



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 or 507-280-1500.

Billing Period	EXAMPLE 1 - Under Producing	
	Electricity	
	Distributed Generation Residential Retail	
	Meter #	
	Gross Sales by RPU	
	1	Feb 16 1409 Actual Reading
		Jan 18 1042 = 367 kWh
	Gross Sales to RPU	
	2	Feb 16 647 Actual Reading
		Jan 18 380 = 267 kWh
	Net Sales by RPU	
3	367 kWh - 267 kWh = 100 kWh	
Distributed Generation Production 412 kWh		
4	Non Summer Energy/kWh	
	100 kWh @ \$0.11547/kWh	\$11.55
5	Electric Customer Charge	\$22.44
6	Clean Air Rider @ \$0.00179/kWh	\$0.18
7	Power Cost Adjustment	\$1.31
8	Subtotal - Metered Charges	\$35.48
	Total - Electricity	\$35.48

Billing Period	EXAMPLE 2 - Over Producing	
	Electricity	
	Residential Electric	
	Meter #	
	Gross Sales by RPU	
	1	May 2 43664 Actual Reading
		Apr 2 42613 = 1051 kWh
	Gross Sales to RPU	
	2	May 2 52621 Actual Reading
		Apr 2 51381 = 1240 kWh
	Net Sales to RPU	
3	1240 kWh - 1051 kWh = 189 kWh	
Distributed Generation Production 1672 kWh		
4	Energy Charge	
	189 kWh @ \$-0.13342/kWh	\$25.22CR
5	Electric Customer Charge	\$22.44
6	Subtotal - Metered Charges	\$2.78CR
	Total - Electricity	\$2.78CR

NOTE: The examples above are using 2024 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: $367\text{kWh} - 267\text{kWh} = 100\text{ kWh}$

In EXAMPLE 2: $1240\text{kWh} - 1051\text{kWh} = 189\text{ kWh} \times \$0.13342/\text{kWh} = \$25.22\text{CR}$

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: $412\text{ kWh (Distributed Generation Production)} - 267\text{ kWh (Gross Sales to RPU)} = 145\text{ kWh total distributed generation energy consumed by the household, without having to use energy from RPU. } 145\text{ kWh energy (Total distributed generation energy consumed by household)} + 367\text{ kWh (Gross Sales from RPU)} = 512\text{ kWh would be the total energy consumed by the household during the billing cycle.}$