Enrolled Copy	S.B. 84

1	NET METERING PROGRAMS
2	2008 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Kevin T. VanTassell
5	House Sponsor: Roger E. Barrus
6	
7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill addresses provisions allowing the net metering of electricity for an electrical
10	corporation's customers.
11	Highlighted Provisions:
12	This bill:
13	► defines terms;
14	<ul><li>expands the type of eligible facilities that may qualify for a net metering program;</li></ul>
15	• changes the circumstances under which an electric corporation's discontinuance of a
16	net metering program is allowed;
17	<ul> <li>allows various decisions to be made by a governing authority instead of solely by the</li> </ul>
18	Public Service Commission;
19	<ul> <li>provides methods for a governing authority's determination of the value of excess</li> </ul>
20	customer-generated electricity;
21	<ul> <li>requires that a customer generation system not compromise the quality of service for</li> </ul>
22	an electrical corporation's other customers;
23	<ul> <li>addresses the applicability of net metering provisions to a small electrical corporation</li> </ul>
24	headquartered in another state; and
25	makes technical changes.
26	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:
27	None
28	Other Special Clauses:
29	None

30	Utah Code Sections Affected:
31	AMENDS:
32	<b>54-15-102</b> , as enacted by Laws of Utah 2002, Chapter 6
33	<b>54-15-103</b> , as enacted by Laws of Utah 2002, Chapter 6
34	<b>54-15-104</b> , as enacted by Laws of Utah 2002, Chapter 6
35	<b>54-15-105</b> , as enacted by Laws of Utah 2002, Chapter 6
36	<b>54-15-106</b> , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 131
37	ENACTS:
38	<b>54-15-107</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
<ul><li>39</li><li>40</li></ul>	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
41	Section 1. Section <b>54-15-102</b> is amended to read:
42	<b>54-15-102.</b> Definitions.
43	As used in this chapter:
44	(1) "Annualized billing period" means a 12-month billing cycle beginning on April 1 of
45	one year and ending on March 31 of the following year.
46	[(1)] (2) "Customer-generated electricity" means electricity that:
47	(a) is generated by a customer participating in a net metering program from a customer
48	generation system;
49	(b) exceeds the electricity the customer needs for the customer's own use; and
50	(c) is supplied to the electrical corporation administering the net metering program.
51	[(2)] (3) "Customer generation system":
52	(a) means a [fuel cell or renewable] customer-owned or customer-leased eligible
53	facility, operated by the customer, that:
54	[(a)] (i) has a generating capacity of:
55	(A) not more than 25 kilowatts for a residential facility; or
56	(B) not more than 2 megawatts for a non-residential facility, unless the governing
57	authority approves a greater generation capacity;

58	[ <del>(b)</del> ] <u>(ii)</u> is located on, or adjacent to, the premises of the electrical corporation's
59	customer, subject to the electrical corporation's service requirements;
60	[(c)] (iii) operates in parallel and is interconnected with the electrical corporation's
61	[transmission and] distribution facilities;
62	[(d)] (iv) is intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer's requirements for
63	electricity; and
64	[(e)] (v) is controlled by an inverter[-] or switchgear; and
65	(b) includes an electric generator and its accompanying equipment package.
66	(4) "Eligible facility" means a facility that uses energy derived from one of the following
67	to generate electricity:
68	(a) solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy;
69	(b) wind energy;
70	(c) hydrogen;
71	(d) organic waste;
72	(e) hydroelectric energy;
73	(f) waste gas and waste heat capture or recovery;
74	(g) biomass and biomass byproducts, except for the combustion of:
75	(i) wood that has been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote,
76	pentachlorophenol, or chromated copper arsenate; or
77	(ii) municipal waste in a solid form;
78	(h) forest or rangeland woody debris from harvesting or thinning conducted to improve
79	forest or rangeland ecological health and to reduce wildfire risk;
80	(i) agricultural residues;
81	(j) dedicated energy crops;
82	(k) landfill gas or biogas produced from organic matter, wastewater, anaerobic
83	digesters, or municipal solid waste; or
84	(l) geothermal energy.
85	(5) "Equipment package" means a group of components connecting an electric

86	generator to an electric distribution system, including all interface equipment and the interface
87	equipment's controls, switchgear, inverter, and other interface devices.
88	[ <del>(3)</del> ] <u>(6)</u> "Excess customer-generated electricity" means the amount of
89	customer-generated electricity in excess of the customer's consumption from the customer
90	generation system during a monthly billing period [that exceeds the amount of electricity that an
91	electrical corporation supplies to the customer during that billing period], as measured at the
92	electrical corporation's meter.
93	[ <del>(4)</del> ] <u>(7)</u> "Fuel cell" means a device in which the energy of a reaction between a fuel and
94	an oxidant is converted directly and continuously into electrical energy.
95	[ <del>(5)</del> ] <u>(8)</u> "Governing authority" means:
96	(a) for a distribution electrical cooperative, its board of directors; and
97	(b) for each other electrical corporation, the <u>Public Service</u> Commission.
98	[ <del>(6)</del> ] <u>(9)</u> "Inverter" means a device that:
99	(a) converts direct current power into alternating current power that is compatible with
100	power generated by an electrical corporation; and
101	(b) has been designed, tested, and UL certified to UL1741 and [IEEE929] installed and
102	operated in accordance with IEEE1547 standards.
103	[ <del>(7)</del> ] <u>(10)</u> "Net electricity" means the difference, as measured at the meter owned by the
104	electrical corporation between:
105	(a) the amount of electricity that an electrical corporation supplies to a customer
106	participating in a net metering program; and
107	(b) the amount of customer-generated electricity <u>delivered to the electrical corporation</u> .
108	[(8)] (11) "Net metering" means measuring the amount of net electricity for the
109	applicable billing period [the difference between:].
110	[(a) the amount of electricity that an electrical corporation supplies to a customer
111	participating in a net metering program; and]
112	[(b) the amount of customer-generated electricity.]
113	[(9)] (12) "Net metering program" means a program administered by $[a]$ an electrical

114	corporation whereby a customer with a customer generation system may:
115	(a) generate electricity primarily for the customer's own use;
116	(b) supply customer-generated electricity to the electrical corporation; and
117	(c) if net metering results in excess customer-generated electricity during a billing
118	period, receive a credit [against the cost of electricity supplied by the electrical corporation to
119	the customer within the same calendar year] under Section 54-15-104.
120	[(10) "Renewable facility" means a facility that uses energy derived from the sun, wind,
121	or water to generate electricity.]
122	(13) "Switchgear" means the combination of electrical disconnects, fuses, or circuit
123	<u>breakers:</u>
124	(a) used to:
125	(i) isolate electrical equipment; and
126	(ii) de-energize equipment to allow work to be performed or faults downstream to be
127	cleared; and
128	(b) that is:
129	(i) designed, tested, and UL certified to UL1741; and
130	(ii) installed and operated in accordance with IEEE1547 standards.
131	Section 2. Section <b>54-15-103</b> is amended to read:
132	54-15-103. Net metering program Metering equipment Interconnection
133	agreement.
134	(1) Each electrical corporation shall:
135	(a) except as provided in Subsection (2), make a net metering program available to the
136	electrical corporation's customers; and
137	(b) allow customer generation systems to be interconnected to the electrical
138	corporation's facilities using, except as provided in Subsection [(3)] (4), a [standard]
139	kilowatt-hour meter capable of net metering.
140	(2) An electrical corporation may discontinue making a net metering program available
141	to customers not already participating in the program [as long as] if:

142	(a) the cumulative generating capacity of customer generation systems in the program
143	equals at least .1% of the electrical corporation's peak demand during [2001; and] 2007; or
144	(b) [at least half of the electricity representing the .1% figure in Subsection (2)(a) is
145	generated by renewable facilities] the electrical corporation serves fewer than 1,000 customers
146	in the state.
147	(3) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a), the governing authority may establish a
148	higher amount of generating capacity from customer generation systems than .1% of the
149	electrical corporation's peak demand during 2007 before a net metering program may be
150	discontinued under Subsection (2).
151	(b) Before acting under Subsection (3)(a), the governing authority shall provide public
152	notice of its proposed action and an opportunity for public comment.
153	[(3)] (4) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(b), an electrical corporation may require a
154	customer participating in the electrical corporation's net metering program to use metering
155	equipment other than a standard kilowatt-hour meter if the [commission] governing authority,
156	after appropriate notice and opportunity for <u>public</u> comment:
157	(i) determines that the use of other metering equipment is necessary and appropriate to
158	monitor the flow of electricity from and to the electrical corporation; and
159	(ii) approves the requirement for other metering equipment, after considering the
160	benefits and costs associated with the other metering equipment.
161	(b) If the [commission] governing authority approves the requirement for other
162	metering equipment under Subsection $[(3)]$ $(4)$ (a), the governing authority shall determine how
163	the cost of purchasing and installing the other metering equipment is to be allocated between the
164	electrical corporation and the customer.
165	$[\frac{4}{5}]$ (5) An electrical corporation may require a customer to enter into an
166	interconnection agreement before connecting the customer generation system to the electrical
167	corporation's facilities.
168	Section 3. Section <b>54-15-104</b> is amended to read:
169	54-15-104. Charges or credits for net electricity.

(1) Each electrical corporation with a customer participating in a net metering program
shall measure net electricity during each monthly billing period, in accordance with normal
metering practices.
(2) If net metering does not result in excess customer-generated electricity during the
monthly billing period, the electrical corporation shall bill the customer for the net electricity, in
accordance with normal billing practices.
(3) If net metering results in excess customer-generated electricity during the <u>monthly</u>
billing period:
(a) (i) the electrical corporation shall credit the customer for the excess
customer-generated electricity <u>based on the meter reading for the billing period</u> at a value that is
at least avoided cost[;], or as determined by the governing authority; and
[(ii) the customer may use the credit under Subsection (3)(a)(i) to offset purchases of
electricity from the electrical corporation during future billing periods during the same calendar
year; and]
[(iii)] (ii) all credits that the customer does not use during the [calendar year] annualized
billing period expire at the end of the [calendar year] annualized billing period; and
(b) as authorized by the governing authority, the electrical corporation may bill the
customer for customer charges that otherwise would have accrued during that billing period in
the absence of excess customer-generated electricity.
Section 4. Section <b>54-15-105</b> is amended to read:
54-15-105. No additional fee or charge without governing authority approval
Exception.
(1) An electrical corporation administering a net metering program may not charge a
customer participating in the program an additional standby, capacity, interconnection, or other
fee or charge unless the governing authority, after appropriate notice and opportunity for <u>public</u>
comment:
(a) determines that:
(i) the electrical corporation will incur direct costs from the interconnection or from

administering the net metering program that exceed benefits, as determined by the governing authority, resulting from the program; and

- (ii) public policy is best served by imposing [the] a reasonable fee or charge on the customer participating in the net metering program rather than by allocating the fee or charge among the electrical corporation's entire customer base; and
- (b) after making its determination under Subsection (1)(a), authorizes the additional reasonable fee or charge.
- (2) If a cost of a net metering program is allocated among the electrical corporation's entire customer base, Subsection (1) may not be construed to prohibit an electrical corporation from charging a customer participating in the net metering program for that cost to the same extent that the electrical corporation charges a customer not participating in the program for that cost.
  - Section 5. Section **54-15-106** is amended to read:

- 54-15-106. Customer to provide equipment necessary to meet applicable code requirements -- Governing authority may adopt additional reasonable requirements -- Testing and inspection of interconnection.
- (1) Each customer participating in a net metering program shall provide at the customer's expense all equipment necessary to meet applicable local and national standards regarding electrical and fire safety, power quality, and interconnection requirements established by the National Electrical Code, the National Electrical Safety Code, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and Underwriters Laboratories.
- (2) After appropriate notice and opportunity for <u>public</u> comment, the [commission] governing authority may by rule adopt additional <u>reasonable</u> safety, power quality, and interconnection requirements for customer generation systems that the [commission] governing authority considers to be necessary to protect public safety and system reliability.
- (3) (a) If a customer participating in a net metering program complies with requirements referred to under Subsection (1) and additional requirements established under Subsection (2), an electrical corporation may not require that customer to:

226	(i) perform or pay for additional tests; or
227	(ii) purchase additional liability insurance.
228	(b) An electrical corporation may not be held directly or indirectly liable for permitting
229	or continuing to permit an interconnection of a customer generation system to the electrical
230	corporation's system or for an act or omission of a customer participating in a net metering
231	program for loss, injury, or death to a third party.
232	(4) An electrical corporation may test and inspect an interconnection at times that the
233	electrical corporation considers necessary to ensure the safety of electrical workers and to
234	preserve the integrity of the electric power grid.
235	(5) The electrical function, operation, or capacity of a customer generation system, at
236	the point of connection to the electrical corporation's distribution system, may not compromise
237	the quality of service to the electrical corporation's other customers.
238	Section 6. Section <b>54-15-107</b> is enacted to read:
239	54-15-107. Application to out-of-state electrical corporation.
240	An electrical corporation with fewer than 5,000 customers in this state that is
241	headquartered in another state is considered to be in compliance with this chapter if the
242	electrical corporation offers net metering to its customers in Utah in accordance with a tariff,
243	schedule, or other requirement of the appropriate authority in the state in which the electrical
244	corporation's headquarters are located.