

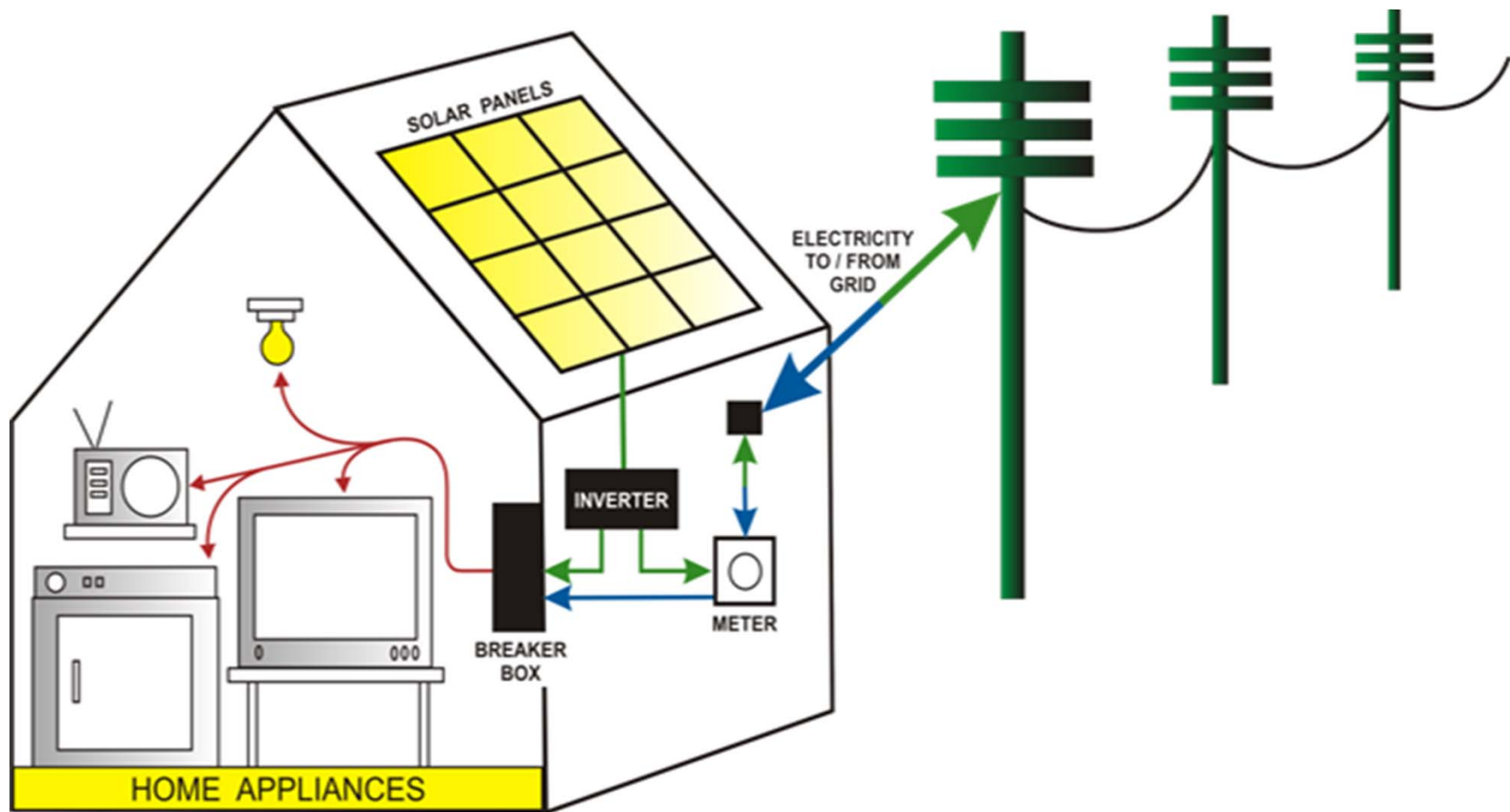
Staff Presentation

Workshop on Customer-owned Renewable Generation



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Interconnection & Net Metering



History of Rule Development

- In 2002, the Commission adopted Rule 25-6.065, F.A.C., which expedited the interconnection of small PV systems up to 10 kW.
- In 2005 and 2006, the Florida Legislature enacted sections 366.91, F.S. and 366.92 F.S., establishing renewable energy policy for Florida.
- In 2008, the Commission revised Rule 25-6.065, F.A.C. to require investor-owned utilities to allow for expedited interconnection and net metering of customer-owned renewable generation up to 2 MW.



History of Rule Development

- The Florida Legislature amended section 366.91, F.S., in 2008, to include requirements for interconnection and net metering of customer-owned renewable generation.
 - On or before January 1, 2009, Investor-owned electric utilities, municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives were required to develop a standardized interconnection agreement and net metering program for customer-owned renewable generation.
 - “Customer-owned renewable generation” means an electric generating system located on a customer’s premises that is primarily intended to offset part or all of the customer’s electricity requirements with renewable energy.”
 - “Net metering” means a metering and billing methodology whereby customer-owned renewable generation is allowed to offset the customer’s electricity consumption on site.”
 - “The commission shall establish requirements relating to the expedited interconnection and net metering of customer-owned renewable generation by public utilities and may adopt rules to administer this section.”



Rule Structure

- **Scope and Definitions**
 - “promote the development of small customer-owned renewable generation”
 - “renewable energy” is energy produced from sources that can include biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, among others.
- **Standard Interconnection Agreements**
 - Engineering Requirements
 - Customer Qualification (including Tiers) and Fees
- **Contents of Agreements**
 - Local Code Requirements and Inspections
 - Insurance Requirements
- **Manual Disconnect Switch**



Rule Structure

- Administrative Requirements
- Net Metering
 - Metering Requirements
 - Accumulation and Offsetting of Credits
 - Year-End Credit Payment
- Renewable Energy Certificates
- Reporting Requirements



Standard Interconnection Agreements

- Engineering Standards
 - IEEE 1547 (2003), IEEE 1547.1 (2005), UL 1741 (2005)
- Customer Qualification
 - Gross Power Rating (GPR) – Total AC nameplate generating capacity
 - GPR must not exceed 90% of the customer's utility distribution service rating
- Customer Tiers
 - Tier 1 – 10 kW or less
 - Tier 2 – greater than 10 kW and less than or equal to 100 kW
 - Tier 3 – greater than 100 kW and less than or equal to 2 MW



Tier 1 Systems

- Systems 10 kW or less
- No Application Fee
- No Interconnection Study Requirement
- No Insurance Requirement
- No Manual Disconnect Switch Requirement



Tier 2 Systems

- Systems greater than 10 kW and less than 100 kW
- Application Fee if approved by Commission
- No Interconnection Study Requirement
- No more than \$1 Million Insurance Requirement
- Manual Disconnect Switch Required at customer cost



Tier 3 Systems

- Systems greater than 100 kW and less than 2 MW
- Application Fee if approved by Commission
- Interconnection Study may be required
- Interconnection Study Charge if approved by Commission
- No more than \$2 Million Insurance Requirement
- Manual Disconnect Switch Required at customer cost



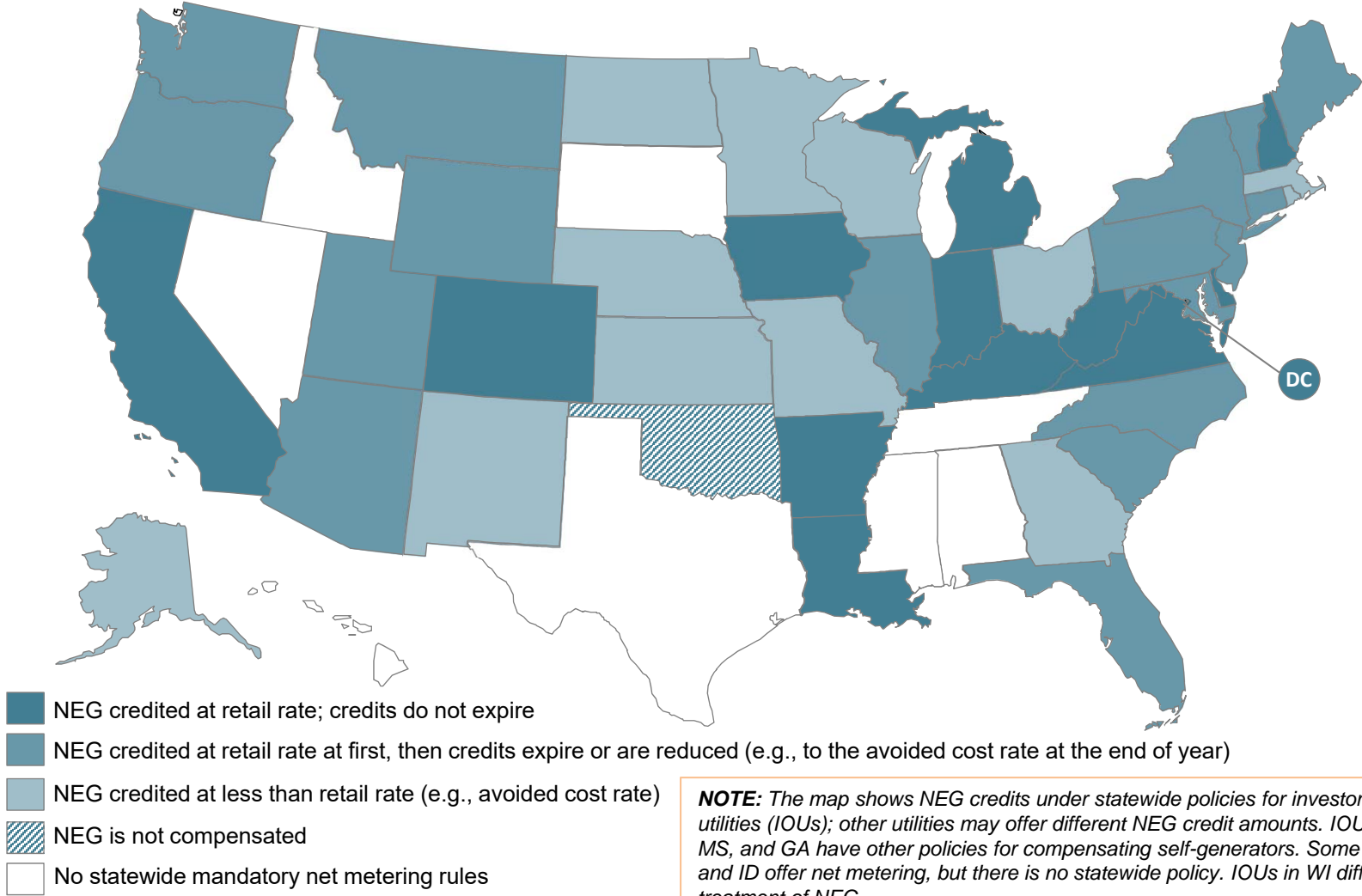
Net Metering

- Installation of bi-directional meter, at no cost to customer
- Each month the customer's bill is determined by netting energy taken off the grid with energy delivered to the grid.
- Excess customer generation at the end of the month is carried over as a kWh credit on the next month's bill.
- Year-End Credit Payment and the COG-1 Tariff
- Customers must pay the applicable customer charge and demand charge.



Customer Credits for Monthly Net Excess Generation (NEG) Under Net Metering

www.dsireusa.org / July 2016



NOTE: The map shows NEG credits under statewide policies for investor-owned utilities (IOUs); other utilities may offer different NEG credit amounts. IOUs in HI, NV, MS, and GA have other policies for compensating self-generators. Some IOUs in TX and ID offer net metering, but there is no statewide policy. IOUs in WI differ in their treatment of NEG.

Customer-owned Renewable Generation

