STATE OF FLORIDA

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Public Service Commission

June 13, 2025

Ms. Alexandra Leijon
Administrative Code and Register Director
Office of General Counsel
Florida Department of State
Room 701, The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

VIA EMAIL
AdministrativeCode@dos.fl.gov

Re: Technical Changes to Rules 25-6.021 Records of Complaints, 25-6.022 Record of Metering Devices and Metering Device Tests, 25-6.0424 Petition for Mid-Course Correction, 25-6.043 Investor-Owned Electric Utility Petition for Rate Increase; Commission Designee, 25-6.0431 Petition for a Limited Proceeding, 25-6.0436 Depreciation, 25-6.0437 Cost of Service Load Research, 25-6.0440 Territorial Agreements for Electric Utilities, 25-6.0441 Territorial Disputes for Electric Utilities, 25-6.0455 Annual Distribution Service Reliability Report, 25-6.054 Laboratory Standards, 25-6.064 Contribution-in-Aid-of-Construction for Installation of New or Upgraded Facilities, 25-6.065 Interconnection and Net Metering of Customer-Owned Renewable Generation, 25-6.078 Schedule of Charges, 25-6.093 Information to Customers, 25-6.094 Complaints and Service Requests, 25-6.097 Customer Deposits, 25-6.100 Customer Billings, 25-6.115 Facility Charges for Conversion of Existing Overhead Investor-owned Distribution Facilities, and 25-6.140 Test Year Notification; Proposed Agency Action Notification

Dear Ms. Leijon:

Please make the following technical changes to Rules 25-6.021, 25-6.022, 25-6.0424, 25-6.043, 25-6.0431, 25-6.0436, 25-6.0437, 25-6.0440, 25-6.044, 25-6.0455, 25-6.054, 25-6.064, 25-6.065, 25-6.078, 25-6.093, 25-6.094, 25-6.097, 25-6.100, 25-6.115, and 25-6.140 F.A.C., all of which are reflected in the attached versions of the rules:

Rule 25-6.021, F.A.C., third line: "...such disposition. <u>See</u> ~~Cf.~~ subsection ..."
This technical change clarifies that the rule is not asking the reader to compare or contrast, but rather to reference the listed statute for the definition of complaint.

Rule 25-6.022, F.A.C., *Law Implemented:* *~~366.05(1),~~ (3), 366.04(2)(f)<u>, 366.05(1)</u>*
This technical change is to correct the order of the referenced statutes.
Rule 25-6.0424, F.A.C., *Rulemaking Authority:* *350.127(2)~~, 366.06(1)~~*

This technical change is to correct citation to the rulemaking authority.

Rule 25-6.043, F.A.C., *Rulemaking Authority:* *350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 366.06(1)~~*
This technical change is to correct citation to the rulemaking authority.

Rule 25-6.0431, F.A.C., *Rulemaking Authority:* *350.127(2), 366.05~~, 366.06(1)~~*
This technical change is to correct citation to the rulemaking authority.

Rule 25-6.0436(4)(a), F.A.C., line 5: "...paragraphs (5)(a) through ~~(g) and~~ (h) of this..."
This technical change is to correctly reference the applicable paragraphs.

Rule 25-6.0437, F.A.C., *Law Implemented*: 350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 350.127(2)~~
This technical change is to correct the order of the referenced statutes.

Rule 25-6.0440(1)(f), F.A.C., first line: "...Transportation ~~(DOT)~~ General Highway..."
This technical change is to eliminate the abbreviation as it is unnecessary; that term is not used again in the rule.

Rule 25-6.0441(4), F.A.C., second line: "...Transportation ~~(DOT)~~ General Highway..."
This technical change is to eliminate the abbreviation as it is unnecessary; that term is not used again in the rule.

Rule 25-6.0455(3)(a), F.A.C., last line: "...(850) 413-6910,..."
This technical change is to add the missing space in the telephone number.

Rule 25-6.0455(3)(b), F.A.C., last line: "...(850) 413-6910,..."
This technical change is to add the missing space in the telephone number.

Rule 25-6.0455(3)(c), F.A.C., fifth line: "...(850) 413-6910,..."
This technical change is to add the missing space in the telephone number.

Rule 25-6.054, F.A.C., *Rulemaking Authority:* *350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 350.127(2)~~*
This technical change is to eliminate the duplicate reference to section 350.127(2), F.S.

Rule 25-6.064(5), F.A.C., lines 2 and 3: "...Storm Protection Plan;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.034, F.A.C., Standard of Construction;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.0341, F.A.C., Location of the Utility's Electric Distribution Facilities;~~,~~ and Rule 25-6.0345,..."
This technical change is to correct the punctuation.

Rule 25-6.065(10), F.A.C., first line: "...Section 366.02(4), ~~366.02(2),~~ F.S.,..."
This technical change is to correct the statutory reference.

Rule 25-6.065(10), F.A.C., *Law Implemented*: 366.02(4), ~~366.02(2),~~ F.S.,..."

This technical change is to correct the statutory reference.

Rule 25-6.078(2), F.A.C., lines 2 and 3: "...Storm Protection Plan;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.034, F.A.C., Standard of Construction;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.0341, F.A.C., Location of the Utility's Electric Distribution Facilities;~~,~~ and Rule 25-6.0345,..."
This technical change is to correct the punctuation.

Rule 25-6.093, F.A.C., *Law Implemented:* 350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 350.127(2)~~
This technical change is to correct the order of the referenced statutes.

Rule 25-6.094, F.A.C., *Law Implemented:* 350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 350.127(2)~~
This technical change is to correct the order of the referenced statutes.

Rule 25-6.097, F.A.C., *Law Implemented:* 350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 350.127(2)~~
This technical change is to correct the order of the referenced statutes.

Rule 25-6.100, F.A.C., *Law Implemented:* 366.04(2), 366.05(1)~~, 366.04(2)~~
This technical change is to correct the order of the referenced statutes.

Rule 25-6.115(8)(a), F.A.C., lines 2 and 3: "...Storm Protection Plan;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.034, F.A.C., Standard of Construction;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.0341, F.A.C., Location of the Utility's Electric Distribution Facilities;~~,~~ and Rule 25-6.0345,..."
This technical change is to correct the punctuation.

Rule 25-6.115(9), F.A.C., lines 3 - 5: "...Storm Protection Plan;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.034, F.A.C., Standard of Construction;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.0341, F.A.C., Location of the Utility's Electric Distribution Facilities;~~,~~ and Rule 25-6.0345,..."
This technical change is to correct the punctuation.

Rule 25-6.140, F.A.C., *Law Implemented: 366.06~~, 366.06(1), (4)~~*
This technical change is to eliminate the duplicate reference to section 366.06, F.S.

The need for these technical changes was discovered during our review of our regulatory plan. Please let me know if you have any questions. You may reach me at (850) 413-6630 or at Susan.Sapoznikoff@psc.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,

/s/ Susan Sapoznikoff

Susan Sapoznikoff
Senior Attorney

Enclosures

cc: Office of Commission Clerk

25-6.021 Records of Complaints.

Each utility shall keep a record of all written complaints received. The record shall show the name and address of the complainant, the date received, the nature of the complaint, the result of any investigation, the disposition of the complaint and the date of such disposition. *See* ~~Cf.~~ subsection 25-6.094(1), F.A.C., for the definition of "complaint" for the purpose of this rule.

Rulemaking Authority 366.05(1) FS. Law Implemented 366.05(1) FS. History–New 7-29-69, Formerly 25-6.21.

25-6.022 Record of Metering Devices and Metering Device Tests.

(1) For all types of utility-performed tests, a test record shall be made whenever a unit of metering equipment is tested, but need not be retained after the equipment is again tested unless the test is made in accordance with Rule 25-6.059 or 25-6.060, F.A.C. When equipment accuracy testing is required under Rule 25-6.059 or 25-6.060, F.A.C., any record of accuracy testing for disputed equipment that is on file at the time the customer request is made under Rule 25-6.059 or 25-6.060, F.A.C., must be retained until the dispute is resolved. The record shall show information to identify the unit and its location; equipment with which the unit is associated; the date of the test; reason for the test; readings before and after the test; if the meter creeps, a statement as to the rate of creeping; a statement of the "as found" accuracy; indications showing that all required checks have been made; a statement of repairs made, if any; and identification of the person making the test. The completion of each test will signify the "as left" accuracy falls within the required limits specified in Rule 25-6.052, F.A.C., unless the meter is to be retired.

(2) Each utility shall keep a record for each unit of metering equipment showing the date the unit was purchased, if available; the utility's identification; associated equipment; essential name plate data; date of test; results of "as found" test; and location where installed with date of installation.

(3) Records of Test for Incoming Purchases. Regardless whether the newly purchased metering equipment is tested under a Random Sampling Plan approved pursuant to Rule 25-6.056, F.A.C., each utility shall maintain and make available to the Commission for each purchase of new meters and associated devices made during the calendar or fiscal year, the following information:

(a) Type of equipment, including manufacturer, model number, and any features which will subsequently be used to classify the units purchased into a population of units for in-service tests;

(b) The number of units purchased;

(c) The total number of units tested;

(d) The number of units tested measuring each percent registration recorded;

(e) Average percent registration;

(f) Standard deviation about the average percent registration (population or sample standard deviation);

(g) Results regarding whether the units tested meet the utility's acceptance criteria; and

(h) If a utility does not perform its tests for incoming purchases, the data provided by equipment manufacturers concerning units tested on a 100 percent basis by the manufacturer, with the manufacturer's test results used as a basis for acceptance testing, shall also be retained.

(4) Records of Periodic and Annual In-Service Meters Tests. Each utility shall maintain test records for each periodic and annual in-service test of electric meters and associated devices in such a manner that the information listed in paragraphs (4)(a) through (h) is readily available to the Commission on request. These data shall be maintained for units of metering equipment tested under approved Random Sampling Plans and for units tested under periodic testing programs, and shall be summarized on an annual basis.

(a) Type of equipment, including manufacturer, model number, and any features that are currently used to classify the units tested into a population of units for in-service tests;

(b) The number of units in the population;

(c) The total number of units tested;

(d) The number of units tested measuring each percent registration recorded;

(e) Average percent registration;

(f) Standard deviation about the average percent registration (population or sample standard deviation);

(g) Results showing whether the units tested under an approved random sampling program meet the utility's acceptance criteria; and

(h) A statement of the action to be taken to make further tests or replace inaccurate units, when the units tested under an approved random sampling program do not meet the acceptance criteria.

(i) The information regarding units tested during the year but not tested under a Random Sampling Plan or a periodic testing program need not be maintained as listed in paragraphs (4)(a) through (h) or be summarized on an annual basis.

Rulemaking Authority 366.05(1) FS. Law Implemented ~~366.05(1),~~ (3), 366.04(2)(f), 366.05(1) FS. History–New 7-29-69, Formerly 25-6.22, Amended 5-19-97, 7-3-06.

25-6.0424 Petition for Mid-Course Correction.

(1) To request a mid-course correction to the fuel cost recovery or capacity cost recovery factors, a utility shall file a petition for mid-course correction which shall contain the following information:

(a) The estimated percentage of year-end over-recovery or under-recovery calculated using the estimated End-of-Period Total Net True-up divided by the current period's total actual and estimated Jurisdictional Fuel Revenue Applicable to Period. The estimated End-of-Period Total Net True-up consists of the difference between estimated and actual prior-period net true-ups, plus the estimated current-period monthly over/under-recoveries, plus the estimated current-period interest. The total actual and estimated Jurisdictional Fuel Revenue Applicable to Period consists of the best estimate of reprojected revenues for the period using the current cost recovery factor. The appropriate method to determine the over-recovery or under-recovery percentage for capacity costs is to make a similar percent calculation using up-to-date capacity cost recovery revenue and true-up amounts.

(b) The appropriate schedules from Form PSC/AFD 009-E (07/10) reflecting the estimated End-of-Period Total Net True-up based upon current cost recovery factors and revised fuel expenses. For a fuel mid-course correction, schedules E1 through E10 shall be filed. For a capacity mid-course correction, schedules E12-A through E12-E shall be filed. Form PSC/ECR 009-E (07/10), incorporated by reference in this rule and entitled "Mid-Course Correction Schedules," may be obtained from the Commission's Division of Accounting and Finance.

(2) In the event that the absolute value of the over-recovery or under-recovery either for fuel cost recovery or capacity cost recovery is 10 percent or greater, the utility shall promptly notify the Commission by letter delivered to the Commission Clerk. The notification of a 10 percent or greater estimated over-recovery or under-recovery shall include a petition for mid-course correction to the fuel cost recovery or capacity cost recovery factors, or shall include an explanation of why a mid-course correction is not practical. This section in no way precludes a utility from requesting a mid-course correction prior to reaching the 10 percent threshold requiring Commission notification.

(3) When filing a petition for mid-course correction to the fuel cost recovery or capacity cost recovery factors, a utility shall file 10 copies of the petition with the Office of Commission Clerk, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, and an electronic copy with the Commission Clerk at Clerk@psc.state.fl.us. The Director of the Division of Accounting and Finance shall be the designee of the Commission for purposes of determining whether the utility has met the minimum filing requirements imposed by this rule.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2)~~, 366.06(1)~~ FS. Law Implemented 366.041, 366.05(1), 366.06(1), 366.076

FS. History–New 7-19-10.

25-6.043 Investor-Owned Electric Utility Petition for Rate Increase; Commission Designee.

(1) General Filing Instructions.

(a) The petition under Sections 366.06 and 366.071, F.S., for adjustment of rates must include or be accompanied by:

1. The information required by Commission Form PSC 1026 (12/20), entitled "Minimum Filing Requirements for Investor-Owned Electric Utilities," which is incorporated into this rule by reference, and is available at http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-12642. This form is also available on the Commission's website, www.floridapsc.com.

2. The exact name of the applicant and the address of the applicant's principal place of business.

3. Prepared direct testimony and exhibits for each witness testifying on behalf of the utility. Each witness's prefiled testimony and exhibits shall be on numbered pages and all exhibits shall be attached to the witness's testimony.

(b) In compiling the required schedules, a utility must follow the policies, procedures and guidelines prescribed by the Commission in relevant rules and in the utility's last rate case or in a more recent rate case involving a comparable utility.

(c) Each schedule must be cross-referenced to identify related schedules as either supporting schedules or recap schedules. If a schedule requires certain information, a utility may on that schedule reference a different schedule that provides that same information.

(d) The dimensions of each page, regardless of format, must be 8 ½ by 11 inches, and each page must be numbered.

(e) Except for handwritten official company records, all data in the petition, testimony, exhibits and minimum filing requirements must be typed.

(f) Each schedule must indicate the name of the witness responsible for its presentation.

(g) All schedules involving investment data must be completed on an average investment basis. Unless a specific schedule requests otherwise, average is defined as the average of 13 monthly balances.

(h) The petition and information required by subsection (1) of this rule must be e-filed by the utility with the Office of Commission Clerk. Ten paper copies of the filing, clearly labeled "COPY," and Commission Form PSC 1026 (12/20) in Microsoft Excel format with formulas intact and unlocked, must be provided to the Office of Commission Clerk within seven calendar days of the electronic filing. Excel files may be provided in media such as a USB flash drive, CD, or DVD, but may not be submitted by e-mail.

(i) Any proposed corrections, updates or other changes to the original filing must be e-filed by the utility with the Office of Commission Clerk. Ten paper copies of the proposed corrections, updates or other changes, clearly labeled "COPY," and any schedules in Commission Form PSC 1026 (12/20) that have been changed must be provided to the Office of Commission Clerk within seven calendar days of the electronic filing. Any schedules in Commission Form PSC 1026 (12/20) that have been changed must be provided in Microsoft Excel format with formulas intact and unlocked. Excel files may be provided in media such as a USB flash drive, CD, or DVD, but may not be submitted by e-mail. On the same day as the e-filing, the utility must serve an electronic copy of the filing on each party.

(2) The Director of the division that has been assigned primary responsibility for the filing is the Commission designee for purposes of determining whether the utility has met the minimum filing requirements imposed by this rule.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 366.06(1)~~ FS. Law Implemented 366.04(2)(f), 366.06(1), (2), (3), (4), 366.071 FS. History–New 5-27-81, Formerly 25-6.43, Amended 7-5-90, 1-31-00, 2-12-04, 1-27-21.

25-6.0431 Petition for a Limited Proceeding.

A petition for a limited proceeding shall include:

(1) A list of all issues the petitioner believes should be decided;

(2) A detailed statement of the reason(s) why the limited proceeding has been requested and why a limited proceeding is the appropriate type of proceeding for consideration of the requested relief;

(3) A schedule showing the specific rate base components for which the utility seeks recovery, on both a system and jurisdictional basis, if the utility is requesting recovery of rate base components;

(4) A detailed description of the expense(s) requested on both a system and jurisdictional basis, if the utility is requesting recovery of operating expenses;

(5) A schedule showing how the utility proposes to allocate any change in revenues to rate classes, and the proposed rates, if the petition requests a change in retail rates; and

(6) Any other information that the utility deems relevant.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05~~, 366.06(1)~~ FS. Law Implemented 366.05(1), 366.06(1), 366.076(1) FS. History–New 10-8-13.

25-6.0436 Depreciation.

(1) For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) Category or Category of Depreciable Plant – A grouping of plant for which a depreciation rate is prescribed. At a minimum it shall include each plant account prescribed in subsection 25-6.014(1), F.A.C.

(b) Embedded Vintage – A vintage of plant in service as of the date of study or implementation of proposed rates.

(c) Mortality Data – Historical data by study category showing plant balances, additions, adjustments and retirements, used in analyses for life indications or calculations of realized life. This is aged data in accord with the following:

1. The number of plant items or equivalent units (usually expressed in dollars) added each calendar year.

2. The number of plant items retired (usually expressed in dollars) each year and the distribution by years of placing of such retirements.

3. The net increase or decrease resulting from purchases, sales or adjustments and the distribution by years of placing of such amounts.

4. The number that remains in service (usually expressed in dollars) at the end of each year and the distribution by years of placing of such amounts.

(d) Net Book Value – The book cost of an asset or group of assets minus the accumulated depreciation or amortization reserve associated with those assets.

(e) Remaining Life Technique – The method of calculating a depreciation rate based on the unrecovered plant balance, the average future net salvage, and the average remaining life. The formula is:

$$\text{Remaining Life Rate} = \frac{100\% - \text{Reserve } \% - \text{Average Future Net Salvage } \%}{\text{Average Remaining Life in Years}}$$

(f) Reserve (Accumulated Depreciation) – The amount of depreciation/amortization expense, salvage, cost of removal, adjustments, transfers, and reclassifications accumulated to date.

(g) Reserve Data – Historical data by study category showing reserve balances, debits and credits such as booked depreciation, expense, salvage and cost of removal and adjustments to the reserve utilized in monitoring reserve activity and position.

(h) Reserve Deficiency – An inadequacy in the reserve of a category as evidenced by a comparison of that reserve indicated as necessary under current projections of life and salvage with that reserve historically accrued. The latter figure may be available from the utility's records or may require retrospective calculation.

(i) Reserve Surplus – An excess in the reserve of a category as evidenced by a comparison of that reserve indicated as necessary under current projections of life and salvage with that reserve historically accrued. The latter figure may be available from the utility's records or may require retrospective calculation.

(j) Salvage Data – Historical data by study category showing bookings of retirements, gross salvage and cost of removal used in analysis of trends in gross salvage and cost of removal or for calculations of realized salvage.

(k) Theoretical Reserve or Prospective Theoretical Reserve – A calculated reserve based on components of the proposed rate using the formula:

Theoretical Reserve = Book Investment – Future Accruals – Future Net Salvage

(l) Vintage – The year of placement of a group of plant items or investment under study.

(m) Whole Life Technique – The method of calculating a depreciation rate based on the whole life (average service life) and the average net salvage. Both life and salvage components are the estimated or calculated composite of realized experience and expected activity. The formula is:

$$\text{Whole Life Rate} = \frac{100\% - \text{Average Net Salvage }\%}{\text{Average Service Life in Years}}$$

(2)(a) No utility shall change any existing depreciation rate or initiate any new depreciation rate without prior Commission approval.

(b) No utility shall reallocate accumulated depreciation reserves among any primary accounts and sub-accounts without prior Commission approval.

(c) When plant investment is booked as a transfer from a regulated utility depreciable account to another or from a regulated company to an affiliate, its associated reserve amount shall also be booked as a transfer. When plant investment is sold from one regulated utility to an affiliate, the associated reserve amount shall also be determined to calculate the net book value of the utility investment being sold. Methods for determining the reserve amount associated with plant transferred or sold are as follows:

1. Where vintage reserves are not maintained, synthesization using the currently prescribed curve shape shall be required. The same reserve percent associated with the original placement vintage of the related investment shall then be used in determining the amount of reserve to transfer.

2. Where the original placement vintage of the investment being transferred is unknown, the reserve percent applicable to the account in which the investment being transferred resides may be assumed for determining the reserve amount to transfer.

3. Where the age of the investment being transferred is known and a history of the prescribed depreciation rates is known, a reserve can be determined by multiplying the age times the investment times the applicable depreciation rate(s).

4. The Commission shall consider any additional methods submitted by the utilities for determining the reserve amounts to transfer.

(3)(a) Each utility shall maintain depreciation rates and accumulated depreciation reserves in accounts or subaccounts in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for Public Utilities and Licensees as found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Subchapter C, Part 101, for Major Utilities as revised April 1, 2013, which is incorporated by reference in Rule 25-6.014, F.A.C. Utilities may maintain further sub-categorization.

(b) Upon establishing a new account or subaccount classification, each utility shall request Commission approval of a depreciation rate for the new plant category.

(4)(a) Each company shall file a depreciation study for each category of depreciable property for

Commission review at least once every four years from the submission date of the previous study or pursuant to Commission order and within the time specified in the order. A utility filing a depreciation study, regardless if a change in rates is being requested or not, shall submit to the Office of Commission Clerk the information required by paragraphs (5)(a) through ~~(g) and~~ (h) of this rule in electronic format with formulas intact and unlocked.

(b) A utility proposing an effective date of the beginning of its fiscal year shall submit its depreciation study no later than the mid-point of that fiscal year.

(c) A utility proposing an effective date coinciding with the expected date of a revenue change initiated through a rate case proceeding shall submit its depreciation study no later than the filing date of its Minimum Filing Requirements.

(d) The plant balances may include estimates. Submitted data including plant and reserve balances or company planning involving estimates shall be brought to the effective date of the proposed rates.

(e) The possibility of corrective reserve transfers shall be investigated by the Commission prior to changing depreciation rates.

(f) Upon Commission approval by final order establishing an effective date, the utility shall reflect on its books and records the implementation of the depreciation rates approved by the Commission.

(5) A depreciation study shall include:

(a) A comparison of current and proposed depreciation components for each category of depreciable plant. Components include average service life, age, curve shape, net salvage, and average remaining life.

(b) A comparison of current and proposed annual depreciation rates and expenses. The comparison of current and proposed rates shall identify the proposed effective date for the proposed rates. The comparison of current and proposed annual expenses shall be calculated using current and proposed rates for each category of depreciable plant. Plant balances, reserve balances and percentages, remaining lives, and net salvage percentages shall be included in this comparison for each category of plant.

(c) Each recovery and amortization schedule currently in effect shall be included with any new filing showing total amount amortized, effective date, length of schedule, annual amount amortized and reason for the schedule.

(d) A comparison of the accumulated book reserve to the prospective theoretical reserve based on proposed rates and components for each category of depreciable plant to which depreciation rates are to be applied.

(e) A general narrative describing the service environment of the applicant company and the factors, e.g., growth, technology, physical conditions, necessitating a revision in rates.

(f) An explanation and justification for each study category of depreciable plant defining the specific factors that justify the life and salvage components and rates being proposed. Each explanation and justification shall include substantiating factors utilized by the utility in the design of depreciation rates for the specific category, e.g., company planning, growth, technology, physical conditions, trends. The explanation and justification shall discuss any proposed transfers of reserve between categories or accounts intended to correct deficient or surplus reserve balances. It shall also state any statistical or mathematical methods of analysis or calculation used in design of the category rate.

(g) All calculations, analysis and numerical basic data used in the design of the depreciation rate for each category of depreciable plant. Numerical data shall include plant activity (gross additions, adjustments, retirements, and plant balance at end of year) as well as reserve activity (retirements, accruals for depreciation expense, salvage, cost of removal, adjustments, transfers and reclassifications and reserve balance at end of year) for each year of activity from the date of the last submitted study to the date of the present study. When available, retirement data shall be aged.

(h) The mortality and salvage data used by the company in the depreciation rate design must agree with activity booked by the utility. Unusual transactions not included in life or salvage studies, e.g., sales or extraordinary retirements, must be specifically enumerated and explained.

(i) Calculations of depreciation rates using both the whole life technique and the remaining life technique. The use of these techniques is required for all depreciable categories. Utilities may submit additional studies or methods for consideration by the Commission.

(6) As part of the filing of the annual report pursuant to Rule 25-6.135, F.A.C., each utility shall include an annual depreciation status report. The annual depreciation status report shall be provided in electronic format. In the electronic format, the formulas must be intact and unlocked. The annual depreciation status report shall include booked plant activity (plant balance at the beginning of the year, additions, adjustments, transfers, reclassifications, retirements and plant balance at year end) and reserve activity (reserve balance at the beginning of the year, retirements, accruals, salvage, cost of removal, adjustments, transfers, reclassifications and reserve balance at end of year) for each category of investment for which a depreciation rate, amortization, or capital recovery schedule has been approved. The report shall indicate for each category whether there has been a change of plans or utility experience since the filing of the last annual depreciation status report requiring a revision of rates, amortization or capital recovery schedules. For any category where current conditions indicate a need for revision of depreciation rates, amortization, or capital recovery schedules and no revision is sought, the report shall explain why no revision is requested.

(7)(a) Prior to the date of retirement of major installations, the Commission shall approve capital recovery schedules to correct associated calculated deficiencies where a utility demonstrates that (1) replacement of an installation or group of installations is prudent and (2) the associated investment will not be recovered by the time of retirement through the normal depreciation process.

(b) The Commission shall approve a special capital recovery schedule when an installation is designed for a specific purpose or for a limited duration.

(c) Associated plant and reserve activity, balances and the annual capital recovery schedule expense must be maintained as subsidiary records.

Rulemaking Authority 350.115, 350.127(2), 366.05(1) FS. Law Implemented 350.115, 366.04(2)(f), 366.06(1) FS. History–New 11-11-82, Amended 1-6-85, Formerly 25-6.436, Amended 4-27-88, 12-12-91, 12-11-00, 5-29-08, 4-28-16.

25-6.0437 Cost of Service Load Research.

(1) Applicability. This rule shall apply to all investor-owned electric utilities over which the Commission has jurisdiction and which provide electric service to more than 50,000 retail customers at the end of any calendar year.

(2) Purpose. The primary purpose of this rule is to require that load research that supports cost of service studies used in ratemaking proceedings is of sufficient precision to reasonably assure that tariffs are equitable and reflect the true costs of serving each class of customer. Load research data gathered and submitted in accordance with this rule will also be used by the Commission to allocate costs to the customer classes in cost recovery clause proceedings, in evaluating proposed and operating conservation programs, for research, and for other purposes consistent with the Commission's responsibilities.

(3) Sampling Plan. Within 90 days of becoming subject to this rule, each utility shall submit to the Commission a proposed load research sampling plan. The plan shall provide for sampling all rate classes that account for more than 1 percent of a utility's annual retail sales. The plan shall provide that all covered rate classes shall be sampled within two years of the effective date of this rule. The sampling plan shall be designed to provide estimates of the averages of the 12 monthly coincident peaks for each class within plus or minus 10 percent at the 90 percent confidence level. The sampling plan shall also be designed to provide estimates of the summer and winter peak demands for each rate class within plus or minus 10 percent at the 90

percent confidence level, except for the General Service Non-Demand rate class. The sampling plan shall be designed to provide estimates of the summer and winter peak demands for the General Service Non-Demand rate class within plus or minus 15 percent at the 90 percent confidence level.

(4) Review of Proposed Plan. Except where a utility has requested a formal ruling by the Commission, within 90 days after submission, the Commission's Division of Economics shall review each utility's plan to determine whether it satisfies the criteria set forth in subsection (3) above and shall notify the utility in writing of its decision accepting or rejecting the proposed sampling plan. If a proposed plan is rejected, the written notice of rejection shall state clearly the reasons for rejecting the proposed plan. If a utility's proposed plan is rejected, the utility shall submit a revised sampling plan to the Commission within 60 days after receiving the notice of rejection. Where a utility has requested staff review of its sampling plan and the plan has been rejected the utility may petition the Commission for approval of the plan. If a utility has not submitted a satisfactory sampling plan within 6 months following the submission of the initially proposed plan, the Commission may prescribe by order a sampling plan for the utility.

(5) Use of Approved Sampling Plan. The approved sampling plan shall be used for all load research performed for cost of service studies and other studies submitted to the Commission until a new sampling plan is approved by the Commission.

(6) Revised Sampling Plans. Each utility subject to this rule shall submit a current, revised sampling plan to the Commission no less often than every three years after the most recent sampling plan was required to be submitted. Any new or revised plan shall be developed using data from the utility's most current load research to determine the required sampling plan to achieve the precision required in subsection (3) of this rule. New or revised plans shall be reviewed by the Commission pursuant to subsection (4) of this rule.

(7) Load Research Data to be Reported. Each utility subject to this rule shall perform a complete load research study in accordance with the specifications of this rule no less often than every three years. Each utility shall, within 120 days following completion of the study, submit to the Commission the results of each load research study completed after the effective date of this rule. The submission shall include a detailed calculation of the average 12 coincident peak and class load factors for each covered rate class based upon the load research results.

(8) Hourly Data to be Available Upon Request. Each utility subject to this rule shall make available within 30 days of a request by the Commission the estimated hourly demands by class for all hours in the year derived from this load research.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 350.127(2)~~ FS. Law Implemented 350.117, 366.03, 366.04(2)(f), 366.05(1), 366.06(1), 366.82(3), (4) FS. History–New 3-11-84, Formerly 25-6.437, Amended 1-6-04.

25-6.0440 Territorial Agreements for Electric Utilities.

(1) All territorial agreements between electric utilities must be submitted to the Commission for approval. Each territorial agreement must clearly identify the geographical area to be served by each utility. The submission must include:

(a) A map and a written description of the area,

(b) The terms and conditions pertaining to implementation of the agreement, and any other terms and conditions pertaining to the agreement,

(c) The number and class of customers to be transferred,

(d) Assurance that the affected customers have been contacted and the difference in rates explained,

(e) Information with respect to the degree of acceptance by affected customers, i.e., the number in favor of and those opposed to the transfer, and

(f) An official Florida Department of Transportation ~~(DOT)~~ General Highway County map for each affected county depicting boundary lines established by the territorial agreement. Upon approval of the agreement, any modification, changes, or corrections to this agreement must be approved by this Commission.

(2) Standards for Approval. In approving territorial agreements, the Commission may consider:

(a) The reasonableness of the purchase price of any facilities being transferred;

(b) The reasonable likelihood that the agreement, in and of itself, will not cause a decrease in the reliability of electrical service to the existing or future ratepayers of any utility party to the agreement;

(c) The reasonable likelihood that the agreement will eliminate existing or potential uneconomic duplication of facilities; and

(d) Any other factor the Commission finds relevant in reaching a determination that the territorial agreement is in the public interest.

(3) The Commission may require additional relevant information from the parties of the agreement, if so warranted.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1) FS. Law Implemented 366.04(2), (4), (5), 366.05(7) FS. History–New 3-4-90, Amended 2-13-96, 8-5-20.

25-6.0441 Territorial Disputes for Electric Utilities.

(1) A territorial dispute proceeding may be initiated by a petition from an electric utility requesting the Commission to resolve the dispute. Additionally the Commission may, on its own motion, identify the existence of a dispute and order the affected parties to participate in a proceeding to resolve it. Each utility that is a party to a territorial dispute must provide a map and a written description of the disputed area along with the conditions that caused the dispute. Each utility party must also provide a description of the existing and planned load to be served in the area of dispute and a description of the type, additional cost, and reliability of electrical facilities and other utility services to be provided within the disputed area.

(2) In resolving territorial disputes, the Commission may consider, in addition to the factors listed in Section 366.04(2)(e), F.S.:

(a) The capability of each utility to provide reliable electric service within the disputed area with its existing facilities and the extent to which additional facilities are needed;

(b) The nature of the disputed area, including population and the type of utilities seeking to serve it, the degree of urbanization of the area and its proximity to other urban areas, and the present and reasonably foreseeable future requirements of the area for other utility services;

(c) The cost of each utility to provide distribution and subtransmission facilities to the disputed area presently and in the future;

(d) Any other factor the Commission finds relevant in reaching a determination that the resolution of the territorial dispute is in the public interest; and

(e) If all other factors are substantially equal, customer preference.

(3) The Commission may require additional relevant information from the parties of the dispute, if so warranted.

(4) Upon resolution of each territorial dispute, the parties to the dispute must submit to the Commission an official Florida Department of Transportation ~~(DOT)~~ General Highway County map for each affected county depicting boundary lines established by the resolution of the territorial dispute.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1) FS. Law Implemented 366.04(2), (4), (5), 366.05(7) FS. History–New 3-4-90, Amended 2-13-96, 8-5-20.

25-6.0455 Annual Distribution Service Reliability Report.

(1) Each utility shall file a Distribution Service Reliability Report with the Commission Clerk on or before March 1 of each year, for the preceding calendar year.

(2) The Distribution Service Reliability Report will exclude the impact of all service interruptions

associated with generation and transmission disturbances governed by subsections 25-6.018(2) and (3), F.A.C.

(3) The report shall contain the following information on an actual and adjusted basis:

(a) The utility's total number of Outage Events (N), categorized by cause for the highest ten causes of Outage Events, the Average Duration of Outage Events (L-Bar), and Average Service Restoration Time (CAIDI). The utility shall record these data and analyses on Form PSC/ENG 102-1(a) (8/06) and Form PSC/ENG 102-1(b) (8/06), entitled "Causes of Outage Events – Actual" and "Causes of Outage Events – Adjusted", respectively, which may be obtained from the Division of Engineering, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, (850)_413-6910, and which are incorporated herein by reference;

(b) Identification of the three percent of the utility's Primary Circuits (feeders) with the highest number of feeder breaker interruptions. For each primary circuit so identified the utility shall report the primary circuit identification number or name, substation origin, general location, number of affected customers by service class served, Number of Outage Events (N), Average Duration of Outage Events (L-Bar), Average Service Restoration Time (CAIDI), whether the same circuit is being reported for the second consecutive year, the number of years the primary circuit was reported on the "Three Percent Feeder List" in the past five years, and the corrective action date of completion. The utility shall record these data and analyses on Form PSC/ENG 102-2(a) (8/06) and Form PSC/ENG 102-2(b) (8/06), entitled "Three Percent Feeder List – Actual" and "Three Percent Feeder List – Adjusted", respectively, which may be obtained from the Division of Engineering, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, (850)_413-6910, and which are incorporated herein by reference;

(c) The reliability indices SAIDI, CAIDI, SAIFI, MAIFIe, and CEMI5 for its system and for each district or region into which its system may be divided. The utility shall report these data and analyses on Form PSC/ENG 102-3(a) (8/06) and Form PSC/ENG 102-3(b) (8/06), entitles "System Reliability Indices – Annual" and "System Reliability Indices – Adjusted", respectively, which may be obtained from the Division of Engineering, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, (850)_413-6910, and which are incorporated herein by reference. Any utility furnishing electric service to fewer than 50,000 retail customers shall not be required to report the reliability indices MAIFIe or CEMI5; and

(d) The calculations for each of the required indices and measures of distribution reliability.

(4) Adjusted distribution reliability data may omit Outage Events directly caused by:

(a) Planned Service Interruptions;

(b) A storm named by the National Hurricane Center;

(c) A tornado recorded by the National Weather Service;

(d) Ice on lines;

(e) A planned load management event;

(f) Any electric generation or transmission event not governed by subsections 25-6.018(2) and (3), F.A.C.; or

(g) An extreme weather or fire event causing activation of the county emergency operation center.

Rulemaking Authority 366.05(1) FS. Law Implemented 366.03, 366.04(2)(c), (f), (5), 366.05, 366.05(7) FS. History–New 2-25-93, Amended 11-7-02, 8-17-06.

25-6.054 Laboratory Standards.

(1) Each utility shall have available one or more watthour meters to be used as basic reference standards. The watthour meters must have an adequate capacity and voltage range to test all portable standards used by the utility and must meet the requirements described in subsection 25-6.055(1), F.A.C.

(a) Watthour meters used as basic reference standards shall not be in error by more than plus or minus 0.05 percent at 1.00 power factor or by more than 0.10 percent at 0.50 power factor. Watthour meters shall not be used to check or calibrate portable standard watthour meters unless the basic reference standard watthour meter has been checked and adjusted, if necessary, to the prescribed accuracy within the preceding twelve months.

(b) The percent registration of each basic reference standard watthour meter shall be compared with the percent registration of all other basic reference standard watthour meters used by the utility.

(2) Each utility shall establish traceability of its watthour standard to the national standards at least annually using one of the following methods:

(a) Through the Measurement Assurance Program (MAP) in which the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has provided a transport standard; or

(b) Through a transport standard which is of the same nominal value and of quality equal to the basic reference standards that are sent to NIST or to an independent laboratory approved by the Commission.

(3) If error exceeding that referenced in paragraph 25-6.054(1)(a), F.A.C., in the percent registration of a watthour meter used as a basic reference standard is observed in the comparisons in paragraph 25-6.054(2)(b), F.A.C., the utility shall investigate the source of the error. If the cause of the error cannot be corrected, use of the watthour meter as a basic reference standard shall be discontinued.

(4) Each utility shall maintain the following historical performance records for each watthour meter used as a basic reference standard until the meter is no longer in use:

(a) Comparisons of basic reference standards with national standards; and

(b) Intercomparisons made with other basic reference standards.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 350.127(2)~~ *FS. Law Implemented 366.05(1), (3) FS. History–New 7-29-69, Amended 4-13-80, 5-13-85, Formerly 25-6.54, Amended 5-19-97, 10-26-20.*

25-6.064 Contribution-in-Aid-of-Construction for Installation of New or Upgraded Facilities.

(1) Application and scope. The purpose of this rule is to establish a uniform procedure by which investor-owned electric utilities calculate amounts due as contributions-in-aid-of-construction (CIAC) from customers who request new facilities or upgraded facilities in order to receive electric service, except as provided in Rule 25-6.078, F.A.C.

(2) Contributions-in-aid-of-construction for new or upgraded overhead facilities ($CIAC_{OH}$) shall be calculated as follows:

$CIAC_{OH}$	=	Total estimated work order job cost of installing the facilities	-	Four years expected incremental base energy revenue	-	Four years expected incremental base demand revenue, if applicable

(a) The cost of the service drop and meter shall be excluded from the total estimated work order job cost for new overhead facilities.

(b) The net book value and cost of removal, net of the salvage value, for existing facilities shall be included in the total estimated work order job cost for upgrades to those existing facilities.

(c) The expected annual base energy and demand charge revenues shall be estimated for a period ending not more than 5 years after the new or upgraded facilities are placed in service.

(d) In no instance shall the $CIAC_{OH}$ be less than zero.

(3) Contributions-in-aid-of-construction for new or upgraded underground facilities ($CIAC_{UG}$) shall be calculated as follows:

$CIAC_{UG}$	=	$CIAC_{OH}$	+	Estimated difference between cost of providing the service underground and overhead

(4) Each utility shall apply the formula in subsections (2) and (3) of this rule uniformly to residential, commercial and industrial customers requesting new or upgraded facilities at any voltage level.

(5) The costs applied to the formula in subsections (2) and (3) shall be based on the requirements of Rule 25-6.030, F.A.C., Storm Protection Plan;, Rule 25-6.034, F.A.C., Standard of Construction;, Rule 25-6.0341, F.A.C., Location of the Utility's Electric Distribution Facilities;, and Rule 25-6.0345, F.A.C., Safety Standards for Construction of New Transmission and Distribution Facilities.

(6) All CIAC calculations under this rule shall be based on estimated work order job costs. In addition, each utility shall use its best judgment in estimating the total amount of annual revenues which the new or upgraded facilities are expected to produce.

(a) A customer may request a review of any CIAC charge within 12 months following the in-service date of the new or upgraded facilities. Upon request, the utility shall true-up the CIAC to reflect the actual costs of construction and actual base revenues received at the time the request is made.

(b) In cases where more customers than the initial applicant are expected to be served by the new or upgraded facilities, the utility shall prorate the total CIAC over the number of end-use customers expected to be served by the new or upgraded facilities within a period not to exceed 3 years, commencing with the in-service date of the new or upgraded facilities. The utility may require a payment equal to the full amount of the CIAC from the initial customer. For the 3-year period following the in-service date, the utility shall collect from those customers a prorated share of the original CIAC amount, and credit that to the initial customer who paid the CIAC. The utility shall file a tariff outlining its policy for the proration of CIAC.

(7) The utility may elect to waive all or any portion of the CIAC for customers, even when a CIAC is found to be applicable. If however, the utility waives a CIAC, the utility shall reduce net plant in service as though the CIAC had been collected, unless the Commission determines that there is a quantifiable benefit to the general body of ratepayers commensurate with the waived CIAC. Each utility shall maintain records of amounts waived and any subsequent changes that served to offset the CIAC.

(8) A detailed statement of its standard facilities extension and upgrade policies shall be filed by each utility as part of its tariffs. The tariffs shall have uniform application and shall be nondiscriminatory.

(9) If a utility and applicant are unable to agree on the CIAC amount, either party may appeal to the Commission for a review.

Rulemaking Authority 366.05(1), 350.127(2) FS. Law Implemented 366.03, 366.05(1), 366.06(1) FS. History–New 7-29-69, Amended 7-2-85, Formerly 25-6.64, Amended 2-1-07, 12-10-20.

25-6.065 Interconnection and Net Metering of Customer-Owned Renewable Generation.

(1) Application and Scope. The purpose of this rule is to promote the development of small customer-owned renewable generation, particularly solar and wind energy systems; diversify the types of fuel used to generate electricity in Florida; lessen Florida's dependence on fossil fuels for the production of electricity; minimize the volatility of fuel costs; encourage investment in the state; improve environmental conditions; and, at the same time, minimize costs of power supply to investor-owned utilities and their customers. This rule applies to all investor-owned utilities, except as otherwise stated in subsection (10).

(2) Definitions. As used in this rule, the term.

(a) "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. The term "customer-owned renewable generation" does not preclude the customer of record from contracting for the purchase, lease, operation, or maintenance of an on-site renewable generation system with a third-party under terms and conditions that do not include the retail purchase of electricity from the third party.

(b) "Gross power rating" means the total manufacturer's AC nameplate generating capacity of an on-site customer-owned renewable generation system that will be interconnected to and operate in parallel with the investor-owned utility's distribution facilities. For inverter-based systems, the AC nameplate generating capacity shall be calculated by multiplying the total installed DC nameplate generating capacity by .85 in order to account for losses during the conversion from DC to AC.

(c) "Net metering" means a metering and billing methodology whereby customer-owned renewable generation is allowed to offset the customer's electricity consumption onsite.

(d) "Renewable energy," as defined in Section 377.803, F.S., means electrical, mechanical, or thermal energy produced from a method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy sources: hydrogen, biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy, waste heat, or hydroelectric power.

(3) Standard Interconnection Agreements. Each investor-owned utility shall, within 30 days of the effective date of this rule, file for Commission approval a Standard Interconnection Agreement for expedited interconnection of customer-owned renewable generation, up to 2 MW, that complies with the following standards:

(a) IEEE 1547 (2003) Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems;

(b) IEEE 1547.1 (2005) Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems; and

(c) UL 1741 (2005) Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use With Distributed Energy Resources.

(d) A copy of IEEE 1547 (2003), ISBN number 0-7381-3720-0, and IEEE 1547.1 (2005), ISBN number 0-7381-4737-0, may be obtained from the Institute of Electric and Electronic Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), 3 Park Avenue, New York, NY, 10016-5997. A copy of UL 1741 (2005) may be obtained from COMM 2000, 1414 Brook Drive, Downers Grove, IL 60515.

(4) Customer Qualifications and Fees.

(a) To qualify for expedited interconnection under this rule, customer-owned renewable generation must have a gross power rating that:

1. Does not exceed 90% of the customer's utility distribution service rating; and

2. Falls within one of the following ranges:

Tier 1 – 10 kW or less;
Tier 2 – greater than 10 kW and less than or equal to 100 kW; or
Tier 3 – greater than 100 kW and less than or equal to 2 MW.

(b) Customer-owned renewable generation shall be considered certified for interconnected operation if it has been submitted by a manufacturer to a nationally recognized testing and certification laboratory, and has been tested and listed by the laboratory for continuous interactive operation with an electric distribution system in compliance with the applicable codes and standards listed in subsection (3).

(c) Customer-owned renewable generation shall include a utility-interactive inverter, or other device certified pursuant to paragraph (4)(b) that performs the function of automatically isolating the customer-owned generation equipment from the electric grid in the event the electric grid loses power.

(d) For Tiers 1 and 2, provided the customer-owned renewable generation equipment complies with paragraphs (4)(a) and (b), the investor-owned utility shall not require further design review, testing, or additional equipment other than that provided for in subsection (6). For Tier 3, if an interconnection study is necessary, further design review, testing and additional equipment as identified in the study may be required.

(e) Tier 1 customers who request interconnection of customer-owned renewable generation shall not be charged fees in addition to those charged to other retail customers without self-generation, including application fees.

(f) Along with the Standard Interconnection Agreement filed pursuant to subsection (3), each investor-owned utility may propose for Commission approval a standard application fee for Tiers 2 and 3, including itemized cost support for each cost contained within the fee.

(g) Each investor-owned utility may also propose for Commission approval an Interconnection Study

Charge for Tier 3.

(h) Each investor-owned utility shall show that their fees and charges are cost-based and reasonable. No fees or charges shall be assessed for interconnecting customer-owned renewable generation without prior Commission approval.

(5) Contents of Standard Interconnection Agreement. Each investor-owned utility's customer-owned renewable generation Standard Interconnection Agreement shall, at a minimum, contain the following:

(a) A requirement that customer-owned renewable generation must be inspected and approved by local code officials prior to its operation in parallel with the investor-owned utility to ensure compliance with applicable local codes.

(b) Provisions that permit the investor-owned utility to inspect customer-owned renewable generation and its component equipment, and the documents necessary to ensure compliance with subsections (2) through (4). The customer shall notify the investor-owned utility at least 10 days prior to initially placing customer equipment and protective apparatus in service, and the investor-owned utility shall have the right to have personnel present on the in-service date. If the customer-owned renewable generation system is subsequently modified in order to increase its gross power rating, the customer must notify the investor-owned utility by submitting a new application specifying the modifications at least 30 days prior to making the modifications.

(c) A provision that the customer is responsible for protecting the renewable generating equipment, inverters, protective devices, and other system components from damage from the normal and abnormal conditions and operations that occur on the investor-owned utility system in delivering and restoring power; and is responsible for ensuring that customer-owned renewable generation equipment is inspected, maintained, and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to ensure that it is operating correctly and safely.

(d) A provision that the customer shall hold harmless and indemnify the investor-owned utility for all loss to third parties resulting from the operation of the customer-owned renewable generation, except when the loss occurs due to the negligent actions of the investor-owned utility. A provision that the investor-owned utility shall hold harmless and indemnify the customer for all loss to third parties resulting from the operation of the investor-owned utility's system, except when the loss occurs due to the negligent actions of the customer.

(e) A requirement for general liability insurance for personal and property damage, or sufficient guarantee and proof of self-insurance, in the amount of no more than $1 million for Tier 2, and no more than $2 million for Tier 3. The investor-owned utility shall not require liability insurance for Tier 1. The investor-owned utility may include in the Interconnection Agreement a recommendation that Tier 1 customers carry an appropriate level of liability insurance.

(f) Identification of any fees or charges approved pursuant to subsection (4).

(6) Manual Disconnect Switch.

(a) Each investor-owned utility's customer-owned renewable generation Standard Interconnection Agreement may require customers to install, at the customer's expense, a manual disconnect switch of the visible load break type to provide a separation point between the AC power output of the customer-owned renewable generation and any customer wiring connected to the investor-owned utility's system. Inverter-based Tier 1 customer-owned renewable generation systems shall be exempt from this requirement, unless the manual disconnect switch is installed at the investor-owned utility's expense. The manual disconnect switch shall be mounted separate from, but adjacent to, the meter socket and shall be readily accessible to the investor-owned utility and capable of being locked in the open position with a single investor-owned utility padlock.

(b) The investor-owned utility may open the switch pursuant to the conditions set forth in paragraph (6)(c), isolating the customer-owned renewable generation, without prior notice to the customer. To the extent practicable, however, prior notice shall be given. If prior notice is not given, the utility shall at the time of disconnection leave a door hanger notifying the customer that their customer-owned renewable generation has been disconnected, including an explanation of the condition necessitating such action. The investor-owned utility shall reconnect the customer-owned renewable generation as soon as the condition necessitating disconnection is remedied.

(c) Any of the following conditions shall be cause for the investor-owned utility to disconnect customer-owned renewable generation from its system:

1. Emergencies or maintenance requirements on the investor-owned utility's electric system;

2. Hazardous conditions existing on the investor-owned utility system due to the operation of the customer's generating or protective equipment as determined by the investor-owned utility;

3. Adverse electrical effects, such as power quality problems, on the electrical equipment of the investor-owned utility's other electric consumers caused by the customer-owned renewable generation as determined by the investor-owned utility;

4. Failure of the customer to maintain the required insurance coverage.

(7) Administrative Requirements.

(a) Each investor-owned utility shall maintain on its website a downloadable application for interconnection of customer-owned renewable generation, detailing the information necessary to execute the Standard Interconnection Agreement. Upon request the investor-owned utility shall provide a hard copy of the application within 5 business days.

(b) Within 10 business days of receipt of the customer's application, the investor-owned utility shall provide written notice that it has received all documents required by the Standard Interconnection Agreement or indicate how the application is deficient. Within 10 business days of receipt of a completed application, the utility shall provide written notice verifying receipt of the completed application. The written notice shall also include dates for any physical inspection of the customer-owned renewable generation necessary for the investor-owned utility to confirm compliance with subsections (2) through (6), and confirmation of whether a Tier 3 interconnection study will be necessary.

(c) The Standard Interconnection Agreement shall be executed by the investor-owned utility within 30 calendar days of receipt of a completed application. If the investor-owned utility determines that an interconnection study is necessary for a Tier 3 customer, the investor-owned utility shall execute the Standard Interconnection Agreement within 90 days of a completed application.

(d) The customer must execute the Standard Interconnection Agreement and return it to the investor-owned utility at least 30 calendar days prior to beginning parallel operations and within one year after the utility executes the Agreement. All physical inspections must be completed by the utility within 30 calendar days of receipt of the customer's executed Standard Interconnection Agreement. If the inspection is delayed at the customer's request, the customer shall contact the utility to reschedule an inspection. The investor-owned utility shall reschedule the inspection within 10 business days of the customer's request.

(8) Net Metering.

(a) Each investor-owned utility shall enable each customer-owned renewable generation facility interconnected to the investor-owned utility's electrical grid pursuant to this rule to net meter.

(b) Each investor-owned utility shall install, at no additional cost to the customer, metering equipment at the point of delivery capable of measuring the difference between the electricity supplied to the customer from the investor-owned utility and the electricity generated by the customer and delivered to the investor-owned utility's electric grid.

(c) Meter readings shall be taken monthly on the same cycle as required under the otherwise applicable rate schedule.

(d) The investor-owned utility shall charge for electricity used by the customer in excess of the generation supplied by customer-owned renewable generation in accordance with normal billing practices.

(e) During any billing cycle, excess customer-owned renewable generation delivered to the investor-owned utility's electric grid shall be credited to the customer's energy consumption for the next month's billing cycle.

(f) Energy credits produced pursuant to paragraph (8)(e) shall accumulate and be used to offset the customer's energy usage in subsequent months for a period of not more than twelve months. At the end of each calendar year, the investor-owned utility shall pay the customer for any unused energy credits at an average annual rate based on the investor-owned utility's COG-1, as-available energy tariff.

(g) When a customer leaves the system, that customer's unused credits for excess kWh generated shall be paid to the customer at an average annual rate based on the investor-owned utility's COG-1, as-available energy tariff.

(h) Regardless of whether excess energy is delivered to the investor-owned utility's electric grid, the customer shall continue to pay the applicable customer charge and applicable demand charge for the maximum measured demand during the billing period. The investor-owned utility shall charge for electricity used by the customer in excess of the generation supplied by customer-owned renewable generation at the investor-owned utility's otherwise applicable rate schedule. The customer may at their sole discretion choose to take service under the investor-owned utility's standby or supplemental service rate, if available.

(9) Renewable Energy Certificates. Customers shall retain any Renewable Energy Certificates associated with the electricity produced by their customer-owned renewable generation equipment. Any additional meters necessary for measuring the total renewable electricity generated for the purposes of receiving Renewable Energy Certificates shall be installed at the customer's expense, unless otherwise determined during negotiations for the sale of the customer's Renewable Energy Certificates to the investor-owned utility.

(10) Reporting Requirements. Each electric utility, as defined in Section 366.02(4), ~~366.02(2),~~ F.S., shall file with the Commission as part of its tariff a copy of its Standard Interconnection Agreement form for customer-owned renewable generation. In addition, each electric utility shall report the following, by April 1 of each year.

(a) Total number of customer-owned renewable generation interconnections as of the end of the previous calendar year;

(b) Total kW capacity of customer-owned renewable generation interconnected as of the end of the previous calendar year;

(c) Total kWh received by interconnected customers from the electric utility, by month and by year for the previous calendar year;

(d) Total kWh of customer-owned renewable generation delivered to the electric utility, by month and by year for the previous calendar year; and

(e) Total energy payments made to interconnected customers for customer-owned renewable generation delivered to the electric utility for the previous calendar year, along with the total payments made since the implementation of this rule.

(f) For each individual customer-owned renewable generation interconnection:

1. Renewable technology utilized;

2. Gross power rating;

3. Geographic location by county; and

4. Date interconnected.

(11) Dispute Resolution. Parties may seek resolution of disputes arising out of the interpretation of this rule pursuant to Rule 25-22.032, F.A.C., Customer Complaints, or Rule 25-22.036, F.A.C., Initiation of Formal Proceedings.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1), 366.91(5), 366.92(5) FS. Law Implemented <u>366.02(4),</u> ~~366.02(2),~~ 366.04(2)(c), (5), (6), 366.041, 366.05(1), 366.81, 366.82(1), (2), 366.91, 366.92 FS. History–New 2-11-02, Amended 4-7-08.

25-6.078 Schedule of Charges.

(1) Each utility shall file with the Commission a written policy that shall become a part of the utility's tariff rules and regulations on the installation of underground facilities in new subdivisions. Such policy shall be subject to review and approval of the Commission and shall include an Estimated Average Cost Differential, if any, and shall state the basis upon which the utility will provide underground service and its method for recovering the difference in cost of an underground system and an equivalent overhead system from the applicant at the time service is extended. The charges to the applicant shall not be more than the estimated difference in cost of an underground system and an equivalent overhead system.

(2) For the purpose of calculating the Estimated Average Cost Differential, cost estimates shall reflect the requirements of Rule 25-6.030, F.A.C., Storm Protection Plan;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.034, F.A.C., Standard of Construction;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.0341, F.A.C., Location of the Utility's Electric Distribution Facilities;~~,~~ and Rule 25-6.0345, F.A.C., Safety Standards for Construction of New Transmission and Distribution Facilities.

(3) On or before October 15 of each year, each utility shall file with the Commission Clerk, using current material and labor costs, Form PSC 1031 (08/20), entitled "Overhead/Underground Residential Differential Cost Data," which is incorporated by reference into this rule and is available at http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-12425. If the cost differential as calculated in Form PSC 1031 (08/20) varies from the Commission-approved differential by plus or minus 10 percent or more, the utility shall file a written policy and supporting data and analyses as prescribed in subsections (1), (4) and (5) of this rule on or before April 1 of the following year; however, each utility shall file a written policy and supporting data and analyses at least once every 3 years.

(4) Differences in Net Present Value of operational costs, including average historical storm restoration costs over the life of the facilities, between underground and overhead systems, if any, shall be taken into consideration in determining the overall Estimated Average Cost Differential. Each utility shall establish sufficient record keeping and accounting measures to separately identify operational costs for underground and overhead facilities, including storm related costs.

(5) Detailed supporting data and analyses used to determine the Estimated Average Cost Differential for underground and overhead distribution systems shall be concurrently filed by the utility with the Commission and shall be updated using cost data developed from the most recent 12-month period. The utility shall record these data and analyses on Form PSC 1031 (08/20), which is incorporated by reference into subsection (3) of this rule.

(6) Service for a new multiple-occupancy building shall be constructed underground within the property to be served to the point of delivery at or near the building by the utility at no charge to the applicant, provided the utility is free to construct its service extension or extensions in the most economical manner.

(7) The recovery of the cost differential as filed by the utility and approved by the Commission may not be waived or refunded unless it is mutually agreed by the applicant and the utility that the applicant will perform certain work as defined in the utility's tariff, in which case the applicant shall receive a credit. Provision for the credit shall be set forth in the utility's tariff rules and regulations, and shall be no more in amount than the total charges applicable.

(8) The difference in cost as determined by the utility in accordance with its tariff shall be based on full use of the subdivision for building lots or multiple-occupancy buildings. If any given subdivision is designed to include large open areas, the utility or the applicant may refer the matter to the Commission for a special ruling as provided under Rule 25-6.083, F.A.C.

(9) The utility shall not be obligated to install any facilities within a subdivision until satisfactory arrangements for the construction of facilities and payment of applicable charges, if any, have been completed between the applicant and the utility by written agreement. A standard agreement form shall be filed with the company's tariff.

(10) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prevent any utility from waiving all or any portion of a cost differential for providing underground facilities. If, however, the utility waives the differential, the utility shall reduce net plant in service as though the differential had been collected unless the Commission determines that there is a quantifiable benefit to the general body of ratepayers commensurate with the waived differential.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1) FS. Law Implemented 366.03, 366.04(1), (4), 366.04(2)(f), 366.06(1) FS. History–New 4-10-71, Amended 4-13-80, 2-12-84, Formerly 25-6.78, Amended 10-29-97, 2-1-07, 12-10-20.

25-6.093 Information to Customers.

(1) Upon the customer's request, the utility shall provide to the customer information as to the method of reading meters and the derivation of billing therefrom, the billing cycle and approximate date of monthly meter reading.

(2) Upon request of the customer, the utility shall provide to the customer a copy and explanation of the utility's rates and provisions applicable to the type or types of service furnished or to be furnished such customer.

(3)(a) By paper or electronic bill insert, billing statement, website, electronic notification, or other means agreed to by both the customer and the utility, the utility shall give to each of its customers a summary of all available electrical rates that are available to the class of which that customer is a member.

(b) The utility shall provide the information contained in paragraph (a) to all its customers:

1. Not later than 60 days after the commencement of service;

2. Not less frequently than once each year; and,

3. Not later than 60 days after the utility has received approval of its new rate schedule applicable to such customer.

(c) In this subsection, "rate schedule" shall mean customer charge, energy charge, and demand charge, as set forth in Rule 25-6.100, F.A.C.

(d) By bill insert, or as a message on the customer bill, on a quarterly basis using the utility's normal billing cycle, each utility shall provide its customers the sources of generation for the most recent 12-month period available prior to the billing cycle. The sources of generation shall be stated by fuel type for utility generation and as "purchased power" for off-system purchases. The sources of generation are to be set forth as kilowatt-hour percentages of the total utility generation and purchased power.

(4) Upon request of the customer, but not more frequently than once each calendar year, the utility shall provide to the customer a concise statement of the actual consumption of electric energy by that customer for each billing period during the previous 12 months.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 350.127(2)~~ FS. Law Implemented 366.03, 366.04(2)(f), (6), 366.041(1), 366.05(1), (3), 366.06(1) FS. History–New 7-29-69, Amended 11-26-80, 6-28-82, 10-15-84, Formerly 25-6.93, Amended 4-18-99, 2-1-16.

25-6.094 Complaints and Service Requests.

(1) The utility shall make a full and prompt investigation of all customer complaints and other service requests. The word "complaints" as used in this rule shall be construed to mean substantial objection made to a utility by a customer as to its charges, facilities, or service, the disposal of which complaint requires investigation or analysis. Each utility shall provide a means of receiving and promptly responding to emergency calls on a 24-hour per day basis.

(2) Reports of electrical conditions wherein property damage or personal injury is reasonably foreseeable are to be considered as emergencies requiring immediate attention commensurate with ability to provide performance in situations resulting from acts of God.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1), ~~350.127(2)~~ FS. Law Implemented 366.03, 366.05(1) FS. History–New 7-29-69, Amended 12-15-85, Formerly 25-6.94.

25-6.097 Customer Deposits.

(1) Each utility's tariff shall state the methodology for determining the amount of the deposit charged for existing accounts and new service requests. The methodology shall conform to Section 366.05(1)(c), F.S.

(2) Each utility may require an applicant for service to satisfactorily establish credit, but such establishment of credit shall not relieve the customer from complying with the utility's rules for payment of bills. Credit will be deemed so established if:

(a) The applicant for service furnishes a satisfactory guarantor to secure payment of bills for the service requested. For residential customers, a satisfactory guarantor shall, at a minimum, be a customer of the utility with a satisfactory payment record. For non-residential customers, a satisfactory guarantor need not be a customer of the utility. Each utility shall develop minimum financial criteria that a proposed guarantor must meet to qualify as a satisfactory guarantor. A copy of the criteria shall be made available to each new non-residential customer upon request by the customer. A guarantor's liability shall be terminated when a residential customer whose payment of bills is secured by the guarantor meets the requirements of subsection (3) of this rule. Guarantors providing security for payment of residential customers' bills shall only be liable for bills contracted at the service address contained in the contract of guaranty.

(b) The applicant pays a cash deposit.

(c) The applicant for service furnishes an irrevocable letter of credit from a bank or a surety bond.

(3) Refund of deposits. After a customer has established a satisfactory payment record and has had continuous service for a period of 23 months, the utility shall refund the residential customer's deposits and shall, at the utility's option, either refund or pay the higher rate of interest specified below for nonresidential deposits, providing the customer has not, in the preceding 12 months:

(a) Made more than one late payment of a bill (after the expiration of 20 days from the date of mailing or delivery by the utility).

(b) Paid with a check refused by a bank.

(c) Been disconnected for nonpayment, or at any time.

(d) Tampered with the electric meter, or

(e) Used service in a fraudulent or unauthorized manner.

(4) Deposits for existing accounts. A utility may charge, upon written notice to the customer of not less than thirty (30) days, a deposit on an existing account in order to secure payment of bills. Such request for a deposit shall be separate and apart from any bill for service and shall explain the reason for the deposit. The deposit charged must conform to the requirements of Section 366.05(1)(c)1., F.S.

(5) Interest on deposits.

(a) Each electric utility which requires deposits to be made by its customers shall pay a minimum interest on such deposits of 2 percent per annum. The utility shall pay an interest rate of 3 percent per annum on deposits of nonresidential customers qualifying under subsection (3) when the utility elects not to refund such deposit after 23 months.

(b) The deposit interest shall be simple interest in all cases and settlement shall be made annually, either in cash or by credit on the current bill. This does not prohibit any utility paying a higher rate of interest than required by this rule. No customer depositor shall be entitled to receive interest on a deposit until and unless a customer relationship and the deposit have been in existence for a continuous period of six months, then the customer shall be entitled to receive interest from the day of the commencement of the customer relationship and the placement of deposit. Nothing in this rule shall prohibit a utility from refunding at any time a deposit with any accrued interest.

(6) Record of deposits. Each utility shall keep records to show:

(a) The name of each customer making the deposit;
(b) The premises for which the deposit applies;
(c) The date and amount of deposit; and,
(d) Each transaction concerning the deposits such as interest payments, interest credited or similar transactions.

(7) Receipt for deposit. The utility shall provide a receipt to the customer for any deposit received from the customer.

(8) Refund of deposit when service is discontinued. Upon termination of service, the deposit and accrued interest may be credited against the final account and the balance, if any, shall be returned promptly to the customer but in no event later than fifteen (15) days after service is discontinued.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1)~~, 350.127(2)~~ FS. Law Implemented 366.03, 366.041(1), 366.05(1), 366.06(1) FS. History–New 7-29-69, Amended 5-9-76, 7-8-79, 6-10-80, 10-17-83, 1-31-84, Formerly 25-6.97, Amended 10-13-88, 4-25-94, 3-14-99, 7-26-12, 2-1-16.

25-6.100 Customer Billings.

(1) Bills shall be rendered monthly and as promptly as possible following the reading of meters.
(2) Each customer's bill shall show at least the following information:
(a) The meter reading and the date the meter is read, in addition to the meter reading for the previous period. If the meter reading is estimated, the word "estimated" shall be prominently displayed on the bill.
(b)1. Kilowatt-hours (KWH) consumed including on and off peak if customer is time-of-day metered.
2. Kilowatt (KW) demand, if applicable, including on and off peak if customer is time-of-day metered.
(c) The dollar amount of the bill, including separately:
1. Customer, Base or Basic Service charge.
2. Energy (KWH) charges, exclusive of fuel, in cents per KWH, and applicable cost recovery clause charges.
3. Demand (KW) charges, exclusive of fuel, in dollar cost per KW, if applicable, for any demand charges included in the utility's rate structure and applicable cost recovery clause charges.
4. Fuel (KWH) charges in cents per KWH (no fuel costs shall be included in the Energy or Demand charges).
5. Total electric cost which, at a minimum, is the sum of charges 1 through 4 above but can include other line item charges (e.g., Florida Gross Receipts Tax, etc.).
6. Franchise fees, if applicable.
7. Taxes, as applicable on purchases of electricity by the customer.
8. Any discount or penalty, if applicable.
9. Past due balances shown separately.
10. The gross and net billing, if applicable.
11. The rate and amount of the "Asset Securitization Charge," pursuant to Section 366.95(4)(b), F.S., if applicable.
(d) Identification of the applicable rate schedule.
(e) The date by which payment must be made in order to benefit from any discount or avoid any penalty, if applicable.
(f) The average daily KWH consumption for the current period and for the same period in the previous year, for the same customer at the same location.
(g) The delinquent date or the date after which the bill becomes past due.
(h) Any conversion factors which can be used by customers to convert from meter reading units to billing units. Where metering complexity makes this requirement impractical, a statement must be on the bill advising

where and how such information may be obtained from the utility.

(i) Where budget billing is used, the current month's actual consumption and charges should be shown separately from budgeted amounts.

(j) If applicable, the information required by Sections 366.8260(4), and 366.95(4), F.S.

(k) The name and address of the utility and the telephone number(s) and web address where customers can receive information about their bill as well as locations where the customers can pay their utility bill. Such information must identify those locations where no surcharge is incurred.

(3) When there is sufficient cause, estimated bills may be submitted provided that with the third consecutive estimated bill the company shall contact the customer explaining the reason for the estimated billing and who to contact in order to obtain an actual meter reading. An actual meter reading must be taken at least once every six months. If an estimated bill appears to be abnormal when a subsequent reading is obtained, the bill for the entire period shall be computed at a rate which contemplates the use of service during the entire period and the estimated bill shall be deducted. If there is reasonable evidence that such use occurred during only one billing period, the bill shall be computed.

(4) The advancement or postponement of the regular meter reading date is governed by Section 366.05(1)(b), F.S.

(5) Whenever the period of service for which an initial or opening bill is rendered is less than the normal billing period, the charges applicable to such service, including minimum charges, shall be prorated except that initial or opening bills need not be rendered but the energy used during such period may be carried over to and included in the next regular monthly billing.

(6) The practices employed by each utility regarding customer billing shall have uniform application to all customers on the same rate schedule.

(7) Franchise Fees.

(a) When a municipality charges a utility any franchise fee, the utility may collect that fee only from its customers receiving service within that municipality. When a county charges a utility any franchise fee, the utility may collect that fee only from its customers receiving service within that county.

(b) A utility may not incorporate any franchise fee into its other rates for service.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection, the term "utility" shall mean any electric utility, rural electric cooperative, or municipal electric utility.

(d) This subsection shall not be construed as granting a municipality or county the authority to charge a franchise fee. This subsection only specifies the method of collection of a franchise fee, if a municipality or county, having authority to do so, charges a franchise fee.

Rulemaking Authority 366.04(2), 366.05(1)~~,~~ FS. Law Implemented 366.03, 366.04(2), 366.041(1), 366.05(1), 366.051, 366.06(1), 366.8260(4), 366.95(4) FS. History–New 2-25-76, Amended 4-13-80, 12-29-81, 6-28-82, 5-16-83, 2-4-13, 2-1-16.

25-6.115 Facility Charges for Conversion of Existing Overhead Investor-owned Distribution Facilities.

(1) Each investor-owned utility shall file a tariff showing the non-refundable deposit amounts for standard applications addressing the conversion of existing overhead electric distribution facilities to underground facilities. The tariff shall include the general provisions and terms under which the public utility and applicant may enter into a contract for the purpose of converting existing overhead facilities to underground facilities. The non-refundable deposit amounts shall be calculated in the same manner as the engineering costs for underground facilities serving each of the following scenarios: urban commercial, urban residential, rural residential, existing low-density single family home subdivision and existing high-density single family home subdivision service areas.

(2) For purposes of this rule, the applicant is the person or entity requesting the conversion of existing overhead electric distribution facilities to underground facilities. In the instance where a local ordinance requires developers to install underground facilities, the developer who actually requests the construction for a specific location is deemed the applicant for purposes of this rule.

(3) Nothing in the tariff shall prevent the applicant from constructing and installing all or a portion of the underground distribution facilities provided:

(a) Such work meets the investor-owned utility's construction standards;

(b) The investor-owned utility will own and maintain the completed distribution facilities; and

(c) Such agreement is not expected to cause the general body of ratepayers to incur additional costs.

(4) Nothing in the tariff shall prevent the applicant from requesting a non-binding cost estimate which shall be provided to the applicant free of any charge or fee.

(5) Upon an applicant's request and payment of the deposit amount, an investor-owned utility shall provide a binding cost estimate for providing underground electric service.

(6) An applicant shall have at least 180 days from the date the estimate is received to enter into a contract with the public utility based on the binding cost estimate. The deposit amount shall be used to reduce the charge as indicated in subsection (7) only when the applicant enters into a contract with the public utility within 180 days from the date the estimate is received by the applicant, unless this period is extended by mutual agreement of the applicant and the utility.

(7) The charge paid by the applicant shall be the charge for the proposed underground facilities as indicated in subsection (8) minus the charge for overhead facilities as indicated in subsection (9) minus the non-refundable deposit amount. The applicant shall not be required to pay an additional amount which exceeds 10 percent of the binding cost estimate.

(8) For the purpose of this rule, the charge for the proposed underground facilities shall include:

(a) The estimated cost of construction of the underground distribution facilities based on the requirements of Rule 25-6.030, F.A.C., Storm Protection Plan;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.034, F.A.C., Standard of Construction;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.0341, F.A.C., Location of the Utility's Electric Distribution Facilities;~~,~~ and Rule 25-6.0345, F.A.C., Safety Standards for Construction of New Transmission and Distribution Facilities, including the construction cost of the underground service lateral(s) to the meter(s) of the customer(s); and

(b) The estimated remaining net book value of the existing facilities to be removed less the estimated net salvage value of the facilities to be removed.

(9) For the purpose of this rule, the charge for overhead facilities shall be the estimated construction cost to build new overhead facilities, including the service drop(s) to the meter(s) of the customer(s). Estimated construction costs shall be based on the requirements of Rule 25-6.030, F.A.C., Storm Protection Plan;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.034, F.A.C., Standard of Construction;~~,~~ Rule 25-6.0341, F.A.C., Location of the Utility's Electric Distribution Facilities;~~,~~ and Rule 25-6.0345, F.A.C., Safety Standards for Construction of New Transmission and Distribution Facilities.

(10) An applicant requesting construction of underground distribution facilities under this rule may challenge the utility's cost estimates pursuant to Rule 25-22.032, F.A.C.

(11) For purposes of computing the charges required in subsections (8) and (9):

(a) The utility shall include the Net Present Value of operational costs including the average historical storm restoration costs for comparable facilities over the expected life of the facilities.

(b) If the applicant chooses to construct or install all or a part of the requested facilities, all utility costs, including overhead assignments, avoided by the utility due to the applicant assuming responsibility for construction shall be excluded from the costs charged to the customer, or if the full cost has already been paid, credited to the customer. At no time will the costs to the customer be less than zero.

(12) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prevent any utility from waiving all or any portion of the

cost for providing underground facilities. If, however, the utility waives any charge, the utility shall reduce net plant in service as though those charges had been collected unless the Commission determines that there is quantifiable benefits to the general body of ratepayers commensurate with the waived charge.

(13) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to grant any investor-owned electric utility any right, title or interest in real property owned by a local government.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1) FS. Law Implemented 366.03, 366.04, 366.05 FS. History–New 9-21-92, Amended 2-1-07, 12-10-20.

25-6.140 Test Year Notification; Proposed Agency Action Notification.

(1) At least 60 days prior to filing a petition for a general rate increase, a company shall notify the Commission in writing of its selected test year and filing date. This notification shall include:

(a) An explanation for requesting the particular test period. If an historical test year is selected, there shall be an explanation of why the historical period is more representative of the company's operations than a projected period. If a projected test year is selected, there shall be an explanation of why the projected period is more representative than an historical period;

(b) An explanation, including an estimate of the impact on revenue requirements, of the major factors which necessitate a rate increase;

(c) A statement describing the actions and measures implemented by the company for the specific purpose of avoiding a rate increase; and

(d) A statement that the utility either is or is not requesting that the Commission process its petition for rate increase using the proposed agency action process authorized in Section 366.06(4), F.S.

(2) In the event that a test year other than one based on a calendar year or the company's normal fiscal year is selected, the notification shall include an explanation of why the chosen test year period is more appropriate.

(3) If the company cannot meet its filing date, it shall notify the Commission in writing before the due date and include an explanation of why it will not meet the filing date. The company shall include a revised filing date.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2) FS. Law Implemented 366.06~~, 366.06(1), (4)~~ FS. History–New 9-21-92, Amended 10-6-94.

Janet Cayson

Subject: FW: Technical Changes to 25-6 rules

From: Administrative Code <AdministrativeCode@dos.fl.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 16, 2025 11:39 AM
To: Susan Sapoznikoff <SSapozni@psc.state.fl.us>; Administrative Code <AdministrativeCode@dos.fl.gov>
Subject: RE: Technical Changes to 25-6 rules

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good morning,

This request has been completed except for the one in the image below. The way the phone numbers are formatted is just standard for FAC rules.

Rule 25-6.0455(3)(a), F.A.C., last line: "...(850)_413-6910,..."
This technical change is to add the missing space in the telephone number.

Rule 25-6.0455(3)(b), F.A.C., last line: "...(850)_413-6910,..."
This technical change is to add the missing space in the telephone number.

Rule 25-6.0455(3)(c), F.A.C., fifth line: "...(850)_413-6910,..."
This technical change is to add the missing space in the telephone number.

Best,

Alexandra Leijon
Administrative Code and Register Director
Office of General Counsel
Department of State
Room 701I The Capitol | Tallahassee, FL
P: (850)245-6208
Alexandra.Leijon@dos.fl.gov

From: Susan Sapoznikoff <SSapozni@psc.state.fl.us>
Sent: Friday, June 13, 2025 4:54 PM
To: Administrative Code <AdministrativeCode@dos.fl.gov>
Subject: Technical Changes to 25-6 rules

Good afternoon, Ms. Leijon:

I have attached the Commission's technical changes to rules in 25-6, F.A.C.