

STATE OF FLORIDA



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(850) 413-6199

Public Service Commission

September 8, 2014

Kenneth J. Plante, Coordinator
Joint Administrative Procedures Committee
Room 680, Pepper Building
111 W. Madison Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1400

RECEIVED-FPSC
14 SEP -8 PM 1:02
COMMISSION
CLERK

RE: Docket No. 140131-EU; Rule 25-6.058, Florida Administrative Code

Dear Mr. Plante:

Enclosed are the following materials concerning the above referenced proposed rule:

1. A copy of the proposed rule.
2. A copy of the F.A.R. notice.
3. A statement of facts and circumstances justifying the proposed rule.
4. A federal standards statement.
5. Statement of Estimated Regulatory Costs for the rule

If there are any questions with respect to these rules, please do not hesitate to call me at 413-6216.

Sincerely,

Kathryn G.W. Cowdery
Senior Attorney

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2014 SEP -8 AM 11:13
JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE
PROCEDURES COMMITTEE

Enclosures

cc: Office of Commission Clerk

1 **25-6.058 Determination of Average Meter Registration Error.**

2 (1) Average Meter Registration Error for Watthour Registers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 1. The weighted algebraic average of its error at light load (approximately 10 percent rated test
20 amperes) given a weight of two ~~one~~, its error at heavy load (approximately 100 percent rated

21 test amperes) and 100 percent power factor given a weight of four, and at heavy load
22 (approximately 100 percent rated test amperes) and 50 percent lagging power factor given a
23 weight of one ~~two~~; or

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

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

1 (2) Average Meter Registration Error for Demand Registers.

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

7
$$E_{25} = [E_{80} - E_{40}] / [R_{80} - R_{40}] * [R_{25} - R_{40}] + E_{40}$$

8
$$E_{100} = [E_{80} - E_{40}] / [R_{80} - R_{40}] * [R_{100} - R_{40}] + E_{40}$$

9 where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23 (b) For electronic demand meters, demand registration need not be separately tested provided
24 the meter has been inspected to contain the correct demand algorithm whenever watt-hour
25 registration is tested.

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

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

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

Notice of Proposed Rule

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

25-6.058 Determination of Average Meter Error

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The rule is amended to correct the calculation of meter error for solid-state meters for consistency with the applicable American National Standard for Electric Meters standard.

Docket No. 140131-EU

SUMMARY: The rule amends subparagraph (1)(c)1. of the rule to properly describe the equation $(4FL + 2LL + PF)/7$.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE RATIFICATION: The Agency has determined that this will not have an adverse impact on small business or likely increase directly or indirectly regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate within one year after the implementation of the rule. A SERC has been prepared by the Agency.

The SERC examined the factors required by Section 120.541(2)(c), F.S., and concluded that the rule amendment will not have an adverse impact on economic growth, business competitiveness, or small business and that investor-owned electric utilities operating in Florida may benefit from the rule amendment.

The Agency has determined that the proposed rule is not expected to require legislative ratification based on the statement of estimated regulatory costs or if no SERC is required, the information expressly relied upon and described herein: based upon the information contained in the SERC.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding a statement of estimated regulatory costs, or provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 366.05(1) FS.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 366.05(3) FS.

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED AND ANNOUNCED IN THE FAR.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Kathryn G.W. Cowdery, Office of General Counsel, 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850, (850)413-6216, kcowdery@psc.state.fl.us

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

25-6.058 Determination of Average Meter Registration Error.

(1)(a) through (b) No change.

(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 ~~two~~ 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 ~~one~~ 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) No change.

Rulemaking 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, _____.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE: Tony Velazquez

NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Florida Public Service Commission

DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: September 4, 2014

DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAR: Volume 40, Number 104, May 29, 2014

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES
JUSTIFYING RULE

The existing rule language contains an inadvertent numerical error in the description of one of the two methods a utility may use to determine the average meter registration error if a polyphase metering installation is used on a varying load. The proposed amendment corrects this error to conform the rule language to the equation contained in the current American National Standard for Electric Meters, Codes for Electric Metering.

STATEMENT ON FEDERAL STANDARDS

There are no federal standards for this rule.

State of Florida



Public Service Commission

CAPITAL CIRCLE OFFICE CENTER • 2540 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0850

-M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M-

DATE: June 18, 2014
TO: Kathryn G.W. Cowdery, Senior Attorney, Office of the General Counsel
FROM: C. Donald Rome, Jr., Public Utility Analyst II, Division of Economics *CDR*
RE: Statement of Estimated Regulatory Costs for Proposed Amendments to Rule 25-6.058, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)

The recommended revisions to Rule 25-6.058, F.A.C., Determination of Average Meter Registration Error, are intended to correct an inadvertent misstatement of an equation contained in an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard from which the rule is derived. Subsection (1), Paragraph (c) of the rule is derived from the following ANSI C12.1 standard:

5.1.5.4 Method 4

Average percentage registration for polyphase meters is the weighted average of the percentage registration at light load (LL), full load (FL), and power factor (PF), giving the full load registration a weight of four, and the light load registration a weight of two. By this method: Average percentage registration = $(4FL + 2LL + PF)/7$.

When Rule 25-6.058 was created, the above equation was described using words which, when written, inadvertently expressed the equation incorrectly. As written, the current rule language expressed as an equation is $(4FL + LL + 2PF)/7$ rather than $(4FL + 2LL + PF)/7$ as contained in the ANSI standard. The recommended revisions would correct the rule language to reflect the proper equation. As noted in the attached Statement of Estimated Regulatory Costs (SERC), the recommended revisions would be applicable to five investor-owned electric utilities.

It is anticipated that the affected entities potentially may benefit from the recommended modifications to the rule language. No workshop was requested in conjunction with the recommended rule revisions. No regulatory alternatives were submitted pursuant to Paragraph 120.541(1)(a), F.S. None of the impact/cost criteria established in Paragraph 120.541(2)(a), F.S., will be exceeded as a result of the recommended revisions.

cc: (Draper, Daniel, Dean, Velazquez, Cibula, SERC file)

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS
Rule 25-6.058, F.A.C.

1. Will the proposed rule have an adverse impact on small business?
[120.541(1)(b), F.S.] (See Section E., below, for definition of small business.)

Yes

No

If the answer to Question 1 is "yes", see comments in Section E.

2. Is the proposed rule likely to directly or indirectly increase regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in aggregate in this state within 1 year after implementation of the rule? [120.541(1)(b), F.S.]

Yes

No

If the answer to either question above is "yes", a Statement of Estimated Regulatory Costs (SERC) must be prepared. The SERC shall include an economic analysis showing:

A. Whether the rule directly or indirectly:

(1) Is likely to have an adverse impact on any of the following in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate within 5 years after implementation of the rule?
[120.541(2)(a)1, F.S.]

Economic growth

Yes No

Private-sector job creation or employment

Yes No

Private-sector investment

Yes No

(2) Is likely to have an adverse impact on any of the following in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate within 5 years after implementation of the rule?
[120.541(2)(a)2, F.S.]

Business competitiveness (including the ability of persons doing business in the state to compete with persons doing business in other states or domestic markets)

Yes No

Productivity

Yes No

Innovation

Yes No

(3) Is likely to increase regulatory costs, including any transactional costs, in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate within 5 years after the implementation of the rule? [120.541(2)(a)3, F.S.]

Yes

No

Economic Analysis: The affected entities may benefit from the recommended rule changes. A summary of the recommended rule revisions is included in the attached memorandum to Counsel.

B. A good faith estimate of: [120.541(2)(b), F.S.]

(1) The number of individuals and entities likely to be required to comply with the rule.

Five.

(2) A general description of the types of individuals likely to be affected by the rule.

The affected entities are investor-owned electric utilities operating in Florida.

C. A good faith estimate of: [120.541(2)(c), F.S.]

(1) The cost to the Commission to implement and enforce the rule.

None. To be done with the current workload and existing staff.

Minimal. Provide a brief explanation.

Other. Provide an explanation for estimate and methodology used.

(2) The cost to any other state and local government entity to implement and enforce the rule.

None. The rule will only affect the Commission.

Minimal. Provide a brief explanation.

Other. Provide an explanation for estimate and methodology used.

(3) Any anticipated effect on state or local revenues.

- None
- Minimal. Provide a brief explanation.
- Other. Provide an explanation for estimate and methodology used.

D. A good faith estimate of the transactional costs likely to be incurred by individuals and entities (including local government entities) required to comply with the requirements of the rule. "Transactional costs" include filing fees, the cost of obtaining a license, the cost of equipment required to be installed or used, procedures required to be employed in complying with the rule, additional operating costs incurred, the cost of monitoring or reporting, and any other costs necessary to comply with the rule.
[120.541(2)(d), F.S.]

- None. The rule will only affect the Commission
- Minimal. Provide a brief explanation.
- Other. Provide an explanation for estimate and methodology used.

If the recommended rule revisions are adopted, affected entities may benefit from having consistency between the rule and the applicable mathematical equation.

E. An analysis of the impact on small businesses, and small counties and small cities:
[120.541(2)(e), F.S.]

(1) "Small business" is defined by Section 288.703, F.S., as an independently owned and operated business concern that employs 200 or fewer permanent full-time employees and that, together with its affiliates, has a net worth of not more than \$5 million or any firm based in this state which has a Small Business Administration 8(a) certification. As to sole proprietorships, the \$5 million net worth requirement shall include both personal and business investments.

- No adverse impact on small business.
- Minimal. Provide a brief explanation.
- Other. Provide an explanation for estimate and methodology used.

(2) A "Small City" is defined by Section 120.52, F.S., as any municipality that has an unincarcerated population of 10,000 or less according to the most recent decennial census. A "small county" is defined by Section 120.52, F.S., as any county that has an unincarcerated population of 75,000 or less according to the most recent decennial census.

- No impact on small cities or small counties
- Minimal. Provide a brief explanation.
- Other. Provide an explanation for estimate and methodology used.

F. Any additional information that the Commission determines may be useful.
[120.541(2)(f), F.S.]

- None.

Additional Information:

G. A description of any regulatory alternatives submitted and a statement adopting the alternative or a statement of the reasons for rejecting the alternative in favor of the proposed rule. [120.541(2)(g), F.S.]

- No regulatory alternatives were submitted.
- A regulatory alternative was received from
 - Adopted in its entirety.
 - Rejected. Describe what alternative was rejected and provide a statement of the reason for rejecting that alternative.