distributors. TVA's Fuel Cost Adjustor (FCA), which fluctuates quarterly to account for variations in TVA's power generation and purchased power expenses, will decrease by approximately 40%. After three consecutive increases in 2008, which raised the adjustor to nearly two cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh), this is the second consecutive decrease, which drops the FCA to slightly over eight-tenths of one cent.

TVA attributes the decrease to increased rainfall and economic conditions, which contributed to lower fuel and purchased power costs. Unfortunately, coal prices have not decreased as rapidly as other fuel prices, preventing TVA's costs from dropping further. About 60 percent of TVA's power supply comes from fossil fuels—primarily coal, along with oil and natural gas.

You can track quarterly fluctuations in the FCA at:
http://www.mlgw.com/SubView.php?key=comm_genrateinfo

Business registration for MLGW's online My Account service continues to grow

Registration for MLGW's My Account web service topped 100,000 users last month, with 4,000 users accessing general power (non-residential) accounts.

Among the convenient self-service features, users can:

- View current and up to 24 months of previous bills. (You also can save bills to your computer or print.)
- Check payment status.
- Receive email alerts when new bills are available.
- Enroll in optional paperless eBilling, which also allows for free electronic payments from a bank account.
- Generate, graph and download 16-plus months of billing history, including electric consumption, electric demand and electric charges; natural gas consumption, natural gas demand and natural gas charges; water consumption and water charges, sewer charges, other charges and total current charges. (This is a very efficient way to obtain billing history for companies who track energy usage and costs. As time passes, the history will expand to cover 24 months.)

MLGW Rates

MLGW's current and historic electric, natural gas and water rates are published at www.mlgw.com, along with updated Purchased Gas Adjustment and Fuel Cost Adjustment rates.

Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA)

MLGW Rate	Consumption	Demand
G-1 residential	(\$0.051)	na
G-7	(\$0.056)	na
G-8 / G-9	(\$0.118)	\$0.326
G-10 / G-12	(\$0.088)	na

Adjustment in \$/Ccf to published natural gas rates for meters read on or after 3/2/2009.

Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA)

TVA Rate Class	MLGW Rate Code	FCA Amount
GSA, Part 1	E-2	\$0.00843
GSA, Part 2	E-2	\$0.00843
GSA, Part 3	E-2	\$0.00834
Residential	E-1	\$0.00853
Outdoor Lighting	E-3	\$0.00854

Adjustment in \$/kWh to all firm kWh, beginning with meters read on 4/1/2009 and lasting for three consecutive billing periods.



Important Contact Information

Commercial Resource Center:

Monday-Friday

7:30am-5:00pm Central

Phone: 901-528-4270

Fax: 901-528-4547

E-mail: crc@mlgw.org

Emergency: 901-528-4465

Outage: 901-544-6500

VIEW YOUR BILL ONLINE AT www.mlgw.com

- Access previous issues of Energy Edge via links to the newsletter archives.
- Read Energy Technology and Efficiency Reports via links on the My Bills webpage.

Registration is quick and easy. You will need to create a UserID and password, and then enter your 16-digit MLGW account number(s) and 6-digit My Account Access Code(s). If multiple employees need access, each can create a separate UserID to establish personalized user preferences. (Please make sure you verify intention to participate in eBilling before registering multiple users.) Customers with more than 25 accounts can contact MLGW's Commercial Resource Center for registration assistance.

Extended Daylight Saving Time saves energy, DOE confirms

People throughout most of the United States set their clocks ahead by one hour on 3/8/09 for the start of Daylight Saving Time, marking the third year in a row that Daylight Saving Time started three to four weeks early. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 shifted the start of Daylight Saving Time to the second Sunday in March, rather than the first Sunday in April, and extended it through the first Sunday in November, rather than the last Sunday in October. The shift started in 2007, and the intent was to save energy allowing people to take advantage of additional daylight in the evening hours.

Although some people argued that the increased use of lighting in the morning could easily cancel out the gains in the evening, the data suggest otherwise. A DOE report released in October 2008 found that U.S. electricity use was decreased by 0.5% for each day of the extended Daylight Saving Time, resulting in a savings of 0.03% for the year as a whole. The savings are small in percentage terms, but in absolute terms, they added up to 1.3 billion kilowatt-hours, enough to power about 122,000 average U.S. homes for a year. The DOE report did find small increases in electricity use in the early morning hours, but those increases were more than cancelled out by the energy savings in the evening. The shift was also found to have no effect on traffic volume and gasoline consumption. See the full DOE report here:

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/ba/pba/pdfs/epact_sec_110_edst_report_to_congress_2008.pdf

Energy Edge is published by the Commercial & Industrial Customer Care department of Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division. Comments and distribution list changes may be e-mailed to: CRC@mlgw.org