

Financial Impact Estimating Conference

Limits or Prevents Barriers to Local Solar Electricity Supply Serial Number 14-02

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Impact Tab 6

Tab 1

Authorization



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

March 25, 2015

Financial Impact Estimating Conference
c/o Ms. Amy Baker, Coordinator
Office of Economic and Demographic Research
111 West Madison Street, Ste. 574
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-6588

Dear Ms. Baker:

Section 15.21, Florida Statutes, provides that the Secretary of State shall submit an initiative petition to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference when the sponsoring political committee has met the registration, submission, and signature criteria set forth in that section.

Floridians for Solar Choice, Inc. has successfully met the requirements of Section 15.21, Florida Statutes, for the initiative petition titled *Limits or Prevents Barriers to Local Solar Electricity Supply*, Serial Number 14-02. Therefore, I am submitting the proposed constitutional amendment for your review, along with a status update for the initiative petition, and a current county-by-county signature count.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ken Detzner".

Ken Detzner
Secretary of State

KD/am

pc: Tory Perfetti, Chairperson
Floridians for Solar Choice, Inc.

Enclosures



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS

SUMMARY OF PETITION SIGNATURES

Political Committee: **Floridians for Solar Choice, Inc.**

Amendment Title: **Limits or Prevents Barriers to Local Solar Electricity Supply**

Congressional District	Voting Electors in 2012 Presidential Election	For Review 10% of 8% Required By Section 15 21 Florida Statutes	For Ballot 8% Required By Article XI, Section 3 Florida Constitution	Signatures Certified	
FIRST	356,435	2,851	28,515	95	
SECOND	343,558	2,748	27,485	3,241	***
THIRD	329,165	2,633	26,333	134	
FOURTH	351,564	2,813	28,125	917	
FIFTH	279,598	2,237	22,368	6,119	***
SIXTH	363,402	2,907	29,072	1,276	
SEVENTH	333,990	2,672	26,719	5,411	***
EIGHTH	365,738	2,926	29,259	2,162	
NINTH	277,101	2,217	22,168	3,601	***
TENTH	329,366	2,635	26,349	3,790	***
ELEVENTH	359,004	2,872	28,720	775	
TWELFTH	345,407	2,763	27,633	2,370	
THIRTEENTH	344,500	2,756	27,560	4,829	***
FOURTEENTH	295,917	2,367	23,673	3,615	***
FIFTEENTH	304,932	2,439	24,395	3,060	***
SIXTEENTH	360,734	2,886	28,859	1,523	
SEVENTEENTH	299,464	2,396	23,957	2,403	***
EIGHTEENTH	345,399	2,763	27,632	1,516	
NINETEENTH	323,317	2,587	25,865	559	
TWENTIETH	264,721	2,118	21,178	3,225	***
TWENTY-FIRST	326,392	2,611	26,111	2,392	
TWENTY-SECOND	329,816	2,639	26,385	3,533	***
TWENTY-THIRD	290,042	2,320	23,203	2,741	***
TWENTY-FOURTH	263,367	2,107	21,069	8,194	***
TWENTY-FIFTH	240,521	1,924	19,242	973	
TWENTY-SIXTH	268,898	2,151	21,512	1,715	
TWENTY-SEVENTH	247,023	1,976	19,762	1,856	
TOTAL:	8,539,371	68,314	683,149	72,025	

**Attachment for Initiative Petition
Limits or Prevents Barriers to Local Solar Electricity Supply
Serial Number 14-02**

- 1. Name and address of the sponsor of the initiative petition:**
Tory Perfetti, Chairperson
Floridians for Solar Choice, Inc.
120 East Oakland Park Blvd. Ste. 105
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33334
- 2. Name and address of the sponsor's attorney, if the sponsor is represented:**
Unknown
- 3. A statement as to whether the sponsor has obtained the requisite number of signatures on the initiative petition to have the proposed amendment put on the ballot:** As of March 25, 2015, the sponsor has not obtained the requisite number of signatures to have the proposed amendment placed on the ballot. A total of 683,149 valid signatures are required for placement on the 2016 general election ballot.
- 4. If the sponsor has not obtained the requisite number of signatures on the initiative petition to have the proposed amendment put on the ballot, the current status of the signature-collection process:** As of March 25, 2015, the Supervisors of Elections have certified a total of 72,025 valid petition signatures to the Division of Elections for this initiative petition. This number represents more than 10% of the total number of valid signatures needed from electors statewide and in at least one-fourth of the congressional districts in order to have the initiative placed on the 2016 general election ballot.
- 5. The date of the election during which the sponsor is planning to submit the proposed amendment to the voters:** Unknown. The earliest date of election that this proposed amendment can be placed on the ballot is November 8, 2016, provided the sponsor successfully obtains the requisite number of valid signatures by February 1, 2016.
- 6. The last possible date that the ballot for the target election can be printed in order to be ready for the election:** Unknown
- 7. A statement identifying the date by which the Financial Impact Statement will be filed, if the Financial Impact Statement is not filed concurrently with the request:** The Secretary of State forwarded a letter to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference in the care of the coordinator on March 25, 2015.
- 8. The names and complete mailing addresses of all of the parties who are to be served:** This information is unknown at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PETITION FORM

Note:

- All information on this form, including your signature, becomes a public record upon receipt by the Supervisor of Elections
- Under Florida law, it is a first degree misdemeanor, punishable as provided in s 775 082 or s 775 08, Florida Statutes, to knowingly sign more than one petition for an issue [Section 104 185, Florida Statutes]
- If all requested information on this form is not completed, the form will not be valid

Your Name _____
(Please Print Name as it appears on your Voter Information Card)

Your Address _____

City: _____ Zip: _____ County _____

Please change my legal residence address on my voter registration record to the above residence address (check box, if applicable)

Voter Registration Number: _____ (or) Date of Birth _____

I am a registered voter of Florida and hereby petition the Secretary of State to place the following proposed amendment to the Florida Constitution on the ballot in the general election

BALLOT TITLE: Limits or Prevents Barriers to Local Solar Electricity Supply

BALLOT SUMMARY: Limits or prevents government and electric utility imposed barriers to supplying local solar electricity. Local solar electricity supply is the non-utility supply of solar generated electricity from a facility rated up to 2 megawatts to customers at the same or contiguous property as the facility. Barriers include government regulation of local solar electricity suppliers' rates, service and territory, and unfavorable electric utility rates, charges, or terms of service imposed on local solar electricity customers

ARTICLE AND SECTION BEING CREATED OR AMENDED: Add new Section 29 to Article X

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Section 29 Purchase and sale of solar electricity –

(a) PURPOSE AND INTENT It shall be the policy of the state to encourage and promote local small-scale solar-generated electricity production and to enhance the availability of solar power to customers. This section is intended to accomplish this purpose by limiting and preventing regulatory and economic barriers that discourage the supply of electricity generated from solar energy sources to customers who consume the electricity at the same or a contiguous property as the site of the solar electricity production. Regulatory and economic barriers include rate, service and territory regulations imposed by state or local government on those supplying such local solar electricity, and imposition by electric utilities of special rates, fees, charges, tariffs, or terms and conditions of service on their customers consuming local solar electricity supplied by a third party that are not imposed on their other customers of the same type or class who do not consume local solar electricity.

(b) PURCHASE AND SALE OF LOCAL SMALL-SCALE SOLAR ELECTRICITY

(1) A local solar electricity supplier, as defined in this section, shall not be subject to state or local government regulation with respect to rates, service, or territory, or be subject to any assignment, reservation, or division of service territory between or among electric utilities.

(2) No electric utility shall impair any customer's purchase or consumption of solar electricity from a local solar electricity supplier through any special rate, charge, tariff, classification, term or condition of service, or utility rule or regulation, that is not also imposed on other customers of the same type or class that do not consume electricity from a local solar electricity supplier.

(3) An electric utility shall not be relieved of its obligation under law to furnish service to any customer within its service territory on the basis that such customer also purchases electricity from a local solar electricity supplier.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), nothing in this section shall prohibit reasonable health, safety and welfare regulations, including, but not limited to, building codes, electrical codes, safety codes and pollution control regulations, which do not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the supply of solar-generated electricity by a local solar electricity supplier as defined in this section.

(c) DEFINITIONS For the purposes of this section

(1) "local solar electricity supplier" means any person who supplies electricity generated from a solar electricity generating facility with a maximum rated capacity of no more than 2 megawatts, that converts energy from the sun into thermal or electrical energy, to any other person located on the same property, or on separately owned but contiguous property, where the solar energy generating facility is located.

(2) "person" means any individual, firm, association, joint venture, partnership, estate, trust, business trust, syndicate, fiduciary, corporation, government entity, and any other group or combination.

(3) "electric utility" means every person, corporation, partnership, association, governmental entity, and their lessees, trustees, or receivers, other than a local solar electricity supplier, supplying electricity to ultimate consumers of electricity within this state.

(4) "local government" means any county, municipality, special district, district, authority, or any other subdivision of the state.

(d) ENFORCEMENT AND EFFECTIVE DATE This amendment shall be effective on January 3, 2017

Date: _____ X _____

(Date of signature)

(Signature of registered voter)

Initiative petition sponsored by Floridians for Solar Choice Inc 120 E Oakland Blvd Suite 105 Ft Lauderdale FL 33334

If paid petition circulator is used
Circulator's Name _____
Circulator's Address _____

For official use only
Serial number 14-02
Date approved 12/23/2014

Select Year:

The 2014 Florida Statutes

[Title IX](#)
ELECTORS AND
ELECTIONS

[Chapter 100](#)
GENERAL, PRIMARY, SPECIAL, BOND, AND
REFERENDUM ELECTIONS

[View Entire
Chapter](#)

100.371 Initiatives; procedure for placement on ballot.—

(1) Constitutional amendments proposed by initiative shall be placed on the ballot for the general election, provided the initiative petition has been filed with the Secretary of State no later than February 1 of the year the general election is held. A petition shall be deemed to be filed with the Secretary of State upon the date the secretary determines that valid and verified petition forms have been signed by the constitutionally required number and distribution of electors under this code.

(2) The sponsor of an initiative amendment shall, prior to obtaining any signatures, register as a political committee pursuant to s. [106.03](#) and submit the text of the proposed amendment to the Secretary of State, with the form on which the signatures will be affixed, and shall obtain the approval of the Secretary of State of such form. The Secretary of State shall adopt rules pursuant to s. [120.54](#) prescribing the style and requirements of such form. Upon filing with the Secretary of State, the text of the proposed amendment and all forms filed in connection with this section must, upon request, be made available in alternative formats.

(3) An initiative petition form circulated for signature may not be bundled with or attached to any other petition. Each signature shall be dated when made and shall be valid for a period of 2 years following such date, provided all other requirements of law are met. The sponsor shall submit signed and dated forms to the supervisor of elections for the county of residence listed by the person signing the form for verification of the number of valid signatures obtained. If a signature on a petition is from a registered voter in another county, the supervisor shall notify the petition sponsor of the misfiled petition. The supervisor shall promptly verify the signatures within 30 days after receipt of the petition forms and payment of the fee required by s. [99.097](#). The supervisor shall promptly record, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of State, the date each form is received by the supervisor, and the date the signature on the form is verified as valid. The supervisor may verify that the signature on a form is valid only if:

(a) The form contains the original signature of the purported elector.

(b) The purported elector has accurately recorded on the form the date on which he or she signed the form.

(c) The form sets forth the purported elector's name, address, city, county, and voter registration number or date of birth.

(d) The purported elector is, at the time he or she signs the form and at the time the form is verified, a duly qualified and registered elector in the state.

The supervisor shall retain the signature forms for at least 1 year following the election in which the issue appeared on the ballot or until the Division of Elections notifies the supervisors of elections that the committee that circulated the petition is no longer seeking to obtain ballot position.

(4) The Secretary of State shall determine from the signatures verified by the supervisors of elections the total number of verified valid signatures and the distribution of such signatures by congressional districts. Upon a determination that the requisite number and distribution of valid signatures have been obtained, the secretary shall issue a certificate of ballot position for that proposed amendment and shall assign a designating number pursuant to s. [101.161](#).

(5)(a) Within 45 days after receipt of a proposed revision or amendment to the State Constitution by initiative petition from the Secretary of State, the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall complete an analysis and financial impact statement to be placed on the ballot of the estimated increase or decrease in any revenues or costs to state or local governments resulting from the proposed initiative. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall submit the financial impact statement to the Attorney General and Secretary of State.

(b) The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall provide an opportunity for any proponents or opponents of the initiative to submit information and may solicit information or analysis from any other entities or agencies, including the Office of Economic and Demographic Research.

(c) All meetings of the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall be open to the public. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, jointly, shall be the sole judge for the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of this subsection.

1. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference is established to review, analyze, and estimate the financial impact of amendments to or revisions of the State Constitution proposed by initiative. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall consist of four principals: one person from the Executive Office of the Governor; the coordinator of the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, or his or her designee; one person from the professional staff of the Senate; and one person from the professional staff of the House of Representatives. Each principal shall have appropriate fiscal expertise in the subject matter of the initiative. A Financial Impact Estimating Conference may be appointed for each initiative.

2. Principals of the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall reach a consensus or majority concurrence on a clear and unambiguous financial impact statement, no more than 75 words in length, and immediately submit the statement to the Attorney General. Nothing in this subsection prohibits the Financial Impact Estimating Conference from setting forth a range of potential impacts in the financial impact statement. Any financial impact statement that a court finds not to be in accordance with this section shall be remanded solely to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference for redrafting. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall redraft the financial impact statement within 15 days.

3. If the members of the Financial Impact Estimating Conference are unable to agree on the statement required by this subsection, or if the Supreme Court has rejected the initial submission by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference and no redraft has been approved by the Supreme Court by 5 p.m. on the 75th day before the election, the following statement shall appear on the ballot pursuant to s. [101.161\(1\)](#): "The financial impact of this measure, if any, cannot be reasonably determined at this time."

(d) The financial impact statement must be separately contained and be set forth after the ballot summary as required in s. [101.161\(1\)](#).

(e)1. Any financial impact statement that the Supreme Court finds not to be in accordance with this subsection shall be remanded solely to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference for redrafting,

provided the court's advisory opinion is rendered at least 75 days before the election at which the question of ratifying the amendment will be presented. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall prepare and adopt a revised financial impact statement no later than 5 p.m. on the 15th day after the date of the court's opinion.

2. If, by 5 p.m. on the 75th day before the election, the Supreme Court has not issued an advisory opinion on the initial financial impact statement prepared by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference for an initiative amendment that otherwise meets the legal requirements for ballot placement, the financial impact statement shall be deemed approved for placement on the ballot.

3. In addition to the financial impact statement required by this subsection, the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall draft an initiative financial information statement. The initiative financial information statement should describe in greater detail than the financial impact statement any projected increase or decrease in revenues or costs that the state or local governments would likely experience if the ballot measure were approved. If appropriate, the initiative financial information statement may include both estimated dollar amounts and a description placing the estimated dollar amounts into context. The initiative financial information statement must include both a summary of not more than 500 words and additional detailed information that includes the assumptions that were made to develop the financial impacts, workpapers, and any other information deemed relevant by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference.

4. The Department of State shall have printed, and shall furnish to each supervisor of elections, a copy of the summary from the initiative financial information statements. The supervisors shall have the summary from the initiative financial information statements available at each polling place and at the main office of the supervisor of elections upon request.

5. The Secretary of State and the Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall make available on the Internet each initiative financial information statement in its entirety. In addition, each supervisor of elections whose office has a website shall post the summary from each initiative financial information statement on the website. Each supervisor shall include the Internet addresses for the information statements on the Secretary of State's and the Office of Economic and Demographic Research's websites in the publication or mailing required by s. [101.20](#).

(6) The Department of State may adopt rules in accordance with s. [120.54](#) to carry out the provisions of subsections (1)-(5).

(7) No provision of this code shall be deemed to prohibit a private person exercising lawful control over privately owned property, including property held open to the public for the purposes of a commercial enterprise, from excluding from such property persons seeking to engage in activity supporting or opposing initiative amendments.

History.—s. 15, ch. 79-365; s. 12, ch. 83-251; s. 30, ch. 84-302; s. 22, ch. 97-13; s. 9, ch. 2002-281; s. 3, ch. 2002-390; s. 3, ch. 2004-33; s. 28, ch. 2005-278; s. 4, ch. 2006-119; s. 25, ch. 2007-30; s. 1, ch. 2007-231; s. 14, ch. 2008-95; s. 23, ch. 2011-40.

Tab 2

Current Law

Tab 2 – Current Law

Statutes

- ch. 203, F.S. – Gross Receipts Tax
- s. 366.02, F.S. – Public Utilities Definitions
- s. 212.05, F.S. – Sales Tax on Electricity
- s. 212.08 (7)(j), F.S. – Sales Tax Exemption for Household Fuels
- s. 212.08(7)(hh), F.S. – Sales Tax Exemption for Solar Energy Systems
- s. 193.624, F.S. – Assessment of Residential Property
- s. 163.04, F.S. – Energy Devices Based on Renewable Resources
- s. 163.08, F.S. – Supplemental Authority for Improvements to Real Property
- s. 366.91, F.S. – Renewable Energy
- s. 377.705, F.S. – Solar Energy Center; Development of Solar Energy Standards
- s. 403.503, F.S. – Definitions Relating to Florida Electrical Power Siting Act
- s.166.231, F.S. – Municipalities; Public Service Tax
- s. 366.14, F.S. – Regulatory Assessment Fees

Rules

- 25-6.065 – Interconnection and Net Metering of Customer-Owned Renewable Generation
- 25-6.0131 – Regulatory Assessment Fees; Investor-owned Electric Companies, Municipal Electric Utilities, Rural Electric Cooperatives.

The Florida Senate

2014 Florida Statutes

Title XIV TAXATION AND FINANCE	Chapter 203 GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES
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CHAPTER 203 GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES

- 203.001 Combined rate for tax collected pursuant to ss. 202.12(1)(a) and 203.01(1)(b).
- 203.0011 Combined rate for tax collected pursuant to ss. 203.01(1)(b)4. and 212.05(1)(e)1.c.
- 203.01 Tax on gross receipts for utility and communications services.
- 203.0111 Application of tax increase.
- 203.012 Definitions.
- 203.02 Powers of Department of Revenue.
- 203.03 Penalties.
- 203.04 Construction of laws granting exemptions or exceptions.
- 203.06 Interest on delinquent payments.
- 203.07 Settlement or compromise of penalties and interest.

¹**203.001 Combined rate for tax collected pursuant to ss. 202.12(1)(a) and 203.01(1)(b).**— In complying with ss. 1-3, ch. 2010-149, Laws of Florida, the dealer of communication services may collect a combined rate of 6.8 percent comprised of 6.65 percent and 0.15 percent required by ss. 202.12(1)(a) and 203.01(1)(b)3., respectively, as long as the provider properly reflects the tax collected with respect to the two provisions as required in the return to the Department of Revenue.

History.—s. 5, ch. 2010-149.

¹**Note.**—

A. Also published at s. 202.12001.

B. Section 6, ch. 2010-149, provides that “[t]he Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, for the purpose of promulgating such forms and instructions as are required to effectuate this act.”

¹**203.0011 Combined rate for tax collected pursuant to ss. 203.01(1)(b)4. and 212.05(1)(e)1.c.**— In complying with the amendments to ss. 203.01 and 212.05, relating to the additional tax on electrical power or energy, made by this act, a seller of electrical power or energy may collect a combined rate of 6.95 percent, which consists of the 4.35 percent and 2.6 percent required under ss. 212.05(1)(e)1.c. and 203.01(1)(b)4., respectively, if the provider properly reflects the tax collected with respect to the two provisions as required in the return to the Department of Revenue.

History.—s. 6, ch. 2014-38.

¹**Note.**— Also published at s. 212.05011.

203.01 Tax on gross receipts for utility and communications services.—

¹(1)(a)1. A tax is imposed on gross receipts from utility services that are delivered to a retail consumer in this state. The tax shall be levied as provided in paragraphs (b)-(j).

2. A tax is levied on communications services as defined in s. 202.11(1). The tax shall be applied to the same services and transactions as are subject to taxation under chapter 202, and to communications services that are subject to the exemption provided in s. 202.125(1). The tax shall be applied to the sales price of communications services when

sold at retail, as the terms are defined in s. 202.11, shall be due and payable at the same time as the taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 202, and shall be administered and collected pursuant to chapter 202.

3. An additional tax is levied on charges for, or the use of, electrical power or energy that is subject to the tax levied pursuant to s. 212.05(1)(e)1.c. or s. 212.06(1). The tax shall be applied to the same transactions or uses as are subject to taxation under s. 212.05(1)(e)1.c. or s. 212.06(1). If a transaction or use is exempt from the tax imposed under s. 212.05(1)(e)1.c. or s. 212.06(1), the transaction or use is also exempt from the tax imposed under this subparagraph. The tax shall be applied to charges for electrical power or energy and is due and payable at the same time as taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 212. Chapter 212 governs the administration and enforcement of the tax imposed by this subparagraph. The charges upon which the tax imposed by this subparagraph is applied do not include the taxes imposed by subparagraph 1. or s. 166.231. The tax imposed by this subparagraph becomes state funds at the moment of collection and is not considered as revenue of a utility for purposes of a franchise agreement between the utility and a local government.

²(b)1. The rate applied to utility services shall be 2.5 percent.

2. The rate applied to communications services shall be 2.37 percent.

3. An additional rate of 0.15 percent shall be applied to communication services subject to the tax levied pursuant to s. 202.12(1)(a), (c), and (d). The exemption provided in s. 202.125(1) applies to the tax levied pursuant to this subparagraph.

4. The rate applied to electrical power or energy taxed under subparagraph (a)3. shall be 2.6 percent.

(c)1. The tax imposed under subparagraph (a)1. shall be levied against the total amount of gross receipts received by a distribution company for its sale of utility services if the utility service is delivered to the retail consumer by a distribution company and the retail consumer pays the distribution company a charge for utility service which includes a charge for both the electricity and the transportation of electricity to the retail consumer. The distribution company shall report and remit to the Department of Revenue by the 20th day of each month the taxes levied pursuant to this paragraph during the preceding month.

2. To the extent practicable, the Department of Revenue must distribute all receipts of taxes remitted under this chapter to the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund in the same month as the department collects such taxes.

(d)1. Each distribution company that receives payment for the delivery of electricity to a retail consumer in this state is subject to tax on the exercise of this privilege as provided by this paragraph unless the payment is subject to tax under paragraph (c). For the exercise of this privilege, the tax levied on the distribution company's receipts for the delivery of electricity shall be determined by multiplying the number of kilowatt hours delivered by the index price and applying the rate in subparagraph (b)1. to the result.

2. The index price is the Florida price per kilowatt hour for retail consumers in the previous calendar year, as published in the United States Energy Information Administration Electric Power Monthly and announced by the Department of Revenue on June 1 of each year to be effective for the 12-month period beginning July 1 of that year. For each residential, commercial, and industrial customer class, the applicable index posted for residential, commercial, and industrial shall be applied in calculating the gross receipts to which the tax applies. If publication of the indices is delayed or discontinued, the last posted index shall be used until a current index is posted or the department adopts a comparable index by rule.

3. Tax due under this paragraph shall be administered, paid, and reported in the same manner as the tax due under paragraph (c).

4. The amount of tax due under this paragraph shall be reduced by the amount of any like tax lawfully imposed on and paid by the person from whom the retail consumer purchased the electricity, whether imposed by and paid to this state, another state, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia. This reduction in tax shall be available to the retail consumer as a refund made pursuant to s. 215.26 and does not inure to the benefit of the person who receives payment for the delivery of the electricity. The methods of demonstrating proof of payment and the amount of such refund shall be made according to rules of the Department of Revenue.

(e)1. A distribution company that receives payment for the sale or transportation of natural or manufactured gas to a retail consumer in this state is subject to tax on the exercise of this privilege as provided by this paragraph. For the exercise of this privilege, the tax levied on the distribution company's receipts for the sale or transportation of natural or manufactured gas shall be determined by dividing the number of cubic feet delivered by 1,000, multiplying the resulting number by the index price, and applying the rate in subparagraph (b)1. to the result.

2. The index price is the Florida price per 1,000 cubic feet for retail consumers in the previous calendar year as published in the United States Energy Information Administration Natural Gas Monthly and announced by the Department of Revenue on June 1 of each year to be effective for the 12-month period beginning July 1 of that year. For each residential, commercial, and industrial customer class, the applicable index posted for residential, commercial, and industrial shall be applied in calculating the gross receipts to which the tax applies. If publication of the indices is delayed or discontinued, the last posted index shall be used until a current index is posted or the department adopts a comparable index by rule.

3. Tax due under this paragraph shall be administered, paid, and reported in the same manner as the tax due under paragraph (c).

4. The amount of tax due under this paragraph shall be reduced by the amount of any like tax lawfully imposed on and paid by the person from whom the retail consumer purchased the natural gas or manufactured gas, whether imposed by and paid to this state, another state, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia. This reduction in tax shall be available to the retail consumer as a refund pursuant to s. 215.26 and does not inure to the benefit of the person providing the transportation service. The methods of demonstrating proof of payment and the amount of such refund shall be made according to rules of the Department of Revenue.

(f) Any person who imports into this state electricity, natural gas, or manufactured gas, or severs natural gas, for that person's own use or consumption as a substitute for purchasing utility, transportation, or delivery services taxable under subparagraph (a)1. and who cannot demonstrate payment of the tax imposed by this chapter must register with the Department of Revenue and pay into the State Treasury each month an amount equal to the cost price, as defined in s. 212.02, of such electricity, natural gas, or manufactured gas times the rate set forth in subparagraph (b)1., reduced by the amount of any like tax lawfully imposed on and paid by the person from whom the electricity, natural gas, or manufactured gas was purchased or any person who provided delivery service or transportation service in connection with the electricity, natural gas, or manufactured gas. The methods of demonstrating proof of payment and the amount of such reductions in tax shall be made according to rules of the Department of Revenue.

(g) Electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers which is transmitted and distributed by a public utility between two locations of a customer of the utility pursuant to s. 366.051 is subject to the tax imposed by subparagraph (a)1. The tax shall be applied to the cost price, as defined in s. 212.02, of such electricity and shall be paid each month by the producer of such electricity.

(h) Electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers during the 12-month period ending June 30 of each year which is in excess of nontaxable electricity produced during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990, is subject to the tax imposed by subparagraph (a)1. The tax shall be applied to the cost price, as defined in s. 212.02, of such electricity and shall be paid each month, beginning with the month in which total production exceeds the production of nontaxable electricity for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990. As used in this paragraph, the term "nontaxable electricity" means electricity produced by cogeneration or by small power producers which is not subject to tax under paragraph (g). Taxes paid pursuant to paragraph (g) may be credited against taxes due under this paragraph. Electricity generated as part of an industrial manufacturing process that manufactures products from phosphate rock, raw wood fiber, paper, citrus, or any agricultural product is not subject to the tax imposed by this paragraph. The term "industrial manufacturing process" means the entire process conducted at the location where the process takes place.

(i) Any person other than a cogenerator or small power producer described in paragraph (h) who produces for his or her own use electrical energy that is a substitute for electrical energy produced by an electric utility as defined in s.

366.02 is subject to the tax imposed by subparagraph (a)1. The tax shall be applied to the cost price, as defined in s. 212.02, of such electrical energy and shall be paid each month. This paragraph does not apply to electrical energy produced and used by an electric utility.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, with the exception of a communications services dealer reporting taxes administered under chapter 202, the department may require:

1. A quarterly return and payment when the tax remitted for the preceding four calendar quarters did not exceed \$1,000;
2. A semiannual return and payment when the tax remitted for the preceding four calendar quarters did not exceed \$500; or
3. An annual return and payment when the tax remitted for the preceding four calendar quarters did not exceed \$100.

(2)(a) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who fails to timely report and pay any tax imposed on gross receipts from utility services under this chapter shall pay a penalty equal to 10 percent of any unpaid tax, if the failure is for less than 31 days, plus an additional 10 percent of any unpaid tax for each additional 30 days or fraction thereof. However, such penalty may not be less than \$10 or exceed a total of 50 percent in the aggregate of any unpaid tax.

(b) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who falsely or fraudulently reports or unlawfully attempts to evade paying any tax imposed on gross receipts from utility services under this chapter shall pay a penalty equal to 100 percent of any tax due and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided under s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

¹(3) The tax imposed by subparagraph (1)(a)1. does not apply to:

(a)1. The sale or transportation of natural gas or manufactured gas to a public or private utility, including a municipal corporation or rural electric cooperative association, for resale or for use as fuel in the generation of electricity; or

2. The sale or delivery of electricity to a public or private utility, including a municipal corporation or rural electric cooperative association, for resale, or as part of an electrical interchange agreement or contract between such utilities for the purpose of transferring more economically generated power;

if the person deriving gross receipts from such sale demonstrates that a sale, transportation, or delivery for resale in fact occurred and complies with the following requirements: A sale, transportation, or delivery for resale must be in strict compliance with the rules of the Department of Revenue; and any sale subject to the tax imposed by this section which is not in strict compliance with the rules of the Department of Revenue shall be subject to the tax at the appropriate rate imposed on utilities under subparagraph (1)(b)1. on the person making the sale. Any person making a sale for resale may, through an informal protest provided in s. 213.21 and the rules of the Department of Revenue, provide the department with evidence of the exempt status of a sale. The department shall adopt rules that provide that valid proof and documentation of the resale by a person making the sale for resale will be accepted by the department when submitted during the protest period but will not be accepted when submitted in any proceeding under chapter 120 or any circuit court action instituted under chapter 72;

(b) Wholesale sales of electric transmission service;

(c) The use of natural gas in the production of oil or gas, or the use of natural or manufactured gas by a person transporting natural or manufactured gas, when used and consumed in providing such services; or

(d) The sale or transportation to, or use of, natural gas or manufactured gas by a person eligible for an exemption under s. 212.08(7)(ff)2. for use as an energy source or a raw material. Possession by a seller of natural or manufactured gas or by any person providing transportation or delivery of natural or manufactured gas of a written certification by the purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to the exclusion permitted by this paragraph, relieves the seller or person providing transportation or delivery from the responsibility of remitting tax on the nontaxable amounts, and

the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of such tax if the department determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exclusion. The certification must include an acknowledgment by the purchaser that it will be liable for tax pursuant to paragraph (1)(f) if the requirements for exclusion are not met.

¹(4) The tax imposed pursuant to subparagraph (1)(a)1. relating to the provision of utility services at the option of the person supplying the taxable services may be separately stated as Florida gross receipts tax on the total amount of any bill, invoice, or other tangible evidence of the provision of such taxable services and may be added as a component part of the total charge. If a provider of taxable services elects to separately state such tax as a component of the charge for the provision of such taxable services, any person, including all governmental units, shall remit the tax to the person who provides such taxable services as a part of the total bill, and the tax is a component part of the debt of the purchaser to the person who provides such taxable services until paid and, if unpaid, is recoverable at law in the same manner as any other part of the charge for such taxable services. For a utility, the decision to separately state any increase in the rate of tax imposed by this chapter which is effective after December 31, 1989, and the ability to recover the increased charge from the customer is not subject to regulatory approval.

(5) The tax is imposed upon every person for the privilege of conducting a utility or communications services business, and each provider of the taxable services remains fully and completely liable for the tax, even if the tax is separately stated as a line item or component of the total bill.

(6) Any person who provides such services and who fails, neglects, or refuses to remit the tax imposed in this chapter, either by himself or herself, or through agents or employees, is liable for the tax and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

¹(7) Gross receipts subject to the tax imposed under subparagraph (1)(a)1. for the provision of electricity must include receipts from monthly customer charges or monthly customer facility charges.

(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4) and s. 212.07(2), sums that were charged or billed as taxes under this section and chapter 212 and that were remitted to the state in full as taxes shall not be subject to refund by the state or by the utility or other person that remitted the sums, when the amount remitted was not in excess of the amount of tax imposed by chapter 212 and this section.

(9) Any person who engages in the transportation of natural or manufactured gas shall furnish annually to the Department of Revenue a list of customers to whom transportation services were provided in the prior year. This reporting requirement does not apply to distribution companies. Any person required to furnish such a list may elect to identify only those customers who take direct delivery without purchasing interconnection services from a distribution company. Such reports are subject to the confidentiality provisions of s. 213.053. Any person required to furnish a customer list may instead comply by maintaining a publicly accessible customer list on its Internet website. Such list shall be updated no less than annually.

History.—ss. 1, 2, ch. 15658, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 1279(108), (109); s. 7, ch. 22858, 1945; s. 1, ch. 57-819; s. 7, ch. 63-253; s. 5, ch. 65-371; s. 2, ch. 65-420; ss. 21, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 10, ch. 75-292; s. 3, ch. 80-381; s. 15, ch. 83-137; ss. 1, 4, ch. 84-342; s. 29, ch. 85-116; s. 2, ch. 85-174; s. 2, ch. 86-155; s. 68, ch. 87-6; s. 41, ch. 87-101; s. 43, ch. 87-224; s. 7, ch. 89-292; s. 12, ch. 89-356; s. 14, ch. 90-132; s. 11, ch. 91-112; s. 234, ch. 91-224; s. 8, ch. 92-320; s. 10, ch. 93-233; s. 1054, ch. 95-147; s. 2, ch. 95-403; s. 12, ch. 96-397; s. 6, ch. 97-233; s. 11, ch. 98-277; ss. 40, 41, 58, ch. 2000-260; s. 10, ch. 2000-355; ss. 25, 38, ch. 2001-140; s. 1, ch. 2003-17; s. 178, ch. 2003-261; s. 1, ch. 2005-148; s. 7, ch. 2005-187; s. 2, ch. 2007-60; s. 3, ch. 2010-149; s. 9, ch. 2012-70; s. 4, ch. 2014-38.

¹**Note.**—

A. Section 5, ch. 2014-38, provides that “[t]he amendments to s. 212.05(1)(e)1.c. made in section 2 of this act and to s. 203.01 made in section 4 of this act apply to taxable transactions included on bills that are for utility services and that are dated on or after July 1, 2014.”

B. Section 12, ch. 2014-38, provides that “[t]he Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, for the purpose of implementing the amendments to ss. 203.01, 212.05, 212.12, and 212.20, Florida Statutes, relating to changes to the taxation of electrical power or energy, made by this act. This section expires July 1, 2017.”

²**Note.**—Section 6, ch. 2010-149, provides that “[t]he Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, for the purpose of promulgating such forms and instructions as are required to effectuate this act.”

203.0111 Application of tax increase.— With respect to utility services regularly billed on a monthly cycle basis, each increase in the gross receipts tax provided for in this act shall apply to any bill dated on or after July 1 in the year in which the increase becomes effective.

History.—s. 16, ch. 90-132.

203.012 Definitions.— As used in this chapter:

(1) “Distribution company” means any person owning or operating local electric or natural or manufactured gas utility distribution facilities within this state for the transmission, delivery, and sale of electricity or natural or manufactured gas. The term does not include natural gas transmission companies that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) “Person” means any person as defined in s. 212.02.

(3) “Utility service” means electricity for light, heat, or power; and natural or manufactured gas for light, heat, or power, including transportation, delivery, transmission, and distribution of the electricity or natural or manufactured gas. This subsection does not broaden the definition of utility service to include separately stated charges for tangible personal property or services which are not charges for the electricity or natural or manufactured gas or the transportation, delivery, transmission, or distribution of electricity or natural or manufactured gas.

History.—ss. 2, 6, ch. 84-342; s. 30, ch. 85-116; s. 3, ch. 85-174; s. 3, ch. 86-155; s. 44, ch. 87-224; s. 17, ch. 90-132; s. 13, ch. 91-112; s. 1, ch. 97-283; ss. 42, 58, ch. 2000-260; s. 38, ch. 2001-140; s. 2, ch. 2005-148.

203.02 Powers of Department of Revenue.— The Department of Revenue may audit the reports provided for in s. 203.01; and each and every such person shall submit all records, books, papers and accounts as to business done to the department or its duly authorized agents for examination or investigation upon demand.

History.—s. 3, ch. 15658, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 1279(110); s. 7, ch. 63-253; s. 5, ch. 65-371; s. 2, ch. 65-420; ss. 21, 35, ch. 69-106.

203.03 Penalties.—

(1) Any officer, agent, or representative of any such person who receives any payment for the furnishing of the things or the services above mentioned without first complying with the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) Any person who willfully violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.—s. 4, ch. 15658, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7455(3); s. 108, ch. 71-136; s. 69, ch. 87-6; s. 42, ch. 87-101; s. 15, ch. 91-224.

203.04 Construction of laws granting exemptions or exceptions.— No statute or law, general, special, or local hereafter enacted which either directly or indirectly relates to exemptions or exceptions from taxation in this state shall be construed as including or extending to the gross receipts taxes imposed by this chapter unless its application to said chapter, either directly or indirectly, is clearly and specifically expressed and no repeals by implication shall be recognized in this connection. This is a rule of statutory construction to be applied to statutes and laws hereafter enacted.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, ch. 63-535; s. 49, ch. 91-45; s. 13, ch. 96-397.

203.06 Interest on delinquent payments.— Any payments as imposed in this chapter, if not received by the Department of Revenue on or before the due date as provided by law, shall include, as an additional part of such amount due, interest at the rate of 1 percent per month, accruing from the date due until paid.

History.—s. 5, ch. 76-261.

203.07 Settlement or compromise of penalties and interest.— The department, pursuant to s. 213.21, may settle or compromise penalties or interest imposed by this chapter.

History.—s. 6, ch. 81-178.

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<u>Title XXVII</u> RAILROADS AND OTHER REGULATED UTILITIES	<u>Chapter 366</u> PUBLIC UTILITIES Entire Chapter	SECTION 02 Definitions.
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366.02 Definitions.— As used in this chapter:

(1) “Public utility” means every person, corporation, partnership, association, or other legal entity and their lessees, trustees, or receivers supplying electricity or gas (natural, manufactured, or similar gaseous substance) to or for the public within this state; but the term “public utility” does not include either a cooperative now or hereafter organized and existing under the Rural Electric Cooperative Law of the state; a municipality or any agency thereof; any dependent or independent special natural gas district; any natural gas transmission pipeline company making only sales or transportation delivery of natural gas at wholesale and to direct industrial consumers; any entity selling or arranging for sales of natural gas which neither owns nor operates natural gas transmission or distribution facilities within the state; or a person supplying liquefied petroleum gas, in either liquid or gaseous form, irrespective of the method of distribution or delivery, or owning or operating facilities beyond the outlet of a meter through which natural gas is supplied for compression and delivery into motor vehicle fuel tanks or other transportation containers, unless such person also supplies electricity or manufactured or natural gas.

(2) “Electric utility” means any municipal electric utility, investor-owned electric utility, or rural electric cooperative which owns, maintains, or operates an electric generation, transmission, or distribution system within the state.

(3) “Commission” means the Florida Public Service Commission.

History.—s. 2, ch. 26545, 1951; s. 3, ch. 76-168; s. 1, ch. 77-457; ss. 2, 16, ch. 80-35; s. 2, ch. 81-318; ss. 1, 20, 22, ch. 89-292; s. 4, ch. 91-429; s. 14, ch. 92-284.

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212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.—It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state, including the business of making mail order sales, or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under this chapter, or who stores for use or consumption in this state any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property within the state.

(1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:

(e)1. At the rate of 6 percent on charges for:

c. Electrical power or energy, except that the tax rate for charges for electrical power or energy is 4.35 percent. Charges for electrical power and energy do not include taxes imposed under ss. 166.231 and 203.01(1)(a)3.

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS.—Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

(j) Household fuels.—Also exempt from payment of the tax imposed by this chapter are sales of utilities to residential households or owners of residential models in this state by utility companies who pay the gross receipts tax imposed under s. 203.01, and sales of fuel to residential households or owners of residential models, including oil, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, coal, wood, and other fuel products used in the household or residential model for the purposes of heating, cooking, lighting, and refrigeration, regardless of whether such sales of utilities and fuels are separately metered and billed direct to the residents or are metered and billed to the landlord. If any part of the utility or fuel is used for a nonexempt purpose, the entire sale is taxable. The landlord shall provide a separate meter for nonexempt utility or fuel consumption. For the purposes of this paragraph, licensed family day care homes shall also be exempt.

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(7) **MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS.**—Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

(hh) *Solar energy systems.*—Also exempt are solar energy systems or any component thereof. The Florida Solar Energy Center shall from time to time certify to the department a list of equipment and requisite hardware considered to be a solar energy system or a component thereof.

212.02 Definitions.—The following terms and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(26) “Solar energy system” means the equipment and requisite hardware that provide and are used for collecting, transferring, converting, storing, or using incident solar energy for water heating, space heating, cooling, or other applications that would otherwise require the use of a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, manufactured gas, or electricity.

TIP # 05A01-05

DATE ISSUED: June 1, 2005

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION NO LONGER SUBJECT TO REPEAL

Florida Law exempts from sales and use tax solar energy systems and all components of such systems. Previously set for repeal on July 1, 2005, the exemption's repeal date has been removed under an amendment to the law by the 2005 Florida Legislature. Accordingly, the exemption is no longer subject to an expiration date.

The term "solar energy system" means the equipment and requisite hardware that provide and are used for collecting, transferring, converting, storing, or using incidental solar energy for water heating, space heating and cooling, or other applications that would otherwise require the use of a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, manufactured gas, or electricity

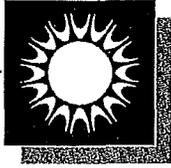
A list of equipment and requisite hardware considered to be a solar energy system or component thereof is included for your reference.

Sellers of solar energy systems or components thereof are required to document exempt sales. The following is a suggested form to be completed by the purchaser and presented to the seller

<p>The undersigned hereby certifies that all equipment and requisite hardware purchased or leased on the attached order is purchased or leased for use exclusively in a solar energy system.</p>	
Purchaser's Name	_____
Address	_____
By	_____ Date _____
(signature)	

References: Chapter 2005-83, Laws of Florida; Sections 212.02(26) and 212.08(7)(hh), Florida Statutes

FOR MORE INFORMATION



The Florida Solar Energy Center certifies the following list to the Department of Revenue, pursuant to Section 212.08(7)(hh), Florida Statutes.

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM COMPONENTS

COLLECTOR: The purpose of a solar collector in thermal applications is to gather radiant energy from the sun and transfer it in the form of heat to a fluid for the purpose of domestic water heating, pool heating, space heating and cooling. A collector may consist of an absorber plate and tubing which may or may not be enclosed in an insulated box with a transparent cover. The collector provides the primary energy input to the system. Solar electric systems considered eligible for the exemption collect the light energy from the sun and convert it to electricity. A solar photovoltaic powered attic fan ventilation system is eligible. A pool blanket is eligible as a "passive" solar collector whether used in conjunction with or independently from an active solar pool system

TYPICAL MATERIALS: Cover plate - glass, resin - fiberglass, plastic, vinyl; Absorber and tubing - copper, galvanized steel, aluminum, plastic, rubber; Coating - non-selective, moderately selective, and selective; Insulation - polyisocyanurate, homasote, urethane, ductboards, fiberglass; Box - aluminum, galvanized steel, exterior grade wood, molded fiberglass; Photovoltaic Array - photovoltaic modules.

PUMP AND CONTROLS: The equipment which regulates the circulation of the fluid between the storage medium and the collector.

TYPICAL MATERIALS: Pump - bronze, brass, stainless steel, cast iron; Controller - solid state transistorized controller, sensors, timer, snap switches, and photovoltaic modules.

PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT. The equipment which receives the direct current from the photovoltaic array, converts it to alternating current for consumption and/or transfer to the electric utility grid.

TYPICAL MATERIALS: Inverters, transformers, junction boxes, meters, maximum power trackers, dc to dc converters, and charge controllers.

STORAGE UNIT: The equipment which receives thermal energy, or direct current in the case of a solar electric system, and retains it for future use.

TYPICAL MATERIALS: Conventional tank, solar specific tank, tank equipped with heat exchanger, expansion tank, heat storage by phase change material, desiccants, batteries, regulators, mechanical housing and venting.

ACCESSORIES (when used as an integral part of a solar system): Piping, insulation, air vents, relief valves, mixing valves, check valves, gate valves, assorted bolts, nuts, washers and screws, mounting brackets, angle irons and other structural support (other than roof), solder, flux, pitch and pitch pans or other sealant, drain down reservoir, fans, air handling units, air dampers, heat exchangers, heat transfer fluids, convectors, radiators, pool blankets, direct current wiring, and miscellaneous safety equipment required for P.V. applications; for example, blocking and bypass diodes, surge arrestors, disconnect switches, fuse holders, fuses, relays, junction boxes, ground fault detector and/or interrupter, grounding hardware, and utility-interconnection protection equipment.

NOTE: Amount of piping allowable for the exemption is limited to that used in collector construction and the feed and return lines between collector and storage. Piping from the tank to the taps would be required in a conventional system and therefore is not eligible for an exemption. A typical or rule of thumb piping length for feed and return would be a total of 80 to 100 feet. Wiring used in photovoltaic applications considered eligible for the exemption is limited to that wiring which is unique to the system. Therefore, alternating current wiring throughout the structure which would be present without regard to the photovoltaic system is not eligible for the exemption. Tangible personal property in which the solar equipment is integral to the property (such as calculators, patio lights, appliances and novelty items), and where the cost of the solar equipment cannot be or is not separate from the total product cost, is not considered to be a solar energy system.



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<u>Title XIV</u> TAXATION AND FINANCE	<u>Chapter 193</u> ASSESSMENTS	SECTION 624 Assessment of residential property.
	Entire Chapter	

193.624 Assessment of residential property. —

(1) As used in this section, the term “renewable energy source device” means any of the following equipment that collects, transmits, stores, or uses solar energy, wind energy, or energy derived from geothermal deposits:

- (a) Solar energy collectors, photovoltaic modules, and inverters.
- (b) Storage tanks and other storage systems, excluding swimming pools used as storage tanks.
- (c) Rockbeds.
- (d) Thermostats and other control devices.
- (e) Heat exchange devices.
- (f) Pumps and fans.
- (g) Roof ponds.
- (h) Freestanding thermal containers.
- (i) Pipes, ducts, refrigerant handling systems, and other equipment used to interconnect such systems; however, such equipment does not include conventional backup systems of any type.
- (j) Windmills and wind turbines.
- (k) Wind-driven generators.
- (l) Power conditioning and storage devices that use wind energy to generate electricity or mechanical forms of energy.
- (m) Pipes and other equipment used to transmit hot geothermal water to a dwelling or structure from a geothermal deposit.

(2) In determining the assessed value of real property used for residential purposes, an increase in the just value of the property attributable to the installation of a renewable energy source device may not be considered.

(3) This section applies to the installation of a renewable energy source device installed on or after January 1, 2013, to new and existing residential real property.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2013-77.

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<u>Title XI</u> COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	<u>Chapter 163</u> INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS <u>Entire Chapter</u>	SECTION 04 Energy devices based on renewable resources.
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163.04 Energy devices based on renewable resources.—

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or other provision of general or special law, the adoption of an ordinance by a governing body, as those terms are defined in this chapter, which prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting the installation of solar collectors, clotheslines, or other energy devices based on renewable resources is expressly prohibited.

(2) A deed restriction, covenant, declaration, or similar binding agreement may not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting solar collectors, clotheslines, or other energy devices based on renewable resources from being installed on buildings erected on the lots or parcels covered by the deed restriction, covenant, declaration, or binding agreement. A property owner may not be denied permission to install solar collectors or other energy devices by any entity granted the power or right in any deed restriction, covenant, declaration, or similar binding agreement to approve, forbid, control, or direct alteration of property with respect to residential dwellings and within the boundaries of a condominium unit. Such entity may determine the specific location where solar collectors may be installed on the roof within an orientation to the south or within 45° east or west of due south if such determination does not impair the effective operation of the solar collectors.

(3) In any litigation arising under the provisions of this section, the prevailing party shall be entitled to costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(4) The legislative intent in enacting these provisions is to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by encouraging the development and use of renewable resources in order to conserve and protect the value of land, buildings, and resources by preventing the adoption of measures which will have the ultimate effect, however unintended, of driving the costs of owning and operating commercial or residential property beyond the capacity of private owners to maintain. This section shall not apply to patio railings in condominiums, cooperatives, or apartments.

History.—s. 8, ch. 80-163; s. 1, ch. 92-89; s. 14, ch. 93-249; s. 1, ch. 2008-191; s. 3, ch. 2008-227.

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<u>Title XI</u> COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	<u>Chapter 163</u> INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS <u>Entire Chapter</u>	SECTION 08 Supplemental authority for improvements to real property.
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163.08 Supplemental authority for improvements to real property.—

(1)(a) In chapter 2008-227, Laws of Florida, the Legislature amended the energy goal of the state comprehensive plan to provide, in part, that the state shall reduce its energy requirements through enhanced conservation and efficiency measures in all end-use sectors and reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide by promoting an increased use of renewable energy resources. That act also declared it the public policy of the state to play a leading role in developing and instituting energy management programs that promote energy conservation, energy security, and the reduction of greenhouse gases. In addition to establishing policies to promote the use of renewable energy, the Legislature provided for a schedule of increases in energy performance of buildings subject to the Florida Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction. In chapter 2008-191, Laws of Florida, the Legislature adopted new energy conservation and greenhouse gas reduction comprehensive planning requirements for local governments. In the 2008 general election, the voters of this state approved a constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature, by general law, to prohibit consideration of any change or improvement made for the purpose of improving a property's resistance to wind damage or the installation of a renewable energy source device in the determination of the assessed value of residential real property.

(b) The Legislature finds that all energy-consuming-improved properties that are not using energy conservation strategies contribute to the burden affecting all improved property resulting from fossil fuel energy production. Improved property that has been retrofitted with energy-related qualifying improvements receives the special benefit of alleviating the property's burden from energy consumption. All improved properties not protected from wind damage by wind resistance qualifying improvements contribute to the burden affecting all improved property resulting from potential wind damage. Improved property that has been retrofitted with wind resistance qualifying improvements receives the special benefit of reducing the property's burden from potential wind damage. Further, the installation and operation of qualifying improvements not only benefit the affected properties for which the improvements are made, but also assist in fulfilling the goals of the state's energy and hurricane mitigation policies. In order to make qualifying improvements more affordable and assist property owners who wish to undertake such improvements, the Legislature finds that there is a compelling state interest in enabling property owners to voluntarily finance such improvements with local government assistance.

(c) The Legislature determines that the actions authorized under this section, including, but not limited to, the financing of qualifying improvements through the execution of financing agreements and the related imposition of voluntary assessments are reasonable and necessary to serve and achieve a compelling state interest and are necessary for the prosperity and welfare of the state and its property owners and inhabitants.

(2) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Local government" means a county, a municipality, a dependent special district as defined in s. [189.012](#), or a separate legal entity created pursuant to s. [163.01](#)(7).

(b) "Qualifying improvement" includes any:

1. Energy conservation and efficiency improvement, which is a measure to reduce consumption through conservation or a more efficient use of electricity, natural gas, propane, or other forms of energy on the property, including, but not limited to, air sealing; installation of insulation; installation of energy-efficient heating, cooling, or ventilation systems; building modifications to increase the use of daylight; replacement of windows; installation of

energy controls or energy recovery systems; installation of electric vehicle charging equipment; and installation of efficient lighting equipment.

2. Renewable energy improvement, which is the installation of any system in which the electrical, mechanical, or thermal energy is produced from a method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy sources: hydrogen, solar energy, geothermal energy, bioenergy, and wind energy.

3. Wind resistance improvement, which includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Improving the strength of the roof deck attachment;
- b. Creating a secondary water barrier to prevent water intrusion;
- c. Installing wind-resistant shingles;
- d. Installing gable-end bracing;
- e. Reinforcing roof-to-wall connections;
- f. Installing storm shutters; or
- g. Installing opening protections.

(3) A local government may levy non-ad valorem assessments to fund qualifying improvements.

(4) Subject to local government ordinance or resolution, a property owner may apply to the local government for funding to finance a qualifying improvement and enter into a financing agreement with the local government. Costs incurred by the local government for such purpose may be collected as a non-ad valorem assessment. A non-ad valorem assessment shall be collected pursuant to s. [197.3632](#) and, notwithstanding s. [197.3632](#)(8)(a), shall not be subject to discount for early payment. However, the notice and adoption requirements of s. [197.3632](#)(4) do not apply if this section is used and complied with, and the intent resolution, publication of notice, and mailed notices to the property appraiser, tax collector, and Department of Revenue required by s. [197.3632](#)(3)(a) may be provided on or before August 15 in conjunction with any non-ad valorem assessment authorized by this section, if the property appraiser, tax collector, and local government agree.

(5) Pursuant to this section or as otherwise provided by law or pursuant to a local government's home rule power, a local government may enter into a partnership with one or more local governments for the purpose of providing and financing qualifying improvements.

(6) A qualifying improvement program may be administered by a for-profit entity or a not-for-profit organization on behalf of and at the discretion of the local government.

(7) A local government may incur debt for the purpose of providing such improvements, payable from revenues received from the improved property, or any other available revenue source authorized by law.

(8) A local government may enter into a financing agreement only with the record owner of the affected property. Any financing agreement entered into pursuant to this section or a summary memorandum of such agreement shall be recorded in the public records of the county within which the property is located by the sponsoring unit of local government within 5 days after execution of the agreement. The recorded agreement shall provide constructive notice that the assessment to be levied on the property constitutes a lien of equal dignity to county taxes and assessments from the date of recordation.

(9) Before entering into a financing agreement, the local government shall reasonably determine that all property taxes and any other assessments levied on the same bill as property taxes are paid and have not been delinquent for the preceding 3 years or the property owner's period of ownership, whichever is less; that there are no involuntary liens, including, but not limited to, construction liens on the property; that no notices of default or other evidence of property-based debt delinquency have been recorded during the preceding 3 years or the property owner's period of ownership, whichever is less; and that the property owner is current on all mortgage debt on the property.

(10) A qualifying improvement shall be affixed to a building or facility that is part of the property and shall constitute an improvement to the building or facility or a fixture attached to the building or facility. An agreement between a local government and a qualifying property owner may not cover wind-resistance improvements in buildings or facilities under new construction or construction for which a certificate of occupancy or similar evidence of substantial completion of new construction or improvement has not been issued.

(11) Any work requiring a license under any applicable law to make a qualifying improvement shall be performed by a contractor properly certified or registered pursuant to part I or part II of chapter 489.

(12)(a) Without the consent of the holders or loan servicers of any mortgage encumbering or otherwise secured by the property, the total amount of any non-ad valorem assessment for a property under this section may not exceed 20 percent of the just value of the property as determined by the county property appraiser.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a non-ad valorem assessment for a qualifying improvement defined in subparagraph (2)(b)1. or subparagraph (2)(b)2. that is supported by an energy audit is not subject to the limits in this subsection if the audit demonstrates that the annual energy savings from the qualified improvement equals or exceeds the annual repayment amount of the non-ad valorem assessment.

(13) At least 30 days before entering into a financing agreement, the property owner shall provide to the holders or loan servicers of any existing mortgages encumbering or otherwise secured by the property a notice of the owner's intent to enter into a financing agreement together with the maximum principal amount to be financed and the maximum annual assessment necessary to repay that amount. A verified copy or other proof of such notice shall be provided to the local government. A provision in any agreement between a mortgagee or other lienholder and a property owner, or otherwise now or hereafter binding upon a property owner, which allows for acceleration of payment of the mortgage, note, or lien or other unilateral modification solely as a result of entering into a financing agreement as provided for in this section is not enforceable. This subsection does not limit the authority of the holder or loan servicer to increase the required monthly escrow by an amount necessary to annually pay the qualifying improvement assessment.

(14) At or before the time a purchaser executes a contract for the sale and purchase of any property for which a non-ad valorem assessment has been levied under this section and has an unpaid balance due, the seller shall give the prospective purchaser a written disclosure statement in the following form, which shall be set forth in the contract or in a separate writing:

QUALIFYING IMPROVEMENTS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY, RENEWABLE ENERGY, OR WIND RESISTANCE.—

The property being purchased is located within the jurisdiction of a local government that has placed an assessment on the property pursuant to s. [163.08](#), Florida Statutes. The assessment is for a qualifying improvement to the property relating to energy efficiency, renewable energy, or wind resistance, and is not based on the value of property. You are encouraged to contact the county property appraiser's office to learn more about this and other assessments that may be provided by law.

(15) A provision in any agreement between a local government and a public or private power or energy provider or other utility provider is not enforceable to limit or prohibit any local government from exercising its authority under this section.

(16) This section is additional and supplemental to county and municipal home rule authority and not in derogation of such authority or a limitation upon such authority.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2010-139; s. 1, ch. 2012-117; s. 64, ch. 2014-22.

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<u>Title XXVII</u> RAILROADS AND OTHER REGULATED UTILITIES	<u>Chapter 366</u> PUBLIC UTILITIES <u>Entire Chapter</u>	SECTION 91 Renewable energy.
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366.91 Renewable energy. —

(1) The Legislature finds that it is in the public interest to promote the development of renewable energy resources in this state. Renewable energy resources have the potential to help diversify fuel types to meet Florida's growing dependency on natural gas for electric production, minimize the volatility of fuel costs, encourage investment within the state, improve environmental conditions, and make Florida a leader in new and innovative technologies.

(2) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Biomass" means a power source that is comprised of, but not limited to, combustible residues or gases from forest products manufacturing, waste, byproducts, or products from agricultural and orchard crops, waste or coproducts from livestock and poultry operations, waste or byproducts from food processing, urban wood waste, municipal solid waste, municipal liquid waste treatment operations, and landfill gas.

(b) "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.

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

(d) "Renewable energy" means electrical energy produced from a method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy sources: hydrogen produced from sources other than fossil fuels, biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy, and hydroelectric power. The term includes the alternative energy resource, waste heat, from sulfuric acid manufacturing operations and electrical energy produced using pipeline-quality synthetic gas produced from waste petroleum coke with carbon capture and sequestration.

(3) On or before January 1, 2006, each public utility must continuously offer a purchase contract to producers of renewable energy. The commission shall establish requirements relating to the purchase of capacity and energy by public utilities from renewable energy producers and may adopt rules to administer this section. The contract shall contain payment provisions for energy and capacity which are based upon the utility's full avoided costs, as defined in s. [366.051](#); however, capacity payments are not required if, due to the operational characteristics of the renewable energy generator or the anticipated peak and off-peak availability and capacity factor of the utility's avoided unit, the producer is unlikely to provide any capacity value to the utility or the electric grid during the contract term. Each contract must provide a contract term of at least 10 years. Prudent and reasonable costs associated with a renewable energy contract shall be recovered from the ratepayers of the contracting utility, without differentiation among customer classes, through the appropriate cost-recovery clause mechanism administered by the commission.

(4) On or before January 1, 2006, each municipal electric utility and rural electric cooperative whose annual sales, as of July 1, 1993, to retail customers were greater than 2,000 gigawatt hours must continuously offer a purchase contract to producers of renewable energy containing payment provisions for energy and capacity which are based upon the utility's or cooperative's full avoided costs, as determined by the governing body of the municipal utility or cooperative; however, capacity payments are not required if, due to the operational characteristics of the renewable energy generator or the anticipated peak and off-peak availability and capacity factor of the utility's avoided unit, the producer is unlikely to provide any capacity value to the utility or the electric grid during the contract term. Each contract must provide a contract term of at least 10 years.

(5) On or before January 1, 2009, each public utility shall develop a standardized interconnection agreement and net metering program for customer-owned renewable generation. The commission shall establish requirements relating to the expedited interconnection and net metering of customer-owned renewable generation by public utilities and may adopt rules to administer this section.

(6) On or before July 1, 2009, each municipal electric utility and each rural electric cooperative that sells electricity at retail shall develop a standardized interconnection agreement and net metering program for customer-owned renewable generation. Each governing authority shall establish requirements relating to the expedited interconnection and net metering of customer-owned generation. By April 1 of each year, each municipal electric utility and rural electric cooperative utility serving retail customers shall file a report with the commission detailing customer participation in the interconnection and net metering program, including, but not limited to, the number and total capacity of interconnected generating systems and the total energy net metered in the previous year.

(7) Under the provisions of subsections (5) and (6), when a utility purchases power generated from biogas produced by the anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste, including food waste or other agricultural byproducts, net metering shall be available at a single metering point or as a part of conjunctive billing of multiple points for a customer at a single location, so long as the provision of such service and its associated charges, terms, and other conditions are not reasonably projected to result in higher cost electric service to the utility's general body of ratepayers or adversely affect the adequacy or reliability of electric service to all customers, as determined by the commission for public utilities, or as determined by the governing authority of the municipal electric utility or rural electric cooperative that serves at retail.

(8) A contracting producer of renewable energy must pay the actual costs of its interconnection with the transmission grid or distribution system.

History.—s. 1, ch. 2005-259; s. 41, ch. 2008-227; s. 16, ch. 2010-139.

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<u>Title XXVIII</u> NATURAL RESOURCES; CONSERVATION, RECLAMATION, AND USE	<u>Chapter 377</u> ENERGY RESOURCES <u>Entire Chapter</u>	SECTION 705 Solar Energy Center; development of solar energy standards.
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377.705 Solar Energy Center; development of solar energy standards. —

(1) **SHORT TITLE.** — This act shall be known and may be cited as the Solar Energy Standards Act of 1976.

(2) **LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.** —

(a) Because of increases in the cost of conventional fuel, certain applications of solar energy are becoming competitive, particularly when life-cycle costs are considered. It is the intent of the Legislature in formulating a sound and balanced energy policy for the state to encourage the development of an alternative energy capability in the form of incident solar energy.

(b) Toward this purpose, the Legislature intends to provide incentives for the production and sale of, and to set standards for, solar energy systems. Such standards shall ensure that solar energy systems manufactured or sold within the state are effective and represent a high level of quality of materials, workmanship, and design.

(3) **DEFINITIONS.** —

(a) “Center” is defined as the Florida Solar Energy Center of the Board of Governors.

(b) “Solar energy systems” is defined as equipment which provides for the collection and use of incident solar energy for water heating, space heating or cooling, or other applications which normally require or would require a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, or electricity and which performs primarily with solar energy. In such other systems in which solar energy is used in a supplemental way, only those components which collect and transfer solar energy shall be included in this definition.

(4) **FLORIDA SOLAR ENERGY CENTER TO SET STANDARDS, REQUIRE DISCLOSURE, SET TESTING FEES.** —

(a) The center shall develop and promulgate standards for solar energy systems manufactured or sold in this state based on the best currently available information and shall consult with scientists, engineers, or persons in research centers who are engaged in the construction of, experimentation with, and research of solar energy systems to properly identify the most reliable designs and types of solar energy systems.

(b) The center shall establish criteria for testing performance of solar energy systems and shall maintain the necessary capability for testing or evaluating performance of solar energy systems. The center may accept results of tests on solar energy systems made by other organizations, companies, or persons when such tests are conducted according to the criteria established by the center and when the testing entity has no vested interest in the manufacture, distribution or sale of solar energy systems.

(c) The center shall be entitled to receive a testing fee sufficient to cover the costs of such testing. All testing fees shall be transmitted by the center to the Chief Financial Officer to be deposited in the Solar Energy Center Testing Trust Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury, and disbursed for the payment of expenses incurred in testing solar energy systems.

(d) All solar energy systems manufactured or sold in the state must meet the standards established by the center and shall display accepted results of approved performance tests in a manner prescribed by the center.

History. — ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, ch. 76-246; s. 1, ch. 78-309; s. 400, ch. 2003-261; s. 45, ch. 2007-217; s. 56, ch. 2008-227.

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<u>Title XXIX</u> PUBLIC HEALTH	<u>Chapter 403</u> ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL Entire Chapter	SECTION 503 Definitions relating to Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.
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403.503 Definitions relating to Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.— As used in this act:

- (1) “Act” means the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.
- (2) “Agency,” as the context requires, means an official, officer, commission, authority, council, committee, department, division, bureau, board, section, or other unit or entity of government, including a regional or local governmental entity.
- (3) “Alternate corridor” means an area that is proposed by the applicant or a third party within which all or part of an associated electrical transmission line right-of-way is to be located and that is different from the preferred transmission line corridor proposed by the applicant. The width of the alternate corridor proposed for certification for an associated electrical transmission line may be the width of the proposed right-of-way or a wider boundary not to exceed a width of 1 mile. The area within the alternate corridor may be further restricted as a condition of certification. The alternate corridor may include alternate electrical substation sites if the applicant has proposed an electrical substation as part of the portion of the proposed electrical transmission line.
- (4) “Amendment” means a material change in the information provided by the applicant to the application for certification made after the initial application filing.
- (5) “Applicant” means any electric utility which applies for certification pursuant to the provisions of this act.
- (6) “Application” means the documents required by the department to be filed to initiate a certification review and evaluation, including the initial document filing, amendments, and responses to requests from the department for additional data and information.
- (7) “Associated facilities” means, for the purpose of certification, those onsite and offsite facilities which directly support the construction and operation of the electrical power plant such as electrical transmission lines, substations, and fuel unloading facilities; pipelines necessary for transporting fuel for the operation of the facility or other fuel transportation facilities; water or wastewater transport pipelines; construction, maintenance, and access roads; and railway lines necessary for transport of construction equipment or fuel for the operation of the facility.
- (8) “Board” means the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the siting board.
- (9) “Certification” means the written order of the board, or secretary when applicable, approving an application for the licensing of an electrical power plant, in whole or with such changes or conditions as the board may deem appropriate.
- (10) “Completeness” means that the application has addressed all applicable sections of the prescribed application format, and that those sections are sufficient in comprehensiveness of data or in quality of information provided to allow the department to determine whether the application provides the reviewing agencies adequate information to prepare the reports required by s. [403.507](#).
- (11) “Corridor” means the proposed area within which an associated linear facility right-of-way is to be located. The width of the corridor proposed for certification as an associated facility, at the option of the applicant, may be the width of the right-of-way or a wider boundary, not to exceed a width of 1 mile. The area within the corridor in which a right-of-way may be located may be further restricted by a condition of certification. After all property interests required for the right-of-way have been acquired by the licensee, the boundaries of the area certified shall narrow to only that land within the boundaries of the right-of-way. The corridors proper for certification shall be those addressed in the application, in amendments to the application filed under s. [403.5064](#), and in notices of acceptance of proposed alternate corridors filed by an applicant and the department pursuant to s. [403.5271](#) as incorporated by

reference in s. [403.5064](#)(1)(b) for which the required information for the preparation of agency supplemental reports was filed.

(12) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.

(13) "Designated administrative law judge" means the administrative law judge assigned by the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to chapter 120 to conduct the hearings required by this act.

(14) "Electrical power plant" means, for the purpose of certification, any steam or solar electrical generating facility using any process or fuel, including nuclear materials, except that this term does not include any steam or solar electrical generating facility of less than 75 megawatts in capacity unless the applicant for such a facility elects to apply for certification under this act. This term also includes the site; all associated facilities that will be owned by the applicant that are physically connected to the site; all associated facilities that are indirectly connected to the site by other proposed associated facilities that will be owned by the applicant; and associated transmission lines that will be owned by the applicant which connect the electrical power plant to an existing transmission network or rights-of-way to which the applicant intends to connect. At the applicant's option, this term may include any offsite associated facilities that will not be owned by the applicant; offsite associated facilities that are owned by the applicant but that are not directly connected to the site; any proposed terminal or intermediate substations or substation expansions connected to the associated transmission line; or new transmission lines, upgrades, or improvements of an existing transmission line on any portion of the applicant's electrical transmission system necessary to support the generation injected into the system from the proposed electrical power plant.

(15) "Electric utility" means cities and towns, counties, public utility districts, regulated electric companies, electric cooperatives, and joint operating agencies, or combinations thereof, engaged in, or authorized to engage in, the business of generating, transmitting, or distributing electric energy.

(16) "Federally delegated or approved permit program" means any environmental regulatory program approved by an agency of the Federal Government so as to authorize the department to administer and issue licenses pursuant to federal law, including, but not limited to, new source review permits, operation permits for major sources of air pollution, and prevention of significant deterioration permits under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. ss. 7401 et seq.), permits under ss. 402 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq.), and permits under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. ss. 6901 et seq.).

(17) "License" means a franchise, permit, certification, registration, charter, comprehensive plan amendment, development order or permit as defined in chapters 163 and 380, or similar form of authorization required by law, including permits issued under federally delegated or approved permit programs, but it does not include a license required primarily for revenue purposes when issuance of the license is merely a ministerial act.

(18) "Licensee" means an applicant that has obtained a certification order for the subject project.

(19) "Local government" means a municipality or county in the jurisdiction of which the electrical power plant is proposed to be located.

(20) "Modification" means any change in the certification order after issuance, including a change in the conditions of certification.

(21) "Nonprocedural requirements of agencies" means any agency's regulatory requirements established by statute, rule, ordinance, zoning ordinance, land development code, or comprehensive plan, excluding any provisions prescribing forms, fees, procedures, or time limits for the review or processing of information submitted to demonstrate compliance with such regulatory requirements.

(22) "Notice of intent" means that notice which is filed with the department on behalf of an applicant prior to submission of an application pursuant to this act and which notifies the department of an intent to file an application.

(23) "Person" means an individual, partnership, joint venture, private or public corporation, association, firm, public service company, political subdivision, municipal corporation, government agency, public utility district, or any other entity, public or private, however organized.

(24) "Preliminary statement of issues" means a listing and explanation of those issues within the agency's jurisdiction which are of major concern to the agency in relation to the proposed electrical power plant.

(25) "Public Service Commission" or "commission" means the agency created pursuant to chapter 350.

(26) "Regional planning council" means a regional planning council as defined in s. [186.503\(4\)](#) in the jurisdiction of which the electrical power plant is proposed to be located.

(27) "Right-of-way" means land necessary for the construction and maintenance of a connected associated linear facility, such as a railroad line, pipeline, or transmission line as owned by or proposed to be certified by the applicant. The typical width of the right-of-way shall be identified in the application. The right-of-way shall be located within the certified corridor and shall be identified by the applicant subsequent to certification in documents filed with the department prior to construction.

(28) "Site" means any proposed location within which will be located an electrical power plant's generating facility and onsite support facilities, or an alteration or addition of electrical generating facilities and onsite support facilities resulting in an increase in generating capacity, including offshore sites within state jurisdiction.

(29) "State comprehensive plan" means that plan set forth in chapter 187.

(30) "Ultimate site capacity" means the maximum gross generating capacity for a site as certified by the board, unless otherwise specified as net generating capacity.

(31) "Water management district" means a water management district, created pursuant to chapter 373, in the jurisdiction of which the electrical power plant is proposed to be located.

History.—s. 1, ch. 73-33; s. 1, ch. 76-76; s. 1, ch. 79-76; s. 3, ch. 81-131; s. 14, ch. 86-173; s. 22, ch. 86-186; s. 3, ch. 90-331; s. 6, ch. 93-94; s. 383, ch. 94-356; s. 134, ch. 96-410; s. 20, ch. 2006-230; s. 67, ch. 2008-227.

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Title XII MUNICIPALITIES	Chapter 166 MUNICIPALITIES	SECTION 231 Municipalities; public service tax.
	Entire Chapter	

166.231 Municipalities; public service tax.—

(1)(a) A municipality may levy a tax on the purchase of electricity, metered natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas either metered or bottled, manufactured gas either metered or bottled, and water service. Except for those municipalities in which paragraph (c) applies, the tax shall be levied only upon purchases within the municipality and shall not exceed 10 percent of the payments received by the seller of the taxable item from the purchaser for the purchase of such service. Municipalities imposing a tax on the purchase of cable television service as of May 4, 1977, may continue to levy such tax to the extent necessary to meet all obligations to or for the benefit of holders of bonds or certificates which were issued prior to May 4, 1977. Purchase of electricity means the purchase of electric power by a person who will consume it within the municipality.

(b) The tax imposed by paragraph (a) shall not be applied against any fuel adjustment charge, and such charge shall be separately stated on each bill. The term “fuel adjustment charge” means all increases in the cost of utility services to the ultimate consumer resulting from an increase in the cost of fuel to the utility subsequent to October 1, 1973.

(c) The tax in paragraph (a) on water service may be applied outside municipal boundaries to property included in a development of regional impact approved pursuant to s. [380.06](#), if agreed to in writing by the developer of such property and the municipality prior to March 31, 2000. If a tax levied pursuant to the subsection is challenged, recovery, if any, shall be limited to moneys paid into an escrow account of the clerk of the court subsequent to such challenge.

(2) Services competitive with those enumerated in subsection (1), as defined by ordinance, shall be taxed on a comparable base at the same rates. However, fuel oil shall be taxed at a rate not to exceed 4 cents per gallon. However, for municipalities levying less than the maximum rate allowable in subsection (1), the maximum tax on fuel oil shall bear the same proportion to 4 cents which the tax rate levied under subsection (1) bears to the maximum rate allowable in subsection (1).

(3) A municipality may exempt from the tax imposed by this section any amount up to, and including, the first 500 kilowatt hours of electricity purchased per month for residential use. Such exemption shall apply to each separate residential unit, regardless of whether such unit is on a separate meter or a central meter, and shall be passed on to each individual tenant.

(4)(a) The purchase of natural gas, manufactured gas, or fuel oil by a public or private utility, either for resale or for use as fuel in the generation of electricity, or the purchase of fuel oil or kerosene for use as an aircraft engine fuel or propellant or for use in internal combustion engines is exempt from taxation hereunder.

(b) A municipality may exempt from the tax imposed by this section the purchase of metered or bottled gas (natural liquefied petroleum gas or manufactured) or fuel oil for agricultural purposes. As used in this paragraph, “agricultural purposes” means bona fide farming, pasture, grove, or forestry operations, including horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, dairy, livestock, poultry, bee, and aquaculture.

(5) Purchases by the United States Government, this state, and all counties, school districts, and municipalities of the state, and by public bodies exempted by law or court order, are exempt from the tax authorized by this section. A municipality may exempt from the tax imposed by this section the purchase of taxable items by any other public body as defined in s. [1.01](#), or by a nonprofit corporation or cooperative association organized under chapter 617 which provides water utility services to no more than 13,500 equivalent residential units, ownership of which will revert to a

political subdivision upon retirement of all outstanding indebtedness, and shall exempt purchases by any recognized church in this state for use exclusively for church purposes.

(6) A municipality may exempt from the tax imposed by this section any amount up to, and including, the total amount of electricity, metered natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas either metered or bottled, or manufactured gas either metered or bottled purchased per month, or reduce the rate of taxation on the purchase of such electricity or gas when purchased by an industrial consumer which uses the electricity or gas directly in industrial manufacturing, processing, compounding, or a production process, at a fixed location in the municipality, of items of tangible personal property for sale. The municipality shall establish the requirements for qualification for this exemption in the manner prescribed by ordinance. Possession by a seller of a written certification by the purchaser, certifying the purchaser's entitlement to an exemption permitted by this subsection, relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax on the nontaxable amounts, and the municipality shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of such tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption. Any municipality granting an exemption pursuant to this subsection shall grant the exemption to all companies classified in the same five-digit NAICS Industry Number. As used in this subsection, "NAICS" means those classifications contained in the North American Industry Classification System, as published in 2007 by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

(7) The tax authorized hereunder shall be collected by the seller of the taxable item from the purchaser at the time of the payment for such service. The seller shall remit the taxes collected to the municipality in the manner prescribed by ordinance. Except as otherwise provided in ss. [166.233](#) and [166.234](#), the seller shall be liable for taxes that are due and not remitted to the municipality. This shall not bar the seller from recovering such taxes from purchasers; however, the universities in the State University System shall not be deemed a seller of any item otherwise taxable hereunder when such item is provided to university residences incidental to the provision of educational services.

(8)(a) Beginning July 1, 1995, a municipality may by ordinance exempt not less than 50 percent of the tax imposed under this section on purchasers of electrical energy who are determined to be eligible for the exemption provided by s. [212.08](#)(15) by the Department of Revenue. The exemption shall be administered as provided in that section. A copy of any ordinance adopted pursuant to this subsection shall be provided to the Department of Revenue not less than 14 days prior to its effective date.

(b) If an area that is nominated as an enterprise zone pursuant to s. [290.0055](#) has not yet been designated pursuant to s. [290.0065](#), a municipality may enact an ordinance for such exemption; however, the ordinance shall not be effective until such area is designated pursuant to s. [290.0065](#).

(c) This subsection expires on the date specified in s. [290.016](#) for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act, except that any qualified business that has satisfied the requirements of this subsection before that date shall be allowed the full benefit of the exemption allowed under this subsection as if this subsection had not expired on that date.

(9) A purchaser who claims an exemption under subsection (4) or subsection (5) shall certify to the seller that he or she qualifies for the exemption, which certification may encompass all purchases after a specified date or other multiple purchases. A seller accepting the certification required by this subsection is relieved of the obligation to collect and remit tax; however, a governmental body that is exempt from the tax authorized by this section shall not be required to furnish such certification, and a seller is not required to collect tax from such an exempt governmental body.

(10) Governmental bodies which sell or resell taxable service to nonexempt end users must collect and remit the tax levied under this section.

History.—s. 1, ch. 73-129; ss. 1, 2, ch. 74-109; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 1, ch. 77-251; s. 4, ch. 78-299; s. 1, ch. 78-400; s. 1, ch. 82-230; s. 1, ch. 82-399; s. 24, ch. 84-356; s. 1, ch. 85-174; s. 1, ch. 86-155; s. 1, ch. 88-35; s. 1, ch. 88-140; s. 36, ch. 90-360; s. 1, ch. 93-224; s. 44, ch. 94-136; s. 1, ch. 95-403; s. 12, ch. 96-320; s. 47, ch. 96-406; s. 2, ch. 97-233; s. 2, ch. 97-283; s. 10, ch. 98-277; s. 64, ch. 99-2; s. 18, ch. 2000-158; ss. 36, 38, 58, ch. 2000-260; s. 5, ch. 2000-355; s. 28, ch. 2001-60; s. 38, ch. 2001-140; s. 2, ch. 2003-17; s. 13, ch. 2005-287; s. 2, ch. 2009-51.

The Florida Senate

2014 Florida Statutes

<u>Title XXVII</u> RAILROADS AND OTHER REGULATED UTILITIES	<u>Chapter 366</u> PUBLIC UTILITIES Entire Chapter	SECTION 14 Regulatory assessment fees.
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366.14 Regulatory assessment fees.—Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, each regulated company under the jurisdiction of the commission which was in operation for any part of the preceding 6-month period shall pay to the commission within 30 days following the end of each 6-month period a fee based upon its gross operating revenues for that period. The fee may not be greater than:

- (1) For each public utility that supplies electricity, 0.125 percent of its gross operating revenues derived from intrastate business, excluding sales for resale between public utilities, municipal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives or any combination thereof;
- (2) For each public utility that supplies gas (natural, manufactured, or similar gaseous substance), 0.5 percent of its gross operating revenues derived from intrastate business, excluding sales for resale between public utilities and municipal gas utilities or any combination thereof;
- (3) For each municipal gas utility or gas district, 0.25 percent of its gross operating revenues derived from intrastate business, excluding sales for resale between public utilities and municipal gas utilities or any combination thereof; and
- (4) For each municipal electric utility or rural electric cooperative, 0.015625 percent of its gross operating revenues derived from intrastate business, excluding sales for resale between public utilities, municipal electric utilities, or rural electric cooperatives or any combination thereof.

History.—ss. 16, 22, ch. 89-292; s. 4, ch. 91-429.

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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 on-site.

(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(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), 366.92 FS. Law Implemented 366.02(2), 366.04(2)(c), (5), (6), 366.041, 366.05(1), 366.81, 366.82(1), (2), 366.91(1), (2), 366.92 FS. History—New 2-11-02, Amended 4-7-08.

25-6.0131 Regulatory Assessment Fees; Investor-owned Electric Companies, Municipal Electric Utilities, Rural Electric Cooperatives.

(1) As applicable and as provided in Section 350.113, F.S., each company, utility, or cooperative shall remit to the Commission a fee based upon its gross operating revenue. This fee shall be referred to as a regulatory assessment fee. Regardless of the gross operating revenue of a company, a minimum annual regulatory assessment fee of \$25 shall be imposed.

(a) Each investor-owned electric company shall pay a regulatory assessment fee in the amount of .00072 of gross operating revenues derived from intrastate business, excluding sales for resale between public utilities, municipal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives or any combination thereof.

(b) Each municipal electric utility and rural electric cooperative shall pay a regulatory assessment fee in the amount of 0.00015625 of its gross operating revenues derived from intrastate business, excluding sales for resale between public utilities, municipal electric utilities, and rural cooperatives or any combination thereof.

(2) Regulatory assessment fees are due each January 30 for the preceding period or any part of the period from July 1 until December 31, and on July 30 for the preceding period or any part of the period from January 1 until June 30.

(3) If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, the due date is extended to the next business day. If the fees are sent by registered mail, the date of the registration is the United States Postal Service's postmark date. If the fees are sent by certified mail and the receipt is postmarked by a postal employee, the date on the receipt is the United States Postal Service's postmark date. The postmarked certified mail receipt is evidence that the fees were delivered. Regulatory assessment fees are considered paid on the date they are postmarked by the United States Postal Service or received and logged in by the Commission's Division of Administrative Services Tallahassee. Fees are considered timely paid if properly addressed, with sufficient postage and postmarked no later than the due date.

(4) Commission Form PSC/ECR 68 (01/99), entitled "Investor-Owned Electric Utility Regulatory Assessment Fee Return"; Form PSC/ECR 69 (07/96), entitled "Municipal Electric Utility Regulatory Assessment Fee Return"; and Form PSC/ECR 70 (07/96), entitled "Rural Electric Cooperative Regulatory Assessment Fee Return" are incorporated into this rule by reference and may be obtained from the Commission's Division of Administrative Services. The failure of a utility to receive a return form shall not excuse the utility from its obligation to timely remit the regulatory assessment fees.

(5) Each company, utility, or cooperative shall have up to and including the due date in which to:

(a) Remit the total amount of its fee; or

(b) Remit an amount which the company, utility, or cooperative estimates is its full fee.

(6) Where the company, utility, or cooperative remits less than its full fee, the remainder of the full fee shall be due on or before the 30th day from the due date and shall, where the amount remitted was less than 90 percent of the total regulatory assessment fee, include interest as provided by paragraph (8)(b) of this rule.

(7) A company may request from the Division of Administrative Services a 30-day extension of its due date for payment of regulatory assessment fees or for filing its return form.

(a) The request for extension must be written and accompanied by a statement of good cause.

(b) The request for extension must be received by the Division of Administrative Services at least two weeks before the due date.

(c) Where a company, utility, or cooperative receives an extension of its due date pursuant to this rule, then the entity shall remit a charge in addition to the regulatory assessment fee, as set out in Section 350.113, F.S.

(8) The delinquency of any amount due to the Commission from the company, utility, or cooperative pursuant to the provisions of Section 350.113, F.S., and this rule, begins with the first calendar day after any date established as the due date either by operation of this rule or by an extension pursuant to this rule.

(a) A penalty, as set out in Section 350.113, F.S., shall apply to any such delinquent amounts.

(b) Interest at the rate of 12 percent per annum shall apply to any such delinquent amounts.

Specific Authority 350.127(2) FS. Law Implemented 350.113, 366.14 FS. History—New 5-18-83, Amended 2-9-84, Formerly 25-6.131, Amended 6-18-86, 10-16-86, 3-7-89, 2-19-92, 7-7-96, 1-1-99.

Tab 3

State Reports

**Reporting Requirements for
Interconnection and Net Metering of Customer-Owned Renewable Generation** (re: Section 25-6.065 (10) F.A.C.)
For year ending December 31, 2013

RGI - Renewable Generation Interconnections
GPR - Gross Power Rating (AC)

Type	Name of Utility	Date Filed	# Solar PV RGI	# Wind RGI	# Other RGI	Total # of RGI*	Solar GPR (kW)	Wind GPR (kW)	Other GPR (kW)	Total kW GPR (kW)	Total kWh rec'd. by cust. fm utility	Total kWh del. to the utility	Total pmt. made to cust. by utility
IOU	Florida Power & Light (FPL)	4/1/2014	2,562	11	1	2,565	22,632	94	750	23,476	371,051,442	10,500,816	\$23,559.00
	Florida Public Utilities Company (FPU)	4/11/2014	52			52	238			238	644,348	101,377	\$34.04
	Gulf Power Company (GPC)	4/1/2014	299	7		306	1,175	17		1,192	4,806,755	690,470	\$1,293.36
	Duke Energy Florida, Inc. (DEF)	4/1/2014	1,480	3		1,483	13,149	4		13,153	665,807,390	5,601,865	\$29,447.00
	Tampa Electric Company (TEC)	4/1/2014	425		1	426	6,682		50	6,732	175,355,214	1,691,584	\$9,346.32
Total IOU			4,818	21	2	4,832	43,876	115	800	44,791	1,217,665,149	18,586,112	\$63,679.72
Municipal	Alachua, City of (ALA)	4/1/2014	3			3	40			40	420,027	37,947	\$0.00
	Bartow, City of (BAR)	3/17/2014	7	1		8	45	2		47	392,105	13,988	\$0.00
	Beaches Energy Services (formerly Jacksonville Bch)	3/31/2014	30			30	214			214	637,481	92,564	\$11,146.00
	Blountstown, City of (BLT)	3/10/2014	0			0	0			0			\$0.00
	Bushnell, City of (BUS)	3/31/2014	0			0	0			0			\$0.00
	Chattahoochee, City of (CHA)	4/11/2014	0			0	0			0			\$0.00
	Clewiston, City of (CLE)	3/31/2014	0			0	0			0			\$0.00
	Fort Meade, City of (FMD)	3/31/2014	0			0	0			0			\$0.00
	Fort Pierce Utilities Authority (FTP)	3/31/2014	7			7	21			21	51,912	12,205	\$310.32
	Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU)	3/25/2014	193			193	1,638			1,638	N/A	871,726	\$104,710.00
	Green Cove Springs, City of (GCS)	3/31/2014	4			4	52			52	114,339	14,139	\$492.00
	Havana, Town of (HAV)	3/31/2014	3			3	35			35	47,511	18,363	\$0.00
	Homestead, City of (HST)	3/28/2014	1			1	18			18	113,140	0	\$0.00
	JEA (formerly Jacksonville Electric Authority)	3/27/2014	151	1		151	787	3		790	7,230,281	448,455	\$0.00
	Keys Energy Services (formerly Key West Utility Bd)	3/31/2014	31			31	215			215	515,859	103,974	\$9,306.47
	Kissimmee Utility Authority (KUA)	3/31/2014	23			23	144			144	1,529,121	63,081	\$2,021.57
	Lake Worth Utilities Authority (LWU)	3/19/2014	6			6	30			30	59,516	21,336	\$2,384.21
	Lakeland, City of (LAK)	3/31/2014	99			99	345			345	1,036,146	283,324	\$0.00
	Leesburg, City of (LEE)	3/31/2014	9			9	55			55	108,449	30,195	\$1,033.63
	Moore Haven, City of (MHN)	3/27/2014	0			0	0			0			\$0.00
	Mount Dora, City of (MTD)	3/11/2014	2			2	11			11	23,649	6,020	\$689.00
	Newberry, City of (NEW)	3/31/2014	3			3	17			17	260,727	144	\$0.00
	New Smyrna Beach, Utilities Commission of (NSB)	3/31/2014	20			20	83			83	168,719	56,487	\$780.44
	Ocala Electric Utility (OEU)	3/31/2014	81			81	608			608	324,227	0	\$0.00
	Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC)	4/1/2014	81			81	5,880			5,880	11,266,804	1,464,182	\$14,042.58
	Quincy, City of (QUI)	4/11/2014	0			0	0			0			\$0.00
	Reedy Creek Utilities (RCU)	3/24/2014	1			1	19			19	15,400	11,720	\$475.00
	Starke, City of (STK)	3/31/2014	2			2	30			30	37,873	18,040	\$571.47
	St. Cloud, City of (STC)	4/1/2014	29			29	186			186	2,922,546	70,532	\$790.34
	Tallahassee, City of (TAL)	4/1/2014	198			198	1,142			1,142	10,766,053	233,262	\$0.00
	Vero Beach, City of (VER)	3/14/2014	16			16	134			134	131,642	1,565	\$186.00
Wauchula, City of (WAU)	5/22/2014	0			0	0			0			\$0.00	
Williston, City of (WIL)	4/14/2014	0			0	0			0			\$0.00	
Winter Park, City of (WPK)	3/27/2014	7			7	38			38	117,653	26,472	\$0.00	
Total Municipal			1,007	2	0	1,008	11,787	5	0	11,792	38,291,180	3,899,721	\$148,939.03

Type	Name of Utility	Date Filed	# Solar PV RGI	# Wind RGI	# Other RGI	Total # of RGI	Solar GPR (kW)	Wind GPR (kW)	Other GPR (kW)	Total kW GPR (kW)	Total kWh rec'd. by cust. fm utility	Total kWh del. to the utility	Total pmt. made to cust. by utility
Rural Electric Coop	Central Florida Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CFC)	2/5/2014	24		1	25	137		1000	1,137	4,550,614	238,859	\$12,314.07
	Choctawhatchee Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CHW)	3/31/2014	44			44	187			187	314,755	92,868	\$6,527.38
	Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CEC)	1/15/2014	122			122	779			779	919,777	100,489	\$2,843.84
	Escambia River Electric Cooperative, Inc. (ESC)	3/7/2014	8			8	47			47	87,555	25,662	\$1,011.07
	Florida Keys Electric Cooperative, Inc. (FKE)	2/7/2014	34			34	187			187	716,279	117,110	\$11,288.00
	Glades Electric Cooperative, Inc. (GEC)	5/27/2014	21			21	122			122	210,858	78,560	\$665.08
	Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative, Inc. (GUC)	3/31/2014	7			7	73			73	59,193	55,896	\$2,571.22
	Lee County Electric Cooperative, Inc. (LEC)	3/20/2014	150			150	695			695	1,883,321	317,682	\$1,244.26
	Okefenoke Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. (OKC)	3/12/2014	11			11	47			47	131,465	17,845	\$58.82
	Peace River Electric Cooperative, Inc. (PRC)	3/12/2014	46			46	315			315	558,066	187,334	\$2,885.67
	Sumter Electric Cooperative, Inc. (SMC)	3/3/2014	190	1		191	1,021	2		1,023	41,408,200	555,569	\$60,230.18
	Suwannee Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc. (SVC)	3/4/2014	9		1	10	44		600	644	3,145,656	1,599,917	\$5,945.50
	Talquin Electric Cooperative, Inc. (TRC)	1/22/2014	69			69	656			656	8,908,819	390,180	\$38,411.27
	Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc. (TRC)	2/6/2014	10			10	62			62	110,887	27,727	\$3,216.33
	West Florida Electric Cooperative, Inc. (WFC)	4/1/2014	9			9	37			37	66,596	27,189	\$1,458.49
Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative, Inc.(WRC)	2/4/2014	99	1		100	456	5		461	N/A	11,684	N/A	
Total Rural Electric Cooperative			853	2	2	857	4,865	7	1600	6,472	63,072,041	3,844,571	\$150,671.18

Grand Totals as of December 31, 2013

Type of Utility	# Utilities w/ RGI	# RGI Solar	# RGI Wind	# RGI Digester	# RGI Total	Solar GPR - kW	Wind GPR - kW	Digester GPR - kW	Total GPR - kW	Total kWh rec'd. by cust. fm utility	Total kWh del. to the utility	Total pmt. made to cust. by utility
Total IOU	5	4,818	21	2	4,832	43,876	115	800	44,791	1,217,665,149	18,586,112	\$ 63,679.72
Total Municipal	25	1,007	2	0	1,008	11,787	5	0	11,792	38,291,180	3,899,721	\$ 148,939.03
Total Rural Electric Cooperative	16	853	2	2	857	4,865	7	1,600	6,472	63,072,041	3,844,571	\$ 150,671.18
Grand Total	46	6,678	25	4	6,697	60,528	127	2,400	63,055	1,319,028,370	26,330,404	\$ 363,289.93

* For the calculation of Total # of RGI, customers of FPL, GPC, and JEA with both Solar PV and Wind units were counted as only one interconnection.

Extract From March 3, 2015

Public Service Commission

Meeting Packet



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: February 27, 2015

TO: Braulio L. Baez, Executive Director

FROM: Walter Clemence, Public Utility Analyst II, Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis *w*
David Dowds, Public Utilities Supervisor, Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis
Mark Futrell, Director, Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis *mf*

RE: Overview of Solar Energy in Florida

Critical Information: Please place on the March 3, 2015 Internal Affairs.
BRIEFING ONLY

This memorandum is to provide an informational overview of current and new solar deployments in Florida, cost trends for solar installations, and a discussion of customer-owned renewable generation and statistics on customer-owned installed capacity. No Commission action is requested.

Existing Solar Resources

Florida has 218 megawatts (MW) of installed solar capacity as of December 31, 2013. Florida utilities have installed approximately 117 MW of solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal capacity in Florida. Utilities have contracted for an additional 39.5 MW of installed capacity, and customers have installed approximately 60.5 MW of distributed solar generation behind their meters.

Utility Owned			Gross MW
FPL	Desoto Next Gen Solar Energy Center	PV	25
FPL	Space Coast	PV	10
FPL	FPL Juno Beach Living Lab	PV	0.0970
FPL	Business PV for Schools	PV	0.1600
FPL	Martin Solar	Thermal	75.0
TECO	Museum of Science & Industry	PV	0.0182
TECO	Walker Middle School	PV	0.0034
TECO	Manatee Viewing Center	PV	0.0372
TECO	Middleton High School	PV	0.0089
TECO	Tampa's Lowry Park Zoo	PV	0.0128

TECO	Florida Aquarium	PV	0.0086
DEF	Econlockhatchee Photovoltaic Array	PV	0.0070
DEF	DEF owned Installations	PV	0.9230
FMPA	NOAA Eco-Discovery Center	PV	0.0300
GRU	Small Distributed Rooftop PV Panels	PV	0.0086
OUC	OUC Reliable Plaza PV System	PV	0.0320
TAL	Multiple Utility-owned installations	PV	0.2230
JEA	Multiple Utility-owned installations	PV	0.2220
LAK	Airport Phase 1	PV	2.3000
LAK	Airport Phase 2	PV	3.0000
LAK	Sun Edison - Civic Center	PV	0.2500
	Source: Ten Year Site Plan	Utility Owned	117.34

Existing Non-Utility Owned Generation			Gross MW
FPL	Rothenbach Park	PV	0.2500
FPL	First Solar	PV	0.2000
GRU	Multiple Aggregated Distributed Facilities	PV	18.6
OUC	Fleet Solar Project	PV	0.3350
OUC	Gardenia Solar Project	PV	0.2680
OUC	Stanton Solar Farm	PV	5.1
JEA	Jacksonville Solar	PV	15.0
	Source: Ten Year Site Plan	Non-Utility	39.73

Customer-Owned Solar Generation

In 2002 the Commission adopted Rule 25-6.065, Florida Administrative Code, to allow residential customers to interconnect customer-owned solar systems of up to 10 KW and provided that any excess energy generated by the customer's system would be purchased by the utility. In 2008, the FPSC approved a revised rule that applies to all customers and provides for an expedited interconnection process and allows for net metering of customer-owned renewable energy systems of up to 2 MW.

In 2008, the effective year of the revised rule, customer-owned renewable solar generation accounted for approximately 3 MW of renewable capacity. As of 2013, approximately 60.5 MW MW was customer-owned solar PV.

Customer-Owned Solar Generation												
	# of Customer-Owned Solar Systems						kW Gross Power Rating					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
IOU	383	1,045	1,855	2,803	3,799	4,818	1,696	7,653	12,442	19,441	30,401	43,876
Municipal	137	313	493	614	791	1,007	797	3,378	4,099	5,002	7,021	11,787
Rural Electric Cooperative	57	267	461	549	684	853	272	1,955	2,667	3,262	4,099	4,865
TOTAL	577	1,625	2,809	3,966	5,274	6,678	2,765	12,986	19,208	27,705	41,521	60,528

Proposed Solar Resources

The most recent Ten Year Site Plans showed that utilities planned to add 4.5 MW of solar PV during the 2014-2023 timeframe.

Planned Utility-Owned Generation			Gross MW
FPL	Business PV for Schools	PV	0.5000
FPL	CISP (Community Solar)	PV	3.8800
TECO	LEGOLAND	PV	0.0255
TAL	Multiple Installations	PV	0.1200
	Source: Ten Year Site Plan	Utility Owned	4.53

As part of the Ten Year Site Plan process, utilities also identified the as-available energy contracts that they plan to enter into within the 2014-2023 timeframe, as shown in the following chart.

Planned Non-Utility Generation			Gross MW
DEF	Blue Chip Energy Lake Mary	PV	10.00
DEF	Blue Chip Energy Sorrento	PV	40.00
DEF	National Solar Gadsden	PV	50.00
DEF	National Solar Hardee	PV	50.00
DEF	National Solar Suwannee	PV	50.00
DEF	National Solar Highlands	PV	50.00
DEF	National Solar Osceola	PV	50.00
TAL	TBD	PV	1.70
TAL	Innovation Park	PV	0.40
TAL	Yulee Street	PV	0.85

LAK	Sun Edison	PV	6.00
LAK	Sun Edison-Sutton	PV	6.00
LAK	Sun Edison-TBA	PV	7.50
LAK	Sun Edison-TBA	PV	5.00
	Source: Ten Year Site Plan	Non-utility	327.45

In addition to the aforementioned projects, staff highlights below a few projects that were announced subsequent to the release of the 2014 Ten Year Site Plans.

Florida Power and Light Company’s Solar Projects

- On January 26, 2015, FPL announced its plans to construct three 74 MW solar photovoltaic facilities by the end of 2016, at three sites:
 - Citrus Solar Energy Center – DeSoto County, near FPL’s existing 25 MW solar photovoltaic facility which opened in 2009.
 - Babcock Ranch Solar Energy Center – Charlotte County.
 - Manatee Solar Energy Center – Manatee County, on the site of FPL’s Manatee generating facilities.
- According to FPL, the three sites have sufficient transmission and substation infrastructure in place.
- FPL has not announced plans for the recovery of costs associated with the proposed facilities.
- As shown in the utility’s Ten Year Site Plan, the utility plans to add 3.88 MW of community solar in the 2014-2023 timeframe.
- On February 20, 2015, FPL announced its plans to construct a 1.7 MW grid-tied solar PV facility at Daytona International Speedway. Construction is to begin in the fall of 2015 with the goal that the system will be operational by the end of the year.

Florida Power and Light Company’s Voluntary Solar Partnership Pilot Program¹

- Offers customers an opportunity to voluntarily contribute \$9.00 per month toward supply-side solar generation facilities owned by FPL in its service territory.
 - Available to all residential, commercial, and industrial customers.
- FPL will use the contributions to support the net revenue requirement of constructing and operating relatively small solar generating facilities.
- The electricity generated by the solar generation facilities will displace fuel that otherwise would have been used for generation, resulting in avoided fuel and emissions costs.
- The size of the solar projects will be determined based on the contributions received.
- Customers may enroll or cancel their enrollment at any time.

¹ See Order No. PSC-14-0468-TRF-EI, issued August 29, 2014 in Docket No. 140070-EI, In re: Petition for approval of voluntary solar partnership pilot program and tariff, by Florida Power & Light Company.

Tampa Electric Company - Tampa International Airport Project

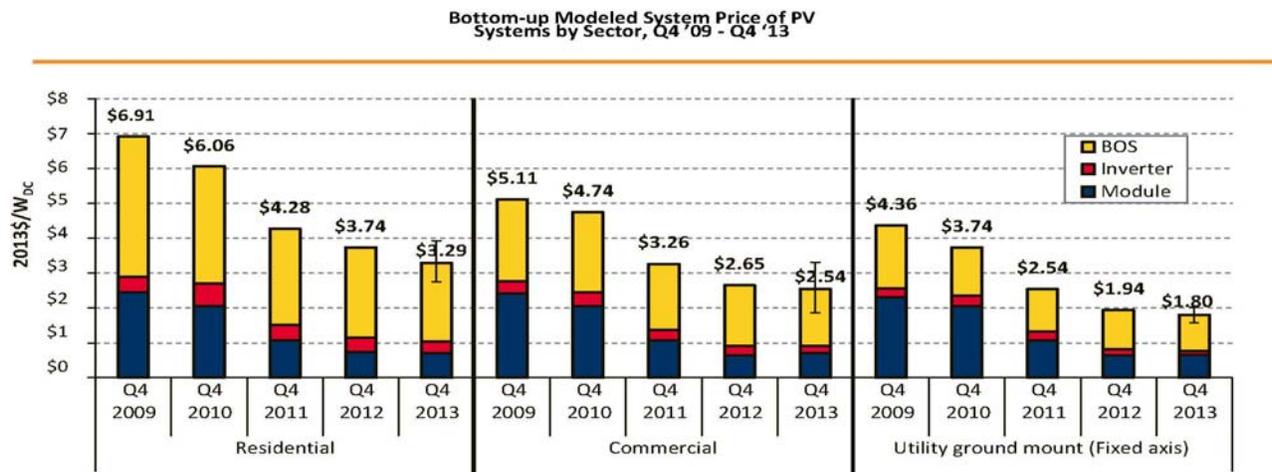
- On September 30, 2014, Tampa Electric Company (TECO) announced it will construct 2 MW of solar PV at the airport.
- The project is to be completed by the end of 2015.
- TECO will own the solar PV and will lease the airport garage roof on which the solar PV is to be located for \$15,000/year.
- TECO will receive the 30% federal tax credit.
- Energy from the solar PV will be fed into TECO’s grid and not be consumed directly by the airport.

Gulf Power Company’s Solar Petition – Docket No. 150035-EI

- On January 22, 2015, Gulf Power Company filed for approval of three purchased power agreements totaling 120 MW for solar photovoltaic projects to be located at military installations:
 - Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa County – 30 MW
 - Holley Naval Landing Field, Santa Rosa County – 40 MW
 - Saufley Naval Landing Field, Escambia County – 50 MW
- A recommendation on the petition is currently scheduled for the April 16, 2015 Agenda Conference.

Cost Trends

The costs associated with the installation of solar PV have been steadily decreasing. The graph below shows that the declines have been seen in all three sectors -- residential, commercial, and utility scale installations. The graph shows that over the period 4th quarter 2009 – 4th quarter 2013, the bottom-up modeled system prices have declined by 52%, 50%, and 59% for residential, commercial, and utility scale installations, respectively.



Source: 2014 Edition of DOE’s Photovoltaic System Pricing Trends

Information provided by the investor-owned electric utilities in the 2014 goal setting proceeding also recognized the declining cost of solar PV for residential and commercial installations. For example, Duke Energy's witness testified that the cost of solar PV for residential installations declined from \$5.01/watt_{dc} in 2011 to \$4.13/watt_{dc} in 2013. Similarly, the cost of solar PV for commercial installations declined from \$5.33/watt_{dc} in 2011 to \$3.89 in 2013. Gulf Power Company reported that the installed cost of solar PV systems (residential and commercial) dropped from an average of \$5.54/watt_{dc} in 2011 to \$3.42/watt_{dc} in 2014.

Demand Side Management Solar Pilot Programs

Section 366.82, F.S., directs the Commission to adopt appropriate goals for increasing the development of demand-side renewable energy systems. In developing goals, the Commission is to take into consideration the benefits and costs to the consumer participating in the measure and the benefits and costs to the general body of ratepayers. In the 2009 goal setting proceeding, the Commission found that solar measures, including solar PV and solar thermal, did not pass the cost-effectiveness tests required by Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C. However, the Commission ordered the investor-owned electric utilities (IOUs) to develop solar pilot programs in order to address the intent of the Legislature to place added emphasis on demand-side renewable resources.² The Commission established a spending cap for the IOUs of approximately \$24.5 million per year total in order to protect ratepayers from undue rate increases. The approved solar pilot programs provide customer rebates to offset a portion of the installation costs for solar photovoltaic and solar hot water heating systems, and also provide solar energy equipment to low-income customers and to schools. The following data provides information on program participation, costs, and installed solar PV capacity.

Solar Pilot Program Participation and Expenditures

The table below shows that during the period 2011-2013, a total of nearly \$50 million was expended for the solar pilot programs and 5,845 customers participated in the programs.

Solar Pilot Program Expenditures and Participation 2011-2013 (Includes both PV and Thermal)		
	Expenditures	Participants
FPL	\$29,853,514	3,962
DEF	\$13,788,013	1,318
TECO	\$3,793,723	325
GULF	\$2,300,000	240
Total	\$49,735,250	5,845
Source: 2014 conservation goals proceeding.		

² See Order No. PSC-09-0855-FOF-EG, issued December 30, 2009, in Docket Nos. 080408-EG, 080409-EG, 080410-EG, 080412-EG, 080413-EG, In re: Commission Review of numeric Conservation Goals.

Internal Affairs Memorandum
February 27, 2015

The following tables provide more detailed information on solar pilot program participation and expenditures during 2011-2013.

Florida Power and Light Company 2011-2013	Number of Participants	Total Expenditures	Average Expenditure/Participant
Solar Water Heating - Residential & Low Income New Construction	2968	\$4,469,845	\$1,506
Solar Water Heating - Business	38	629,408	16,563
Photovoltaic (PV) - Residential	774	11,045,895	14,271
Photovoltaic (PV) - Business	153	5,488,461	35,872
Photovoltaic (PV) - Business PV for Schools	29	4,057,967	139,930
Research & Demonstration	n/a	1,158,841	
Non-program Specific	n/a	3,003,097	
TOTAL	3962	\$29,853,514	\$7,535

Source: 2014 Energy Conservation Goals Proceeding.

Duke Energy Florida, Inc. 2011-2013	Number of Participants	Total Expenditures	Average Expenditure/Participant
Solar Water Heating Low Income	63	\$321,874	\$5,109
Solar Water Heating - Residential	847	587,132	693
Photovoltaic (PV) - Residential	346	5,522,911	15,962
Photovoltaic (PV) - Commercial	39	2,755,173	70,645
Photovoltaic (PV) for Schools	23	4,097,400	178,148
Research and Demonstration	n/a	504,523	
TOTAL	1318	\$13,788,013	\$10,461

Source: 2014 Energy Conservation Goals Proceeding.

Tampa Electric Company 2011-2013	Number of Participants	Total Expenditures	Average Expenditure/Participant
Photovoltaic (PV) - Residential	168		
Photovoltaic (PV) - Commercial	24		
PV Systems for Schools	3		
Solar Water Heating - Residential	120		
Solar Water Heating - Low Income	10		
Total	325	\$3,793,723	\$11,673

Source: 2014 Energy Conservation Goals Proceeding.

Gulf Power Company 2011-2013	Number of Participants	Total Expenditures	Average Expenditure/Participant
Photovoltaic (PV) - Residential & Commercial	132	\$1,289,000	\$9,765
PV Systems for Schools	2	209,000	104,500
Solar Water Heating - Residential	76	88,000	1,158
Solar Water Heating - Low Income	30	145,000	4,833
Administrative Expenses	n/a	569,000	
TOTAL	240	\$2,300,000	\$9,583

Source: 2014 Energy Conservation Goals Proceeding.

Solar Pilot Program Costs – Incentives & Other Expenses

The following tables provide data on program expenses divided between incentives and all other expenses. Incentives refer to the monetary rebates provided to qualifying customers who installed a solar PV or water heating system. Other expenses include payroll, marketing and other overhead.

Solar Pilot Program Costs 2011-2013					
Duke Energy Florida, Inc.					
Program	Other Expenses	% of Total	Incentives	% of Total	Total
Solar Water Heating with EM	\$153,187	26.1%	\$433,945	73.9%	\$587,132
Research and Demonstration	\$504,523	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$504,523
Solar Water Heating Low Income	\$78,970	24.5%	\$242,905	75.5%	\$321,875
Photovoltaic for Schools Pilot	\$161,299	3.8%	\$4,133,050	96.2%	\$4,294,349
Residential Solar Photovoltaic	\$370,971	7.0%	\$4,954,991	93.0%	\$5,325,962
Commercial Solar Photovoltaic	\$155,848	5.7%	\$2,599,325	94.3%	\$2,755,173
Total	\$1,424,798	10.3%	\$12,364,216	89.7%	\$13,789,014
Florida Power and Light Company					
Program	Other Expenses	% of Total	Incentives	% of Total	Total
Res. Solar H2O Heating Pilot	\$796,850	22.5%	\$2,752,000	77.5%	\$3,548,850
Res. Solar H2O Heating (Low Inc.) Pilot	\$131,990	14.3%	\$789,005	85.7%	\$920,995
Residential Photovoltaic Pilot	\$415,216	3.8%	\$10,630,678	96.2%	\$11,045,894
Business Solar H2O Heating Pilot	\$249,463	39.6%	\$379,945	60.4%	\$629,408
Business Photovoltaic Pilot	\$317,603	5.8%	\$5,170,859	94.2%	\$5,488,462
Business Photovoltaic for Schools Pilot	\$570,856	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$570,856
Renewable Research and Demo. Project	\$1,158,841	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$1,158,841
Solar Pilot Projects Common Expenses	\$2,075,160	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$2,075,160
Total	\$5,715,979	22.5%	\$19,722,487	77.5%	\$25,438,466
Gulf Power Company					
Program	Other Expenses	% of Total	Incentives	% of Total	Total
Renewable Energy Plan Common	\$569,452	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$569,452
Solar for Schools	\$139,906	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$139,906
Solar Thermal Water Heating	\$12,187	13.8%	\$76,000	86.2%	\$88,187
Solar PV	\$11,835	0.9%	\$1,277,330	99.1%	\$1,289,165
Solar Thermal Water Heating - Low Income	\$0	0.0%	\$144,776	100.0%	\$144,776
Total	\$733,380	32.9%	\$1,498,106	67.1%	\$2,231,486
Tampa Electric Company					
Program	Other Expenses	% of Total	Incentives	% of Total	Total
Renewable Energy Systems Initiative	\$598,495	15.8%	\$3,195,228	84.2%	\$3,793,723
Total	\$598,495	15.8%	\$3,195,228	84.2%	\$3,793,723

Source: Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause Schedules.

Solar Photovoltaic Capacity Installed – 2011-2013

The table below provides the capacity of solar PV systems installed by customers. Duke Energy Florida, Inc. and Gulf Power Company reported that some customers installed solar PV systems with capacity in excess of the capacity provided by the maximum rebate. Data is provided for the incentivized capacity and the total capacity installed.

Solar PV Installed Capacity Funded by Solar Pilot Programs				
kW DC Rating 2011-2013				
Duke Energy Florida, Inc.				
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Residential Solar PV - Incentivized	557	733	1,205	2,495
Residential Solar PV - Total Installed	567	753	1,239	2,559
Commercial Solar PV - Incentivized	632	593	609	1,834
Commercial Solar PV - Total Installed	1,667	1,996	631	4,294
Solar for Schools - Incentivized	190	200	190	580
Solar for Schools - Total Installed	197	200	190	587
Total Incentivized	1,379	1,526	2,004	4,909
Total Installed	2,431	2,949	2,060	7,440
Florida Power and Light Company				
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Residential Solar PV	1,690	1,650	2,272	5,612
Business Solar PV	598	1,526	2,534	4,658
Solar for Schools	0	0	190	190
Total	2,288	3,176	4,996	10,460
Gulf Power Company				
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Solar PV - Incentivized	204	218	218	639
Solar PV - Total Installed	267	273	288	828
Solar for Schools	0	10	10	20
Total Incentivized	204	228	228	659
Total Installed	267	283	298	848
Tampa Electric Company				
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Residential Solar PV	311	495	479	1,285
Commercial Solar PV	74	61	90	225
Solar for Schools	10	10	10	30
Total	395	566	579	1,540
Source: FPSC staff data request.				

2014 Goal Setting Proceeding - Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Results

As part of the 2014 goal setting proceeding, the Commission evaluated the cost-effectiveness of the Solar Pilot Programs, solar PV and solar hot water heating measures. The tables below provide the results of the cost-effectiveness tests required by Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C. The Commission found that the programs are not cost-effective and experience gained since the 2009 goals proceeding indicates that consumers have continued to install systems without any rebates. The Commission noted that the rebates associated with the solar pilot programs represent a large subsidy from the general body of ratepayers to a very small segment of each utility's customers.

Florida Power and Light Company Solar Pilot Programs	Benefit Cost Ratio		
	RIM	TRC	Participant
Solar Water Heating - Residential	0.51	0.18	0.50
Solar Water Heating - Low Income New Construction	0.21	0.28	1.52
Solar Water Heating - Business	0.34	0.19	0.58
Photovoltaic (PV) - Residential	0.46	0.27	0.74
Photovoltaic (PV) - Business	0.64	0.33	0.67
Photovoltaic (PV) - Business PV for Schools	0.13	0.15	1.19

Source: 2014 Energy Conservation Goals Proceeding

Duke Energy Florida, Inc. Solar Pilot Programs	Benefit Cost Ratio		
	RIM	TRC	Participant
Solar Water Heating for Low-income Residential	0.274	0.454	1.83
Solar Water Heating with Energy Management	0.596	0.580	0.79
Photovoltaic - Residential	0.376	0.547	1.23
Photovoltaic - Commercial	0.422	0.628	1.35
Photovoltaic for Schools	0.141	0.163	1.18

Source: 2014 Energy Conservation Goals Proceeding

Tampa Electric Company Solar Measures	Benefit Cost Ratio		
	RIM	TRC	Participant
Residential PV	0.38	0.41	1.20
Commercial PV	0.40	0.39	1.10
Residential Solar Water Heating	0.56	0.28	0.71

Source: 2014 Energy Conservation Goals Proceeding

Gulf Power Company Solar Measures	Benefit Cost Ratio		
	RIM	TRC	Participant
Solar PV (combined residential and commercial)	0.88	0.67	1.005 – 1.05
Solar Thermal Water Heating (Single Family)	0.74	0.56	0.98

Source: 2014 Energy Conservation Goals Proceeding

cc: Lisa Harvey, Charlie Beck



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: March 2, 2015
TO: Art Graham, Chairman
FROM: Walter Clemence, Public Utility Analyst II, Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis ✓
 David L. Dowds, Public Utilities Supervisor, Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis
 Mark A. Futrell, Director, Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis *MAF*
RE: Solar Payback Information

The charts below are illustrative of what a customer in Florida may use for an economic analysis to determine the benefits of installing solar photovoltaic. The chart provides a simple payback calculation of installing an average system for both a residential and commercial customer.

Residential 5kW		
	w/Utility Rebate	No Utility Rebate
System Cost (\$3290 kW)	\$16,450	\$16,450
Utility Rebate (\$2/watt)	\$10,000	\$0
Federal Tax Credit (30%)	\$1,935	\$4,935
Total Cost	\$4,515	\$11,515
Approximate monthly kWh produced	657	657
Approximate monthly value of energy	\$70	\$70
Years to recover investment	5.35	13.65

Parties/Staff ✓ Handout ✓
 Internal Affairs/Agenda
 on 03/03/2015
 Item No. 1



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: March 2, 2015
TO: Art Graham, Chairman
FROM: Walter Clemence, Public Utility Analyst II, Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis ✓
 David L. Dowds, Public Utilities Supervisor, Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis
 Mark A. Futrell, Director, Office of Industry Development and Market Analysis *MF*
RE: Solar Payback Information

The charts below are illustrative of what a customer in Florida may use for an economic analysis to determine the benefits of installing solar photovoltaic. The chart provides a simple payback calculation of installing an average system for both a residential and commercial customer.

Residential 5kW		
	w/Utility Rebate	No Utility Rebate
System Cost (\$3290 kW)	\$16,450	\$16,450
Utility Rebate (\$2/watt)	\$10,000	\$0
Federal Tax Credit (30%)	\$1,935	\$4,935
Total Cost	\$4,515	\$11,515
Approximate monthly kWh produced	657	657
Approximate monthly value of energy	\$70	\$70
Years to recover investment	5.35	13.65

Parties/Staff ✓
 Internal Affairs/Agenda ✓
 on 03/03/2015
 Item No. 1

Commercial 200 kW		
	w/Utility Rebate	No Utility Rebate
System Cost (\$2540 kW)	\$508,000	\$508,000
Utility Rebate (Max)	\$50,000	\$0
Federal Tax Credit (30%)	\$137,400	\$152,400
Total Cost	\$320,600	\$355,600
Approximate monthly kWh produced	26,280	26,280
Approximate monthly value of energy	\$2,418	\$2,418
Years to recover investment	11.05	12.26

The investment cost data used in the charts above are an approximation of the costs found in the 2014 Edition of DOE's Photovoltaic System Pricing Trends. The cost is based on a bottom-up modeled PV system. IOU solar pilot program rebates were approved by the Commission for 2011-2015.

The utility rebate assumes a rebate of \$2.00/watt first 10kW, \$1.50/Watt 10-25KW, \$1.00/watt >25kW with a \$50,000 maximum rebate.

The Federal Tax Credit is 30% of the actual cost of the system, applied net of any utility-provided rebate. The Federal Tax Credit for residential and commercial solar installations is available until December 31, 2016. After that time, the residential credit drops to zero and commercial credit drops to 10%.

The value of the energy produced assumes that all the energy is used on-site. This provides the greatest benefit for the consumer. The energy being used on-site offsets the consumer's need to purchase power from the utility. Therefore, it is valued at the retail cost of electricity.

The estimated monthly system kWhs produced assumes an 18% capacity factor. The approximate monthly value of energy is based on a retail electricity price (excluding taxes) of \$0.107 per kWh for residential and \$0.092 per kWh for commercial. The Years to recover investment is derived by dividing the net system cost by the monthly values of energy, then dividing the result by 12 to yield payback in years.

The charts above show that the inclusion of the utility rebates greatly reduces the amount of time necessary to recover the investment in the solar generation for a residential or commercial

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March 2, 2015

system. The inclusion of the utility rebate reduces the time to recover the investment from 13.65 years down to 5.35 for a residential installation. For a commercial installation the time to recover the investment is reduced from 12.26 years down to 11.05 years.

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Commission review of numeric conservation goals (Florida Power & Light Company).	DOCKET NO. 080407-EG
In re: Commission review of numeric conservation goals (Progress Energy Florida, Inc.).	DOCKET NO. 080408-EG
In re: Commission review of numeric conservation goals (Tampa Electric Company).	DOCKET NO. 080409-EG
In re: Commission review of numeric conservation goals (Gulf Power Company).	DOCKET NO. 080410-EG
In re: Commission review of numeric conservation goals (Florida Public Utilities Company).	DOCKET NO. 080411-EG
In re: Commission review of numeric conservation goals (Orlando Utilities Commission).	DOCKET NO. 080412-EG
In re: Commission review of numeric conservation goals (JEA).	DOCKET NO. 080413-EG ORDER NO. PSC-09-0855-FOF-EG ISSUED: December 30, 2009

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter:

MATTHEW M. CARTER II, Chairman
LISA POLAK EDGAR
NANCY ARGENZIANO
NATHAN A. SKOP
DAVID E. KLEMENT

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On behalf of Florida Power & Light Company (FPL)

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ORDER NO. PSC-09-0855-FOF-EG

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080413-EG

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Advisor to the Florida Public Service Commission

FINAL ORDER APPROVING NUMERIC CONSERVATION GOALS

BY THE COMMISSION:

BACKGROUND

Sections 366.80 through 366.85, and 403.519, Florida Statutes (F.S.), are known collectively as the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (FEECA). Section 366.82(2), F.S., requires us to adopt appropriate goals designed to increase the conservation of expensive resources, such as petroleum fuels, to reduce and control the growth rates of electric consumption and weather-sensitive peak demand. Pursuant to Section 366.82(6), F.S., we must review the conservation goals of each utility subject to FEECA at least every five years. The seven utilities subject to FEECA are Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), Progress Energy Florida, Inc. (PEF), Tampa Electric Company (TECO), Gulf Power Company (Gulf), Florida Public Utilities Company (FPUC), Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC), and JEA (referred to collectively as the FEECA utilities). Goals were last established for the FEECA utilities in August 2004 (Docket Nos. 040029-EG through 040035-EG). Therefore, new goals must be established by January 2010.

In preparation for the new goals proceeding, we conducted a series of workshops exploring energy conservation initiatives and the requirements of the FEECA statutes. The first workshop, held on November 29, 2007, explored how we could encourage additional energy conservation. A second workshop held on April 25, 2008, examined how the costs and benefits of utility-sponsored energy conservation or demand-side management (DSM) programs, that target end-use customers, should be evaluated.

In 2008, the Legislature amended Section 366.82, F.S., such that when goals are established, we are required to: (1) evaluate the full technical potential of all available demand-side and supply-side conservation and efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems, (2) establish goals to encourage the development of demand-side renewable energy systems, and (3) allow efficiency investments across generation, transmission, and distribution as well as efficiencies within the user base. The Legislature also authorized us to allow an investor-owned electric utility (IOU) an additional return on equity of up to 50 basis points for exceeding 20 percent of their annual load-growth through energy efficiency and conservation measures and may authorize financial penalties for those utilities that fail to meet their goals. The additional return on equity shall be established by this Commission through a limited proceeding. Finally, the amendments to Section 366.82, F.S., provided funds for this Commission to obtain professional consulting services if needed. These statutes are implemented by Rules 25-17.001 through 25-17.0015, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

We held a third workshop on June 4, 2008, focused on appropriate methodologies for collecting information for a technical potential study. On June 26, 2008, seven dockets (080407-EG through 080413-EG) were established and represent the fourth time that we will set numeric conservation goals for each of the FEECA utilities. On November 3, 2008, we held a fourth workshop on the development of demand-side and supply-side conservation goals, including demand-side renewable energy systems. The results of the Technical Potential Study, conducted by the consulting firm ITRON on behalf of the seven FEECA utilities were presented at a fifth Commission workshop held on December 15, 2008.

On November 13, 2008, our staff contracted with GDS Associates, Inc. (GDS) to provide independent technical consulting and expert witness services during the conservation goal-setting proceeding. GDS is a multi-service engineering and management consulting firm, headquartered in Marietta, Georgia, with offices in Alabama, Texas, Maine, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Virginia. The firm has a broad array of management, strategic, and programmatic consulting expertise and specializes in energy, energy efficiency, water and utility planning issues. GDS was retained to review and critique the overall goals proposed by each utility, provide expert testimony and recommendations on alternative goals, where warranted. As an independent consultant, GDS was neither a separate party nor a representative of the staff. As such, GDS did not file post-hearing position statements or briefs.

By Order No. PSC-08-0816-PCO-EG, issued December 18, 2008, these dockets were consolidated for purposes of hearing and controlling dates were established. By Order No. PSC-09-0152-PCO, issued March 12, 2009, the controlling dates were revised, requiring the utilities

to file direct testimony and exhibits on June 1, 2009. FPUC requested, and was granted, an extension of time to file its direct testimony on June 4, 2009.

The Natural Resources Defense Council and the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy (NRDC/SACE) were granted leave to intervene by the Commission on January 9, 2009.¹ The Florida Solar Coalition (FSC) was granted leave to intervene on January 27, 2009.² We acknowledged the intervention of the Florida Energy and Climate Commission (FECC) on March 11, 2009.³ The Florida Industrial Power Users Group (FIPUG) was granted leave to intervene on July 15, 2009.⁴

An evidentiary hearing was held on August 10 - 13, 2009. We have jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to Sections 366.80 through 366.82, F.S.

On August 28, 2009, the FECC filed post-hearing comments in the proceeding. While the FECC took no position on any issues, the FECC concluded in its post-hearing comments that:

The PSC should approve a level of goals for each utility that satisfies the utility's resource needs and results in reasonably achievable lower rates for all electric customers. As called for in the recent legislation, the PSC should also take into account environmental compliance costs that are almost a certainty over this goals-planning horizon. In this regard, the FECC supports a reasonably achievable level of DSM Goals based on measures that pass the E-RIM and Participants Tests to achieve the least-cost strategy for the general body of ratepayers. Additionally, the FECC believes that coupling cost-effective measures that satisfy E-RIM with solar measures that do not satisfy E-RIM will increase the customer take rate of solar applications at the lowest possible cost.

TECHNICAL POTENTIAL STUDY

For the current goal setting proceeding, the seven FEECA utilities invited NRDC/SACE to form a Collaborative to conduct an assessment of the technical potential for energy and peak demand savings from energy efficiency, demand response, and customer-scale renewable energy in their service territories.⁵ The Collaborative then developed a request for proposal to conduct the study. The proposals were evaluated and the ITRON team was selected by the Collaborative to conduct the Technical Potential Study.⁶

FPL contended that the Technical Potential Study employed an iterative process that began with a list of measures that were provided within its original request for proposal (RFP).

¹ Order No. PSC-09-0027-PCO-EG, issued January 9, 2009 (NRDC/SACE).

² Order No. PSC-09-0062-PCO-EG, issued January 27, 2009 (FSC).

³ Order No. PSC-09-0150-PCO-EG, issued March 11, 2009 (FECC).

⁴ Order No. PSC-09-0500-PCO-EG, issued July 15, 2009 (FIPUG).

⁵ Technical Potential for Electric Energy and Peak Demand Savings in Florida, Final Report, pp. 1-1.

⁶ Technical Potential for Electric Energy and Peak Demand Savings in Florida, Final Report, pp. 1-1 – 1-2.

PEF stated that the study focuses on measures that will work in Florida, have the greatest potential impact, and have a realistic possibility for adoption. TECO argued that using the collaborative process allowed each member to draw upon the collective judgment of the group, which would insure the ultimate proposals were the product of a rigorous and orderly process. Gulf asserted that NRDC/SACE were able to submit additional measures to be considered for analysis in the technical potential. FPUC argued that the study provides an adequate assessment of the technical potential. JEA/OUC argued that the study used measures and assessment techniques that were fully vetted through the collaborative process. The FEECA utilities contended that the study commissioned by the Collaborative satisfies Section 366.82(3), F.S.

NRDC/SACE argued that the study did not provide an adequate assessment of the technical potential. NRDC/SACE stated that the technical potential does not consider the full technical potential of all available demand- and supply-side efficiency measures. FSC argued that ranking measure savings by the use of “stacking” by the Collaborative is incorrect. FSC also criticized the study for omitting solar hybrid systems. FIPUG’s brief and the comments filed by the FECC did not specifically address the Technical Potential Study.

Analysis

Witness Rufo, Director in the Consulting and Analysis Group at ITRON, stated that the technical potential is a theoretical construct that represents an upper limit of energy efficiency. Technical potential is what is technically feasible, regardless of cost, customer acceptance, or normal replacement schedules. The Technical Potential Study was conducted for each FEECA utility and then combined to create a statewide technical potential.

According to the testimony of witness Rufo, the Collaborative’s first step was to identify and select the energy efficiency, demand response, and solar photovoltaic (PV) measures to be analyzed. The energy efficiency measures were developed with the FEECA utilities, ITRON, and NRDC/SACE, all proposing measures. Once a master list was developed, ITRON conducted assessments of data availability and measure specific modeling issues. Demand response measures were identified using a combination of literature reviews of current programs and discussions within the Collaborative. The PV measures were identified by explicitly considering six characteristics specific to PV electrical systems. The six characteristics are: (1) PV material type, (2) energy storage, (3) tracking versus fixed, (4) array mounting design, (5) host sites, and (6) on- versus off-grid systems.

The ITRON assessment of the full technical potential included 257 unique energy efficiency measures, seven demand response programs, and three unique PV measures. Included in the energy efficiency list were 61 residential measures, 78 commercial measures, and 118 industrial measures. The demand response list included five residential, and two commercial/industrial measures. The PV list included one residential (roof top application) and two commercial measures (one rooftop application and one parking lot application).

Some of the 257 measures, such as Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) 19 central air conditioners, hybrid desiccant-direct expansion cooling systems, and heat pump water heaters are likely to face supply constraints in the near future. The energy efficiency list also includes some end-use specific renewable measures, e.g., solar water heating and PV-powered pool pumps. While some measures may have obstacles to overcome regarding customer acceptance, it is appropriate to include them in the technical potential.

The table below shows the results of the Statewide Technical Potential Study. Baseline energy is the total electricity sales for the FEECA utilities in 2007.⁷

Sector	Annual Energy			Summer System Peak			Winter System Peak		
	Base line (2007)	Technical Potential		Base line (2007)	Technical Potential		Base line (2007)	Technical Potential	
	(GWh)	(GWh)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Residential	94,745	36,584	38.6%	22,263	10,032	45.1%	22,728	6,461	28.4%
Commercial	65,051	19,924	30.6%	9,840	4,079	41.5%	7,490	2,206	29.5%
Industrial	11,877	2,108	17.7%	1,721	265	12.8%	1,289	217	17.5%
Total	171,672	58,616	34.1%	33,825	14,375	42.5%	31,508	8,883	28.2%

None of the parties offered any alternatives that were Florida-specific. They only showed that other states showed greater potential. They were unable to show how savings in other states could be achieved in Florida. Witness Rufo testified that criticisms of the ITRON data and modeling methods by NRDC/SACE and the staff witness are either without merit, inaccurate, or insignificant. Witness Rufo further testified that the baseline and measure data used in the Technical Potential Study reflect the best available data given the time and resources available.

The FEECA utilities did not develop supply-side conservation or efficiency measures to the same degree that they did demand-side measures. Generating utilities made note of their ongoing or planned efficiency and savings projects, but did not subject supply-side measures to the same analysis, nor did they develop the extensive lists of measures, that were examined by ITRON for demand-side savings. Supply-side measures require substantially different analytical methods than do demand-side systems and provide results that are difficult to combine with conservation goals. Supply-side efficiencies and conservation, rendered properly, would result either in less fuel being required or less loss along the transmission and distribution network. The Commission routinely addresses opportunities for supply-side efficiency improvements in our review of Ten-Year Site Plans. Therefore, such measures are better addressed separately from demand-side measures where their options can be better explored.

⁷ Technical Potential for Electric Energy and Peak Demand Savings in Florida, Final Report, pp. 3-14.

Conclusion

Based on the record, we find that the Collaborative provided an adequate assessment of the technical potential of all available demand-side and supply-side conservation and efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems, pursuant to Section 366.82(3), F.S.

ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL

Each of the FEECA utilities agreed that an adequate assessment of achievable potential was provided. The FEECA utilities that addressed the supply-side options, likewise, agreed that it was better addressed through a separate proceeding.

FSC, in its post-hearing brief, found the assessment insufficient for the five IOUs. FSC took no position on the municipal utilities. FSC's objection in the case of the IOUs mainly related to problems it had with the cost-effectiveness testing used in the process, which is further addressed below. NRDC/SACE, in its post-hearing brief, argued that the achievable potential was insufficient across the board and cited opposition to the cost-effectiveness testing.

Following the development of the DSM technical potential, previously discussed, three steps were used to develop the achievable potential: initial cost-effectiveness screening, determination of incentive levels, and development of achievable potential for six separate scenarios. Discussion of each step follows. FPUC, JEA, and OUC did not use this process and are discussed separately.

Initial Cost-Effectiveness Screening

During this phase of the process, the four generating IOUs (FPL, PEF, TECO, and Gulf) applied three cost-effectiveness tests to each measure: Enhanced Rate Impact Measure Test (E-RIM), Enhanced Total Resource Cost Test (E-TRC), and the Participants Test. None of the three tests included incentives that could be provided to participating customers. During this phase of the testing, the utilities also identified measures that had a payback period of less than two years in order to identify the free riders. Rule 25-17.0021(3), F.A.C., reads, in part:

Each utility's projection shall reflect consideration of overlapping measures, rebound effects, free riders, interactions with building codes and appliance efficiency standards, and the utility's latest monitoring and evaluation of conservation programs and measures.

In order to meet the requirements of this Rule, the four generating IOUs removed certain measures because of participant "payback" periods of less than two years. Savings realized from such measures exceeded their costs within two years, according to utility analysis. These savings result from reduced kWh usage and, resultantly, a lower bill. The costs of such measures are up-front capital costs, where they exist, of installing or beginning the measure. Measures must both pass the Participants Test and have a payback of two years or less without any incentives to

be removed during this step. We initially recognized a two-year payback period to address the free-ridership issue following the 1994 conservation goals hearing. By Order No. PSC-94-1313-FOF-EG,⁸ we initially recognized FPL's use of the two-year payback period, and it has been used consistently ever since.

The two-year payback period was agreed to by the Collaborative as a means of addressing the free-ridership issue. In his testimony, FPL witness Dean described the rationale for the two-year period. He noted that estimates of the annual return on investment required to spur purchase of energy efficiency measures range from approximately 26 percent, which represents a payback period of just under four years, to over 100 percent, which represents a payback period less than a year. He further noted that most studies place the annual return on investment necessary to incent purchase in the 40 to 60 percent range. A 50 percent figure, which represents a payback of exactly two years, is squarely in the middle of that range.

The two-year payback criterion identified a substantial amount of energy savings from demand-side measures. For an illustrative example, the following chart demonstrates the amount of energy savings that could potentially be achieved from such measures:

Utility	(A) Maximum Achievable E-TRC (GWh)*	(B) E-TRC + 2-year payback measures (GWh)*	(C) Amount excluded due to 2-year screen (GWh) (B-A)	(D) Percent excluded due to 2-year screen (C/B)
FPL	2177.0	12066.9	9889.9	82.0%
PEF	1584.5	4689.8	3105.3	66.2%
TECO	310.3	1939.9	1629.6	84.0%
Gulf	251.4	1279.9	1028.5	80.4%
JEA	138.5	1070.7	932.2	87.1%
OUC	78.8	511.2	432.4	84.6%
FPUC	12.9	59.2	46.3	78.2%
Total	4553.4	21617.6	17064.2	78.9%

Even though the utilities did not include such measures in their proposed goals, customers are still free to adopt such measures and realize the resultant financial savings the measures represent. We are concerned that the utilities' use of the two-year payback criteria had the effect of screening out a substantial amount of potential savings. In order to recognize this potential, we have included in the residential goals for FPL, PEF, Gulf and TECO, savings from

⁸ Order No. PSC-94-1313-FOF-EG, issued October 25, 1994, Docket No. 93-0548-EG, In re: Adoption of Numeric Conservation Goals and Consideration of National Energy Policy Act Standards (Section 111) by Florida Power and Light Company; Docket No. 93-0549-EG, In re: Adoption of Numeric Conservation Goals and Consideration of National Energy Policy Act Standards (Section 111) by Florida Power Corporation; Docket No. 93-0550-EG, In re: Adoption of Numeric Conservation Goals and Consideration of National Energy Policy Act Standards (Section 111) by Gulf Power Company; Docket No. 93-0551-EG, In re: Adoption of Numeric Conservation Goals and Consideration of National Energy Policy Act Standards (Section 111) by Tampa Electric Company.

the residential measures included in the top-ten energy savings measures that were screened-out by the two-year payback criterion.

Incentive Levels

The second step in the process for the four generating IOUs was to establish proper incentive levels. As a result, incentive levels for measures that did not pass the Participants Test during the initial cost-effectiveness screening (without incentives) were adjusted until the measures passed. Following this action, the E-RIM and E-TRC tests were re-run using costs that included the resulting incentive. Some measures that could not pass the Participants Test cost-effectiveness screening without incentives were removed from the achievable potential at this stage. Because measures were required to pass the Participants Test as well as E-RIM or E-TRC, incentives added to measures to allow them to be cost-effective for customers rendered some measures no longer cost-effective under either the E-RIM or E-TRC tests.

Scenario Analysis

In the third step of the process, the four generating IOUs analyzed measures that passed cost-effectiveness screening with incentives, in order to develop six scenarios for achievable potential. These utilities developed low, mid, and high incentive scenarios for both E-RIM and E-TRC. From these six scenarios, the achievable potential was developed. This achievable potential formed the basis of the goals proposed by the utilities in the next step of the overall process.

Other FEECA Utilities

FPUC, OUC, and JEA allowed ITRON to develop the achievable potential for them. ITRON followed a similar process in developing the achievable potential for the three small utilities that was followed for the generating IOUs in making their calculations. In each of these three cases, ITRON found no DSM measures that passed the E-RIM Test. As a result, the achievable potential for each of these three utilities was zero in all categories. These utilities are all smaller than the generating IOUs. Because of fewer customers, administrative costs and program development tend to render measures less cost-effective than they are for the generating IOUs.

Demand-Side Renewable Energy Systems

The Collaborative analyzed a small range of renewable energy systems in their analysis of achievable potential.⁹ These measures were confined to geothermal heat pumps, solar water heaters, and small photovoltaic (PV) systems. These renewable energy systems were subjected to the same range of cost-effectiveness testing as the DSM measures discussed above. The generating IOUs found that some geothermal heat pumps did pass the cost-effectiveness tests

⁹ Technical Potential for Electric Energy and Peak Demand Savings in Florida, Final Report, pp. A1 – A27.

and were included in the achievable potential. PEF also included some solar thermal measures in its achievable potential. No FEECA utility found that Solar PV measures passed the economic screening and thus should not be included in the achievable potential. Renewable energy systems were subject to the same analysis as conventional energy efficiency measures and either were incorporated into or excluded from achievable potential by the same standards.¹⁰

Conclusion

Each of the FEECA utilities, with the aid of ITRON, performed an adequate analysis of the demand-side conservation and efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems. The FEECA utilities did not provide an analysis of supply-side measures. We agree, however, that the methods appropriate to analyze demand-side measures are not well-suited to weighing supply-side measures. As a result, supply-side measures are best addressed in a separate proceeding.

REQUIRED COST-EFFECTIVENESS TESTS

Recent amendments to Section 366.82, F.S., provide greater specificity as to what we must consider when establishing conservation goals. The recent amendments, in relevant part, are as follows:

- (3) In developing the goals, the commission shall evaluate the full technical potential of all available demand-side and supply-side conservation and efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems. In establishing the goals, the commission shall take into consideration:
 - (a) The costs and benefits to customers participating in the measure.
 - (b) The costs and benefits to the general body of ratepayers as a whole, including utility incentives and participant contributions.

Appropriate Test for Section 366.82(3)(a), F.S.

All parties, except FSC, agreed that the Participants Test captures all of the relevant costs and benefits for customers who elect to participate in a DSM measure. The parties further agreed that the requirements of Section 366.82(3)(a), F.S., are reflected in the proposed goals because all included measures pass the Participants Test.

FSC argued that the goals proposed by FPL, PEF, TECO, Gulf, and FPUC do not adequately reflect the costs and benefits to customers participating in the measures pursuant to Section 366.82(3)(a), F.S. FSC appears to take issue with the techniques employed by the IOUs in calculating the energy savings and incentives for solar measures and argued that these flawed calculations cause solar measures to fail the Participants Test. In its analysis, FSC explained

¹⁰ Technical Potential for Electric Energy and Peak Demand Savings in Florida, Final Report, pp. ES5 – ES 6.

how the impact of “stacking” increases the necessary incentive and lowers the energy savings attributed to solar technologies, thereby increasing the likelihood that these measures will fail the Participants Test. FSC took no position regarding OUC and JEA.

Section 366.82(3)(a), F.S., requires that we take into consideration the costs and benefits to customers participating in any measure to be included in a utility’s DSM program. In addition, Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C., incorporates our Cost Effectiveness Manual.¹¹ The Cost Effectiveness Manual requires the application of the Participants Test in order to determine the cost-effectiveness of conservation programs by measuring the impact of the program on the participating customers. The customers’ benefits of participation in programs may include bill reductions, incentives, and tax credits. Customer’s costs may include bill increases, equipment and materials, and operations and maintenance.

Although FSC expressed its opinion that the inputs to the Participants Test are flawed, it agreed with the application of this test in general, along with the E-TRC Test. However, FSC offered no alternative inputs for the investor-owned utilities, nor did it provide any alternative to the results obtained from the application of the Participants Test. The FSC questioned ITRON on its use of “stacking” in the Technical Potential Study. Stacking is a means to understand the interaction between available measures to make sure that savings are not double counted. Witness Rufo testified that the use of “stacking” is an accepted practice to eliminate double counting that could occur if the measures were not stacked. We believe that “stacking” is useful and justified as it is a means to ensure that the savings from a program are not counted if those savings would be offset by the savings in a different measure.

We find that the Participants Test, as used by the utilities in this proceeding, satisfies the requirements of Section 366.82(3)(a), F.S. As described in Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C., the Participants Test measures the impact of the program on the participating customers. Based on the evidence in the record, as well as existing Commission Rules, we find that the Participants Test must be considered when establishing conservation goals in order to satisfy Section 366.82(3)(a), F.S.

Appropriate Test for Section 366.82(3)(b), F.S.

The FEECA utilities agreed that Section 366.82, F.S., does not specify or require a single cost-effectiveness test, but that a combination of two tests is sufficient to meet the requirements, specifically the RIM and Participants Tests. The TRC Test is considered by the utilities to be insufficient to meet the statute, and goals based upon it would have an upward pressure on rates. They also agreed that their analysis was comprehensive, including effects from a variety of sources, such as building codes, overlapping measures, appliance standards, and other sources. Four of the seven FEECA utilities filed “enhanced” versions of the RIM and TRC tests, referenced as E-RIM and E-TRC. These tests included benefits from avoided carbon compliance costs.

¹¹ Florida Public Service Commission Cost Effectiveness Manual for Demand Side Management Programs and Self-Service Wheeling Proposals, effective July 17, 1991.

NRDC/SACE asserted that the language found in Section 366.82(3)(b), F.S., clearly describes the TRC Test. NRDC/SACE argued that the TRC Test is the cost-effectiveness test that focuses on the “general body of ratepayers as a whole.” NRDC/SACE further elaborated that the TRC Test, unlike the RIM Test, includes both “utility incentives and participant contributions.” In addition, a flaw in the calculation of benefits is the denial of value for reduced demand until the in-service date of the avoided unit. Also, the possibility of avoiding units that are already approved but have not yet finished construction should be considered. Finally, NRDC/SACE contended that administrative costs allocated to measures were unreasonable and caused an inappropriate reduction of the goals.

FIPUG suggested that we primarily consider the final impact on customers, and that any goals should not present an undue rate impact upon customers. FIPUG contended that we should continue to give significant weight to the RIM Test. FIPUG asserted, however, that the test should be performed consistently and uniformly between utilities.

FSC asserted that the analysis by the investor-owned utilities was insufficient, and that the reduction of savings associated with solar measures was reduced by inappropriately stacking measures. FSC supported the E-TRC and Participants Tests, and further suggested that measures should be considered in combination or on a portfolio basis.

Section 366.82(3)(b), F.S., requires this Commission to consider “[t]he costs and benefits to the general body of ratepayers as a whole, including utility incentives and participant contributions.” Both the RIM and TRC Tests address costs and benefits beyond those associated solely with the program participant. Four of the seven FEECA utilities filed “enhanced” versions of the RIM and TRC tests, referenced as E-RIM and E-TRC. These tests are identical to the RIM and TRC tests but include an estimate of avoided carbon compliance costs. As such, E-RIM and E-TRC portfolios will have greater savings than RIM or TRC portfolios respectively.

Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C., and the Cost Effectiveness Manual were adopted as part of the implementation of Section 366.82, F.S., prior to the recent amendments. Rule 25-17.008(3), F.A.C., directs us to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of conservation measures and programs utilizing the following three tests: (1) the Participants Test, (2) the Total Resource Cost Test (TRC), and (3) the Rate Impact Measure Test (RIM). Rule 25-17.008(4), F.A.C., allows a party to provide additional data for cost-effectiveness reporting, such as the E-RIM and E-TRC tests. The figure below provides an illustration of the costs and benefits evaluated under each test.

Summary of Cost Effectiveness Test Components

	Participant	Total Resource Cost	Rate Impact Measure
Benefits	Bill Savings	Avoided Generation	Avoided Generation
	Incentives	Avoided Distribution	Avoided Distribution
	Tax Credits	Net System Fuel	Net System Fuel
Costs	Measure Cost	Equipment	Equipment
		Administrative	Administrative
		Measure Cost	Incentives
			Lost Revenues

It should first be noted that the RIM and TRC tests both consider benefits associated with avoiding supply side generation, i.e., construction of power plants, transmission, and distribution. The RIM and TRC tests also consider costs associated with additional supplies and costs associated with the utilities cost to offer the program. While some similarities exist between the two tests, it is the differences that are significant in determining which one, if not both, complies with Section 366.82(3)(b), F.S., and should be used to establish goals. The table below focuses on the differences in costs between the two tests.

Difference Between RIM and TRC Tests

	Total Resource Cost	Rate Impact Measure
Costs	Measure Cost	Incentives
		Lost Revenues

As illustrated above, the RIM Test considers utility offered incentives which are specifically required in Section 366.82(3)(b), F.S. Utility offered incentives are recovered through the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery clause and are a cost borne by all ratepayers. Therefore, a customer participating in a program, which is incentivized by the utility, receives a benefit; however, the incentive paid by the utility results in a cost to the general body of ratepayers. The TRC Test does not consider costs associated with utility incentives.

The TRC Test, as described in Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C., measures the net costs of a conservation program as a resource option based on the total costs of the program, including both the participants' and the utility's costs. The consideration of costs incurred by the participant is specifically required by Section 366.82(3)(b), F.S. Because the TRC Test excludes lost revenues, a measure that is cost-effective under the TRC Test would be less revenue intensive than a utility's next planned supply-side resource addition. However, the rate impact may be greater due to the reduced sales.

When establishing conservation goals, Section 366.82(3)(d), F.S., requires us to consider the costs imposed by state and federal regulations on the emission of greenhouse gases. The statute does not define "greenhouse gases," nor requires us to consider projected costs that may be imposed. However, in considering this requirement, the utilities viewed CO₂ as one of the generally accepted greenhouse gases close to being regulated. Other regulated gases, such as sulfur dioxide (SO_x) and nitrous oxides (NO_x), are already regulated by federal statute and the costs are included in the standard RIM and TRC tests. Each utility's calculation of a measure's cost-effectiveness employed modified versions of the RIM and the TRC tests that added a cost impact of CO₂ to the calculations. The revised tests are referred to as the E-RIM and E-TRC Tests. The utilities used different sources to establish the cost of CO₂ emissions, thereby employing different values in their cost-effectiveness testing. Therefore, FPL's goals could not be determined using TECO's estimated CO₂ costs.

Conclusion

While all parties agreed that the Participants Test is required by Section 366.82(3)(a), F.S., the same consensus does not exist when determining the appropriate test or tests for Section 366.82(3)(b) and (d), F.S. The seven FEECA utilities believe that the E-RIM Test satisfies the requirements of the statute while NRDC/SACE and FSC believe the E-TRC Test satisfies the requirements. We would note that the language added in 2008 did not explicitly identify a particular test that must be used to set goals. Based on the analysis above, we find that consideration of both the RIM and TRC tests is necessary to fulfill the requirements of Section 366.82(3)(b), F.S. Both the RIM and the TRC Tests address costs and benefits beyond those associated solely with the program participant. By having RIM and TRC results, we can evaluate the most cost-effective way to balance the goals of deferring capacity and capturing energy savings while minimizing rate impacts to all customers. The "enhanced" versions of the RIM and TRC tests, referenced as E-RIM and E-TRC, are identical to the RIM and TRC tests, but include an estimate of avoided carbon compliance costs. As such, E-RIM and E-TRC portfolios will have greater savings than RIM or TRC portfolios respectively.

COMMISSION APPROVED GOALS

The goals proposed by each utility rely upon the E-RIM Test. Our intention is to approve conservation goals for each utility that are more robust than what each utility proposed. Therefore, we approve goals based on the unconstrained E-TRC Test for FPL, PEF, TECO, Gulf, and FPUC. The unconstrained E-TRC test is cost effective, from a system basis, and does not limit the amount of energy efficiency based on resource reliability needs. The E-TRC test

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includes cost estimates for future greenhouse gas emissions, but does not include utility lost revenues or customer incentive payments. As such, the E-TRC values are higher than the utility proposed E-RIM values. In addition, we have included the saving estimates for the residential portion of the top ten measures that were shown to have a payback period of two years or less in the numeric goals for FPL, PEF, TECO, and Gulf. When submitting their programs for our approval, the utilities can consider the residential portion of the top ten measures, but they shall not be limited to those specific measures.

OUC and JEA proposed goals of zero, yet committed to continue their current DSM program offerings. We are setting goals for OUC and JEA based on their current programs so as not to unduly increase rates. The annual numeric goals for each utility are shown below:

Commission-Approved Conservation Goals for FPL

Residential									
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
Year	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	25.2	42.5	67.7	20.9	12.3	33.2	29.1	90.5	119.6
2011	37.2	42.5	79.7	30.1	12.3	42.4	55.3	90.5	145.8
2012	47.7	42.5	90.2	38.0	12.3	50.3	78.3	90.5	168.8
2013	56.0	42.5	98.5	44.0	12.3	56.3	96.2	90.5	186.7
2014	61.8	42.5	104.3	47.9	12.3	60.2	109.5	90.5	200.0
2015	58.2	42.5	100.7	43.6	12.3	55.9	102.5	90.5	193.0
2016	53.4	42.5	95.9	39.0	12.3	51.3	92.9	90.5	183.4
2017	48.9	42.5	91.4	34.7	12.3	47.0	83.7	90.5	174.2
2018	44.9	42.5	87.4	30.9	12.3	43.2	75.9	90.5	166.4
2019	40.8	42.5	83.3	27.1	12.3	39.4	67.0	90.5	157.5
Total	474.0	425.0	899.0	356.0	123.0	479.0	790.3	905.0	1,695.3

Commercial/Industrial									
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
Year	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	42.7	0.0	42.7	8.1	0.0	8.1	84.7	0.0	84.7
2011	62.5	0.0	62.5	9.9	0.0	9.9	149.4	0.0	149.4
2012	76.3	0.0	76.3	11.6	0.0	11.6	191.5	0.0	191.5
2013	81.3	0.0	81.3	13.1	0.0	13.1	202.7	0.0	202.7
2014	79.3	0.0	79.3	14.4	0.0	14.4	194.1	0.0	194.1
2015	71.5	0.0	71.5	15.1	0.0	15.1	167.5	0.0	167.5
2016	60.0	0.0	60.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	134.2	0.0	134.2
2017	48.7	0.0	48.7	14.1	0.0	14.1	104.8	0.0	104.8
2018	41.3	0.0	41.3	13.2	0.0	13.2	86.9	0.0	86.9
2019	35.0	0.0	35.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	71.0	0.0	71.0
Total	598.7	0.0	598.7	126.3	0.0	126.3	1,386.7	0.0	1,386.7

Commission-Approved Conservation Goals for PEF

Residential									
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
Year	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	40.6	43.9	84.5	63.7	19.0	82.7	99.6	190.3	289.9
2011	42.5	43.9	86.4	69.2	19.0	88.2	105.6	190.3	295.9
2012	45.5	43.9	89.4	73.2	19.0	92.2	114.7	190.3	305.0
2013	47.5	43.9	91.4	75.9	19.0	94.9	120.7	190.3	311.0
2014	49.4	43.9	93.3	78.6	19.0	97.6	126.8	190.3	317.1
2015	54.8	43.9	98.7	83.3	19.0	102.3	147.9	190.3	338.2
2016	63.3	43.9	107.2	94.1	19.0	113.1	135.8	190.3	326.1
2017	62.9	43.9	106.8	93.5	19.0	112.5	129.8	190.3	320.1
2018	57.4	43.9	101.3	86.0	19.0	105.0	117.7	190.3	308.0
2019	42.9	43.9	86.8	61.5	19.0	80.5	108.6	190.3	298.9
Total	506.6	439.0	945.6	779.1	190.0	969.1	1,207.1	1,903.0	3,110.1

Commercial/Industrial									
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
Year	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	13.7	0.0	13.7	5.3	0.0	5.3	31.1	0.0	31.1
2011	16.2	0.0	16.2	5.3	0.0	5.3	33.0	0.0	33.0
2012	25.5	0.0	25.5	11.4	0.0	11.4	35.9	0.0	35.9
2013	25.9	0.0	25.9	11.5	0.0	11.5	37.7	0.0	37.7
2014	26.4	0.0	26.4	11.5	0.0	11.5	39.6	0.0	39.6
2015	27.6	0.0	27.6	11.7	0.0	11.7	46.2	0.0	46.2
2016	27.1	0.0	27.1	11.6	0.0	11.6	42.5	0.0	42.5
2017	27.0	0.0	27.0	11.6	0.0	11.6	40.6	0.0	40.6
2018	25.7	0.0	25.7	11.4	0.0	11.4	36.8	0.0	36.8
2019	22.3	0.0	22.3	11.3	0.0	11.3	34.0	0.0	34.0
Total	237.3	0.0	237.3	102.6	0.0	102.6	377.4	0.0	377.4

Commission-Approved Conservation Goals for TECO

Year	Residential								
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	2.7	1.9	4.6	2.8	3.6	6.4	4.8	5.0	9.8
2011	4.7	1.9	6.6	4.9	3.6	8.5	9.0	5.0	14.0
2012	6.5	1.9	8.4	6.6	3.6	10.2	12.7	5.0	17.7
2013	8.0	1.9	9.9	7.9	3.6	11.5	15.6	5.0	20.6
2014	8.9	1.9	10.8	8.6	3.6	12.2	17.6	5.0	22.6
2015	9.0	1.9	10.9	8.0	3.6	11.6	18.0	5.0	23.0
2016	7.9	1.9	9.8	6.5	3.6	10.1	16.3	5.0	21.3
2017	7.1	1.9	9.0	5.2	3.6	8.8	14.4	5.0	19.4
2018	6.4	1.9	8.3	4.4	3.6	8.0	13.3	5.0	18.3
2019	5.9	1.9	7.8	3.8	3.6	7.4	12.3	5.0	17.3
Total	67.1	19.0	86.1	58.7	36.0	94.7	134.0	50.0	184.0

Year	Commercial/Industrial								
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	6.5	0.0	6.5
2011	3.6	0.0	3.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	10.6	0.0	10.6
2012	4.3	0.0	4.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	15.4	0.0	15.4
2013	5.1	0.0	5.1	1.3	0.0	1.3	16.2	0.0	16.2
2014	5.4	0.0	5.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	19.5	0.0	19.5
2015	6.0	0.0	6.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	20.9	0.0	20.9
2016	6.2	0.0	6.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	21.6	0.0	21.6
2017	6.3	0.0	6.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	21.8	0.0	21.8
2018	6.4	0.0	6.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	22.1	0.0	22.1
2019	6.3	0.0	6.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	21.7	0.0	21.7
Total	52.1	0.0	52.1	14.5	0.0	14.5	176.3	0.0	176.3

Commission-Approved Conservation Goals for Gulf

Residential									
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
Year	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	1.90	5.60	7.50	1.90	4.00	5.90	2.8	32.20	35.00
2011	2.70	5.60	8.30	2.50	4.00	6.50	5.4	32.20	37.60
2012	3.80	5.60	9.40	3.40	4.00	7.40	8.4	32.20	40.60
2013	4.90	5.60	10.50	4.50	4.00	8.50	11.6	32.20	43.80
2014	6.10	5.60	11.70	5.50	4.00	9.50	14.6	32.20	46.80
2015	7.20	5.60	12.80	6.90	4.00	10.90	18.0	32.20	50.20
2016	8.40	5.60	14.00	8.10	4.00	12.10	21.4	32.20	53.60
2017	9.10	5.60	14.70	8.70	4.00	12.70	23.2	32.20	55.40
2018	9.30	5.60	14.90	9.30	4.00	13.30	24.0	32.20	56.20
2019	9.50	5.60	15.10	9.70	4.00	13.70	24.5	32.20	56.70
Total	62.90	56.00	118.90	60.50	40.00	100.50	153.9	322.00	475.90

Commercial/Industrial									
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
Year	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.50	0.00	0.50	3.20	0.00	3.20
2011	1.60	0.00	1.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	5.60	0.00	5.60
2012	2.10	0.00	2.10	0.80	0.00	0.80	7.70	0.00	7.70
2013	2.40	0.00	2.40	0.90	0.00	0.90	9.50	0.00	9.50
2014	2.70	0.00	2.70	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.80	0.00	10.80
2015	2.90	0.00	2.90	1.00	0.00	1.00	11.70	0.00	11.70
2016	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.20	0.00	1.20	12.30	0.00	12.30
2017	3.20	0.00	3.20	1.10	0.00	1.10	12.70	0.00	12.70
2018	3.10	0.00	3.10	1.10	0.00	1.10	12.50	0.00	12.50
2019	3.10	0.00	3.10	1.10	0.00	1.10	11.90	0.00	11.90
Total	25.30	0.00	25.30	9.30	0.00	9.30	97.90	0.00	97.90

Commission-Approved Conservation Goals for FPUC

Residential									
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
Year	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
2011	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
2012	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
2013	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
2014	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
2015	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
2016	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
2017	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
2018	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
2019	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.5
Total	2.0	N/A	2.0	1.3	N/A	1.3	5.1	N/A	5.1

Commercial/Industrial									
	Summer (MW)			Winter (MW)			Annual (GWh)		
Year	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal	E-TRC	Residential <2-Yr. Payback	Commission Approved Goal
2010	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
2011	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
2012	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
2013	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
2014	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
2015	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
2016	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
2017	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
2018	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
2019	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.8	N/A	0.8
Total	2.3	N/A	2.3	0.6	N/A	0.6	7.8	N/A	7.8

Commission-Approved Conservation Goals for OUC

Year	Residential			Commercial/Industrial		
	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Annual (GWh)	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Annual (GWh)
2010	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
2011	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
2012	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
2013	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
2014	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
2015	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
2016	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
2017	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
2018	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
2019	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.70	0.70	1.80
Total	5.00	2.00	18.00	7.00	7.00	18.00

Commission-Approved Conservation Goals for JEA

Year	Residential			Commercial/Industrial		
	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Annual (GWh)	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Annual (GWh)
2010	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
2011	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
2012	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
2013	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
2014	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
2015	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
2016	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
2017	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
2018	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
2019	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.4	1.4	22.1
Total	20.3	15.5	69.0	24.0	14.3	221.0

INCENTIVES

FPL, PEF, TECO, and Gulf took the position that incentives do not need to be established at this time, but rather should be evaluated and established, if necessary, through a separate proceeding. FPUC argued that utility-owned energy efficiency and renewable energy systems are supply-side issues that are not applicable to it as a non-generating utility. Both OUC and JEA argued that, because municipal utilities are not subject to rate-of-return regulation, the issue

of incentives is not relevant to them. According to FIPUG, the type and amount of incentives and their impact on rates should determine whether incentives are established. FIPUG provided no additional comments on the issue of incentives for utilities in its brief or direct testimony. FSC argued that incentives should be established but offered no supporting comments in its brief and did not file testimony. While NRDC/SACE argued that we should establish an incentive that will allow utilities an opportunity to share in the net benefits that cost-effective efficiency programs provide customers, it agreed with the FEECA utilities that the issue of financial incentives should be deferred to a subsequent proceeding, with the caveat that incentives are only appropriate if linked to the achievement of strong goals.

Section 366.82(3)(c), F.S., requires this Commission to consider whether incentives are needed to promote both customer-owned and utility-owned energy efficiency and demand-side renewable energy systems. In addition, Section 366.82(9), F.S., authorizes this Commission to allow an investor-owned electric utility an additional return on equity of up to 50 basis points for exceeding 20 percent of its annual load-growth through energy efficiency and conservation measures. The statute further states that this Commission shall establish such additional return on equity through a limited proceeding. This provision clearly allows us to award an incentive based upon a utility's performance and specifies the procedural mechanism for doing so.

None of the parties favored establishing incentives as part of this proceeding, with the exception of FSC, who filed no supporting comments and did not file testimony. In addition, staff witness Spellman recommended that if we believe that at some point incentives are necessary and appropriate, then the specific mechanism can be developed, in accordance with the FEECA statutes, in a separate proceeding, but not at this time. There is limited discussion in the record regarding the need for performance incentives or penalties, or analysis of how they should be structured. We agree with witness Spellman that a more appropriate course of action is to address the issue of incentives in a future proceeding when the necessary analysis has been done and all interested stakeholders can participate.

Section 366.82(8), F.S., states:

The commission may authorize financial rewards for those utilities over which it has rate setting authority that exceed their goals and may authorize financial penalties for those utilities that fail to meet their goals, including, but not limited to, the sharing of generation, transmission, and distribution cost savings associated with conservation, energy efficiency, and demand-side renewable energy systems additions.

An IOU may choose to petition this Commission for an additional return on equity based upon its performance at any time the company believes such an incentive to be warranted. This Commission, on its own motion, may initiate a proceeding to penalize a utility for failing to meet its goals.

We believe establishing incentives during this proceeding would unnecessarily increase costs to ratepayers at a time when consumers are already facing financial challenges. Increasing rates in order to provide incentives to utilities is more appropriately addressed in a future proceeding after utilities have demonstrated and we have evaluated their performance.

With regard to customer-owned energy-efficiency and demand-side renewable energy systems, incentives are typically provided through each DSM program. Our staff evaluates each program proposed by a utility prior to making a recommendation as to whether it should be approved. Part of our staff's evaluation process includes an analysis of the cost-effectiveness tests performed by the utility, including the appropriateness of any incentives the utility proposes to offer to customers taking advantage of a particular program as well as the cost and benefits to all customers. Therefore, in our view, a mechanism for providing customers with incentives is already in place and we should continue to make decisions about customer incentives on an individual program basis. We find that it is not necessary to establish additional incentives for customers at this time as doing so would result in higher rates for all customers.

Conclusion

We find that incentives to promote energy efficiency and demand-side renewable energy systems should not be established at this time. We have met the requirements of Section 366.82(3)(c), F.S., by considering, during this proceeding, whether incentives are needed to promote energy efficiency and demand-side renewable energy systems. We will be in a better position to determine whether incentives are needed after we review the utilities' progress in reaching the goals established in these dockets. We may establish, through a limited proceeding, a financial reward or penalty for a rate-regulated utility based upon the utility's performance in accordance with Section 366.82(8) and (9), F.S. Utility customers are already eligible to receive incentives through existing DSM programs, and should not be harmed by considering additional incentives in a separate proceeding.

CONSIDERATION TO IMPACT ON RATES

The four generating IOUs agreed that the impact on rates should be considered in the goal setting process. FPUC, JEA, and OUC believed that we must continue to consider the impact on rates as a primary determinant in setting goals under FEECA.

FIPUG claimed that it is important that rate impact not be overlooked when conservation goals are set and programs are evaluated. FSC believed there are also other factors to be considered by us when setting conservation goals for the public utilities.

NRDC/SACE contended that consideration of the impact on rates does not belong in the goal setting process because of the 2008 FEECA amendments. Further, NRDC/SACE contended that customers are more interested in their monthly utility bills than in rates and would benefit most if energy efficiency programs are widely available.

As specified in Section 366.01, F.S., the regulation of public utilities is declared to be in the public interest. Chapter 366 is to be liberally construed for the protection of the public welfare. Several sections within the Chapter, specifically Sections 366.03, 366.041, and 366.05, F.S., refer to the powers of the Commission and setting rates that are fair, just, and reasonable. The 2008 legislative changes to FEECA did not change our responsibility to set such rates.

Under FEECA, we are charged with setting goals and approving plans related to the promotion of cost-effective demand-side renewable energy systems and the conservation of electric energy. The 2008 changes to FEECA specified that this Commission is to take into consideration the costs and benefits of ratepayers as a whole, in addition to the cost and benefits to customers participating in a measure. FEECA makes it clear that we must consider the economic impact to all, both participants and non-participants. This can only be done by ensuring rates to all are fair, just, and reasonable.

When setting conservation goals there are two basic components to a rate impact: Energy Conservation Cost Recovery and base rates. The costs to implement a DSM Program consist of administrative, equipment, and incentive payments to the participants. These costs are recovered by the utility through the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery clause. Cost recovery is reviewed on an annual basis when true-up numbers are confirmed. When approved, the utility allocates that expense to its general body of ratepayers and rates immediately go up for all ratepayers until that cost is recovered. When new DSM programs are implemented or incentive payments to participants are increased, the cost of implementing the program will directly lead to an increase in rates as these costs are recovered.

Base rates are established by this Commission in a rate case. Between rate cases, we monitor the company's Return on Equity (ROE) within a range of reasonable return, usually + or - 1 percent or 100 basis points. If the ROE of a utility exceeds the 100 basis point range, we can initiate a rate case to adjust rates downward. If the ROE falls below the 100 basis point range, the utility may file a petition with this Commission for a rate increase.

Energy saving DSM programs can have an impact on a utility's base rates. Utilities have a fixed cost of providing safe, reliable service. When revenues go down because fewer kWh were consumed, the utility may have to make up the difference by requesting an increase in rates in order to maintain a reasonable ROE.

The downturn of the present economy, coupled with soaring unemployment, make rates and the monthly utility bill ever more important to utility customers. When speaking about customers who participate in a utility program and receive an incentive, FPL witness Dean testified that utility customers generally will use less energy and even though rates are higher for everyone, program participants purchase less energy and thus are net beneficiaries of the program because their lower consumption lowers their total bill. Witness Dean further testified that these costs disproportionately fall upon those who are unable to participate in programs. Similarly, JEA witness Vento testified that customers such as renters who do not or cannot implement a DSM measure, and therefore have no corresponding benefit of reduced consumption to offset the rate increase, will be subject to increased utility bills.

Witness Pollock also recognized the importance of conservation in lowering utility bills as all consumers “face challenging economic times.” Witness Pollock testified that the importance of pursuing conservation programs must be balanced against their cost and impact of that cost on ratepayers. Witness Pollock further testified that consideration of rate impacts in the evaluation of conservation programs helps to minimize both rates and costs for ratepayers. Finally, PEF witness Masiello testified that this Commission should also balance the needs of all stakeholders and minimize any adverse impacts to customers.

Conclusion

As provided in Section 366.04, F.S., we are given “. . . jurisdiction to regulate and supervise each public utility with respect to its rates and service.” In past FEECA proceedings, the impact on rates has been a primary consideration of this Commission when establishing conservation goals and approving programs of the public utilities. The 2008 legislative changes to FEECA did not diminish the importance of rate impact when establishing goals for the utilities.

Those who do not or cannot participate in an incentive program will not see their monthly utility bill go down unless they directly decrease their consumption of electricity. If that is not possible, non-participants could actually see an increase in the monthly utility bill. Since participation in DSM programs is voluntary and this Commission is unable to control the amount of electricity each household consumes, we should ensure the lowest possible overall rates to meet the needs of all consumers.

Section 366.82(7), F.S., states that this Commission can modify plans and programs if they would have an undue impact on the costs passed on to customers. We believe that the Legislature intended for this Commission to be conscious of the impact on rates of any programs we evaluate to meet goals.

SEPARATE GOALS FOR DEMAND-SIDE RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

All seven FEECA utilities took the position that we should not establish separate goals for demand-side renewable energy systems. FPL believed that the FEECA amendments, in particular, Section 366.82(3), F.S., “. . . require this Commission to consider renewable energy systems in the conservation goal setting process.” FPL contended that this statutory requirement was met because ITRON and FPL evaluated these resources in this goal setting process. FPL, PEF, TECO, and Gulf contended that demand-side renewable resources were evaluated as a part of the conservation goals analysis and these measures were not found to be cost-effective; therefore, a separate goal is not necessary. Gulf asserted that demand-side renewables should be evaluated with the same methodology that is used to evaluate energy efficiency measures. PEF currently offers demand-side renewable programs and is developing new initiatives. FPL noted that it will consider demand-side renewable measures in the program development stage. Gulf is currently evaluating a pilot solar thermal water heating program.

FPUC, OUC, and JEA contended that, in setting goals, there should not be a bias toward any particular resource. Otherwise, FPUC, OUC, and JEA stated that goals could be set without appropriate consideration of costs and benefits to the participants and customers as a whole as required by Section 366.82(a) and (b), F.S. In addition, JEA and OUC argued that as municipal utilities, they cannot recover costs for demand-side renewable programs through the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery clause. JEA and OUC also noted that both companies offer demand-side renewable programs.

FSC contended that Section 366.82, F.S., requires this Commission to establish separate goals for demand-side renewables. FSC recommended that to meet this statutory obligation, we should require the FEECA IOUs to offer solar PV and solar water heating rebate programs to both residential and commercial customers. Further, FSC stated that we should authorize each IOU to recover up to 1 percent of annual retail sales revenue (based on 2008 revenues) to fund rebates for the next five years. FSC suggested a rebate of \$2 per watt for PV systems with a capacity up to 50 kW. FSC contended that we should establish a performance-based incentive program for PV systems with a capacity greater than 50 kW. FSC recommended that incentives be reduced over the five years to account for market development and any resulting reduction in PV prices. FSC did not take a position with respect to OUC and JEA, which each currently have programs to encourage customers to install solar resources.

Section 366.82(2), F.S., was amended in 2008. The entire text of Section 366.82(2), F.S., follows, with the amendments underlined.

The Commission shall adopt appropriate goals for increasing the efficiency of energy consumption and increasing the development of demand-side renewable energy systems, specifically including goals designed to increase the conservation of expensive resources, such as petroleum fuels, to reduce and control the growth rates of electric consumption, to reduce the growth rates of weather-sensitive peak demand, and to encourage development of demand-side renewable energy resources. The Commission may allow efficiency investments across generation, transmission, and distribution as well as efficiencies within the user base.

Because of the revisions to the statute, we requested that the utilities address demand-side renewables in their cost-effectiveness analyses. As previously discussed, the first step in the utilities' cost-effectiveness analysis for demand-side renewables was the Technical Potential Study performed by ITRON. Witness Rufo testified that ITRON estimated the technical potential for one residential rooftop PV system, one commercial rooftop PV system, one commercial ground-mounted PV system, and solar domestic hot water heaters. Witness Rufo testified that ITRON did not estimate the achievable potential for PV systems "due to the fact that PV measures did not pass the cost-effectiveness criteria established by the FEECA utilities for purposes of this study, i.e., TRC, RIM, and/or the Participants Test." Witness Rufo further testified that incentive levels were not calculated for solar measures (for JEA and OUC) because these measures did not pass RIM or TRC without incentives.

FPL, TECO, Gulf, FPUC, OUC, and JEA did not include savings from solar measures toward their goals because no solar measures were found to be cost-effective. However, PEF, OUC, and JEA have existing solar programs. PEF currently offers two solar programs. PEF's Solar Water Heater with EnergyWise program combines a demand-response program with a rebate for solar water heaters. PEF's SolarWise for Schools program allows interested customers to donate their monthly credits from participating in a load control program to support the installation of PV systems in schools. Witness Masiello testified that PEF has also developed new solar initiatives that will possibly be included in PEF's DSM program filing. Witness Masiello further testified that a separate goal for demand-side renewables is not needed because PEF included these resources in its goals.

We believe that the amendments to Section 366.82(2), F.S., clearly require us to set goals to increase the development of demand-side renewable energy systems. As indicated above, the Section states that the "Commission shall adopt appropriate goals for increasing the efficiency of energy consumption and increasing the development of demand-side renewable energy systems. . . ." (Emphasis added) We believe that in making these amendments to Section 366.82(2), F.S., the Legislature has placed additional emphasis on encouraging renewable energy systems. FSC and NRDC/SACE argued that the amendments to 366.82(2), F.S., require goals for these resources. Witness Spellman testified that "the legislation clearly requires the Commission to focus some specific attention on demand-side renewable energy resources as part of its goal setting process."

As discussed above, none of the demand-side renewable resources were found to be cost-effective under any test in the utilities' analyses. In the past, we have set goals equal to zero in cases where no DSM programs were found to be cost-effective, for example, for JEA and OUC. Therefore, based purely on the cost-effectiveness test results, we have the option to set goals equal to zero for demand-side renewable resources. However, we note that by amending FEECA, the Legislature placed added emphasis on demand-side renewable resources. The Legislature has also recently placed emphasis on these resources by funding solar rebates through the Florida Energy and Climate Commission.

In its brief, FSC recommended that we should require the four largest IOUs to spend a specified annual amount on solar PV and solar thermal water heating programs. NRDC/SACE agreed with FSC's position. FSC suggested that solar water heaters and PV systems under 50 kW in capacity should receive an up-front rebate, while financial support to larger PV systems up to 2 MW should be performance-based. FSC recommended a rebate of \$2 per watt for residential and commercial PV systems up to 50 kW in capacity. FSC suggested that annual support should continue for five years, and decrease every year to account for market development and reductions in technology costs. FSC took no position on requiring programs for FPUC, JEA, and OUC.

Witness Spellman acknowledged that none of the solar PV and solar thermal technologies included in the ITRON study and utility cost-effectiveness analyses were found to be cost-effective. However, witness Spellman testified that research and development programs on these technologies will provide benefits "because of their potential for more efficient energy

production, the environmental benefits, and the conservation of non-renewable petroleum fuels.” Witness Spellman believed that support for these technologies could result in lower costs over time. He also recommended that OUC and JEA be required to offer demand-side renewable programs, but recognized that we do not have ratemaking authority over these utilities. In order to protect the IOUs’ ratepayers, utilities would be allowed to recover a specified amount of expenses through the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery clause. Witness Spellman did not advocate specific demand or energy savings goals for demand-side renewables. Witness Spellman suggested that these programs should focus on solar PV and solar water heating technologies, and did not believe that the demand and energy savings resulting from these programs should be counted toward a utility’s conservation goals.

Witness Spellman recommended that expenditures on these solar programs should be capped at 10 percent of each IOU’s five-year average of Energy Conservation Cost Recovery expenses for 2004 through 2008. These dollar amounts should be constant over the five year period until goals are reset. Witness Spellman recommended that the funds be used for up-front rebates on solar PV and solar water heating technologies for both residential and commercial customers.

Conclusion

We find that the amendments to Section 366.82(2), F.S., require us to establish goals for demand-side renewable energy systems. None of these resources were found to be cost-effective in the utilities’ analyses. However, we can meet the intent of the Legislature to place added emphasis on these resources, while protecting ratepayers from undue rate increases by requiring the IOUs to offer renewable programs subject to an expenditure cap. We direct the IOUs to file pilot programs focusing on encouraging solar water heating and solar PV technologies in the DSM program approval proceeding. Expenditures allowed for recovery shall be limited to 10 percent of the average annual recovery through the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery clause in the previous five years as shown in the table below. Utilities are encouraged to design programs that take advantage of unique cost-saving opportunities, such as combining measures in a single program, or providing interested customers with the option to provide voluntary support.

Utility	Commission Approved Annual Expense
FPL	\$15,536,870
Gulf	\$900,338
PEF	\$6,467,592
TECO	\$1,531,018
FPUC	\$47,233
Total	\$24,483,051

ADDITIONAL GOALS FOR EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS IN GENERATION,
TRANSMISSION, AND DISTRIBUTION

We agree with FPL, PEF, TECO, and Gulf that goals need not be established for generation, transmission, and distribution in this proceeding. Gulf expanded the discussion arguing that guidelines have not been developed that would provide a methodical approach to identifying, quantifying, and proposing goals for supply-side conservation and energy efficiency measures. OUC and JEA both offered only that efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution are supply-side issues which are more appropriately addressed in the utilities' resource planning processes, thereby seeming to imply that such goal-setting has no place in a conservation goal-setting proceeding. FPUC, a non-generating IOU, took no position.

FSC's position suggested that the IOUs should conduct technical potential studies of efficiencies in generation, transmission, and distribution. Afterwards, this Commission should establish efficiency improvement goals in a separate proceeding. FSC took no position on the issue as it pertains to the two municipal utilities.

NRDC/SACE went a step further, arguing that increasing generating plant efficiency and reducing transmission and distribution losses benefit customers and the environment. They recommended that we set a date certain by which the companies will perform technical economic and potential studies for efficiency improvements at their existing facilities. However, they did not specifically suggest that we should set goals in these areas.

State legislative direction provides, "[t]he commission may allow efficiency investments across generation, transmission, and distribution" (Section 366.82(2), F.S.) Section 366.82(3), is more affirmative stating: "[i]n developing the goals, the commission shall evaluate the full technical potential of all available demand-side and supply-side conservation and efficiency measures" (Emphasis added) The FEECA utilities performed no technical

potential study of supply-side measures for this docket. The potential for supply-side improvements is an inherent element of the annual Ten-Year Site Plan submitted by each FEECA utility. Supply-side efficiency and conservation is also analyzed in every need determination for new sources of generation. In addition, efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution tend to reduce the potential savings available via demand-side management programs.

We believe that the utilities' motivation to deliver electric service to their customers in the most economically efficient means possible makes efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution a naturally occurring result of their operations. In the case of the five IOUs, such efficiency is inextricably tied to their efforts to make a profit. The two municipal utilities, while not driven by a profit motive per se, must still provide electrical service as efficiently and inexpensively as possible. Rule 25-17.001, F.A.C., supports this proposition because the rule states: ". . . general goals and methods for increasing the overall efficiency of the bulk electric power system of Florida are broadly stated since these methods are an ongoing part of the practice of every well-managed electric utility's programs and shall be continued."

Despite NRDC/SACE's observation that customers and the environment will benefit from facility efficiencies, they offer no evidence that utilities are not routinely seeking those efficiencies. FSC, in arguing that we should set goals in this area, likewise offers no support to suggest such action is warranted.

Conclusion

Efficiency improvements for generation, transmission, and distribution are continually reviewed through the utilities' planning processes in an attempt to reduce the cost of providing electrical service to their customers. With no evidence to suggest efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution are not occurring, we find that goals in these areas will not be set as part of this proceeding.

SEPARATE GOALS FOR ENERGY AUDIT PROGRAMS

The FEECA utilities, FIPUG, and FSC all agreed that separate goals for energy audits are not necessary. NRDC/SACE asserted that separate goals for residential and commercial/industrial customer participation in utility energy audit programs should be established by this Commission.

Section 366.82(11), F.S., mandates that we require utilities to offer energy audits and to report the actual results as well as the difference, if any, between the actual and projected results. The statute is implemented by Rule 25-17.003, F.A.C., which specifies the minimum requirements for performing energy audits as well as the types of audits that utilities offer to customers, and also details the requirements for record keeping regarding the customer's energy use prior to and following the audit. The utility can thereby ascertain whether the customer actually reduced his energy usage subsequent to the audit.

Witness Steinhurst testified that utility energy audit programs by themselves do not provide any direct demand reduction and energy savings. In order to conserve energy, the customer must implement some form of an energy saving measure. Witness Masiello testified that most if not all utilities require that an audit be performed before a customer can participate in DSM programs administered by the utility. This requirement means that having separate goals for audits would be duplicative, because the energy savings and demand reduction following the audits would be attributed to the individual measures that were recommended and implemented as a result of the audit, and therefore would already be counted towards savings goals. Witness Spellman testified that savings associated with energy saving measures installed by customers following a utility audit should be counted towards the savings of the particular program through which they obtained the measure and not the energy audit service. Witness Bryant testified that this is the method typically used to account for these savings.

Conclusion

The energy conservation achieved through customer education is included in the overall conservation goals and should be credited to the specific program into which the customer enrolls. In order to avoid duplication of demand reduction and energy savings, we find that no separate goals for participation in utility energy audit programs need be established.

EFFICIENT USE OF COGENERATION

FPL, PEF, Gulf, and TECO argued that no further action is needed concerning cogeneration due to the 2008 Legislative changes that were made to the FEECA statutes. Further, the Commission has addressed cogeneration in Chapter 25-17, F.A.C. FPUC, OUC, and JEA took no position on the issue of cogeneration. NRDC/SACE and FIPUG contended that there are barriers to the cogeneration process due to the unfair compensation rates afforded cogenerators by rule. Other parties were silent on the issue.

The Legislature recognizes the benefits of cogeneration in Section 366.051, F.S., where utility companies are required to purchase all electricity offered for sale by the cogenerator as outlined in Rule 25-17.082, F.A.C. We periodically establish rates for cogeneration equal to the utilities full avoided cost as guidelines for the purchase of energy. Rule 25-17.015, F.A.C., also allows each utility to recover its costs for energy conservation through cost recovery.

The FEECA utilities agree that this Commission need not take action regarding cogeneration in this goal setting proceeding. The 2008 Florida Legislature removed the term "cogeneration" from the FEECA statute, Section 366.82(2), F.S., replacing it with "demand side renewable energy systems." The utilities contend that cogeneration is not to be considered part of the FEECA ten-year goal setting process. The utilities also contend that cogeneration systems must be evaluated on a site-specific, case-by-case basis, which does not lend itself to the FEECA conservation goals-setting process. The FEECA proceedings were commenced to set overall conservation goals for the FEECA utilities, and not designed as proceedings to focus on promoting cogeneration.

FIPUG believes there are barriers to the cogeneration process established by Commission Rule, which prevent industrial customers from full compensation for electricity generated by their cogeneration processes. FIPUG also believes it is a disadvantage if customers operate facilities at two or more different locations and cannot construct their own transmission lines to those locations. FIPUG contended cogenerator repayment at the utility's average fuel cost is much lower than the utility rate and that the reimbursement rate does not encourage cogeneration. The Legislature addressed the transmission and compensation issue of cogenerators in Section 366.051, F.S. This Commission has established "Conservation and Self-service Wheeling Cost" in Rule 25-17.008 F.A.C., "Energy Conservation Cost Recovery" in Rule 25-17.015 F.A.C., and "The Utility's Obligation to Purchase" in Rule 25-17.082 F.A.C.

Conclusion

The Florida Legislature recognizes cogeneration in Section 366.051, F.S., and in 2008 removed the term "cogeneration" from the FEECA statutes, Section 366.82, F.S. Cogeneration is encouraged by this Commission as a conservation effort, as evidenced by Rules 25-17.080 – 25-17.310, F.A.C. Therefore, the goals set do not need to address issues relating to cogeneration in this proceeding.

COMMISSION AUTHORITY OVER OUC AND JEA

Under FEECA, we have jurisdiction over OUC and JEA's conservation goals and plans. Section 366.81, F.S. (2008), states in pertinent part:

The Legislature . . . finds that the Florida Public Service Commission is the appropriate agency to adopt goals and approve plans The Legislature directs the commission to develop and adopt overall goals and authorizes the commission to require each utility to develop plans and implement programs for increasing energy efficiency and conservation and demand-side renewable energy systems within its service area, subject to the approval of the commission. . . . The Legislature further finds and declares that ss. 366.80-366.85 and 403.519 [FEECA] are to be liberally construed

(Emphasis added)

For purposes of the FEECA statutes, Section 366.82(1)(a), F.S. (2008), defines a utility as being:

"Utility" means any person or entity of whatever form which provides electricity or natural gas at retail to the public, specifically including municipalities or instrumentalities thereof . . . specifically excluding any municipality or instrumentality thereof, . . . providing electricity at retail to the public whose annual sales as of July 1, 1993, to end-use customers is less than 2,000 gigawatt hours.

(Emphasis added)¹² Section 366.82(2), F.S., provides “[t]he commission shall adopt appropriate goals for increasing the efficiency of energy consumption”

Our statutory jurisdiction to set goals under FEECA is clear. The Legislature has required that we develop, establish, and adopt appropriate conservation goals for all utilities under the jurisdiction of FEECA. According to Section 366.82(1)(a), F.S., both OUC and JEA, as municipal utilities with sales exceeding 2,000 gigawatt hours, fall under our FEECA jurisdiction. Therefore, we must adopt appropriate conservation goals for OUC and JEA pursuant to Section 366.82(2) and (3), F.S.

Furthermore, this Commission has previously addressed whether it is prohibited under FEECA from considering conservation programs, and by correlation, goals that would increase rates for municipal and cooperative electric utilities. In Order No. PSC-93-1305-FOF-EG, issued September 8, 1993, this Commission considered that question and determined that FEECA contains no such prohibition, but this Commission would, as a matter of policy, attempt to set conservation goals that would not result in rate increases for municipal utilities.¹³

We disagree with OUC and JEA’s assertion that, because we lack ratemaking authority over these utilities, we are prohibited from establishing goals that might put upward pressure on rates. Ratemaking for public utilities is governed under Sections 366.06 and 366.07, F.S. Pursuant to Section 366.02(2), F.S., municipal and cooperative electric utilities are specifically excluded from the definition of public utility, and thus, we do not have ratemaking jurisdiction over these utilities. We believe that adopting conservation goals, or approving conservation programs, pursuant to FEECA is not ratemaking within the meaning of Chapter 366, F.S. We believe that the setting of conservation goals under FEECA for municipal electric utilities, therefore, does not infringe upon the municipal electric utilities’ governing boards’ authority to set rates.

At this time, it would be difficult to ascertain what affect, if any, the approved conservation goals would actually have upon OUC and JEA’s rates. Given the multitude of variables which also place upward and downward pressure on rates, we believe that OUC and JEA’s assertions that conservation goals alone would add upward pressure on rates is speculative at best. In the instant case, we believe that the proposed conservation goals for OUC and JEA should not apply upward pressure on the rates of OUC and JEA’s customers, especially

¹² The language of Section 366.82(1)(a), F.S., was amended in 1996 by the Legislature to exclude municipal electrics and Rural Cooperatives with annual sales less than 2,000 gigawatt hours. See s. 81, Ch. 96-321, Laws of Florida.

¹³ See Order No. PSC-93-1305-FOF-EG, issued September 8, 1993, in Docket Nos. 930553-EG, 930554-EG, 930555-EG, 930556-EG, 930557-EG, 930558-EG, 930559-EG, 930560-EG, 930561-EG, 930562-EG, 930563-EG, 930564-EG, In re: Adoption of Numeric Conservation Goals and Consideration of National Energy Policy Act Standards (Section 111) by City of Gainesville, City of Jacksonville Electric Authority, Kissimmee Electric Authority, City of Lakeland, Ocala Electric Authority, Orlando Utilities Commission, City of Tallahassee, Clay Electric Cooperative, Lee County Electric Cooperative, Sumter Electric Cooperative, Talquin Electric Cooperative, Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative (hereinafter, 1993 FEECA Municipal DSM Goals Proceedings), at 5.

considering that the approved goals are based upon the conservation programs that OUC and JEA are currently implementing.

With regard to Order No. PSC-95-0461-FOF-EG, issued April 10, 1995, cited by OUC and JEA, the Commission stated:

We believe that as a guiding principle, the RIM test is the appropriate test to rely upon at this time. The RIM test ensures that goals set using this criteria would result in rates lower than they otherwise would be. All the municipal and cooperative utilities, with the exception of Tallahassee, stipulated to cost-effective demand and energy savings under the RIM test. However, Tallahassee's stipulated goals are higher than that cost-effective under RIM. . . . The Commission does not have rate setting authority over municipal and cooperative utilities. Therefore, we find it suitable to allow the governing bodies of these utilities the latitude to stipulate to the goals they deem appropriate regardless of cost-effectiveness.

Id. at 4-5 (Emphasis added) In 1995, this Commission recognized the RIM test as a “guiding principle” for setting goals for municipal and cooperative electric utilities, but the 2008 Legislative changes to FEECA have superseded this “guiding principle” consideration. We are now required to establish goals for all FEECA utilities pursuant to the requirements of Section 366.82(3), F.S., as amended and previously discussed.

Moreover, the order cited by OUC and JEA is distinguishable from the instant case because this Commission did not “set goals” for OUC and JEA but merely approved stipulated goals for these two utilities. The stipulated goals resulted from a settlement between OUC and JEA and the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA).¹⁴ Here, the goals being proposed for these utilities are not stipulated goals but are proposed goals following a full evidentiary hearing.

Conclusion

We have the authority to adopt conservation goals for all electric utilities under the jurisdiction of FEECA. OUC and JEA come within the meaning of utility as defined by FEECA. Developing, establishing, and adopting conservation goals is a regulatory activity exclusively granted to this Commission by FEECA and is not ratemaking within the meaning of Chapter 366, F.S. Therefore, we find that we have the authority to develop, establish, and adopt conservation goals for OUC and JEA as required by Section 366.82, F.S.

¹⁴ See Order No. PSC-95-0461-FOF-EG, issued April 10, 1995, In re: 1993 FEECA Municipal DSM Goals Proceedings. The DCA intervened in the 1993 DSM Goals Proceedings on behalf of the Governor of Florida. All the municipal and cooperative electric utilities who were parties to the 1993 DSM Goals Proceedings reached joint stipulations with DCA regarding conservation goals.

ORDER NO. PSC-09-0855-FOF-EG

DOCKET NOS. 080407-EG, 080408-EG, 080409-EG, 080410-EG, 080411-EG, 080412-EG, 080413-EG

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Based on the foregoing, it is

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that Florida Power & Light Company's residential winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that Florida Power & Light Company's commercial/industrial winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that Progress Energy Florida, Inc.'s residential winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that Progress Energy Florida, Inc.'s commercial/industrial winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that Gulf Power Company's residential winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that Gulf Power Company's commercial/industrial winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that Tampa Electric Company's residential winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that Tampa Electric Company's commercial/industrial winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that Florida Public Utilities Company's residential winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that Florida Public Utilities Company's commercial/industrial winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that OUC's residential winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDER NO. PSC-09-0855-FOF-EG

DOCKET NOS. 080407-EG, 080408-EG, 080409-EG, 080410-EG, 080411-EG, 080412-EG,
080413-EG

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ORDERED that OUC's commercial/industrial winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that JEA's residential winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that JEA's commercial/industrial winter demand, summer demand, and annual energy conservation goals for the period 2010-2019 are hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that within 90 days of the issuance of this Order, each utility shall file a demand-side management plan designed to meet the utility's approved goals. It is further

ORDERED that these dockets shall be closed if no appeal is filed within the time period permitted for filing an appeal of this Order.

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission this 30th day of December, 2009.



ANN COLE
Commission Clerk

(SEAL)

KEF

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.569(1), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by the Commission's final action in this matter may request: 1) reconsideration of the decision by filing a motion for reconsideration with the Office of Commission Clerk, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, within fifteen (15) days of the issuance of this order in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code; or 2) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility or the First District Court of Appeal in the case of a water and/or wastewater utility by filing a notice of appeal with the Office of Commission Clerk, and filing a copy of the notice of appeal and the filing fee with the appropriate court. This filing must be completed within thirty (30) days after the issuance of this order, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The notice of appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900(a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Office of Energy

Annual Report

2014

Updated February 13, 2015



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Adam H. Putnam, Commissioner



Dear Governor Scott, President Gardiner and Speaker Crisafulli,

I am pleased to provide you with the 2014 Annual Report of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Office of Energy (FDACS OOE). This report reflects the FDACS OOE activities during 2014 and elaborates on the programs undertaken to help prepare Florida to meet the growing demand for energy in a diverse and sustainable manner.

A few of the highlights for this past year include:

- Florida's Renewable Energy Tax Incentives program provided nearly \$24 million in incentives and produced an estimated economic contribution of more than \$261.9 million with 909 jobs created and raised \$21.7 million in state and local taxes.
- The Natural Gas Fuel Fleet Vehicle Rebate Program provided approximately \$3.8 million in incentives during its first 6 months and produced an investment of \$79.3 million with 382 jobs created or retained as a result of this program.
- Florida's first sales tax holiday weekend on ENERGY STAR and WaterSense products proved a success. This program not only helped customers save an estimated \$1.6 million at the check-out counter, but will also save them energy, water and money on their bills over the long-term. Retailers reported large increases in sales over the previous year and provided positive feedback about the initiative.

I look forward to continue working with you to advance Florida's energy policy and support Florida's businesses, consumers and education infrastructure.

Sincerely,

Adam H. Putnam
Commissioner of Agriculture

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND CONSUMER SERVICES**

OFFICE OF ENERGY

2014 ANNUAL REPORT

Adam H. Putnam, Commissioner

**The Holland Building
600 South Calhoun Street, Suite 251
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001
(850) 617-7470
www.FreshFromFlorida.com**

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1. Executive Summary

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Office of Energy (FDACS OOE) is the legislatively designated state energy policy and program development office within Florida. The FDACS OOE evaluates energy related studies, analyses and stakeholder input in order to recommend to the Governor and Legislature energy policies and programs that will move Florida toward a more diversified, stable and reliable energy portfolio. Further, FDACS OOE uses available state and federal funds to develop and manage energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy education programs throughout the state.

This report reflects the FDACS OOE activities during 2014 and elaborates on the programs undertaken to help prepare Florida to meet the growing demand for energy in a diverse and sustainable manner. This report is submitted as required in Section 377.703(2)(f), Florida Statutes.

The FDACS OOE worked with Commissioner of Agriculture Adam H. Putnam to introduce energy proposals for consideration by the Legislature in 2014. Those recommendations were designed to help Florida capitalize on energy opportunities, use energy wisely and create jobs. Proposals included reducing energy tax costs for commercial businesses and using remaining tax revenues to provide a sustainable funding source for Florida's education infrastructure, as well as establishing the first ENERGY STAR and WaterSense Sales Tax Holiday in the state. This legislatively approved program helped Floridians not only save money at the check-out counter, but also save energy, water and money on their utility bills over time.

FDACS OOE continued to administer several renewable and alternative energy programs. Those programs included the Florida Renewable Energy Tax Incentives and the Natural Gas Fuel Fleet Vehicle Rebate Programs, both of which encourage the development and use of alternative fuels and create jobs in Florida.

It is important that Florida continue to evaluate its energy policy and update it to reflect changes in the industry, but also to continue to embrace the goals that are long term in nature and provide for a consistent and predictable energy policy that will improve the lives of all Floridians.

2. Florida's Energy Landscape

This chapter summarizes Florida's energy profile; it includes information on fuel diversity, electric generation, electric rates, infrastructure, transportation fuels, renewable fuels and energy efficiency measures. In addition to providing a summary of Florida's energy landscape, this chapter provides an outlook on potential areas of opportunity for the state.

2.1 Florida's Overall Consumption of Energy (Electricity and Transportation Fuel)

Florida is home to approximately 19 million people, and, as of December 2014, it is the third most populous state, according to the U.S. Census. With a population size of this magnitude, addressing Florida's energy needs are a top priority. As it relates to consumption, the United States Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (US EIA) considered Florida to be the third largest energy-consuming state; however, in terms of per-capita energy consumption, Florida ranks 44th in the nation, consuming 210 million Btu¹s per person.

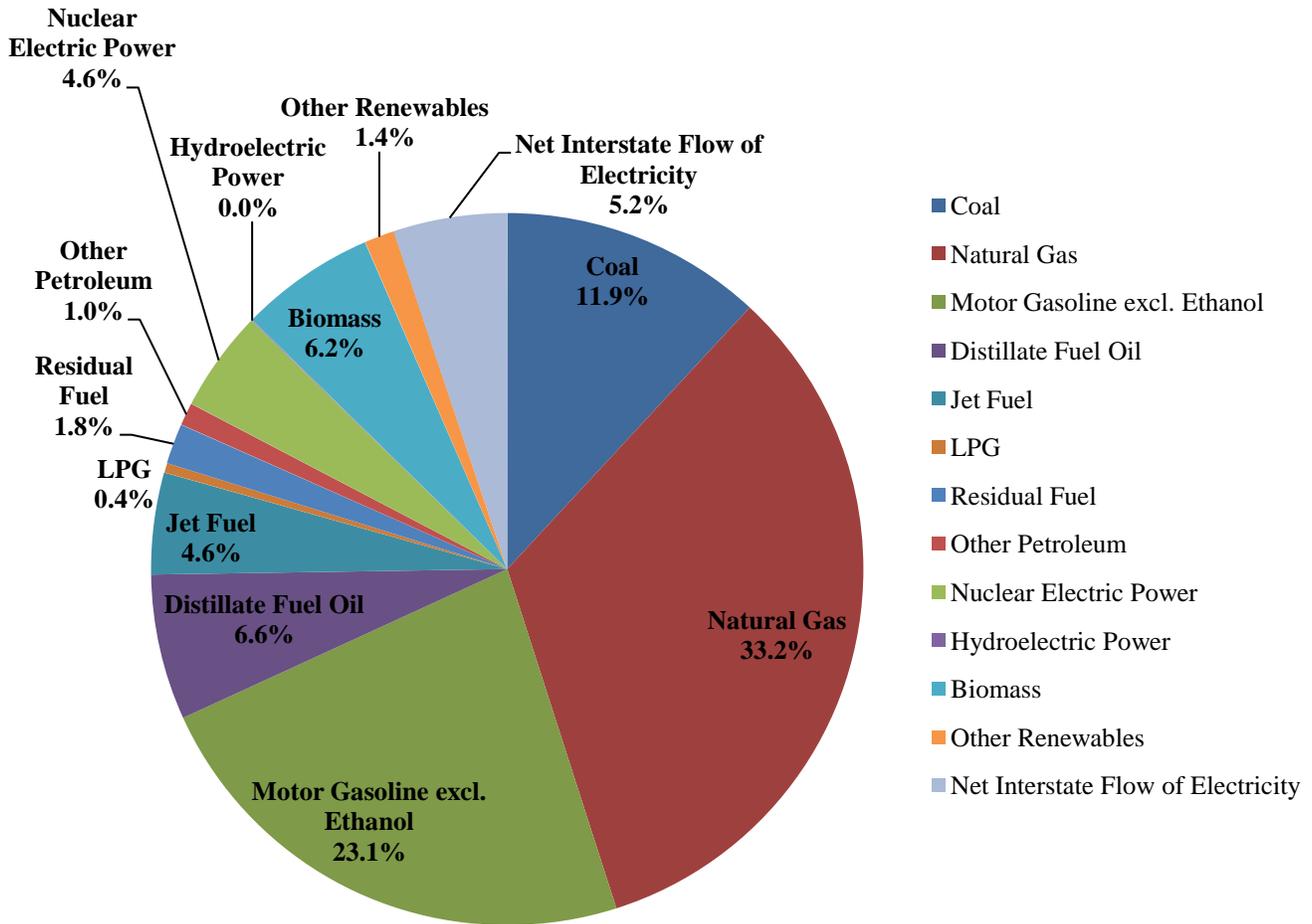
Florida's lower per-capita energy consumption ranking, relative to the national average, is due to below average industrial sector consumption. What drives energy consumption in the state is the transportation and residential sectors. In terms of electric generation and transportation fuel, Florida is heavily reliant on natural gas and petroleum. Florida consumes more energy than it produces, making it a net energy importer of natural gas and petroleum products.

The most recent Florida energy consumption data provided by US EIA is for the year 2012 and is provided in Figure 1. Figure 1 demonstrates the various fuel sources comprising Florida's energy landscape. Natural gas continues to be the dominant fuel source for traditional electricity generation. The figure further demonstrates that Floridians consumed 1,348.4 trillion Btus of natural gas in 2012, or 33.2 percent of its total energy consumption. Floridians also consumed 938.3 trillion Btus of motor gasoline, or 23.1 percent of total energy consumption for all sectors—residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation.

¹ British Thermal Unit (Btu) is a standard unit for measuring a quantity of heat. The unit is used to measure and compare the energy content of fuel.

Figure 1: Florida Energy Consumption Estimates 2012

Source: US EIA



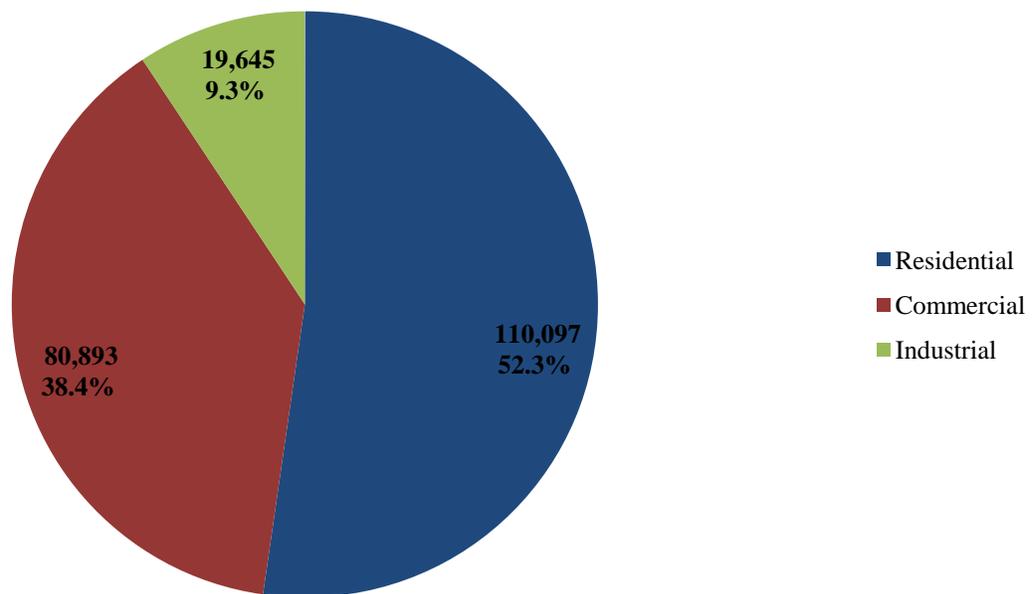
The Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) in its *Review of the 2014 Ten-Year Site Plans of Florida’s Electric Utilities* stated that “natural gas has become the dominant fuel in Florida within the last ten years...and is anticipated to serve future growth until the end of the planning period, when additional nuclear generation comes online.” As of December 31, 2013, the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) reports that Florida’s total electric generating capacity is 62,133 megawatts (MW), and the *Review of the 2014 Ten-Year Site Plans of Florida’s Electric Utilities* discusses the planned addition of approximately 12,570 MW of new utility-owned generation over the next ten years.

Florida receives the majority of its natural gas supplies from the Gulf Coast region, via two interstate pipelines: the Florida Gas Transmission line, and the Gulfstream pipeline. The Florida Gas Transmission line runs from Texas through the Florida Panhandle to Miami, and the Gulfstream pipeline is an underwater link from Mississippi and Alabama to central Florida. The Jacksonville area also receives supplies from the liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminal at Elba Island, Georgia via the Cypress Pipeline. Florida Power & Light is planning to build a third major pipeline through the center of the state coming from Georgia which would increase natural gas supplies to the state.

Nuclear energy capacity in Florida is projected to increase slightly during the current 2014 ten-year planning period. There are four online nuclear power plants in the state, all of which are owned by Florida Power & Light (FPL). Nuclear energy is capital intensive in nature and requires a significant amount of lead time to construct. FPL is the only Florida electric utility that has a planned addition of two new nuclear units within the next ten years, according to the PSC's *Review of the 2014 Ten-Year Site Plans of Florida's Electric Utilities*. The two new proposed units, Turkey Point units 6 and 7, have in-service dates scheduled for 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Florida's humid and warm climate leads to an increased demand for energy in order to address the state's cooling needs. In terms of electricity usage, Florida's residential sector consumes the majority of energy generated, as compared with the commercial and industrial sectors. In 2013, Florida's residents consumed 110,097 gigawatt hours (GWh), or 52.3 percent of all electric energy consumed in the state, as demonstrated in Figure 2 below. The PSC stated in its *Review of the 2014 Ten-Year Site Plans of Florida's Electric Utilities* that Florida has 8,503,879 residential electric customers; comprising 88.7 percent of all electric customers in the state, with the remaining 11.3% made up of commercial and industrial users.

Figure 2: Energy Usage in 2013 (GWh)
Source: PSC 2014 Ten-Year Site Plan Review

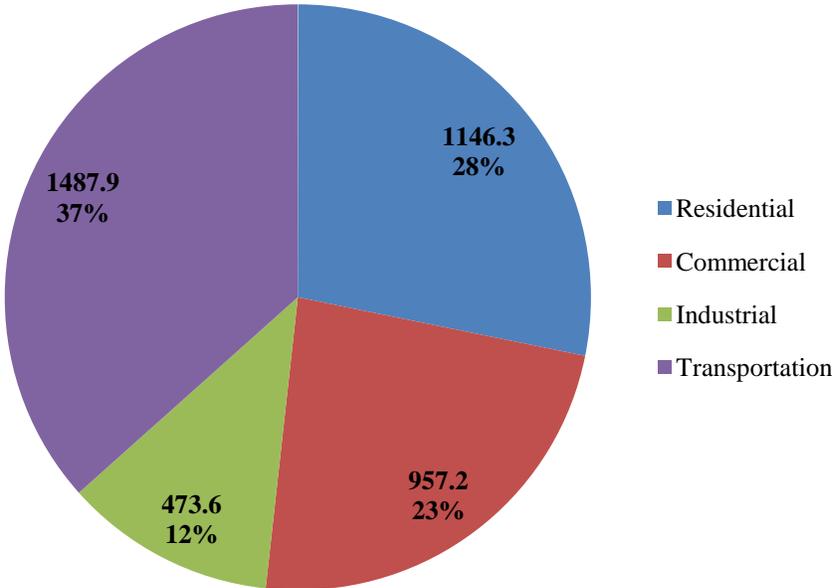


With Florida being the third most populous state, transportation fuel consumption is high relative to the rest of the nation. According to the US EIA, Florida is ranked third in the nation in terms of transportation fuel consumption, using 1,487.9 trillion Btus; this accounts for 5.6 percent of the total United States share of transportation fuel.

Florida has no oil refineries to serve the state's transportation sector and relies on petroleum products delivered by tanker and barge to marine terminals near the state's major coastal cities. Due in part to

Florida’s tourist industry, demand for petroleum-based transportation fuels (motor gasoline and jet fuel) is among the highest in the United States, Figure 3, below, illustrates that the transportation sector accounts for the majority of energy consumed in the state.

Figure 3: Florida 2012 Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector (Trillion Btu)
Source: US EIA

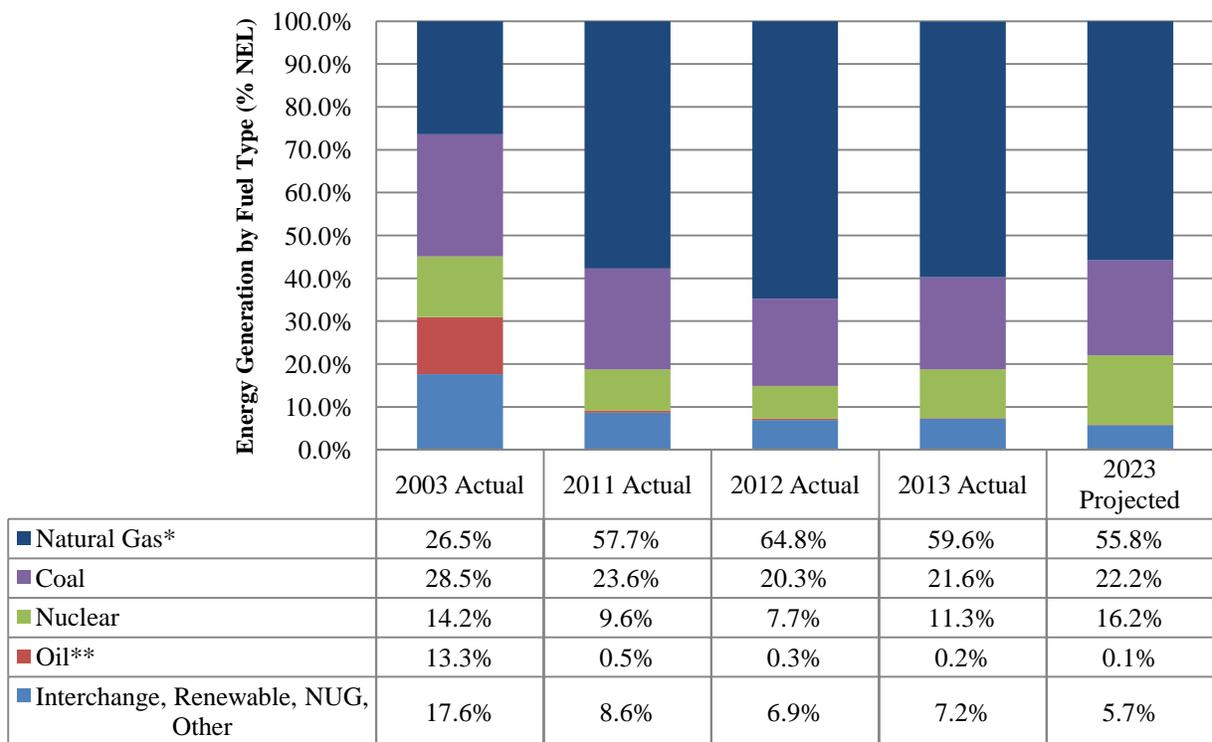


2.2 Florida Sources of Energy in the Power Sector

Florida’s power sector utilizes various fuel sources in order to address the state’s electrical needs. Figure 4 shows the mix of fuel sources Florida uses to generate electricity, including a projection to 2023. Figure 4 also shows Florida’s electric generation in 2003, which highlights a time period when Florida’s electric utilities attempted to maintain a more balanced fuel mix compared with today’s fuel mix. Natural gas is the dominant fuel source for electricity as of 2013, currently comprising approximately 60% of Florida’s electric generation and projected to continue at that percentage through 2023.

Figure 4: Florida Electric Generation Fuel Source Mix

Source: PSC Ten Year Site Plan Review 2012, 2013, 2014



* Includes both utility and non-utility generation

** Includes both residual and distillate oil

In the past, Florida’s utilities adopted more of a balanced approach in terms of its electric generation fuel source mix. By building diverse plants that utilize different fuel sources, it provides a stability mechanism if one fuel source became unavailable or too costly. For example, in 2009, Florida’s coal and nuclear plants provided stability from the highly volatile natural gas prices. Over time, Florida’s utility industry has moved away from this balanced approach. This change is based on a number of factors including:

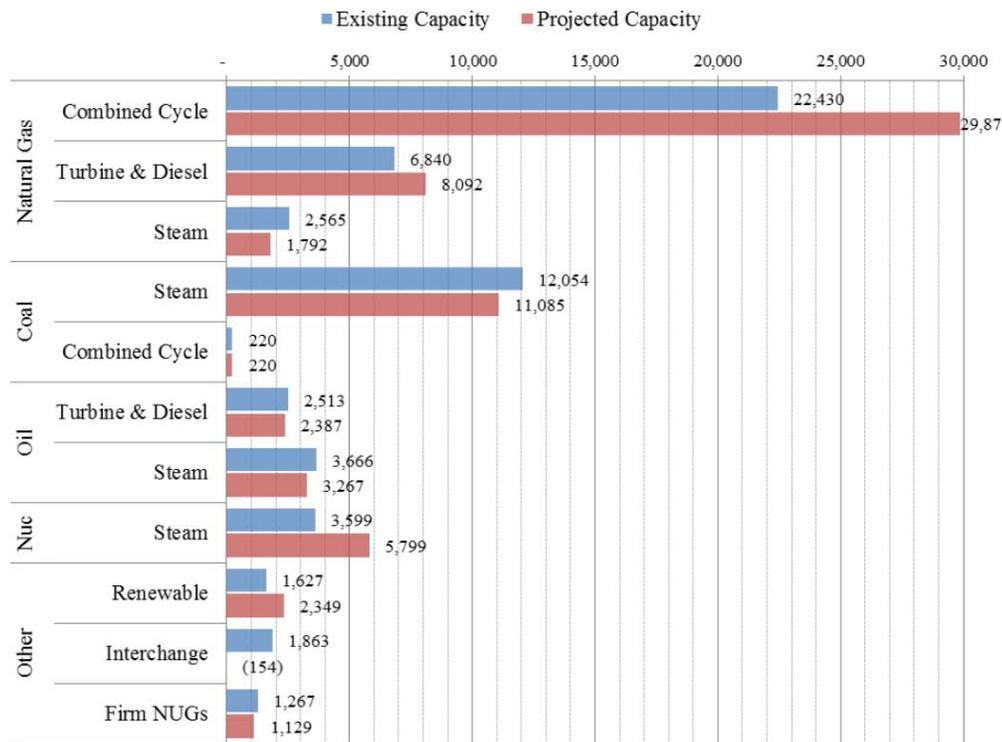
- Cleaner and less expensive natural gas generation facilities
- The high cost, lengthy permitting and construction time of nuclear power facilities
- The high environmental and regulatory cost of coal generation

Future Electric Generation Capacity, Facilities, and Retirements

Florida’s electric utilities plan for future generating capacity in order to meet the growing demand for energy from their constantly increasing customer base. The electric utilities also plan on generation facility retirements or phase outs, and these plans are done on a ten-year rolling basis. Figure 5 below, highlights the current installed capacity and the 2023 projected capacity.

Figure 5: Florida Current and Projected Installed Capacity by Fuel and Technology (MW)

Source: PSC 2014 Ten-Year Site Plan Review, page 39, Figure 17



Electric Rates

The rates for residential customers in Florida vary from utility to utility. They are based on many factors including the number of customers they serve, whether they generate their own electricity (or purchase it from another utility), and what type of fuel source provides their electricity, such as natural gas, nuclear, and coal. The following is a brief synopsis of the PSC’s Comparative Rate Statistics as of December 31, 2013:

Table 1: Residential Utility Rate Comparison High/Low per 1,000 kWh			
Investor-Owned Electric Utilities	Average Bill \$115.05	High	\$131.96
		Low	\$92.73
Municipal Electric Utilities	Average Bill \$119.40	High	\$141.15
		Low	\$100.49
Cooperative Electric Utilities	Average Bill \$128.53	High	\$146.99
		Low	\$113.50

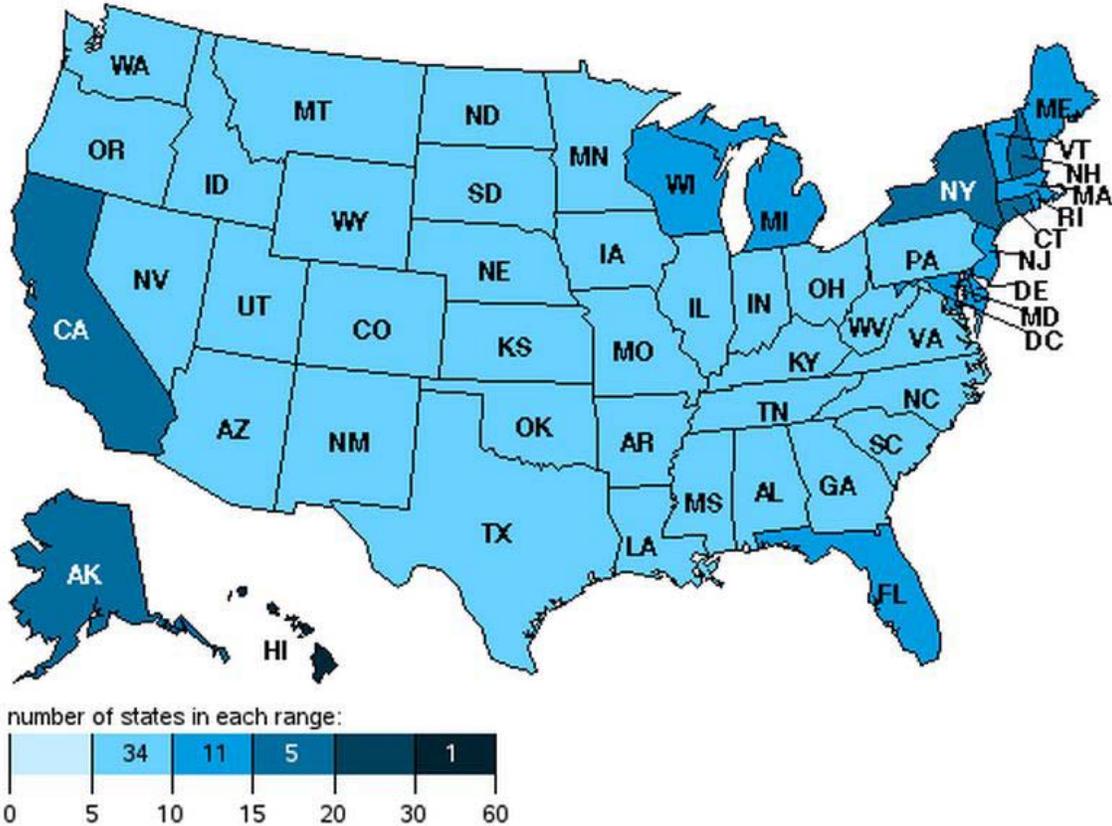
Source: PSC December 2013 Comparative Rate Statistics

Table 2: Commercial/Industrial Utility Rate Comparison High/Low per 150,000 kWh			
Investor-Owned Electric Utilities	Average Bill \$14,612.67	High	\$16,128.00
		Low	\$12,900.00
Municipal Electric Utilities	Average Bill \$17,329.47	High	\$22,125.00
		Low	\$13,188.00
Cooperative Electric Utilities	Average Bill \$16,003.25	High	\$19,899.00
		Low	\$13,702.00

Source: PSC December 2013 Comparative Rate Statistics

In November 2014, the average of all of Florida’s electric rates (residential, commercial and industrial) was 11.00 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh) of electricity, which is slightly higher than the national average of 10.15 cents per kWh (US EIA). Florida’s residential rates, however, are lower than the national average— 12.20 cents per kWh of electricity, as compared with the national average of 12.46 cents per kWh.

Figure 6: U.S. Electric Industry Average Revenue per Kilowatt-hour, November 2014

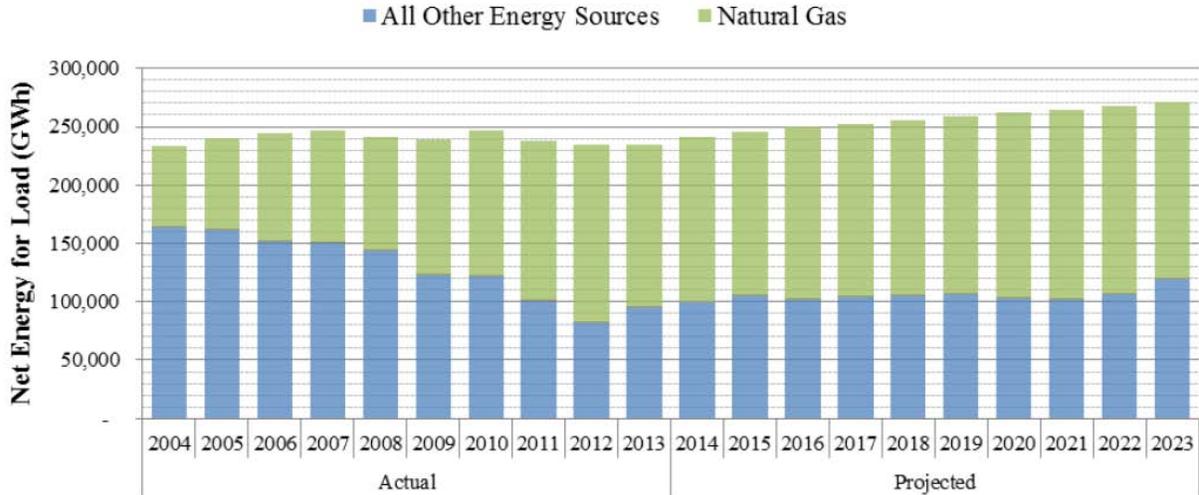


Source: Energy Information Administration http://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/update/end_use.cfm#tabs_prices-3

Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas has grown from being one of many sources of energy used in Florida to being the dominant fuel source for electric generation. The price of natural gas has dropped significantly primarily due to increases in technological innovation. Figure 7 shows how natural gas compares to all energy sources used in Florida’s energy consumption; the figure also contains projections to 2023.

Figure 7: Natural Gas Contribution to Florida Energy Consumption



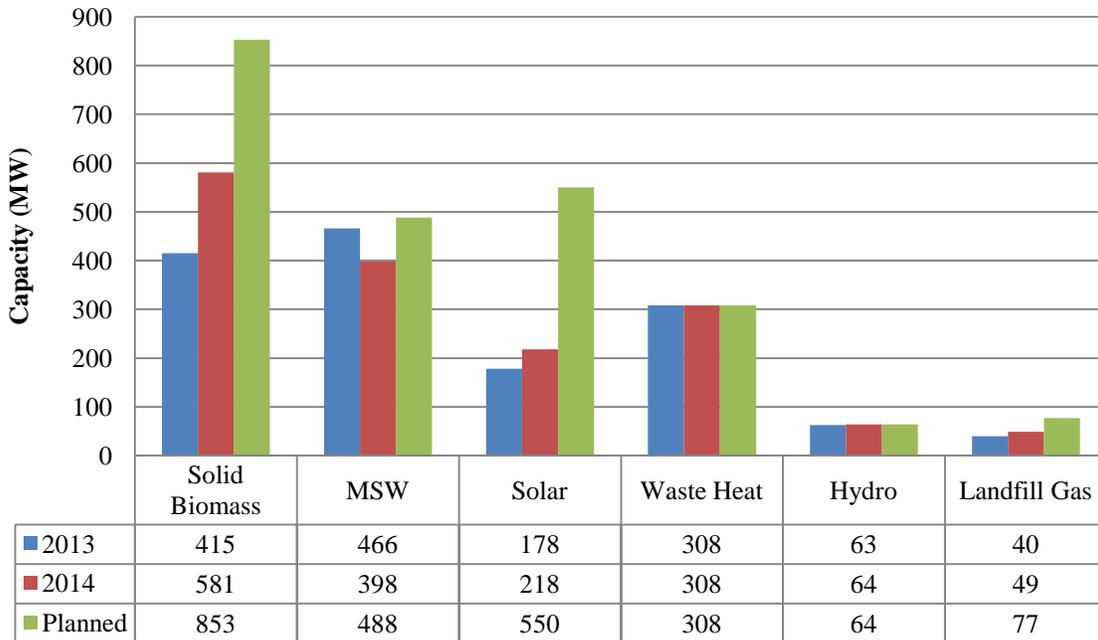
Source: PSC 2014 Ten-Year Site Plan Review, Figure 15, pg. 37

Renewable Energy

According to the PSC’s *Review of the 2014 Ten-Year Site Plans of Florida’s Electric Utilities*, Florida’s renewable energy facilities currently provide approximately 1,617 MW of generating capacity, representing 2.8 percent of Florida’s overall generation capacity; eighty-four percent of this existing generation capacity comes from non-utility generators. As of December 2014, Florida has planned for an additional 722 megawatts of renewable energy by 2023, with the majority anticipated to come from solar and biomass projects.

Figure 8: Renewable Energy Capacity Comparison (MW)

Source: PSC 2014 Ten Year Site Plan Review



As shown in Figure 8, as of 2014, solid biomass is the largest source of renewable energy in Florida, and is expected to remain so through 2023. Due to Florida's year-round growing season, Florida has more biomass resources than any other state. According to the Florida Energy Systems Consortium (FESC), Florida has the potential to account for seven percent of the U.S. total biomass resources. Energy production from biomass processing also has the potential to be a significant economic driver, especially in rural locations. However, in most cases, the bio-energy facility must be located near the intended feedstock to make the process economically viable.

Florida's second largest source of renewable energy comes from municipal solid waste (MSW). MSW uses residential waste as a feedstock and burns the waste to create steam which turns the electricity producing turbine. As of 2014, MSW accounts for 398 megawatts of electrical capacity in Florida, and is expected to grow to 488 megawatts by 2023. MSW facilities are equipped with advanced scrubbers to remove pollutants and reduce emissions. MSW is attractive to major population centers, because it diverts waste from entering the existing overburdened landfills while providing the benefit of a renewable energy source.

Currently, Florida's solar capacity is 218 megawatts which includes approximately 63 MW of customer owned renewable capacity from nearly 6,700 systems. Those 63 MW represents a 60 MW increase of distributed solar generation since 2008. While lagging behind waste heat as a fuel source, solar is expected to be the second largest renewable energy source by 2023 at 550 megawatts. It is generally expected that 550 megawatts is a low estimate considering Florida Power & Light's recently announced their plans to install an additional 225 MW of solar by 2016; the main driver of solar installations is the declining costs of photovoltaic panels. Additionally, there are major initiatives, such as the Sunshot Initiative, that are focusing on reducing the "soft costs" of solar which will increase the economic viability of solar. Soft costs include permitting, labor, and financing.

Waste heat currently provides 308 megawatts of renewable generation capacity, and is expected to remain constant through 2023. Large industries, such as orange juice processors, can create waste heat while manufacturing their products. To capture and utilize that waste heat they must redirect the waste heat or steam from their manufacturing process into a turbine to produce electricity. The process of capturing and redirecting the heat or steam is a large undertaking. Often times the excess heat is used to offset energy usage by heating the building, sterilizing equipment, or heating water instead of direct energy production.

2.3 Florida's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Efforts

In 1980, the Florida Legislature enacted the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (FEECA), which made reducing Florida's peak electric demand and energy consumption a statutory objective. FEECA requires utilities reduce the growth rates of electric demand, conserve expensive resources, increase the overall efficiency and cost-effectiveness of electricity and reduce energy consumption. There are seven utilities that are statutorily subject to FEECA. The five investor-owned utilities - Florida Power & Light, Duke Energy of Florida, Tampa Electric Company, Gulf Power Company, and Florida Public Utilities Company, and two large municipally-owned utilities - Orlando Utilities Commission and Jacksonville Electric Authority. FEECA requires the PSC to set appropriate energy efficiency and conservation goals for the utilities and requires a review of those goals at least once every five years with the most recent review during 2014.

In July of 2014, the PSC held an evidentiary hearing on the FEECA dockets. As directed by Statute, FDACS participated in this proceeding as one of the parties. During the hearing, the PSC heard testimony from all parties in the docket on each issue. The parties filed their Post-Hearing Briefs in September. In its post-hearing brief, FDACS stated that the PSC should continue to balance the goals of energy efficiency and conservation with the impact of the associated costs on all customers, thereby ensuring that all customers benefit from utility-sponsored programs. A diverse, least-cost strategy should be employed to ensure that sound principles of energy efficiency and conservation measures are achieved. The major points made in FDACS' brief were:

- The state can encourage the development of energy efficiency and conservation programs separate from implementing utility-sponsored programs;
- Changes to Florida's building codes requiring homes to be more energy efficient have resulted in significant gains in energy efficiency over the last decade;
- Florida should continue to identify ways to educate customers and provide them with the information and resources needed to pursue energy efficiency and conservation;
- In an effort to balance the equity of the costs and benefits, programs may need to be designed and targeted to capture the needs of low-income customers while eliminating free riders from higher income groups; and
- Based on results of the five year solar pilot programs, the solar pilot programs have not been cost-effective and have created a large cross-subsidy from the general body of ratepayers to a small number of wealthy customers who could afford to invest in solar photo voltaic systems.

On November 25, 2014, the PSC voted to establish goals for the FEECA Utilities based upon a cost-effectiveness analysis that allows all ratepayers, participants and non-participants, to benefit from the utilities' demand-side management programs. The PSC set the utilities' annual goals based upon the Rate Impact Measure (RIM) test to be equal to their achievable potential. While the PSC took the Participant Test and the Total Resource Cost test into consideration, they found that the RIM test allows for a larger amount of cost-effective demand-side management with more potential participants while minimizing cross-subsidization.

In addition, the PSC voted to continue the utilities' solar energy programs until December 31, 2015 and to hold a workshop in 2015 to examine the issues related to solar in Florida including the true cost of solar, existing barriers, and appropriately setting the net metering rate.

The 2015 demand-side management goals approved by the PSC are lower than they have been in previous years even though the PSC is using the same determination methodology. This is a direct result of the current market conditions which are outside the control of the utilities. The cost-effectiveness of demand-side management measures has declined due to several factors, including declining customer usage, new federal appliance efficiency standards (i.e., ENERGY STAR), efficiency improvements in state building codes, and a decline in the price of natural gas. Each of these factors is contributing to the goal of FEECA set by the Florida Legislature, which was to reduce Florida's peak electric demand and energy consumption.

Now that the PSC has set the FEECA goals, the utilities will submit for PSC approval, cost-effective demand-side management (DSM) plans designed to meet those goals. The proposal and approval of the plans will occur in subsequent dockets during 2015. All costs incurred by utilities to implement the FEECA required demand-side management plans are recovered from their customers through a line item on the customers' bills.

Attachment A of this report provides the Executive Summary of the PSC's annual FEECA report. The report details the energy efficiency and conservation efforts by Florida's utilities.

2.4 Transportation Energy

Florida's large population, evolving demographics and projected growth, require the state to develop and maintain a reliable and conveniently accessible transportation system. In addition, Florida's tourism industry is one of the largest contributors to the state's economy, and a progressive and diversified transportation system is vital to the tourist industry.

Florida's Transportation Infrastructure

Florida is unique compared to other states in that it consists of a 447-mile long peninsula, which extends from the Georgia border south to the Florida Keys, a northern panhandle that stretches over 360 miles from the Atlantic to Alabama and nearly 1,200 miles of shoreline, totaling 54,157 square land miles. Within Florida is a strategic system of public roads and highways, maintained by Florida's Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT). According to the USDOT's Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Florida has 121,829 miles of public roads, 1,495 miles of interstate, 2,902 miles of railroad tracks used for freight transport, 12,070 road bridges, 1,540 miles of inland waterways, and 129 public use airports.

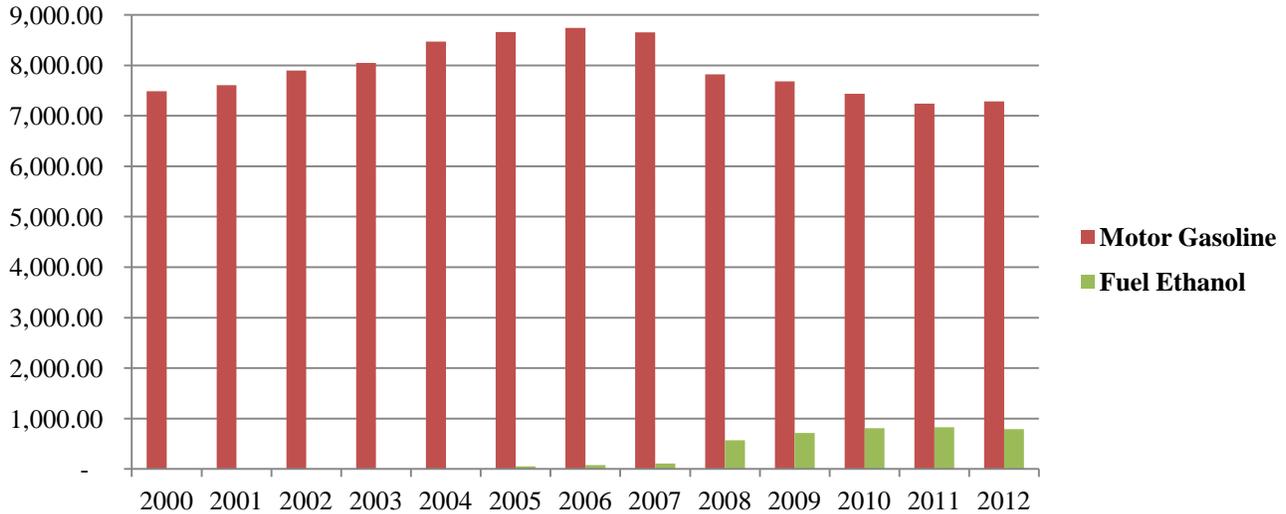
Petroleum Use

Florida's transportation sector accounts for more than one third of the total energy used in the state, with nearly all transportation fuel being imported. The USDOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) states that Florida's per capita energy consumption of motor gasoline was 425 gallons in 2011. This is 15 gallons less than the state consumed in 2010. The US EIA's State Energy Data System (SEDS) reports that Florida consumed more than 7.2 billion gallons of motor fuel and more than 790 million gallons of ethanol in 2012, as highlighted in Figure 9.

In the most recent data reported in 2011 by the US EIA, Florida has a total of 5,839 motor gasoline stations, accounting for 5.3 percent of the total U.S. share. While Florida does not have any in-state refineries to process crude oil, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Mining and Minerals Regulation, states that Florida produced 2,023,454 barrels of crude oil in 2011, with the majority of it coming from Jay Field in Escambia County.

**Figure 9: Annual Motor Gasoline and Fuel Ethanol Consumption
(in million gallons)**

Source: US EIA



Natural Gas

In addition to becoming Florida's dominant fuel source of choice for electric generation, natural gas is also growing in popularity in the transportation sector. This low-cost transportation fuel has given fleet vehicle owners an alternative fuel choice, resulting in lower fuel and maintenance costs, as compared with diesel fuel. According to the US EIA's Annual Energy Outlook for 2014, natural gas consumption is expected to grow as a fuel source from 25.6 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in 2012 to 31.6 Tcf in 2040. Although it is considered a dominant fuel source, Florida's heavy reliance on natural gas is a concern for policy makers as it places the state in a scenario where it is susceptible to price volatility and fuel availability.

Florida's Alternative Transportation Use

A number of Florida's private commercial fleet owners, as well as local governments and school boards, have begun the process of converting their fleets to natural gas in order to realize cost savings. There is a growing interest in using propane, compressed natural gas (CNG), and liquefied natural gas (LNG), for large vehicles, and commercial operators. Also, governments have looked into the economic feasibility and are converting their fleets. According to the USDOE Alternative Fuels Data Center, the state of Florida has 758 total public and private alternative fuel stations, and of that amount, 42 are CNG stations, and 62 are propane stations. The state of Florida also has a rebate program for the purchase, lease or conversion of fleet vehicles to natural gas.

Electric vehicles (EV) are also an emerging alternative transportation energy source, especially as technological advancements increase and range anxiety is reduced. Consumers, as well as private businesses and local governments, have been making the investment in electric vehicles as well as the infrastructure to support the charging of these vehicles. The USDOE Alternative Fuels Data Center also states that there are a total of 572 public and private charging stations installed throughout the state.

Florida also has three USDOE designated Clean Cities Coalitions' (CCCs), Southeast Florida, Central Florida, and the state's newest Tampa Bay. The CCCs are responsible for promoting clean energy and alternative fuels for transportation throughout the state. They are tasked with working with vehicle fleets, fuel providers, community leaders, and other stakeholders to reduce Florida's dependence on petroleum use.

2.5 New Trends

Florida is home to more than 19 million residents, with expectations for this number to increase in the future. Changes to Florida's demographic and population profile will affect Florida's demand for stable and reliable energy sources over the next 10 years. The University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research predicts that by 2040, Florida's population will grow to 25,603,577 people, which can impact the way energy is consumed in the state. Florida also expects to realize a wave of technological advancements in the coming future; while such advancements are typically correlated with higher energy efficiency, more electronics will be used per-capita. Collectively, these factors are expected to yield an exponential increase in energy consumption in the future.

The following technologies are expected to have a significant effect on Florida's energy sector:

Solar Energy

The USDOE's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) published an article in October 2014 discussing how the price of distributed solar photovoltaic (PV) system prices dropped by 19-20 percent nationwide in 2013. The USDOE's 2012 Renewable Energy Data Book suggests that "solar electricity generating capacity grew by a factor of over 21 between 2000 and 2012, and currently accounts for 0.3 percent of annual U.S. electricity generation." In addition, "30 MW of new concentrating solar power (CSP) capacity came online in the United States in 2012. Solar power generation is also expected to grow in Florida. Florida expects to see an increase in its solar power generation with 332 MW of solar power generating capacity to be installed by 2023.

Electric Vehicles

As technological advancements are made in the battery industry, adoption of electric vehicles continues to grow. The PSC stated in its *Review of the 2014 Ten-Year Site Plans of Florida's Electric Utilities* that electric vehicles are "anticipated to grow rapidly throughout the planning period resulting in almost a half-million electric vehicles operating within the electric service territories by the end of 2023." The PSC also estimates that Floridians can realize potential gasoline savings of 480 gallons per year by switching to an EV that runs purely on electric power. There are also programs growing in the state to promote the adoption of electric vehicles. The USDOE's Clean Cities Coalitions have been working together to promote the widespread adoption of electric vehicles by means of driver education programs, collaboration with business owners to offer financial incentives for their employees and with customers who drive electric.

Ocean Energy

As noted in past reports, the state of Florida is well positioned to take advantage of the Gulf Stream as a base load renewable energy resource. This resource has an estimated potential to provide 4 to 10 gigawatts of capacity. In 2014, Florida saw a major step forward in harnessing this source of energy as the Florida Atlantic University (FAU) was provided a lease by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) to begin testing small scale turbines. FAU already has several companies interested in testing turbine at their facility and many of these companies expect commercial viability

before 2020. In addition, the first Florida Renewable Energy Task Force was held by BOEM on December 11, 2014, to begin establishing a regulatory process to deal with these types of issues. The regulatory framework is the major determining factor in regards to the proliferation of these types of technologies.

3. 2014 Accomplishments

The FDACS OOE had an active year administering renewable energy tax incentives, natural gas fleet vehicle conversion rebates, initiating an ENERGY STAR and Water Sense Sales Tax Holiday and working with the Florida Legislature to lower commercial electric taxes to name just a few programs. The following section describes the programs FDACS OOE administered in 2014.

3.1 Florida Renewable Energy Tax Incentives

The Florida Renewable Energy Tax Incentives consists of three available tax incentives and represents a total of \$89 million in potential tax credits or sales tax refunds over the life of the program. The three Florida Renewable Energy Tax Incentives include:

- 1) The *Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund*, which provides \$1 million per fiscal year for a refund of previously paid Florida sales tax for eligible expenditures,
- 2) The *Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit*, which provides \$10 million per fiscal year for an annual corporate tax credit equal to 75 percent of all eligible costs made in connection with the production, storage and distribution of biodiesel, ethanol and other renewable fuel; and
- 3) The *Florida Renewable Energy Production Credit*, which provided \$5 million for the first fiscal year of the program and \$10 million for subsequent years for an annual corporate tax credit equal to \$0.01/kWh of renewable electricity produced.

The intended goals of the programs are to increase renewable energy production within the state and create new jobs for Floridians.

FDACS estimates that in 2014, a total investment of nearly \$24 million for the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives produced an estimated total economic contribution of more than \$261.9 million. Further, an estimated total of 909 jobs were created or supported statewide as a result of these incentives. These programs were also responsible for raising an estimated \$21.7 million in state and local taxes and generating an estimated \$56 million in labor income.

Full reports on the utilization and economic contribution of the Florida Renewable Energy Tax Incentives are available on the FDACS website: <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Energy/Reports-Publications>.

3.2 Natural Gas Fuel Fleet Vehicle Rebate Program

Chapter 377.810 Florida Statutes authorized the creation of the Natural Gas Fuel Fleet Vehicle Rebate Program. The FDACS OOE is responsible for administering the program. The program is appropriated \$6 million annually for the next five years for the purpose of incentivizing fleets to purchase, lease or convert to natural gas fueled vehicles.

The program took effect on July 1, 2013, and FDACS OOE began rule development on July 2, 2013. Three public workshops were held during the rule development, two in Tallahassee and one in Orlando. The proposed rule was released on October 21, 2013. On January 7, 2014, the rules implementing the Florida Fuel Fleet Vehicle Rebate became effective and the department began accepting applications.

The first year of the program ran on a six-month timeframe from January 7, through June 30, 2014. Though the first year of the rebate program was abbreviated, the FDACS OOE received 572 applications.

The annual assessment of the program found that, even in a shortened first year, the program incentivized an investment of approximately \$79.3 million. The assessment also estimated that a total of 382 jobs paying an average of \$49,682 a year were created or retained as a result of the program. Additionally, the program's contribution to Florida's Gross Domestic Product was estimated at \$127.9 million.

During the first program year, 272 of the 572 received applications were approved and funded for a total rebate expenditure of \$3,871,603.34.

The full report is available on the FDACS website: <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Energy/Reports-Publications>.

3.3 Florida Energy Systems Consortium Research Developments

The Florida Energy Systems Consortium (FESC) was created in 2008 and is unique in the United States; no other state has a statewide energy consortium involving all of its public universities. The concept combines all of the state's university resources into one statewide center to advance energy research, technology transfer/commercialization, energy education and outreach in this rapidly changing and critically important field.

FESC has been integral in the success of many energy related initiatives. For example, FESC research into hydrogen fuel cells at Florida State University (FSU) led to the creation of Bing Energy, Inc., in Tallahassee. Nine companies were formed with the University of Florida technology, which was developed, in part, with FESC funds and a total 19 companies were created throughout the FESC university system. Also, the USDOE designated Florida Atlantic University (FAU) as a national center for ocean energy research and development which was recently granted the first lease in the Atlantic Ocean to conduct ocean energy research. FAU's facility already has several out-of-state companies interested in utilizing their facility for testing purposes.

Looking forward, FESC would like to capitalize on past successes by utilizing each university's individual strengths. For example, the University of Central Florida is focusing on electric vehicles and charging infrastructure, wireless charging and Photovoltaic; FSU has hired 11 faculty with research expertise in light harvesting materials, polymer characterization, multi-scale material modeling and thermal transport; the University of South Florida will focus on testing a pilot scale thermal energy storage system in collaboration with an electric utility in Florida and developing a novel catalysts for converting carbon dioxide to fuels using solar energy; and FAU is looking to develop a second facility that will be able to support large-scale testing and include transmission capabilities.

3.4 Commercial Sales Tax Decrease and Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Increase

HB 5601 was passed in 2014 by the Florida Legislature, which included a reduction in the electricity consumption tax on commercial businesses by 0.05 percent. Commercial businesses include large stores, restaurants, hotels and small "Mom & Pop shops". Further, it transferred the use of 2.6 percent of the remaining tax revenues to support the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust

Fund (PECO). PECO is the sole funding source for the development of Florida's kindergarten through 12th grade education infrastructure (schools, administrative buildings, education infrastructure improvements, etc.) and prior to this allocation did not have a sustainable source of funding. This reduction of sales and use taxes on commercial electric consumption of electricity will benefit commercial businesses in Florida by reducing their overall utility bill. By shifting a large portion of the remaining commercial electric consumption sales and use tax revenue to PECO, it will provide a sustainable revenue stream for local school boards to use in building new schools or making improvements on existing education facilities.

3.5 ENERGY STAR and WaterSense Sales Tax Holiday

Also within HB 5601, the Florida Legislature initiated the first ever Florida ENERGY STAR and WaterSense Sales Tax Holiday on the purchase of energy saving and water saving appliances and fixtures. The sales tax holiday applied to the first \$1,500 of specified ENERGY STAR and WaterSense products for the three day period beginning Friday September 19, 2014, through Sunday September 21, 2014. Customers were limited to one purchase of each specific type of ENERGY STAR or Water Sense product with a sales price of \$500 or more. ENERGY STAR certified products designated for the purposes of the tax exemption are products approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) that are affixed with an ENERGY STAR label, including air conditioners, air purifiers, ceiling fans, clothes washers, clothes dryers, dehumidifiers, dishwashers, freezers, refrigerators, water heaters and packages of light bulbs. WaterSense certified products for purposes of the tax exemption are products approved by USEPA that are affixed with a WaterSense label, including bathroom sink faucets, faucet accessories, high-efficiency toilets, showerheads and weather or sensor-based irrigation controllers.

The ENERGY STAR and WaterSense sales tax holiday provided a financial incentive to consumers to invest in ENERGY STAR and Water Sense products. Through the purchase of these products, consumers realized a reduction in the appliance or product price and once home they will save energy, water, and money each month on their utility bills. Florida's first sales tax holiday weekend on ENERGY STAR and WaterSense products proved a success. This program not only helped customers save an estimated \$1.6 million at the check-out counter, but will also save them energy, water and money on their bills over the long-term. Retailers reported large increases in sales over the previous year and provided positive feedback about the initiative. Through the Florida Retail Federation, several retailers provided high level sales information indicating the sales tax holiday was a success. One major retailer, for example, reported \$1 million in increased sales, and indicated that many customers took advantage of the sales tax holiday to purchase whole ENERGY STAR appliance packages. Another major retailer reported huge increases year over year (comparing sales during the sales tax holiday weekend to the same weekend the previous year) in sales for dishwashers (456%), laundry appliances (423%) and refrigerators (373%). The retailer also stated that WaterSense products showed a significant increase year over year of 25% increase for faucets, 36% increase for high efficiency toilets and 22% increase for showerheads.

3.6 Grant Activities

One of the functions of the FDACS OOE has been to develop, award and manage various state and federal grant programs. From February 2009 to July 2012, the primary focus of the FDACS OOE was the disbursement of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds. The state of Florida received approximately \$176 million in federal stimulus funds, which were distributed to 150

individual sub-grantees for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. As of December 31, 2014, the grant is closed.

The ARRA grant provided the seed money to fund the Florida Multi-family Energy Retrofits program in perpetuity. The FDACS OOE will continue to manage that grant, with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, for the operation of the \$8.3 million Multi-family Energy Retrofit Program (MERP) revolving loan fund. This program provides low-interest loans to multi-family housing owners for energy efficiency improvements.

The FDACS OOE is also responsible for administering the state funded Farm to Fuel and Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Technologies (REET) grant programs. The Farm to Fuel program currently funds six grants with Florida universities for bio-fuel research and development. The REET matching grant program is currently accepting applications for research, development and commercialization projects for renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.

Under a federal cooperative agreement with the US EIA, the FDACS OOE collects propane price information on a weekly basis, based on a sample provided by US EIA. Data for the State Heating Oil and Propane Program (SHOPP) is collected from October through March and assists the US EIA in tracking residential propane prices (<http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/heatingoilpropane/>). Prices are aggregated for the state, so price data for individual propane dealers remains confidential.

FDACS OOE allocated \$1.1 million from the USDOE and created the Energy Efficient Retrofits for Public Facilities grant program, under Title III, Energy Policy and Conservation Act. The program provides funds to local governments and nonprofit organizations to implement energy efficiency projects in public buildings. The competitive grant opportunity was announced in October 2014 and closed in November 2014. FDACS OOE received 25 applications, and those that will be funded must complete work on their projects by July 31, 2015.

3.7 Energy Clearinghouse of Information

FDACS OOE continues to host and expand the Florida Energy Clearinghouse in accordance with Section 570.0741, Florida Statutes. The Florida Energy Clearinghouse provides Floridians the information they need to be knowledgeable energy consumers and make more informed decisions about the energy choices they make every day. Through the online platform, users can compare energy saving technologies, learn more about renewable energy technologies, browse research being conducted at Florida's universities and learn more about energy usage and production.

A major component of the clearinghouse is the "My Florida Home Energy" tool that identifies energy efficient products, services and potential energy and monetary savings for a Florida homeowner based on information provided by the homeowner, as well as publicly accessible data. By educating Floridians on wise energy use, this tool has the potential to improve the quality of their life, both financially and environmentally. The Florida Energy Clearinghouse can be found at: <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Energy/Florida-Energy-Clearinghouse>.

3.8 Multifamily Energy and Water Efficiency Study

Multifamily housing accounts for a significant share of energy and water consumption and represents an important segment of the market for efficiency retrofits, yet this market is difficult to penetrate and capture at scale. While the costs of investment in multifamily buildings' energy efficiency typically fall on the shoulders of the property owners/landlords, the stream of benefits from such improvements (primarily in the form of reduced utility bills) typically accrue to the tenants, resulting in a pervasive "split incentive" challenge.

In light of recent reports projecting vast energy and water savings potential and financial returns from multifamily retrofits, the FDACS OOE initiated a study to identify multifamily housing incentives specific to Florida. The multifamily efficiency study is expected to be completed in January 2015. The project team conducting the study includes personnel from the University of Florida (UF) Public Utility Research Center (PURC), who will focus on policy analysis, the UF Program for Resource Efficient Communities (PREC), who will focus on program analysis, and the University of Central Florida's (UCF) Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC), who will focus on analysis of codes and modeled savings potential.

The goal of this study is to collect and synthesize information from existing literature, industry stakeholders and thought leaders to identify the most promising options for Florida to provide incentives to landlords to retrofit their multifamily properties, saving energy and water and reducing the utility cost burdens on tenants.

3.9 Response to Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Power Plan

In addition to the programs administered on the state level, the FDACS OOE has been following various federal actions and evaluating their potential impacts on Florida. On June 2, 2014, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed updates to 111(d) of the Clean Air Act, also known as the Clean Power Plan (CPP). After a thorough evaluation of the CPP and its potential impacts on Florida, Commissioner Putnam submitted comments expressing his concerns, which include: 1) the EPA's overreach far beyond its jurisdiction in proposing this rule and 2) the failure to fully estimate the economic hardship that will result should these requirements be implemented.

In his letter, Commissioner Putnam urged the EPA to consider the following recommendations before advancing its proposed plan:

- Give states flexibility to determine goals and plans that are in the best interest of their constituents.
- Acknowledge each state's definition for renewable energy is unique to them based on the resources available to them within their borders and include these generation sources for compliance.
- Recognize each state's existing initiatives and programs that can count toward their offsets, such as electric vehicle incentives and energy efficiency requirements.
- Allow additional time required to create and implement plans to avoid disruption to supply and limit the exorbitant costs imposed on consumers.

4. On the Horizon

In 2015, FDACS OOE will continue to work with the Legislature and Governor to advance policies and programs with the objective to secure a stable, reliable and diverse supply of energy for Florida. FDACS OOE is currently developing two new programs to help Florida's farmers adopt practices to increase energy and water efficiency. Those programs are:

Farm Renewable and Efficiency Demonstrations (FRED) Program

In September 2014, the FDACS OOE received a \$1 million Conservation Innovation Grant from the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS). Matched by \$2 million from the Farm to Fuel program, these funds will be used to establish the Farm Renewable and Efficiency Demonstrations (FRED) program, an innovative program to promote the adoption of technologies and practices that increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use in Florida agriculture.

Direct energy use represents approximately \$375 million annually, or 6.5% of Floridian farm production expenses. Each objective and phase of FRED has been designed to address one or more market barriers identified by the FDACS OOE as hindering adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in the agriculture industry.

Farm Energy & Water Efficiency Realization (FEWER) Program

Over the past year, Farm to Fuel funds that have been returned to the FDACS OOE are being re-obligated to assist farmers in implementing energy and water efficiencies. The objective of the program is to conduct on-site evaluations of the potential for energy efficiency, renewable energy upgrades and water saving measures and practices on individual farms and help protect water resources and reduce energy consumption. In order to achieve this objective, FDACS will contract with the Suwannee County Conservation District (Contractor) to contract with one or more of the USDA-NRCS Technical Service Providers to conduct on-site evaluations. In addition, they will contract with one or more procured entities to engineer, design, and implement the energy efficiency measures identified in the on-site evaluation report. The Contractor will provide administrative services for this project, including project-funding administration.

Executive Summary of the Florida Public Service Commission's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (FEECA) Report

The entire report as prepared by the Florida Public Service Commission, Annual Report on Activities Pursuant to the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act, can be found at: <http://www.floridapsc.com/publications/pdf/electricgas/FEECA2015.pdf>

Reducing Florida's peak electric demand and energy consumption became a statutory objective in 1980, when the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (FEECA) was enacted. Codified in Sections 366.80 through 366.85 and Section 403.519, Florida Statutes (F.S.), FEECA emphasizes reducing the growth rates of weather-sensitive peak demand, reducing and controlling the growth rates of electricity consumption, and reducing the consumption of scarce resources, such as petroleum fuels. Section 366.82(2), F.S., requires the Public Service Commission (Commission or PSC) to set appropriate goals for the seven electric utilities subject to FEECA at least every five years. Commission rules have defined goals with respect to annual electric peak demand and energy savings over a ten-year period, with a review every five years. The seven utilities currently subject to FEECA are Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), Duke Energy Florida, Inc. (DEF), Tampa Electric Company (TECO), Gulf Power Company (Gulf), Florida Public Utilities Company (FPUC), Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC), and JEA. Once goals are established, the utilities must submit for Commission approval, cost-effective demand-side management (DSM) plans, which contain the DSM programs designed to meet these goals.

This report fulfills two Commission statutory obligations. The Commission is required by Section 366.82(10), F.S., to provide an annual report to the Legislature and the Governor summarizing the adopted goals and progress achieved toward those goals. Section 377.703(2)(f), F.S., requires the Commission to file information on electricity and natural gas energy conservation programs with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Section 1 of this report provides a history of FEECA, highlights savings produced by utility programs since 1980, and provides a description of existing tools for increasing conservation throughout the state. Section 2 discusses current goals and achievements of the FEECA utilities. For context, Section 3 provides an overview of Florida's electricity market. Section 4 discusses methods the Commission has used to educate consumers about conservation and provides a list of related web sites. Finally, Appendix 1 provides a description of the conservation programs currently offered by the FEECA utilities.

Conservation Achievements

Over the last thirty-three years, the FEECA utilities' DSM programs in total have reduced winter peak demand by an estimated 6,506 megawatts (MW) and summer peak demand by an estimated 6,871 MW. The demand savings from these programs have resulted in the deferral or avoidance of a substantial fleet of power plants. These programs have also reduced total electric energy consumption by an estimated 9,330 gigawatt-hours (GWh).

Since 1981, Florida's investor-owned electric utilities have recovered over \$6 billion of conservation expenditures for DSM programs through the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery (ECCR) clause. Over \$3 billion of the total conservation program expenditures recovered have occurred in the last ten years. In 2013, Florida's investor-owned electric utilities recovered over \$435 million in conservation program expenditures, performed more than 197,000 residential audits, and offered over 100 conservation programs for residential and commercial customers.

Consumer choice plays an important role in reducing the growth rates of electrical demand and energy in Florida. Consumers support electric energy conservation through a variety of actions including constructing smaller, more efficient homes, buying energy-efficient appliances, installing energy-efficiency upgrades to existing homes and installing demand-side renewable systems. The Commission's consumer education program offers several tools to promote consumer awareness of conservation and energy efficiency opportunities. Florida's utilities also play an active role in educating Florida's consumers on energy efficiency options.

Conversely, prescriptive mandates play a major role in conservation. The Florida Building Code is adopted and updated with new editions triennially by the Florida Building Commission. In addition, the Florida Building Code is amended annually to incorporate interpretations, clarifications and update standards. The 2014 draft of the building code emphasizes the thermal envelope of buildings. Specifically, the energy efficiency section of the code focuses on insulation and ventilation measures for air conditioning units, turn-on/turn-off switches for water heaters and pool heaters, and automatic temperature controls for hot water systems. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking steps to boost clothes dryer efficiency. The EPA announced that beginning in 2015, the manufacturers will be able to use the Energy Star label on clothes dryers that use 20 percent less energy than the minimum efficiency standard. The EPA stated that if all residential clothes dryers in the U.S. meet the requirements, the utility cost savings will grow to more than \$1.5 billion per year. In addition, more than 22 billion pounds of greenhouse gas emissions would be prevented.

In 2013, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) issued an update for the energy conservation standards for residential microwave ovens which could reduce energy consumption by up to 75 percent in standby mode and revised energy conservation standards for residential room air conditioners. The DOE also initiated rulemaking to amend testing procedures for residential refrigerators and freezers to account for ice-making energy use and to update energy use for other features. Once finalized, the new standards for Energy Star certified refrigerators and freezers would use approximately 10 percent less energy than models meeting the current 2014 standards. Lighting standards have changed as well, with various watts of incandescent bulbs being phased out and becoming no longer available for purchase. Seventy-five watt incandescent bulbs were phased out as of January 1, 2013, and as of January 1, 2014, 60 watt and 40 watt incandescent bulbs are no longer available.

Section 2 of this report compares the FEECA utilities' demand and energy savings to the goals set by the Commission during the last goal-setting proceeding. The results of the 2013 achievements towards the 2009 goals illustrated that TECO, Gulf, JEA, and OUC surpassed all demand and energy savings goals in every category. FPL, DEF, and FPUC did not meet goals in every category in 2013. Of the utilities that did not achieve their annual Commission approved goals, most noted that while they failed to meet the goal requirements on an annual level, they were able to meet the requirements on a cumulative level when compared to the 2004 and 2009 goal proceeding requirements.

Section 2 also provides a summary of the Commission's most recent goal-setting proceeding. On November 25, 2014, the Commission voted to approve staff's recommendation regarding the FEECA utilities' proposed goals for the 2015 through 2024 period. The Commission voted to approve goals based on the Ratepayer Impact Measure (RIM) Test, noting that FPL's approved goals would be based on the unconstrained RIM test.² The RIM test is a cost-effectiveness analysis that ensures that all ratepayers, both participants and non-participants, benefit from utility-sponsored conservation programs and minimizes cross subsidies between customers. Utilities were also directed to show how all customers, including low-income customers will be made aware of conservation opportunities. The near term impact will lower the dollars for conservation currently being recovered from customers. In addition, the Commission voted to discontinue the investor-owned utilities' (IOU) solar pilot programs by the end of 2015. The Commission based its decision on evidence in the record that the existing solar pilot programs have not proven to be cost-effective and represented a subsidy between the general body of ratepayers and the few that participated in the program. The Commission also directed its staff to hold a workshop to explore more cost-effective ways to encourage solar adoption in Florida.

Conclusion

The potential demand and energy savings from utility-sponsored conservation programs are affected by consumer education and behavior, building codes, and appliance efficiency standards. Consumer actions to implement energy efficiency measures outside of utility programs as well as codes and efficiency standards, create a baseline for a new program's cost-effectiveness and reduce the amount of incremental energy savings available from utility programs. Utility programs are designed to encourage actions to conserve energy that exceeds the level of conservation resulting from current building codes and minimum efficiency standards. It should be noted that the level of savings from these programs are somewhat uncertain because they depend on voluntary participation from customers. However, the expense is shared by all customers. As such, customer participation, as well as customer education regarding utility-offered DSM and energy conservation programs, along with individual efforts to use electrical energy wisely, remain fundamental elements for reducing the demand for energy.

Conservation and renewable energy are expected to continue to play an important role in Florida's energy future. The Commission will continue its efforts to encourage cost-effective conservation and renewable energy to reduce the use of fossil fuels and defer the need for new generating capacity to ensure a balanced mix of resources that reliably and cost-effectively meet the needs of Florida's ratepayers.

² See Order No. PSC-14-0696-FOF-GU, issued December 16, 2014, in Docket Nos. 130199 through 130205, In re: Commission review of numeric goals (Florida Power & Light Company, Duke Energy Florida, Inc., Tampa Electric Company, Gulf Power Company, JEA, Orlando Utilities Commission, Florida Public Utilities Company).

Office of Energy

Analysis of the Economic Contribution of the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives

2014

Updated February 13, 2015



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Adam H. Putnam, Commissioner



Dear Governor Scott, President Gardiner and Speaker Crisafulli,

Pursuant to Section 377.703(2)(n), Florida Statutes , I am pleased to provide you with the attached Analysis of the Economic Contribution of the 2014 Renewable Energy Tax Incentives. This analysis is a critical assessment of the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives programs, including the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit, the Florida Renewable Energy Production Credit and the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund.

These tax incentives were designed to assist companies to expand renewable energy production within our state and create new jobs for Floridians. As you know, these tax incentives are not energy subsidies like the federal grants or loans that have been plagued with problems. Rather, they are incentives that are available to businesses that demonstrate they are making investments to diversify our state's energy portfolio.

I support and embrace your commitment to ensure that any investment of taxpayer dollars should benefit Florida. To that end, this analysis measures the return on investment of taxpayer dollars in these programs and evaluates whether the programs achieved their intended goals.

Based on the information gathered by the department from applicants, the overall economic contribution these programs have provided our state is substantial. The department estimates that a total investment of nearly \$24 million for the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives produced an estimated total economic contribution of more than \$261.9 million. Further, an estimated total of 909 jobs were created or supported statewide as a result of these incentives. These programs were also responsible for raising an estimated \$21.7 million in state and local taxes and generating an estimated \$56 million in labor income.

I hope you find this analysis informative. We look forward to continuing to work with you in order to create a stable, reliable and diverse supply of energy for Florida's future.

Sincerely,

Adam H. Putnam
Commissioner of Agriculture

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Letter from Commissioner Adam H. Putnam

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1. Introduction

The 2012, the Florida Legislature reinstated the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives as a component of Florida's energy policy. The program consists of three possible tax incentives and represents a total of \$89 million in potential tax credits or sales tax refunds during the life of the program. The intended goals of the program are to increase renewable energy production within the state and create new jobs for Floridians.

This report, required by Section 377.703(2)(n), Florida Statutes, is an overview of the utilization of the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives granted this year, as well as a critical assessment to determine if the programs produced a positive economic impact on our state and created new jobs for Floridians.

Through its rules, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) required that all applicants provide a description of the economic impact that the eligible project has had on the state. This information may include the total dollar value of additional investment made, the number of jobs created and the total dollar value of salaries and wages of jobs created as a result of the project. Regional economic modeling was used as the basis for this evaluation. FDACS also reviewed public response to the programs, including requests for technical assistance in completing 2015 applications.

2. Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund

Pursuant to Section 212.08(7)(hhh), Florida Statutes, the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund Program provides a refund of previously paid Florida sales tax on materials used in the distribution, including fueling infrastructure, transportation and storage, of biodiesel (B10-B100), ethanol (E10-E100) and other renewable fuels. An eligible item is subject to a one-time refund and must be purchased between July 1, 2012, and June 30, 2016. This program is limited to \$1 million in Florida sales tax refunds each state fiscal year for all taxpayer applicants.

2.1 Utilization Summary

At the end of the program's first year, Fiscal Year 2012-2013, no refunds were issued as part of the Florida Renewable Technologies Sales Tax Refund. Given the lack of interest demonstrated from prospective participants, the department recommended repealing the program. However, utilization of the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund Program increased in the second year, signaling an increase in interest from prospective participants. During Fiscal Year 2013-2014, FDACS approved \$261,686.16 in refunds to eligible applicants.

Given the increased utilization demonstrated in the second year of this program and the positive economic impact generated, as shown in Section 2.3, FDACS supports the continuation of the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund Program.

FDACS will aim to further increase participation in the program by educating eligible businesses on program requirements and providing assistance during the application process. FDACS will also continue to monitor the program and carefully evaluate its impact to ensure that the investments made in this program result in a positive, measurable contribution to Florida's economy.

Table 1. Utilization of the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Total Refunds Approved	Unused Refunds
FY2012-2013	\$1 million	\$0	\$1 million
FY2013-2014	\$1 million	\$261,686.16	\$738,131.84

FDACS received seven applications under the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund Program in Fiscal Year 2013-2014. Four of the seven applications were approved, totaling \$261,686.16. The three applicants whose submissions were deemed incomplete received a full description of their application's deficiencies. Examples of the deficiencies include lack of supporting documentation in the form of invoices and proof of payments, sales tax calculated above the Florida sales tax rate of 6 percent, and failure to provide legible copies of invoices. The rule administering this program allows applicants to submit a corrected application. At this time, the applicants that were determined incomplete have not submitted corrected applications.

Table 2. FY2013-14 Approved Applicant List

Taxpayer	Approved Refund	Fueling Infrastructure	Transportation	Storage
Affordable Bio Feedstock, Inc.	\$40,806.76	\$40,806.76	\$0	\$0
Affordable Bio Feedstock of Port Charlotte, LLC	\$73,919.40	\$73,919.40	\$0	\$0
Florida Biodiesel Fuel, Inc.	\$73,710	\$0	\$0	\$73,710
Affordable Bio Feedstock of Daytona, LLC	\$73,250	\$0	\$0	\$73,250
Total	\$261,686.16	\$114,726.16	\$0	\$146,960

2.2 Methodology

The Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund is awarded to eligible applicants as a reimbursement of state sales taxes paid on materials used in the distribution of biodiesel, ethanol, and other renewable fuels. These materials include those used to build, repair, or maintain fueling infrastructure, transportation, and storage facilities for renewable fuels in Florida. However, the total expenditures on renewable fuel distribution supported by this program are much larger than the refunds awarded, since the refunds represent just a small fraction of the total costs of these improvements. Specifically, the refunds amount to just 6% of the total expenditures in materials destined for renewable fuel distribution in the state.

To determine the contribution that the program has made to Florida's economy, a model of the state's economy was created using the IMPLAN regional economic modeling system (Minnesota Implan Group, Inc., 2013) and associated state database for 2011. The use of a regional economic model allows a descriptive analysis that tracks the gross economic activity created by the policy as the dollars cycle through the region's economy (Watson et al., 2007). IMPLAN databases incorporate federal and state economic statistics on commodity production, household and government final demand, industry output, employment, labor and property income, domestic and international trade, personal and business taxes, transfer payments, capital investment, and business inventories. The model estimates regional economic multiplier effects,

including direct changes in output or employment, indirect effects on supply chain activity and induced effects on employee household and government spending (Hodges & Spreen, 2012).

At a sales tax rate of 6%, the \$261,686.16 in tax refunds supported total equipment purchases for renewable fuel distribution of \$4,361,436. Broken down by spending category, \$114,726.16 was awarded for purchases in fueling infrastructure materials of \$1,904,942, while \$146,960 was awarded for purchases in fuel storage materials of \$2,449,333.33. Purchases of fueling infrastructure materials generally include items like pumps, piping, tubing and connectors, and therefore are entered into the IMPLAN model in the “fabricated pipe and pipe fitting manufacturing” sector. Similarly, purchases of fuel storage materials are likely to be large metal tanks, metal pipes, and other metallic structures, hence they were entered into the IMPLAN model in the “Metal tanks (heavy gauge) manufacturing” sector, which manufactures tanks, vessels and other containers by cutting, forming and joining heavy-gauge metals, as well as installs heavy-gauge metal tanks (IBIS World, 2014).

2.3 Results

Estimated direct, indirect, induced and total economic contributions of this program are summarized in Table 3. During the 2013-2014 fiscal year, sales tax refunds for renewable fuel distribution capital improvements of \$261,686.16 resulted in total purchases of new equipment above \$4.3 million and a total economic contribution more than \$7.7 million. These refunds also supported or created a total of 42 jobs with an average annual pay of \$52,798, for a total income contribution of \$2.2 million.

Table 3. Summary of Economic Impacts in 2014 for Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	18.8	\$1,134,865	\$1,412,867	\$4,354,275
Indirect Effect	10.7	\$548,231	\$896,082	\$1,775,090
Induced Effect	12.5	\$534,440	\$964,494	\$1,627,905
Total Effect	41.9	\$2,217,536	\$3,273,442	\$7,757,270

Estimated local, state and federal taxes collected as a result of the economic activity supported by the program are summarized in Table 4. Total state and local taxes collected were estimated to be \$172,121, while total federal taxes collected were estimated to be \$450,265.

Table 4. Tax Impacts from the Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund

Description	Employee Compensation	Proprietor Income	Tax on Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Total State and Local Tax	\$1,666	\$0	\$159,660	\$7,610	\$3,185
Total Federal Tax	\$211,175	\$8,001	\$18,518	\$156,342	\$56,229

2.4 Additional Jobs Created

As part of the application process, businesses seeking the Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund are required to submit a statement of the economic impact created by their investment. As part of their economic impact statement, all approved applicants reported the number of people they expect to employ at their facilities once these facilities become fully

operational and are running at full capacity. All of the applicants were able to expand their facilities as a result of the tax credit and have created new positions at their facilities. Across the state, approved applicants expect to employ 170 people once their facilities are operating at or near full capacity.

Table 5. Self-reported Number of Employees Expected at Full Operational Capacity by Businesses Approved for the Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund in FY 2013-2014

Taxpayer	Reported Number of Jobs
Affordable Bio Feedstock, Inc.	120
Affordable Bio Feedstock of Port Charlotte, LLC	25
Florida Biodiesel Fuel Inc.	10
Affordable Bio Feedstock of Daytona, LLC	15
Total	170

2.5 Applicant Highlights

This section highlights one of the four applicants from the 2014 approved applications to provide a better understanding of the economic contribution these projects have on the state.

Affordable Bio Feedstock, Inc.

Affordable Bio Feedstock, Inc., (ABF) is a family-owned and operated business located in Kissimmee, Florida, that recycles brown grease for use as biodiesel feedstock. Brown grease is cooking oil recovered from a waste water plumbing component that has been contaminated with rotted food solids and considered unsuitable for re-use in most applications. Brown grease is commonly treated with lime and taken to a landfill. However, ABF uses a process called “thermal depolymerization” to transform the brown grease into a source of feedstock to produce biodiesel, organic compost and reclaimed water. During the last six years, ABF has recycled more than 50 million gallons of brown grease, creating more than 3 million gallons of brown grease feedstock and more than 10,000 tons of organic compost, and reclaiming more than 44.5 million gallons of water.

Since starting their business in 2008, ABF has created 120 jobs and invested more than \$5.6 million in their Kissimmee plant, \$2.5 million of which was invested in the last two years. According to owner Bill Freeman, reinstating the tax incentives allowed ABF to expand their existing plants and add an additional plant in Kissimmee and a new plant in Daytona. ABF is continuing to improve their plants efficiency as well as looking at additional markets in the northern part of the state for expansion.

3. Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit

Pursuant to Section 220.192, Florida Statutes, the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit Program provides an annual corporate tax credit equal to 75 percent of all capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs in connection with an investment in the production, storage and distribution of biodiesel (B10-B100), ethanol (E10-E100) and other renewable fuel in the state. Eligible costs must be incurred between July 1, 2012, and June 30, 2016. This program allows \$1 million per state fiscal year for each taxpayer with a limit of \$10 million per state fiscal year.

3.1 Utilization Summary

FDACS received 19 applications under the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit Program in Fiscal Year 2013-2014. Eleven applications were approved under Fiscal Year 2013-2014, totaling \$10,000,000. One of the 11 approved applications was granted a partial credit as funding was exhausted. The rule administering this program allows approved applicants to remain in the first-come, first-served line for the next fiscal year of the program if funds are exhausted.

Seven applications, including the applicant who received a partial credit, did not receive a full credit under Fiscal Year 2013-2014 due to exhaustion of funds. These seven applications totaling more than \$6.6 million will receive a credit under Fiscal Year 2014-2015. Two of the 19 applications were not eligible for a tax credit as they had previously received a credit under Fiscal Year 2013-2014. Table 6 below shows the approved credit, broken down by capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs.

Table 6. Utilization of the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Capital Costs	Operation and Maintenance Costs	Research and Development Costs	Approved Credit
FY2012-13	\$10,000,000	\$6,418,643.43	\$2,007,596.33	\$799,414.46	\$6,878,263.96
FY2013-14	\$10,000,000	\$7,004,389.39	\$2,944,440	\$3,724,689.04	\$10,000,000

Table 7. FY2013-14 Approved Applicant List

Taxpayer	Capital Costs	Operation and Maintenance Costs	Research and Development Costs	Total Eligible Costs	Approved Credit
Treasure Coast Biodiesel Feedstock Supply, LLC	\$0	\$0	\$1,402,928.60	\$1,402,928.60	\$1,000,000
Viesel Fuel, LLC	\$1,228,102.76	\$68,724.68	\$41,972.14	\$1,338,799.58	\$1,000,000
Affordable Bio Feedstock, Inc.	\$669,605.56	\$368,173.87	\$270,905.35	\$1,308,684.78	\$981,513.59
FL Biofuels, LLC	\$37,732.72	\$1,450,460.70	\$0	\$1,488,193.42	\$1,000,000
Affordable Bio Feedstock of Port Charlotte, LLC	\$1,302,260	\$42,557.92	\$0	\$1,344,817.92	\$1,000,000
Florida Biodiesel Fuel Inc.	\$1,302,260	\$0	\$0	\$1,302,260	\$976,965
GGS Fort Myers	\$68,020.71	\$688,885.26	\$638,025.50	\$1,394,931.47	\$1,000,000
Green Energy Advisors Group, LLC	\$0	\$0	\$1,370,857.45	\$1,370,857.45	\$1,000,000
Green Gallon Solutions of North America, LLC	\$623,711.27	\$325,637.57	\$0	\$949,348.84	\$712,011.63
Affordable Bio Feedstock of Daytona, LLC	\$1,333,350	\$0	\$0	\$1,333,350	\$1,000,000
GGS Miami, LLC*	\$439,346.37	\$0	\$0	\$439,346.37	\$329,509.78
Total	\$7,004,389.39	\$2,944,440	\$3,724,689.04	\$13,673,518.43	\$10,000,000

*GGS Miami, LLC received a partial credit under Fiscal Year 2013-2014 due to exhaustion of funding.

All the applicants who received an investment tax credit are continuing to expand or enhance their operations and are expected to submit another application in 2015. In addition, FDACS has answered technical questions about the application process to companies who are in the process of either expanding their operations to Florida, or who are moving their entire operations to Florida in order to take advantage of the tax incentives. It is expected that the demand for this program will continue to grow.

3.2 Methodology

Applicants to the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit were required to provide the capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred in connection with an investment in the production, storage and distribution of

renewable fuels for transportation in the state. The sum of these costs represents the investment in renewable fuels production that was directly supported by the program.

A total of \$7,004,389.39 of capital improvement costs were claimed by applicants to the program. These expenses were entered into the IMPLAN model in the “Construction of other new nonresidential structures”, which includes construction of facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical manufacturing plants, power plants and tank storage facilities. Similarly, applicants claimed \$2,944,440 in operation and maintenance costs and \$3,724,689.04 in research and development costs. These expenses were entered into the IMPLAN model in the “Other basic organic chemical manufacturing” sector, which includes manufacturing of organic fuel propellants and is commonly used to model the biofuels sector (Swenson & Eathington, 2006; Schlosser et al., 2008).

3.3 Results

Estimated direct, indirect, induced and total economic contributions of the program are summarized in Table 8. For Fiscal Year 2013-2014, a total program investment of \$10 million produced an estimated total output contribution of \$23.6 million, total value added contribution of \$9.6 million and total labor income contribution of \$6.9 million. Similarly, the program is estimated to have supported or created nearly 70 jobs in the construction and organic chemical manufacturing sectors, as well as 70 jobs in related and supporting industries, thereby having a total estimated employment contribution of 140 jobs.

Table 8. Summary of Economic Impacts in 2014 for Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	69.7	\$3,600,516	\$4,074,306	\$13,673,518
Indirect Effect	31	\$1,655,485	\$2,527,145	\$4,955,345
Induced Effect	38.9	\$1,661,209	\$2,997,682	\$5,059,960
Total Effect	139.6	\$6,917,210	\$9,599,134	\$23,688,823

Estimated local, state, and federal taxes collected as a result of the economic activity fostered by the program are summarized in Table 9. Total state and local taxes collected were estimated to be \$547,179, while total federal taxes collected were estimated to be \$1.3 million.

Table 9. Tax Impacts from the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit

Description	Employee Compensation	Proprietor Income	Tax on Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Total State and Local Tax	\$4,873	\$0	\$510,809	\$23,835	\$7,662
Total Federal Tax	\$617,692	\$40,583	\$59,247	\$489,695	\$135,289

3.4 Additional Jobs Created

As part of the application process, businesses seeking the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit are required to submit a statement of the economic impact created by their investment. As part of their economic impact statement, all approved applicants reported the number of people they expect to employ at their facilities once these facilities become fully operational and are running at full capacity. Many of the applicants were able to expand their facilities as a result of the tax credit and have created new positions at their facilities. Across the

state, approved applicants expect to employ 371 people once their facilities are operating at or near full capacity.

Table 10. Self-reported Number of Employees Expected at Full Operational Capacity by Businesses Approved for the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit in FY 2013-2014.

Taxpayer	Reported Number of Jobs
Treasure Coast Biodiesel Feedstock Supply, LLC	12
Viesel Fuel, LLC	55
Affordable Bio Feedstock, Inc.	120
FL Biofuels, LLC	16
Affordable Bio Feedstock of Port Charlotte, LLC	25
Florida Biodiesel Fuel Inc.	10
GGG Fort Myers	20
Green Energy Advisors Group, LLC	3
Green Gallon Solutions of North America, LLC	70
Affordable Bio Feedstock of Daytona, LLC	15
GGG Miami, LLC	25
Total	371

3.5 Applicant Highlights

This section highlights two of the applicants from the 2014 approved applications to provide a better understanding of the economic contribution these projects have on the state.

Green Gallon Solutions of North America, LLC

Green Gallon Solutions of North America, LLC (GGGNA) is located in Fort Myers, Florida, and is the largest producer of biodiesel in Southwest Florida. GGSNA is a growing Florida business that recycles used cooking oil into a biodegradable, non-toxic fuel which can be used directly in vehicles or blended with petroleum diesel. Since 2012, when the company was founded, GGSNA has invested more than \$14 million to build and manage their operations.

GGGNA currently produces nearly 8 million gallons of biodiesel a year and employs 40 full time positions ranging from plant operator to advanced degree positions in executive management, research and development, engineering and operations management. GGSNA has used their Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit to expand their existing facilities in North Fort Myers by constructing facilities in Miami and Orlando. With the help of their tax credit, GGSNA is increasing their production capability to 12 million gallons per year and expanding their workforce to 70 full time positions.

Treasure Coast Biodiesel Feedstock Supply, LLC

Treasure Coast Biodiesel Feedstock Supply, LLC (Treasure Coast Biodiesel) is a Florida research and development company based in Stuart, Florida. Since their inception in 2013, Treasure Coast Biodiesel has invested well more than \$2.3 million to create a world-class laboratory and hired 15 employees with multiple and advanced degrees to develop alternative feedstocks for use in biodiesel produced by a unique enzymatic process. This enzymatic process requires less energy compared to traditional biodiesel production, and the enzyme process allows the use of a variety of inexpensive, high free fatty acid feedstocks that traditional biodiesel plants are unable to handle. The results of their work have been highlighted in various seminars, tradeshow and industry publications including Biodiesel Magazine.

Treasure Coast Biodiesel is using their approved Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit to expand their research facility and continue to identify alternative feedstocks that are not only viable, but less expensive than traditional feedstocks. Treasure Coast Biodiesel expects the use of biodiesel produced by an enzymatic process to not only grow in the state, but throughout the country as well. As this new technology is accepted, Treasure Coast Biodiesel will be able to double their workforce and become a model for testing and research in biodiesel production.

4. Florida Renewable Energy Production Credit

Pursuant to Section 220.193, Florida Statutes, the Florida Renewable Energy Production Credit Program provides an annual corporate tax credit equal to \$0.01/kWh of electricity produced and sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated party during a given tax year. The credit may be claimed for electricity produced and sold on or after January 1, 2013, through June 30, 2016.

4.1 Utilization Summary and Public Response

FDACS approved 15 applications totaling \$13,773,587.53 for the production period beginning January 1, 2014, and ending December 31, 2014. Funding under Fiscal Year 2013-2014 and Fiscal Year 2014-2015 was exhausted under the 2014 production period.

Table 11. Florida Renewable Energy Production Credit Program Status

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Total Credits Approved	Unused Credits
FY2012-13	\$5 million	\$5 million	\$0
FY2013-14	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$0
FY2014-15	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$0

Table 12: 2014 Production Year Approved Applicant List

Taxpayer	Type of Renewable Energy	Total Kilowatt Hours Produced	Facility Operation Date	New/ Expanded Facility	FY 2013-14 Credit	FY 2014-15 Credit	Total Approved Credit
Alliance Dairies	Biomass	7,646,863	12/12/2012	New	\$20,950.32	\$55,518.31	\$76,468.63
Florida Power and Light	Solar	108,997,000	12/10/2010	New	\$298,345.24	\$790,614.33	\$1,088,959.57
Florida Power and Light	Solar	17,551,000	4/15/2010	New	\$47,817.06	\$126,715.11	\$174,532.17
Florida Power and Light	Solar	50,714,000	10/27/2009	New	\$138,168.43	\$366,146.10	\$504,314.53
G2 Energy (Marion) LLC	Biomass	26,625,600	1/9/2009	New	\$72,540.47	\$192,232.12	\$264,772.59
Harvest Power Orlando, LLC	Biomass	14,412,243	12/22/2013	New	\$39,485.62	\$104,636.81	\$144,122.43
International Paper Company	Biomass	342,456,620	9/1/2007	New	\$930,777.61	\$2,466,558.98	\$3,397,336.57
Jacksonville Solar	Solar	21,198,952	9/1/2010	New	\$57,755.77	\$153,052.68	\$210,808.45
Mosaic Fertilizer, LLC	Waste Heat	160,118,250	8/15/2008	New	\$436,830.57	\$1,157,600.21	\$1,594,430.79
Mosaic Fertilizer, LLC	Waste Heat	108,191,400	5/9/2014	New	\$296,414.94	\$785,499.06	\$1,081,914
New Hope Power Company	Biomass	344,158,267	9/1/2006	New	\$935,387.30	\$2,478,774.63	\$3,414,161.94
Rayonier Products	Biomass	118,395,958	12/1/2006	New	\$323,806.62	\$858,086.96	\$1,181,893.58
Tropicana Manufacturing Company	Biomass	11,472,894	1/23/2013	New	\$31,432.60	\$83,296.34	\$114,728.94
WM Renewable Energy	Biomass	27,880,320	5/18/2009	New	\$75,958.91	\$201,290.97	\$277,249.88
WM Renewable Energy	Biomass	24,928,231	5/5/2011	New	\$67,916.05	\$179,977.41	\$247,893.46
TOTAL		1,384,747,598			\$3,773,587.53	\$10,000,000	\$13,773,587.53

The Florida Renewable Energy Production Credit Program was oversubscribed under the 2014 production period. FDACS expects all 15 applicants who were approved for the 2014 production period will also submit an application in January 2016 for the 2015 production period. In addition, FDACS is aware of other eligible projects in the state and has also answered technical questions about the production tax credit to businesses interested in building solar plants in

Florida. Based on applications received for the 2013 and 2014 production periods, plus the anticipated increase from other eligible projects, FDACS expects Florida businesses will continue to take full advantage of the tax credits available through this program.

4.2 Methodology

The program supported the production of 1,384,747,598 kilowatt-hours of electricity from renewable sources in the 2014 production period. At a state average price of 10.56 cents per kilowatt-hours during the last 24 months (Energy Information Administration), this amounts to an estimated \$146,229,346.35 in revenue from the sale of electricity. This estimate of total revenues from sales of renewable electricity supported by the program was entered into the IMPLAN model in the “Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution” sector, which includes establishments that perform one or more of the following activities: operate generation facilities that produce electric energy; operate transmission systems that convey the electricity from the generation facility to the distribution system; and operate distribution systems that convey electric power received from the generation facility or the transmission system to the final consumer.

4.3 Results

Estimated direct, indirect, induced and total economic contributions of the program are summarized in Table 13. For 2014, a total program investment of \$13.7 million produced an estimated total output contribution of \$230.5 million, total value added contribution of \$128.6 million, and total labor income contribution of \$46.9 million. Similarly, the program is estimated to have supported or created nearly 166 jobs in the electricity generation, transmission and distribution sector, as well as 562 jobs in related and supporting industries, thereby having an estimated total employment contribution of 728 jobs.

Table 13. Summary of Economic Impacts in 2014 for the Renewable Energy Production Credit

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	166.4	\$21,619,100	\$87,687,299	\$149,220,284
Indirect Effect	301.1	\$14,021,908	\$22,507,106	\$46,666,162
Induced Effect	260.4	\$11,310,353	\$20,411,415	\$34,642,094
Total Effect	727.9	\$46,951,361	\$130,605,820	\$230,528,541

Estimated local, state, and federal taxes collected as a result of the economic activity fostered by the program are summarized in Table 14. Total state and local taxes collected were estimated to be \$21 million, while total federal taxes collected were estimated to be \$14.2 million.

Table 14. Tax Impacts from the Renewable Energy Production Credit

Description	Employee Compensation	Proprietor Income	Tax on Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Total State and Local Tax	\$35,086	\$0	\$20,616,068	\$161,177	\$220,036
Total Federal Tax	\$4,447,167	\$178,531	\$2,391,168	\$3,311,368	\$3,885,145

4.4 Applicant Highlights

This section highlights two of the 15 applicants from the 2014 approved applications to provide a better understanding of the economic contribution these projects are having on the state.

New Hope Power Company

The New Hope Power Plant is the largest renewable energy facility of its kind in North America and one of the largest in the world. Located in West Palm Beach, the New Hope Power Plant is part of an agro-industrial complex which includes a sugar mill and refinery. Urban wood and vegetable waste along with leftover sugar cane fiber are used to supply renewable electricity to the grid and the sugar processing facilities. During 2014, the New Hope Power Plant generated 344,158 megawatt-hours of renewable electricity, which is enough energy to power 32,000 homes for a year. The New Hope Power Plant also diverted 900,000 tons of wood waste from landfills last year which saved 3.5 million cubic yards of valuable landfill space.

The vast majority of the New Hope Power Plant's operation and maintenance expenses remain in the local economy. During 2014, more than \$40 million was spent to procure locally sourced fuel and to operate and maintain the facility. The New Hope Power Plant has a permanent staff of 48 people that include supervisory and professional positions. A dedicated on-site contractor provides another 45 fulltime positions for operators and mechanics. In addition, the New Hope Power Plant typically spends more than \$8 million per year on outside contractors to perform non-routine, specialized and major maintenance. Using these figures, the New Hope Power Plant conducted an analysis to determine the economic benefit of their operations in Florida during 2014 and found their facility generated an estimated \$28 million of economic activity in Florida and saved ratepayers more than \$12 million.

Harvest Power Orlando

Harvest Power Orlando is the first of its kind in the U.S., converting organic waste, primarily yard trimmings and food scraps, into renewable electricity and natural fertilizers. Located within the Reedy Creek Improvement District, Harvest Power Orlando uses anaerobic digestion, a biological process that relies on trillions of naturally occurring bacteria, to produce renewable electricity. When operating at full capacity, the facility will process more than 120,000 tons of organic materials annually while producing 5.4 megawatts of combined heat and power. During 2014, Harvest Power Orlando generated more than 14,000 megawatt-hours of renewable energy.

Harvest Power Orlando invested more than \$30 million dollars to bring their renewable energy facility online. Ten fulltime employees, with an annual salary of \$800,000, are responsible for the daily operation of the plant. Harvest Power Orlando has also created new jobs for Floridians in the following industries: trucking, construction, hotel, entertainment, and restaurant. Harvest Power Orlando has attracted many visitors from around the world that are interested in replicating their renewable energy facility. Currently, Harvest Power Orlando has talks underway to create large scale recycling and landfill diversion programs with Miami Dade County, City of Tampa, Port of Tampa, Collier County, City of Pensacola, City of Sunrise, Port Canaveral, University of Miami, and the City of Gainesville.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, compostable organic material is the largest and heaviest portion of the overall waste stream in the United States. The majority of organic material is discarded with waste and hauled to landfills. Central Florida businesses feed

more than 50 million visitors each year which creates more than 356,000 tons of food waste per year. In its first year of operation, Harvest Power Orlando processed more than 17 million gallons of waste water, 4.5 million gallons of kitchen grease trap grease and more than 25,000 tons of food waste.

5. Return on Investment

To examine the gains that result from the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives to the economy of Florida, FDACS developed a measure of the Return on Investment (ROI) of the policy and associated programs. Two variations of this measure show the economic contributions and tax revenues generated for each dollar that the state invested in the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit, the Renewable Energy Production Credit and the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives as a whole during 2014. The measure is calculated using the following equation:

$$ROI = \frac{Return}{Investment}.$$

In the equation, *Return* refers to either the estimated total economic contribution or state and local taxes collected as a result of the program, while *Investment* refers to the total amount of credits approved by the department. The ROI for each of the two individual programs, and for the policy as a whole, are shown in Table 15.

Table 15. Return on Investment (ROI) from the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit, Renewable Energy Production Credit, and Renewable Energy Tax Incentives Policy

Program	Contribution ROI	State and Local Tax ROI
Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund (Program)	\$29.64	\$0.66
Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit (Program)	\$2.37	\$0.05
Renewable Energy Production Credit (Program)	\$16.74	\$1.53
Renewable Energy Tax Incentives (Policy)	\$10.90	\$0.90

Calculation of the ROI from the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives shows that all of these programs provide positive and sizable returns to the state of Florida. Each dollar invested in the Renewable Energy Technologies Sales Tax Refund yields an estimated \$29.64 in economic output throughout the state, and an estimated 66 cents of each dollar returns to state and local government coffers in the form of taxes. Similarly, every dollar invested in the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit results in an estimated \$2.37 of economic activity throughout the state, and an estimated 5 cents of every dollar returns to state and local government as tax revenues. The Renewable Energy Production Credit has an even more impressive return on investment, as every dollar invested in this program results in an estimated \$16.74 of economic activity throughout the state, and an estimated \$1.53 returns to state and local government as tax revenues.

Combining the three programs together to measure the ROI of the policy as a whole yields similarly impressive results, as every dollar invested in these incentives results in an estimated \$10.90 in economic activity throughout the state, and an estimated 90 cents returns to state and local government in the form of tax revenues.

6. Annual Trends in Program Contribution

The monetary awards and economic contribution of the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives Program have grown significantly in the second fiscal year of program implementation. As shown in Figure 1, every component of the program has experienced increased use of funds, and the program as a whole has experienced an increase in annual disbursements of nearly \$5.8 million.

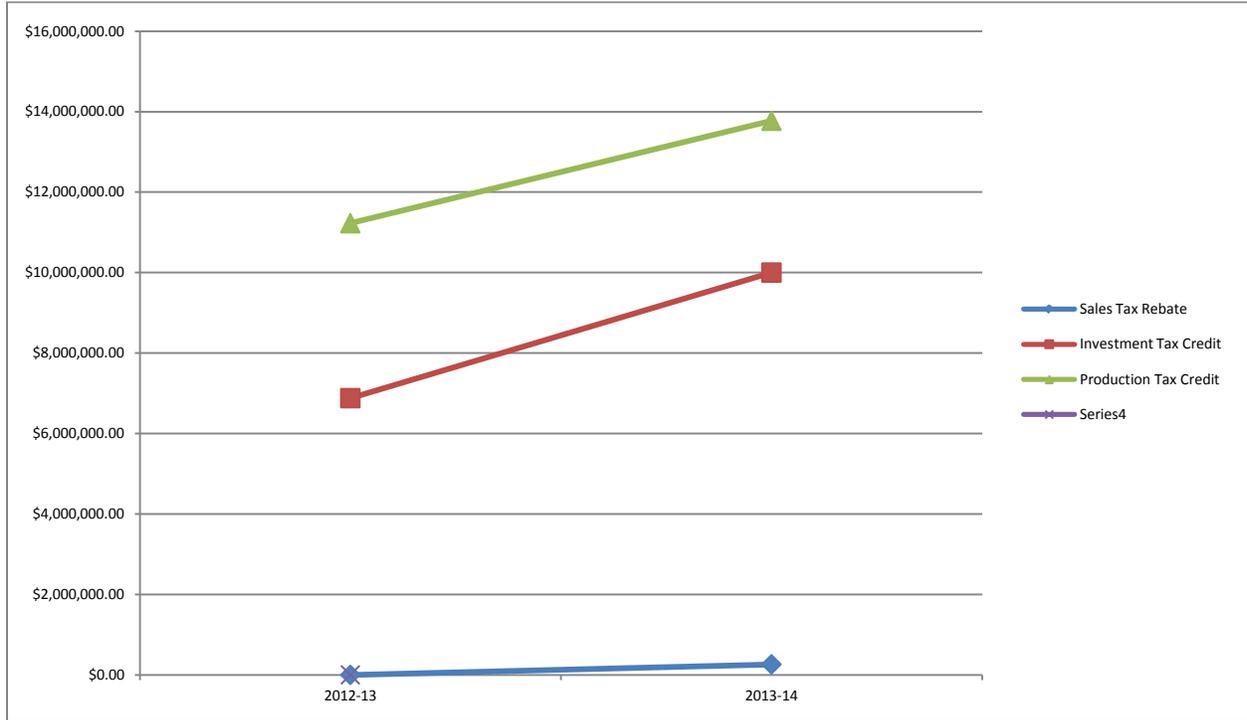


Figure 1. Funds awarded through the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives Program, FY2012-13 – FY2013-14.

Similarly, the economic contribution of the program has risen significantly since in the second year of program implementation. As Figure 2 shows, the economic contribution from every program component has increased in FY2013-14 over its FY2012-13 baseline. Overall, the program’s statewide economic contribution has increased by a total of \$58 million during FY 2013-14.

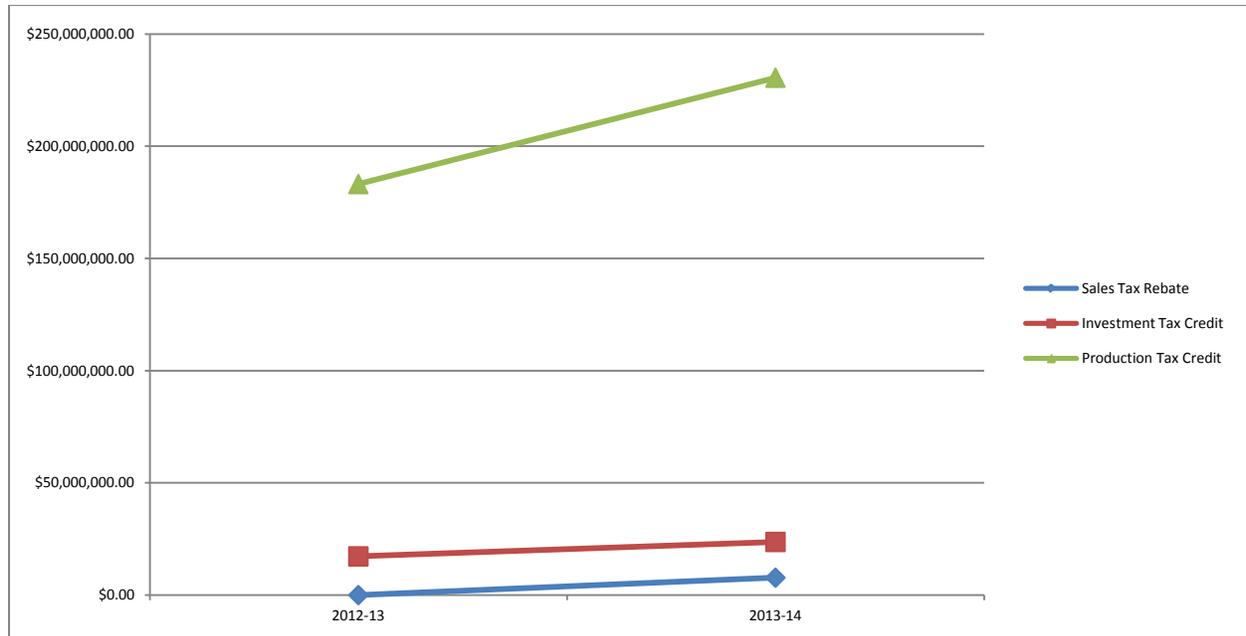


Figure 2. Economic contribution of the Renewable Energy Tax Incentives Program, FY2012-13 – FY2013-14.

7. Conclusion

The economic contribution of the Florida Renewable Energy Tax Incentives has been substantial. In 2014 alone, an investment in these programs of nearly \$24 million resulted in an estimated 909 jobs created or supported statewide. Similarly, these programs were responsible for raising an estimated \$21.7 million in state and local taxes, generating an estimated \$56 million in labor income and producing an estimated total economic contribution of more than \$261.9 million.

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COST EFFECTIVENESS MANUAL
FOR
DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
AND
SELF SERVICE WHEELING PROPOSALS

Florida Public Service Commission

Tallahassee, Florida

Adopted at June 11, 1991 Agenda Conference

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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

This manual describes the minimum data requirements for the cost-effectiveness analyses used by the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) to evaluate utility proposed conservation programs, direct load control programs, and self-service wheeling proposals. The use of this manual is authorized by FPSC Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C.

Chapter 366.82, Florida Statutes, requires the FPSC to review and approve cost effective utility conservation programs. In addition, Chapter 366.051, Florida Statutes, requires public utilities to provide wheeling for self-service customers if such wheeling is not likely to result in higher cost electric service to the utility's general body of retail and wholesale customers or adversely affect the adequacy or reliability of electric service to all customers. FPSC Rule 25-17.008 and this manual were adopted as part of the implementation of these Statutes.

There are three tests contained in this manual: the Total Resource Test, the Participants Test, and the Rate Impact Test. In evaluating conservation and direct load control programs, the Commission will review the results of all three tests to determine cost-effectiveness. The Rate Impact and Total Resource tests used for self-service wheeling projects are similar to those used for conservation and load control programs. A Participants Test is not specified for self-service wheeling since it is assumed that the proposal is cost-effective to the party requesting the wheeling. In addition to the Rate Impact and Total Resource tests, there are additional considerations listed for self-service wheeling projects.

Figure 1 is a pictorial comparison of the three cost effectiveness analyses set forth in this manual. Only very broad categories of costs and benefits are depicted so that the conceptual differences may be seen at a glance. The detailed definitions and applicable formulas are found in the manual proper.

The calculation of demand-reduction benefits for cost-effectiveness analyses performed under FPSC Rule 25-17.008 shall be on a revenue requirements basis for all programs under consideration. However, when the demand reduction achieved by a program cannot be reasonably projected to extend for the life of the avoided generating unit, the demand-reduction benefits shall also be calculated on a value of deferral basis.

The term "avoided generating unit" as used in this manual refers to a utility's proposed generating unit that is avoided in whole or in part by the demand-side management program. Avoided capacity charges shall be used in lieu of avoided generating unit costs, where appropriate, to determine cost effectiveness. Use of avoided capacity charges in lieu of avoided generating unit costs may be particularly appropriate by nongenerating utilities, wholesale power purchasers, or members of a power pool arrangement.

This manual does not address interruptible and curtailable load. However, nothing herein shall preclude the Commission from applying this methodology to such non-firm

load after explicit consideration of the matter by the Commission in a proceeding.

The delineation of the various ways of expressing test results is not meant to discourage the continued development of additional variations for expressing cost-effectiveness.

SECTION II. CONSERVATION AND DIRECT LOAD CONTROL

This Section describes the cost effectiveness tests that are required for conservation and direct load control programs. Three separate tests are defined. These are: the Total Resource Test, the Participants Test, and the Rate Impact Test.

The following information is provided for each test: (1) a definition; (2) the components of the benefits; (3) the components of the costs; (4) the formulas to be used to express the results in acceptable ways; and (5) the reporting format.

TOTAL RESOURCE COST TEST

DEFINITION:

The Total Resource Cost Test measures the net costs of a demand-side management program as a resource option based on the total costs of the program, including both the participants' and the utility's costs. This test may be turned into a Societal Test by excluding tax credit benefits, by including costs and benefits of externalities, and by using a societal discount rate, assuming that the costs and benefits of externalities are quantifiable.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BENEFITS:

The benefits are the avoided supply costs, including avoided generation, transmission, and distribution costs. The avoided supply costs should be calculated using net savings, i.e., savings net of changes in energy use that would have happened in the absence of the program. Benefits include avoided supply costs for energy-using equipment not chosen by the participant.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COSTS:

The costs are the program costs incurred by the utility and any increased supply costs. All equipment costs, installation, operation and maintenance, and administration costs, no matter who pays for them, are included in this test.

FORMULAS:

$$B_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (B_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

$$C_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (C_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

where

B_{npv} is the net present value of program benefits

C_{npv} is the net present value of program costs

B_t are the total program benefits for year t

C_t are the total program costs for year t

D is 1 + the discount rate for the utility

n is the life of the program

B_t is further defined as follows:

$$B_t = AG_t + AT_t + AD_t + FS_t + TC_t + OB_t$$

where

AG_t are the avoided generation benefits

AT_t are the avoided transmission benefits

AD_t are the avoided distribution benefits

FS_t are the fuel savings from decreased sales

TC_t are any tax credits

OB_t are any other quantifiable benefits

AG_t is further defined as follows:

$$AG_t = AC_t + AO_t + AF_t - RF_t$$

where

AC_t are avoided unit capacity costs

AO_t are avoided unit O&M costs

AF_t are avoided unit fuel costs

RF_t are replacement fuel costs

AC_t may be calculated for either the Value of Deferral or Revenue Requirements Methodology.

For the purpose of the Revenue Requirements Methodology, AC_t is further defined as follows:

$$AC_t = 0 \text{ before the in-service year}$$

$$AC_t = CC * GPR_t * GWK \text{ Red}_t$$

where

CC is the avoided in-service year capacity costs including AFUDC

GPR_t is the revenue requirement in percent of capital cost

$GWK \text{ Red}_t$ is the number of Kilowatts of plant avoided

where

GPR_t is the Annual Revenue Requirement factor which is calculated on PSC Form CE 1.1A, by taking annual total fixed charges (Column 10) divided by in-service cost.

$GWK \text{ Red} = \text{Cumulative Total Participating Customers} \times \text{KW Red}$

Cumulative Total Participating Customers is defined on PSC Form CE 1.2, Input Data -- Part 2, Col (3).

KW Red is defined in Section IV, PSC Cost Effectiveness Forms, PSC Form CE 1.1, Input Data -- Part 1.

AT_t and AD_t , avoided transmission plant and avoided distribution plant, are defined similarly to AC_t . The in-service year, the economic life, and the Revenue Requirement factor for transmission and distribution plant may differ from that of the avoided generating unit.

For the purpose of applying the Value of Deferral Methodology, AC_t is defined as follows:

$AC_t = 0$ before the in-service year

$AC_t = K \cdot CC \cdot (1-R) / (1-R^N)$ for the in-service year

$AC_t = AC_{t-1} \cdot (1+E_p)$ after the in-service year

where

N is the economic life of the avoided generating unit

K is the present value of carrying charges for one dollar of investment over N years

CC is the avoided in-service-year capacity costs including AFUDC

E_p is the plant cost escalation rate

$R = (1+E_p)/D$

AT_t and AD_t , avoided transmission plant and avoided distribution plant, are defined similarly to AC_t . The in-service year, the economic life, K factor, and plant escalation rate for transmission and distribution plant may differ from that of the avoided generating unit.

C_t is further defined as follows:

$C_t = IS_t + UC_t + PC_t + OC_t$

where

IS_t are any increased supply costs

UC_t are utility program costs

PC_t are participant program costs

OC_t are other quantifiable costs

If $B_{npv} > C_{npv}$ the program is cost effective.

REPORTING FORMAT:

Input: PSC Forms CE 1.1, 1.1A, 1.1B, 1.2

Output: PSC Forms CE 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

PARTICIPANTS TEST

DEFINITION:

The Participants Test measures the impact of the program on the participating customers.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BENEFITS:

The benefits include the reductions in the customers' bills, incentives paid by the utility or other third party, and any tax credits received. Savings estimates should be based on gross energy savings as opposed to net energy savings. (Net savings are gross savings minus savings that would have occurred even in the absence of the program.)

For fuel substitution programs, benefits include the avoided capital and operating costs of the equipment not chosen. For load building programs, benefits include any increases in productivity or services attributable to the load building program.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COSTS:

The costs include increases in the customers' bills, equipment and materials purchased, ongoing operation and maintenance costs and any equipment removal costs.

FORMULAS:

$$B_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (B_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

$$C_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (C_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

where

B_{npv} is the net present value of program benefits

C_{npv} is the net present value of program costs

B_t are the total program benefits for year t

C_t are the total program costs for year t

D is 1 + the discount rate for part. customers

n is the life of the program

B_t is further defined as follows:

$$B_t = BS_t + TC_t + UR_t + OB_t$$

where

BS_t are savings in customer bills

TC_t are any tax credits

UR_t are utility rebates or incentives

OB_t are any other quantifiable benefits

C_t is further defined as follows:

$$C_t = EC_t + CM_t + OC_t$$

where

EC_t are customer equipment costs

CM_t are customer O&M costs

OC_t are other quantifiable costs

If $B_{npv} > C_{npv}$ the program is cost effective.

REPORTING FORMAT:

Input: PSC Forms CE 1.1, 1.2

Output: PSC Forms CE 2.4

RATE IMPACT TEST

DEFINITION:

The Rate Impact Test is an indirect measure of the impact on customer rates caused by the program. Rates will go down more than they otherwise would have if the change in utility revenues minus the change in utility costs is positive. Rates will go up more than they otherwise would have if the change in utility revenues minus the change in utility costs is negative.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BENEFITS:

The benefits are the avoided supply costs, including avoided generation, transmission, and distribution costs. The benefits also include any increased revenues generated by the program. Reductions in supply costs and revenue increases should be calculated using net energy savings. (Net savings are gross savings minus savings that would have occurred even in the absence of the program.)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COSTS:

The costs include the program costs incurred by the utility, the incentives paid to participants, and increased supply costs. The costs also include any decrease in revenues caused by the program.

FORMULAS:

$$B_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (B_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

$$C_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (C_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

where

B_{npv} is the net present value of program benefits

C_{npv} is the net present value of program costs

B_t are the total program benefits for year t

C_t are the total program costs for year t

D is 1 + the discount rate for the utility

n is the life of the program

B_t is further defined as follows:

$$B_t = AG_t + AT_t + AD_t + FS_t + IR_t + OB_t$$

where

AG_t are the avoided generation benefits

AT_t are the avoided transmission benefits

AD_t are the avoided distribution benefits

FS_t are the fuel savings from decreased sales

IR_t are any increased revenues
OB_t are any other quantifiable benefits
AG_t is further defined as follows:

$$AG_t = AC_t + AO_t + AF_t - RF_t$$

where

AC_t are avoided unit capacity costs
AO_t are avoided unit O&M costs
AF_t are avoided unit fuel costs
RF_t are replacement fuel costs

AC_t may be calculated for either the Value of Deferral or Revenue Requirements Methodology.

For the purpose of the Revenue Requirements Methodology, AC_t is further defined as follows:

$$AC_t = 0 \text{ before the in-service year}$$

$$AC_t = CC * GPR_t * GWK Red_t$$

where

CC is the avoided in-service year capacity costs including AFUDC
GPR_t is the revenue requirement in percent of capital cost
GWK Red_t is the number of Kilowatts of plant avoided

where

GPR_t is the Annual Revenue Requirement factor which is calculated on PSC Form CE 1.1A, by taking annual total fixed charges (Column 10) divided by in-service cost.

$$GWK Red = \text{Cumulative Total Participating Customers} \times KW Red$$

Cumulative Total Participating Customers is defined on PSC Form CE 1.2, Input Data -- Part 2, Col (3).

KW Red is defined in Section IV, PSC Cost Effectiveness Forms, PSC Form CE 1.1, Input Data -- Part 1.

AT_t and AD_t, avoided transmission plant and avoided distribution plant, are defined similarly to AC_t. The in-service year, the economic life, and the Revenue Requirement factor for transmission and distribution plant may differ from that of the avoided generating unit.

For the purpose of applying the Value of Deferral Methodology, AC_t is defined as follows:

$AC_t = 0$ before the in-service year

$AC_t = K*CC*(1-R)/(1-R^N)$ for the in-service year

$AC_t = AC_{t-1}*(1+E_p)$ after the in-service year

where

N is the economic life of the avoided generating unit

K is the present value of carrying charges for one dollar of investment over N years

CC is the avoided in-service-year capacity costs including AFUDC

E_p is the plant escalation rate

$R = (1+E_p)/D$

AT_t and AD_t , avoided transmission plant and avoided distribution plant, are defined similarly to AC_t . The in-service year, the economic life, K factor, and plant escalation rate for transmission and distribution plant may differ from that of the avoided generating unit.

C_t is further defined as follows:

$$C_t = IS_t + LR_t + UC_t + UR_t + OC_t$$

where

IS_t are any increased supply costs

LR_t are lost revenues from reduced sales

UC_t are utility program costs

UR_t are utility rebates/incentives for participants.

OC_t are other quantifiable costs

If $B_{npv} > C_{npv}$ the program is cost effective.

REPORTING FORMAT:

Input: PSC Forms CE 1.1, 1.1A, 1.1B, 1.2

Output: PSC Forms CE 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.5S

SECTION III. SELF-SERVICE WHEELING

This Section describes the prescribed cost effectiveness tests for self-service wheeling proposals. The reason for a separate section is that there are costs and benefits unique to cogeneration facilities, such as supplemental and standby purchases.

A self-service wheeling proposal is one where a utility retail customer proposes to generate power at one of its locations and have it delivered to another of its locations through the utility's transmission or distribution system. Chapter 366.051, Florida Statutes, requires public utilities to provide wheeling for self-service customers if such wheeling is not likely to result in higher cost electric service to the utility's general body of retail and wholesale customers.

The Rate Impact and Total Resource tests used here are similar to those used for conservation and load control programs. No Participants Test is specified since it is assumed that the proposal is cost-effective to the party requesting the wheeling. In addition to the Rate Impact and Total Resource tests, there are additional considerations listed for self-service wheeling projects.

RATE IMPACT TEST FOR SELF-SERVICE WHEELING

DEFINITION:

The Rate Impact Test for Self-Service Wheeling is an indirect measure of the impact on customer rates caused by the wheeling proposal. Rates will go down more than they otherwise would have if the change in utility revenues minus the change in utility costs is positive. Rates will go up more than they otherwise would have if the change in utility revenues minus the change in utility costs is negative.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BENEFITS:

The benefits include avoided generation, transmission, and distribution costs, and any increased revenues, such as wheeling revenues and increased standby revenues, generated by the proposed project.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COSTS:

The costs include any decrease in revenues caused by the program and any increased supply costs. When marginal fuel cost is less than average fuel cost, the decrease in sales will cause an increase in average fuel cost that must be borne by the remaining customers. Costs also include loss of fixed plant costs collected through demand or non-fuel energy charges.

FORMULAS:

$$B_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (B_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

$$C_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (C_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

where

B_{npv} is the net present value of benefits
 C_{npv} is the net present value of costs
 B_t are the total benefits for year t
 C_t are the total costs for year t
 D is 1 + the discount rate for the utility
 n is the life of the program

B_t is further defined as follows:

$$B_t = AG_t + AT_t + AD_t + IR_t + FS_t + OB_t$$

where

AG_t are the avoided generation benefits
 AT_t are the avoided transmission benefits
 AD_t are the avoided distribution benefits
 IR_t are the increased revenues
 FS_t are the net fuel savings
 OB_t are any other quantifiable benefits

AG_t is further defined as follows:

$$AG_t = AC_t + AO_t + AF_t - RF_t$$

where

AC_t are avoided unit capacity costs
 AO_t are avoided unit O&M costs
 AF_t are avoided unit fuel costs
 RF_t are replacement fuel costs

AC_t may be calculated for either the Value of Deferral or Revenue Requirements Methodology.

For the purpose of the Revenue Requirements Methodology, AC_t is further defined as follows:

$$AC_t = 0 \text{ before the in-service year}$$

$$AC_t = CC * GPR_t * GWK Red_t$$

where

CC is the avoided in-service year capacity costs including AFUDC
 GPR_t is the revenue requirement in percent of capital cost
 $GWK Red_t$ is the number of Kilowatts of plant avoided

where

GPR_t is the Annual Revenue Requirement factor which is calculated on PSC Form CE 1.1A, by taking annual total fixed charges (Column 10) divided by in-service cost.

$GKW \text{ Red} = \text{Cumulative Total Participating Customers} \times KW \text{ Red}$

Cumulative Total Participating Customers is defined on PSC Form CE 1.2, Input Data -- Part 2, Col (3).

$KW \text{ Red}$ is defined in Section IV, PSC Cost Effectiveness Forms, PSC Form CE 1.1, Input Data -- Part 1.

AT_t and AD_t , avoided transmission plant and avoided distribution plant, are defined similarly to AC_t . The in-service year, the economic life, and the Revenue Requirement factor for transmission and distribution plant may differ from that of the avoided generating unit.

For the purpose of applying the Value of Deferral Methodology, AC_t is defined as follows:

$AC_t = 0$ before the in-service year

$AC_t = K \cdot CC \cdot (1-R) / (1-R^N)$ for the in-service year

$AC_t = AC_{t-1} \cdot (1+E_p)$ after the in-service year

where

N is the tax life of the avoided generating unit

K is the present value of carrying charges for one dollar of investment over N years

CC is the avoided in-service-year capacity costs including AFUDC

E_p is the plant escalation rate

$R = (1+E_p)/D$

AT_t and AD_t , avoided transmission plant and avoided distribution plant, are defined similarly to AC_t . The in-service year, the economic life, K factor, and plant escalation rate for transmission and distribution plant may differ from that of the avoided generating unit.

C_t is further defined as follows:

$C_t = FC_t + LR_t + OC_t$

where

FC_t are net increase in fuel costs

LR_t are lost revenues from reduced sales

OC_t are other quantifiable costs

If $B_{npv} > C_{npv}$ the program is cost effective.

REPORTING FORMAT:

Input: PSC Forms CE 3.1, 1.1A, 1.1B, 3.2

Output: PSC Forms CE 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 3.3S

TOTAL RESOURCE TEST FOR SELF-SERVICE WHEELING

DEFINITION:

The Total Resource Cost Test measures the net costs of a self-service wheeling project as a resource option based on the total costs of the project, including both the participants' and the utility's costs. This test may be turned into a Societal Test by excluding tax credit benefits, by including costs and benefits of externalities, and by using a societal discount rate, assuming that the costs and benefits of externalities are quantifiable.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BENEFITS:

The benefits are the avoided supply costs, including avoided generation, transmission, and distribution costs.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COSTS:

The costs are the project costs incurred by the utility and any increased supply costs. All equipment costs, installation, operation and maintenance, and administration costs, no matter who pays for them, are included in this test.

FORMULAS:

$$B_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (B_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

$$C_{npv} = \text{Sum of } (C_t / D^{t-1}) \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ to } n$$

where

B_{npv} is the net present value of project benefits

C_{npv} is the net present value of project costs

B_t are the total project benefits for year t

C_t are the total project costs for year t

D is $1 +$ the discount rate for the utility

n is the life of the project

B_t is further defined as follows:

$$B_t = AG_t + AT_t + AD_t + FS_t + TC_t + OB_t$$

where

AG_t are the avoided generation benefits

AT_t are the avoided transmission benefits

AD_t are the avoided distribution benefits

FS_t are the fuel savings from decreased sales

TC_t are any tax credits

OB_t are any other quantifiable benefits

AG_t is further defined as follows:

$$AG_t = AC_t + AO_t + AF_t - RF_t$$

where

AC_t are avoided unit capacity costs

AO_t are avoided unit O&M costs

AF_t are avoided unit fuel costs

RF_t are replacement fuel costs

AC_t may be calculated for either the Value of Deferral or Revenue Requirements Methodology.

For the purpose of the Revenue Requirements Methodology, AC_t is further defined as follows:

$$AC_t = 0 \text{ before the in-service year}$$

$$AC_t = CC * GPR_t * GWK Red_t$$

where

CC is the avoided in-service year capacity costs including AFUDC

GPR_t is the revenue requirement in percent of capital cost

GWK Red_t is the number of Kilowatts of plant avoided

where

GPR_t is the Annual Revenue Requirement factor which is calculated on PSC Form CE 1.1A, by taking annual total fixed charges (Column 10) divided by in-service cost.

GWK Red = Cumulative Total Participating Customers x KW Red

Cumulative Total Participating Customers is defined on PSC Form CE 1.2, Input Data -- Part 2, Col (3).

KW Red is defined in Section IV, PSC Cost Effectiveness Forms, PSC Form CE 1.1, Input Data -- Part 1.

AT_t and AD_t, avoided transmission plant and avoided distribution plant, are defined similarly to AC_t. The in-service year, the economic life, and the Revenue Requirement factor for transmission and distribution plant may differ from that of the avoided generating unit.

For the purpose of applying the Value of Deferral Methodology, AC_t is defined as follows:

$$AC_t = 0 \text{ before the in-service year}$$

$AC_t = K \cdot CC \cdot (1-R) / (1-R^N)$ for the in-service year

$AC_t = AC_{t-1} \cdot (1+E_p)$ after the in-service year

where

N is the economic life of the avoided generating unit

K is the present value of carrying charges for one dollar of investment over N years

CC is the avoided in-service-year capacity costs including AFUDC

E_p is the plant cost escalation rate

$R = (1+E_p)/D$

AT_t and AD_t , avoided transmission plant and avoided distribution plant, are defined similarly to AC_t . The in-service year, the economic life, K factor, and plant escalation rate for transmission and distribution plant may differ from that of the avoided generating unit.

C_t is further defined as follows:

$C_t = IS_t + UC_t + PC_t + OC_t$

where

IS_t are any increased supply costs

UC_t are utility program costs

PC_t are participant program costs

OC_t are other quantifiable costs

If $B_{npv} > C_{npv}$ the project is cost effective.

REPORTING FORMAT:

Input: PSC Forms CE 1.1, 1.1A, 1.1B, 1.2

Output: PSC Forms CE 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the Rate Impact and Total Resource tests, the following will be considered by the Commission in its determination of the cost-effectiveness of self-service projects:

- (1) The type of fuel used at the cogeneration project.
- (2) The fuel efficiency of the project.
- (3) The likelihood of a cogenerator building its own transmission line to its other location.
- (4) The materiality of any lost revenues indicated by the Rate Impact test.

SECTION IV. FPSC COST EFFECTIVENESS FORMS

This Section contains the forms to be used in conjunction with the tests discussed in the previous sections of this manual. The following list contains the FPSC Form designation, the name of the FPSC Form, and a brief description of each form. This is followed by sample forms to be used, showing column headings and other pertinent information.

PSC FORM CE 1.1 Input Data -- Part 1

This form, along with PSC FORM CE 1.2, specifies the input data to be used in the cost-effectiveness test for conservation and direct load control programs. Each element on the form is defined below:

I.(1) Customer KW Reduction at Meter

This is the maximum load reduction in kilowatts at the customer's meter.

I.(2) Generator KW Reduction Per Customer

This input is developed by taking into account such factors as reliability, line losses and customer diversity. A crude, but acceptable, method of calculating the KW reduction is to use the following formula:

$$\text{KW Red} = [\text{DS}_w(\text{WLOLP}) + \text{DS}_s(\text{SLOLP})] / [(\text{ALOLP})(1-\text{FOR})(1-\text{DL})]$$

where

DS_w is the demand saving at winter peak
 DS_s is the demand saving at summer peak
WLOLP is the winter seasonal LOLP
SLOLP is the summer seasonal LOLP
ALOLP is the annual LOLP
FOR is the forced outage rate
DL is the kw line loss factor

and

$$(\text{WLOLP} + \text{SLOLP}) / \text{ALOLP} = 1$$

I.(3) KW Line Loss Percentage

This is the percentage reduction in KW from the generator to the customer.

I.(4) Generation KWH Reduction Per Customer

This is the annual KWH reduction given by the following formula:

$$\text{KWH Red} = \text{KWH}_m / (1 - \text{EL})$$

where

KWH_m is the KWH reduction at the customer's meter

EL is the energy line loss factor to account for losses from the generator to the customer location

I.(5) KWH Line Loss Percentage

This is the percentage reduction in KWH from the generator to the customer.

I.(6) Group Line Loss Multiplier

This is a factor used to take into account the fact that various groups of customers receive service at different voltage levels. It is used to adjust the fuel cost calculation for participating customers.

I.(7) Customer KWH Increase at Meter

For conservation programs, this input would normally be zero. But, for other programs such as thermal storage, there may be an increase in KWH during off-peak periods.

II.(1) Study Period for the Conservation Program

This is the economic life of the conservation program, and will generally be less than or equal to the life of the unit to be avoided.

II.(2) Generator Economic Life

This is the economic life of the avoided generating unit.

II.(3) Transmission and Distribution Economic Life

This is the economic life of the avoided transmission and distribution facilities.

II.(4) K Factor for Generation

This is the present value of carrying charges for a \$1 investment over the life of the generating unit. PSC FORM CE 1.1A must be filed showing in detail the calculation of this factor.

II.(5) K Factor for Transmission and Distribution

This is the present value of carrying charges for a \$1 investment over the life of the avoided transmission and distribution facilities. PSC FORM CE 1.1A must be filed showing in detail the calculation of this factor.

III.(1) Utility Nonrecurring Cost per Customer
This represents nonrecurring costs in the base year that would be incurred by the utility, such as a one-time customer rebate.

III.(2) Utility Recurring Cost per Customer
This represents recurring costs in the base year that would be incurred by the utility, such as O&M costs associated with the installed equipment.

III.(3) Utility Cost Escalation Rate
This rate is used to escalate the costs identified in III.(2). Normally, this rate would be close to the rate at which the Consumer Price Index is projected to increase.

NOTE: As an alternative, annual program costs may be specified for each year on the appropriate FORM, but detailed documentation must be attached to show how these costs were computed.

III.(4) Customer Equipment Cost
This is the base year cost for equipment incurred by each customer when the program is selected.

III.(5) Customer Equipment Cost Escalation Rate
This rate is used to escalate the costs identified in III.(4). Normally, this rate would be close to the rate at which the Consumer Price Index is projected to increase.

NOTE: As an alternative, annual customer equipment costs may be specified for each year on the appropriate FORM, but detailed documentation must be attached to show how these costs were computed.

III.(6) Customer O&M Cost
This is the base year cost for O&M incurred by each participating customer.

III.(7) Customer O&M Cost Escalation Rate
This rate is used to escalate the costs identified in III(6). Normally, this rate would be close to the rate at which the Consumer Price Index is projected to increase.

NOTE: As an alternative, annual O&M costs may be specified for each year on the appropriate FORM, but detailed documentation must be attached to show how these costs were computed.

IV.(1) Base Year

- This is the reference year for the present worth analyses and the first year for recording costs and benefits of the program.
- IV.(2) In-Service Year for Avoided Generator Unit
- This is the in-service year of the generating unit to be avoided or deferred by the conservation program.
- IV.(3) In-Service Year for Avoided T&D
- This is the in-service year of the transmission and distribution facilities to be avoided or deferred by the conservation program.
- IV.(4) Base Year Avoided Generating Unit Cost
- This is the base year cost in dollars per kilowatt of the generating unit to be avoided or deferred by the conservation program. PSC FORM CE 1.1B must be filed showing in detail the calculation of the installed cost of the unit in the in-service year, including AFUDC.
- IV.(5) Base Year Avoided Transmission Cost
- This is the base year cost in dollars per kilowatt of the transmission facilities to be avoided or deferred by the conservation program. PSC FORM CE 1.1B must be filed showing in detail the calculation of the installed cost of the facilities in the in-service year, including AFUDC.
- IV.(6) Base Year Avoided Distribution Cost
- This is the base year cost in dollars per kilowatt of the distribution facilities to be avoided or deferred by the conservation program. PSC FORM CE 1.1B must be filed showing in detail the calculation of the installed cost of the facilities in the in-service year, including AFUDC.
- IV.(7) Gen, Tran, and Dist Cost Escalation Rate
- This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in IV.(4) through IV.(6).
- IV.(8) Generator Fixed O&M Costs
- This is the annual fixed O&M costs for the generating unit to be avoided or deferred, stated in \$/KW/Year.
- IV.(9) Generator Fixed O&M Cost Escalation Rate
- This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in IV.(8).
- IV.(10) Transmission Fixed O&M Costs

This is the annual fixed O&M costs for the transmission facilities to be avoided or deferred, stated in \$/KW/Year.

IV.(11) Distribution Fixed O&M Costs

This is the annual fixed O&M costs for the distribution facilities to be avoided or deferred, stated in \$/KW/Year.

IV.(12) Trans and Distr Fixed O&M Cost Escalation Rate

This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in IV.(10) and IV.(11).

IV.(13) Avoided Generating Unit Variable O&M Costs

This is the base year variable O&M costs for the generating unit to be avoided or deferred, stated in cents/KWH.

IV.(14) Generator Variable O&M Cost Escalation Rate

This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in IV.(13).

IV.(15) Generator Capacity Factor

This is the projected capacity factor of the generating unit to be avoided or deferred.

IV.(16) Avoided Generating Unit Fuel Cost

This is the base year fuel costs for the generating unit to be avoided or deferred, stated in cents/KWH.

IV.(17) Avoided Generating Unit Fuel Cost Escalation Rate

This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in IV.(16).

V.(1) Non Fuel Cost in Customer Bill

This is the base year non fuel charge in the participating customer's bill in cents per KWH.

V.(2) Non Fuel Cost Escalation Rate

This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in V.(1).

V.(3) Demand Charge in Customer Bill

This is the base year demand charge in the participating customer's bill in \$/KW/Month. This would be zero for residential customers.

V.(4) Demand Charge Escalation Rate

This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in V.(3).

PSC FORM CE 1.1A Calculation of K Factor

This form specifies the data to be used when calculating the K Factor for the avoided generating unit and also for avoided transmission and distribution plant, if applicable. Each element on the form is defined below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the in-service year of the avoided unit (or avoided transmission and distribution plant) and extend through the life of the unit (or other avoided plant).

Col (2) Mid-Year Rate Base

This column contains, for each year, the value of the avoided investment at mid year. This is calculated by averaging the beginning-of-year and end-of-year rate bases. The end-of-year rate base is calculated by subtracting straight-line depreciation (Column 9) and deferred taxes (Column 7) from beginning-of-year rate base. See PSC Form CE 1.1A, Page 2 of 2 for this calculation. The beginning-of-year rate base is the in-service cost of the plant calculated on PSC FORM CE 1.1B.

Col (3) Debt

This column contains, for each year, the cost of debt associated with the investment given in Column (2).

Col (4) Preferred Stock

This column contains, for each year, the after-tax cost of preferred stock associated with the investment given in Column (2).

Col (5) Common Equity

This column contains, for each year, the after-tax cost of common equity associated with the investment given in Column (2).

Col (6) Taxes

This column contains, for each year, the taxes associated with the before-tax cost of preferred and common stock.

Col (7) Other Taxes & Insurance

This column contains all taxes and insurance not contained in Column (6).

Col (8) Depreciation

This column contains, for each year, the depreciation costs associated with the in-service cost of the avoided plant.

Col (9) Deferred Taxes

This column contains the deferred taxes for each year. The tax depreciation schedule is given as Page 2 of 2 of PSC FORM CE 1.1A.

Col (10) Total Fixed Charges

This column contains, for each year, the sum of column (3) through column (8).

Col (11) Present Worth Fixed Charges

This column is the present value of the corresponding numbers in the previous column, using the in-service year as the reference year.

Col (12) Cumulative Present Worth Fixed Charges

This column is the year by year accumulation of the numbers in the previous column.

As indicated in the example, this form must also contain the in-service cost of the plant, the book life of the plant, the capital structure, the effective tax rate, and the discount rate used to calculate present worth dollars.

PSC FORM CE 1.1B Calculation of AFUDC and In-Service Cost of Plant

This form specifies the data to be used when calculating AFUDC and the in-service cost of plant (generating unit or transmission and distribution plant). Each element on the form is defined below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the first year of construction for the avoided unit (or avoided transmission and distribution plant) and extend to the in-service year.

Col (2) Years Prior to In-Service Year

This column contains the number of years prior to the in-service year of the plant corresponding to each year in Column (1).

Col (3) Plant Escalation Rate

This column contains the plant escalation rate corresponding to each year in Column (1).

Col (4) Cumulative Escalation Rate

This column contains the cumulative escalation rate corresponding to each year in Column (3).

Col (5) Percent Expenditure

This column contains, for each year of construction, the percentage of the plant to be constructed. The sum of the percentages in this column should equal 100.

Col (6) Annual Spending

This column contains the year-end spending, in dollars per kilowatt, for each year of construction.

Col (7) Cumulative Average Spending

This column contains the cumulative average spending for each year of construction.

Col (8) Cumulative Spending with AFUDC

This column contains, for each year, the cumulative average spending for that year (from Column 7) plus the AFUDC that has accumulated through the previous year.

Col (9) Yearly AFUDC

This column contains the AFUDC applicable for each year.
Col (10) Incremental Year-End Book Value

This column contains the incremental value added to the plant each year.

Col (11) Cumulative Year-End Book Value

This column contains, for each year, the cumulative year-end book value for the plant. The final figure in this column represents the in-service year cost.

As indicated in the example, this form must also contain the in-service cost of the plant (in dollars per kilowatt), the base year construction cost (\$/KW), and the AFUDC rate.

PSC FORM CE 1.2 Input Data -- Part 2

This form, along with PSC FORM CE 1.1 specifies the input data to be used in the cost-effectiveness test for conservation and direct load control programs. Each element on the form is defined below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the Base Year and extend through the life of the conservation program.

Col (2) Cumulative Total Participating Customers

This column contains, for each year, the cumulative total participating customers without regard as to whether they would have adopted the conservation measure in the absence of a utility sponsored program.

Col (3) Adjusted Cumulative Total Participating Customers

This column contains, for each year, the cumulative total participating customers adjusted for the fact that some customers would have adopted the conservation measure in the absence of a utility sponsored program.

Col (4) Utility Average System Fuel Cost

This column contains, for each year, the annual average system fuel cost, including costs of purchases and sales.

Col (5) Avoided Marginal Fuel Cost

This column contains, for each year, the annual average avoided fuel costs in cents per KWH. These costs should reflect the fact that conservation programs have different impacts on the system, depending on the hour of the day. If the program reduces consumption on peak, the marginal fuel costs may be significantly higher than the average fuel costs, resulting in savings to all customers.

Col (6) Increased Marginal Fuel Cost

This column contains, for each year, the annual average increased fuel costs in cents per KWH. These costs reflect the fact that some conservation programs increase energy use during certain hours.

Col (7) Replacement Fuel Cost of Avoided Generating Unit

This column contains, for each year, the annual average replacement fuel costs in cents per KWH. This is the system fuel cost if the utility had built the unit to be avoided. If the avoided unit would have lowered system fuel costs, then these costs act as an offset to the savings gained by not building the unit. On the other hand, if the avoided unit would have raised system fuel costs,

there are additional savings to be achieved by avoiding the unit.

Col (8) Program KW Effectiveness Factor

This column contains, for each year, a factor that represents the degradation or improvement of the demand savings over time. Complete documentation must be supplied if a factor other than 1 is used.

Col (9) Program KWH Effectiveness Factor

This column contains, for each year, a factor that represents the degradation or improvement of the energy savings over time. Complete documentation must be supplied if a factor other than 1 is used.

PSC FORM CE 2.1 Avoided Generating Unit Benefits

This form is used to report the avoided generating unit benefits of a conservation program or self-service wheeling project. Each item to be reported is listed below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the base year of analysis and extend through the life of the program. Normally, benefits on this form will be zero until the in-service year of the avoided unit. Also, benefits will only accrue for the life of the conservation program.

Col (2) Avoided Generating Unit Capacity Cost

This column contains the avoided generating unit benefits as previously defined in Section II. These are value of deferral benefits that extend from the in-service year of the avoided unit through the life of the conservation program or the life of the avoided unit, whichever comes first.

Col (3) Avoided Generating Unit Fixed O&M

This column contains the avoided generating unit fixed O&M costs. This may be calculated by taking the dollars per kilowatt per year as reported on PSC FORM CE 1.1 times the kilowatts saved, with costs escalated appropriately.

Col (4) Avoided Generating Unit Variable O&M

This column contains the avoided generating unit variable O&M costs. This may be calculated by taking the dollars per kilowatt-hour reported on PSC FORM CE 1.1 times the kilowatts saved times the capacity factor times 8760, with costs escalated appropriately.

Col (5) Avoided Generating Unit Fuel Costs

This column contains the annual fuel costs for the avoided generating unit. This may be calculated by taking the fuel cost reported on PSC FORM CE 1.1 times the kilowatts saved times the capacity factor times 8760, with fuel costs escalated appropriately.

Col (6) Replacement Fuel Costs

This column contains the replacement fuel costs that occur because the avoided generating unit was not built. These costs may be calculated by multiplying the annual kwh generation of the avoided unit by the replacement fuel costs shown on PSC FORM CE 1.2. (The net fuel savings of the avoided plant would be calculated by subtracting this column from column 5). For a base loaded avoided unit, the net fuel savings might be large. At the other extreme, the net fuel savings for a peaker might be very small or slightly negative.

Col (7) Avoided Generating Unit Benefits

This column is the sum of columns (2) through (5) minus column (6).

This form also contains totals for each column and the cumulative net present value for each column.

PSC FORM CE 2.2 Avoided T&D, Program Fuel Savings, and Other Benefits

This form is used to report the avoided transmission benefits, avoided distribution benefits, program fuel savings, and other benefits of a conservation program or self-service wheeling project. Each item to be reported is listed below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the base year of analysis and extend through the life of the program.

Col (2) Avoided Transmission Capacity Cost

This column contains the avoided transmission capacity benefits as previously defined in Section II. These are value of deferral benefits that extend from the in-service year of the avoided transmission plant through the life of the conservation program or the life of the avoided generating unit, whichever comes first.

Col (3) Avoided Transmission Fixed O&M Cost

This column contains the avoided generating unit fixed O&M costs. This may be calculated by taking the dollars per kilowatt per year as reported on PSC FORM CE 1.1 times the kilowatts saved, with costs escalated appropriately.

Col (4) Total Avoided Transmission Cost

This is the sum of columns (2) and (3).

Col (5) Avoided Distribution Capacity Cost

This column is analogous to Column (2).

Col (6) Avoided Distribution Fixed O&M Cost

This column is analogous to Column (3).

Col (7) Total Avoided Distribution Costs

This is the sum of columns (5) and (6).

Col (8) Program Fuel Savings

This column contains the fuel savings generated by the conservation program. This is the product of the kwh saved per customer, the number of participating customers, and the appropriate marginal fuel cost.

PSC FORM CE 2.3 Total Resource Cost Test

This form is used for the Total Resources Cost Test. Each item to be reported is listed below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the base year of analysis and extend through the life of the program.

Col (2) Increased Supply Costs

This column contains any increased supply costs associated with the program. This includes both energy and capacity supply costs as well as costs for alternate fuels.

Col (3) Utility Program Costs

This column contains the costs of the program incurred by the utility, including equipment costs, administrative costs.

Col (4) Participant Program Costs

This column is the same as column (10), PSC FORM CE 2.4.

Col (5) Other Costs

This column contains other quantifiable costs attributable to the program, including environmental and other external costs.

Col (6) Total Costs

This column is the sum of the costs in columns (2) through (5).

Col (7) Avoided Generating Unit Benefits

This column is the same as column (7) on PSC FORM 2.1.

Col (8) Avoided Transmission and Distribution Plant Benefits

This column is the sum of columns (4) and (7) on PSC FORM CE 2.2.

Col (9) Program Fuel Savings

This column is the same as column (8) on PSC FORM CE 2.2.

Col (10) Other Benefits

This column contains any other quantifiable benefits. Complete documentation must be provided to support the figures in this column.

Col (11) Total Benefits

This column is the total of columns (7) through (11).

Col (12) Net Benefits

This is total costs minus total benefits.

Col (13) Cumulative Discounted Net Benefits

The figures in this column are obtained by discounting the figures in column (12) to the first year in column (1) and then accumulating these discounted figures year by year.

PSC FORM CE 2.4 Participant Costs and Benefits

This form is used to report the costs and benefits for the participating customers. Each item to be reported is listed below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the base year of analysis and extend through the life of the program.

Col (2) Savings in Participants' Bills

This column contains the savings in customer bills brought about by the reduction in kwh usage.

Col (3) Tax Credits

This column contains any tax credits received by the participant.

Col (4) Utility Rebates

This column contains any utility rebates to participating customers.

Col (5) Other Benefits

This column contains other quantifiable benefits to the participant attributable to the program. Complete documentation must be provided to support the figures in this column.

Col (6) Total Benefits

This column is the sum of the costs in columns (2) through (5).

Col (7) Customer Equipment Costs

This column contains equipment costs borne by the participating customer.

Col (8) Customer O&M Costs

This column contains O&M costs borne by the participant.

Col (9) Other Costs

This column contains other quantifiable costs borne by the participant. Complete documentation must be provided to support the figures in this column.

Col (10) Total Costs

This column is the total of columns (7) through (9).

Col (11) Net Benefits

The numbers in this column are calculated by subtracting column (9) from column (6).

Col (12) Cumulative Discounted Net Benefits

This column contains the cumulative discounted net benefits of the program. The figures in this column are obtained by discounting the figures in column (11) and accumulating them year by year.

This form also contains the in-service year of the avoided generating unit and the appropriate customer discount rate.

PSC FORM CE 2.5 Rate Impact Test

This form is used to report the costs and benefits from the standpoint of the impact on customer rates. If costs exceed benefits, rates would be higher than they otherwise would be if the program is implemented. Each item to be reported is listed below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the base year of analysis and extend through the life of the program.

Col (2) Increased Supply Costs

This column is identical to column (2), PSC FORM CE 2.3.

Col (3) Utility Program Costs

This column is identical to column (3), PSC FORM CE 2.3.

Col (4) Incentives

This column contains any utility incentives paid to the participating customers.

Col (5) Revenue Losses

This column contains any revenue losses for periods where the load has been decreased.

Col (6) Other Costs

This column contains any other quantifiable costs attributable to the program. Complete documentation must be provided to support the figures in this column.

Col (7) Total Costs

This column is the sum of columns (2) through (6).

Col (8) Avoided Gen Unit & Fuel Benefits

This column is the sum of columns (4) and (5), PSC FORM CE 2.1.

Col (9) Avoided T&D Benefits

This column is identical to column (8), PSC FORM CE 2.3.

Col (10) Revenue Gains

This column contains any revenue losses for periods where the load has been

increased.

Col (11) Other Benefits

This column contains other quantifiable benefits. Complete documentation must be provided for the numbers in this column.

Col (12) Total Benefits

This column is the sum of columns (8) through (11).

Col (13) Net Benefits

This column is calculated by subtracting column (7) from column (12).

Col (14) Cumulative Discounted Net Benefits

This column is the accumulation of the figures in column (13), discounted by the appropriate discount rate.

This form also contains the discount rate and the benefit/cost ratio.

PSC FORM CE 2.5S Supplementary Form on Revenue Gains and Losses

A supplementary form will be filed containing, for each year, an allocation of the revenue gains and losses reported in columns (5) and (10) to general and administrative, generation, transmission and distribution.

PSC FORM CE 3.1 Input Data, Self-Service Wheeling -- Part 1

This form, along with PSC FORM CE 3.2, specifies the input data to be used for self-service wheeling proposals. Each element on the form is defined below:

I.(1) Generator KW Reduction

This input is calculated by taking into account such factors as reliability, line losses and customer diversity.

I.(2) KW Line Loss Percentage

This is the percentage reduction in KW from the generator to the customer.

I.(3) KWH Line Loss Percentage

This is the percentage reduction in KWH from the generator to the customer.

I.(4) Group Line Loss Multiplier

This is a factor used to take into account the fact that various groups of customers receive service at different voltage levels.

II.(1) Study Period for the Proposal

This is the number of years in the analysis and will generally be less than or equal to the life of the avoided unit.

II.(2) Generator Economic Life

This is the economic life of the avoided generating unit.

II.(3) T&D Economic Life

This is the economic life of the avoided transmission and distribution facilities.

II.(4) K Factor for Generation

This is the present value of carrying charges for a \$1 investment over the life of the avoided generating unit. PSC FORM CE 1.1A must be filed showing in detail the calculation of this factor.

II.(5) K Factor for T&D

This is the present value of carrying charges for a \$1 investment over the life of the avoided transmission and distribution facilities. PSC FORM CE 1.1A must be filed showing in detail the calculation of this factor.

III.(1) Supplemental Billing KW Reduction

The reduction in billing demand for supplemental purchases because the QF

will serve load with its own generation.

III.(2) Supplemental MWH Reduction at Meter

The reduction in energy for supplemental purchases as a result of self-service wheeling.

III.(3) Self-Service Wheeling Charge

The charge for self-service wheeling.

III.(4) Wheeling Escalation Rate

The annual rate of escalation that applies to III.(6).

III.(5) Standby Billing KW Increase

The increase in billing demand for standby purchases as a result of self-service wheeling.

III.(6) Standby MWH Increase at Meter

The increase in billing energy for standby purchases as a result of self-service wheeling.

IV.(1) Utility Non-Recurring Cost

This represents non-recurring costs in the base year of the analysis.

IV.(2) Utility Recurring Costs

These are the recurring administrative costs of the utility as a result of the self-service wheeling proposal.

IV.(3) Utility Cost Escalation Rate

This rate is used to escalate the costs in IV.(2).

V.(1) Base Year

This is the reference year for the present worth analyses and the first year for recording costs and benefits of the proposal.

V.(2) In-Service Year of Avoided Gen Unit

This is the in-service year of the generating unit to be avoided by the self-service wheeling project.

V.(3) In-Service Year for Avoided T&D

This is the in-service year of the transmission and distribution facilities to be avoided by the self-service wheeling project.

V.(4) Base Year Avoided Gen Unit Cost

This is the base year cost in dollars per kilowatt of the generating unit to be avoided or deferred by the project. PSC FORM CE 1.1B must be filed showing in detail the calculation of the installed cost of the unit in the in-service year, including AFUDC.

V.(5) Base Year Avoided Transmission Cost

This is the base year cost in dollars per kilowatt of the transmission facilities to be avoided or deferred by the project. PSC FORM CE 1.1B must be filed showing in detail the calculation of the installed cost of the unit in the in-service year, including AFUDC.

V.(6) Base Year Avoided Distribution Cost

This is the base year cost in dollars per kilowatt of the distribution facilities to be avoided or deferred by the project. PSC FORM CE 1.1B must be filed showing in detail the calculation of the installed cost of the unit in the in-service year, including AFUDC.

V.(7) Gen, Trans, Dist Cost Escalation Rate

This rate is used to escalate the costs in V.(4), V.(5) and V.(6).

V.(8) Generator Fixed O&M Costs

This is the annual fixed O&M costs for the generating unit to be avoided or deferred, stated in \$/KW/Year.

V.(9) Generator Fixed O&M Cost Escalation Rate

This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in V.(8).

V.(10) Transmission Fixed O&M Costs

This is the annual fixed O&M costs for the transmission facilities to be avoided or deferred, stated in \$/KW/Year.

V.(11) Distribution Fixed O&M Costs

This is the annual fixed O&M costs for the distribution facilities to be avoided or deferred, stated in \$/KW/Year.

V.(12) Trans and Distr Fixed O&M Cost Escalation Rate

This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in V.(10) and

V.(11).

V.(13) Avoided Generating Unit Variable O&M Costs

This is the base year variable O&M costs for the generating unit to be avoided or deferred, stated in cents/KWH.

V.(14) Generator Variable O&M Cost Escalation Rate

This is the escalation rate to be used in escalating the costs in V.(13).

V.(15) Generator Capacity Factor

This is the projected capacity factor of the generating unit to be avoided or deferred.

V.(16) Avoided Generating Unit Fuel Cost

This is the base year fuel costs for the generating unit to be avoided or deferred, stated in cents/KWH.

V.(17) Avoided Generating Unit Fuel Cost Escalation Rate

The rate of escalation that the cost in V.(16) would be escalated each year.

VI.(1) Supplemental Service Rate, Non-Fuel

The non-fuel energy charge in the QF's bill for supplemental service.

VI.(2) Supplemental Service Rate, Demand

The demand charge in the QF's bill for supplemental service.

VI.(3) Supplemental Service Escalation Rate

The annual rate of escalation that applies to items VI.(1) and VI.(2).

VI.(4) Standby Rate, Non-Fuel

The non-fuel energy charge in the QF's bill for standby service.

VI.(5) Standby Rate, Demand

The demand charge in the QF's bill for standby service.

VI.(6) Standby Escalation Rate

The annual rate of escalation that applies to items VI.(4) and VI.(5).

PSC FORM CE 3.2 Input Data, Self-Service Wheeling -- Part 2

This form, along with PSC FORM CE 3.1, specifies the input data to be used for self-service wheeling proposals. Each element on the form is defined below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the base year and extend through the life of the proposal.

Col (2) Utility Average System Fuel Cost

This is the utility's annual system fuel cost approved by the FPSC that includes fuel, purchases and sales.

Col (3) Utility Purchase Marginal Fuel Cost

This is the marginal fuel cost reduction caused by purchases of QF energy by the utility.

Col (4) QF Supplemental Marginal Fuel Cost

This is the marginal fuel cost reduction caused by the reduction in supplemental purchases by a QF that serves its own load.

Col (5) QF Standby Marginal Fuel Cost

This is the marginal fuel cost increase caused by the increase in standby purchases by the QF.

Col (6) Replacement Fuel Cost

This column contains, for each year, the annual average replacement fuel costs in cents per kwh. This is the system fuel cost if the utility had built the unit to be avoided. If the avoided unit would have lowered system fuel costs, then these costs act as an offset to the savings gained by not building the unit. On the other hand, if the avoided unit would have raised system fuel costs, there are additional savings to be achieved by avoiding the unit.

Col (7) QF Effectiveness Factor -- KW

This is a factor that is normally 1.00, but may be reduced or increased to simulate degradation or improvement on KW.

Col (8) QF Effectiveness Factor -- KWH

This is a factor that is normally 1.00, but may be reduced or increased to simulate degradation or improvement on KWH.

PSC FORM CE 3.3 Self Service Wheeling Rate Impact Test

This form is used to report the costs and benefits from the standpoint of the impact on customer rates of a self-service wheeling proposal. Each item to be reported is listed below:

Col (1) Year

The years begin with the base year of analysis and extend through the life of the program.

Col (2) Increased Fuel Costs

This column is used to report any increases in fuel costs attributable to the self-service wheeling proposal.

Col (3) Revenue Losses

This column is used to report any revenue losses resulting from the proposal.

Col (4) Other Costs

This column contains any other quantifiable costs. Complete documentation must be provided to support the numbers in this column.

Col (5) Total Costs

This column is the sum of columns (2) through (4).

Col (6) Avoided Gen Unit and Fuel Benefits

This column is the sum of columns (4) and (5), PSC FORM CE 2.1.

Col (7) Avoided T&D Benefits

This column is the sum of columns (4) and (7), PSC FORM CE 2.2.

Col (8) Revenue Gains

This column contains any revenue gains, such as wheeling revenues, resulting from the proposal.

Col (9) Other Benefits

This column contains other quantifiable benefits. Complete documentation must be provided for the numbers in this column.

Col (10) Total Benefits

This column is the sum of columns (7) through (10).

Col (11) Net Benefits

This column is calculated by subtracting column (6) from column (11).

Col (12) Cumulative Discounted Net Benefits

This column is the accumulation of the figures in column (12), discounted by the appropriate discount rate.

This form also contains the discount rate and the benefit/cost ratio.

PSC FORM CE 3.3S Supplementary Form on Revenue Gains and Losses

A supplementary form will be filed containing, for each year, an allocation of the revenue gains and losses reported in columns (3) and (8) to general and administrative, generation, transmission and distribution.

Franchise Fee

Home Rule Authority Granted by Article VIII, Section 2(b), Florida Constitution, and
Section 166.021, Florida Statutes

Article VIII, Section 2(b), Florida Constitution, provides:

(b) **POWERS.** Municipalities shall have governmental, corporate and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services, and may exercise any power for municipal purposes except as otherwise provided by law. Each municipal legislative body shall be elective.

Section 166.021, Florida Statutes, grants extensive home rule power to municipalities. A municipality has the complete power to legislate by ordinance for any municipal purpose, except in those situations that a general or special law is inconsistent with the subject matter of the proposed ordinance.

Not all local government revenue sources are taxes requiring general law authorization under Article VII, Section 1(a), Florida Constitution. When a county or municipal revenue source is imposed by ordinance, the judicial test is whether the charge meets the legal sufficiency test, pursuant to Florida case law, for a valid fee or assessment. If not a valid fee or assessment, the charge is a tax and requires general law authorization. If not a tax, the fee or assessment's imposition is within the constitutional and statutory home rule power of municipalities and counties.

When analyzing the validity of a home rule fee, judicial reliance is often placed on the type of governmental power being exercised. Generally, fees fall into two categories. Regulatory fees, such as building permit fees, inspection fees, impact fees, and stormwater fees, are imposed pursuant to the exercise of police powers as regulation of an activity or property. Such regulatory fees cannot exceed the cost of the regulated activity and are generally applied solely to pay the cost of the regulated activity.

In contrast, proprietary fees, such as user fees, rental fees, and franchise fees, are imposed pursuant to the exercise of the proprietary right of government. Such proprietary fees are governed by the principle that the fee payer receives a special benefit or the imposed fee is reasonable in relation to the privilege or service provided. For each fee category, rules have been developed by Florida case law to distinguish a valid fee from a tax.

Local governments may exercise their home rule authority to impose a franchise fee upon a utility for the grant of a franchise and the privilege of using a local government's rights-of-way to conduct the utility business. The franchise fee is considered fair rent for the use of such rights-of-way and consideration for the local government's agreement not to provide competing utility services during the term of the franchise agreement. The imposition of the fee requires the adoption of a franchise agreement, which grants a special privilege that is not available to the general public. Typically, the franchise fee is calculated as a percentage of the utility's gross revenues within a defined geographic area. A fee imposed by a municipality is based upon the gross revenues received from the incorporated area while a fee imposed by a county is generally based upon the gross revenues received from the unincorporated area.

Summaries of prior years' franchise fee revenues as reported by local governments are available.¹

1. <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/local-government/data/data-a-to-z/index.cfm>

**Reported County and Municipal Government Franchise Fee-Electricity Revenues
Local Fiscal Years 2004-05 to 2012-13**

County Governments

Local Fiscal Year	# Reporting Franchise Fees-Electricity Revenue	Franchise Fees-Electricity Revenue	Total Franchise Fee Revenue	Franchise Fees-Electricity as % of Total Franchise Fees	Total Revenue from All Accounts	Franchise Fees-Electricity as % of Total Revenue
2012-13	13	\$ 138,982,436	\$ 160,292,116	86.7%	\$ 35,293,287,441	0.4%
2011-12	12	\$ 142,141,297	\$ 163,361,458	87.0%	\$ 34,425,008,290	0.4%
2010-11	13	\$ 141,763,538	\$ 165,239,360	85.8%	\$ 35,205,022,317	0.4%
2009-10	12	\$ 157,531,114	\$ 178,424,425	88.3%	\$ 36,374,756,173	0.4%
2008-09	13	\$ 157,892,282	\$ 178,925,729	88.2%	\$ 39,132,778,914	0.4%
2007-08	13	\$ 154,336,228	\$ 177,647,312	86.9%	\$ 41,166,433,921	0.4%
2006-07	13	\$ 140,330,361	\$ 170,428,497	82.3%	-	-
2005-06	13	\$ 142,123,668	\$ 171,207,441	83.0%	-	-
2004-05	14	\$ 123,553,216	\$ 145,991,416	84.6%	-	-

Municipal Governments

Local Fiscal Year	# Reporting Franchise Fees-Electricity Revenue	Franchise Fees-Electricity Revenue	Total Franchise Fee Revenue	Franchise Fees-Electricity as % of Total Franchise Fees	Total Revenue from All Accounts	Franchise Fees-Electricity as % of Total Revenue
2012-13 **	343	\$ 546,561,653	\$ 656,455,841	83.3%	\$ 31,927,999,565	1.7%
2011-12	349	\$ 563,206,940	\$ 691,485,849	81.4%	\$ 32,060,876,417	1.8%
2010-11	345	\$ 571,030,032	\$ 713,743,133	80.0%	\$ 28,173,312,741	2.0%
2009-10	344	\$ 565,453,359	\$ 705,492,123	80.2%	\$ 30,459,315,301	1.9%
2008-09	339	\$ 600,243,133	\$ 717,295,819	83.7%	\$ 28,291,875,774	2.1%
2007-08	331	\$ 546,658,421	\$ 673,918,453	81.1%	-	-
2006-07	344	\$ 546,883,232	\$ 669,073,212	81.7%	-	-
2005-06	335	\$ 514,540,702	\$ 633,075,955	81.3%	-	-
2004-05	340	\$ 434,429,008	\$ 541,407,060	80.2%	-	-

Combined Total: County and Municipal Governments

Local Fiscal Year	# Reporting Franchise Fees-Electricity Revenue	Franchise Fees-Electricity Revenue	Total Franchise Fee Revenue	Franchise Fees-Electricity as % of Total Franchise Fees	Total Revenue from All Accounts	Franchise Fees-Electricity as % of Total Revenue
2012-13 **	356	\$ 685,544,089				
2011-12	361	\$ 705,348,237				
2010-11	358	\$ 712,793,570				
2009-10	356	\$ 722,984,473				
2008-09	352	\$ 758,135,415				
2007-08	344	\$ 700,994,649				
2006-07	357	\$ 687,213,593				
2005-06	348	\$ 656,664,370				
2004-05	354	\$ 557,982,224				

Notes:

- 1) This summary reflects aggregate revenues reported across all fund types within current Uniform Accounting System (UAS) Revenue Code series 323.100 - Franchise Fee-Electricity.
- 2) FY 2012-13 Annual Financial Reports for nine municipalities have not yet been submitted to or certified by the Department of Financial Services. Consequently, the 2012-13 revenue figures are not yet final, and the municipal and combined totals are subject to future revision.

Source: EDR staff compilation of Annual Financial Report (AFR) data obtained from the Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Accounting and Auditing, Bureau of Local Government.

Summary of Reported County Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alachua	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Baker	\$ 471,629	\$ 575,612	\$ 646,286	\$ 666,262	\$ 639,137	\$ 612,403	\$ 600,133	\$ 546,738	\$ 513,318
Bay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72,693	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bradford	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Brevard	\$ 12,532,188	\$ 15,737,576	\$ 15,487,500	\$ 15,547,727	\$ 15,863,455	\$ 14,172,835	\$ 13,812,429	\$ 12,713,490	\$ 12,601,382
Broward	\$ 2,936,000	\$ 2,418,000	\$ 1,586,000	\$ 1,248,000	\$ 1,317,000	\$ 1,128,000	\$ 1,073,000	\$ 1,051,000	\$ 1,017,000
Calhoun	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Charlotte	\$ 7,180,113	\$ 8,255,981	\$ 8,701,628	\$ 8,456,735	\$ 9,483,004	\$ 8,750,773	\$ 8,670,905	\$ 8,098,035	\$ 8,075,400
Citrus	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Clay	\$ 5,799	\$ 6,247	\$ 7,876	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,889
Collier	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,867	\$ -	\$ -
Columbia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DeSoto	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,268,980	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dixie	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Duval	Refer to the separate municipal table for the consolidated City of Jacksonville/Duval County totals.								
Escambia	\$ 8,340,603	\$ 9,159,224	\$ 9,813,723	\$ 9,960,518	\$ 10,755,776	\$ 11,211,278	\$ 11,157,471	\$ 10,625,833	\$ 10,341,711
Flagler	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Franklin	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gilchrist	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Glades	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gulf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hamilton	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hardee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hendry	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hernando	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Highlands	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hillsborough	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Holmes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Indian River	\$ 6,106,585	\$ 7,343,260	\$ 7,734,618	\$ 7,193,822	\$ 7,485,240	\$ 7,088,093	\$ 6,516,576	\$ 6,421,975	\$ 6,552,104
Jackson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jefferson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lafayette	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lee	\$ 6,911,941	\$ 8,835,607	\$ 9,352,357	\$ 9,161,456	\$ 9,293,256	\$ 8,406,940	\$ 8,398,013	\$ 8,012,996	\$ 8,354,637
Leon	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Levy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Liberty	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Madison	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Manatee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marion	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Martin	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Miami-Dade	\$ 36,616,071	\$ 38,723,997	\$ 51,813,365	\$ 48,668,038	\$ 44,241,336	\$ 45,059,265	\$ 31,608,060	\$ 37,925,148	\$ 35,535,854
Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Nassau	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Okaloosa	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Okeechobee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Orange	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Osceola	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Palm Beach	\$ 20,836,584	\$ 25,022,599	\$ 25,495,545	\$ 25,042,044	\$ 29,913,714	\$ 34,017,118	\$ 33,262,458	\$ 31,407,084	\$ 31,120,934
Pasco	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Summary of Reported County Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Pinellas	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Polk	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Putnam	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
St. Johns	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
St. Lucie	\$ 3,619,311	\$ 4,658,497	\$ 4,564,374	\$ 3,624,277	\$ 4,390,381	\$ 4,068,691	\$ 4,018,521	\$ 3,923,615	\$ 3,845,968
Santa Rosa	\$ 4,247,337	\$ 4,643,093	\$ 5,110,630	\$ 5,224,408	\$ 5,807,671	\$ 6,074,075	\$ 5,976,614	\$ 5,749,499	\$ 5,670,573
Sarasota	\$ 13,749,054	\$ 16,743,975	\$ -	\$ 18,273,961	\$ 18,629,619	\$ 16,941,643	\$ 16,576,491	\$ 15,665,884	\$ 15,346,666
Seminole	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sumter	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Suwannee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Taylor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,459	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Union	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Volusia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wakulla	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Walton	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Washington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
County Franchise Fees-Electricity Totals	\$ 123,553,216	\$ 142,123,668	\$ 140,330,361	\$ 154,336,228	\$ 157,892,282	\$ 157,531,114	\$ 141,763,538	\$ 142,141,297	\$ 138,982,436
% Change	-	15.0%	-1.3%	10.0%	2.3%	-0.2%	-10.0%	0.3%	-2.2%
# Reporting	14	13	13	13	13	12	13	12	13
Total County Franchise Fees	\$ 145,991,416	\$ 171,207,441	\$ 170,428,497	\$ 177,647,312	\$ 178,925,729	\$ 178,424,425	\$ 165,239,360	\$ 163,361,458	\$ 160,292,116
% Change	-	17.3%	-0.5%	4.2%	0.7%	-0.3%	-7.4%	-1.1%	-1.9%
Electricity Fees as % of All Fees	84.6%	83.0%	82.3%	86.9%	88.2%	88.3%	85.8%	87.0%	86.7%

Note: This summary reflects aggregate revenues reported across all fund types within current Uniform Accounting System (UAS) Revenue Code series 323.100 - Franchise Fee - Electricity and 323.XXX - Franchise Fees.

Data Source: Florida Department of Financial Services.

Summary of Reported Municipal Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alachua	Alachua	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 221,470	\$ 236,906	\$ 250,833	\$ 253,450	\$ 236,672	\$ 230,053
Archer	Alachua	\$ 42,584	\$ 46,929	\$ 43,557	\$ 102,729	\$ 114,766	\$ 51,174	\$ 46,598	\$ 43,991	\$ 40,481
Gainesville	Alachua	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hawthorne	Alachua	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
High Springs	Alachua	\$ 421,902	\$ 249,601	\$ 275,776	\$ 279,757	\$ 344,761	\$ 338,324	\$ 318,119	\$ 310,876	\$ 617,836
La Crosse	Alachua	\$ 6,890	\$ 8,011	\$ 7,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,489	\$ 9,334	\$ 10,702	\$ 9,730
Micanopy	Alachua	\$ 26,727	\$ 28,768	\$ 28,868	\$ 27,736	\$ 32,724	\$ 36,127	\$ 30,964	\$ 29,201	\$ 31,741
Newberry	Alachua	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Waldo	Alachua	\$ 45,777	\$ 55,606	\$ 96,436	\$ -	\$ 63,365	\$ 65,362	\$ 58,640	\$ 49,665	\$ -
Glen St. Mary	Baker	\$ 24,884	\$ 29,568	\$ 30,396	\$ 29,949	\$ 33,075	\$ 32,954	\$ 31,653	\$ 26,712	\$ 26,551
Maclenny	Baker	\$ 320,576	\$ 337,273	\$ 345,846	\$ 423,879	\$ 534,578	\$ 429,475	\$ 433,130	\$ 399,492	\$ 379,615
Callaway	Bay	\$ 566,622	\$ 596,817	\$ 645,870	\$ 665,055	\$ 747,509	\$ 800,500	\$ 771,923	\$ 684,718	\$ 660,398
Lynn Haven	Bay	\$ 412,626	\$ 452,796	\$ 475,731	\$ 938,208	\$ 1,161,472	\$ 1,277,240	\$ 1,278,586	\$ 1,147,966	\$ 1,075,624
Mexico Beach	Bay	\$ 112,246	\$ 143,360	\$ 143,833	\$ 145,426	\$ 165,277	\$ 178,824	\$ 188,487	\$ 153,842	\$ 165,432
Panama City	Bay	\$ 1,328,777	\$ 1,498,664	\$ 1,610,843	\$ 1,656,128	\$ 1,933,048	\$ 2,024,977	\$ 3,616,998	\$ 3,798,295	\$ 4,066,491
Panama City Beach	Bay	\$ -	\$ 1,289,416	\$ 1,595,319	\$ 1,821,868	\$ 2,194,752	\$ 2,372,629	\$ 2,346,487	\$ 2,223,139	\$ 2,151,668
Parker	Bay	\$ 242,379	\$ 271,618	\$ 275,471	\$ 296,601	\$ 324,508	\$ 341,383	\$ 323,766	\$ 287,959	\$ 277,080
Springfield	Bay	\$ 377,895	\$ 416,517	\$ 474,741	\$ 438,737	\$ 450,865	\$ 492,224	\$ 476,818	\$ 423,864	NR
Brooker	Bradford	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 903	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hampton	Bradford	\$ 14,013	\$ 10,197	\$ 15,712	\$ 12,253	\$ -	\$ 32,326	\$ 22,547	\$ 15,061	NR
Lawley	Bradford	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,339	\$ -	\$ 38,543	\$ 38,856	\$ -	\$ 33,675
Starke	Bradford	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,345	\$ 4,084	\$ 3,828	\$ 19,350	\$ 34,733
Cape Canaveral	Brevard	\$ 557,666	\$ 667,698	\$ 683,177	\$ 692,501	\$ 683,523	\$ 647,499	\$ 649,510	\$ 600,068	\$ 587,974
Cocoa	Brevard	\$ 1,046,610	\$ 1,297,020	\$ 1,297,886	\$ 1,270,693	\$ 1,300,709	\$ 1,180,209	\$ 1,191,963	\$ 1,133,030	\$ 1,129,476
Cocoa Beach	Brevard	\$ 986,298	\$ 1,190,868	\$ 1,224,051	\$ 1,156,673	\$ 1,190,232	\$ 1,091,702	\$ 1,034,146	\$ 1,116,122	\$ 987,689
Grant-Valkaria	Brevard	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 212,980	\$ 230,885	\$ 241,875	\$ 228,574	\$ 225,216	\$ 207,602	\$ 213,748
Indialantic	Brevard	\$ 183,047	\$ 217,583	\$ 239,690	\$ 226,691	\$ 227,668	\$ 213,818	\$ 206,211	\$ 189,684	\$ 188,779
Indian Harbour Beach	Brevard	\$ 413,390	\$ 492,869	\$ 538,792	\$ 529,359	\$ 539,290	\$ 500,037	\$ 475,557	\$ 454,455	\$ 442,029
Malabar	Brevard	\$ 181,805	\$ 213,100	\$ 215,623	\$ 213,516	\$ 228,984	\$ 198,329	\$ 195,544	\$ 186,807	\$ 190,111
Melbourne	Brevard	\$ 4,974,195	\$ 6,173,236	\$ 6,276,793	\$ 6,293,070	\$ 6,431,843	\$ 5,778,051	\$ 5,752,188	\$ 5,467,971	\$ 5,377,774
Melbourne Beach	Brevard	\$ 176,876	\$ 208,843	\$ 216,154	\$ 181,843	\$ 205,226	\$ 195,244	\$ 189,737	\$ 174,417	\$ 171,134
Melbourne Village	Brevard	\$ 61,907	\$ 74,340	\$ 75,082	\$ 69,725	\$ 53,202	\$ 45,872	\$ 44,471	\$ 39,912	\$ 39,718
Palm Bay	Brevard	\$ 4,441,916	\$ 5,562,896	\$ 5,637,594	\$ 5,573,179	\$ 5,741,378	\$ 5,163,119	\$ 5,011,689	\$ 4,697,001	\$ 4,675,829
Palm Shores	Brevard	\$ 34,364	\$ 36,919	\$ 37,230	\$ 42,587	\$ 49,075	\$ 50,319	\$ 50,065	\$ 49,311	\$ 48,827
Rockledge	Brevard	\$ 1,377,667	\$ 1,662,341	\$ 1,700,134	\$ 1,682,008	\$ 1,716,625	\$ 1,590,914	\$ 1,531,273	\$ 1,478,627	\$ 1,429,138
Satellite Beach	Brevard	\$ 547,440	\$ 653,305	\$ 643,476	\$ 637,067	\$ 644,669	\$ 603,371	\$ 590,433	\$ 558,333	\$ 536,203
Titusville	Brevard	\$ 2,092,020	\$ 2,291,105	\$ 2,762,179	\$ 2,918,736	\$ 2,925,336	\$ 2,703,754	\$ 2,599,200	\$ 2,691,962	\$ 2,607,744
West Melbourne	Brevard	\$ 910,862	\$ 1,107,317	\$ 1,284,738	\$ 1,197,833	\$ 1,292,131	\$ 1,246,858	\$ 1,239,494	\$ 1,230,101	\$ 1,230,206
Coconut Creek	Broward	\$ 2,383,188	\$ 2,833,018	\$ 3,045,084	\$ 3,063,821	\$ 3,054,942	\$ 2,800,613	\$ 2,773,296	\$ 2,707,920	\$ 2,656,729
Cooper City	Broward	\$ 1,587,067	\$ 1,840,050	\$ 1,908,140	\$ 1,896,251	\$ 1,846,252	\$ 1,711,493	\$ 1,720,391	\$ 1,695,675	\$ 1,695,029
Coral Springs	Broward	\$ 6,507,760	\$ 7,931,211	\$ 8,095,887	\$ 8,282,502	\$ 8,039,262	\$ 7,165,628	\$ 7,050,212	\$ 6,738,442	\$ 6,609,005
Dania Beach	Broward	\$ 1,872,196	\$ 2,197,867	\$ 2,268,676	\$ 2,270,251	\$ 2,246,823	\$ 2,041,381	\$ 2,022,391	\$ 1,950,481	\$ 1,949,911
Davie	Broward	\$ 5,355,336	\$ -	\$ 7,017,500	\$ 6,966,990	\$ 6,860,451	\$ 6,194,801	\$ 6,124,735	\$ 5,889,619	\$ 5,841,186
Deerfield Beach	Broward	\$ 4,263,366	\$ 5,492,939	\$ 6,983,852	\$ 5,877,311	\$ 5,686,502	\$ 5,100,276	\$ 5,049,066	\$ 4,865,482	\$ 4,717,719
Fort Lauderdale	Broward	\$ 13,909,709	\$ 16,761,929	\$ 17,819,523	\$ 17,797,219	\$ 17,633,250	\$ 17,872,611	\$ 16,141,012	\$ 15,561,277	\$ 15,140,240
Hallandale Beach	Broward	\$ 2,278,360	\$ 2,577,780	\$ 2,724,983	\$ 2,786,854	\$ 2,732,867	\$ 2,481,413	\$ 2,519,550	\$ 2,456,175	\$ 2,402,527
Hillsboro Beach	Broward	\$ 188,267	\$ 219,054	\$ 257,900	\$ 245,136	\$ 246,339	\$ 246,086	\$ 237,383	\$ 216,343	\$ 206,694
Hollywood	Broward	\$ 8,811,193	\$ 10,434,800	\$ 10,736,830	\$ 10,594,802	\$ 10,485,470	\$ 9,392,210	\$ 9,431,746	\$ 9,035,845	\$ 8,761,378
Lauderdale Lakes	Broward	\$ 1,286,543	\$ 1,539,269	\$ 1,612,148	\$ 1,565,488	\$ 1,527,934	\$ 1,406,787	\$ 1,407,536	\$ 1,356,543	\$ 1,332,302
Lauderdale-By-The-Sea	Broward	\$ 451,492	\$ 622,572	\$ 637,905	\$ 673,126	\$ 685,129	\$ 633,159	\$ 602,298	\$ 589,980	\$ 573,324
Lauderhill	Broward	\$ 2,282,241	\$ 2,922,651	\$ 3,281,621	\$ 3,034,828	\$ 3,190,431	\$ 2,969,527	\$ 2,871,472	\$ 2,753,763	\$ 2,683,378

Summary of Reported Municipal Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Lazy Lake	Broward	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,573	\$ 2,224	\$ 2,396	\$ 2,488	\$ 2,256
Lighthouse Point	Broward	\$ 713,584	\$ 831,451	\$ 918,936	\$ 895,238	\$ 900,765	\$ 849,827	\$ 812,192	\$ 865,227	\$ 767,419
Margate	Broward	\$ 2,586,517	\$ 3,045,228	\$ 3,070,973	\$ 2,971,816	\$ 2,927,185	\$ 2,684,419	\$ 2,614,197	\$ 2,553,154	\$ 2,482,056
Miramar	Broward	\$ 4,708,895	\$ 5,839,055	\$ 6,148,674	\$ 6,318,987	\$ 6,353,815	\$ 6,044,951	\$ 6,094,669	\$ 5,886,026	\$ 5,829,325
North Lauderdale	Broward	\$ 1,372,313	\$ 1,612,881	\$ 1,642,869	\$ 1,705,840	\$ 1,624,932	\$ 1,489,369	\$ 1,490,409	\$ 1,461,469	\$ 1,440,963
Oakland Park	Broward	\$ 2,012,204	\$ 2,569,096	\$ 2,856,998	\$ 2,841,921	\$ 2,768,332	\$ 2,490,621	\$ 2,455,175	\$ 2,360,322	\$ 2,318,315
Parkland	Broward	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pembroke Park	Broward	\$ 390,415	\$ 474,491	\$ 578,462	\$ 700,037	\$ 650,134	\$ 565,375	\$ 578,242	\$ 557,612	\$ 549,335
Pembroke Pines	Broward	\$ 7,448,243	\$ 8,958,121	\$ 9,184,098	\$ 9,176,429	\$ 9,208,117	\$ 8,401,468	\$ 8,339,056	\$ 8,059,519	\$ 7,852,194
Plantation	Broward	\$ 5,579,266	\$ 6,633,619	\$ 7,566,031	\$ 6,896,141	\$ 6,751,937	\$ 6,202,063	\$ 6,028,547	\$ 5,774,563	\$ 5,006,920
Pompano Beach	Broward	\$ 7,359,789	\$ 8,670,163	\$ 8,984,290	\$ 8,995,884	\$ 8,861,010	\$ 7,817,129	\$ 7,734,548	\$ 7,474,946	\$ 7,291,113
Sea Ranch Lakes	Broward	\$ 55,812	\$ 65,289	\$ 69,858	\$ 77,753	\$ 80,030	\$ 64,440	\$ 63,791	\$ 60,746	\$ 59,356
Southwest Ranches	Broward	\$ 412,328	\$ 518,384	\$ 577,507	\$ 578,628	\$ 585,780	\$ 571,442	\$ 573,740	\$ 555,873	\$ 544,508
Sunrise	Broward	\$ 5,292,515	\$ 5,928,168	\$ 6,131,307	\$ 6,139,228	\$ 6,234,903	\$ 6,165,104	\$ 5,495,708	\$ 5,322,020	\$ 5,282,356
Tamarac	Broward	\$ 3,060,737	\$ 3,603,109	\$ 3,652,848	\$ 3,590,765	\$ 3,525,046	\$ 3,247,694	\$ 3,126,258	\$ 3,058,986	\$ 4,714,972
West Park	Broward	\$ 150,645	\$ 542,031	\$ 581,035	\$ 559,939	\$ 550,073	\$ 512,727	\$ 505,968	\$ 495,192	\$ 484,197
Weston	Broward	\$ 3,519,731	\$ 4,263,679	\$ 4,347,976	\$ 4,326,474	\$ 4,305,680	\$ 4,129,670	\$ 4,101,096	\$ 3,902,012	\$ 3,741,992
Wilton Manors	Broward	\$ 628,226	\$ 747,103	\$ 719,424	\$ 1,009,522	\$ 811,339	\$ 757,399	\$ 750,266	\$ 726,228	\$ 717,779
Altha	Calhoun	\$ 20,600	\$ 19,773	\$ 20,657	\$ 36,526	\$ 41,326	\$ 51,746	\$ 31,712	\$ 31,921	\$ 38,897
Blountstown	Calhoun	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Punta Gorda	Charlotte	\$ 1,097,441	\$ 1,304,970	\$ 1,316,010	\$ 1,350,700	\$ 1,435,888	\$ 1,340,371	\$ 1,311,751	\$ 1,217,206	\$ 1,198,571
Crystal River	Citrus	\$ 366,429	\$ 428,137	\$ 432,817	\$ 421,803	\$ 457,393	\$ 495,655	\$ 465,007	\$ 423,928	\$ 432,058
Inverness	Citrus	\$ 509,407	\$ 604,374	\$ 608,068	\$ 592,095	\$ 658,800	\$ 691,761	\$ 637,754	\$ 604,242	\$ 635,238
Green Cove Springs	Clay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63,280	\$ 33,840	\$ 33,615	\$ -
Keystone Heights	Clay	\$ 55,432	\$ 53,113	\$ 60,811	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Orange Park	Clay	\$ 545,738	\$ 671,564	\$ 670,748	\$ 735,938	\$ -	\$ 858,724	\$ 914,739	\$ 819,554	\$ 782,043
Penney Farms	Clay	\$ 30,469	\$ 36,650	\$ 38,680	\$ 37,030	\$ 39,065	\$ 36,882	\$ 37,289	\$ 34,270	\$ 32,749
Everglades	Collier	\$ 23,433	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,605	\$ 92,363	\$ 2,932	\$ 2,079	\$ -
Marco Island	Collier	\$ 1,531,856	\$ 1,882,013	\$ 1,913,134	\$ 1,920,620	\$ 1,610,117	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Naples	Collier	\$ 3,141,221	\$ 3,791,989	\$ 3,832,371	\$ 3,703,141	\$ 3,903,008	\$ 3,420,527	\$ 3,394,918	\$ 3,286,415	\$ 3,215,470
Fort White	Columbia	\$ 22,542	\$ 31,925	\$ 39,676	\$ 38,206	\$ 45,927	\$ 42,971	\$ 43,344	\$ 38,125	\$ 38,304
Lake City	Columbia	\$ 944,156	\$ 1,133,685	\$ 1,242,297	\$ 1,248,149	\$ 1,339,765	\$ 1,210,237	\$ 1,170,416	\$ 1,096,609	\$ 1,051,855
Arcadia	De Soto	\$ 458,043	\$ 624,740	\$ 647,771	\$ 494,464	\$ 475,917	\$ 428,920	\$ 418,752	\$ 389,506	NR
Cross City	Dixie	\$ 102,805	\$ 111,821	\$ 110,328	\$ 106,056	\$ 109,016	\$ 131,586	\$ 124,547	\$ 113,188	\$ 108,049
Horseshoe Beach	Dixie	\$ 15,101	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Atlantic Beach	Duval	\$ 613,049	\$ 717,986	\$ 696,477	\$ 769,237	\$ 893,612	\$ 901,589	\$ 930,890	\$ 832,138	\$ 799,803
Baldwin	Duval	\$ 89,735	\$ 98,992	\$ 94,774	\$ 115,957	\$ 126,766	\$ 131,332	\$ 124,174	\$ 140,715	\$ 112,040
Jacksonville	Duval	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,000,365	\$ 30,706,114	\$ 32,591,566	\$ 29,461,951	\$ 27,888,771
Jacksonville Beach	Duval	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Neptune Beach	Duval	\$ 283,515	\$ 256,220	\$ 211,846	\$ 233,985	\$ 227,387	\$ 239,409	\$ 241,795	\$ 224,175	\$ 218,353
Century	Escambia	\$ 53,258	\$ 103,990	\$ 86,617	\$ -	\$ 104,633	\$ 80,823	\$ 133,653	\$ 103,019	\$ 91,366
Pensacola	Escambia	\$ 4,062,816	\$ 4,623,060	\$ 4,972,086	\$ 5,049,347	\$ 5,802,384	\$ 6,240,353	\$ 6,158,610	\$ 5,504,301	\$ 5,152,478
Beverly Beach	Flagler	\$ 19,804	\$ 21,689	\$ 21,641	\$ 20,864	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,338
Bunnell	Flagler	\$ 135,832	\$ 181,023	\$ 205,104	\$ 260,068	\$ 243,315	\$ 213,722	\$ 239,362	\$ 219,767	\$ 221,422
Palm Coast	Flagler	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marineland	Flagler/St. Johns	\$ 9,670	\$ 12,934	\$ 11,017	\$ 9,323	\$ 30,666	\$ 16,345	\$ 15,837	\$ 14,008	\$ 13,690
Flagler Beach	Flagler/Volusia	\$ 262,263	\$ 314,509	\$ 288,629	\$ 283,642	\$ 304,667	\$ 302,196	\$ 296,516	\$ 271,454	\$ 277,502
Apalachicola	Franklin	\$ 130,216	\$ 156,752	\$ 165,060	\$ 163,278	\$ 173,127	\$ 185,173	\$ 182,341	\$ 147,570	\$ 144,720
Carrabelle	Franklin	\$ 115,433	\$ 138,501	\$ 107,993	\$ 90,401	\$ 106,105	\$ 101,375	\$ 107,971	\$ 96,004	\$ 91,476
Chattahoochee	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Greensboro	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Summary of Reported Municipal Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gretna	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	NR
Havana	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Midway	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Quincy	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	NR
Bell	Gilchrist	\$ 31,453	\$ 40,552	\$ 40,595	\$ 64,873	\$ 63,304	\$ 67,432	\$ 67,028	\$ 61,275	\$ 58,621
Trenton	Gilchrist	\$ 85,008	\$ 94,309	\$ 99,592	\$ 94,389	\$ 100,020	\$ 121,120	\$ 107,697	\$ 97,223	\$ 89,719
Fanning Springs	Gilchrist/Levy	\$ 42,345	\$ 51,352	\$ 51,343	\$ 51,126	\$ 54,446	\$ 58,636	\$ 55,347	\$ 51,665	\$ 48,687
Moore Haven	Glades	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Port St. Joe	Gulf	\$ 141,148	\$ 180,497	\$ 186,951	\$ 184,489	\$ 203,889	\$ 199,083	\$ 204,749	\$ 186,408	\$ -
Wewahitchka	Gulf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jasper	Hamilton	\$ 82,364	\$ 102,084	\$ 104,064	\$ 71,153	\$ 101,208	\$ 108,640	\$ 72,674	\$ 69,071	\$ 104,919
Jennings	Hamilton	\$ 36,124	\$ 47,405	\$ 39,224	\$ 41,097	\$ 45,734	\$ 48,438	\$ 44,136	\$ 41,082	\$ 38,537
White Springs	Hamilton	\$ 34,648	\$ 36,863	\$ 34,106	\$ 33,897	\$ 37,933	\$ 41,096	\$ 37,318	\$ 31,209	\$ 28,966
Bowling Green	Hardee	\$ 74,524	\$ 85,606	\$ 81,610	\$ 93,521	\$ 91,212	\$ 101,561	\$ 102,384	\$ 82,509	\$ 85,771
Wauchula	Hardee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Zolfo Springs	Hardee	\$ 56,298	\$ 72,527	\$ 65,990	\$ 76,289	\$ 71,678	\$ 83,296	\$ 78,086	\$ 65,278	\$ 64,829
Clewiston	Hendry	\$ 5,091	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LaBelle	Hendry	\$ 272,485	\$ 291,926	\$ 337,799	\$ 332,997	\$ 343,360	\$ 326,532	\$ 312,146	\$ 292,228	\$ 276,535
Brooksville	Hernando	\$ 501,562	\$ 580,514	\$ 574,367	\$ 594,958	\$ 706,233	\$ 739,233	\$ 672,875	\$ 726,801	\$ 603,249
Weeki Wachee	Hernando	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Avon Park	Highlands	\$ 429,904	\$ 501,246	\$ 525,566	\$ 506,834	\$ 573,547	\$ 588,423	\$ 532,794	\$ 523,526	\$ 497,712
Lake Placid	Highlands	\$ 155,241	\$ 184,963	\$ 189,504	\$ 188,267	\$ 202,111	\$ 211,300	\$ 195,032	\$ 191,865	\$ 183,986
Sebring	Highlands	\$ 715,861	\$ 879,373	\$ 956,317	\$ 845,665	\$ 996,516	\$ 1,052,651	\$ 979,805	\$ 944,095	\$ 874,166
Plant City	Hillsborough	\$ 2,081,123	\$ 2,297,086	\$ 2,477,595	\$ 2,450,539	\$ 2,474,062	\$ 2,432,326	\$ 3,506,028	\$ 3,491,415	\$ 3,415,770
Tampa	Hillsborough	\$ 21,686,857	\$ 24,214,731	\$ 25,926,448	\$ 25,702,784	\$ 27,122,835	\$ 27,209,322	\$ 25,246,733	\$ 31,646,686	\$ 30,893,083
Temple Terrace	Hillsborough	\$ 1,423,006	\$ 1,602,668	\$ 1,919,658	\$ 1,776,564	\$ 1,958,555	\$ 1,971,044	\$ 1,840,769	\$ 1,764,912	\$ 1,683,010
Bonifay	Holmes	\$ 93,394	\$ 100,198	\$ 108,955	\$ 110,444	\$ 124,905	\$ 135,269	\$ 134,433	\$ 120,152	\$ 112,491
Esto	Holmes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Noma	Holmes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ponce de Leon	Holmes	\$ 23,129	\$ 27,623	\$ 31,453	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Westville	Holmes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fellsmere	Indian River	\$ 83,687	\$ 108,161	\$ 106,683	\$ 131,557	\$ 178,358	\$ 169,327	\$ 170,944	\$ 168,876	\$ 176,807
Indian River Shores	Indian River	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Orchid	Indian River	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sebastian	Indian River	\$ 836,694	\$ 1,203,191	\$ 1,055,082	\$ 1,140,994	\$ 1,260,484	\$ 1,159,433	\$ 1,117,525	\$ 1,052,299	\$ 1,040,067
Vero Beach	Indian River	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Alford	Jackson	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 21,267	\$ 26,115	\$ 32,898	\$ 40,856	\$ 33,918	\$ 35,174	\$ 31,015
Bascom	Jackson	\$ 2,337	\$ 2,609	\$ 2,626	\$ 3,685	\$ 4,078	\$ 4,626	\$ 4,626	\$ 3,827	\$ 4,152
Campbellton	Jackson	\$ 6,071	\$ 6,460	\$ 6,630	\$ 6,506	\$ 9,052	\$ 9,411	\$ 8,965	\$ 7,932	\$ 7,727
Cottondale	Jackson	\$ 46,966	\$ 48,895	\$ -	\$ 60,446	\$ 82,853	\$ 102,409	\$ 84,788	\$ 73,002	\$ 71,522
Graceville	Jackson	\$ 61,000	\$ 69,367	\$ 80,094	\$ 77,302	\$ 98,497	\$ 102,036	\$ 100,544	\$ 91,883	\$ 86,886
Grand Ridge	Jackson	\$ 25,676	\$ -	\$ 30,273	\$ 31,947	\$ 36,707	\$ 35,780	\$ 36,427	\$ 33,977	\$ 33,801
Greenwood	Jackson	\$ 11,690	\$ 16,862	\$ 26,861	\$ 33,203	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jacob City	Jackson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Malone	Jackson	\$ 32,491	\$ 45,623	\$ 52,088	\$ 67,090	\$ 76,598	\$ 92,546	\$ 79,672	\$ 82,734	\$ 75,304
Marianna	Jackson	\$ 353,100	\$ 369,000	\$ 379,800	\$ 552,285	\$ 913,484	\$ 916,846	\$ 870,207	\$ 806,691	\$ 864,387
Sneads	Jackson	\$ 75,615	\$ 87,875	\$ 88,827	\$ 93,408	\$ 98,118	\$ 102,155	\$ 97,326	\$ 93,438	\$ 93,395
Monticello	Jefferson	\$ 127,809	\$ 154,488	\$ 139,631	\$ 148,340	\$ 166,959	\$ 185,515	\$ 177,768	\$ 172,509	\$ 201,362
Mayo	Lafayette	\$ 41,575	\$ 50,101	\$ 58,137	\$ 51,346	\$ 56,306	\$ 58,752	\$ 50,198	\$ 49,889	\$ 45,411
Astatula	Lake	\$ 69,523	\$ 80,935	\$ 76,071	\$ 86,312	\$ 68,349	\$ 74,042	\$ 71,216	\$ 61,173	NR
Clermont	Lake	\$ 1,169,638	\$ 1,494,872	\$ 1,599,583	\$ 1,678,227	\$ 1,933,677	\$ 2,154,843	\$ 2,068,814	\$ 1,995,234	\$ 1,899,998

Summary of Reported Municipal Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Eustis	Lake	\$ 932,538	\$ 1,107,760	\$ 1,166,947	\$ 1,146,237	\$ 1,249,754	\$ 1,336,960	\$ 1,219,537	\$ 1,177,526	\$ 1,092,308
Fruitland Park	Lake	\$ 211,320	\$ 257,771	\$ 278,894	\$ 318,612	\$ 348,609	\$ 342,910	\$ 320,396	\$ 284,303	\$ 301,254
Groveland	Lake	\$ 228,587	\$ 318,178	\$ 355,694	\$ 379,150	\$ 421,006	\$ 474,517	\$ 455,872	\$ 459,279	NR
Howey-in-the-Hills	Lake	\$ 55,793	\$ 75,980	\$ 63,240	\$ -	\$ 67,980	\$ 74,741	\$ 67,024	\$ 63,960	\$ 58,440
Lady Lake	Lake	\$ 772,785	\$ 946,571	\$ 938,773	\$ 958,601	\$ 1,117,179	\$ 1,264,885	\$ 1,177,072	\$ 1,111,871	\$ 1,091,998
Leesburg	Lake	\$ 12,770	\$ 15,714	\$ 25,498	\$ 37,835	\$ 42,496	\$ 48,296	\$ 48,180	\$ 54,384	\$ 54,995
Mascotte	Lake	\$ 117,995	\$ 157,286	\$ 162,663	\$ 171,220	\$ 189,378	\$ 203,607	\$ 195,880	\$ 180,958	\$ 178,907
Minneola	Lake	\$ -	\$ 377,611	\$ 387,161	\$ 394,580	\$ 442,793	\$ 490,096	\$ 476,418	\$ 448,954	\$ 442,249
Montverde	Lake	\$ 63,561	\$ 82,007	\$ 76,205	\$ 96,672	\$ 88,946	\$ 95,431	\$ 89,669	\$ 86,033	\$ 87,477
Mount Dora	Lake	\$ 268,101	\$ 319,110	\$ 340,261	\$ 359,160	\$ 412,893	\$ 447,214	\$ 444,303	\$ 415,892	\$ 398,975
Tavares	Lake	\$ 667,328	\$ 812,941	\$ 840,086	\$ 872,361	\$ 969,699	\$ 1,039,617	\$ 1,000,206	\$ 945,806	\$ 921,014
Umatilla	Lake	\$ 149,507	\$ 181,141	\$ 177,160	\$ 173,359	\$ 197,579	\$ -	\$ 216,346	\$ 205,115	\$ 195,522
Bonita Springs	Lee	\$ 1,477,608	\$ 1,829,649	\$ 1,952,087	\$ 1,957,041	\$ 1,974,467	\$ 1,782,542	\$ 2,042,563	\$ 1,967,312	\$ 1,950,904
Cape Coral	Lee	\$ 3,774,618	\$ 4,589,753	\$ 5,025,118	\$ 5,003,339	\$ 5,351,886	\$ 5,646,428	\$ 5,496,923	\$ 5,429,804	\$ 5,148,353
Fort Myers	Lee	\$ 4,032,445	\$ 5,082,057	\$ 5,579,511	\$ 5,788,331	\$ 5,893,656	\$ 5,161,624	\$ 5,197,931	\$ 5,016,768	\$ 4,948,431
Fort Myers Beach	Lee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sanibel	Lee	\$ 389,993	\$ 444,188	\$ 508,879	\$ 510,284	\$ 512,625	\$ 568,000	\$ 583,639	\$ 561,067	\$ 540,803
Tallahassee	Leon	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bronson	Levy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,979	\$ 71,518	\$ 80,064	\$ 85,580	\$ 80,699	\$ 75,418	\$ 75,598
Cedar Key	Levy	\$ 38,709	\$ 45,913	\$ 44,464	\$ 44,262	\$ 47,155	\$ 51,491	\$ 49,661	\$ 48,574	\$ 47,533
Chiefland	Levy	\$ 202,238	\$ 235,927	\$ 241,669	\$ 255,643	\$ 272,373	\$ 289,815	\$ 277,629	\$ 269,271	\$ 257,118
Inglis	Levy	\$ 79,987	\$ 94,262	\$ 91,067	\$ 94,903	\$ 105,657	\$ 108,871	\$ 98,519	\$ 89,800	\$ 87,571
Otter Creek	Levy	\$ 4,983	\$ 6,099	\$ 5,658	\$ 5,542	\$ 5,962	\$ 6,443	\$ 6,491	\$ 5,819	\$ 5,762
Williston	Levy	\$ 31,540	\$ 40,195	\$ 39,294	\$ 40,125	\$ 27,008	\$ 31,070	\$ 36,685	\$ 36,484	\$ 21,784
Yankeetown	Levy	\$ 31,333	\$ 41,836	\$ 35,627	\$ 36,046	\$ 38,268	\$ 42,912	\$ 40,063	\$ 36,359	\$ 35,278
Bristol	Liberty	\$ 29,291	\$ 27,202	\$ 27,455	\$ 42,366	\$ 52,464	\$ 61,006	\$ 59,634	\$ 54,854	\$ 47,860
Greenville	Madison	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lee	Madison	\$ 14,997	\$ 17,394	\$ 18,300	\$ 18,773	\$ 19,975	\$ 21,441	\$ 19,164	\$ 16,942	\$ 16,207
Madison	Madison	\$ 167,162	\$ 208,651	\$ 212,023	\$ 206,579	\$ 230,267	\$ 246,112	\$ 228,525	\$ 209,380	\$ 200,640
Anna Maria	Manatee	\$ 126,755	\$ 153,259	\$ 154,795	\$ 153,423	\$ 164,901	\$ 160,657	\$ 160,652	\$ 154,131	\$ 160,786
Bradenton	Manatee	\$ 2,728,834	\$ 3,465,543	\$ 3,391,904	\$ 3,261,363	\$ 3,304,933	\$ 2,970,333	\$ 2,963,536	\$ 2,830,719	\$ 2,770,869
Bradenton Beach	Manatee	\$ 118,529	\$ 160,590	\$ 141,116	\$ 123,196	\$ 166,263	\$ 140,735	\$ 158,312	\$ 107,915	\$ 134,681
Holmes Beach	Manatee	\$ 333,174	\$ 391,610	\$ 443,043	\$ 405,387	\$ 424,017	\$ 402,298	\$ 407,989	\$ 386,992	\$ 388,512
Palmetto	Manatee	\$ 497,608	\$ 656,332	\$ 745,697	\$ 745,800	\$ 775,603	\$ 708,104	\$ 801,522	\$ 824,763	\$ 802,827
Longboat Key	Manatee/Sarasota	\$ 871,853	\$ 1,008,427	\$ 1,037,110	\$ 1,020,078	\$ 1,045,372	\$ 957,198	\$ 925,048	\$ 843,299	\$ 752,764
Bellevue	Marion	\$ 292,307	\$ 380,290	\$ 354,307	\$ 369,038	\$ 398,092	\$ 427,006	\$ 475,789	\$ 378,532	\$ 367,674
Dunnellon	Marion	\$ 167,490	\$ 198,972	\$ 199,958	\$ 192,324	\$ 434,495	\$ 230,817	\$ 209,157	\$ 191,867	\$ 184,393
McIntosh	Marion	\$ 28,420	\$ 28,878	\$ 27,570	\$ 27,117	\$ 28,658	\$ 28,797	\$ 30,122	\$ 25,694	\$ 25,368
Ocala	Marion	\$ 76,165	\$ 132,042	\$ 179,252	\$ 262,381	\$ 311,401	\$ 369,415	\$ 346,496	\$ 343,946	\$ 340,139
Reddick	Marion	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jupiter Island	Martin	\$ 120,759	\$ 145,953	\$ 180,090	\$ 177,390	\$ 208,723	\$ 206,102	\$ 220,983	\$ 201,155	\$ 89,492
Ocean Breeze	Martin	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sewall's Point	Martin	\$ 135,362	\$ 163,592	\$ 167,490	\$ 168,628	\$ 191,253	\$ 182,553	\$ 171,957	\$ 184,122	\$ 148,903
Stuart	Martin	\$ 1,322,769	\$ 1,751,010	\$ 1,744,532	\$ 1,748,832	\$ 1,873,808	\$ 1,596,946	\$ 1,625,007	\$ 1,564,982	\$ 1,519,687
Aventura	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,980,272	\$ 2,906,200	\$ 3,760,394	\$ 3,762,159	\$ 3,130,232	\$ 3,196,576	\$ 2,212,081	\$ 2,580,362	\$ 2,328,313
Bal Harbour	Miami-Dade	\$ 511,693	\$ 617,026	\$ 637,186	\$ 657,595	\$ 669,745	\$ 579,548	\$ 637,215	\$ 665,588	\$ 652,063
Bay Harbor Islands	Miami-Dade	\$ 291,150	\$ 330,646	\$ 357,864	\$ 358,628	\$ 345,739	\$ 318,734	\$ 339,235	\$ 323,705	\$ 326,737
Biscayne Park	Miami-Dade	\$ 107,703	\$ 122,750	\$ 125,523	\$ 115,686	\$ 112,916	\$ 120,595	\$ 122,163	\$ 111,947	\$ 112,685
Coral Gables	Miami-Dade	\$ 4,416,461	\$ 5,338,021	\$ 5,518,767	\$ 5,518,706	\$ 5,470,371	\$ 4,682,462	\$ 4,498,854	\$ 4,606,645	\$ 4,546,595
Cutler Bay	Miami-Dade	\$ -	\$ 960,000	\$ 1,373,216	\$ 1,563,517	\$ 1,625,066	\$ 1,669,404	\$ 1,219,797	\$ 1,415,237	\$ 1,314,553
Doral	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,480,502	\$ 1,774,080	\$ 2,398,014	\$ 4,704,277	\$ 4,945,893	\$ 4,991,887	\$ 3,563,838	\$ 4,136,741	\$ 3,804,585

Summary of Reported Municipal Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
El Portal	Miami-Dade	\$ 76,869	\$ 108,453	\$ 108,819	\$ 106,811	\$ 93,404	\$ 89,342	\$ 87,700	\$ 83,557	\$ 81,770
Florida City	Miami-Dade	\$ 403,923	\$ 493,908	\$ 503,862	\$ 579,217	\$ 650,397	\$ 537,019	\$ 501,814	\$ 559,738	\$ 550,210
Golden Beach	Miami-Dade	\$ 94,450	\$ 108,905	\$ 119,340	\$ 121,120	\$ 131,809	\$ 116,581	\$ 112,680	\$ 108,876	\$ 108,619
Hialeah	Miami-Dade	\$ 8,574,100	\$ 10,548,228	\$ 11,469,814	\$ 11,344,580	\$ 11,174,635	\$ 9,957,417	\$ 10,104,878	\$ 9,972,894	\$ 9,828,418
Hialeah Gardens	Miami-Dade	\$ 668,185	\$ 820,764	\$ 906,639	\$ 1,017,141	\$ 1,051,650	\$ 914,010	\$ 909,495	\$ 906,820	\$ 877,192
Homestead	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,682,412	\$ 2,548,933	\$ 2,548,933	\$ 2,095,401	\$ 2,065,706	\$ 2,056,218	\$ 2,083,687	\$ 2,176,224	\$ 2,261,120
Indian Creek	Miami-Dade	\$ 28,442	\$ 38,014	\$ 47,279	\$ 46,440	\$ 53,892	\$ 52,520	\$ 50,127	\$ 51,713	\$ 49,394
Key Biscayne	Miami-Dade	\$ 705,810	\$ 1,088,929	\$ 1,113,194	\$ -	\$ 992,997	\$ 1,006,415	\$ 735,519	\$ 846,252	\$ 780,245
Medley	Miami-Dade	\$ 852,039	\$ 1,105,592	\$ 1,175,680	\$ 1,226,641	\$ 1,072,289	\$ 883,416	\$ 863,375	\$ 836,114	\$ 840,745
Miami	Miami-Dade	\$ 25,463,385	\$ 22,676,598	\$ 24,606,313	\$ 24,797,619	\$ 25,131,826	\$ 25,119,661	\$ 26,500,677	\$ 26,257,819	\$ 25,754,584
Miami Beach	Miami-Dade	\$ 6,384,499	\$ 7,448,932	\$ 8,169,741	\$ 8,218,820	\$ 8,651,684	\$ 7,928,026	\$ 7,505,515	\$ 8,795,911	\$ 7,323,875
Miami Gardens	Miami-Dade	\$ 2,423,973	\$ 4,069,708	\$ 3,477,481	\$ 4,188,860	\$ 3,978,584	\$ 4,038,941	\$ 2,957,525	\$ 3,358,782	\$ 3,023,802
Miami Lakes	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,263,596	\$ 1,579,595	\$ 2,079,921	\$ 2,001,376	\$ 1,967,915	\$ 2,008,171	\$ 1,444,179	\$ 1,673,746	\$ 1,550,625
Miami Shores	Miami-Dade	\$ 550,245	\$ 675,768	\$ 696,434	\$ -	\$ 673,853	\$ 708,239	\$ 652,393	\$ 624,427	\$ 613,880
Miami Springs	Miami-Dade	\$ 797,020	\$ 966,572	\$ 961,583	\$ 889,258	\$ 903,118	\$ 816,375	\$ 798,665	\$ 789,584	\$ 776,757
North Bay	Miami-Dade	\$ 285,868	\$ 412,621	\$ 349,850	\$ 407,627	\$ 406,972	\$ 366,318	\$ 366,318	\$ 358,848	\$ 363,253
North Miami	Miami-Dade	\$ 2,310,141	\$ 2,905,463	\$ 3,032,246	\$ 2,863,689	\$ 2,834,321	\$ 2,607,189	\$ 2,676,516	\$ 2,550,538	\$ 2,550,826
North Miami Beach	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,396,019	\$ 1,733,317	\$ 1,845,440	\$ 1,823,667	\$ 2,253,705	\$ 2,166,762	\$ 1,947,075	\$ 1,883,861	\$ 1,838,292
Opa-locka	Miami-Dade	\$ 655,753	\$ 1,210,496	\$ 1,121,431	\$ 872,976	\$ 1,075,527	\$ 963,009	\$ 1,028,182	\$ 986,134	\$ 964,279
Palmetto Bay	Miami-Dade	\$ 828,052	\$ 837,003	\$ 1,169,359	\$ 1,371,130	\$ 1,308,472	\$ 1,345,736	\$ 960,331	\$ 1,101,516	\$ 1,016,281
Pinecrest	Miami-Dade	\$ 950,314	\$ 1,367,111	\$ 1,746,727	\$ 1,705,563	\$ 1,317,317	\$ 1,343,813	\$ 986,201	\$ 1,119,946	\$ 1,033,041
South Miami	Miami-Dade	\$ 784,923	\$ 977,142	\$ 1,083,944	\$ 1,115,721	\$ 1,197,171	\$ 1,069,053	\$ 1,036,304	\$ 1,018,050	\$ 981,428
Sunny Isles Beach	Miami-Dade	\$ 762,516	\$ 1,129,812	\$ 1,528,521	\$ 1,627,264	\$ 1,426,449	\$ 1,564,781	\$ 1,098,671	\$ 1,284,676	\$ 1,188,084
Surfside	Miami-Dade	\$ 361,722	\$ 434,977	\$ 442,273	\$ 432,283	\$ 416,728	\$ 385,837	\$ 391,566	\$ 376,976	\$ 368,011
Sweetwater	Miami-Dade	\$ 408,908	\$ 483,341	\$ 502,933	\$ 502,566	\$ 490,957	\$ 447,544	\$ 432,233	\$ 474,525	\$ 446,972
Virginia Gardens	Miami-Dade	\$ 146,208	\$ 188,657	\$ 209,940	\$ 209,356	\$ 212,043	\$ 183,864	\$ 177,425	\$ 178,588	\$ 170,325
West Miami	Miami-Dade	\$ 202,746	\$ 235,603	\$ 284,491	\$ 287,745	\$ 297,570	\$ 278,762	\$ 270,730	\$ 268,655	\$ 257,628
Islamorada	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Key Colony Beach	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Key West	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Layton	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marathon	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Callahan	Nassau	\$ 121,497	\$ 142,147	\$ 152,804	\$ 153,303	\$ 163,298	\$ 145,655	\$ 129,464	\$ 130,610	\$ 128,457
Fernandina Beach	Nassau	\$ 822,067	\$ 831,604	\$ 1,292,915	\$ 1,467,039	\$ 1,758,124	\$ 1,847,508	\$ 1,206,131	\$ 1,252,097	\$ 1,347,538
Hilliard	Nassau	\$ 160,670	\$ 191,408	\$ 201,040	\$ 198,340	\$ 222,850	\$ 212,351	\$ 204,627	\$ 188,739	\$ 183,582
Cinco Bayou	Okaloosa	\$ 44,798	\$ 50,211	\$ 51,767	\$ 51,495	\$ 57,942	\$ 59,420	\$ 58,617	\$ 53,246	\$ 49,799
Crestview	Okaloosa	\$ 611,381	\$ 784,002	\$ 1,346,141	\$ 822,091	\$ 967,560	\$ 1,346,925	\$ 1,590,235	\$ 1,497,581	\$ 1,407,475
Destin	Okaloosa	\$ 1,088,202	\$ 1,155,561	\$ 1,283,015	\$ 1,295,396	\$ 1,482,122	\$ 1,602,758	\$ 1,574,434	\$ 1,469,746	\$ 1,385,058
Fort Walton Beach	Okaloosa	\$ 1,324,954	\$ 1,491,680	\$ 1,607,183	\$ 1,649,285	\$ 1,845,167	\$ 1,900,433	\$ 1,903,039	\$ 1,710,393	\$ 1,583,907
Laurel Hill	Okaloosa	\$ 13,421	\$ 14,220	\$ 17,991	\$ 20,359	\$ 18,886	\$ 23,342	\$ -	\$ 19,034	\$ 18,394
Mary Esther	Okaloosa	\$ 160,415	\$ 178,681	\$ 187,611	\$ 173,846	\$ 201,440	\$ 209,471	\$ 201,296	\$ 183,037	\$ 171,023
Niceville	Okaloosa	\$ 685,527	\$ 763,335	\$ -	\$ 844,002	\$ 973,630	\$ 1,051,432	\$ 1,055,161	\$ 982,931	\$ 931,015
Shalimar	Okaloosa	\$ 26,224	\$ 29,483	\$ 32,737	\$ 29,010	\$ 35,917	\$ 36,364	\$ 36,105	\$ 33,877	\$ 31,590
Valparaiso	Okaloosa	\$ 173,338	\$ 187,443	\$ 206,265	\$ 202,699	\$ 228,330	\$ 246,976	\$ 241,216	\$ 218,162	\$ 208,668
Okeechobee	Okeechobee	\$ 310,950	\$ 424,690	\$ 501,556	\$ 475,603	\$ 467,830	\$ 431,792	\$ 424,235	\$ 383,620	\$ 373,515
Apopka	Orange	\$ 2,130,401	\$ 2,685,384	\$ 2,792,464	\$ 2,847,123	\$ 3,066,620	\$ 3,403,044	\$ 3,175,900	\$ 2,978,723	\$ 2,915,064
Bay Lake	Orange	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Belle Isle	Orange	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 427	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Eatonville	Orange	\$ 210,033	\$ 278,943	\$ 313,029	\$ -	\$ 401,774	\$ 409,789	\$ 388,008	\$ 385,866	\$ 367,737
Edgewood	Orange	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ 228,894	\$ 235,534	\$ 263,308	\$ 272,927	\$ 255,265	\$ 250,680	\$ 234,356
Lake Buena Vista	Orange	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Summary of Reported Municipal Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maitland	Orange	\$ 1,624,735	\$ 2,009,587	\$ 2,075,992	\$ 1,976,046	\$ 2,188,184	\$ 2,306,133	\$ 2,147,420	\$ 2,051,239	\$ 1,928,829
Oakland	Orange	\$ 98,045	\$ -	\$ 125,027	\$ 117,245	\$ 127,515	\$ 149,253	\$ 138,388	\$ 114,914	\$ 121,630
Ocoee	Orange	\$ 1,704,297	\$ 2,028,925	\$ 2,129,237	\$ 2,288,245	\$ 2,340,420	\$ 2,470,047	\$ 2,282,166	\$ 2,155,543	\$ 2,037,602
Orlando	Orange	\$ 20,686,024	\$ 24,339,198	\$ 24,909,003	\$ 26,008,241	\$ 28,066,279	\$ 29,623,113	\$ 29,800,148	\$ 30,607,056	\$ 30,316,649
Windermere	Orange	\$ 165,571	\$ 202,907	\$ 213,284	\$ 212,929	\$ 243,127	\$ 268,003	\$ 249,753	\$ 235,501	\$ 172,648
Winter Garden	Orange	\$ 1,138,137	\$ 1,497,094	\$ 1,715,447	\$ 1,840,516	\$ 2,157,770	\$ 2,382,046	\$ 2,216,903	\$ 2,132,056	\$ 1,967,896
Winter Park	Orange	\$ 1,639,538	\$ 278,153	\$ 268,838	\$ 244,533	\$ 282,228	\$ 301,803	\$ 277,757	\$ 263,156	\$ 245,421
Kissimmee	Osceola	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
St. Cloud	Osceola	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Atlantis	Palm Beach	\$ 261,697	\$ 309,622	\$ 328,950	\$ 323,734	\$ 329,853	\$ 303,194	\$ 288,442	\$ 286,814	\$ 274,271
Belle Glade	Palm Beach	\$ 628,762	\$ 733,764	\$ 804,532	\$ 827,035	\$ 835,557	\$ 764,708	\$ 722,271	\$ 672,598	\$ 664,174
Boca Raton	Palm Beach	\$ 8,926,867	\$ 11,742,047	\$ 11,610,122	\$ 11,548,212	\$ 11,603,975	\$ 10,394,821	\$ 10,335,277	\$ 9,930,026	\$ 9,655,545
Boynton Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 3,577,313	\$ 4,492,552	\$ 4,711,922	\$ 4,709,893	\$ 4,723,342	\$ 4,299,833	\$ 4,243,934	\$ 4,053,788	\$ 4,068,561
Briny Breeze	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,249	\$ -
Cloud Lake	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ 5,964	\$ 6,210	\$ 6,067	\$ 5,591	\$ 5,647	\$ 5,496	\$ 4,426	\$ 4,663
Delray Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 3,714,312	\$ 4,585,117	\$ 4,965,588	\$ 4,993,678	\$ 4,995,821	\$ 4,572,996	\$ 4,446,425	\$ 4,360,879	\$ 4,243,489
Glen Ridge	Palm Beach	\$ 13,783	\$ 12,375	\$ 15,473	\$ 13,878	\$ 14,659	\$ 14,937	\$ 13,618	\$ 13,180	\$ 13,066
Golf	Palm Beach	\$ 52,883	\$ 58,774	\$ 94,722	\$ 54,549	\$ 74,667	\$ 39,711	\$ 65,488	\$ 63,362	\$ 57,341
Greenacres	Palm Beach	\$ 1,267,295	\$ 1,794,174	\$ 1,803,341	\$ 1,796,045	\$ 1,806,735	\$ 1,655,016	\$ 1,634,914	\$ 1,563,973	\$ 1,550,831
Gulf Stream	Palm Beach	\$ 102,213	\$ 116,090	\$ 128,911	\$ 126,171	\$ 125,957	\$ 115,934	\$ 117,428	\$ 121,950	\$ 123,554
Haverhill	Palm Beach	\$ 61,748	\$ 84,248	\$ 83,417	\$ 85,056	\$ 82,133	\$ 77,986	\$ 76,763	\$ 74,874	\$ 73,493
Highland Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 386,038	\$ 453,670	\$ 467,708	\$ 497,727	\$ 489,055	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 411,434	\$ 409,721
Hypoluxo	Palm Beach	\$ 25,799	\$ 99,893	\$ 35,309	\$ 32,150	\$ 35,537	\$ 31,959	\$ 29,431	\$ 34,252	\$ 36,058
Juno Beach	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jupiter	Palm Beach	\$ 3,277,836	\$ 3,988,849	\$ 4,284,216	\$ 4,605,769	\$ 4,552,852	\$ 4,250,214	\$ 4,174,546	\$ 4,099,937	\$ 4,003,956
Jupiter Inlet Colony	Palm Beach	\$ 36,656	\$ 37,862	\$ 37,074	\$ 37,068	\$ 36,927	\$ 36,462	\$ 34,901	\$ 29,798	\$ 36,177
Lake Clarke Shores	Palm Beach	\$ 165,230	\$ 197,576	\$ 200,074	\$ 197,772	\$ 195,892	\$ 205,476	\$ 185,253	\$ 178,610	\$ 167,987
Lake Park	Palm Beach	\$ 492,627	\$ 600,953	\$ 604,641	\$ 609,578	\$ 599,961	\$ 547,504	\$ 546,589	\$ 521,720	\$ 464,734
Lake Worth	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 322,242	\$ 348,880	\$ 379,622	\$ 352,489
Lantana	Palm Beach	\$ 567,405	\$ 704,607	\$ 760,523	\$ 788,261	\$ 759,640	\$ 679,844	\$ 673,526	\$ 628,615	\$ 610,311
Loxahatchee Groves	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,728	\$ 218,236	\$ 224,342	\$ 203,552	\$ 196,426	\$ 188,222	\$ 185,002
Manalapan	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mangonia Park	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 174,967	\$ 172,849	\$ 168,009	\$ 171,420
North Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 678,543	\$ 932,476	\$ 967,104	\$ 975,594	\$ 999,894	\$ 924,671	\$ 904,190	\$ 858,495	\$ 849,522
Ocean Ridge	Palm Beach	\$ 122,218	\$ 140,729	\$ 173,919	\$ 173,034	\$ 179,977	\$ 166,934	\$ 162,832	\$ 155,573	\$ 151,526
Pahokee	Palm Beach	\$ 213,308	\$ 237,524	\$ 250,828	\$ 235,782	\$ 238,150	\$ 215,575	\$ 214,010	\$ 200,583	\$ 185,622
Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 1,758,406	\$ 2,146,494	\$ 2,244,536	\$ 2,217,498	\$ 2,225,166	\$ 1,992,824	\$ 2,060,500	\$ 1,900,717	\$ 1,872,920
Palm Beach Gardens	Palm Beach	\$ 3,773,233	\$ 4,817,152	\$ 5,163,100	\$ 5,259,924	\$ 5,353,322	\$ 4,763,392	\$ 4,674,054	\$ 5,059,328	\$ 4,854,693
Palm Beach Shores	Palm Beach	\$ 127,340	\$ 150,100	\$ 171,289	\$ 171,101	\$ 171,448	\$ 159,908	\$ 152,925	\$ 151,302	\$ 144,636
Palm Springs	Palm Beach	\$ 540,311	\$ 780,483	\$ 856,523	\$ 923,506	\$ 958,475	\$ 917,182	\$ 901,726	\$ 898,301	\$ 901,973
Riviera Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 786,362	\$ 1,627,858	\$ 1,861,022	\$ -	\$ 2,330,697	\$ 1,470,445	\$ 2,547,274	\$ 2,467,133	\$ 2,493,132
Royal Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 1,554,168	\$ 1,995,325	\$ 2,131,512	\$ 2,152,419	\$ 2,209,219	\$ 2,017,142	\$ 1,958,655	\$ 1,867,777	\$ 1,837,769
South Bay	Palm Beach	\$ 181,613	\$ -	\$ 219,633	\$ 212,148	\$ 214,368	\$ 223,331	\$ 184,067	\$ 175,312	\$ 169,221
South Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 90,840	\$ 100,938	\$ 103,285	\$ 96,046	\$ 103,353	\$ 114,651	\$ 94,939	\$ 93,415	\$ 84,226
Tequesta	Palm Beach	\$ 363,808	\$ 405,774	\$ 444,419	\$ 462,296	\$ 466,541	\$ 435,766	\$ 412,441	\$ 393,734	\$ 380,160
Wellington	Palm Beach	\$ 2,744,351	\$ 3,430,912	\$ 3,512,575	\$ 3,492,742	\$ 3,594,701	\$ 3,298,051	\$ 3,266,018	\$ 3,157,328	\$ 3,205,140
West Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 7,068,140	\$ 8,717,702	\$ 8,598,349	\$ 8,387,637	\$ 8,220,306	\$ 7,849,917	\$ 7,367,062	\$ 8,068,300	\$ 7,922,637
Dade City	Pasco	\$ 361,118	\$ 413,416	\$ 446,367	\$ 434,134	\$ 461,110	\$ 625,560	\$ 626,496	\$ 595,133	\$ 573,725
New Port Richey	Pasco	\$ 1,016,715	\$ 1,204,290	\$ 1,213,353	\$ 1,143,529	\$ 1,274,827	\$ 1,351,763	\$ 1,234,178	\$ 1,154,551	\$ 1,092,832
Port Richey	Pasco	\$ 265,782	\$ 320,804	\$ 328,572	\$ 308,766	\$ 331,686	\$ 347,590	\$ 313,410	\$ 302,754	\$ 326,515
San Antonio	Pasco	\$ 63,221	\$ 60,966	\$ 64,530	\$ 65,802	\$ 69,447	\$ 66,435	\$ 65,590	\$ 59,739	\$ 63,906

Summary of Reported Municipal Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
St. Leo	Pasco	\$ 66,472	\$ 69,590	\$ 78,167	\$ 85,611	\$ 91,209	\$ 90,789	\$ 93,591	\$ 85,973	\$ 84,618
Zephyrhills	Pasco	\$ 1,010,530	\$ 1,239,299	\$ 1,301,586	\$ 1,265,283	\$ 1,420,062	\$ 1,450,421	\$ 1,359,544	\$ 1,325,328	\$ 1,277,350
Belleair	Pinellas	\$ -	\$ 791,944	\$ 386,920	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 339,314
Belleair Beach	Pinellas	\$ 123,631	\$ 143,514	\$ 145,305	\$ 142,618	\$ 158,680	\$ 174,310	\$ 160,593	\$ 148,629	\$ 144,505
Belleair Bluffs	Pinellas	\$ 157,190	\$ 180,929	\$ 184,157	\$ 182,056	\$ 201,263	\$ 213,657	\$ 197,113	\$ 186,713	\$ 180,767
Belleair Shore	Pinellas	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Clearwater	Pinellas	\$ 7,572,305	\$ 8,724,750	\$ 8,867,217	\$ 8,633,587	\$ 9,606,151	\$ 9,970,713	\$ 9,423,572	\$ 9,039,274	\$ 8,594,708
Dunedin	Pinellas	\$ 2,125,645	\$ 2,505,492	\$ 2,497,847	\$ 2,399,525	\$ 2,697,564	\$ 2,843,575	\$ 2,616,312	\$ 2,450,827	\$ 2,297,545
Gulfport	Pinellas	\$ 619,799	\$ 716,025	\$ 710,175	\$ 706,680	\$ 766,603	\$ 843,095	\$ 772,556	\$ 728,839	\$ 697,350
Indian Rocks Beach	Pinellas	\$ 330,690	\$ 383,417	\$ 388,796	\$ 375,420	\$ 421,744	\$ 448,273	\$ 415,445	\$ 395,382	\$ 379,075
Indian Shores	Pinellas	\$ 185,193	\$ 217,342	\$ 216,767	\$ 220,289	\$ 259,681	\$ 269,597	\$ 246,648	\$ 237,607	\$ 226,333
Kenneth City	Pinellas	\$ 250,640	\$ 284,039	\$ 284,388	\$ 272,912	\$ 303,124	\$ 323,303	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 267,280
Largo	Pinellas	\$ 4,732,653	\$ 5,650,916	\$ 5,703,179	\$ 5,596,824	\$ 6,087,481	\$ 6,411,590	\$ 5,903,509	\$ 5,573,591	\$ 5,434,523
Madeira Beach	Pinellas	\$ 396,627	\$ 458,107	\$ 472,695	\$ 463,715	\$ 521,694	\$ 555,870	\$ 512,342	\$ 498,580	\$ 471,972
North Redington Beach	Pinellas	\$ 119,487	\$ 141,087	\$ 145,334	\$ 144,982	\$ 162,961	\$ 171,742	\$ 157,486	\$ 151,281	\$ 145,898
Oldsmar	Pinellas	\$ 1,159,864	\$ 1,267,464	\$ 1,380,863	\$ 1,389,900	\$ 1,568,598	\$ 1,495,433	\$ 1,421,900	\$ 1,360,249	\$ 1,308,911
Pinellas Park	Pinellas	\$ 3,592,319	\$ 4,301,521	\$ 4,382,041	\$ 4,275,861	\$ 4,629,918	\$ 4,859,474	\$ 4,459,365	\$ 4,429,739	\$ 4,204,620
Redington Beach	Pinellas	\$ 92,701	\$ 108,660	\$ 109,277	\$ 109,464	\$ 124,524	\$ 132,818	\$ 122,596	\$ 112,331	\$ 109,406
Redington Shores	Pinellas	\$ 122,227	\$ 161,167	\$ 173,422	\$ 180,016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Safety Harbor	Pinellas	\$ 1,145,076	\$ 1,363,738	\$ 1,384,163	\$ 1,357,917	\$ 1,488,509	\$ 1,552,134	\$ 1,397,936	\$ 1,366,752	\$ 1,287,457
Seminole	Pinellas	\$ 1,132,351	\$ 1,340,149	\$ 1,365,355	\$ 1,335,388	\$ 1,466,842	\$ 1,513,548	\$ 1,390,924	\$ 1,333,793	\$ 1,260,575
South Pasadena	Pinellas	\$ 389,384	\$ 441,736	\$ 448,343	\$ 433,306	\$ 468,157	\$ 490,319	\$ 459,341	\$ 443,319	\$ 426,267
St. Pete Beach	Pinellas	\$ 939,945	\$ 1,096,959	\$ 1,104,115	\$ 1,078,827	\$ 1,185,052	\$ 1,260,830	\$ 1,168,407	\$ 1,128,415	\$ 1,067,548
St. Petersburg	Pinellas	\$ 15,815,954	\$ 18,440,168	\$ 18,545,819	\$ 18,196,871	\$ 20,211,279	\$ -	\$ 19,684,895	\$ 18,940,068	\$ 18,126,537
Tarpon Springs	Pinellas	\$ 1,400,870	\$ 1,649,244	\$ 1,640,667	\$ 1,608,984	\$ 1,754,810	\$ 1,867,360	\$ 1,691,774	\$ 1,578,758	\$ 1,535,574
Treasure Island	Pinellas	\$ 591,418	\$ 640,887	\$ 648,173	\$ 640,658	\$ 730,141	\$ 769,614	\$ 723,927	\$ 693,506	\$ 660,135
Auburndale	Polk	\$ 602,695	\$ 707,733	\$ 995,737	\$ 956,741	\$ 998,277	\$ 1,023,878	\$ 918,107	\$ 897,026	\$ 868,885
Bartow	Polk	\$ 35,676	\$ 98,354	\$ 107,532	\$ 115,784	\$ 144,620	\$ 140,007	\$ 143,205	\$ 153,497	\$ 127,727
Davenport	Polk	\$ 144,001	\$ 171,662	\$ 185,957	\$ 231,053	\$ 259,456	\$ 273,754	\$ 257,040	\$ 255,465	\$ 245,168
Dundee	Polk	\$ 182,858	\$ 225,254	\$ 236,798	\$ 213,269	\$ 250,740	\$ 261,488	\$ 239,889	\$ 216,926	\$ 224,964
Eagle Lake	Polk	\$ 98,036	\$ 110,646	\$ 125,687	\$ 126,299	\$ 140,948	\$ 146,841	\$ 135,229	\$ 133,297	\$ 124,117
Fort Meade	Polk	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Frostproof	Polk	\$ 236,759	\$ 303,043	\$ 283,001	\$ 204,585	\$ 238,209	\$ 282,395	\$ 235,388	\$ 220,301	\$ 210,308
Haines City	Polk	\$ 874,615	\$ 1,166,386	\$ 1,350,825	\$ 1,348,220	\$ 1,680,164	\$ 1,805,492	\$ 1,692,465	\$ 1,671,100	\$ 1,595,278
Highland Park	Polk	\$ 11,719	\$ 13,217	\$ 12,718	\$ 12,498	\$ 14,044	\$ 14,804	\$ 13,532	\$ 12,819	\$ 12,212
Hillcrest Heights	Polk	\$ 12,573	\$ 15,046	\$ 15,137	\$ 14,349	\$ 15,664	\$ 17,054	\$ 15,947	\$ 14,519	\$ 13,912
Lake Alfred	Polk	\$ 172,041	\$ 197,488	\$ 251,012	\$ 260,197	\$ 287,299	\$ 287,578	\$ 259,539	\$ 244,282	\$ 234,530
Lake Hamilton	Polk	\$ 87,972	\$ -	\$ 124,718	\$ 124,739	\$ 98,723	\$ 96,273	\$ 128,526	\$ 99,143	\$ 100,866
Lake Wales	Polk	\$ 864,226	\$ 1,062,860	\$ 1,092,301	\$ 1,069,959	\$ 1,151,213	\$ 1,233,833	\$ 1,127,705	\$ 1,082,129	\$ 981,696
Lakeland	Polk	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mulberry	Polk	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 435,642	\$ 406,332	\$ 359,535	\$ 344,368
Polk City	Polk	\$ 61,080	\$ 67,728	\$ 73,005	\$ 68,170	\$ 72,604	\$ 72,171	\$ 65,845	\$ 57,332	\$ 53,795
Winter Haven	Polk	\$ 1,938,565	\$ 2,781,231	\$ 2,991,273	\$ 3,051,713	\$ 3,215,035	\$ 3,248,053	\$ 2,994,236	\$ 2,908,551	\$ 2,847,840
Crescent City	Putnam	\$ 79,447	\$ 102,909	\$ 108,771	\$ 102,486	\$ 105,707	\$ 95,147	\$ 104,415	\$ 101,609	\$ 99,399
Interlachen	Putnam	\$ 68,050	\$ 93,311	\$ 97,712	\$ 99,225	\$ 116,871	\$ 88,394	\$ 89,796	\$ 99,837	\$ 93,955
Palatka	Putnam	\$ 684,678	\$ 911,188	\$ 915,447	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 886,166	\$ 662,190	\$ 904,958
Pomona Park	Putnam	\$ 27,128	\$ 40,425	\$ 41,149	\$ 39,053	\$ 41,643	\$ 38,479	\$ 38,528	\$ 34,221	\$ 33,784
Welaka	Putnam	\$ 29,240	\$ 35,985	\$ 40,954	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,571	\$ 38,771
Gulf Breeze	Santa Rosa	\$ 211,325	\$ 240,992	\$ 279,313	\$ 243,849	\$ 293,431	\$ 364,912	\$ 334,218	\$ 305,448	\$ 288,767
Jay	Santa Rosa	\$ 37,886	\$ 42,080	\$ 43,572	\$ 41,059	\$ 52,134	\$ 48,884	\$ 47,777	\$ 47,977	\$ 49,546
Milton	Santa Rosa	\$ 804,482	\$ 492,232	\$ 545,828	\$ 549,504	\$ 627,889	\$ 669,429	\$ 696,880	\$ 608,794	\$ 569,689

Summary of Reported Municipal Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
North Port	Sarasota	\$ 1,695,328	\$ 2,332,266	\$ 2,622,881	\$ 2,746,028	\$ 2,856,743	\$ 2,637,138	\$ 2,654,895	\$ 2,521,691	\$ 2,549,869
Sarasota	Sarasota	\$ 4,267,043	\$ 5,277,456	\$ 5,413,205	\$ 5,075,916	\$ 5,158,391	\$ 4,760,356	\$ 4,881,247	\$ 4,488,238	\$ 4,360,645
Venice	Sarasota	\$ 1,437,967	\$ 1,700,643	\$ 1,889,769	\$ 2,048,209	\$ -	\$ 1,766,902	\$ 1,923,226	\$ 1,671,449	\$ 1,667,793
Altamonte Springs	Seminole	\$ 3,182,984	\$ 3,745,411	\$ 3,812,356	\$ 3,701,475	\$ 4,043,506	\$ 4,135,324	\$ 3,829,531	\$ 3,723,746	\$ 3,525,885
Casselberry	Seminole	\$ 1,453,522	\$ 1,704,793	\$ 1,701,686	\$ 1,674,187	\$ 1,774,061	\$ 1,932,615	\$ 1,762,461	\$ 1,638,341	\$ 1,606,416
Lake Mary	Seminole	\$ 1,341,599	\$ 1,678,032	\$ 1,740,485	\$ 1,722,653	\$ 2,026,466	\$ 2,009,483	\$ 1,869,649	\$ 1,770,383	\$ 1,663,649
Longwood	Seminole	\$ 1,065,866	\$ 1,275,614	\$ 1,327,796	\$ 1,281,976	\$ 1,373,822	\$ 1,406,640	\$ 1,310,637	\$ 1,244,448	\$ 1,136,706
Oviedo	Seminole	\$ 1,685,862	\$ 2,061,952	\$ 2,126,951	\$ 2,106,098	\$ 2,322,719	\$ 2,416,073	\$ 2,185,142	\$ 2,094,897	\$ 2,013,511
Sanford	Seminole	\$ 2,765,533	\$ 3,598,576	\$ 3,542,532	\$ 3,421,078	\$ 4,270,266	\$ 3,892,899	\$ 4,055,362	\$ 3,452,242	\$ 3,476,798
Winter Springs	Seminole	\$ 1,436,996	\$ 1,775,460	\$ 1,759,245	\$ 1,748,477	\$ 1,823,706	\$ 2,173,849	\$ 1,873,785	\$ 1,748,214	\$ 1,541,741
Hastings	St. Johns	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,630	\$ 40,713	\$ 39,977	\$ 36,675	\$ 35,825
St. Augustine	St. Johns	\$ 1,102,834	\$ 1,128,388	\$ 1,377,959	\$ 1,110,025	\$ 1,296,215	\$ 1,220,699	\$ 1,211,390	\$ 1,125,547	\$ 1,125,547
St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	\$ 356,662	\$ 432,051	\$ 441,490	\$ 432,761	\$ 450,256	\$ 416,651	\$ -	\$ 378,445	\$ 383,647
Fort Pierce	St. Lucie	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Port St. Lucie	St. Lucie	\$ 5,451,820	\$ 7,370,278	\$ 8,176,844	\$ 8,363,948	\$ 8,627,252	\$ 7,987,044	\$ 7,656,194	\$ 8,161,246	\$ 7,755,163
St. Lucie Village	St. Lucie	\$ 43,270	\$ -	\$ 56,760	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bushnell	Sumter	\$ 104,225	\$ 135,330	\$ 136,726	\$ 140,713	\$ 170,630	\$ 169,044	\$ 162,544	\$ 153,767	\$ 149,964
Center Hill	Sumter	\$ 33,852	\$ 35,855	\$ 35,221	\$ 33,591	\$ 40,500	\$ 47,260	\$ 42,084	\$ 59,917	\$ 112,239
Coleman	Sumter	\$ 29,426	\$ 34,877	\$ 34,207	\$ 32,643	\$ 37,768	\$ 39,853	\$ 37,161	\$ 33,774	\$ 32,064
Webster	Sumter	\$ 36,365	\$ -	\$ 42,790	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	NR
Wildwood	Sumter	\$ 262,759	\$ 413,205	\$ 466,337	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 530,313	\$ 597,810	\$ 573,140	\$ 621,148
Branford	Suwannee	\$ 91,305	\$ 53,337	\$ 55,409	\$ 52,741	\$ 58,341	\$ 63,464	\$ 60,518	\$ 113,535	\$ 60,407
Live Oak	Suwannee	\$ 380,980	\$ 458,927	\$ 497,592	\$ 504,508	\$ 509,338	\$ 473,128	\$ 532,787	\$ 506,808	\$ 484,462
Perry	Taylor	\$ 467,275	\$ 560,200	\$ 595,585	\$ 619,089	\$ 615,194	\$ 674,009	\$ 624,507	\$ 575,582	\$ 555,693
Lake Butler	Union	\$ 109,011	\$ 132,329	\$ 139,336	\$ -	\$ 146,726	\$ 147,801	\$ 136,064	\$ 123,170	\$ 121,511
Raiford	Union	\$ 9,095	\$ 10,663	\$ 11,345	\$ 10,921	\$ 10,449	\$ 10,512	\$ 10,705	\$ 10,407	\$ 19,072
Worthington Springs	Union	\$ -	\$ 19,948	\$ 20,818	\$ 21,570	\$ 21,110	\$ 23,578	\$ 23,146	\$ 22,198	\$ 21,484
Daytona Beach	Volusia	\$ 5,154,580	\$ 6,265,693	\$ 6,223,343	\$ 6,200,040	\$ 6,364,012	\$ 5,703,685	\$ 5,610,973	\$ 5,207,599	\$ 5,176,341
Daytona Beach Shores	Volusia	\$ 517,000	\$ 625,000	\$ 675,399	\$ 724,482	\$ 662,530	\$ 600,000	\$ 570,000	\$ 601,000	\$ 538,000
DeBary	Volusia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 471,557	\$ 721,497	\$ 816,271	\$ 869,091	\$ 809,201	\$ 733,119	\$ 705,575
DeLand	Volusia	\$ 1,810,686	\$ 2,306,634	\$ 2,397,041	\$ 2,336,573	\$ 2,596,915	\$ 2,723,411	\$ 2,495,352	\$ 2,402,218	\$ 2,283,921
Deltona	Volusia	\$ 3,115,972	\$ 3,883,319	\$ 3,730,656	\$ 3,732,717	\$ 3,966,949	\$ 4,052,016	\$ 3,892,925	\$ 3,412,062	\$ 3,405,299
Edgewater	Volusia	\$ 770,876	\$ 969,336	\$ 1,019,970	\$ 905,599	\$ 1,014,785	\$ 935,435	\$ 889,634	\$ 819,855	\$ 891,558
Holly Hill	Volusia	\$ 703,538	\$ 822,824	\$ 846,168	\$ 844,646	\$ 838,839	\$ 754,965	\$ 791,706	\$ 705,238	\$ 708,344
Lake Helen	Volusia	\$ 106,215	\$ 128,740	\$ 130,872	\$ 127,285	\$ 147,285	\$ 158,574	\$ 147,055	\$ 136,899	\$ 134,735
New Smyrna Beach	Volusia	\$ 2,087,724	\$ 2,490,845	\$ 2,802,272	\$ 2,763,854	\$ 2,758,741	\$ 2,972,858	\$ 2,637,346	\$ 2,482,873	\$ 2,303,525
Oak Hill	Volusia	\$ 72,507	\$ 92,737	\$ 94,865	\$ 92,653	\$ 93,479	\$ 87,025	\$ 85,189	\$ 78,794	\$ 81,374
Orange City	Volusia	\$ 734,893	\$ 909,839	\$ 952,424	\$ 958,850	\$ 1,107,942	\$ 1,169,914	\$ 1,125,485	\$ 1,094,789	\$ 1,041,469
Ormond Beach	Volusia	\$ 2,631,000	\$ 3,189,000	\$ 3,204,000	\$ 3,125,000	\$ 3,183,000	\$ 3,131,000	\$ 2,949,000	\$ 2,679,000	\$ 2,669,000
Pierson	Volusia	\$ 72,808	\$ 87,419	\$ 88,798	\$ 87,637	\$ 97,004	\$ 103,620	\$ 96,325	\$ 87,829	\$ 84,514
Ponce Inlet	Volusia	\$ 216,623	\$ 255,806	\$ 263,249	\$ 254,508	\$ 267,135	\$ 250,319	\$ 239,248	\$ 220,402	\$ 215,724
Port Orange	Volusia	\$ 2,558,130	\$ 3,145,480	\$ -	\$ 3,165,772	\$ 3,369,242	\$ 3,118,664	\$ 3,128,578	\$ 2,864,263	\$ 2,893,287
South Daytona	Volusia	\$ 615,078	\$ 744,225	\$ 738,459	\$ 723,698	\$ 709,452	\$ 650,741	\$ 635,672	\$ 580,572	\$ 588,317
Sopchoppy	Wakulla	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,131	\$ 24,424	\$ 23,826
St. Marks	Wakulla	\$ 19,088	\$ 23,324	\$ 13,897	\$ 25,082	\$ 26,327	\$ 32,764	\$ 26,676	\$ 25,542	\$ 26,110
DeFuniak Springs	Walton	\$ 181,919	\$ 203,261	\$ 224,490	\$ 226,941	\$ 274,447	\$ 282,737	\$ 279,918	\$ 250,581	\$ 231,563
Freepport	Walton	\$ 46,331	\$ 50,877	\$ 65,360	\$ 73,518	\$ 85,544	\$ 83,795	\$ 83,917	\$ 89,064	\$ 90,723
Paxton	Walton	\$ 15,520	\$ 17,805	\$ 19,156	\$ -	\$ 25,047	\$ 27,144	\$ 25,596	\$ 21,159	\$ 21,158
Caryville	Washington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,990	\$ 6,176	NR
Chipley	Washington	\$ 206,310	\$ 228,151	\$ 246,185	\$ 246,950	\$ 279,070	\$ 309,667	\$ 313,300	\$ 273,275	\$ 243,218
Ebro	Washington	\$ 17,529	\$ 20,293	\$ 20,491	\$ 23,766	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Summary of Reported Municipal Franchise Fee - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Vernon	Washington	\$ 22,200	\$ 26,033	\$ 28,476	\$ 28,487	\$ 32,859	\$ 35,712	\$ 36,882	\$ 32,525	\$ 29,873
Wausau	Washington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Municipal Franchise Fees-Electricity Totals		\$ 434,429,008	\$ 514,540,702	\$ 546,883,232	\$ 546,658,421	\$ 600,243,133	\$ 565,453,359	\$ 571,030,032	\$ 563,206,940	\$ 546,561,653
% Change		-	18.4%	6.3%	0.0%	9.8%	-5.8%	1.0%	-1.4%	-3.0%
# Reporting		340	335	344	331	339	344	345	349	342
Total Municipal Franchise Fees		\$ 541,407,060	\$ 633,075,955	\$ 669,073,212	\$ 673,918,453	\$ 717,295,819	\$ 705,492,123	\$ 713,743,133	\$ 691,485,849	\$ 656,455,841
% Change		-	16.9%	5.7%	0.7%	6.4%	-1.6%	1.2%	-3.1%	-5.1%
Electricity Fees as % of All Fees		80.2%	81.3%	81.7%	81.1%	83.7%	80.2%	80.0%	81.4%	83.3%

Notes:

- 1) This summary reflects aggregate revenues reported across all fund types within current Uniform Accounting System (UAS) Revenue Code series 323.100 - Franchise Fee - Electricity and 323.XXX - Franchise Fees.
- 2) NR indicates those municipalities for which FY 2012-13 revenue data are not yet available. The FY 2012-13 account totals include the reported revenues of all Florida municipalities, except for the nine municipalities of Arcadia, Astatula, Caryville, Gretna, Groveland, Hampton, Quincy, Springfield, and Webster. This file will be updated in the future as these data become available.

Data Source: Florida Department of Financial Services.

Public Service Tax

Sections 166.231-.235, Florida Statutes

Municipalities and charter counties may levy by ordinance a public service tax on the purchase of electricity, metered natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas either metered or bottled, manufactured gas either metered or bottled, and water service.¹ The tax is levied only upon purchases within the municipality or within the charter county's unincorporated area and cannot exceed 10 percent of the payments received by the seller of the taxable item. Services competitive with those listed above, as defined by ordinance, can be taxed on a comparable base at the same rates; however, the tax rate on fuel oil cannot exceed 4 cents per gallon.² The tax proceeds are considered general revenue for the municipality or charter county.

All municipalities are eligible to levy the tax within the area of its tax jurisdiction. In addition, municipalities imposing the tax on cable television service, as of May 4, 1977, may continue the tax levy in order to satisfy debt obligations incurred prior to that date. By virtue of a number of legal rulings in Florida case law, a charter county may levy the tax within the unincorporated area. For example, the Florida Supreme Court ruled in 1972 that charter counties, unless specifically precluded by general or special law, could impose by ordinance any tax in the area of its tax jurisdiction that a municipality could impose.³ In 1994, the Court held that Orange County could levy a public service tax without specific statutory authority to do so.⁴

The tax is collected by the seller of the taxable item from the purchaser at the time of payment.⁵ At the discretion of the local taxing authority, the tax may be levied on a physical unit basis. Using this basis, the tax is levied as follows: electricity, number of kilowatt hours purchased; metered or bottled gas, number of cubic feet purchased; fuel oil and kerosene, number of gallons purchased; and water service, number of gallons purchased.⁶ A number of tax exemptions are specified in law.⁷

A tax levy is adopted by ordinance, and the effective date of every tax levy or repeal must be the beginning of a subsequent calendar quarter: January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, or October 1st. The taxing authority must notify the Department of Revenue (DOR) of a tax levy adoption or repeal at least 120 days before its effective date. Such notification must be furnished on a form prescribed by the DOR and specify the services taxed, the tax rate applied to each service, and the effective date of the levy or repeal as well as other additional information.⁸

The seller of the service remits the taxes collected to the governing body in the manner prescribed by ordinance.⁹ The tax proceeds are considered general revenue for the municipality or charter county. As previously mentioned, taxing authorities are required to furnish information to the DOR and the Department maintains an online database that can be searched or downloaded.¹⁰

Summaries of prior years' revenues reported by county and municipal governments are available.¹¹

1. Section 166.231(1), F.S.

2. Section 166.231(2), F.S.

3. *Volusia County vs. Dickinson*, 269 So.2d 9 (Fla. 1972).

4. *McLeod vs. Orange County*, 645 So.2d 411 (Fla. 1994).

5. Section 166.231(7), F.S.

6. Section 166.232, F.S.

7. Section 166.231(3)-(6) and (8), F.S.

8. Section 166.233(2), F.S.

9. Section 166.231(7), F.S.

10. <http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/governments/mpst/>

11. <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/local-government/data/data-a-to-z/index.cfm>

**Reported Charter County and Municipal Government Public Service Tax-Electricity Revenues
Local Fiscal Years 2004-05 to 2012-13**

Charter County Governments

Local Fiscal Year	# Reporting Public Service Tax-Electricity Revenue	Public Service Tax-Electricity Revenue	Total Public Service Tax Revenue	Public Service Tax-Electricity as % of Total Public Serv. Tax	Total Revenue from All Accounts	Public Service Tax-Electricity as % of Total Revenue
2012-13	12	\$ 224,108,346	\$ 255,773,406	87.6%	\$ 27,804,976,718	0.8%
2011-12	12	\$ 211,481,130	\$ 244,184,342	86.6%	\$ 27,047,223,815	0.8%
2010-11	11	\$ 217,814,874	\$ 251,822,146	86.5%	\$ 27,965,830,439	0.8%
2009-10	11	\$ 244,692,391	\$ 281,154,266	87.0%	\$ 28,575,074,348	0.9%
2008-09	11	\$ 221,229,527	\$ 254,222,270	87.0%	\$ 31,146,892,897	0.7%
2007-08	11	\$ 225,493,666	\$ 274,245,712	82.2%	\$ 32,366,257,060	0.7%
2006-07	12	\$ 237,834,185	\$ 292,209,635	81.4%	-	-
2005-06	11	\$ 220,842,424	\$ 272,131,634	81.2%	-	-
2004-05	11	\$ 204,132,618	\$ 250,943,479	81.3%	-	-

Municipal Governments

Local Fiscal Year	# Reporting Public Service Tax-Electricity Revenue	Public Service Tax-Electricity Revenue	Total Public Service Tax Revenue	Public Service Tax-Electricity as % of Total Public Serv. Tax	Total Revenue from All Accounts	Public Service Tax-Electricity as % of Total Revenue
2012-13 **	327	\$ 686,333,857	\$ 864,080,636	79.4%	\$ 31,927,999,565	2.1%
2011-12	334	\$ 666,317,873	\$ 837,408,227	79.6%	\$ 32,060,876,417	2.1%
2010-11	335	\$ 671,200,686	\$ 830,044,048	80.9%	\$ 28,173,312,741	2.4%
2009-10	328	\$ 668,376,661	\$ 948,885,749	70.4%	\$ 30,459,315,301	2.2%
2008-09	325	\$ 606,134,061	\$ 912,265,351	66.4%	\$ 28,291,875,774	2.1%
2007-08	318	\$ 581,414,018	\$ 829,153,910	70.1%	-	-
2006-07	318	\$ 560,530,030	\$ 808,793,559	69.3%	-	-
2005-06	308	\$ 522,270,643	\$ 772,981,528	67.6%	-	-
2004-05	305	\$ 505,856,228	\$ 741,201,140	68.2%	-	-

Combined Total: Charter County and Municipal Governments

Local Fiscal Year	# Reporting Public Service Tax-Electricity Revenue	Public Service Tax-Electricity Revenue				
2012-13 **	339	\$ 910,442,203				
2011-12	346	\$ 877,799,003				
2010-11	346	\$ 889,015,560				
2009-10	339	\$ 913,069,052				
2008-09	336	\$ 827,363,588				
2007-08	329	\$ 806,907,684				
2006-07	330	\$ 798,364,215				
2005-06	319	\$ 743,113,067				
2004-05	316	\$ 709,988,846				

Notes:

- 1) This summary reflects aggregate revenues reported across all fund types within current Uniform Accounting System (UAS) Revenue Code series 314.100 - Utility Service Tax-Electricity.
- 2) FY 2012-13 Annual Financial Reports for nine municipalities have not yet been submitted to or certified by the Department of Financial Services. Consequently, the 2012-13 revenue figures are not yet final, and the municipal and combined totals are subject to future revision.

Source: EDR staff compilation of Annual Financial Report (AFR) data obtained from the Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Accounting and Auditing, Bureau of Local Government.

Summary of Reported Charter County Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Charter County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alachua - charter adopted in 1987	\$ 4,964,976	\$ 5,493,288	\$ 5,703,837	\$ 6,013,936	\$ 5,948,038	\$ 6,555,386	\$ 6,581,093	\$ 6,090,689	\$ 6,083,440
Brevard - charter adopted in 1994	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Broward - charter adopted in 1975	\$ 3,383,000	\$ 2,692,000	\$ 1,136,000	\$ 789,000	\$ 762,000	\$ 821,000	\$ 796,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 874,000
Charlotte - charter adopted in 1986	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Clay - charter adopted in 1991	\$ 2,509,546	\$ 3,015,201	\$ 2,992,327	\$ 2,825,032	\$ 2,922,524	\$ 3,420,107	\$ 3,594,741	\$ 3,245,305	\$ 3,178,068
Columbia - charter adopted in 2002	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Duval - charter adopted in 1968	Refer to the separate municipal table for the consolidated City of Jacksonville/Duval County totals.								
Hillsborough - charter adopted in 1983	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lee - charter adopted in 1996	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Leon - charter adopted in 2002	\$ 3,499,443	\$ 3,910,747	\$ 4,164,153	\$ 4,500,799	\$ 4,670,579	\$ 4,897,113	\$ 4,955,507	\$ 5,819,459	\$ 5,033,573
Miami-Dade - charter adopted in 1957	\$ 56,441,665	\$ 63,287,321	\$ 59,906,815	\$ 62,688,547	\$ 57,994,144	\$ 62,519,724	\$ 65,007,358	\$ 64,927,166	\$ 70,623,468
Orange - charter adopted in 1987	\$ 42,443,781	\$ 45,479,490	\$ 47,168,065	\$ 48,568,837	\$ 50,185,652	\$ 58,786,397	\$ 56,510,197	\$ 52,525,005	\$ 55,737,049
Osceola - charter adopted in 1992	\$ 7,711,380	\$ 8,697,086	\$ 8,872,644	\$ 9,085,078	\$ 9,363,124	\$ 10,487,000	\$ 11,666,000	\$ 10,654,000	\$ 11,345,054
Palm Beach - charter adopted in 1985	\$ 55,852,179	\$ 56,212,835	\$ 58,182,735	\$ 58,336,517	\$ 55,037,606	\$ 58,278,194	\$ 32,121,628	\$ 31,919,775	\$ 33,944,905
Pinellas - charter adopted in 1980	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Polk - charter adopted in 1998	\$ 17,296,429	\$ 21,442,989	\$ 21,433,098	\$ 22,183,329	\$ 23,476,400	\$ 26,258,847	\$ 24,648,508	\$ 23,761,791	\$ 24,509,459
Sarasota - charter adopted in 1971	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,752,108	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Seminole - charter adopted in 1989	\$ 4,069,054	\$ 4,337,460	\$ 4,340,795	\$ 4,330,234	\$ 4,441,023	\$ 5,310,617	\$ 4,947,346	\$ 4,480,029	\$ 4,789,593
Volusia - charter adopted in 1971	\$ 5,961,165	\$ 6,274,007	\$ 6,181,608	\$ 6,172,357	\$ 6,428,437	\$ 7,358,006	\$ 6,986,496	\$ 6,463,405	\$ 6,902,123
Wakulla - charter adopted in 2008	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 794,506	\$ 1,087,614
Charter County PST-Electricity Totals	\$ 204,132,618	\$ 220,842,424	\$ 237,834,185	\$ 225,493,666	\$ 221,229,527	\$ 244,692,391	\$ 217,814,874	\$ 211,481,130	\$ 224,108,346
% Change	-	8.2%	7.7%	-5.2%	-1.9%	10.6%	-11.0%	-2.9%	6.0%
# Reporting	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	12	12
Total Charter County Public Service Taxes	\$ 250,943,479	\$ 272,131,634	\$ 292,209,635	\$ 274,245,712	\$ 254,222,270	\$ 281,154,266	\$ 251,822,146	\$ 244,184,342	\$ 255,773,406
% Change	-	8.4%	7.4%	-6.1%	-7.3%	10.6%	-10.4%	-3.0%	4.7%
Electricity PST as % of All PST	81.3%	81.2%	81.4%	82.2%	87.0%	87.0%	86.5%	86.6%	87.6%

Notes:

- 1) Currently, there are 20 charter counties in Florida.
- 2) This summary reflects aggregate revenues reported across all fund types within current Uniform Accounting System (UAS) Revenue Code series 314.XXX - Utility Services Taxes.

Data Source: Florida Department of Financial Services.

Summary of Reported Municipal Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alachua	Alachua	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Archer	Alachua	\$ 58,423	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,520	\$ 13,995	\$ 79,149	\$ 76,205	\$ 69,488	\$ 73,100
Gainesville	Alachua	\$ 5,227,810	\$ 5,419,732	\$ 6,047,469	\$ 7,246,954	\$ 7,196,428	\$ 8,458,312	\$ 8,734,265	\$ 8,336,629	\$ 8,406,996
Hawthorne	Alachua	\$ 65,465	\$ 69,390	\$ 65,855	\$ 69,427	\$ 79,927	\$ 89,629	\$ 86,815	\$ 82,358	\$ 84,758
High Springs	Alachua	\$ -	\$ 217,003	\$ 247,618	\$ 249,268	\$ 266,325	\$ 308,365	\$ 294,411	\$ 270,770	\$ -
La Crosse	Alachua	\$ 13,122	\$ 13,804	\$ 13,946	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,605	\$ 16,693	\$ 9,412	\$ 9,018
Micanopy	Alachua	\$ 33,349	\$ 34,166	\$ 33,986	\$ 34,027	\$ 36,826	\$ 44,938	\$ 40,207	\$ 34,311	\$ 38,347
Newberry	Alachua	\$ 205,100	\$ 268,662	\$ 275,437	\$ 222,556	\$ 190,214	\$ 203,549	\$ 189,522	\$ 189,590	\$ 187,990
Waldo	Alachua	\$ -	\$ 10,108	\$ -	\$ 116,699	\$ 66,992	\$ 59,504	\$ 70,083	\$ 59,859	\$ 116,354
Glen St. Mary	Baker	\$ -	\$ 16,066	\$ 30,021	\$ 27,991	\$ 33,865	\$ 32,249	\$ 33,196	\$ 29,084	\$ 31,371
Macclenny	Baker	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 360,570	\$ 409,269	\$ 426,387	\$ 424,378	\$ 413,067	\$ 428,975
Callaway	Bay	\$ 717,917	\$ 743,724	\$ 749,924	\$ 748,925	\$ 749,711	\$ 842,364	\$ 828,560	\$ 801,160	\$ 818,126
Lynn Haven	Bay	\$ 759,434	\$ 876,757	\$ 883,400	\$ 935,839	\$ 968,958	\$ 1,074,572	\$ 1,101,937	\$ 1,092,407	\$ 1,117,403
Mexico Beach	Bay	\$ 14,284	\$ 14,766	\$ 14,888	\$ 15,679	\$ 16,821	\$ 19,948	\$ 21,408	\$ 17,013	\$ 18,343
Panama City	Bay	\$ 2,614,508	\$ 2,872,976	\$ 2,855,178	\$ 2,802,057	\$ 2,812,818	\$ 3,041,802	\$ 3,198,731	\$ 3,199,654	\$ 3,254,038
Panama City Beach	Bay	\$ -	\$ 1,539,341	\$ 1,754,700	\$ 1,940,772	\$ 2,041,188	\$ 2,299,134	\$ 2,332,026	\$ 2,422,565	\$ 2,523,330
Parker	Bay	\$ 302,500	\$ 330,212	\$ 309,270	\$ 325,513	\$ 315,394	\$ 347,789	\$ 339,794	\$ 327,998	\$ 335,559
Springfield	Bay	\$ 411,544	\$ 443,533	\$ 479,979	\$ 421,317	\$ 394,584	\$ 454,303	\$ 450,839	\$ 430,865	NR
Brooker	Bradford	\$ 6,934	\$ 7,940	\$ 7,814	\$ 8,410	\$ 8,527	\$ 9,815	\$ 8,219	\$ 8,788	\$ 8,881
Hampton	Bradford	\$ 19,478	\$ 22,212	\$ 26,763	\$ 14,479	\$ 19,429	\$ 26,508	\$ 22,043	\$ 20,150	NR
Lawtey	Bradford	\$ 34,198	\$ 40,614	\$ 43,544	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,167	\$ -	\$ -
Starke	Bradford	\$ 628,777	\$ 837,538	\$ 601,525	\$ 560,748	\$ 600,742	\$ 566,589	\$ 545,329	\$ 517,257	\$ 628,774
Cape Canaveral	Brevard	\$ 654,060	\$ 663,166	\$ 665,470	\$ 663,907	\$ 675,207	\$ 759,112	\$ 734,174	\$ 726,005	\$ 768,987
Cocoa	Brevard	\$ 1,131,989	\$ 1,144,990	\$ 1,135,200	\$ 1,083,088	\$ 1,119,970	\$ 1,207,944	\$ 1,197,383	\$ 1,188,420	\$ 1,294,321
Cocoa Beach	Brevard	\$ 1,116,649	\$ 1,117,852	\$ 1,093,321	\$ 1,026,985	\$ 1,072,109	\$ 1,167,941	\$ 1,144,195	\$ 1,123,824	\$ 1,206,461
Grant-Valkaria	Brevard	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Indialantic	Brevard	\$ 242,376	\$ 218,225	\$ 223,607	\$ 218,697	\$ 220,891	\$ 246,176	\$ 240,487	\$ 233,152	\$ 250,129
Indian Harbour Beach	Brevard	\$ 302,079	\$ 307,749	\$ 314,653	\$ 315,058	\$ 317,563	\$ 353,378	\$ 348,229	\$ 351,566	\$ 371,323
Malabar	Brevard	\$ 192,387	\$ 207,273	\$ 198,180	\$ 199,245	\$ 203,045	\$ 225,148	\$ 221,787	\$ 219,299	\$ 248,057
Melbourne	Brevard	\$ 5,238,322	\$ 5,379,795	\$ 5,479,476	\$ 5,370,027	\$ 5,562,352	\$ 6,010,459	\$ 6,047,410	\$ 6,088,803	\$ 6,553,097
Melbourne Beach	Brevard	\$ 132,085	\$ 131,031	\$ 129,504	\$ 126,853	\$ 175,157	\$ 206,394	\$ 200,390	\$ 197,392	\$ 206,821
Melbourne Village	Brevard	\$ 68,734	\$ 70,236	\$ 66,567	\$ 66,251	\$ 50,312	\$ 53,014	\$ 50,622	\$ 49,165	\$ 52,909
Palm Bay	Brevard	\$ 4,710,289	\$ 4,974,545	\$ 5,077,132	\$ 5,000,445	\$ 5,182,844	\$ 5,691,766	\$ 5,523,218	\$ 5,538,018	\$ 5,994,198
Palm Shores	Brevard	\$ 16,212	\$ 17,931	\$ 10,416	\$ 17,062	\$ 18,272	\$ 18,181	\$ 18,143	\$ 18,395	\$ 18,739
Rockledge	Brevard	\$ 1,492,275	\$ 1,538,038	\$ 1,530,614	\$ 1,536,119	\$ 1,563,541	\$ 1,703,889	\$ 1,678,356	\$ 1,686,760	\$ 1,825,899
Satellite Beach	Brevard	\$ 357,702	\$ 360,294	\$ 346,318	\$ 344,084	\$ 350,214	\$ 391,748	\$ 385,612	\$ 375,068	\$ 367,177
Titusville	Brevard	\$ 2,295,824	\$ 2,405,811	\$ 2,613,553	\$ 2,409,721	\$ 2,484,379	\$ 2,698,635	\$ 2,669,080	\$ 2,619,531	\$ 2,816,416
West Melbourne	Brevard	\$ 973,567	\$ 1,038,193	\$ 1,034,814	\$ 1,079,069	\$ 1,162,399	\$ 1,329,283	\$ 1,351,280	\$ 1,425,836	\$ 1,573,416
Coconut Creek	Broward	\$ 2,533,479	\$ 2,535,609	\$ 2,621,320	\$ 2,689,312	\$ 2,689,329	\$ 2,939,420	\$ 2,915,427	\$ 2,990,654	\$ 3,202,512
Cooper City	Broward	\$ 1,555,619	\$ 1,603,056	\$ 1,617,872	\$ 1,637,183	\$ 1,606,768	\$ 1,768,837	\$ 1,766,902	\$ 1,857,074	\$ 2,015,714
Coral Springs	Broward	\$ 7,129,381	\$ 7,279,670	\$ 7,228,943	\$ 7,226,793	\$ 7,135,907	\$ 7,690,085	\$ 7,589,037	\$ 7,731,839	\$ 8,138,588
Dania Beach	Broward	\$ 2,061,362	\$ 2,061,164	\$ 2,094,151	\$ 2,097,524	\$ 2,058,835	\$ 2,251,162	\$ 2,284,989	\$ 2,284,368	\$ 2,497,523
Davie	Broward	\$ 5,606,601	\$ -	\$ 6,203,556	\$ 6,237,902	\$ 6,146,285	\$ 6,587,206	\$ 6,577,640	\$ 6,750,255	\$ 7,160,537
Deerfield Beach	Broward	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,273,138	\$ 5,962,381
Fort Lauderdale	Broward	\$ 14,495,903	\$ 14,660,098	\$ 15,014,546	\$ 15,181,470	\$ 15,016,127	\$ 16,089,695	\$ 16,252,773	\$ 16,557,010	\$ 17,705,388
Hallandale Beach	Broward	\$ 2,291,071	\$ 2,355,770	\$ 2,454,572	\$ 2,534,168	\$ 2,493,406	\$ 2,700,471	\$ 2,787,178	\$ 2,877,983	\$ 3,071,668
Hillsboro Beach	Broward	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hollywood	Broward	\$ 9,038,361	\$ 9,109,196	\$ 9,112,528	\$ 9,091,160	\$ 8,874,121	\$ 9,543,254	\$ 9,638,728	\$ 9,787,753	\$ 10,462,144
Lauderdale Lakes	Broward	\$ 1,378,016	\$ 1,389,752	\$ 1,416,847	\$ 1,405,424	\$ 1,387,601	\$ 1,502,365	\$ 1,517,648	\$ 1,549,135	\$ 1,671,308
Lauderdale-By-The-Sea	Broward	\$ 539,989	\$ 537,575	\$ 604,215	\$ 657,572	\$ 661,306	\$ 711,954	\$ 710,943	\$ 715,447	\$ 770,067
Lauderhill	Broward	\$ 2,629,595	\$ 2,827,823	\$ 2,944,746	\$ 2,931,648	\$ 2,893,752	\$ 3,175,869	\$ 3,139,183	\$ 3,208,185	\$ 3,405,435
Lazy Lake	Broward	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,954	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Summary of Reported Municipal Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Lighthouse Point	Broward	\$ 853,362	\$ 844,974	\$ 863,493	\$ 874,983	\$ 864,896	\$ 946,372	\$ 944,078	\$ 957,895	\$ 1,015,477
Margate	Broward	\$ 2,837,929	\$ 2,862,747	\$ 2,792,989	\$ 2,746,230	\$ 2,677,740	\$ 2,914,470	\$ 2,907,772	\$ 2,986,147	\$ 3,183,483
Miramar	Broward	\$ 5,072,998	\$ 5,351,779	\$ 5,511,786	\$ 5,693,534	\$ 5,745,841	\$ 6,391,527	\$ 6,470,570	\$ 6,688,747	\$ 7,127,144
North Lauderdale	Broward	\$ 1,518,796	\$ 1,525,339	\$ 1,535,645	\$ 1,547,654	\$ 1,509,085	\$ 1,637,310	\$ 1,646,739	\$ 1,710,427	\$ 1,855,295
Oakland Park	Broward	\$ 2,190,240	\$ 2,490,070	\$ 2,576,877	\$ 2,578,591	\$ 2,486,855	\$ 2,676,988	\$ 2,677,832	\$ 2,716,158	\$ 2,908,653
Parkland	Broward	\$ 1,209,038	\$ 1,281,143	\$ 1,365,030	\$ 1,472,588	\$ 1,462,725	\$ 1,644,287	\$ 1,629,998	\$ 1,659,228	\$ 1,774,608
Pembroke Park	Broward	\$ 429,163	\$ 469,531	\$ 496,372	\$ 559,027	\$ 573,267	\$ 595,073	\$ 609,209	\$ 630,499	\$ 670,688
Pembroke Pines	Broward	\$ 7,931,137	\$ 8,084,904	\$ 8,093,581	\$ 8,220,015	\$ 8,124,202	\$ 8,840,661	\$ 8,788,592	\$ 9,076,627	\$ 9,587,367
Plantation	Broward	\$ 5,635,479	\$ 5,847,452	\$ 5,775,640	\$ 5,781,447	\$ 5,567,049	\$ 6,119,327	\$ 6,085,785	\$ 6,188,100	\$ 6,544,219
Pompano Beach	Broward	\$ 7,523,375	\$ 7,594,269	\$ 7,638,627	\$ 7,748,947	\$ 7,572,270	\$ 8,040,324	\$ 8,074,816	\$ 8,227,734	\$ 8,840,851
Sea Ranch Lakes	Broward	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Southwest Ranches	Broward	\$ 496,246	\$ 521,151	\$ 580,973	\$ 586,114	\$ 589,486	\$ 652,854	\$ 654,966	\$ 675,133	\$ 712,967
Sunrise	Broward	\$ 5,200,422	\$ 5,215,841	\$ 5,209,406	\$ 5,274,627	\$ 5,283,127	\$ 5,666,076	\$ 5,662,601	\$ 5,827,061	\$ 6,204,168
Tamarac	Broward	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,185,834	\$ 3,668,839	\$ 3,802,920
West Park	Broward	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 504,164	\$ 555,015	\$ 535,506	\$ 585,131	\$ 598,003	\$ 611,255	\$ 705,898
Weston	Broward	\$ 4,010,465	\$ 4,121,406	\$ 4,120,628	\$ 4,198,618	\$ 4,158,022	\$ 4,515,072	\$ 4,427,926	\$ 4,445,301	\$ 4,707,507
Wilton Manors	Broward	\$ 729,751	\$ 731,591	\$ 753,435	\$ 772,129	\$ 770,469	\$ 861,322	\$ 865,469	\$ 880,877	\$ 943,129
Altha	Calhoun	\$ 32,300	\$ 33,673	\$ 28,840	\$ 30,979	\$ 31,546	\$ 32,614	\$ 45,331	\$ 36,148	\$ 28,760
Blountstown	Calhoun	\$ 113,628	\$ 128,921	\$ 140,379	\$ 149,296	\$ 179,927	\$ 199,470	\$ 192,911	\$ 179,343	\$ 162,969
Punta Gorda	Charlotte	\$ 1,111,653	\$ 1,083,567	\$ 1,093,829	\$ 1,112,626	\$ 1,163,039	\$ 1,308,911	\$ 1,281,050	\$ 1,252,996	\$ 1,358,740
Crystal River	Citrus	\$ 405,109	\$ 434,937	\$ 426,778	\$ 439,347	\$ 448,570	\$ 536,256	\$ 516,014	\$ 476,570	\$ 498,234
Inverness	Citrus	\$ 534,456	\$ 549,106	\$ 551,146	\$ 554,037	\$ 592,443	\$ 680,862	\$ 649,084	\$ 639,648	\$ 684,324
Green Cove Springs	Clay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Keystone Heights	Clay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,029	\$ 73,172	\$ 93,886	\$ 87,510	\$ 86,607
Orange Park	Clay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Penney Farms	Clay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,948	\$ 40,470	\$ 38,978	\$ 43,570
Everglades	Collier	\$ 46,362	\$ -	\$ 44,943	\$ 54,437	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,145
Marco Island	Collier	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Naples	Collier	\$ 2,336,099	\$ 2,365,308	\$ 2,354,298	\$ 2,290,253	\$ 2,392,073	\$ 2,538,471	\$ 2,537,330	\$ 2,582,461	\$ 2,794,311
Fort White	Columbia	\$ -	\$ 10,738	\$ 3,171	\$ 2,592	\$ 3,818	\$ 4,621	\$ 6,090	\$ 8,257	\$ 7,181
Lake City	Columbia	\$ 882,931	\$ 920,112	\$ 925,119	\$ 962,516	\$ 1,011,129	\$ 1,068,131	\$ 1,086,614	\$ 1,055,645	\$ 1,128,848
Arcadia	DeSoto	\$ 317,877	\$ 328,242	\$ 317,658	\$ 291,852	\$ 296,889	\$ 322,958	\$ 320,874	\$ 313,653	NR
Cross City	Dixie	\$ 108,419	\$ 115,720	\$ 107,061	\$ 114,851	\$ 118,167	\$ 128,020	\$ 121,214	\$ 106,806	\$ 112,031
Horseshoe Beach	Dixie	\$ -	\$ 16,882	\$ 19,922	\$ 17,583	\$ 17,582	\$ 18,017	\$ 17,751	\$ 18,985	\$ 19,096
Atlantic Beach	Duval	\$ 367,186	\$ 372,226	\$ 363,285	\$ 392,842	\$ 430,774	\$ 486,475	\$ 487,585	\$ 452,184	\$ 459,672
Baldwin	Duval	\$ 84,351	\$ 84,722	\$ 79,733	\$ 89,011	\$ 98,826	\$ 106,759	\$ 125,786	\$ 102,305	\$ 104,790
Jacksonville	Duval	\$ 46,851,288	\$ 48,130,818	\$ 47,738,296	\$ 56,386,853	\$ 61,556,310	\$ 69,336,843	\$ 71,920,899	\$ 67,278,923	\$ 68,284,589
Jacksonville Beach	Duval	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Neptune Beach	Duval	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Century	Escambia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pensacola	Escambia	\$ 4,091,458	\$ 4,572,114	\$ 4,512,314	\$ 4,414,957	\$ 4,554,938	\$ 5,039,536	\$ 5,099,161	\$ 4,916,612	\$ 5,015,463
Beverly Beach	Flagler	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 102,427	\$ 27,138	\$ 27,122	\$ 25,736	\$ 22,846	\$ -
Bunnell	Flagler	\$ 133,795	\$ 159,450	\$ 151,997	\$ 180,010	\$ 174,556	\$ 192,068	\$ 194,426	\$ 188,006	\$ 204,245
Palm Coast	Flagler	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marineland	Flagler/St. Johns	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Flagler Beach	Flagler/Volusia	\$ 312,400	\$ 310,481	\$ 290,928	\$ 287,909	\$ 301,825	\$ 344,316	\$ 336,540	\$ 328,254	\$ 359,903
Apalachicola	Franklin	\$ 87,593	\$ 94,233	\$ 92,967	\$ 90,987	\$ 95,789	\$ 94,760	\$ 94,908	\$ 96,129	\$ 94,857
Carrabelle	Franklin	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Chattahoochee	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Greensboro	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gretna	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,040	\$ 73,822	\$ 39,299	\$ 48,837	NR
Havana	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Summary of Reported Municipal Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Midway	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Quincy	Gadsden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	NR
Bell	Gilchrist	\$ 20,619	\$ 21,816	\$ 22,365	\$ 16,579	\$ 16,479	\$ 16,696	\$ 15,330	\$ 14,328	\$ 13,553
Trenton	Gilchrist	\$ 94,088	\$ 107,224	\$ 106,745	\$ 108,247	\$ 125,732	\$ 134,531	\$ 123,559	\$ 111,748	\$ 119,420
Fanning Springs	Gilchrist/Levy	\$ 56,867	\$ 64,574	\$ 69,070	\$ 54,505	\$ 54,863	\$ 59,255	\$ 54,706	\$ 50,702	\$ 48,658
Moore Haven	Glades	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Port St. Joe	Gulf	\$ 167,278	\$ 185,326	\$ 190,456	\$ 194,822	\$ 200,729	\$ 216,098	\$ 228,076	\$ 201,948	\$ 217,343
Wewahitchka	Gulf	\$ 117,147	\$ 109,800	\$ 120,410	\$ 168,849	\$ 167,361	\$ 174,162	\$ 170,251	\$ 165,259	\$ 187,075
Jasper	Hamilton	\$ 67,130	\$ 70,701	\$ 71,514	\$ 98,079	\$ 69,647	\$ 73,990	\$ 111,393	\$ 101,699	\$ 71,572
Jennings	Hamilton	\$ 43,144	\$ 48,754	\$ 42,641	\$ 46,243	\$ 48,754	\$ 56,034	\$ 54,294	\$ 47,681	\$ 48,208
White Springs	Hamilton	\$ 27,894	\$ 41,646	\$ 38,097	\$ 38,603	\$ 41,036	\$ 48,572	\$ 45,674	\$ 40,084	\$ 44,296
Bowling Green	Hardee	\$ 81,156	\$ 84,995	\$ 81,384	\$ 97,201	\$ 88,654	\$ 109,965	\$ 112,975	\$ 89,593	\$ 99,323
Wauchula	Hardee	\$ 247,045	\$ 263,471	\$ 271,600	\$ 274,006	\$ 280,593	\$ 283,360	\$ 303,025	\$ 227,855	\$ 242,342
Zolfo Springs	Hardee	\$ 41,438	\$ 49,047	\$ 44,129	\$ 53,298	\$ 45,833	\$ 53,532	\$ 55,568	\$ 46,415	\$ 51,825
Clewiston	Hendry	\$ 571,135	\$ 573,864	\$ 572,070	\$ 574,725	\$ 546,593	\$ 566,515	\$ 549,331	\$ 518,705	\$ 499,638
LaBelle	Hendry	\$ 150,034	\$ 157,400	\$ 159,685	\$ 154,397	\$ 156,077	\$ 171,043	\$ 170,173	\$ 167,632	\$ 172,992
Brooksville	Hernando	\$ 539,151	\$ 571,567	\$ 564,326	\$ 605,699	\$ 672,993	\$ 783,186	\$ 717,829	\$ 749,992	\$ 705,080
Weeki Wachee	Hernando	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Avon Park	Highlands	\$ 459,486	\$ 491,542	\$ 514,077	\$ 513,572	\$ 545,661	\$ 620,399	\$ 571,403	\$ 547,838	\$ 578,857
Lake Placid	Highlands	\$ 178,508	\$ 178,983	\$ 182,892	\$ 186,539	\$ 187,174	\$ 217,411	\$ 204,401	\$ 195,929	\$ 203,980
Sebring	Highlands	\$ 756,730	\$ 844,442	\$ 912,865	\$ 846,562	\$ 931,699	\$ 1,091,650	\$ 1,034,196	\$ 967,356	\$ 1,001,595
Plant City	Hillsborough	\$ 2,654,820	\$ 2,527,112	\$ 2,509,492	\$ 2,717,426	\$ 2,823,222	\$ 3,119,806	\$ 3,023,814	\$ 2,990,240	\$ 3,000,256
Tampa	Hillsborough	\$ 26,441,509	\$ 25,207,232	\$ 24,752,937	\$ 26,302,572	\$ 28,282,581	\$ 32,569,274	\$ 30,983,435	\$ 30,947,584	\$ 30,374,339
Temple Terrace	Hillsborough	\$ 1,590,578	\$ 1,568,527	\$ 1,692,601	\$ 1,675,336	\$ 1,861,447	\$ 2,117,542	\$ 1,984,452	\$ 1,924,442	\$ 1,908,035
Bonifay	Holmes	\$ 151,535	\$ 166,485	\$ 167,742	\$ 165,526	\$ 166,241	\$ 182,209	\$ 179,942	\$ 172,828	\$ 176,177
Esto	Holmes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Noma	Holmes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,183
Ponce de Leon	Holmes	\$ 14,643	\$ 15,889	\$ 17,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Westville	Holmes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,943	\$ 6,590	\$ 6,583	\$ 5,952
Fellsmere	Indian River	\$ 98,643	\$ 114,097	\$ 111,270	\$ 120,544	\$ 165,514	\$ 181,696	\$ 188,236	\$ 194,777	\$ 222,145
Indian River Shores	Indian River	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Orchid	Indian River	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sebastian	Indian River	\$ 1,008,541	\$ 1,098,225	\$ 1,113,771	\$ 1,130,033	\$ 1,174,792	\$ 1,305,187	\$ 1,276,549	\$ 1,263,888	\$ 1,366,798
Vero Beach	Indian River	\$ 1,735,401	\$ 1,958,001	\$ 1,938,426	\$ 1,874,121	\$ 1,810,262	\$ 1,758,675	\$ 1,688,786	\$ 1,702,265	\$ 1,653,373
Alford	Jackson	\$ 18,700	\$ -	\$ 21,185	\$ 20,432	\$ 22,091	\$ 24,287	\$ 21,019	\$ 21,220	\$ 21,476
Bascom	Jackson	\$ 2,260	\$ 2,091	\$ 1,885	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,429	\$ 2,429	\$ 2,637	\$ 1,804
Campbellton	Jackson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cottondale	Jackson	\$ 37,136	\$ 41,217	\$ -	\$ 40,454	\$ 36,528	\$ 42,643	\$ 38,814	\$ 35,179	\$ 35,975
Graceville	Jackson	\$ 121,600	\$ 136,422	\$ 147,368	\$ 139,213	\$ 133,077	\$ 155,458	\$ 151,725	\$ 145,810	\$ 149,338
Grand Ridge	Jackson	\$ 36,019	\$ -	\$ 43,473	\$ 46,937	\$ 51,373	\$ 54,438	\$ 53,343	\$ 49,227	\$ 50,914
Greenwood	Jackson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,373	\$ 42,958	\$ 45,460	\$ 36,671	\$ 37,215
Jacob City	Jackson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Malone	Jackson	\$ 22,734	\$ 26,001	\$ 22,971	\$ 24,547	\$ 24,652	\$ 27,138	\$ 25,285	\$ 23,990	\$ 24,547
Marianna	Jackson	\$ 378,700	\$ 381,300	\$ 378,400	\$ 409,994	\$ 468,855	\$ 524,394	\$ 522,225	\$ 492,885	\$ 530,330
Sneads	Jackson	\$ 86,418	\$ 101,969	\$ 104,560	\$ 107,233	\$ 117,740	\$ 120,402	\$ 113,263	\$ 108,407	\$ 106,101
Monticello	Jefferson	\$ 164,946	\$ 188,788	\$ 171,159	\$ 184,456	\$ 194,291	\$ 240,703	\$ 203,532	\$ 179,144	\$ 15,082
Mayo	Lafayette	\$ 26,036	\$ 32,044	\$ 30,111	\$ 29,849	\$ 31,831	\$ 37,149	\$ 32,921	\$ 31,723	\$ 33,061
Astatula	Lake	\$ 98,051	\$ 104,374	\$ 108,500	\$ 122,104	\$ 100,360	\$ 115,625	\$ 110,856	\$ 96,847	NR
Clermont	Lake	\$ 1,276,893	\$ 1,478,785	\$ 1,559,824	\$ 1,688,421	\$ 1,846,153	\$ 2,232,203	\$ 2,197,178	\$ 2,081,111	\$ 2,121,508
Eustis	Lake	\$ 1,019,687	\$ 1,103,845	\$ 1,145,763	\$ 1,169,908	\$ 1,209,378	\$ 1,431,847	\$ 1,343,688	\$ 1,232,641	\$ 1,283,237
Fruitland Park	Lake	\$ 194,538	\$ 201,301	\$ 240,832	\$ 254,687	\$ 279,826	\$ 300,196	\$ 300,729	\$ 282,571	\$ 296,418
Groveland	Lake	\$ 229,123	\$ 290,033	\$ 350,312	\$ 379,717	\$ 404,586	\$ 492,499	\$ 479,241	\$ 476,216	NR

Summary of Reported Municipal Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Howey-in-the-Hills	Lake	\$ 42,733	\$ 51,096	\$ 64,180	\$ 63,047	\$ 67,804	\$ 80,611	\$ 73,947	\$ 66,621	\$ 68,718
Lady Lake	Lake	\$ 614,804	\$ 658,276	\$ 649,449	\$ 677,439	\$ 756,640	\$ 935,571	\$ 874,176	\$ 808,249	\$ 868,960
Leesburg	Lake	\$ 2,955,112	\$ 2,269,988	\$ 2,858,214	\$ 3,058,468	\$ 3,126,744	\$ 3,214,820	\$ 3,182,188	\$ 2,551,757	\$ 2,634,335
Mascotte	Lake	\$ 101,620	\$ 104,810	\$ 106,964	\$ 116,449	\$ 118,656	\$ 134,398	\$ 134,054	\$ 125,758	\$ 133,066
Minneola	Lake	\$ -	\$ 306,943	\$ 311,194	\$ 324,635	\$ 350,173	\$ 417,886	\$ 414,097	\$ 394,782	\$ 389,944
Montverde	Lake	\$ 33,541	\$ 41,459	\$ 37,907	\$ 46,789	\$ 37,070	\$ 50,606	\$ 50,669	\$ 46,075	\$ 50,259
Mount Dora	Lake	\$ 934,187	\$ 954,794	\$ 982,187	\$ 1,002,885	\$ 1,164,723	\$ 1,253,910	\$ 1,248,352	\$ 1,162,193	\$ 1,168,541
Tavares	Lake	\$ 655,577	\$ 677,960	\$ 714,500	\$ 743,373	\$ 801,502	\$ 931,102	\$ 907,017	\$ 846,893	\$ 892,925
Umatilla	Lake	\$ 163,093	\$ 179,958	\$ 177,144	\$ 180,289	\$ 193,940	\$ -	\$ 238,266	\$ 221,190	\$ 232,606
Bonita Springs	Lee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cape Coral	Lee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fort Myers	Lee	\$ 4,160,908	\$ 4,357,551	\$ 4,478,629	\$ 4,431,504	\$ 4,537,876	\$ 4,870,988	\$ 4,887,532	\$ 5,030,023	\$ 5,534,839
Fort Myers Beach	Lee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 907,282
Sanibel	Lee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tallahassee	Leon	\$ 8,177,000	\$ 9,108,000	\$ 10,092,000	\$ 10,303,000	\$ 10,482,000	\$ 10,968,000	\$ 11,042,000	\$ 10,634,000	\$ 10,856,000
Bronson	Levy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,620	\$ 22,924	\$ 23,526	\$ 23,574	\$ 21,340	\$ 22,133	\$ 23,743
Cedar Key	Levy	\$ 77,743	\$ 79,346	\$ 82,393	\$ 67,128	\$ 29,468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Chiefland	Levy	\$ 281,435	\$ 302,068	\$ 351,641	\$ 265,076	\$ 273,557	\$ 281,686	\$ 266,340	\$ 254,823	\$ 248,378
Inglis	Levy	\$ 98,108	\$ 106,024	\$ 113,213	\$ 83,719	\$ 88,951	\$ 88,055	\$ 79,603	\$ 76,681	\$ 78,528
Otter Creek	Levy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Williston	Levy	\$ 142,924	\$ 149,494	\$ 281,576	\$ 269,295	\$ 262,820	\$ 267,323	\$ 257,956	\$ 252,800	\$ 273,561
Yankeetown	Levy	\$ 34,914	\$ 32,725	\$ 37,775	\$ 25,905	\$ 26,857	\$ 26,660	\$ 23,900	\$ 22,679	\$ 22,311
Bristol	Liberty	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Greenville	Madison	\$ 46,312	\$ 63,056	\$ 61,172	\$ 53,614	\$ 61,306	\$ 61,610	\$ 59,114	\$ 54,188	\$ 51,794
Lee	Madison	\$ 22,500	\$ 18,395	\$ 19,868	\$ 21,210	\$ 21,374	\$ 25,263	\$ 23,165	\$ 20,232	\$ 21,574
Madison	Madison	\$ 183,248	\$ 223,201	\$ 207,329	\$ 230,208	\$ 223,372	\$ 269,293	\$ 244,287	\$ 237,935	\$ 241,820
Anna Maria	Manatee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bradenton	Manatee	\$ 2,965,162	\$ 3,180,300	\$ 2,987,853	\$ 2,875,591	\$ 2,910,649	\$ 3,115,903	\$ 3,129,561	\$ 3,106,647	\$ 3,342,040
Bradenton Beach	Manatee	\$ 142,398	\$ 139,896	\$ 139,508	\$ 159,383	\$ 150,607	\$ 165,690	\$ 168,835	\$ 165,776	\$ 183,978
Holmes Beach	Manatee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Palmetto	Manatee	\$ 699,486	\$ 720,594	\$ 784,268	\$ 786,221	\$ 809,866	\$ 886,900	\$ 877,381	\$ 874,216	\$ 943,661
Longboat Key	Manatee/Sarasota	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Belleview	Marion	\$ 121,094	\$ 135,987	\$ 129,245	\$ 138,163	\$ 140,075	\$ 148,962	\$ 146,170	\$ 142,327	\$ 147,030
Dunnellon	Marion	\$ 188,071	\$ 203,227	\$ 203,636	\$ 202,213	\$ -	\$ 252,176	\$ 234,822	\$ 211,389	\$ 225,961
McIntosh	Marion	\$ 30,025	\$ 31,564	\$ 29,824	\$ 30,531	\$ 30,708	\$ 34,259	\$ 36,229	\$ 29,909	\$ 30,755
Ocala	Marion	\$ 6,678,610	\$ 6,445,774	\$ 7,487,077	\$ 8,018,318	\$ 7,054,528	\$ 9,376,714	\$ 7,149,961	\$ 7,817,303	\$ 8,369,228
Reddick	Marion	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jupiter Island	Martin	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ocean Breeze Park	Martin	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sewall's Point	Martin	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Stuart	Martin	\$ 1,415,784	\$ 1,469,328	\$ 1,527,888	\$ 1,558,090	\$ 1,560,149	\$ 1,684,561	\$ 1,734,911	\$ 1,759,615	\$ 1,857,777
Aventura	Miami-Dade	\$ 3,232,737	\$ 3,319,819	\$ 3,363,499	\$ 3,635,065	\$ 3,706,940	\$ 3,885,934	\$ 3,923,703	\$ 3,990,392	\$ 4,259,017
Bal Harbour	Miami-Dade	\$ 544,934	\$ 551,774	\$ 557,873	\$ 578,391	\$ 600,266	\$ 630,356	\$ 680,284	\$ 762,411	\$ 808,758
Bay Harbor Islands	Miami-Dade	\$ 331,714	\$ 336,370	\$ 326,219	\$ 340,978	\$ 332,240	\$ 366,402	\$ 369,845	\$ 379,088	\$ 402,225
Biscayne Park	Miami-Dade	\$ 108,302	\$ 103,535	\$ 106,122	\$ -	\$ 98,841	\$ -	\$ 111,836	\$ 111,510	\$ 122,709
Coral Gables	Miami-Dade	\$ 4,804,329	\$ 4,875,856	\$ 4,966,909	\$ 5,024,381	\$ 5,001,967	\$ 5,351,951	\$ 5,365,817	\$ 5,487,578	\$ 5,862,360
Cutler Bay	Miami-Dade	\$ -	\$ 1,089,066	\$ 1,615,484	\$ 1,931,744	\$ 1,948,917	\$ 2,136,783	\$ 2,155,194	\$ 2,225,104	\$ 2,386,783
Doral	Miami-Dade	\$ 2,328,733	\$ 1,912,727	\$ 3,685,954	\$ 5,400,763	\$ 5,514,694	\$ 5,771,287	\$ 5,852,712	\$ 6,033,261	\$ 6,492,296
El Portal	Miami-Dade	\$ 61,951	\$ 62,896	\$ 64,919	\$ 66,280	\$ 60,786	\$ 71,448	\$ 71,081	\$ 69,484	\$ 72,481
Florida City	Miami-Dade	\$ 444,280	\$ 455,251	\$ 461,630	\$ 539,598	\$ 554,273	\$ 583,757	\$ 596,604	\$ 634,779	\$ 686,294
Golden Beach	Miami-Dade	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,140	\$ 95,675	\$ 95,877	\$ 104,107	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hialeah	Miami-Dade	\$ 9,782,673	\$ 9,998,996	\$ 10,115,832	\$ 10,246,819	\$ 9,949,659	\$ 10,654,776	\$ 10,993,230	\$ 11,491,228	\$ 14,330,394

Summary of Reported Municipal Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hialeah Gardens	Miami-Dade	\$ 780,285	\$ 802,826	\$ 865,043	\$ 969,996	\$ 979,409	\$ 1,022,858	\$ 1,008,600	\$ 1,056,283	\$ 1,128,129
Homestead	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,085,451	\$ 1,169,141	\$ 1,221,947	\$ 1,210,830	\$ 1,165,048	\$ 1,216,444	\$ 1,165,934	\$ 1,199,919	\$ 1,186,812
Indian Creek	Miami-Dade	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Key Biscayne	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,160,977	\$ 1,151,314	\$ 1,119,692	\$ -	\$ 1,159,583	\$ 1,247,644	\$ 1,253,484	\$ 1,290,428	\$ 1,371,430
Medley	Miami-Dade	\$ 936,375	\$ 1,035,414	\$ 1,044,191	\$ 1,034,095	\$ 993,101	\$ 964,572	\$ 999,631	\$ 1,001,455	\$ 1,089,621
Miami	Miami-Dade	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,585,108	\$ 22,277,609	\$ 22,599,760	\$ 25,047,038	\$ 26,195,243	\$ 27,573,832	\$ 29,639,931
Miami Beach	Miami-Dade	\$ 7,582,795	\$ 7,704,683	\$ 7,718,812	\$ 7,930,859	\$ 8,124,934	\$ 8,870,443	\$ 9,002,020	\$ 9,228,623	\$ 10,138,226
Miami Gardens	Miami-Dade	\$ 2,818,967	\$ 3,753,741	\$ 4,735,403	\$ 5,032,682	\$ 5,267,259	\$ 5,473,141	\$ 5,458,988	\$ 5,578,789	\$ 5,915,587
Miami Lakes	Miami-Dade	\$ 2,053,024	\$ 2,180,288	\$ 2,119,404	\$ 2,235,430	\$ 2,255,833	\$ 2,403,604	\$ 2,450,483	\$ 2,502,818	\$ 2,668,536
Miami Shores	Miami-Dade	\$ 648,460	\$ 659,812	\$ 660,762	\$ -	\$ 663,258	\$ 727,475	\$ 737,523	\$ 732,334	\$ 793,025
Miami Springs	Miami-Dade	\$ 892,535	\$ 928,122	\$ 937,710	\$ 908,160	\$ 776,029	\$ 833,756	\$ 812,000	\$ 834,568	\$ 893,573
North Bay	Miami-Dade	\$ 301,701	\$ 352,874	\$ 328,621	\$ 388,386	\$ 391,473	\$ 416,635	\$ 416,635	\$ 458,847	\$ 494,010
North Miami	Miami-Dade	\$ 2,319,486	\$ 2,435,688	\$ 2,433,234	\$ 2,357,681	\$ 2,335,833	\$ 2,552,041	\$ 2,595,995	\$ 2,695,856	\$ 2,894,331
North Miami Beach	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,818,397	\$ 1,916,695	\$ 1,878,990	\$ 1,940,915	\$ 1,904,427	\$ 2,102,783	\$ 2,139,800	\$ 2,175,878	\$ 2,317,294
Opa-locka	Miami-Dade	\$ 795,131	\$ 825,201	\$ 857,384	\$ 851,004	\$ 710,579	\$ 832,380	\$ 1,050,358	\$ 811,650	\$ 996,993
Palmetto Bay	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,483,259	\$ 1,468,227	\$ 1,521,330	\$ 1,678,953	\$ 1,662,906	\$ 1,811,204	\$ 1,795,763	\$ 1,833,218	\$ 1,931,352
Pinecrest	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,565,423	\$ 1,567,345	\$ 1,566,173	\$ 1,622,205	\$ 1,601,485	\$ -	\$ 1,714,422	\$ 1,751,187	\$ 1,845,433
South Miami	Miami-Dade	\$ 873,360	\$ 931,008	\$ 954,566	\$ 1,022,767	\$ 1,034,327	\$ 1,111,694	\$ 1,136,433	\$ 1,166,162	\$ 1,276,842
Sunny Isles Beach	Miami-Dade	\$ 1,287,797	\$ 1,418,335	\$ 1,512,932	\$ 1,721,280	\$ 1,864,430	\$ 2,062,927	\$ 2,107,901	\$ 2,146,637	\$ 2,322,488
Surfside	Miami-Dade	\$ 407,360	\$ 422,478	\$ 422,132	\$ 415,994	\$ 403,591	\$ 439,018	\$ 447,280	\$ 452,591	\$ 477,566
Sweetwater	Miami-Dade	\$ 476,702	\$ 480,132	\$ 482,868	\$ 492,734	\$ 478,309	\$ -	\$ 524,283	\$ 557,808	\$ 585,314
Virginia Gardens	Miami-Dade	\$ 163,434	\$ 186,321	\$ 185,969	\$ 189,223	\$ 188,426	\$ 201,654	\$ 200,723	\$ 207,230	\$ 217,074
West Miami	Miami-Dade	\$ 237,381	\$ 236,138	\$ 263,911	\$ 272,024	\$ 278,661	\$ 303,300	\$ 307,160	\$ 316,256	\$ 328,448
Islamorada	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Key Colony Beach	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Key West	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Layton	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marathon	Monroe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Callahan	Nassau	\$ 10,311	\$ 23,718	\$ 11,115	\$ 8,797	\$ 7,837	\$ 5,332	\$ 7,370	\$ 9,583	\$ 9,117
Fernandina Beach	Nassau	\$ 467,228	\$ 477,774	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 625,754	\$ 617,285	\$ 609,002
Hilliard	Nassau	\$ 50,721	\$ 59,580	\$ 60,276	\$ 61,847	\$ 73,285	\$ 67,683	\$ 64,899	\$ 61,843	\$ 64,064
Cinco Bayou	Okaloosa	\$ 28,725	\$ 30,662	\$ 30,197	\$ 29,226	\$ 29,372	\$ 31,245	\$ 31,148	\$ 31,321	\$ 32,156
Crestview	Okaloosa	\$ 1,004,919	\$ 1,161,740	\$ 822,944	\$ 1,199,066	\$ 1,234,725	\$ 1,466,245	\$ 1,517,629	\$ 1,542,798	\$ 1,578,230
Destin	Okaloosa	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fort Walton Beach	Okaloosa	\$ 1,191,418	\$ 1,302,539	\$ 1,291,185	\$ 1,280,128	\$ 1,592,831	\$ 1,804,128	\$ 1,845,820	\$ 1,813,348	\$ 1,813,966
Laurel Hill	Okaloosa	\$ 14,082	\$ 16,937	\$ 19,034	\$ 19,536	\$ 22,845	\$ 21,243	\$ 38,908	\$ 21,201	\$ 21,815
Mary Esther	Okaloosa	\$ 197,702	\$ 203,391	\$ 203,991	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 197,664	\$ 197,576	\$ 198,755	\$ 202,147
Niceville	Okaloosa	\$ 731,877	\$ 794,054	\$ 796,529	\$ 789,214	\$ 797,613	\$ 915,814	\$ 937,145	\$ 938,359	\$ 958,499
Shalimar	Okaloosa	\$ 46,291	\$ 52,105	\$ 53,006	\$ 46,437	\$ 49,729	\$ 51,978	\$ 52,656	\$ 54,143	\$ 55,078
Valparaiso	Okaloosa	\$ 161,521	\$ 166,694	\$ 171,219	\$ 167,460	\$ 166,932	\$ 174,570	\$ 174,679	\$ 177,601	\$ 182,449
Okeechobee	Okeechobee	\$ 319,444	\$ 361,568	\$ 427,430	\$ 402,052	\$ 406,558	\$ 436,918	\$ 425,421	\$ 411,944	\$ 436,682
Apopka	Orange	\$ 1,632,856	\$ 1,889,669	\$ 1,943,196	\$ 2,078,581	\$ 2,079,707	\$ 2,485,810	\$ 2,416,441	\$ 2,152,353	\$ 2,396,409
Bay Lake	Orange	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Belle Isle	Orange	\$ 110,819	\$ 115,206	\$ 111,052	\$ 122,368	\$ 121,832	\$ 148,837	\$ -	\$ 137,968	\$ 140,572
Eatonville	Orange	\$ 207,192	\$ 253,576	\$ 281,705	\$ -	\$ 347,626	\$ 398,184	\$ 382,144	\$ 368,132	\$ 396,032
Edgewood	Orange	\$ 219,905	\$ 426,198	\$ 284,103	\$ 292,223	\$ 311,612	\$ 345,239	\$ 332,976	\$ 318,966	\$ 326,053
Lake Buena Vista	Orange	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Maitland	Orange	\$ 1,739,806	\$ 1,904,457	\$ 1,957,775	\$ 1,940,598	\$ 2,023,271	\$ 2,378,189	\$ 2,245,265	\$ 2,085,118	\$ 2,195,119
Oakland	Orange	\$ 110,881	\$ -	\$ 130,846	\$ 129,264	\$ 134,331	\$ 172,536	\$ 147,810	\$ 135,665	\$ 146,156
Ocoee	Orange	\$ 1,889,206	\$ 2,135,535	\$ 2,204,475	\$ 2,268,895	\$ 2,306,021	\$ 2,670,345	\$ 2,553,667	\$ 2,364,736	\$ 2,454,414
Orlando	Orange	\$ 21,564,188	\$ 22,446,087	\$ 24,648,623	\$ 25,576,240	\$ 27,877,075	\$ 30,130,307	\$ 29,816,881	\$ 28,858,045	\$ 27,675,532
Windermere	Orange	\$ 189,435	\$ 210,667	\$ 217,471	\$ 225,128	\$ 243,060	\$ 291,280	\$ 280,958	\$ 259,930	\$ 206,336

Summary of Reported Municipal Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Winter Garden	Orange	\$ 1,457,544	\$ 1,739,803	\$ 1,976,047	\$ 2,156,980	\$ 2,253,662	\$ 2,803,332	\$ 2,640,377	\$ 2,419,663	\$ 2,550,293
Winter Park	Orange	\$ 2,625,437	\$ 2,903,648	\$ 2,963,353	\$ 3,002,455	\$ 3,114,873	\$ 3,695,914	\$ 3,525,012	\$ 3,338,652	\$ 3,360,006
Kissimmee	Osceola	\$ 5,795,000	\$ 2,937,000	\$ 2,913,379	\$ 3,133,000	\$ 3,170,000	\$ 3,207,000	\$ 2,744,000	\$ 3,415,000	\$ 3,560
St. Cloud	Osceola	\$ 1,133,352	\$ 1,286,095	\$ 1,489,295	\$ 1,555,378	\$ 1,710,981	\$ 1,886,169	\$ 1,868,378	\$ 1,735,517	\$ 1,617,406
Atlantis	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Belle Glade	Palm Beach	\$ 638,315	\$ 635,518	\$ 670,384	\$ 695,634	\$ 728,362	\$ 778,405	\$ 769,386	\$ 765,648	\$ 824,401
Boca Raton	Palm Beach	\$ 9,332,787	\$ 9,524,013	\$ 9,750,757	\$ 9,798,646	\$ 11,445,225	\$ 11,983,938	\$ 11,844,844	\$ 10,773,576	\$ 11,446,261
Boynton Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 4,057,187	\$ 4,354,332	\$ 4,264,467	\$ 4,348,159	\$ 4,318,365	\$ 4,694,042	\$ 4,680,999	\$ 4,744,498	\$ 5,178,324
Briny Breeze	Palm Beach	\$ 10,773	\$ 10,721	\$ 10,296	\$ 10,752	\$ 9,814	\$ 11,146	\$ 11,567	\$ 11,630	\$ 11,992
Cloud Lake	Palm Beach	\$ 4,229	\$ 4,290	\$ 4,381	\$ 4,159	\$ 3,898	\$ 4,625	\$ 4,526	\$ 4,215	\$ 4,389
Delray Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 4,008,310	\$ 4,198,555	\$ 4,164,263	\$ 4,152,517	\$ 4,365,129	\$ 4,840,836	\$ 4,836,012	\$ 4,930,270	\$ 5,202,278
Glen Ridge	Palm Beach	\$ 12,524	\$ 13,281	\$ 13,088	\$ 14,050	\$ 14,533	\$ 16,538	\$ 15,835	\$ 16,167	\$ 17,860
Golf	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Greenacres	Palm Beach	\$ 1,491,468	\$ 1,668,713	\$ 1,635,216	\$ 1,625,841	\$ 1,631,646	\$ 1,780,946	\$ 1,785,411	\$ 1,808,707	\$ 1,930,995
Gulf Stream	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,319	\$ 137,235	\$ 148,267	\$ 165,753
Haverhill	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Highland Beach	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 438,391	\$ 424,682	\$ -	\$ -
Hypoluxo	Palm Beach	\$ 105,846	\$ 24,761	\$ 104,195	\$ 105,765	\$ 106,174	\$ 117,726	\$ 115,461	\$ 116,503	\$ 125,371
Juno Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 241,854	\$ 242,255	\$ 233,552	\$ 230,008	\$ 237,717	\$ 294,178	\$ 330,249	\$ 331,178	\$ 356,089
Jupiter	Palm Beach	\$ 2,253,331	\$ 2,406,940	\$ 2,327,850	\$ 2,380,624	\$ 2,461,411	\$ 2,688,946	\$ 2,684,899	\$ 2,754,579	\$ 2,959,183
Jupiter Inlet Colony	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake Clarke Shores	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake Park	Palm Beach	\$ 547,350	\$ 560,625	\$ 549,648	\$ 563,614	\$ 556,670	\$ 607,096	\$ 613,238	\$ 621,259	\$ 667,672
Lake Worth	Palm Beach	\$ 2,250,201	\$ 3,460,604	\$ 2,379,179	\$ 2,421,195	\$ 2,270,891	\$ 2,453,258	\$ 2,637,397	\$ 2,072,100	\$ 1,896,128
Lantana	Palm Beach	\$ 623,664	\$ 649,352	\$ 666,655	\$ 682,295	\$ 651,189	\$ 711,388	\$ 700,642	\$ 704,225	\$ 751,631
Loxahatchee Groves	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 114,600	\$ 196,004	\$ 209,777	\$ 203,523	\$ 203,118	\$ 225,396
Manalapan	Palm Beach	\$ 149,545	\$ 164,713	\$ 132,097	\$ 129,082	\$ 167,919	\$ 182,001	\$ 184,807	\$ 186,585	\$ 194,565
Mangonia Park	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,490	\$ 128,717	\$ 129,988	\$ 144,340
North Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 914,354	\$ 934,599	\$ 938,550	\$ 942,223	\$ 934,198	\$ 1,034,593	\$ 1,017,774	\$ 1,030,127	\$ 1,091,884
Ocean Ridge	Palm Beach	\$ 158,203	\$ 164,998	\$ 129,698	\$ 148,498	\$ 178,664	\$ 206,888	\$ 204,158	\$ 205,909	\$ 216,909
Pahokee	Palm Beach	\$ 227,296	\$ 218,783	\$ 217,295	\$ 214,140	\$ 208,020	\$ 229,144	\$ 226,651	\$ 222,199	\$ 223,466
Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 1,976,980	\$ 2,035,294	\$ 2,039,667	\$ 2,060,247	\$ 2,049,223	\$ 2,187,115	\$ 2,172,820	\$ 2,221,874	\$ 2,362,068
Palm Beach Gardens	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Palm Beach Shores	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Palm Springs	Palm Beach	\$ 763,784	\$ 847,560	\$ 873,368	\$ 909,438	\$ 930,056	\$ 995,546	\$ 1,049,360	\$ 1,093,550	\$ 1,428,048
Riviera Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 1,874,850	\$ 2,155,168	\$ 2,240,764	\$ -	\$ 2,471,640	\$ 2,397,755	\$ 2,397,373	\$ 2,522,841	\$ 2,801,998
Royal Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 1,749,565	\$ 1,791,930	\$ 1,899,349	\$ 1,954,826	\$ 1,996,922	\$ 2,167,701	\$ 2,147,928	\$ 2,160,221	\$ 2,340,259
South Bay	Palm Beach	\$ 163,515	\$ -	\$ 178,672	\$ 181,669	\$ 180,641	\$ 210,579	\$ 189,758	\$ 190,314	\$ 204,378
South Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 112,183	\$ 110,044	\$ 106,896	\$ 107,405	\$ 99,416	\$ 88,560	\$ 114,819	\$ 115,587	\$ 122,718
Tequesta	Palm Beach	\$ -	\$ 363,620	\$ 392,158	\$ 397,931	\$ 400,266	\$ 444,370	\$ 434,553	\$ 431,414	\$ 467,498
Wellington	Palm Beach	\$ 3,075,162	\$ 3,236,136	\$ 3,249,554	\$ 3,253,102	\$ 3,277,599	\$ 3,612,989	\$ 3,700,672	\$ 3,644,412	\$ 3,938,138
West Palm Beach	Palm Beach	\$ 7,854,526	\$ 8,169,153	\$ 7,823,657	\$ 7,772,802	\$ 7,656,138	\$ 8,289,796	\$ 8,304,419	\$ 8,350,046	\$ 9,126,197
Dade City	Pasco	\$ 420,757	\$ 411,169	\$ 425,078	\$ 444,235	\$ 478,534	\$ 572,324	\$ 540,774	\$ 518,642	\$ 519,209
New Port Richey	Pasco	\$ 1,086,979	\$ 1,178,701	\$ 1,188,282	\$ 1,162,320	\$ 1,219,099	\$ 1,432,186	\$ 1,327,867	\$ 1,210,723	\$ 1,277,872
Port Richey	Pasco	\$ 286,942	\$ 316,501	\$ 317,975	\$ 312,095	\$ 30,721	\$ -	\$ 220,625	\$ 318,735	\$ 290,219
San Antonio	Pasco	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
St. Leo	Pasco	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,840	\$ 31,703	\$ 34,595	\$ 39,942	\$ 42,111	\$ 39,656	\$ 41,458
Zephyrhills	Pasco	\$ 1,064,236	\$ 1,186,068	\$ 1,244,668	\$ 1,248,153	\$ 1,335,641	\$ 1,515,999	\$ 1,435,857	\$ 1,369,763	\$ 1,477,083
Belleair	Pinellas	\$ 320,261	\$ 348,180	\$ 34,699	\$ 379,017	\$ 415,012	\$ 414,623	\$ 380,691	\$ 352,172	\$ 224,919
Belleair Beach	Pinellas	\$ 141,129	\$ 152,877	\$ 150,824	\$ 153,067	\$ 161,699	\$ 193,984	\$ 181,570	\$ 164,216	\$ 175,551
Belleair Bluffs	Pinellas	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Belleair Shore	Pinellas	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Summary of Reported Municipal Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Clearwater	Pinellas	\$ 8,085,037	\$ 8,510,566	\$ 8,592,224	\$ 8,679,857	\$ 9,091,973	\$ 10,550,107	\$ 9,946,131	\$ 9,357,956	\$ 9,928,059
Dunedin	Pinellas	\$ 2,326,067	\$ 2,517,186	\$ 2,497,573	\$ 2,481,842	\$ 2,628,213	\$ 3,069,542	\$ 2,822,718	\$ 2,611,204	\$ 2,722,845
Gulfport	Pinellas	\$ 694,986	\$ 743,774	\$ 722,653	\$ 747,417	\$ 767,047	\$ 913,198	\$ 861,760	\$ 795,054	\$ 823,812
Indian Rocks Beach	Pinellas	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Indian Shores	Pinellas	\$ 168,831	\$ 225,150	\$ 224,442	\$ 238,869	\$ 258,636	\$ 290,804	\$ 280,536	\$ 262,154	\$ 272,674
Kenneth City	Pinellas	\$ 137,368	\$ 146,768	\$ 138,546	\$ 141,724	\$ 148,609	\$ 174,954	\$ 168,417	\$ 153,057	\$ 248,025
Largo	Pinellas	\$ 5,150,410	\$ 5,589,000	\$ 5,621,352	\$ 5,736,472	\$ 5,879,690	\$ 6,859,799	\$ 6,427,489	\$ 5,894,160	\$ 6,397,953
Madeira Beach	Pinellas	\$ 437,112	\$ 461,441	\$ 475,015	\$ 482,408	\$ 512,353	\$ 603,339	\$ 564,244	\$ 532,148	\$ 563,875
North Redington Beach	Pinellas	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Oldsmar	Pinellas	\$ 1,116,292	\$ 1,069,993	\$ 1,057,154	\$ 1,111,598	\$ 1,235,954	\$ 1,384,771	\$ 1,346,463	\$ 1,307,348	\$ 1,302,837
Pinellas Park	Pinellas	\$ 3,865,478	\$ 4,221,078	\$ 4,260,449	\$ 4,309,435	\$ 4,427,434	\$ 5,106,163	\$ 4,820,268	\$ 4,625,865	\$ 4,916,890
Redington Beach	Pinellas	\$ 78,440	\$ 86,777	\$ 84,847	\$ 87,779	\$ 94,571	\$ 110,724	\$ 103,931	\$ 93,044	\$ 100,119
Redington Shores	Pinellas	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 203,496	\$ 227,018	\$ 209,225	\$ 202,016	\$ 197,277
Safety Harbor	Pinellas	\$ 1,103,040	\$ 1,220,986	\$ 1,214,617	\$ 1,241,042	\$ 1,294,615	\$ 1,501,797	\$ 1,377,150	\$ 1,304,600	\$ 1,365,466
Seminole	Pinellas	\$ 869,111	\$ 941,243	\$ 954,512	\$ 969,311	\$ 1,003,105	\$ 1,137,362	\$ 1,065,545	\$ 999,293	\$ 1,048,407
South Pasadena	Pinellas	\$ 417,635	\$ 438,324	\$ 434,617	\$ 437,759	\$ 445,197	\$ 513,981	\$ 496,286	\$ 466,924	\$ 491,733
St. Pete Beach	Pinellas	\$ 1,011,245	\$ 1,077,984	\$ 1,080,315	\$ 1,094,847	\$ 1,135,150	\$ 1,336,815	\$ 1,256,642	\$ 1,181,426	\$ 1,242,465
St. Petersburg	Pinellas	\$ 16,989,020	\$ 18,032,091	\$ 18,064,761	\$ 18,375,628	\$ 19,250,219	\$ 22,432,711	\$ 21,112,967	\$ 19,768,164	\$ 21,044,031
Tarpon Springs	Pinellas	\$ 1,579,595	\$ 1,676,592	\$ 1,717,458	\$ 1,750,533	\$ 1,800,168	\$ 2,111,156	\$ 1,962,501	\$ 1,784,494	\$ 1,939,631
Treasure Island	Pinellas	\$ 398,565	\$ 395,446	\$ 398,900	\$ 407,062	\$ 670,145	\$ 846,007	\$ 806,956	\$ 753,605	\$ 795,139
Auburndale	Polk	\$ 969,414	\$ 956,854	\$ 1,177,104	\$ 1,259,398	\$ 1,362,909	\$ 1,652,178	\$ 1,592,150	\$ 1,587,642	\$ 1,607,926
Bartow	Polk	\$ 1,173,774	\$ 1,261,735	\$ 1,338,392	\$ 1,299,835	\$ 1,472,703	\$ 1,540,203	\$ 1,537,319	\$ 1,437,468	\$ 1,485,941
Davenport	Polk	\$ 151,849	\$ 164,940	\$ 179,184	\$ 219,533	\$ 243,551	\$ 286,542	\$ 269,453	\$ 262,358	\$ 281,342
Dundee	Polk	\$ 173,647	\$ 192,080	\$ 199,504	\$ 213,037	\$ 213,608	\$ 245,980	\$ 230,552	\$ 232,027	\$ 221,198
Eagle Lake	Polk	\$ 79,203	\$ 80,169	\$ 86,418	\$ 89,770	\$ 104,031	\$ 122,402	\$ 118,104	\$ 110,795	\$ 111,762
Fort Meade	Polk	\$ 320,473	\$ 384,950	\$ 478,404	\$ 500,316	\$ 585,345	\$ 615,094	\$ 379,857	\$ 399,963	\$ 409,810
Frostproof	Polk	\$ 206,006	\$ 223,603	\$ 221,864	\$ 207,563	\$ 253,361	\$ 296,640	\$ 249,053	\$ 227,516	\$ 243,190
Haines City	Polk	\$ 790,928	\$ 914,378	\$ 986,922	\$ 1,013,034	\$ 1,063,635	\$ 1,230,949	\$ 1,164,631	\$ 1,092,348	\$ 1,165,788
Highland Park	Polk	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hillcrest Heights	Polk	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake Alfred	Polk	\$ 238,463	\$ 230,261	\$ 236,314	\$ 255,580	\$ 279,075	\$ 324,124	\$ 304,900	\$ 290,107	\$ 295,925
Lake Hamilton	Polk	\$ 100,118	\$ -	\$ 131,967	\$ 103,720	\$ 121,693	\$ 103,094	\$ 128,371	\$ 102,028	\$ 108,705
Lake Wales	Polk	\$ 942,474	\$ 1,056,770	\$ 1,112,497	\$ 1,131,535	\$ 1,174,440	\$ 1,345,444	\$ 1,292,313	\$ 1,199,440	\$ 1,252,229
Lakeland	Polk	\$ 6,341,371	\$ 6,598,518	\$ 7,004,201	\$ 7,324,452	\$ 7,313,240	\$ 7,706,494	\$ 7,695,514	\$ 7,323,308	\$ 7,392,707
Mulberry	Polk	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 418,899	\$ 380,505	\$ 349,281	\$ 340,977
Polk City	Polk	\$ 79,384	\$ 78,491	\$ 69,600	\$ 86,608	\$ 86,316	\$ 95,148	\$ 86,852	\$ 79,089	\$ 76,380
Winter Haven	Polk	\$ 2,317,657	\$ 2,334,745	\$ 2,367,826	\$ 2,594,261	\$ 2,802,430	\$ 3,225,015	\$ 3,024,470	\$ 3,014,888	\$ 3,077,286
Crescent City	Putnam	\$ 54,790	\$ 57,141	\$ 55,685	\$ 58,611	\$ 98,359	\$ 107,556	\$ 107,771	\$ 105,176	\$ 112,737
Interlachen	Putnam	\$ 55,304	\$ 74,349	\$ 73,618	\$ 78,047	\$ 82,626	\$ 88,699	\$ 83,462	\$ 76,698	\$ 82,286
Palatka	Putnam	\$ 583,829	\$ 633,747	\$ 605,456	\$ 1,504,085	\$ 1,525,570	\$ 1,533,060	\$ 668,075	\$ 639,950	\$ 651,854
Pomona Park	Putnam	\$ 11,524	\$ 11,508	\$ 11,706	\$ 11,650	\$ 11,518	\$ 11,184	\$ 11,726	\$ 11,423	\$ 11,268
Welaka	Putnam	\$ 10,058	\$ 10,381	\$ 13,840	\$ 58,600	\$ 58,170	\$ 57,544	\$ 57,179	\$ 14,125	\$ 14,580
Gulf Breeze	Santa Rosa	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 108,301	\$ 88,179	\$ 159,356	\$ 245,884	\$ 265,847	\$ 277,043	\$ 275,240
Jay	Santa Rosa	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Milton	Santa Rosa	\$ -	\$ 458,736	\$ 470,455	\$ 479,821	\$ 486,737	\$ 531,778	\$ 585,741	\$ 549,540	\$ 554,710
North Port	Sarasota	\$ 379,517	\$ 435,921	\$ 486,787	\$ 510,880	\$ 527,522	\$ 580,486	\$ 584,193	\$ 589,511	\$ 644,998
Sarasota	Sarasota	\$ 4,263,406	\$ 4,390,993	\$ 4,309,733	\$ 4,160,104	\$ 4,207,847	\$ 4,536,335	\$ 4,575,547	\$ 4,571,626	\$ 4,927,990
Venice	Sarasota	\$ 1,610,115	\$ 1,702,806	\$ 1,710,323	\$ 1,711,690	\$ 3,680,077	\$ 1,910,683	\$ 1,750,415	\$ 1,915,864	\$ 2,102,365
Altamonte Springs	Seminole	\$ 2,715,763	\$ 2,918,929	\$ 2,957,002	\$ 2,979,532	\$ 3,071,673	\$ 3,489,898	\$ 3,289,114	\$ 3,123,061	\$ 3,299,787
Casselberry	Seminole	\$ 1,581,327	\$ 1,696,050	\$ 1,692,191	\$ 1,728,419	\$ 1,724,396	\$ 2,080,495	\$ 1,929,886	\$ 1,742,412	\$ 1,855,485
Lake Mary	Seminole	\$ 1,401,325	\$ 1,555,394	\$ 1,595,986	\$ 1,599,976	\$ 1,828,275	\$ 2,036,420	\$ 1,956,131	\$ 1,850,581	\$ 1,936,906
Longwood	Seminole	\$ 1,036,538	\$ 1,142,783	\$ 1,155,913	\$ 1,147,701	\$ 1,159,863	\$ 1,299,810	\$ 1,240,610	\$ 1,142,495	\$ 1,133,005

Summary of Reported Municipal Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Oviedo	Seminole	\$ 1,702,101	\$ 2,020,147	\$ 2,072,853	\$ 2,115,330	\$ 2,223,291	\$ 2,557,794	\$ 2,382,520	\$ 2,232,423	\$ 2,378,906
Sanford	Seminole	\$ 2,883,985	\$ 3,135,929	\$ 3,158,229	\$ 3,200,167	\$ 3,324,399	\$ 3,576,967	\$ 3,573,523	\$ 3,531,396	\$ 3,830,088
Winter Springs	Seminole	\$ 1,711,162	\$ 1,955,524	\$ 1,916,949	\$ 1,963,770	\$ 1,919,916	\$ 2,469,621	\$ 2,196,504	\$ 2,015,839	\$ 1,951,447
Hastings	St. Johns	\$ 104,714	\$ 108,484	\$ 118,242	\$ 86,834	\$ 29,884	\$ 31,299	\$ 32,963	\$ 30,884	\$ 33,497
St. Augustine	St. Johns	\$ 643,310	\$ 596,575	\$ 711,370	\$ 636,611	\$ 643,040	\$ 894,452	\$ 980,395	\$ 939,844	\$ 1,029,195
St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	\$ 412,104	\$ 425,673	\$ 428,851	\$ 424,021	\$ 442,003	\$ 497,780	\$ 495,779	\$ 484,811	\$ 521,284
Fort Pierce	St. Lucie	\$ 2,068,235	\$ 1,949,793	\$ 1,962,122	\$ 2,238,087	\$ 2,277,921	\$ 2,429,431	\$ 2,418,688	\$ 2,332,780	\$ 2,287,055
Port St. Lucie	St. Lucie	\$ 3,180,531	\$ 3,548,158	\$ 3,799,014	\$ 3,937,495	\$ 4,010,779	\$ 4,517,810	\$ 8,634,159	\$ 9,075,684	\$ -
St. Lucie Village	St. Lucie	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,880	\$ 75,485	\$ 69,878	\$ 59,855	\$ 54,558	\$ 51,989
Bushnell	Sumter	\$ 119,901	\$ 144,690	\$ 117,188	\$ 123,975	\$ 146,641	\$ 157,348	\$ 152,190	\$ 134,292	\$ 154,322
Center Hill	Sumter	\$ 35,765	\$ 37,490	\$ 36,906	\$ 37,678	\$ 40,701	\$ 51,873	\$ 48,209	\$ 44,113	\$ 51,789
Coleman	Sumter	\$ 33,171	\$ 36,089	\$ 35,376	\$ 34,988	\$ 38,067	\$ 43,949	\$ 41,771	\$ 36,984	\$ 38,117
Webster	Sumter	\$ 33,928	\$ -	\$ 35,814	\$ 33,080	\$ 35,528	\$ 44,013	\$ 42,830	\$ 42,687	NR
Wildwood	Sumter	\$ 194,528	\$ 226,217	\$ 255,646	\$ 274,173	\$ 195,069	\$ 182,460	\$ 244,366	\$ 310,577	\$ 462,968
Branford	Suwannee	\$ -	\$ 52,588	\$ 54,231	\$ 53,511	\$ 56,130	\$ 66,515	\$ 64,739	\$ -	\$ 68,668
Live Oak	Suwannee	\$ 439,788	\$ 519,318	\$ 517,428	\$ 528,944	\$ 528,741	\$ 527,019	\$ 542,308	\$ 522,393	\$ 548,744
Perry	Taylor	\$ 471,160	\$ 497,151	\$ 518,020	\$ 473,336	\$ 572,683	\$ 663,647	\$ 674,045	\$ 481,003	\$ 579,497
Lake Butler	Union	\$ 25,514	\$ 27,131	\$ 26,687	\$ 166,591	\$ 27,867	\$ 34,003	\$ 31,541	\$ 28,925	\$ 31,424
Raiford	Union	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Worthington Springs	Union	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Daytona Beach	Volusia	\$ 4,943,108	\$ 5,053,145	\$ 4,921,414	\$ 4,866,065	\$ 5,020,783	\$ 5,422,020	\$ 5,387,030	\$ 5,293,930	\$ 5,763,949
Daytona Beach Shores	Volusia	\$ 353,000	\$ 357,000	\$ 371,137	\$ 370,670	\$ 383,554	\$ 413,000	\$ 410,000	\$ 406,000	\$ 426,000
DeBary	Volusia	\$ 810,345	\$ 1,027,356	\$ 1,078,074	\$ 1,115,172	\$ 1,192,703	\$ 1,405,249	\$ 1,313,872	\$ 1,173,050	\$ 1,250,617
DeLand	Volusia	\$ 1,861,145	\$ 2,156,565	\$ 2,242,273	\$ 2,275,857	\$ 2,388,677	\$ 2,792,406	\$ 2,607,528	\$ 2,439,565	\$ 2,601,981
Deltona	Volusia	\$ 3,564,184	\$ 3,846,663	\$ 3,870,079	\$ 3,799,154	\$ 4,070,999	\$ 4,556,219	\$ 4,324,002	\$ 4,032,863	\$ 4,303,350
Edgewater	Volusia	\$ 939,175	\$ 1,008,726	\$ 1,040,642	\$ 887,308	\$ 1,010,319	\$ 1,113,484	\$ 1,076,748	\$ 1,055,571	\$ 1,148,158
Holly Hill	Volusia	\$ 757,813	\$ 785,546	\$ 780,932	\$ 793,872	\$ 797,913	\$ 856,356	\$ 847,841	\$ 835,424	\$ 903,270
Lake Helen	Volusia	\$ 125,774	\$ 139,334	\$ 141,122	\$ 139,150	\$ 151,238	\$ 179,122	\$ 168,684	\$ 152,428	\$ 165,151
New Smyrna Beach	Volusia	\$ 1,555,858	\$ 1,610,382	\$ -	\$ 1,648,500	\$ 1,705,662	\$ 1,843,561	\$ 1,710,658	\$ 1,661,109	\$ 1,639,550
Oak Hill	Volusia	\$ 54,113	\$ 57,829	\$ 59,167	\$ 58,420	\$ 59,310	\$ 64,873	\$ 66,165	\$ 64,431	\$ 72,164
Orange City	Volusia	\$ 616,603	\$ 689,801	\$ 720,360	\$ 759,816	\$ 821,553	\$ 949,406	\$ 927,054	\$ 888,770	\$ 943,623
Ormond Beach	Volusia	\$ 2,882,000	\$ 2,989,000	\$ 2,908,000	\$ 2,865,000	\$ 2,942,000	\$ 3,203,000	\$ 3,184,000	\$ 3,090,000	\$ 3,286,000
Pierson	Volusia	\$ 32,183	\$ 35,264	\$ 35,675	\$ 36,464	\$ 37,976	\$ 44,718	\$ 42,348	\$ 37,700	\$ 40,299
Ponce Inlet	Volusia	\$ 258,543	\$ 262,641	\$ 257,508	\$ 254,049	\$ 265,640	\$ 292,496	\$ 288,628	\$ 282,913	\$ 306,805
Port Orange	Volusia	\$ 2,894,309	\$ 2,967,560	\$ 3,130,715	\$ 2,903,612	\$ 3,032,649	\$ 3,408,623	\$ 3,401,701	\$ 3,314,238	\$ 3,620,861
South Daytona	Volusia	\$ 732,410	\$ 736,579	\$ 715,327	\$ 699,932	\$ 710,495	\$ 773,158	\$ 763,292	\$ 732,553	\$ 794,673
Sopchoppy	Wakulla	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
St. Marks	Wakulla	\$ 27,455	\$ 25,460	\$ 15,189	\$ 26,188	\$ 29,784	\$ 34,923	\$ 29,380	\$ 27,355	\$ 30,466
DeFuniak Springs	Walton	\$ 263,733	\$ 286,698	\$ 403,948	\$ 459,763	\$ 466,623	\$ 478,470	\$ 502,715	\$ 456,265	\$ 463,590
Freeport	Walton	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Paxton	Walton	\$ -	\$ 11,613	\$ 12,880	\$ 22,781	\$ 15,061	\$ 16,559	\$ 15,764	\$ 14,316	\$ 14,700
Caryville	Washington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,008	\$ 11,139	NR
Chipley	Washington	\$ 201,425	\$ 226,213	\$ 224,543	\$ 219,492	\$ 221,433	\$ 245,828	\$ 248,241	\$ 237,131	\$ 241,695
Ebro	Washington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,428	\$ 36,600	\$ 36,600	\$ 34,434	\$ 37,009
Vernon	Washington	\$ 30,921	\$ 37,913	\$ 34,259	\$ 33,914	\$ 33,560	\$ 38,467	\$ 39,623	\$ 39,708	\$ 39,494
Wausau	Washington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Municipal Public Service Tax-Electricity Totals		\$ 505,856,228	\$ 522,270,643	\$ 560,530,030	\$ 581,414,018	\$ 606,134,061	\$ 668,376,661	\$ 671,200,686	\$ 666,317,873	\$ 686,333,857
% Change		-	3.2%	7.3%	3.7%	4.3%	10.3%	0.4%	-0.7%	3.0%
# Reporting		305	308	318	318	325	328	335	334	327
Total Municipal Public Service Taxes		\$ 741,201,140	\$ 772,981,528	\$ 808,793,559	\$ 829,153,910	\$ 912,265,351	\$ 948,885,749	\$ 830,044,048	\$ 837,408,227	\$ 864,080,636
% Change		-	4.3%	4.6%	2.5%	10.0%	4.0%	-12.5%	0.9%	3.2%

Summary of Reported Municipal Public Service Tax - Electricity Revenues

Local Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2005 - 2013

Municipality	County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Electricity PST as % of All PST		68.2%	67.6%	69.3%	70.1%	66.4%	70.4%	80.9%	79.6%	79.4%

Notes:

- 1) This summary reflects aggregate revenues reported across all fund types within current Uniform Accounting System (UAS) Revenue Code series 314.100 - Utility Service Tax - Electricity and 314.XXX - Utility Services Tax.
- 2) NR indicates those municipalities for which FY 2012-13 revenue data are not yet available. The FY 2012-13 account totals include the reported revenues of all Florida municipalities, except for the nine municipalities of Arcadia, Astatula, Caryville, Gretna, Groveland, Hampton, Quincy, Springfield, and Webster. This file will be updated in the future as these data become available.

Data Source: Florida Department of Financial Services.

Rural Electric Cooperative Regulatory Assessment Fee Return

Florida Public Service Commission

(See Filing Instructions on Back of Form)

STATUS:

- _____ Actual Return
- _____ Estimated Return
- _____ Amended Return

PERIOD COVERED:

«Field3»

«Field2»

Please Complete Below If Official Mailing Address Has Changed

FOR PSC USE ONLY

Check # _____

\$ _____ 06-02-001
003001

\$ _____ E

\$ _____ P 06-02-001
004011

\$ _____ I

Postmark Date _____

Initials of Preparer _____

(Name of Utility) (Address) (City/State) (Zip)

LINE NO.	ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION	INTRASTATE AMOUNTS	SALES FOR RESALE & INTERSTATE AMOUNTS	TOTAL REVENUES
1.	Sales of Electricity:			
2.	Residential Sales (440)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
3.	Commercial Sales (442)	_____	_____	_____
	Industrial Sales (442)	_____	_____	_____
4.	Public Street and Highway Lighting (444)	_____	_____	_____
5.	Other Sales to Public Authorities (445)	_____	_____	_____
6.	Sales to Railroads and Railways (446)	_____	_____	_____
7.	Interdepartmental Sales (448)	_____	_____	_____
8.	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
9.	Sales for Resale (447)	_____	_____	_____
10.	Total Sales of Electricity	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
11.	Provision for Rate Refunds (449.1)	_____	_____	_____
12.	Total Revenue Net of Refunds	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
13.	Other Operating Revenues:			
14.	Forfeited Discounts (450)	_____	_____	_____
15.	Miscellaneous Service Revenues (451)	_____	_____	_____
16.	Sales of Water and Water Power (453)	_____	_____	_____
17.	Rent from Electric Property (454)	_____	_____	_____
18.	Interdepartmental Rents (455)	_____	_____	_____
19.	Other Electric Revenues (456)	_____	_____	_____
20.	Total Other Operating Revenues	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
21.	Total Electric Operating Revenues	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
22.	Adjustments: (Specify)			
23.	_____	\$ _____		
24.	_____	_____		
25.	_____	_____		
26.	_____	_____		
27.	_____	_____		
28.	Total Adjustments	\$ _____		
29.	Revenues Subject to Regulatory Assessment Fee	_____		
30.	REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE RATE	.00015625		
31.	REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE DUE (Line 29 x Line 30)	_____		
32.	Less: Payment for Jan. 1 – Jun. 30 Period	(_____)		
33.	NET REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE DUE (see #2 on back)	_____		
34.	Penalty For Late Payment (see #3 on back)	_____		
35.	Interest For Late Payment (see #3 on back)	_____		
36.	Extension Payment Fee (see #4 on back)	_____		
37.	TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	\$ _____		

⁽¹⁾As provided in Section 350.113, Florida Statutes, the **Minimum Annual Fee is \$25** (see Item #5 on back)

I, the undersigned owner/officer of the above-named vendor, have read the foregoing and declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above information is a true and correct statement. I am aware that pursuant to Section 837.06, Florida Statutes, whoever knowingly makes a false statement in writing with the intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of his official duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(Signature of Utility Official) (Title) (Date)

(Please Print Name)

Telephone Number () _____ Fax Number () _____

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Instructions For Filing Regulatory Assessment Fee Return (Rural Electric Cooperative)

1. **WHEN TO FILE:** To avoid payment of penalties and interest, the Regulatory Assessment Fee Return and payment must be filed or postmarked:

On or before July 30 for the six-month period January 1 through June 30, **and**
On or before January 30 for the six-month period July 1 through December 31.

However, if July 30 or January 30 falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the Regulatory Assessment Fee Return may be filed or postmarked on the next business day, without penalty.

2. **FEES:** Each utility shall pay the currently authorized percentage, as indicated on Line 30 on the reverse side, of its gross operating revenues derived from intrastate business. Gross Operating Revenues are defined as the total revenues before expenses. The currently authorized percentage was implemented by Section 25-6.0131(1)(b), Florida Administrative Code. Annual revenue amounts are to be reported on the return for the period ended December 31.
3. **FAILURE TO FILE BY DUE DATE:** A Regulatory Assessment Fee Return must be completed, signed, and filed even if there are no revenues to report or if the minimum amount is due. Failure to file a return by the established due date will result in a penalty being added to the amount of fee due, 5% for each 30 days or fraction thereof, not to exceed a total penalty of 25% (Line 34). In addition, interest shall be added in the amount of 1% for each 30 days or fraction thereof, not to exceed a total of 12% per year (Line 35).
4. **EXTENSION:** A utility, for good cause shown in a written request, may be granted up to a 30-day extension. A request must be made by filing the enclosed *Regulatory Assessment Fee Extension Request* form (PSC/AIT 124), two weeks prior to the filing date. If an extension is granted, a charge shall be added to the amount due:

0.75% of the fee to be remitted for an extension of 15 days or less, *or*
1.5% of the fee for an extension of 16 to 30 days.

In lieu of paying the charges outlined above, a utility may file a return and remit payment based upon estimated gross operating revenues by checking the "Estimated Return" space in the top left-hand corner on the reverse side. If such return is filed by the normal due date, the utility shall be granted a 30-day extension period in which to file and remit the actual fee due without paying the above charges, provided the estimated fee payment remitted is at least 90% of the actual fee due for the period.

5. **REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE DUE:** Amounts are due and payable to the Commission by either January 30 or July 30 depending on the reporting period. If there are no revenues **OR** if revenues are insufficient to generate a minimum annual fee, remit the minimum fee. **A Regulatory Assessment Fee Return must be completed, signed, and filed even if there are no revenues to report or if the minimum amount is due.**
6. **FEE ADJUSTMENTS:** The utility will be notified as to the amount and reason for any adjustment. Penalty and interest charges may be applicable to additional amounts owed to the Commission by reason of the adjustment. A utility may file a written request for a refund of any overpayments. The request should be directed to Fiscal Services at the below-referenced address.
7. **MAILING INSTRUCTIONS:** Please complete this form, make a copy for your file, and return the original in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. Use of this envelope should assure a more accurate and expeditious recording of your payment. If you are unable to use the enclosed envelope, please address your remittance as follows:

Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

ATTENTION: Fiscal Services

8. **ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE:** If any additional assistance is required in preparing the Regulatory Assessment Fee Return, please contact the Division of Accounting and Finance at (850) 413-6900 or at the above-referenced address, directing correspondence to the attention of the division.

Investor-Owned Electric Utility Regulatory Assessment Fee Return

Florida Public Service Commission

(See Filing Instructions on Back of Form)

STATUS:

- Actual Return
- Estimated Return
- Amended Return

PERIOD COVERED:

«Field3»

«Field2»

FOR PSC USE ONLY

Check # _____
 \$ _____ 06-02-002
 003001
 \$ _____ E
 \$ _____ P 06-02-002
 \$ _____ I 004011

Postmark Date _____
 Initials of Preparer _____

Please Complete Below If Official Mailing Address Has Changed

(Name of Utility) (Address) (City/State) (Zip)

LINE NO.	ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION	INTRASTATE AMOUNTS	SALES FOR RESALE & INTERSTATE AMOUNTS	TOTAL REVENUES
1.	Sales of Electricity:			
2.	Residential Sales (440)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
3.	Commercial Sales (442)	_____	_____	_____
	Industrial Sales (442)	_____	_____	_____
4.	Public Street and Highway Lighting (444)	_____	_____	_____
5.	Other Sales to Public Authorities (445)	_____	_____	_____
6.	Sales to Railroads and Railways (446)	_____	_____	_____
7.	Interdepartmental Sales (448)	_____	_____	_____
8.	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
9.	Sales for Resale (447)	_____	_____	_____
10.	Total Sales of Electricity	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
11.	Provision for Rate Refunds (449.1)	_____	_____	_____
12.	Total Revenue Net of Refunds	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
13.	OTHER OPERATING REVENUES:			
14.	Forfeited Discounts (450)	_____	_____	_____
15.	Miscellaneous Service Revenues (451)	_____	_____	_____
16.	Sales of Water and Water Power (453)	_____	_____	_____
17.	Rent from Electric Property (454)	_____	_____	_____
18.	Interdepartmental Rents (455)	_____	_____	_____
19.	Other Electric Revenues (456)	_____	_____	_____
20.	Deferred Fuel Revenues	_____	_____	_____
21.	Deferred Conservation Revenues	_____	_____	_____
22.	Unbilled Revenues	_____	_____	_____
23.	Other	_____	_____	_____
24.	Total Other Operating Revenues	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
25.	Total Electric Operating Revenues	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
26.	Adjustments: (Specify)	_____	_____	_____
27.	_____	_____	_____	_____
28.	_____	_____	_____	_____
29.	_____	_____	_____	_____
30.	_____	_____	_____	_____
31.	_____	_____	_____	_____
32.	Total Adjustments	\$ _____	_____	_____
33.	Revenues Subject to Regulatory Assessment Fee	_____	_____	_____
34.	REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE RATE	_____	_____	_____
35.	REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE DUE (Line 33 x Line 34)	_____	_____	_____
36.	Less: Payment for Jan. 1 – Jun. 30 Period	(_____)	_____	_____
37.	NET REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE DUE (see #2 on back)	_____	_____	_____
38.	Penalty For Late Payment (see #3 on back)	_____	_____	_____
39.	Interest For Late Payment (see #3 on back)	_____	_____	_____
40.	Extension Payment Fee (see #4 on back)	_____	_____	_____
41.	TOTAL AMOUNT DUE ⁽¹⁾	\$ _____	_____	_____

⁽¹⁾As provided in Section 350.113, Florida Statutes, the **Minimum Annual Fee is \$25** (see Item #5 on back)

I, the undersigned owner/officer of the above-named vendor, have read the foregoing and declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above information is a true and correct statement. I am aware that pursuant to Section 837.06, Florida Statutes, whoever knowingly makes a false statement in writing with the intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of his official duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

 (Signature of Utility Official) (Title) (Date)

 (Please Print Name) Telephone Number () Fax Number ()

F.E.I. No. _____

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Instructions For Filing Regulatory Assessment Fee Return
(Investor-Owned Electric Utility)

1. **WHEN TO FILE:** To avoid payment of penalties and interest, the Regulatory Assessment Fee Return and payment must be filed or postmarked:

On or before July 30 for the six-month period January 1 through June 30, **and**
On or before January 30 for the six-month period July 1 through December 31.

However, if July 30 or January 30 falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the Regulatory Assessment Fee Return may be filed or postmarked on the next business day, without penalty.

2. **FEES:** Each utility shall pay the currently authorized percentage, as indicated on Line 34 on the reverse side, of its gross operating revenues derived from intrastate business. Gross Operating Revenues are defined as the total revenues before expenses. The currently authorized percentage was implemented by Section 25-6.0131(1)(a), Florida Administrative Code. Annual revenue amounts are to be reported on the return for the period ended December 31.
3. **FAILURE TO FILE BY DUE DATE:** A Regulatory Assessment Fee Return must be completed, signed, and filed even if there are no revenues to report or if the minimum amount is due. Failure to file a return by the established due date will result in a penalty being added to the amount of fee due, 5% for each 30 days or fraction thereof, not to exceed a total penalty of 25% (Line 38). In addition, interest shall be added in the amount of 1% for each 30 days or fraction thereof, not to exceed a total of 12% per year (Line 39).
4. **EXTENSION:** A utility, for good cause shown in a written request, may be granted up to a 30-day extension. A request must be made by filing the enclosed *Regulatory Assessment Fee Extension Request* form (PSC/AIT 124), two weeks prior to the filing date. If an extension is granted, a charge shall be added to the amount due:

0.75% of the fee to be remitted for an extension of 15 days or less, *or*
1.5% of the fee for an extension of 16 to 30 days.

In lieu of paying the charges outlined above, a utility may file a return and remit payment based upon estimated gross operating revenues by checking the "Estimated Return" space in the top left-hand corner on the reverse side. If such return is filed by the normal due date, the utility shall be granted a 30-day extension period in which to file and remit the actual fee due without paying the above charges, provided the estimated fee payment remitted is at least 90% of the actual fee due for the period.

5. **REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE DUE:** Amounts are due and payable to the Commission by either January 30 or July 30 depending on the reporting period. If there are no revenues **OR** if revenues are insufficient to generate a minimum annual fee, remit the minimum fee. **A Regulatory Assessment Fee Return must be completed, signed, and filed even if there are no revenues to report or if the minimum amount is due.**
6. **FEE ADJUSTMENTS:** Computational errors and/or differences in gross operating revenues reported for regulatory assessment fee purposes and those reported in the annual report may cause adjustments to amounts paid to the Commission. The utility will be notified as to the amount and reason for any adjustment. Penalty and interest charges may be applicable to additional amounts owed to the Commission by reason of the adjustment. A utility may file a written request for a refund of any overpayments. The request should be directed to Fiscal Services at the below-referenced address.
7. **MAILING INSTRUCTIONS:** Please complete this form, make a copy for your files, and return the original in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. Use of this envelope should assure a more accurate and expeditious recording of your payment. If you are unable to use the enclosed envelope, please address your remittance as follows:

Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

ATTENTION: Fiscal Services

8. **ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE:** If any additional assistance is required in preparing the Regulatory Assessment Fee Return, please contact the Division of Accounting and Finance at (850) 413-6900 or at the above-referenced address, directing correspondence to the attention of the division.

Municipal Electric Utility Regulatory Assessment Fee Return

Florida Public Service Commission

(See Filing Instructions on Back of Form)

STATUS:

- Actual Return
- Estimated Return
- Amended Return

PERIOD COVERED:

«Field3»

«Field2»

Please Complete Below If Official Mailing Address Has Changed

FOR PSC USE ONLY

Check # _____
 \$ _____ 06-02-001
 _____ 003001
 \$ _____ E
 \$ _____ P 06-02-001
 \$ _____ I 004011
 Postmark Date _____
 Initials of Preparer _____

(Name of Utility) (Address) (City/State) (Zip)

LINE NO.	ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION	INTRASTATE AMOUNTS	SALES FOR RESALE & INTERSTATE AMOUNTS	TOTAL REVENUES
1.	Sales of Electricity:			
2.	Residential Sales (440)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
3.	Commercial Sales (442)	_____	_____	_____
	Industrial Sales (442)	_____	_____	_____
4.	Public Street and Highway Lighting (444)	_____	_____	_____
5.	Other Sales to Public Authorities (445)	_____	_____	_____
6.	Sales to Railroads and Railways (446)	_____	_____	_____
7.	Interdepartmental Sales (448)	_____	_____	_____
8.	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
9.	Sales for Resale (447)	_____	_____	_____
10.	Total Sales of Electricity	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
11.	Provision for Rate Refunds (449.1)	_____	_____	_____
12.	Total Revenue Net of Refunds	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
13.	Other Operating Revenues:			
14.	Forfeited Discounts (450)	_____	_____	_____
15.	Miscellaneous Service Revenues (451)	_____	_____	_____
16.	Sales of Water and Water Power (453)	_____	_____	_____
17.	Rent from Electric Property (454)	_____	_____	_____
18.	Interdepartmental Rents (455)	_____	_____	_____
19.	Other Electric Revenues (456)	_____	_____	_____
20.	Total Other Operating Revenues	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
21.	Total Electric Operating Revenues	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
22.	Adjustments: (Specify)	_____	_____	_____
23.	_____	_____	_____	_____
24.	_____	_____	_____	_____
25.	_____	_____	_____	_____
26.	_____	_____	_____	_____
27.	_____	_____	_____	_____
28.	Total Adjustments	\$ _____	_____	_____
29.	Revenues Subject to Regulatory Assessment Fee	_____	_____	_____
30.	REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE RATE	_____	.00015625	_____
31.	REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE DUE (Line 29 x Line 30)	_____	_____	_____
32.	Less: Payment for Jan. 1 – Jun. 30 Period	(_____)	_____	_____
33.	NET REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE DUE (see #2 on back)	_____	_____	_____
34.	Penalty For Late Payment (see #3 on back)	_____	_____	_____
35.	Interest For Late Payment (see #3 on back)	_____	_____	_____
36.	Extension Payment Fee (see #4 on back)	_____	_____	_____
37.	TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	\$ _____	_____	_____

⁽¹⁾As provided in Section 350.113, Florida Statutes, the **Minimum Annual Fee is \$25** (see Item #5 on back)

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED REGARDLESS OF THE AMOUNT OF REVENUES REPORTED

I, the undersigned owner/officer of the above-named vendor, have read the foregoing and declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above information is a true and correct statement. I am aware that pursuant to Section 837.06, Florida Statutes, whoever knowingly makes a false statement in writing with the intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of his official duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

 (Signature of Utility Official) (Title) (Date)

 (Please Print Name) Telephone Number () Fax Number ()

F.E.I. No. _____

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Instructions For Filing Regulatory Assessment Fee Return
(Municipal Electric Utility)

1. **WHEN TO FILE:** To avoid payment of penalties and interest, the Regulatory Assessment Fee Return and payment must be filed or postmarked:

On or before July 30 for the six-month period January 1 through June 30, **and**
On or before January 30 for the six-month period July 1 through December 31.

However, if July 30 or January 30 falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the Regulatory Assessment Fee Return may be filed or postmarked on the next business day, without penalty.

2. **FEES:** Each utility shall pay the currently authorized percentage, as indicated on Line 30 on the reverse side, of its gross operating revenues derived from intrastate business. Gross Operating Revenues are defined as the total revenues before expenses. The currently authorized percentage was implemented by Section 25-6.0131(1)(b), Florida Administrative Code. Annual revenue amounts are to be reported on the return for the period ended December 31.
3. **FAILURE TO FILE BY DUE DATE:** A Regulatory Assessment Fee Return must be completed, signed, and filed even if there are no revenues to report or if the minimum amount is due. Failure to file a return by the established due date will result in a penalty being added to the amount of fee due, 5% for each 30 days or fraction thereof, not to exceed a total penalty of 25% (Line 34). In addition, interest shall be added in the amount of 1% for each 30 days or fraction thereof, not to exceed a total of 12% per year (Line 35).
4. **EXTENSION:** A utility, for good cause shown in a written request, may be granted up to a 30-day extension. A request must be made by filing the enclosed *Regulatory Assessment Fee Extension Request* form (PSC/AIT 124), two weeks prior to the filing date. If an extension is granted, a charge shall be added to the amount due:

0.75% of the fee to be remitted for an extension of 15 days or less, *or*
1.5% of the fee for an extension of 16 to 30 days.

In lieu of paying the charges outlined above, a utility may file a return and remit payment based upon estimated gross operating revenues by checking the "Estimated Return" space in the top left-hand corner on the reverse side. If such return is filed by the normal due date, the utility shall be granted a 30-day extension period in which to file and remit the actual fee due without paying the above charges, provided the estimated fee payment remitted is at least 90% of the actual fee due for the period.

5. **REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE DUE:** Amounts are due and payable to the Commission by either January 30 or July 30 depending on the reporting period. If there are no revenues **OR** if revenues are insufficient to generate a minimum annual fee, remit the minimum fee. **A Regulatory Assessment Fee Return must be completed, signed, and filed even if there are no revenues to report or if the minimum amount is due.**
6. **FEE ADJUSTMENTS:** The utility will be notified as to the amount and reason for any adjustment. Penalty and interest charges may be applicable to additional amounts owed to the Commission by reason of the adjustment. A utility may file a written request for a refund of any overpayments. The request should be directed to Fiscal Services at the below-referenced address.
7. **MAILING INSTRUCTIONS:** Please complete this form, make a copy for your file, and return the original in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. Use of this envelope should assure a more accurate and expeditious recording of your payment. If you are unable to use the enclosed envelope, please address your remittance as follows:

Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850 ATTENTION: Fiscal Services

8. **ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE:** If any additional assistance is required in preparing the Regulatory Assessment Fee Return, please contact the Division of Accounting and Finance at (850) 413-6900 or at the above-referenced address, directing correspondence to the attention of the division.

SUMMARY

QUESTION:

You have requested that the Department issue formal advice outlining the tax consequences of net metering.

Net metering is a method of metering the energy consumed and produced at a home or a business that has its own renewable energy generator. Under net metering, excess electricity produced at a home or a business is used to offset the electricity received from a utility provider.

ANSWER:

Taxpayer should remit the gross receipt tax based on the amount of money received from its customers for charges for utility services. This would be the net amount of electricity billed to the customer after allowing a credit for the excess electricity generated by the customer and returned to the utility.

The retail sale of electrical power or energy in the State of Florida is subject to sales tax. The incidence of the tax is on "charges for electrical power or energy," and the tax rate for such sales is 7 percent. Therefore, if a customer is charged on the net electricity that it used during a particular billing cycle, the utility company should collect and remit the 7 percent sales tax on the amount billed to the customer.

March 31, 2009

XXX

Re: Technical Assistance Advisement 09A-014
Florida Gross Receipts Tax/Florida Sales and Use Tax
Net Metering
Sections 203.01, 212.05, 212.08(7)(j), Florida Statute (F.S.)
Rule 12A-1.039, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)
Petitioner: XXX ("Taxpayer")

Dear XXX:

This letter is a response to your petition dated June 4, 2008, for the Department's issuance of a Technical Assistance Advisement ("TAA") concerning the above referenced party and matter. Your petition has been carefully examined and the Department finds it to be in compliance with the requisite criteria set forth in Chapter 12-11, F.A.C. This response to your request constitutes a TAA and is issued to you under the authority of s. 213.22, F.S.

FACTS

Some homes and businesses in Florida install equipment that produces electricity, which the home or business uses to reduce the amount of electricity required from the local electric utility.

When the home or business does not use the entire amount of electricity that it produces, the excess electricity is delivered to the electric utility for resale to other consumers.

At the end of the billing period, the electric utility will offset the amount of electricity it delivered to the home or business with the amount of electricity the home or business delivered to the electric utility. The electric utility only charges the consumer for the “net” amount of electricity provided to the home or business. The act of offsetting the electricity amounts is called “net metering,” and Florida has recently required that utility providers implement net metering systems.

REQUESTED ADVISEMENTS

You have requested that the Department issue formal advice outlining the tax consequences of net metering.

ANALYSIS and DISCUSSION

Net metering is a method of metering the energy consumed and produced at a home or a business that has its own renewable energy generator. Under net metering, excess electricity produced at a home or a business is used to offset the electricity received from a utility provider.

Gross Receipts Tax

Section 203.01, F.S., imposes the gross receipts tax on the total amount of gross receipts **received** by a distribution company for utility services. [Emphasis supplied] The rate applied to utility services is 2.5 percent. Assuming the electric utility is a distribution company, it would be required to pay gross receipts tax on its total receipts from **charges** for utility service sold to a retail consumer. If the customer pays \$100 on the net electricity that the consumer purchased, the distribution company is taxed on the \$100 received.

Taxpayer should remit the gross receipt tax based on the amount of money received from its customers for charges for utility services. This would be the net amount of electricity billed to the customer after allowing a credit for the excess electricity generated by the customer and returned to the utility. In other words, if the bill from the utility shows electricity consumed by the customer in the amount of \$100 and a credit for excess customer-generated electricity in the amount \$25, resulting in a balance due of \$75, gross receipts tax is calculated on the net amount or \$75.

Sales and Use Tax

Section 212.05, F.S., provides it is the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege that engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state. For exercising such a privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident. The retail sale of electrical power or energy in the State of Florida is subject to sales tax. The incidence of the tax is on “charges for electrical power or energy,” and the tax rate for such sales is 7 percent. See Section 212.05(1)(e)1.c., F.S. Therefore, if a customer is charged \$100 on the net electricity

that it used during a particular billing cycle, the utility company should collect and remit the 7 percent sales tax on the \$100 amount billed to the customer. Electricity that is provided to the customer before net metering would not be taxed. Although we are sure that you are well aware of this, we note that sales of electricity to residential households are exempt from sales tax pursuant to Section 212.08(7)(j), F.S.

Excess customer-generated electrical power or energy put on the grid is ultimately used by and billed to Taxpayer's other customers. Credits allowed by Taxpayer for such excess customer-generated electrical power or energy would be treated as exempt sales for resale under the provisions of Rule 12A-1.039, F.A.C.

Under the same scenario above, Florida sales and use tax would be calculated at the tax rate of 7 percent on the charge of \$75.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

This response constitutes a Technical Assistance Advisement under Section 213.22, F.S., which is binding on the Department only under the facts and circumstances described in the request for this advice, as specified in Section 213.22, F.S. Our response is predicated on those facts and the specific situation summarized above. You are advised that subsequent statutory or administrative rule changes or judicial interpretations of the statutes or rules upon which this advice is based may subject similar future transactions to a different treatment than expressed in this response.

You are further advised that this response, your request and related backup documents are public records under Chapter 119, F.S., and are subject to disclosure to the public under the conditions of Section 213.22, F.S. Confidential information must be deleted before public disclosure. In an effort to protect confidentiality, we request you provide the undersigned with an edited copy of your request for Technical Assistance Advisement, the backup material and this response, deleting names, addresses and any other details which might lead to identification of the taxpayer. Your response should be received by the Department within 10 days of the date of this letter.

If you have any further questions with regard to this matter and wish to discuss them, you may contact me directly at 850-488-8026.

Kind Regards,

Alan R. Fulton
Tax Law Specialist
Technical Assistance & Dispute Resolution

ARF\lp
Record ID: 46454

SUMMARY

QUESTION:

You have requested that the Department issue formal advice outlining the tax consequences of net metering for electric cooperatives.

Net metering is a method of metering the energy consumed and produced at a home or a business that has its own renewable energy generator. Under net metering, excess electricity produced at a home or a business is used to offset the electricity received from a utility provider.

ANSWER:

Taxpayer should remit the gross receipt tax based on the amount of money received from its customers for charges for utility services. This would be the net amount of electricity billed to the customer after allowing a credit for the excess electricity generated by the customer and returned to the utility.

The retail sale of electrical power or energy in the State of Florida is subject to sales tax. The incidence of the tax is on "charges for electrical power or energy," and the tax rate for such sales is 7 percent. Therefore, if a customer is charged on the net electricity that it used during a particular billing cycle, the utility company should collect and remit the 7 percent sales tax on the amount billed to the customer.

June 24, 2009

XXX

Re: Technical Assistance Advisement 09A-029
Sales and Use Tax/Gross Receipts Tax – Net Metering
Sections: 203.01, 212.05, 212.08, 212.06, Florida Statutes (F.S.)
Rule: 12A-1.039, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)
Petitioner: XXX. ("Taxpayer")

Dear XXX:

This letter is a response to your petition dated March 14, 2008, for the Department's issuance of a Technical Assistance Advisement ("TAA") concerning the above referenced party and matter. Your petition has been carefully examined and the Department finds it to be in compliance with the requisite criteria set forth in Chapter 12-11, F.A.C. This response to your request constitutes a TAA and is issued to you under the authority of s. 213.22, F.S.

FACTS

Taxpayer is the XXX XXX for XXX XXX XXX (XXX-XXX and XXX-XXX) who provide energy and electricity in Florida. Taxpayer XXX are XXX XXX who sell electricity at retail to XXX XXX and buy their power from XXX XXX providers or other utilities. XXX XXX buy

their power from other utilities and would directly buy back any excess power from a renewable generator. The XXX XXX XXX buys the excess power from the customer under their arrangement with the other XXX XXXs. For this reason, Taxpayer request will consist of issues which apply to all XXX XXX; issues which apply only to the XXX XXX who buy power from XXX XXX XXX; and issues which apply only to the XXX XXXs who buy power from other utilities.

Some of Taxpayer's XXXs own and operate small XXX XXX. To date, most of these are (less than 10kW) XXX (XXX) energy systems. Several of Taxpayer's XXX offer a net billing option, which allows customers to receive credits for excess electricity generated by their renewable generator. "Excess" electricity is the electricity that is generated by the customer that exceeds the customer's needs at that moment.

The metering/billing process is a multi-step transaction. Generally, after a customer notifies the distribution XXX that he or she would like to interconnect a renewable generator to the XXX's facilities, the XXX sends the customer a third-party interconnection agreement and request for verification of insurance. Under the terms of the interconnection agreement, any excess electricity generated by the customer is sold to the XXX XXX provider. [your emphasis] Once the distribution XXX receives the executed documents, the customer's meter is changed out for a special meter (unless the customer's meter is already capable of measuring electricity in both directions) that measures both the amount of electricity supplied by the distribution XXX to the customer and the excess electricity generated by the customer that is delivered to the XXX XXX.

The customer's account is set up to reflect the tariffed retail rate paid by the customer to the distribution XXX and the rate paid by the XXX XXX to the customer (these rates may not be the same) for the excess electricity. The excess power delivered from the customer to the XXX XXX is then resold to the distribution XXX. The resale of excess electricity generated by the customer to the XXX XXX is shown as a credit on the distribution XXX's XXX power bill. In turn, the distribution XXX reflects the credit on the customer's bill.

REQUESTED ADVISEMENTS

I. For all 15 XXXs, Taxpayer has asked advice regarding the following:

Issue 1: Is the electricity sold to a residential customer that has provided an exemption certificate to the XXX still exempt from sales tax on electricity under the household fuel exemption in Section 212.08(7)(j), F.S., even though the customer is now in the business of selling electricity?

Issue 2: Most renewable generators require the use of inverters on their systems. The utility supplies a small amount of electricity to these inverters. When the utility sells electricity that is used directly by the renewable generation system, is the residential customer's status changed to commercial for tax purposes?

Issue 3: Does the XXX have any sales tax liability for power generated and consumed by the customer that does not register on the XXX's meter (i.e., that is not excess power)?

Issue 4: Does the XXX have any gross receipts tax liability for power generated and consumed by the customer that does not register on the XXX's meter (i.e., that is not excess power)?

Issue 5: What is the proper method to calculate sales and gross receipts taxes for residential and commercial customers utilizing net billing (Can the distribution XXX apply the Net Billing Credit before the sales taxes are calculated and should it offset the distribution XXX's revenues for calculating its gross receipts tax)?

II. For the 13 XXXs, with XXX XXX power contracts, Taxpayer has asked advice regarding the following:

Issue 1: Is the sale of customer's excess electricity to the XXX XXX exempt from sales taxes as a sale for resale?

Issue 2: Is the sale of excess electricity from customer to the XXX XXX exempt from gross receipts tax as a sale for resale?

III. For the 2 XXXs, with power contracts with other utilities, Taxpayer has asked advice regarding the following:

Issue 1: Is the sale of customer's excess electricity directly to the distribution XXX exempt from sales taxes as a sale for resale?

Issue 2: Is the sale of excess electricity directly from the customer to the distribution XXX exempt from gross receipts tax as a sale for resale?

ANALYSIS and DISCUSSION

Gross Receipts Tax

Section 203.01, F.S., imposes the gross receipts tax on the total amount of gross receipts **received** by a distribution company for utility services. [Emphasis supplied] The rate applied to utility services is 2.5 percent. Assuming the electric utility is a distribution company, it would be required to pay gross receipts tax on its total receipts from **charges** for utility service sold to a retail consumer. If the customer pays \$100 on the net electricity that the consumer purchased, the distribution company is taxed on the \$100 received.

Taxpayer's XXX should remit the gross receipt tax based on the amount of money that they receive from its customers for charges for utility services. This would be the net amount of electricity billed to the customer after allowing a credit for the excess electricity generated by the customer and returned to the utility.

Sales and Use Tax

Section 212.05, F.S., provides it is the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege that engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state. For exercising such a privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident. The retail sale of electrical power or energy in the State of Florida is subject to sales tax. The incidence of the tax is on "charges for electrical power or energy," and the tax rate for such sales is 7 percent. See Section 212.05(1)(e)1.c, F.S. Therefore, if a customer is charged \$100 on the net electricity that it used during a particular billing cycle, the utility company should collect and remit the 7 percent sales tax on the \$100 amount billed to the customer. Electricity that is provided to the customer before net metering would not be taxed. Although we are sure that you are well aware of this, we note that sales of electricity to residential households are exempt from sales tax pursuant to Section 212.08(7)(j), F.S.

Excess customer-generated electrical power or energy put on the grid is ultimately used by and billed to other customers of Taxpayer's XXX. Credits allowed by Taxpayer's XXX for such excess customer-generated electrical power or energy would be treated as exempt sales for resale under the provisions of Rule 12A-1.039, F.A.C.

Under the facts presented in your letter, residential customers are not required to register as dealers with the Department and be responsible for all of the attendant responsibilities that go along with being a "dealer." The residential customer's delivery of excess electricity and the subsequent credit or "net-billing" do not defeat the exemption provided to residential customers. This conclusion also considers: (a) that the delivery of excess electricity is a "sale for resale" that carries out the Legislature's intent of promoting energy conservation and the use of solar energy; and, (b) under the facts presented, Florida sales tax would not be due because the customer to utility "sale" is an exempt "sale for resale," and Florida gross receipts tax would not be due because the "sale" is not to a "retail consumer."

RESPONSE

Section I:

Issue 1: Is the electricity sold to a residential customer that has provided an exemption certificate to the XXX still exempt from sales tax on electricity under the household fuel exemption in Section 212.08(7)(j), F.S., even though the customer is now in the business of selling electricity?

Response: Yes. The exemption for residential households is not defeated. The Department does not issue "exemption certificates" to residential households.

Issue 2: Most renewable generators require the use of inverters on their systems. The utility supplies a small amount of electricity to these inverters. When the utility sells electricity that is used directly by the renewable generation system, is the residential customer's status changed to commercial for tax purposes?

Response: No. The status of the customer would not change to commercial for tax purposes.

Issue 3: Does the XXX have any sales tax liability for power generated and consumed by the customer that does not register on the XXX's meter (i.e., that is not excess power)?

Response: No. The XXX would not be responsible for tax on power generated and consumed by its customer that is not registered on the XXX's meter.

Issue 4: Does the XXX have any gross receipts tax liability for power generated and consumed by the customer that does not register on the XXX's meter (i.e., that is not excess power)?

Response: No, the XXX would not be liable.

Issue 5: What is the proper method to calculate sales and gross receipts taxes for residential and commercial customers utilizing net billing (Can the distribution XXX apply the Net Billing Credit before the sales taxes are calculated and should it offset the distribution XXX's revenues for calculating its gross receipts tax)?

Response: Florida gross receipts tax is levied against the total amount of gross receipts **received** by a distribution company. [emphasis supplied] See Section 203.01(1)(c), F.S. The XXXs should remit gross receipts tax based on the gross receipts they actually receive (and bill for what they will actually be receiving). In other words, if the bill from the utility shows electricity consumed by the customer in the amount of \$XXX and a credit for excess customer-generated electricity in the amount \$XXX, resulting in a balance due of \$XXX, gross receipts tax, for purposes of calculating the gross receipts tax, is calculated on the net amount or \$XXX. Under the same scenario, Florida sales and use tax would be calculated at the tax rate of XXX percent on the charge of \$XXX. Electricity that is provided to the customer before net metering would not be taxed. Sales tax would only apply to sales to commercial customers; all sales to residential customers are specifically exempt from sales tax.

Section II:

Issue 1: Is the sale of customer's excess electricity to the XXX XXX exempt from sales taxes as a sale for resale?

Response: Yes. The sale of customer's excess electricity to the XXX XXX would be exempt from sales taxes as a sale for resale pursuant to Section 212.06(1)(b), F.S.

Issue 2: Is the sale of excess electricity from customer to the XXX XXX exempt from gross receipts tax?

Response: Yes. The gross receipts tax is not imposed on the sale or delivery of electricity to XXXs for resale, pursuant to Section 203.01(3)(a)2., F.S.

Section III:

Issue 1: Is the sale of customer's excess electricity directly to the distribution XXX exempt from sales taxes as a sale for resale?

Response: Yes. The sale of customer's excess electricity to the XXX XXX would be exempt from sales taxes as a sale for resale pursuant to Section 212.06(1)(b), F.S.

Issue 2: Is the sale of excess electricity directly from the customer to the distribution XXX exempt from gross receipts tax?

Response: Yes. The gross receipts tax is not imposed on gross receipts received from the sale or delivery of electricity to XXXs for resale, pursuant to Section 203.01(3)(a)2., F.S.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

This response constitutes a Technical Assistance Advisement under Section 213.22, F.S., which is binding on the Department only under the facts and circumstances described in the request for this advice, as specified in Section 213.22, F.S. Our response is predicated on those facts and the specific situation summarized above. You are advised that subsequent statutory or administrative rule changes or judicial interpretations of the statutes or rules upon which this advice is based may subject similar future transactions to a different treatment than expressed in this response.

You are further advised that this response, your request and related backup documents are public records under Chapter 119, F.S., and are subject to disclosure to the public under the conditions of Section 213.22, F.S. Confidential information must be deleted before public disclosure. In an effort to protect confidentiality, we request you provide the undersigned with an edited copy of your request for Technical Assistance Advisement, the backup material and this response, deleting names, addresses and any other details which might lead to identification of the taxpayer. Your response should be received by the Department within 10 days of the date of this letter.

If you have any further questions with regard to this matter and wish to discuss them, you may contact me directly at 850-488-8026.

Kind Regards,

Alan R. Fulton
Tax Law Specialist
Technical Assistance & Dispute Resolution

ARF\lp
Record ID: 43389



Executive Director
Lisa Echeverri

December 10, 2007

Ms. Michelle Hershel
Director, Regulatory Affairs
Florida Electric Cooperative Association, Inc.
2916 Apalachee Parkway
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Re. Letter of Technical Advice 07A-1462
Florida Electric Cooperatives Association
Gross Receipts Tax and Sales Tax – Tax Calculation on Net Billing Credits
involving residential solar energy systems
Sections 203.01, 212.02, 212.06, 212.08, and 366.81, F.S. ("Florida Statutes")
Rule 25-6.065(6), F.A.C. ("Florida Administrative Code")

Dear Ms. Hershel.

Pursuant to Rule 12-11.003, F.A.C., taxpayers may seek informal written technical advice from the Department of Revenue ("Department"). Such advice is issued in the form of a Letter of Technical Advice ("LTA"). This LTA is being issued in response to your written request for informal guidance of August 7, 2007, concerning the delivery of excess electricity (generated by solar energy systems) from residential customers to electric utilities. Please note that this LTA constitutes the opinion of the writer only and does not represent the official position of the Department.

REQUESTED ADVISEMENT

You request clarification on the collection of sales tax and gross receipts tax when a residential customer interconnects a photovoltaic ("PV") electric system (i.e., solar energy system) with a cooperative's facilities. Your letter provides, in part, the following:

Issue 1 Is the electricity sold to a residential customer that has provided an exemption certificate to the cooperative still exempt from sales tax on electricity under the household fuel exemption in Section 212.08(7)(j), F.S., even though the customer is now in the business of selling electricity?

Issue 2: Is the sale of the customer's excess electricity to the wholesale cooperative exempt from sales taxes as a sale for resale?

Child Support Enforcement – *Ann Coffin, Director* • General Tax Administration – *Jim Evers, Director*
Property Tax Oversight – *James McAdams, Director* • Administrative Services – *Nancy Kelley, Director*
Information Services – *Tony Powell, Director*

www.myflorida.com/dor
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0100

Issue 3: Is the sale of excess electricity from the customer to the wholesale cooperative exempt from gross receipts tax as a sale for resale?

Issue 4: Does the cooperative have any sales tax liability for power generated and consumed by the customer that does not register on the cooperative's meter (i.e., that is not excess power)?

Issue 5: Does the cooperative have any gross receipts tax liability for power generated and consumed by the customer that does not register on the cooperative's meter (i.e., that is not excess power)?

Issue 6: What is the proper method to calculate sales and gross receipts taxes for residential and commercial customers utilizing net billing (Can the distribution cooperative apply the Net Billing Credit before the sales taxes are calculated and should it offset the distribution cooperative's revenues for calculating its gross receipts tax)?

FACTS

Your letter of August 7, 2007, provides, in part:

* * *

Some .. customers own and operate small (less than 10kW) PV energy systems. [Certain electric cooperatives] ["the cooperatives"] offer a net billing option which allows customers to receive credits for excess electricity generated by their PV system. "Excess" electricity is the electricity that is generated by the customer that exceeds the customer's needs at that moment.

The metering/billing process is a multi-step transaction. Generally, after a customer notifies the cooperative that they would like to interconnect a PV electric system to the cooperative's facilities, the cooperative sends the customer an interconnection agreement and request for verification of insurance. Under the terms of the interconnection agreement, any excess electricity generated by the customer is sold to the **wholesale** cooperative provider. Once the distribution cooperative receives the executed documents, the customer's meter is changed out for a special meter (unless the customer's meter is already capable of measuring electricity in both directions) that measures both the amount of electricity supplied by the distribution cooperative to the customer and the excess electricity generated by the customer that is delivered to the wholesale cooperative.

The customer's account is set up to reflect the tariffed retail rate paid by the customer to the distribution cooperative and the rate paid by the wholesale cooperative to the customer (these rates may not be the same) for the excess electricity. The excess power delivered from the customer to the wholesale cooperative is then resold to the distribution cooperative. The resale of excess electricity generated by the customer to the wholesale cooperative is shown as a credit on the distribution cooperative's wholesale power bill. In

turn, the distribution cooperative reflects the credit on the customer's bill. [emphasis in original]

* + *

The Florida Public Service Commission exercises regulatory authority over utilities Rule 25-6.065(6), F.A.C., governs the Interconnection of Small Photo Voltaic Systems. While the Rules of the Florida Public Service Commission do not guide us on Florida tax questions, this particular rule is relevant to our analysis because it provides for "net billing" and crediting. The rule provides, in part:

The utility may install an additional meter or metering equipment on the customer's premises capable of measuring any excess kilowatt-hours produced by the SPS [a small photovoltaic system] and delivered back to the utility. . . The value of such excess generation **shall be credited to the customer's bill** . . . 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 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.** [emphasis added]

RESPONSE

This response is based on the specific facts and circumstances presented in your letter. This response does not consider situations involving "co-generation," "small power producers," "industrial manufacturing" or persons who produce electricity as a substitute for electricity produced by a utility (except as to your specific question in Issues 4 and 5)

Generally:

There are several things to consider when responding to the issues you present in your letter

The first is determining whether the residential customer is "in the business" of selling electricity when it delivers excess electricity to the cooperative and receives a credit (or economic benefit under "net-billing") If so, the next question begs does this then defeat the exemption on the initial "cooperative to customer sale" for residential households?

"Business" is defined broadly at Section 212.02(2), F.S. It could be said that residential

customers, under the facts presented, are "in the business" of selling excess electricity back to the cooperatives because the residential customers are engaged in an activity for private gain or benefit (such a residential customer likely says at some point "any excess electricity my PV generates, the cooperative must buy it back, and I will get a credit on my overall electric bill").

Next, if a residential customer is "in the business" of selling electricity and a "sale" is occurring (as that term is broadly defined at Section 212.02(15), F.S.), then arguably, the residential customer must register with the Department as a "dealer" (as that term is defined in Section 212.06(2), F.S.

Further, if a residential customer is "in the business" of selling electricity, then is the sale an exempt sale for resale because the cooperative will be reselling the electricity that it "bought" from the residential customer? The answer is: "yes." Your letter provides that under the terms of the interconnection agreements, any excess electricity generated by the residential customer is sold to the **wholesale** cooperative provider who then gives the **distribution** cooperative a credit on its bill.

But do these determinations involving "in the business" and "sales for resale" defeat the exemption enjoyed by residential customers under these facts. The answer is "no" for several reasons.

First, Section 212.08(7)(j), F.S., provides that the exemption is defeated if the utilities sold "are used" for a nonexempt purpose. Under these facts, the utilities sold by the cooperatives continue to be used for residential purposes by the residential households. The selling of excess electricity by the residential customer does not constitute a "use."

Secondly, we find it significant that utilities such as the cooperatives are required to credit and "net-bill" when residential customers deliver excess electricity to them. As we observed earlier, the Rules of the Florida Public Service Commission (and for that matter, Chapter 366, F.S. -- except for any specific provisions that involve the Department or laws it is charged to administer) do not direct the Department or the public on tax matters. However, the Department is mindful and respectful of the Legislative intent specifically provided for in Section 366.81, F.S. Rule 25-6.065(6), F.A.C., implements this Legislative intent. Section 366.81, F.S., provides, in part:

The Legislature finds that it is critical to utilize the most efficient and cost-effective energy conservation systems in order to protect the health, prosperity, and general welfare of the state and its citizens. ... The Legislature further finds that the Florida Public Service Commission is the appropriate agency to adopt goals and approve plans related to the conservation of electric energy [T]he Legislature intends that the use of solar energy ... be encouraged . . .

Under the facts presented in your letter, reading Sections 212.08(7)(j) and 366.81, F.S., together leads to the conclusion that it would be impractical and unreasonable to require residential customers (under these facts) to register as "dealers" with the Department and be responsible for all of the attendant responsibilities that go along with being a "dealer." The residential customer's

delivery of excess electricity and the subsequent credit or "net-billing" does not defeat the exemption provided to residential customers. This conclusion also considers: (a) that the delivery of excess electricity is a "sale for resale" that carries out the Legislature's intent of promoting energy conservation and the use of solar energy; and (b) under the facts presented, Florida Sales Tax would not be due because the customer to cooperative "sale" is an exempt "sale for resale" and Florida Gross Receipts Tax would not be due because the "sale" is not to a "retail consumer "

Based on the discussion above, the Department turns to your specific issues.

Issue 1: Is the electricity sold to a residential customer that has provided an exemption certificate to the cooperative still exempt from sales tax on electricity under the household fuel exemption in Section 212.08(7)(j), F.S., even though the customer is now in the business of selling electricity?

Response: Yes. The exemption for residential households is not defeated. The Department does not issue "exemption certificates" to residential households.

Issue 2: Is the sale of the customer's excess electricity to the wholesale cooperative exempt from sales taxes as a sale for resale?

Response: Yes. The "customer to cooperative" sale is a "sale for resale" and is exempt from Florida Sales Tax.

Issue 3: Is the sale of excess electricity from the customer to the wholesale cooperative exempt from gross receipts tax as a sale for resale?

Response: Yes, but more fundamentally, it is not subject to Florida Gross Receipts Tax because the sale is not to a retail customer.

Issue 4: Does the cooperative have any sales tax liability for power generated and consumed by the customer that does not register on the cooperative's meter (i.e., that is not excess power)?

Response: A residential customer would still be exempt from Florida Sales and Use Tax. A commercial customer would be liable for use tax calculated on the cost price. See Section 212.06(1)(b), F.S. However, the commercial customer would be responsible for complying in that situation, not the cooperative.

Issue 5: Does the cooperative have any gross receipts tax liability for power generated and consumed by the customer that does not register on the cooperative's meter (i.e., that is not excess power)?

Response: No, the cooperative would not be liable, but the customer would be. Section 203 01(1)(i), F.S., provides

Any person other than a cogenerator or small power producer described in paragraph (h) who produces for his or her own use electrical energy which is a substitute for electrical energy produced by an electric utility as defined in s. 366 02 is subject to the tax imposed by this section. The tax shall be applied to the cost price of such electrical energy as provided in s. 212 02(4) and shall be paid each month. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to any electrical energy produced and used by an electric utility.

Issue 6: What is the proper method to calculate sales and gross receipts taxes for residential and commercial customers utilizing net billing (Can the distribution cooperative apply the Net Billing Credit before the sales taxes are calculated and should it offset the distribution cooperative's revenues for calculating its gross receipts tax)?

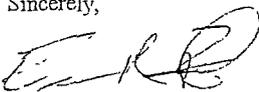
Response: Florida Gross Receipts Tax is levied against the total amount of gross receipts received by a distribution company. [emphasis supplied] See Section 203 01(1)(c), F.S. The cooperatives should remit Gross Receipts Tax based on what they actually receive (and bill for what they will actually be receiving). In other words, if the bill to the customer is initially \$100.00 but after credits is \$75.00, Gross Receipts Tax would be due on the \$75.00 because that is the total amount that is (or will be) received by the cooperatives.

Sales of electricity to residential households are exempt from Florida Sales Tax. Likewise, as discussed above, a "sale for resale" is exempt from Florida Sales Tax. So for Florida Sales Tax purposes, how the customer is billed (in situations like the ones presented in your letter) is of no real consequence because no Florida Sales Tax is due on either of the transactions (the cooperative to customer sale and subsequently, the customer to cooperative sale).

As noted in the first paragraph of this letter, this LTA is being issued in response to the disclosed facts and circumstances of your specific situation, and it does not constitute the official position of the Department. Rather, this letter represents the opinion of the writer only. If you wish an official binding statement, you may file a written request for a Technical Assistance Advisement Rule Chapter 12-11, F.A.C., outlines the procedure to follow in making this request. This rule chapter of the Florida Administrative Code can be found at <http://www.myflorida.com/dor/law/>. Any request for a Technical Assistance Advisement should be sent to Technical Assistance and Dispute Resolution, Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 7443, Tallahassee, Florida, 32314-7443.

If you have any further questions with regard to this matter and wish to discuss them, you may contact me directly at (850) 922-4714.

Sincerely,



Eric Russell Peate
Senior Attorney
Technical Assistance & Dispute Resolution

533 So.2d 281 (1988)

**PW VENTURES, INC., Appellant,
v.
Katie NICHOLS, Chairman of Florida Public Service Commission, and
Florida Public Service Commission, Appellees.**

No. 71462.

Supreme Court of Florida.

October 27, 1988.

282*282 Richard D. Melson of Hopping, Boyd, Green & Sams, Tallahassee, for appellant.

Susan F. Clark, Gen. Counsel, Florida Public Service Com'n, Tallahassee, for appellees.

Richard A. Zambo and Paul Sexton of Richard A. Zambo, P.A., Brandon, for amici curiae, C.F. Industries, Inc., IMC Fertilizer, Inc., Monsanto Co. and W.R. Grace & Co.

GRIMES, Justice.

PW Ventures, Inc. (PW Ventures) appeals from an adverse ruling of the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC). We have jurisdiction. Art. V, § 3(b)(2), Fla. Const.

PW Ventures^[1] signed a letter of intent with Pratt and Whitney (Pratt) to provide electric and thermal power at Pratt's industrial complex in Palm Beach County. PW Ventures proposes to construct, own, and operate a cogeneration^[2] project on land leased from Pratt and to sell its output to Pratt under a long-term take or pay contract.^[3] Before proceeding with construction of the facility that would provide the power, PW Ventures sought a declaratory statement from the PSC that it would not be a public utility subject to PSC regulation. After a hearing, the PSC ruled that PW Ventures proposed transaction with Pratt fell within its regulatory jurisdiction.

At issue here is whether the sale of electricity to a single customer^[4] makes the provider a public utility. The decision hinges on the phrase "to the public," as it is used in section 366.02(1), Florida Statutes (1985). In pertinent part that subsection provides:

"Public utility" means every person, corporation, partnership, association, or other 283*283 legal entity and their lessees, trustees, or receivers supplying electricity or gas (natural, manufactured, or similar gaseous substance) to or for the public within this state... .

Distilled to their essence, the parties' views are as follows: PW Ventures says the phrase "to the public" means to the general public and was not meant to apply to a bargained-for transaction between two businesses. The PSC says the phrase means "to any member of the public." While the issue is not without doubt, we are inclined to the position of the PSC.

At the outset, we note the well established principle that the contemporaneous construction of a statute by the agency charged with its enforcement and interpretation is entitled to great weight. [Warnock v. Florida Hotel & Restaurant Comm'n, 178 So.2d 917 \(Fla. 3d DCA 1965\)](#), *appeal dismissed*, [188 So.2d 811 \(Fla. 1966\)](#). The courts will not depart from such a construction unless it is clearly unauthorized or erroneous. [Gay v. Canada Dry Bottling Co., 59 So.2d 788 \(Fla. 1952\)](#).

Also, it is significant that the statute itself would permit the type of transaction proposed by PW Ventures and Pratt to be unregulated if it were for natural gas services. Section 366.02(1) provides the following exemption: "[T]he term 'public utility' as used herein does not include ... any natural gas pipeline transmission company making only sales of natural gas at wholesale and to direct industrial consumers... ." The legislature did not provide a similar exemption for electricity. The express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another. [Thayer v. State, 335 So.2d 815 \(Fla. 1976\)](#).

This rationale is further illustrated in the statutory regulation of water and sewer utilities. As explained in the PSC order:

In parallel with Section 366.02(1), Section 367.021, Florida Statutes (1985), defines a water or sewer utility as every person "providing, or who proposes to provide, water or sewer service to the public for compensation." Section 367.022(6), Florida Statutes, expressly exempts from this definition "systems with the capacity or proposed capacity to serve 100 or fewer persons". There is not a parallel numerical exemption to the statutory definition of a public utility supplying electricity. Yet the statutory interpretation advocated by PW Ventures would require a line to be drawn somewhere between sales to some members of the public, as a presumably nonjurisdictional activity, and sales to the public generally and indiscriminately, an admittedly jurisdictional activity.

Moreover, the PSC's interpretation is consistent with the legislative scheme of chapter 366. The regulation of the production and sale of electricity necessarily contemplates the granting of monopolies in the public interest. [Storey v. Mayo, 217 So.2d 304 \(Fla. 1968\)](#), *cert. denied*, [395 U.S. 909, 89 S.Ct. 1751, 23 L.Ed.2d 222 \(1969\)](#). Section 366.04(3), Florida Statutes (1985), directs the PSC to exercise its powers to avoid "uneconomic duplication of generation, transmission, and distribution facilities." If the proposed sale of electricity by PW Ventures is outside of PSC jurisdiction, the duplication of facilities could occur. What PW Ventures proposes is to go into an area served by a utility and take one of its major customers.⁶¹ Under PW Ventures' interpretation, other ventures could enter into similar contracts with other high use industrial complexes on a one-to-one basis and drastically change the regulatory scheme in this state. The effect of this practice would be that revenue that otherwise would have gone to the regulated utilities which serve the affected areas would be diverted to unregulated producers. This revenue would have to be made up by the remaining customers of the regulated utilities since the fixed costs of the regulated systems would not have been reduced.

^{284*284} We do not believe that [Fletcher Properties v. Florida Public Service Commission, 356 So.2d 289 \(Fla. 1978\)](#), mandates a different result. In that case, we did approve a PSC order which included reasoning to the effect that service to the public meant service to the indefinite public or to all individuals within a given area. However, the case did

not arise in the context of a sale to a single customer. We simply affirmed the PSC's determination that the developer and owner of lines and lift stations who proposed to furnish water and sewer service to single family homes at the same rate as it was charged by the area water and sewer utility occupied the status of a public utility.^[6]

The fact that the PSC would have no jurisdiction over the proposed generating facility if Pratt exercised its option under the letter of intent to buy the facility and elected to furnish its own power is irrelevant. The expertise and investment needed to build a power plant, coupled with economies of scale, would deter many individuals from producing power for themselves rather than simply purchasing it. The legislature determined that the protection of the public interest required only limiting competition in the sale of electric service, not a prohibition against self-generation.

We approve the decision of the Public Service Commission.

It is so ordered.

EHRlich, C.J., and OVERTON, SHAW, BARKETT and KOGAN, JJ., concur.

McDONALD, J., dissents with an opinion.

McDONALD, Justice, dissenting.

I dissent. In doing so, I accept the argument of PW Ventures, Inc. as set forth in its brief where it urges:

The cornerstone of "public utility" status and Commission jurisdiction under Chapter 366 is the provision of electric service "to the public". This phrase is not defined in Chapter 366, nor in any of the Commission's other jurisdictional statutes. Under Florida's rules of statutory construction, the phrase "to the public" must therefore be given either its plain and ordinary meaning or, if it is a legal term of art, its legal meaning. [City of Tampa v. Thatcher Glass Corporation, 445 So.2d 578 \(Fla. 1984\)](#); [Citizens v. Florida Public Service Commission, 425 So.2d 534 \(Fla. 1982\)](#); [Tatzel v. State, 356 So.2d 787 \(Fla. 1978\)](#); [Ocasio v. Bureau of Crimes Compensation, 408 So.2d 751 \(Fla. 3d DCA 1982\)](#). Under either test, a sale to a single industrial host in the circumstances of this case is not a sale "to the public."

* * * * *

The phrase "to the public" commonly connotes the people as a whole, or at least a group of people. Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1983) gives two relevant definitions for "public":

2: the people as a whole: POPULACE

3: a group of people having common interests or characteristics: *specif*:the group at which a particular activity or enterprise aims

Black's Law Dictionary (Revised 4th ed.) similarly defines "public" to mean:

The whole body politic, or the aggregate of the citizens of a state, district, or municipality... In one sense, everybody; and accordingly the body of the people at large; the community at large, without reference to the geographical limits of any corporation like a city, town, or county; the people. In another sense the word does not mean all the people, nor most of the people, nor very many of the people of a place, but so many as contradistinguishes them from a few.

Thus if Section 366.02(1) is given its plain and ordinary meaning, a person is not supplying electricity "to the public," if it supplies electricity only to a single 285*285 industrial customer on whose property the electric generating facility is located.

[1] PW Ventures is a Florida corporation which was originally owned by FPL Energy Services, Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of FPL Group, Inc.) and Impell Corporation (a wholly owned subsidiary of Combustion Engineering, Inc.). After the entry of the PSC order, FPL Energy Services, Inc. transferred its 50% interest to Combustion Engineering, Inc.

[2] Cogeneration involves the use of steam power to produce electricity, with some of the energy from the steam being recaptured for further use. The PSC seeks only to regulate the sale of electrical power.

[3] The power would be used by Pratt and several affiliated corporate entities and by the Federal Aircraft Credit Union which is also located on the property.

[4] While the PSC reminds us that the power generated by the project will actually be passed on to several entities, we prefer to address the issue in the context argued by PW Ventures.

[5] Initially, Florida Power and Light had an interest in PW Ventures and would, in effect, transfer its own client to a subsidiary. FP & L is not now involved. Yet, if the argument of PW Ventures is accepted, there might be nothing to prevent one utility company from forming a subsidiary and raiding large industrial clients within areas served by another utility.

[6] The holding of that case actually supports the PSC's alternative position that PW Ventures will actually serve several customers at the Pratt facility.

Florida Department of Revenue participation at the April 24, 2015, workshop of
The Financial Impact Estimating Conference

Introduction

The FIEC has invited the Florida Department of Revenue to attend its April 24, 2015, workshop in order to assist the FIEC on certain State tax questions it had. The Department is glad to assist and submits this written document in the spirit of fostering discussion regarding the State tax issues presented. This document and the anticipated dialogue at the April 24, 2015, workshop are meant for discussion purposes only and should not be relied on as policy statements of the Department. Those seeking a binding opinion from the Department should request a Technical Assistance Advisement from the Department.

Amendment Language – Ballot Summary:

Limits or Prevents Barriers to Local Solar Electricity Supply

Limits or prevents government and electric utility imposed barriers to supplying local solar electricity. Local solar electricity supply is the non-utility supply of solar generated electricity from a facility rated up to 2 megawatts to customers at the same or contiguous property as the facility. Barriers include government regulation of local solar electricity suppliers' rates, service and territory, and unfavorable electric utility rates, charges, or terms of service imposed on local solar electricity customers.

Specific request of the Department of Revenue

We have been advised that the FIEC's review is limited solely to the estimated increase or decrease in revenues or costs to state or local governments. The FIEC has already met once in a Public Workshop. At the end of that meeting, the principals requested assistance from the Department of Revenue in better understanding the current operation of law or administration in regard to purchases or sales of solar equipment or energy. From a state perspective, the FIEC has identified several tax sources of interest:

- Sales and Use Taxes
- Gross Receipts Tax (especially the Use Tax provisions)
- Ad Valorem Taxes

We have been advised that, unlike a typical Impact Conference hosted by the Revenue Estimating Conference, the FIEC is looking for subject matter expertise from the Department rather than specific impacts.

Applicable statutory, judicial, rule or administrative provisions¹

1) Statutory, judicial, rule or administrative provisions that are relevant to the purchase of solar equipment.

- s. 212.08(7)(hh), F.S. – Sales Tax exemption for purchase of solar energy systems
- s. 212.02(26), F.S. – “solar energy system” defined

2) Statutory, judicial, rule or administrative provisions that are relevant to a utility’s sales of electricity or to their revenues, especially in regard to the treatment of solar energy.

- Ch. 203, F.S. – Gross Receipts tax
 - s. 203.01(1)(a)1., F.S. – tax is imposed on the gross receipts from utility services that are delivered to a retail customer
 - s. 203.01(1)(c)1., F.S. – tax is levied against the total amount of gross receipts received by a distribution company
 - s. 203.01(1)(h) and (i), F.S. – gross receipts “use tax”
 - s. 203.01(3)(a)1., F.S. – sales for resale are exempt
 - s. 203.012, F.S. – “distribution company” and “utility service” defined
- Rule Chapter 12B-6, Florida Administrative Code

¹ We limited our response to relevant State tax provisions

- Ch. 212, F.S. – Sales and Use Tax
 - s. 212.02(4), F.S. – “cost price” defined
 - s. 212.05, F.S. -- Sales Tax on electricity
 - s. 212.07(1)(b), F.S. – sales for resale are exempt
 - s. 212.08(7)(j), F.S. – sales of electricity to residential households by utility companies who pay the gross receipts tax imposed under s. 203.01, F.S. are exempt from sales tax
 - s. 212.06(1)(b), F.S. – Use Tax on electricity

3) Statutory, judicial, rule or administrative provisions that are relevant to sales of electricity by a person or entity that is not a utility.

Please see listing, above.

4) Statutory, judicial, rule or administrative provisions that are relevant to the valuation of solar equipment, whether as real property or tangible personal property.

- s. 192.001(11)(d), F.S. – definition of “tangible personal property”
- s. 193.624, F.S. – assessment of residential property; renewable energy source device exempt from increase in just value
- Rule 12A-1.051(17)(ii), F.A.C. – generally speaking, solar systems are considered real property contracts unless the facts demonstrate otherwise

As to Specific Transactions:

We have been advised that the FIEC is also interested in how the above provisions are applied in practice to specific transactions and situations. For example, how are the Sales and Use Tax and the Gross Receipts Tax applied to:

a) Transactions between a utility and a customer involving net-metering;

The sale of excess electricity by a customer to a utility – Exempt from both gross receipts tax and sales tax because the electricity is a sale for resale.

The sale of electricity by a utility to a customer – A utility would remit the gross receipt tax based on the amount of money received from its customers for charges for utility services. This would be the net amount of electricity billed to the customer after allowing a credit for the excess electricity generated by the customer and returned to the utility. In other words, if the bill from the utility shows electricity consumed by the customer in the amount of \$100 and a credit for excess customer-generated electricity in the amount \$25, resulting in a balance due of \$75, gross receipts tax is calculated on the net amount or \$75. The same analysis holds true for Sales Tax (i.e., Sales Tax in this example would be due on the \$75)

b) Persons or entities that produce electricity for their own use;

With certain exemptions and exceptions, both gross receipts tax and Chapter 212 tax have “use tax” elements. Persons or entities that produce electricity for their own use would need to file and remit. Existing Department forms and filing procedures would be used.

c) Purchases of electricity by a customer of a “local solar energy supplier,” as contemplated by the proposed constitutional amendment.

Please refer to the other parts of this document that focus on the particulars of this question.

d) Can the Department also be prepared to discuss the tax treatment of third-party-ownership (TPO) structures for photovoltaic (PV) systems—whether lease or power-purchase agreement (PPA)?

As we understand them, TPOs (a.k.a, PPAs) in this context generally involve a third-party who installs and operates a PV system on a customer’s property (or contiguous property). The TPO provides electricity to the customer (and possibly other contiguous persons). The customer pays the TPO only for the electricity it uses. The cost of installing and maintaining the PV system is shouldered by the TPO.

Gross Receipts tax – the heart of this issue goes to the term “distribution company” because Gross Receipts tax is imposed on “distribution companies.” Under current statute, arguments both for and against TPOs being considered “distribution companies” could be made. In the end, however, Gross Receipts tax is due – whether it will be from the TPO or its customer (under the Gross Receipts “use tax”). Unlike Chapter 212 tax, Gross Receipts tax is applicable in both residential and non-residential situations.

Chapter 212 tax – This tax, whether sales or use tax, will only be due on sales to non-residential customers. It appears clear that the TPOs will be selling electricity, therefore, they would need to register with the Department for sales tax and then collect it from its customers and remit the tax to the State. If one were to argue TPOs are not selling electricity (hypothetically TPOs may assert they are assisting customers in the customer’s production of their own electricity), then Use Tax would be due from the customer.

Net-metering –State tax would likely be handled the same way when TPOs are involved as is being handled today (see discussion elsewhere in this document).

Voluntary compliance is the key to efficient tax administration. Certainly, working with a handful of persons in an industry who collect tax from tens (and maybe hundreds) of thousands of customers is more efficient than working with tens (and maybe hundreds) of thousands of individual taxpayers. The Department would strive to work with the TPO industry, their customers, regulated utilities, sister agencies, tax practitioners and other interested persons in finding the least burdensome and most efficient way to administer State tax in this evolving area.

Examples:

I. A residential household buys or leases a solar system then sells excess electricity directly to a neighbor without going through the local utility/grid.

- a. Purchase or lease of solar system: exempt under s. 212.08(7)(hh), F.S.
- b. Use of self-generated electricity
 - i. Sales and Use Tax²: exempt as residential use under s. 212.08(7)(j), F.S.
 - ii. Gross receipts tax (the “use tax” component)³: taxable under s. 203.01(1)(h) or (i), F.S., based on s. 212.02, F.S., cost price
- c. Sale of excess electricity to neighbor
 - i. Sales and use tax: exempt if neighbor is residential; taxable if neighbor is commercial and does not otherwise qualify for exemption.⁴
 - ii. Gross receipts tax: arguably taxable under s. 203.01(1)(a)1., F.S.

² For these purposes, “sales and use tax” means both the 4.35% sales tax rate and the 2.6% gross receipts tax rate that is administered as a sales tax.

³ For these purposes, “gross receipts tax” means only the 2.5% gross receipts tax rate.

⁴ Types of exemption are: 1) use of electricity to operate machinery and equipment under s. 212.08(7)(ff), F.S.; 2) agricultural use under s. 212.08(5)(a), F.S.; 3) sale to entity holding Consumer’s Certificate of Exemption (such as religious organizations or 501(c)(3) nonprofits); 4) sale to federal government. Note that, with the exception of the manufacturing exemption, these exemptions do not apply to the 2.5% gross receipts tax.

II. A residential household buys or leases a solar system then sells excess electricity directly to a neighbor and sells the electricity to the neighbor using another entity's distribution system.

- a. Purchase or lease of solar system: exempt under s. 212.08(7)(hh), F.S.
- b. Use of self-generated electricity
 - i. Sales and Use tax: exempt as residential use under s. 212.08(7)(j), F.S.
 - ii. Gross receipts tax (the "use tax" component): taxable under s. 203.01(1)(h) or (i), F.S., based on s. 212.02, F.S., cost price
- c. Sale of excess electricity to neighbor
 - i. Sales and use tax: exempt if neighbor is residential; taxable if neighbor is commercial and does not otherwise qualify for exemption.⁵
 - ii. Gross receipts tax: arguably not taxable because selling household is not a distribution company.

III. A residential household buys or leases a solar system, sells the excess electricity to the local utility under a net-metering agreement. The local utility then sells the electricity to the household's neighbor.

- a. Purchase or lease of solar system: exempt under s. 212.08(7)(hh), F.S.
- b. Use of self-generated electricity
 - i. Sales and Use tax: exempt as residential use under s. 212.08(7)(j), F.S.
 - ii. Gross receipts tax (the "use tax" component): taxable under s. 203.01(1)(h) or (i), F.S., based on s. 212.02, F.S., cost price

⁵ Same as footnote 3.

- c. Sale of excess electricity to utility
 - i. Sales and use tax: exempt as sale for resale under s. 212.07(1)(b), F.S.
 - ii. Gross receipts tax: exempt as sale for resale under s. 203.01(3)(a)1., F.S.

IV. A commercial business buys or leases a solar system, then sells the excess electricity directly to a neighbor without going through the local utility/grid.

- a. Purchase or lease of solar system: exempt under s. 212.08(7)(hh), F.S.
- b. Use of self-generated electricity
 - i. Use tax: taxable under s. 212.06(1)(b), F.S., based on cost price unless the business qualifies for an exemption.⁶
 - ii. Gross receipts tax (the “use tax” component): taxable under s. 203.01(1)(h) or (i), F.S., based on s. 212.02, F.S., cost price
- c. Sale of excess electricity to neighbor
 - i. Sales and Use tax: exempt if the neighbor is residential; taxable if neighbor is commercial and does not otherwise qualify for exemption.⁷
 - ii. Gross receipts tax: arguably taxable under s. 203.01(1)(a)1., F.S.

V. A commercial business buys or leases a solar system, then sells the excess electricity directly to a neighbor and sells the electricity using another entity’s distribution system.

- a. Purchase or lease of solar system: exempt under s. 212.08(7)(hh), F.S.
- b. Use of self-generated electricity
 - i. Use tax: taxable under s. 212.06(1)(b), F.S., based on cost price unless the business qualifies for an exemption.⁸

⁶ Same as footnote 3.

⁷ Same as footnote 3.

- ii. Gross receipts tax (the “use tax” component): taxable under s. 203.01(1)(h) or (i), F.S., based on s. 212.02, F.S., cost price
- c. Sale of excess electricity to neighbor
 - i. Sales and Use tax: exempt if neighbor is residential; taxable if neighbor is commercial and does not otherwise qualify for exemption.⁹
 - ii. Gross receipts tax: arguably not taxable because the business is not a distribution company.

VI. A commercial business buys or leases a solar system, then sells the excess electricity to a local utility under a net-metering agreement. The local utility sells the electricity to the commercial business’s neighbor.

- a. Purchase or lease of solar system: exempt under s. 212.08(7)(hh), F.S.
- b. Use of self-generated electricity
 - i. Use Tax: taxable under s. 212.06(1)(b), F.S., based on cost price unless the business qualifies for an exemption.¹⁰
 - ii. Gross receipts tax (the “use tax” component): taxable under s. 203.01(1)(h) or (i), F.S., based on s. 212.02, F.S., cost price
- c. Sale of excess electricity to utility
 - i. Sales and Use tax: exempt as sale for resale under s. 212.07(1)(b), F.S.
 - ii. Gross receipts tax: exempt as sale for resale under s. 203.01(3)(a)1., F.S.

⁸ Same as footnote 3.

⁹ Same as footnote 3.

¹⁰ Same as footnote 3.

Miscellaneous:

How does DOR envision the future?

Anytime we are presented with new technologies, business models or other market changes, we solicit the input of taxpayers, industry, tax practitioners and others in order to try to learn as much as we can. Our goal is to arrive at the most efficient and least burdensome way to fairly and accurately administer State tax law. We would likely do the same in this evolving area.

Is DOR auditing for use tax?

In trying to be good stewards of the resources we are given, the Department deploys resources in areas where there may be the greatest need and where the resources will be most efficiently used. The Department routinely audits various industries and businesses for use tax. As the area of solar power generation evolves and expands, the Department anticipates that it would work with industry and others to maximize voluntary compliance and to use its resources appropriately.