

HOW TO READ YOUR UTILITY BILL WITH DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

If you have questions that are not fully answered here, please email der@rpu.org or call 507-292-1200.

Billing Period	EXAMPLE 1 – Net Import	
	Electricity	
	Distributed Generation Residential Retail	
	Meter #	
	Gross Sales by RPU	
	Aug 7	89152 Actual Reading
	Jul 8	88069 = 1083 kWh
	Gross Sales to RPU	
	Aug 7	32033 Actual Reading
	Jul 8	31408 = 625 kWh
Net Sales by RPU		
1083 kWh - 625 kWh = 458 kWh		
Distributed Generation Production 1494 kWh		
Summer Energy/kWh		
458 kWh @ \$0.14415/kWh \$66.02		
Electric Customer Charge \$23.44		
Clean Air Rider @ \$0.00192/kWh \$0.88		
Power Cost Adjustment \$7.51		
Grid Access Fee		
11.40 kW AC @ \$2.40/kW \$27.36		
Subtotal - Metered Charges \$125.21		
Total - Electricity \$125.21		

Billing Period	EXAMPLE 2 – Net Export	
	Electricity	
	Distributed Generation Residential Retail	
	Meter #	
	Gross Sales by RPU	
	Aug 11	2093 Actual Reading
	Jul 10	1139 = 954 kWh
	Gross Sales to RPU	
	Aug 11	4695 Actual Reading
	Jul 10	3032 = 1663 kWh
Net Sales to RPU		
1663 kWh - 954 kWh = 709 kWh		
Distributed Generation Production 2556 kWh		
Energy Charge		
709 kWh @ \$-0.13907/kWh \$98.60CR		
Electric Customer Charge \$23.44		
Grid Access Fee		
14.04 kW AC @ \$2.40/kW \$33.70		
Subtotal - Metered Charges \$41.46CR		
Total - Electricity \$41.46CR		

NOTE: The examples above are using 2025 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: 1083 kWh - 625 kWh = 458 kWh

In EXAMPLE 2: 1663 kWh - 954 kWh = 709 kWh

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.

For EXAMPLE 2 – Net Export: 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.

For EXAMPLE 2 – Net Export: 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: 1494 kWh (Distributed Generation Production) - 625 kWh (Gross Sales to RPU) = 869 kWh total distributed generation energy consumed by the household, without having to use energy from RPU. 869 kWh energy (Total distributed generation energy consumed by household) + 1083 kWh (Gross Sales by RPU) = 1595 kWh would be the total energy consumed by the household during the billing cycle.

9 Grid Access Fee is a charge that helps RPU recover some of the cost shifts that occur between customers with distributed generation (DG), like solar panels, and customers who do not have DG. This monthly charge is calculated using the customer's system size found on the nameplate in kilowatts (kW AC).