



# Electric Service Standards

DATE  
**03-17-17**

PREPARED BY  
**Delivery Assurance –  
Design Support**

SUBJECT  
**XII. STREET & OUTDOOR SECURITY LIGHTING**

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## XII. STREET & OUTDOOR SECURITY LIGHTING

### A. FPL Owned - Street Lighting

The application of FPL's Street Lighting Rate schedule (SL-1), as defined in FPL Tariff Sheet 8.715, is for the lighting of streets and roadways, whether public or private, which are thoroughfares for normal flow of vehicular traffic. Lighting for other applications such as: municipally and privately owned parking lots; parks and recreational areas; or any other area not expressly defined above, is not permitted under this schedule. Fixtures installed under SL-1 are High Pressure Sodium Vapor (HPSV).

FPL's LED Lighting Schedule (LT-1), as defined in FPL Tariff Sheet 8.735, is for the purpose of lighting streets whether public or private, roadways, and common areas, other than individual residential locations. This includes but is not limited to parking lots, homeowners' association common areas, or parks. Fixtures installed under LT-1 are Light Emitting Diode (LED).

If FPL is requested to install, own, and maintain its street lighting facilities, service is subject to the terms and conditions of rate schedule SL-1 or LT-1 together with FPL's Street Lighting Agreement, which must be properly executed prior to the installation or modification of any FPL owned street lighting facility.

**For FPL owned street lighting facilities, A CIAC will be required from the customer for:**

- a. the estimated differential cost between employing rapid construction techniques in trenching, backfilling, and pole installation work where no obstructions exist, and the added cost to overcome obstructions such as sprinkler systems, paved surfaces (such as sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and roadways), landscaping, sodding and other obstructions encountered along the Street Lighting System installation route, including repair and replacement. As an alternative to paying FPL for these added costs, the customer can elect to perform the trenching work and restoration himself. If that work involves trench (and installation of conduit provided by FPL), the Customer will be reimbursed by FPL for the value, as determined by FPL, of that trench (based on rapid construction, no obstructions) and conduit installation, up to the amount of CIAC that is due.
- b. the installation cost of any new overhead distribution facilities and/or the cost of alterations to existing distribution facilities which are required in order to serve the Street Lighting System less four (4) times the additional annual non-fuel energy revenue generated by the installation or alteration of the Street Lighting System, plus where underground facilities are installed, the differential installation cost between underground and overhead distribution facilities.

These costs, if any, shall be paid by the Customer before the commencement of any construction work by FPL. The Customer shall also pay any additional costs associated with design modifications requested after the original estimate has been made. **FPL does not design to, or guarantee minimum street lighting levels based on any IES standards.**

If FPL street lighting facilities installed under rate schedule SL-1 must be removed for any reason (Customer request, relocation, upgrade, modification, termination or breach of the Agreement, etc.) the Customer shall pay FPL an amount equal to the original installed cost of the removed facilities less any salvage value and depreciation (based on current depreciation rates as approved by the Florida Public Service Commission) plus removal cost.

If FPL lighting facilities installed under rate schedule LT-1 must be removed for any reason (Customer request, relocation, upgrade, modification, termination or breach of the Agreement, etc.) the Customer shall pay FPL the remaining fixture, pole, and conductor charges for the period remaining on the currently active term of service plus the cost to remove the facilities.

Customers converting FPL owned HPSV or MH fixtures (SL-1) to FPL owned LED fixtures (LT-1) pay a monthly "Conversion Recovery Fee" to cover the cost of the conversion.



In the event of relocated facilities under either rate schedule, all relocation costs will be borne by the Customer.

If these terms and conditions are unacceptable to the Customer, or if the poles and fixtures offered by FPL are not those desired by the Customer, the Customer may wish to consider installing his own street lighting facilities.

**B. Customer-owned Street Lighting**

For Customer owned street lighting systems, where the street light facilities are installed, owned, and maintained by the Customer, FPL will specify the service location, and require the customer to install a single phase, 60 Hertz metered service in accordance with Rate Schedule (SL-1M), as defined in FPL Tariff Sheet 8.718.

Refer to the ESS Section IV – Service and Meter Connections to connect service.

**C. Customer-owned Traffic Lighting**

For Customer owned traffic lighting systems, including traffic signal facilities, pedestrian crossings, school flashing zones, and emergency crossings, where the facilities are installed, owned, and maintained by the Customer, FPL will specify the service location, and require the customer to install a single phase, 60 Hertz metered service in accordance with Rate Schedule (SL-2M), as defined in FPL Tariff Sheet 8.731.

Refer to the ESS Section IV – Service and Meter Connections to connect service

**D. Outdoor Security Lighting**

The application of FPL's Outdoor Lighting Rate Schedule (OL-1), as defined in FPL Tariff Sheet 8.725, is for year-round outdoor security lighting of yards, walkways, and other areas on property owned by individuals or organizations. This rate schedule is **not** available for Street Lighting applications (public or private roadway lighting). Lights to be served hereunder shall be at locations which are easily and economically accessible to FPL vehicles, equipment and personnel for construction and maintenance.

It is intended that FPL-owned security lights be installed on existing FPL-owned facilities (distribution poles with secondary conductor), or "short extensions." Short extensions are limited to the installation of a single pole and span of secondary per light. There is no defined limit to the number of outdoor security lights available to one customer.

Where more extensive lighting systems are required, such as parking lots or other "engineered lighting level" applications where more than a single pole extension, or more than FPL lights installed on existing distribution facilities is required, the Customer can elect to provide the fixtures, supports & circuit wiring. FPL will specify the service location, connect to the customer's system, and provide energy-only services, if applicable, in accordance with rate schedule OL-1.

If the Customer requests, or, if the energy provided through the Customer's metered service under a GS Rate is to the Customer's advantage, the service for the lighting can be provided under the appropriate GS rate schedule.

The number of outdoor lights is limited to four (4) lights per pole on those poles entirely devoted to the support of outdoor lights, and two lights on all other poles. These limits are to be reduced wherever FPL engineering opinion or construction forces recommend.

Luminaires installed on poles along an adjacent roadway **must** be faced towards private property. The bracket length for conventional luminaires is 2-1/2 feet. Longer brackets will be considered only at locations accessible to FPL equipment and personnel.



Standard installations requiring installation of **only** outdoor lighting facilities covered by a monthly charge (e.g. luminaire, bracket, single span of secondary per light, pole, down guy, UG conductors, etc.) generally require no CIAC.

However, when installation or modification of distribution facilities is required for which there is no monthly charge (e.g. transformers, additional spans of secondary beyond the allowed single span per light, change in height of existing poles, installation of mid-span poles, etc.) a CIAC will be required equal to the total estimated cost of those facilities not included in the schedule of monthly charges. EAR is **not** a factor in determining this CIAC amount.

For outdoor lighting applications requiring UG conductors, the customer **must** provide the trench, backfill, and restoration. If mutually agreed by the customer and FPL, FPL will provide the trench, but at the customer's expense.

**E. Disconnect Devices for Customer-Owned Street / Outdoor Security Lighting**

When a customer-owned street/outdoor lighting circuit (a circuit being one or more lights served from one service point) is to be installed under the street/outdoor lighting rate schedules (SL-1, OL-1), the customer **shall** install a fused disconnect device for each circuit. Installation of the disconnect device **is required** whether the circuit is individual or group control. The disconnect device is required to isolate the customer's circuit during maintenance, isolate FPL's system from malfunctioning customer equipment, and comply with any applicable building code requirements.

**Location of Customer's Disconnect Device:**

**a. Overhead FPL Service Point:**

Customer disconnect device can be mounted on the customer's street/outdoor light pole provided that the distance to FPL's overhead service point allows for the provision of an FPL overhead service and that the attachment height allows for proper clearances.

Customer's disconnect device can be installed in customer handhole adjacent to the utility pole. FPL will terminate its underground cable (from the overhead source) in the customer handhole if this arrangement is acceptable to the customer. Otherwise, FPL will provide its own handhole at the base of the pole and terminate the customer's cable therein. In either case, a Contribution In Aid of Construction (CIAC) may be required.

Customer's disconnect device can be installed on a pedestal adjacent to the pole. FPL will extend its underground cable (from the overhead source) to its handhole adjacent to the utility pole and terminate the customer's cable therein. CIAC may be required. If sufficient attachment height is made available by the customer, FPL may provide an overhead service.

No customer equipment is to be installed on the utility-owned pole. Customer-owned secondary risers will be allowed only for those governmental agencies that have executed a Public Body Joint Use Pole Agreement.

**b. Underground FPL Service Point:**

Customer disconnect device shall be installed adjacent to FPL's service point on customer's pedestal or in customer's handhole. FPL will terminate the customer's cable at the service point.

Both the fusing and the cable from the FPL service point to customer's disconnect device shall BE installed by the customer in accordance with applicable building codes.

Customer-owned disconnect devices are not to be installed to control FPL-owned street lighting facilities.



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### **F. Group Control Photoelectric Relays**

#### **a. Overhead FPL Service Point:**

The customer shall install, own, and maintain the photoelectric relay. For these installations, FPL will continue to provide transformation, as necessary, and connect the electric service as before. The remainder of the equipment (together with the photoelectric relay) will be installed and maintained by the customer, but cannot be installed on the utility pole.

This information and wiring diagram should appear on the preliminary streetlight plans for each project to allow FPL the opportunity to review and provide comments prior to final acceptance for each project.

Should the customer owned photoelectric relay fail for any reason, FPL asks the customer's cooperation in making timely repairs to avoid the 24 hour burning of street lights. Should timely repairs not be made, FPL may exercise its option of billing the maintaining agency for the increased energy consumption until the repairs are made.

#### **b. FPL Underground Service Point:**

The customer shall install, own, and maintain the photoelectric relay to group controlled customer owned streetlight circuits fed from handholes or padmounted transformers.

Should the customer owned photoelectric relay fail for any reason, FPL asks the customer's cooperation in making timely repairs to avoid the 24 hour burning of street lights. Should timely repairs not be made, FPL may exercise its option of billing the maintaining agency for the increased energy consumption until the repairs are made.