

NET METERING BILLING CYCLES

2013 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Keven J. Stratton

Senate Sponsor: Evan J. Vickers

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies provisions relating to net metering of electricity.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

► modifies a definition applicable to the net metering of electricity so that an electrical corporation's net metering tariff or rate schedule may define a billing cycle other than a cycle starting on April 1 of one year and ending on March 31 of the following year.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

54-15-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 302

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **54-15-102** is amended to read:

54-15-102. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:



- 28 (1) "Annualized billing period" means:
- 29 (a) a 12-month billing cycle beginning on April 1 of one year and ending on March 31
- 30 of the following year[-]; or
- 31 (b) a 12-month billing cycle as defined by an electrical corporation's net metering tariff
- 32 or rate schedule.
- 33 (2) "Customer-generated electricity" means electricity that:
- 34 (a) is generated by a customer generation system for a customer participating in a net
- 35 metering program;
- 36 (b) exceeds the electricity the customer needs for the customer's own use; and
- 37 (c) is supplied to the electrical corporation administering the net metering program.
- 38 (3) "Customer generation system":
- 39 (a) means an eligible facility that is used to supply energy to or for a specific customer
- 40 that:
- 41 (i) has a generating capacity of:
- 42 (A) not more than 25 kilowatts for a residential facility; or
- 43 (B) not more than two megawatts for a non-residential facility, unless the governing
- 44 authority approves a greater generation capacity;
- 45 (ii) is located on, or adjacent to, the premises of the electrical corporation's customer,
- 46 subject to the electrical corporation's service requirements;
- 47 (iii) operates in parallel and is interconnected with the electrical corporation's
- 48 distribution facilities;
- 49 (iv) is intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer's requirements for
- 50 electricity; and
- 51 (v) is controlled by an inverter or switchgear; and
- 52 (b) includes an electric generator and its accompanying equipment package.
- 53 (4) "Eligible facility" means a facility that uses energy derived from one of the
- 54 following to generate electricity:
- 55 (a) solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy;
- 56 (b) wind energy;
- 57 (c) hydrogen;
- 58 (d) organic waste;

- 59 (e) hydroelectric energy;
- 60 (f) waste gas and waste heat capture or recovery;
- 61 (g) biomass and biomass byproducts, except for the combustion of:
- 62 (i) wood that has been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote,
- 63 pentachlorophenol, or chromated copper arsenate; or
- 64 (ii) municipal waste in a solid form;
- 65 (h) forest or rangeland woody debris from harvesting or thinning conducted to improve
- 66 forest or rangeland ecological health and to reduce wildfire risk;
- 67 (i) agricultural residues;
- 68 (j) dedicated energy crops;
- 69 (k) landfill gas or biogas produced from organic matter, wastewater, anaerobic
- 70 digesters, or municipal solid waste; or
- 71 (l) geothermal energy.
- 72 (5) "Equipment package" means a group of components connecting an electric
- 73 generator to an electric distribution system, including all interface equipment and the interface
- 74 equipment's controls, switchgear, inverter, and other interface devices.
- 75 (6) "Excess customer-generated electricity" means the amount of customer-generated
- 76 electricity in excess of the customer's consumption from the customer generation system during
- 77 a monthly billing period, as measured at the electrical corporation's meter.
- 78 (7) "Fuel cell" means a device in which the energy of a reaction between a fuel and an
- 79 oxidant is converted directly and continuously into electrical energy.
- 80 (8) "Governing authority" means:
- 81 (a) for a distribution electrical cooperative, its board of directors; and
- 82 (b) for each other electrical corporation, the Public Service Commission.
- 83 (9) "Inverter" means a device that:
- 84 (a) converts direct current power into alternating current power that is compatible with
- 85 power generated by an electrical corporation; and
- 86 (b) has been designed, tested, and UL certified to UL1741 and installed and operated in
- 87 accordance with IEEE1547 standards.
- 88 (10) "Net electricity" means the difference, as measured at the meter owned by the
- 89 electrical corporation between:

90 (a) the amount of electricity that an electrical corporation supplies to a customer
91 participating in a net metering program; and

92 (b) the amount of customer-generated electricity delivered to the electrical corporation.

93 (11) "Net metering" means measuring the amount of net electricity for the applicable
94 billing period.

95 (12) "Net metering program" means a program administered by an electrical
96 corporation whereby a customer with a customer generation system may:

97 (a) generate electricity primarily for the customer's own use;

98 (b) supply customer-generated electricity to the electrical corporation; and

99 (c) if net metering results in excess customer-generated electricity during a billing
100 period, receive a credit under Section 54-15-104.

101 (13) "Switchgear" means the combination of electrical disconnects, fuses, or circuit
102 breakers:

103 (a) used to:

104 (i) isolate electrical equipment; and

105 (ii) de-energize equipment to allow work to be performed or faults downstream to be
106 cleared; and

107 (b) that is:

108 (i) designed, tested, and UL certified to UL1741; and

109 (ii) installed and operated in accordance with IEEE1547 standards.

Legislative Review Note
as of 1-25-13 10:33 AM

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel