

HB0340S01 compared with HB0340

{Omitted text} shows text that was in HB0340 but was omitted in HB0340S01

inserted text shows text that was not in HB0340 but was inserted into HB0340S01

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Solar Power Amendments

2025 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Raymond P. Ward

Senate Sponsor:

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies provisions related to residential solar energy generation by creating a new category for small portable solar generation devices.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- defines terms;
- creates exemptions from interconnection requirements for portable solar generation devices;
- establishes basic safety requirements for portable solar generation devices; and
- provides liability protections for electrical corporations.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

None

AMENDS:

54-15-102 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 53 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 53

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21 ENACTS:

22 **54-15-601** , Utah Code Annotated 1953 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

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

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

26 **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 of the following
year; or

31 (b) an additional 12-month billing cycle as defined by an electrical corporation's net metering tariff 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 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 that:

41 (i) has a generating capacity of:

42 (A) more than 1,200 watts but not more than 25 kilowatts for a residential facility; or

44 (B) not more than two megawatts for a non-residential facility, unless the governing authority approves
a greater generation capacity;

46 (ii) is located on, or adjacent to, the premises of the electrical corporation's customer, subject to the
electrical corporation's service requirements;

48 (iii) operates in parallel and is interconnected with the electrical corporation's distribution facilities;

50 (iv) is intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer's requirements for electricity; and

52 (v) is controlled by an inverter;~~and~~

53 (b) includes an electric generator and its accompanying equipment package~~[-]~~ ; and

54 (c) does not include a portable solar generation device.

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- (4) "Eligible facility" means a facility that uses energy derived from one of the following to generate electricity:
- 57 (a) solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy;
 - 58 (b) wind energy;
 - 59 (c) hydrogen;
 - 60 (d) organic waste;
 - 61 (e) hydroelectric energy;
 - 62 (f) waste gas and waste heat capture or recovery;
 - 63 (g) biomass and biomass byproducts, except for the combustion of:
 - 64 (i) wood that has been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or chromated copper arsenate; or
 - 66 (ii) municipal waste in a solid form;
 - 67 (h) forest or rangeland woody debris from harvesting or thinning conducted to improve forest or rangeland ecological health and to reduce wildfire risk;
 - 69 (i) agricultural residues;
 - 70 (j) dedicated energy crops;
 - 71 (k) landfill gas or biogas produced from organic matter, wastewater, anaerobic digesters, or municipal solid waste; or
 - 73 (l) geothermal energy.
- (5) "Equipment package" means a group of components connecting an electric generator to an electric distribution system, including all interface equipment and the interface equipment's controls, switchgear, inverter, and other interface devices.
- 77 (6) "Excess customer-generated electricity" means the amount of customer-generated electricity in excess of the customer's consumption from the customer generation system during a monthly billing period, as measured at the electrical corporation's meter.
- 80 (7) "Fuel cell" means a device in which the energy of a reaction between a fuel and an oxidant is converted directly and continuously into electrical energy.
- 82 (8) "Governing authority" means:
- 83 (a) for a distribution electrical cooperative, its board of directors; and
 - 84 (b) for each other electrical corporation, the Public Service Commission.
- 85 (9) "Inverter" means a device that:

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- 86 (a) converts direct current power into alternating current power that is compatible with power generated
by an electrical corporation; and
- 88 (b) has been designed, tested, and certified to UL1741 and installed and operated in accordance with the
latest revision of IEEE1547, as amended.
- 90 (10) "Net electricity" means the difference, as measured at the meter owned by the electrical
corporation between:
- 92 (a) the amount of electricity that an electrical corporation supplies to a customer participating in a net
metering program; and
- 94 (b) the amount of customer-generated electricity delivered to the electrical corporation.
- 95 (11) "Net metering" means measuring the amount of net electricity for the applicable billing period.
- 97 (12) "Net metering program" means a program administered by an electrical corporation whereby a
customer with a customer generation system may:
- 99 (a) generate electricity primarily for the customer's own use;
- 100 (b) supply customer-generated electricity to the electrical corporation; and
- 101 (c) if net metering results in excess customer-generated electricity during a billing period, receive a
credit as provided in Section 54-15-104.
- 103 (13) "Portable solar generation device" means a moveable photovoltaic generation device that:
- 105 (a) has a maximum power output of not more than 1,200 watts;
- 106 (b) is designed to be connected to a building's electrical system through a standard 120-volt alternating
current outlet; {and}
- 108 (c) is intended primarily to offset part of the customer's electricity consumption{.}; and
- 109 (d) meets the standards of the most recent version of the National Electrical Code; and
- 110 (e) is certified by Underwriters Laboratories or an equivalent nationally recognized testing laboratory.
- 109 [(13)] (14) "Switchgear" means the combination of electrical disconnects, fuses, or circuit breakers:
- 111 (a) used to:
- 112 (i) isolate electrical equipment; and
- 113 (ii) de-energize equipment to allow work to be performed or faults downstream to be cleared; and
- 115 (b) that is:
- 116 (i) designed, tested, and certified to UL1741; and
- 117 (ii) installed and operated in accordance with the latest revision of IEEE1547, as amended.
- 122 Section 2. Section 2 is enacted to read:

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Part 6. Portable Solar Generation Device

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54-15-601. Portable solar generation device -- Exemptions -- Requirements.

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(1) A portable solar generation device that meets the requirements of this part:

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(a) is exempt from:

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(i) the interconnection requirements described in Section 54-15-106; and

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(ii) requirements to enter into an interconnection agreement under Section 54-15-103; and

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(b) is not subject to the net metering program requirements under this chapter.

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(2) A portable solar generation device shall include a device or feature that prevents the system from energizing the building's electrical system during a power outage.

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(3) An electrical corporation:

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(a) may not require a customer using a portable solar generation device to:

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(i) obtain the electrical corporation's approval before installing or using the system;

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(ii) pay any fee or charge related to the system; or

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(iii) install any additional controls or equipment beyond what is integrated into the system; and

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(b) is not liable for any damage or injury caused by a portable solar generation device.

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Section 3. Effective date.

This bill takes effect on May 7, 2025.

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