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Solar Power Amendments
2025 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Raymond P. Ward

Senate Sponsor:

2

3 **LONG TITLE**

4 **General Description:**

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

7 **Highlighted Provisions:**

8 This bill:

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

14 **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

15 None

16 **Other Special Clauses:**

17 None

18 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

19 AMENDS:

20 **54-15-102**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 53

21 ENACTS:

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

23

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.**

27 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) an additional 12-month billing cycle as defined by an electrical corporation's net
32 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
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) more than 1,200 watts but not more than 25 kilowatts for a residential facility;
- 43 or
- 44 (B) not more than two megawatts for a non-residential facility, unless the
45 governing authority approves a greater generation capacity;
- 46 (ii) is located on, or adjacent to, the premises of the electrical corporation's customer,
47 subject to the electrical corporation's service requirements;
- 48 (iii) operates in parallel and is interconnected with the electrical corporation's
49 distribution facilities;
- 50 (iv) is intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer's requirements for
51 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.
- 55 (4) "Eligible facility" means a facility that uses energy derived from one of the following to
56 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,

- 65 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
- 68 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,
- 72 or municipal solid waste; or
- 73 (l) geothermal energy.
- 74 (5) "Equipment package" means a group of components connecting an electric generator to
- 75 an electric distribution system, including all interface equipment and the interface
- 76 equipment's controls, switchgear, inverter, and other interface devices.
- 77 (6) "Excess customer-generated electricity" means the amount of customer-generated
- 78 electricity in excess of the customer's consumption from the customer generation system
- 79 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
- 81 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:
- 86 (a) converts direct current power into alternating current power that is compatible with
- 87 power generated by an electrical corporation; and
- 88 (b) has been designed, tested, and certified to UL1741 and installed and operated in
- 89 accordance with the latest revision of IEEE1547, as amended.
- 90 (10) "Net electricity" means the difference, as measured at the meter owned by the
- 91 electrical corporation between:
- 92 (a) the amount of electricity that an electrical corporation supplies to a customer
- 93 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
- 96 period.
- 97 (12) "Net metering program" means a program administered by an electrical corporation
- 98 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
- 102 period, receive a credit as provided in Section 54-15-104.
- 103 (13) "Portable solar generation device" means a moveable photovoltaic generation device
- 104 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
- 107 120-volt alternating current outlet; and
- 108 (c) is intended primarily to offset part of the customer's electricity consumption.
- 109 ~~[(13)]~~ (14) "Switchgear" means the combination of electrical disconnects, fuses, or circuit
- 110 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
- 114 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
- 118 amended.

119 Section 2. Section **54-15-601** is enacted to read:

120 **Part 6. Portable Solar Generation Device**

121 **54-15-601 . Portable solar generation device -- Exemptions -- Requirements.**

- 122 (1) A portable solar generation device that meets the requirements of this part:
- 123 (a) is exempt from:
- 124 (i) the interconnection requirements described in Section 54-15-106; and
- 125 (ii) requirements to enter into an interconnection agreement under Section 54-15-103;
- 126 and
- 127 (b) is not subject to the net metering program requirements under this chapter.
- 128 (2) A portable solar generation device shall include a device or feature that prevents the
- 129 system from energizing the building's electrical system during a power outage.
- 130 (3) An electrical corporation:
- 131 (a) may not require a customer using a portable solar generation device to:
- 132 (i) obtain the electrical corporation's approval before installing or using the system;

133 (ii) pay any fee or charge related to the system; or
134 (iii) install any additional controls or equipment beyond what is integrated into the
135 system; and

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

137 Section 3. **Effective Date.**

138 This bill takes effect on May 7, 2025.