



# HOW TO READ YOUR UTILITY BILL WITH DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

If you have questions that are not fully answered here, please contact RPU Customer Care at [customer care@rpu.org](mailto:customer care@rpu.org) or 507-280-1500.

Billing Period	EXAMPLE 1 - Under Producing	
	<b>Electricity</b>	
	<u>Distributed Generation Residential Retail</u>	
	Meter #	
	Gross Sales by RPU	
	Feb 24 3713	Actual Reading
	Jan 26 3111	= 602 kWh
	Gross Sales to RPU	
	Feb 24 1838	Actual Reading
	Jan 26 1649	= 189 kWh
	Net Sales by RPU	
	602 kWh - 189 kWh = 413 kWh	
	Distributed Generation Production 310 kWh	
	Non Summer Energy/kWh	
	413 kWh @ \$0.11203/kWh	\$46.27
	Electric Customer Charge	
	\$20.50	
	Clean Air Rider @ \$0.00180/kWh	
	\$0.74	
	Power Cost Adjustment	
	\$5.10	
	Subtotal - Metered Charges	
	\$72.61	
	<b>Total - Electricity</b>	
	<b>\$72.61</b>	

Billing Period	EXAMPLE 2 - Over Producing	
	<b>Electricity</b>	
	<u>Residential Electric</u>	
	Meter #	
	Gross Sales by RPU	
	Jul 5 33413	Actual Reading
	Jun 2 32713	= 700 kWh
	Gross Sales to RPU	
	Jul 5 42685	Actual Reading
	Jun 2 41032	= 1653 kWh
	Net Sales to RPU	
	1653 kWh - 700 kWh = 953 kWh	
	Distributed Generation Production 2502 kWh	
	Energy Charge	
	953 kWh @ \$-0.12312/kWh	\$117.33CR
	Electric Customer Charge	
	\$20.50	
	Subtotal - Metered Charges	
	\$96.83CR	
	<b>Total - Electricity</b>	
	<b>\$96.83CR</b>	

NOTE: The examples above are using 2023 rates.

## RPU CHARGES: DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

**1 Gross Sales by RPU** is the total metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) from RPU to customer on their bi-directional meter.

**2 Gross Sales to RPU** is the total metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) from customer to RPU on their bi-directional meter.

**3 Net sales by RPU** is the difference of Gross Sales to RPU from Gross Sales by RPU. (Net consumption for the billing cycle)

In EXAMPLE 1: 602 kWh – 189 kWh = 413 kWh

In EXAMPLE 2: 1653 kWh – 700 kWh = 953 kWh x \$0.12312/kWh = \$117.33 CR

**4 Distributed Generation Production** is the total metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) from customer's distributed generation production meter.

*Note: Our billing cycle is based on our meter read dates and may be different than when the inverter is taking data for your distributed generation production. This may cause a different distribution generation production than what is being displayed on the inverters of the residence's generation equipment.*

**5 Electric Usage Charge** is the net metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) used multiplied by the rate.

*Note: Two energy charges may appear during the transition between summer (Jun-Sep) and non-summer (Oct 1-May 31) rates or when any changes to our rates occur (Dec-Jan); these are prorated.*

**6 Electric Customer Charge** is a fixed charge for all residential customers regardless of electric usage. This charge covers the cost to maintain electric facilities and infrastructure. It also includes costs for meters, distribution poles, safety equipment, miscellaneous supplies, and account administration.

**7 Clean Air Rider** covers the bond payments for the Emissions Reduction Project (ERP). All residential, commercial, and industrial electric customers are impacted by the charge. The amount you pay on the Clean Air Rider is dependent on your electric usage. The rate of the Clean Air Rider will change each year depending on the debt service payment schedule. The payments are scheduled to be complete by 2030.

*Note for EXAMPLE 2 - Over Producing: There is no Clean Air Rider fee for this bill since the distributed generation production was overproducing the Gross Sales by RPU.*

**8 Power Cost Adjustment** is charged if the cost to supply the electricity needed for our customers exceeds projections. This adjustment is made in cases such as high fuel costs, higher market pricing for electricity, or the load is higher than projected. This adjustment is based on your electric usage and varies each billing period. In rare cases, this could result in a credit.

*Note for EXAMPLE 2 - Over Producing: There is no Power Cost Adjustment fee for this bill since the distributed generation production was overproducing the Gross Sales by RPU.*

**Consumption:** A customer also consumes some power in their household from their distributed generation production to offset the need for power. To calculate how much energy a residence has used in the billing cycle, take the Distributed Generation Production minus the Gross Sales to RPU.

In EXAMPLE 1: 310 kWh (Distributed Generation Production) – 189 kWh (Gross Sales to RPU) = 121 kWh total distributed generation energy consumed by the household, without having to use energy from RPU. 121 kWh energy (Total distributed generation energy consumed by household) + 602 kWh (Gross Sales from RPU) = 723 kWh would be the total energy consumed by the household during the billing cycle.