BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

NOTICE OF DEVELOPMENT OF RULEMAKING

TO

ALL INTERESTED PERSONS

UNDOCKETED

IN RE: PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF RULE 25-6.058, F.A.C.,
DETERMINATION OF AVERAGE METER REGISTRATION ERROR

ISSUED: May 29, 2014

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 120.54, Florida Statutes, that the Florida Public Service Commission staff has initiated rulemaking to amend Rule 25-6.058, Florida Administrative Code, to correct the description of an equation for determining the average meter registration error if a polyphase metering installation is used on a varying load.

The attached Notice of Development of Rulemaking appeared in the May 29, 2014, edition of the Florida Administrative Register. If requested in writing and not deemed unnecessary by the agency head, a rule development workshop will be scheduled and noticed in the next available Florida Administrative Register. Written requests for a rule development workshop must be submitted to Kathryn G.W. Cowdery, c/o Carlotta Stauffer, Director, Office of the Commission Clerk, 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850, by June 12, 2014. A copy of the preliminary draft rule is attached.

By DIRECTION of the Florida Public Service Commission this 29th day of May, 2014.

Carlotta S Stauffer

CARLOTTA S. STAUFFER
Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
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Copies furnished: A copy of this document is provided to the parties of record at the time of issuance and, if applicable, interested persons.

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Notice of Development of Rulemaking

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:
25-6.058 Determination of Average Meter Error

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The rule would be amended to correct the description of an equation for consistency with the applicable ANSI standard.

Undocketed.

SUBJECT AREA TO BE ADDRESSED: Determination of average registration error for a polyphase metering installation used on a varying load.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 366.05(1) FS.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 366.05(3) FS.

IF REQUESTED IN WRITING AND NOT DEEMED UNNECESSARY BY THE AGENCY HEAD, A RULE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP WILL BE NOTICED IN THE NEXT AVAILABLE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTER.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT AND A COPY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT, IF AVAILABLE, IS: Kathryn G. W. Cowdery, Florida Public Service Commission, Office of the General Counsel, 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850, (850)413-6216, kcowdery@psc.state.fl.us

THE PRELIMINARY TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT IS AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE FROM THE CONTACT PERSON LISTED ABOVE.

25-6.058 Determination of Average Meter Registration Error.

(1) Average Meter Registration Error for Watthour Registers.

(a) If the metering installation is used to measure a load which has practically constant characteristics, such as a street-lighting load, the meter shall be tested under similar conditions of load and the registration error of the meter "as found" shall be considered as the average meter error.

(b) If a single-phase metering installation is used on a varying load, the average registration error shall be determined by one of the following methods. The utility shall select the method that best fits the customer's usage pattern.

1. The weighted algebraic average of the error at approximately 10 percent and at 100 percent of the rated test amperes for the meter, the latter being given a weight of four times the former;

2. The simple average of the error at approximately 10 percent and at approximately 100 percent of the rated test amperes of the meter, each being given an equal weight; or

3. A single point, when calculating the error of an electronic meter, and the single point is an accurate representation of the error over the load range of the meter.

(c) If a polyphase metering installation is used on a varying load, the average registration error shall be determined by one of the following methods. The utility shall select the method that best fits the customer's usage pattern.

1. The weighted algebraic average of its error at light load (approximately 10 percent rated test amperes) given a weight of <u>two</u> ~~one~~, its error at heavy load (approximately 100 percent rated test amperes) and 100 percent power factor given a weight of four, and at heavy load (approximately 100 percent rated test amperes) and 50 percent lagging power factor given a weight of <u>one</u> ~~two~~; or

2. A single point, when calculating the error of an electronic meter, and the single point is an accurate representation of the error over the load range of the meter.

(2) Average Meter Registration Error for Demand Registers.

(a) For mechanical or lagged demand meters, registration error shall be determined by testing the meter at both 40 percent and 80 percent of its full-scale value, as read on the reference or standard meter, or as near to these two points as practicable. The following two formulas shall be used to estimate the kilowatt error of the meter at 25 percent of full scale and at 100 percent of full scale:

$E_{25} = [E_{80} – E_{40}]/[R_{80} – R_{40}]*[R_{25} – R_{40}] + E_{40}$

$E_{100} = [E_{80} – E_{40}]/[R_{80} – R_{40}]*[R_{100} – R_{40}] + E_{40}$

where:

R_{25} and R_{100} denote the kilowatt readings on the reference meter at 25 percent and 100 percent of the full scale value of the meter being tested, respectively;

R_{40} and R_{80} denote the kilowatt readings on the reference meter at 40 percent and 80 percent of the full scale value of the meter being tested, respectively;

E_{40} is the difference in kilowatts between the reference reading (R_{40}) and the reading on the meter being tested;

E_{80} is the difference in kilowatts between the reference reading (R_{80}) and the reading on the meter being tested;

E_{25} is the estimated kilowatt error corresponding to R_{25}; and

E_{100} is the estimated kilowatt error corresponding to R_{100}.

The greater of these two estimated kilowatt errors, E_{25} or E_{100}, shall be expressed as a percentage of the full-scale value of the meter being tested to determine if the meter meets the accuracy requirement of paragraph 25-6.052(3)(a), F.A.C.

(b) For electronic demand meters, demand registration need not be separately tested provided the meter has been inspected to contain the correct demand algorithm whenever watthour registration is tested.

Specific Authority 366.05(1) FS. Law Implemented 366.05(3) FS. History–New 7-29-69, Formerly 25-6.58, Amended 5-19-97, 7-3-06, _____.

CODING: Words underlined are additions; words in ~~struck through~~ type are deletions from existing law.