A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to electric power service; 3 providing a short title; amending s. 366.04, 4 F.S.; prohibiting the Public Service Commission 5 from approving certain liabilities or obligations of certain public utilities; 6 7 providing an exception; granting the commission 8 jurisdiction over operation of a coordinated electric power grid; requiring the commission 9 to provide for fair and efficient operation of 10 11 the power grid; restricting certain activities 12 by the commission; amending s. 366.041, F.S.; 13 requiring the commission to consider certain attributes of service interruptions in setting 14 15 rates and charges; creating s. 366.042, F.S.; 16 providing definitions; providing for rate reductions; requiring the commission to 17 determine the average southeastern rate for 18 each class of electric service; specifying 19 20 limitations on rate charges by public utilities; requiring a public utility to 21 initiate a full rate case before the commission 22 under certain circumstances; providing 23 requirements; requiring compliance with certain 24 rate requirements by a time certain; creating 25 26 s. 366.043, F.S.; providing for publication of 27 electric service interruption information; 28 creating s. 366.044, F.S.; providing 29 legislative findings; prohibiting the commission from approving certain rates, 30 31 charges, fees, pass-throughs, or adjustments;

requiring the commission to review certain historic electric dockets; providing for public hearings on such dockets; providing for refunds of certain charges; amending s. 366.06, F.S.; requiring the commission to conduct regular revenue requirements analysis cases for certain purposes; providing requirements and procedures; providing an effective date.

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> WHEREAS, a low-cost, reliable electric supply is vital to the health, safety, and welfare of Floridians and the economic development of this state, and

WHEREAS, Florida residents have the highest electric bills in the southeastern United States and the second highest electric bills of any state in the nation, and

WHEREAS, industrial electric rates in Florida are the highest in the southeastern United States and the cost of electricity is a major factor in the ability of this state to attract and retain businesses that will provide employment for Floridians, and

WHEREAS, businesses are experiencing record power outages that result in untold lost production and adversely impact their ability to effectively and competitively manage their operations, and

WHEREAS, there has not been a full rate case hearing in this state since 1985 and the true cost of providing electric service has not been proven by Florida's electric utilities in over 14 years, and

WHEREAS, the privilege of operating a monopoly franchise for electric service in this state carries with it 31 the obligation to provide reliable electric service at the

lowest possible price to the residents of this state, NOW, THEREFORE,

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Florida Electric Rate Reduction, Reliability, and Fairness Act."

Section 2. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 366.04, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to said section, to read:

366.04 Jurisdiction of commission.--

(1)(a) In addition to its existing functions, the commission shall have jurisdiction to regulate and supervise each public utility with respect to its rates and service; assumption by it of liabilities or obligations as guarantor, endorser, or surety; and the issuance and sale of its securities, except a security which is a note or draft maturing not more than 1 year after the date of such issuance and sale and aggregating (together with all other then-outstanding notes and drafts of a maturity of 1 year or less on which such public utility is liable) not more than 5 percent of the par value of the other securities of the public utility then outstanding. In the case of securities having no par value, the par value for the purpose of this section shall be the fair market value as of the date of issue. commission, upon application by a public utility, may authorize the utility to issue and sell securities of one or more offerings, or of one or more types, over a period of up to 12 months; or, if the securities are notes or drafts maturing not more than 1 year after the date of issuance and 31 sale, the commission, upon such application, may authorize the

utility to issue and sell such securities over a period of up 1 2 to 24 months. The commission may take final action to grant 3 an application by a public utility to issue and sell securities or to assume liabilities or obligations after 4 5 having given notice in the Florida Administrative Weekly published at least 7 days in advance of final agency action. 6 7 In taking final action on such application, the commission may 8 deny authorization for the issuance or sale of a security or assumption of a liability or obligation if the security, 9 liability, or obligation is for nonutility purposes; and shall 10 11 deny authorization for the issuance or sale of a security or assumption of a liability or obligation if the financial 12 13 viability of the public utility is adversely affected such 14 that the public utility's ability to provide reasonable service at reasonable rates is jeopardized. Securities issued 15 16 by a public utility or liabilities or obligations assumed by a public utility as guarantor, endorser, or surety pursuant to 17 an order of the commission, which order is certified by the 18 19 clerk of the commission and which order approves or authorizes the issuance and sale of such securities or the assumption of 20 such liabilities or obligations, shall not be invalidated by a 21 22 modification, repeal, or amendment to that order or by a supplemental order; however, the commission's approval of the 23 issuance of securities or the assumption of liabilities or 24 obligations shall constitute approval only as to the legality 25 26 of the issue or assumption, and in no way shall it be 27 considered commission approval of the rates, service, 28 accounts, valuation, estimates, or determinations of cost or 29 any other such matter. The jurisdiction conferred upon the commission shall be exclusive and superior to that of all 30 31 other boards, agencies, political subdivisions,

municipalities, towns, villages, or counties, and, in case of conflict therewith, all lawful acts, orders, rules, and regulations of the commission shall in each instance prevail.

- (b) The commission shall not approve the assumption of liabilities or obligations as guarantor, endorser, or surety for, or the issuance or sale of securities by, any public utility which has, during the preceding 2 years, invested in, purchased, or constructed, on its own or through a parent, sister, or affiliated company, an electric generating plant outside of this state unless the public utility has electric reserve margins in this state which equal or exceed 20 percent.
- (5) The commission shall further have jurisdiction over the planning, development, operation, and maintenance of a coordinated electric power grid throughout Florida to assure an adequate and reliable source of energy for operational and emergency purposes in Florida and the avoidance of further uneconomic duplication of generation, transmission, and distribution facilities. In order to achieve the fair and efficient operation of the electric power grid, the commission shall ensure that no single utility, acting on its own or together with another utility, is able to exercise excessive control over the flow of electricity across the grid or otherwise exert control over the grid which would hinder the development of an efficient, fair, and competitive wholesale market for electricity.
- (7) The commission shall not lobby, advocate, or take any public position with respect to proposed federal legislation unless:

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- Such action will advance a specific energy policy (a) objective set forth in this chapter relating to the electric industry.
- (b) The commission has first held a public meeting at which all interested parties are given an opportunity to voice their opinions on the proposed federal legislation and proposed position of the commission.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 366.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.041 Rate fixing; adequacy of facilities as criterion.--

(1) In fixing the just, reasonable, and compensatory rates, charges, fares, tolls, or rentals to be observed and charged for service within the state by any and all public utilities under its jurisdiction, the commission is authorized to give consideration, among other things, to the efficiency, sufficiency, and adequacy of the facilities provided and the services rendered; the cost of providing such service and the value of such service to the public; the ability of the utility to improve such service and facilities; and energy conservation and the efficient use of alternative energy resources; provided that no public utility shall be denied a reasonable rate of return upon its rate base in any order entered pursuant to such proceedings. In its consideration thereof, the commission shall have authority, and it shall be the commission's duty, to hear service complaints, if any, that may be presented by subscribers and the public during any proceedings involving such rates, charges, fares, tolls, or rentals; however, no service complaints shall be taken up or considered by the commission at any proceedings involving 31 rates, charges, fares, tolls, or rentals unless the utility

has been given at least 30 days' written notice thereof, and any proceeding may be extended, prior to final determination, for such period; further, no order hereunder shall be made effective until a reasonable time has been given the utility involved to correct the cause of service complaints, considering the factor of growth in the community and availability of necessary equipment. In the commission's consideration of rates, charges, fares, tolls, or rentals for electric service, the commission shall consider the frequency and duration of service interruptions by a utility due to lack of adequate electric reserve margins. Service interruptions include all interruptions of normal continuous electric service, including reductions in voltages and momentary interruptions.

Section 4. Sections 366.042, 366.043, and 366.044, Florida Statutes, are created to read:

366.042 Electric rate reductions.--

- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Rate" or "rates" means the rates, charges,
 pass-throughs, adjustments, fares, tolls, or fees observed and
 charged for electric service within this state, but excludes
 any taxes.
- (b) "Average southeastern rate" means the average rate for customers in the same class of service in the states of Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
- (2) The commission shall determine the average southeastern rate for each class of service using average revenue per kilowatt-hour information for electric utilities provided by the Energy Information Administration in the United States Department of Energy.

- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any tariff filed with the commission, no public utility shall charge a rate to any customer in any:
- (a) Residential class of service which exceeds the average southeastern rate for residential class customers;
- (b) Commercial class of service which exceeds the average southeastern rate for commercial class customers; or
- (c) Industrial class of service which exceeds the average southeastern rate for industrial class customers.
- exceeds the limits specified in this section until the utility initiates a full rate case before the commission and proves by clear and convincing evidence that the rate limitations are unjust according to the criteria specified in this chapter and that the cost of providing electric service in this state exceeds the average cost of providing electric service in the southeastern states. Public Counsel shall, and any affected customer may, be a party to such rate cases.
- (5) Each public utility shall comply with the electric service rate requirements of this section no later than January 1, 2001.

366.043 Publication of service interruptions.--Each quarter, the commission shall publish, in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the service territory of each public utility, a summary of such utility's service interruptions or curtailments during the previous period, including, by customer class, the number of interruptions, the duration of interruptions, and the number of customers affected. Interruptions include any interruptions of normal continuous electric service including reductions in voltages and momentary interruptions.

366.044 Refunding of stranded costs improperly charged to consumers.--

- (1) The Legislature finds that stranded costs have not arisen in this state and will not arise in this state unless there is retail competition in the provision of electric service in this state and that, therefore, it is unreasonable and unjust for any public utility to charge consumers for stranded costs.
- (2) The commission shall not approve any electric rate, charge, fee, pass-through, or adjustment, including any adjustment to depreciation or amortization schedules, on the basis of avoidance or recovery of stranded costs.
- (3)(a) The commission shall review the commission's electric dockets for the last 10 years and identify any docket or other proceeding in which the commission has approved the recovery of stranded costs by any public utility. In reviewing such electric dockets, the commission shall consider all potential methods of recovering stranded costs, including whether a public utility has accelerated or otherwise altered the utility's depreciation or amortization schedules. If the commission identifies a docket in which the commission approved the recovery of stranded costs, the commission shall initiate a new docket to determine by public hearing the amount of such stranded costs and order a refund to consumers of such amount with interest.
- (b) The affected public utility may appear as a party in any docket initiated pursuant to this section and present evidence contesting whether consumers were charged for stranded costs and the amount of stranded costs to be refunded.

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1 (c) An electric consumer or group of consumers may
2 petition the commission to conduct a public hearing pursuant
3 to this section. The petition shall identify the public
4 utility involved and the docket in which the commission
5 approved the charging of stranded costs to consumers.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 366.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.06 Rates; procedure for fixing and changing.--

- (2)(a) Whenever the commission finds, upon request made or upon its own motion, that the rates demanded, charged, or collected by any public utility for public utility service, or that the rules, regulations, or practices of any public utility affecting such rates, are unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or in violation of law; that such rates are insufficient to yield reasonable compensation for the services rendered; that such rates yield excessive compensation for services rendered; or that such service is inadequate or cannot be obtained, the commission shall order and hold a public hearing, giving notice to the public and to the public utility, and shall thereafter determine just and reasonable rates to be thereafter charged for such service and promulgate rules and regulations affecting equipment, facilities, and service to be thereafter installed, furnished, and used.
- (b) During the 5-year period starting January 1, 2000, and ending December 31, 2004, and during each successive 5-year period, the commission shall conduct at least one full revenue requirements analysis case to determine and fix fair, just, and reasonable rates, charges, and fares that may be charged or collected by each public utility for the utility's electric service. The Public Counsel shall be a party to each

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case and shall zealously advocate for the lowest possible
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    rates for electric service for the citizens of this state.
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    The Public Counsel may not agree to any settlement or
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    compromise of any such case until after such time as the
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    Public Counsel has obtained substantial discovery from the
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    affected public utility concerning the utility's cost of
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    service. Any customer of the public utility and any other
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    affected party may be a party to the case. Nothing in this
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    subsection shall prevent the commission from conducting cases
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    more frequently than once every 5 years.
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           Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.
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2	HOUSE SUMMARY
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4	Prohibits the Public Service Commission from approving liabilities or obligations of a public utility which invests in electric power generating plants in other
5	states and fails to maintain at least a 20 percent reserve margin in Florida.
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7	Grants the commission jurisdiction over operation of a coordinated electric power grid, requires the commission
8	to provide for fair and efficient operation of the power grid by ensuring that no single utility exercises
9	excessive control over the grid, and restricts the commission's federal lobbying activities.
10	commission s reactar ross, ing accivitates.
11	Requires the commission to consider service interruption frequencies and durations in setting rates and charges.
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13	Provides for rate reductions by requiring the commission to determine the average southeastern rate for each class of electric service and specifing limitations on rate charges by public utilities.
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16	Requires public utilities to publish electric service interruption information.
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18	Prohibits the commission from approving rates, charges, fees, pass-throughs, or adjustments based on stranded
19	costs, requires the commission to review past 10-year
20	electric dockets for stranded costs evidence in the commission's rate cases, and provides for public hearings and refunds of such costs.
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22	See bill for details.
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