Understanding your bill: residential customers

Below are explanations of the items related to your monthly electric bill. The Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) regulates FPL’s electricity rates.

**Customer charge**: A fixed monthly amount to cover the cost of the meter, billing and providing customer service. It is applicable whether or not electricity is used in a given month.

**Fuel charge** includes: The cost for fuel required to provide each kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity.

**Non-fuel charge** includes:

- **Base energy charge**: The costs other than fuel to produce and deliver electricity, including the cost of operating power plants and maintaining the grid.
- **Energy Conservation Cost Recovery (ECCR) Charge**: Cost of programs designed to reduce electric demand and consumption.
- **Capacity Cost Recovery Clause (CCRC)**: Cost for purchasing electricity from non-FPL owned resources as well as certain nuclear-related expenses.
- **Environmental Cost Recovery Clause (ECRC)**: Cost to meet environmental laws and regulations.

**Storm charge**: Used to repay the bonds issued during the 2004 and 2005 hurricane restoration efforts and to partially replenish the storm damage reserve fund for future storms.

**Gross receipts tax**: A tax of about 2.56 percent on a customer’s electric bill that is paid to the State of Florida.

**Other taxes and fees**: Vary by area, as established by local governing bodies. FPL collects these costs for distribution to the appropriate entities.

- **Franchise charge**: FPL competes with municipalities and county governments for the right to serve electric customers. If a local government chooses, it can enter into a contract with FPL that enables the government to charge residents a contractual amount, the franchise fee, in exchange for its agreement to not form an electric utility for the term of the franchise.
- **Utility/municipal tax**: A tax imposed by a municipality or county government on the sale of electricity.

**NOTE**: The term “base rate” refers to the total of the customer charge and base energy charge. It is not a separate item on the bill.

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Typical 1,000-kWh Residential Customer Monthly Bill in February 2019:

$100.73

Lowest typical bill in the state
(based on available comparisons of the state’s electric utilities)

**Disclaimer**: Estimates include the state gross receipts tax but do not include credits, local taxes or fees that may be applicable in some jurisdictions.