

STATE OF FLORIDA

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DIVISION OF APPEALS
DAVID SMITH
DIRECTOR
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Public Service Commission

December 18, 2001

Mr. Carroll Webb
Joint Administrative Procedures
Committee
Room 120 Holland Building
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

RE: Docket No. 010982-EU - Proposed Rule 25-6.065, F.A.C.,
Interconnection of Small Photovoltaic Systems
Notice of Change

Dear Mr. Webb:

Enclosed is the notice of change, which will be published in
the FAW on December 28, 2001, and the statement of changes for
proposed Rule 25-6.065.

We plan to file the rule for adoption on January 22, 2002.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Christiana T. Moore".

Christiana T. Moore
Associate General Counsel

ADT6065.CTM

Enclosure

cc: Division of the Commission Clerk
and Administrative Services

STATEMENT OF CHANGES

Section (6) of the rule states that the utility may install an additional meter or metering equipment at its own expense. One of the commenters urged the Commission not to allow utilities to require customers to install expensive monitoring devices or to charge metering fees. To avoid misconstruction, the rule was changed to clarify that the cost of the meter, installation, maintenance, and any recurring or non-recurring costs for reading and billing for this second meter shall be borne by the utility.

25-6.065 Interconnection of Small Photovoltaic Systems

(6) The utility may install, ~~at its own expense,~~ an additional meter or metering equipment on the customer's premises capable of measuring any excess kilowatt-hours produced by the SPS and delivered back to the utility. The cost of the meter, installation, maintenance, and any recurring or non-recurring costs for reading and billing for this second meter shall be borne by the utility. The value of such excess generation shall be credited to the customer's bill based on the host utility's COG-1 tariff, or by other applicable tariffs approved by the Florida Public Service Commission. If the utility does not install such a meter or metering equipment, the utility shall permit the customer to net meter any excess power delivered to the utility by use of a single standard watt-hour meter capable of reversing directions to offset recorded consumption by the

customer. If the kilowatt-hour of energy produced by the SPS exceeds the customer's kilowatt-hour consumption for any billing period, such that when the meter is read the value displayed on the register is less than the value displayed on the register when it was read at the end of the previous billing period, the utility shall carry forward credit for the excess energy to the next billing period. Credits may accumulate and be carried forward for a 12-month period specified by the utility in the SPS Interconnection Agreement. In no event shall the customer be paid for excess energy delivered to the utility at the end of the 12-month period.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DIVISION OF APPEALS

DOCKET NO. 010982-EU

RULE NO: RULE TITLE:

25-6.065 Interconnection of Small Photovoltaic Systems

NOTICE OF CHANGE

Notice is hereby given that the following changes have been made to the proposed rules in accordance with subparagraph 120.54(3)(d)1., F.S., published in Volume 27, No. 41, October 12, 2001, issue of the Florida Administrative Weekly:

25-6.065 Interconnection of Small Photovoltaic Systems

(6) The utility may install, ~~at its own expense,~~ an additional meter or metering equipment on the customer's premises capable of measuring any excess kilowatt-hours produced by the SPS and delivered back to the utility. The cost of the meter, installation, maintenance, and any recurring or non-recurring costs for reading and billing for this second meter shall be borne by the utility. The value of such excess generation shall be credited to the customer's bill based on the host utility's COG-1 tariff, or by other applicable tariffs approved by the Florida Public Service Commission. If the utility does not install such a meter or metering equipment, the utility shall permit the customer to net meter any excess power delivered to the utility by use of a single standard watt-hour meter capable of reversing directions to offset

recorded consumption by the customer. If the kilowatt-hour of energy produced by the SPS exceeds the customer's kilowatt-hour consumption for any billing period, such that when the meter is read the value displayed on the register is less than the value displayed on the register when it was read at the end of the previous billing period, the utility shall carry forward credit for the excess energy to the next billing period. Credits may accumulate and be carried forward for a 12-month period specified by the utility in the SPS Interconnection Agreement. In no event shall the customer be paid for excess energy delivered to the utility at the end of the 12-month period.