By the Committees on Appropriations; Infrastructure and Security; and Innovation, Industry, and Technology; and Senators Gruters, Bracy, Montford, and Broxson

576-04170-19 2019796c3

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public utility storm protection plans; creating s. 366.96, F.S.; providing legislative findings; defining terms; requiring public utilities to individually submit to the Public Service Commission, for review and approval, a transmission and distribution storm protection plan; requiring utilities to update their respective plans on a specified basis; requiring the commission to approve or modify submitted plans within a specified timeframe, taking into consideration specified factors; requiring the commission to conduct an annual proceeding to allow utilities to justify and recover certain costs through a storm protection cost recovery clause; providing that utilities may not include certain costs in their base rates; providing for the allocation of such costs; authorizing utilities to recover depreciation on certain capital costs through the recovery clause; requiring the commission to adopt rules; requiring the commission to propose a rule for adoption within a specified timeframe; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision; providing appropriations and authorizing positions; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 366.96, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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366.96 Storm protection plan cost recovery.-

- (1) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) During extreme weather conditions, high winds can cause vegetation and debris to blow into and damage electrical transmission and distribution facilities, resulting in power outages.
- (b) A majority of the power outages that occurred during the recent extreme weather conditions in the state were caused by vegetation blown by the wind.
- (c) It is in the public interest to promote overhead hardening of electrical transmission and distribution facilities, the undergrounding of certain electrical distribution lines, and vegetation management in this state.
- (d) Protecting and strengthening transmission and distribution electric utility infrastructure from extreme weather conditions will reduce restoration costs and outage times to customers and improve overall service reliability for customers.
- (e) When considering costs, reliability, storm protection and restoration, and the public convenience, it is in the state's best interest that utilities focus primarily on distribution laterals when undergrounding electric distribution lines.
- (f) It is in the public interest for each utility to mitigate additional costs to utility customers when developing transmission and distribution storm hardening plans.
- $\underline{\mbox{(g)}}$  All customers benefit from the reduced costs of storm restoration.
  - (2) As used in this section, the term:

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(a) "Public utility" or "utility" has the same meaning as "public utility" in s. 366.02(1), except that this section does not apply to a gas utility.

- (b) "Transmission and distribution storm protection plan" or "plan" means a plan for the overhead hardening of electric transmission and distribution facilities, undergrounding of electric distribution facilities, and vegetation management.
- (c) "Transmission and distribution storm protection plan costs" means the reasonable and prudent costs to implement an approved transmission and distribution storm protection plan.
- (d) "Vegetation management" means the actions a public utility takes to prevent or curtail vegetation from interfering with public utility infrastructure. The term includes the mowing of vegetation, application of herbicides, trimming of trees, and removal of trees or brush near and around electric transmission and distribution facilities.
- (3) Each public utility shall file, pursuant to commission rule and for commission review, a transmission and distribution storm protection plan that covers the utility's immediate 10-year planning period. The commission must approve or modify the plan within 6 months after the public utility files the plan with the commission. The commission must give due consideration to all of the following:
- (a) Whether the plan enhances reliability, strengthens infrastructure, and reduces restoration costs and outage times in a prudent, practical, and cost-efficient manner, including whether the plan prioritizes areas of lower reliability performance.
  - (b) Whether storm protection of transmission and

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distribution infrastructure is feasible, reasonable, or practical in certain areas of the utility's service territory, including in flood zones and rural areas.

- (c) The estimated rate impact that will result from the implementation of the public utility's proposed transmission and distribution storm protection plan during the first 3 years addressed in the plan.
- (4) Each public utility must submit an updated transmission and distribution storm protection plan at least every 3 years after commission approval of its most recent plan. The commission shall approve or modify each updated plan pursuant to the criteria set forth in subsection (3).
- (5) After a storm protection plan has been approved, proceeding with actions to implement the plan does not constitute and is not evidence of imprudence. The commission shall conduct an annual proceeding to allow a public utility to recover prudently incurred transmission and distribution storm protection plan costs through a storm protection cost recovery clause. Once the commission determines that the costs were prudently incurred, the costs are not subject to disallowance or further prudence review, except for situations involving fraud, perjury, or the intentional withholding of key information by the public utility.
- (6) The annual transmission and distribution storm protection plan costs recoverable through the storm protection cost recovery clause do not include costs recovered through the public utility's base rates and must be allocated to customer classes pursuant to the rate design most recently approved by the commission.

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(7) If a capital expenditure cost is recoverable through a storm protection cost recovery clause, the public utility may recover the annual depreciation on such cost, calculated at the public utility's current approved depreciation rates, and a return on the undepreciated balance of the costs calculated at the public utility's weighted average cost of capital using the return on equity last approved by the commission in a rate case or settlement order.

(8) The commission shall adopt rules to implement and administer this section, and shall propose a rule for adoption as soon as practicable after the effective date of this act, but not later than October 31, 2019.

Section 2. The Division of Law Revision is directed to replace the phrase "the effective date of this act" wherever it occurs in this act with the date this act becomes a law.

Section 3. For the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the sums of \$261,270 in recurring funds and \$15,020 in nonrecurring funds from the Regulatory Trust Fund are appropriated to the Public Service Commission, and four full-time equivalent positions with an associated salary rate of 180,583 are authorized for the purpose of implementing this act.

Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.