SAN MIGUEL POWER ASSOCIATION

TIMING MATTERS ONE-PAGER
NET METER TALKING POINTS

- Keeping you up to date on SMPA's Timing Matters Campaign & Time-of-Use Investigation
- See more one-pagers at www.smpa.com/timing-matters
- Give us your feedback at comments@smpa.com

RATE OPTIONS: Based on conversations with solar net meter members at SMPA and local solar integration companies, we have developed two time-based rate options for members to choose from. The first is the Time-of-Use Energy rate and the second is the Time-of-Day Demand rate.

Time-of-Use Energy (default)		Time-of-Day Demand (Optional)	
Access Charge	$28	Access Charge	$30
Peak Energy	$0.22	Flat Energy	$0.1196
Off-Peak Energy	$0.11	Demand	$3.5

TIME-OF-USE ENERGY: Depending on when and how energy is used, and produced, by a net meter account, one rate may be better than the other. Under this rate, you would have 2 kWh banks, one "Peak" bank and an "Off-Peak" bank. Energy pushed back to the grid would be accrued in the different banks, based on what time of day it occurred. Having two kWh banks encourages the use of energy storage and rewards members for aligning more of their energy use with actual solar production.

TIME-OF-DAY DEMAND: One key benefit of the Time-of-Day Demand rate is the fixed, or flat, energy rate which allows for a single net meter kWh bank. While a single kWh bank is not necessarily the most accurate way to reflect the value of solar energy, it does allow the net meter account to "bank" their excess daytime solar energy as a retail credit to be used later in the day, when the account is using energy from the grid. This is the same kWh bank strategy as in the past, and it is helpful to accounts that prefer to use the grid as an artificial "battery" for their solar energy. To help make up for the cost of acting as a "battery", the access charge is higher and a Time-of-Day (TOD) Demand charge is added to this rate. The TOD Demand is measured as the highest peak power demand of the billing cycle between 4-9PM. Similar to Peak Energy price in the TOU Energy rate, the Demand charge sends a price signal to the consumer encouraging them to shift electric loads to Off-Peak times, for example, scheduling electric vehicle charging for Off-Peak times (preferably during the middle of the day when it is sunny).