

NET METERING BILLING CYCLES

2013 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Keven J. Stratton

Senate Sponsor: Evan J. Vickers

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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

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*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:

(1) "Annualized billing period" means:

(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) 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.