BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Proposed amendment of Rule 25-17.0021 F.A.C., Goals for Electric

Utilities.

DOCKET NO. 20200181

Filed: April 25, 2023

SOUTHERN ALLIANCE FOR CLEAN ENERGY'S PROPOSED REVISIONS TO RULE 25-17.0021

Southern Alliance for Clean Energy ("SACE"), pursuant to the Florida Public Service Commission's ("Commission") Notice of Rule Hearing, filed on April 13, 2023, hereby files its proposed revisions to Rule 25-17.0021, F.A.C. There are six discreet and different revisions presented in Attachments A through F. For ease of reference, the purpose of each Attachment is provided below.

Attachment A	Inclusion of the Utility Cost Test as an additional cost-
	effectiveness test.
Attachment B	End the reliance on a time-based freeridership screen.
Attachment C	Exempt low income programs and measures from
	standard cost-effectiveness tests and freeridership
	screening.
Attachment D	Setting a goal for low income customers
Attachment E	Totality of revisions in Attachments A through D with
	additional minor revisions.
Attachment F	Totality of revisions in Attachment E plus the
	replacement of the Rate Impact Measure Test with the
	Utility Cost Test.

The discreet and different rule revision in the following Attachments provide the Commission a wide range of options for consideration in modernizing Rule 25-17.0021, F.A.C.

Respectfully submitted on April 25, 2023,

/s/ George Cavros

George Cavros Southern Alliance for Clean Energy 120 E. Oakland Park Blvd., Suite 105 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33334 (954) 295-5714

Counsel for Petitioner Southern Alliance for Clean Energy

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true copy and correct copy of SACE's Request for Hearing was served on this <u>25th</u> day of April, 2023 via electronic mail on:

Jon Rubottom Florida Public Service Commission Office of the General Counsel 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850 jrubotto@psc.state.fl.us

> <u>/s/ George Cavros</u> Attorney

ATTACHMENT A

Rule 25-17.0021, F.A.C. Proposed Revisions in Docket No. 20200181-EU by Southern Alliance for Clean Energy

25-17.0021 Goals for Electric Utilities.

(1) The Commission will shall initiate a proceeding at least once every five years to
establish numerical goals for each affected electric utility, as defined by Section 366.82(1)(a),
F.S. , to reduce the growth rates of weather-sensitive peak demand, to reduce and control the
growth rates of electric consumption, and to increase the conservation of expensive resources,
such as petroleum fuels. The Commission will set annual Overall Residential kilowatt (KW)
and <u>kilowatt-hour (</u> KWH) goals and <u>annual</u> overall Commercial/Industrial KW and KWH
goals shall be set by the Commission for each year over a ten-year period. The goals will shall
be based on:
(a) An assessment of the technical potential of available measures; and
(b) aAn estimate of the total cost_effective KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt-hour
savings reasonably achievable through demand-side management programs in each utility's
service area over a ten-year period.
(2) <u>Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to</u>
establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file a technical potential study.
The Commission shall set goals for each utility at least once every five years. The technical
potential study must be used to develop the proposed demand-side management goals, and it
must assess the full technical potential of all available demand-side conservation and
efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems, associated with each
of the following market segments and major end-use categories.
Residential Market Segment:
(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
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DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 3

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Category 1 2 (a) Building Envelope Efficiencies. 3 (b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies. 4 (c) Water Heating Systems. 5 (d) Lighting Efficiencies. 6 (e) Appliance Efficiencies. 7 (f) Peak Load Shaving. 8 (g) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 9 Commercial/Industrial Market Segment: 10 (Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use 11 Category 12 (h) Building Envelope Efficiencies. 13 (i) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies. 14 (i) Lighting Efficiencies. 15 (k) Appliance Efficiencies. 16 (1) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency. 17 (m) Peak Load Shaving. 18 (n) Water Heating Systems. 19 (o) Refrigeration/Freezing Equipment. 20 (p) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 21 (q) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration. 22 Each utility's filing must describe how the technical potential study was used to develop the

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1 goals filed pursuant to subsection (3) below, including identification of measures that were

2 analyzed but excluded from consideration. The Commission on its own motion or petition by a

3 | substantially affected person or a utility may initiate a proceeding to review and, if

4 | appropriate, modify the goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans and programs

5 | shall only be on a prospective basis.

(3) Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file its proposed demand-side management goals. In a proceeding to establish or modify goals, each utility shall propose numerical goals for the ten year period and provide ten year projections, based upon the utility's most recent planning process, of the total, cost-effective, winter and summer peak demand (KW) and annual energy (KWH) savings reasonably achievable in the residential and commercial/industrial classes through demand-side management. Each utility must also file demand-side management goals developed under two three scenarios: one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Rate Impact Measure Tests, and one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Total Resource Cost Tests, and one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and the Utility Cost Tests, as these terms are used in Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C., with the Utility Cost Test determined using the Rate Impact Measure test, but not including lost revenues from reduced sales as a cost. Each utility's goal projections must be based on the utility's most recent planning process and must shall reflect the annual KW and KWH savings, over a ten-year period, from potential demand-side management programs with consideration of overlapping

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1	measures, rebound effects, free riders, interactions with building codes and appliance
2	efficiency standards, and the utility's latest monitoring and evaluation of conservation
3	programs and measures. <u>In addition, for each potential demand-side management program</u>
4	identified in the proposed goals and in each scenario described above, each utility must
5	provide overall estimated annual program costs over a ten-year period. Each utility's
6	projections shall be based upon an assessment of, at a minimum, the following market
7	segments and major end-use categories.
8	Residential Market Segment:
9	(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
10	Category
11	(a) Building-Envelope Efficiencies.
12	(b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
13	(c) Water Heating Systems.
14	(d) Appliance Efficiencies.
15	(e) Peakload Shaving.
16	(f) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
17	(g) Renewable/Natural gas substitutes for electricity.
18	(h) Other.
19	Commercial/Industrial Market Segment:
20	(Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
21	Category
22	(i) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
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	NO. 20200181-EU
PAGE 7 1	(b) The program start date;
2	(c) A statement of the policies and procedures detailing the operation and
3	administration of the program;
4	(c) (d) The total number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in each
5	class of customer (i.e. residential, commercial, industrial, etc.) for each <u>calendar</u> year in the
6	planning horizon;
7	(d) (e) The total number of eligible customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in
8	each class of customers (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial, etc.) for each <u>calendar</u> year in
9	the planning horizon;
10	(e) (f) An estimate of the annual number of customers, or other appropriate unit of
11	measure, in each class of customers projected to participate in the program for each calendar
12	year of the planning horizon, including a description of how the estimate was derived;
13	(\underline{f}) (g) The cumulative penetration levels of the program by <u>calendar</u> year calculated as
14	the percentage of projected cumulative participating customers, or appropriate unit of
15	measure, by year to the total customers eligible to participate in the program;
16	(g) (h) Estimates on an appropriate unit of measure basis of the per customer and
17	program total annual KWH reduction, winter KW reduction, and summer KW reduction, both
18	at the customer meter and the generation level, attributable to the program. A summary of all
19	assumptions used in the estimates, and a list of measures within the program must will be
20	included;

(h) (i) A methodology for measuring actual KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt hour savings achieved from each program, including a description of research design,

1	instrumentation, use of control groups, and other details sufficient to ensure that results are
2	valid;
3	(i) (j) An estimate of the cost-effectiveness of the program using the cost-effectiveness
4	tests required pursuant this Rule and to Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C. If the Commission finds that a
5	utility's conservation plan has not met or will not meet its goals, the Commission may require
6	the utility to modify its proposed programs or adopt additional programs and submit its plans
7	for approval.
8	(j) An estimate of the annual amount to be recovered through the energy conservation
9	cost recovery clause for each calendar year in the planning horizon.
10	(5) The Commission may, on its own motion or on a petition by a substantially
11	affected person or a utility, initiate a proceeding to review and, if appropriate, modify the
12	goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans, and programs will be on a prospective
13	<u>basis.</u>
14	(6) (5) Each utility <u>must</u> shall submit an annual report no later than March 1 of each
15	year summarizing its demand_side management plan and the total actual achieved results for
16	its approved demand_side management plan in the preceding calendar year. The report must
17	shall contain, at a minimum, a comparison of the achieved KW and KWH reductions with the
18	established Residential and Commercial/Industrial goals, and the following information for
19	each approved program:
20	(a) The name of the utility;
21	(b) The name of the program and program start date;
22	(c) The calendar year the report covers;

existing law.

DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 10

1	(n) The net benefits for measures installed during the reporting period, annualized over
2	the life of the program, as calculated by the following formula:
3	annual benefits = $B_{npv} \times d/[1 - (1+d)^{-n}]$
4	where
5	B_{npv} = cumulative present value of the net benefits over the life of the program for measures
6	installed during the reporting period.
7	D = discount rate (utility's after tax cost of capital).
8	N = life of the program.
9	Rulemaking Authority <u>350.127(2)</u> , 366.05(1), 366.82(1)-(4) FS. Law Implemented 366.82 (1)-
10	(4) FS. History–New 4-30-93 <u>, Amended</u>
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DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 11

ATTACHMENT B

Rule 25-17.0021, F.A.C. Proposed Revisions in Docket No. 20200181-EU by Southern Alliance for Clean Energy

25-17.0021 Goals for Electric Utilities.

(1) The Commission will shall initiate a proceeding at least once every five years to
establish numerical goals for each affected electric utility, as defined by Section 366.82(1)(a),
F.S. , to reduce the growth rates of weather-sensitive peak demand, to reduce and control the
growth rates of electric consumption, and to increase the conservation of expensive resources,
such as petroleum fuels. The Commission will set annual Overall Residential kilowatt (KW)
and <u>kilowatt-hour (</u> KWH) goals and <u>annual</u> overall Commercial/Industrial KW and KWH
goals shall be set by the Commission for each year over a ten-year period. The goals will shall
be based on:
(a) An assessment of the technical potential of available measures; and
(b) aAn estimate of the total cost_effective KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt-hour
savings reasonably achievable through demand-side management programs in each utility's
service area over a ten-year period.
(2) <u>Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to</u>
establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file a technical potential study.
The Commission shall set goals for each utility at least once every five years. The technical
potential study must be used to develop the proposed demand-side management goals, and it
must assess the full technical potential of all available demand-side conservation and
efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems, associated with each
of the following market segments and major end-use categories.
Residential Market Segment:
(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
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DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 3

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Category 1 2 (a) Building Envelope Efficiencies. 3 (b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies. 4 (c) Water Heating Systems. 5 (d) Lighting Efficiencies. 6 (e) Appliance Efficiencies. 7 (f) Peak Load Shaving. 8 (g) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 9 Commercial/Industrial Market Segment: 10 (Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use 11 Category 12 (h) Building Envelope Efficiencies. 13 (i) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies. 14 (i) Lighting Efficiencies. 15 (k) Appliance Efficiencies. 16 (1) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency. 17 (m) Peak Load Shaving. 18 (n) Water Heating Systems. 19 (o) Refrigeration/Freezing Equipment. 20 (p) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 21 (qt) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration. 22 Each utility's filing must describe how the technical potential study was used to develop the

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- 2 analyzed but excluded from consideration. The Commission on its own motion or petition by a
- 3 substantially affected person or a utility may initiate a proceeding to review and, if
- 4 | appropriate, modify the goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans and programs

(3) Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to

- 5 | shall only be on a prospective basis.
 - establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file its proposed demand-side management goals. In a proceeding to establish or modify goals, each utility shall propose numerical goals for the ten year period and provide ten year projections, based upon the utility's most recent planning process, of the total, cost-effective, winter and summer peak demand (KW) and annual energy (KWH) savings reasonably achievable in the residential and commercial/industrial classes through demand-side management. Each utility must also file demand-side management goals developed under two scenarios: one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Rate Impact Measure Tests, and one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Total Resource Cost Tests, as these terms are used in Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C. Each utility's goal projections must be based on the utility's most recent planning process and must shall reflect the annual KW and KWH savings, over a ten-year period, from potential demand-side management programs with 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

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programs and measures. In addition, for each potential demand-side management program

1	identified in the proposed goals and in each scenario described above, each utility must
2	provide overall estimated annual program costs over a ten-year period. Consideration of
3	overlapping measures, rebound effects, free riders, interactions with building codes and
4	appliance efficiency standards must be based on a transparent, evidence-based methodology
5	that is consistent with industry standard practices, and must be accounted for within the
6	utility's assumptions for naturally occurring energy efficiency adoption outside of utility-
7	administered programs. Free ridership screening shall not be based on simple payback
8	duration. Each utility's projections shall be based upon an assessment of, at a minimum, the
9	following market segments and major end-use categories.
10	Residential Market Segment:
11	(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
12	Category
13	(a) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
14	(b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
15	(c) Water Heating Systems.
16	(d) Appliance Efficiencies.
17	(e) Peakload Shaving.
18	(f) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
19	(g) Renewable/Natural gas substitutes for electricity.
20	(h) Other.
21	Commercial/Industrial Market Segment:
22	(Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
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DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 6

1 Category

2	(i) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
3	(j) HVAC Systems.
4	(k) Lighting Efficiencies.
5	(1) Appliance Efficiencies.
6	(m) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency.
7	(n) Peak Load Shaving.
8	(o) Water Heating.
9	(p) Refrigeration Equipment.
10	(q) Freezing Equipment.
11	(r) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
12	(s) Renewable/Natural Gas substitutes for electricity.
13	(t) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration.
14	(u) Other.
15	(4) Within 90 days of a final order establishing or modifying goals, each utility must
16	file its demand-side management plan that includes the programs to meet the approved goals.
17	along with program administrative standards that include a statement of the policies and
18	procedures detailing the operation and administration of each program. Each utility must also
19	consider strategies to mitigate excessive free ridership during program planning. or such
20	longer period as approved by the Commission, each utility shall submit for Commission
21	approval a demand side management plan designed to meet the utility's approved goals. The
22	following information must shall be filed submitted for each demand-side management
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1	program included in the utility's demand-side management plan for a ten-year projected
2	horizon period:
3	(a) The program name;
4	(b) The program start date;
5	(c) A statement of the policies and procedures detailing the operation and
6	administration of the program;
7	(c) (d) The total number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in each
8	class of customer (i.e. residential, commercial, industrial, etc.) for each <u>calendar</u> year in the
9	planning horizon;
10	(d) (e) The total number of eligible customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in
11	each class of customers (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial, etc.) for each <u>calendar</u> year in
12	the planning horizon;
13	(e) (f) An estimate of the annual number of customers, or other appropriate unit of
14	measure, in each class of customers projected to participate in the program for each calendar
15	year of the planning horizon, including a description of how the estimate was derived;
16	(f) (g) The cumulative penetration levels of the program by <u>calendar</u> year calculated as
17	the percentage of projected cumulative participating customers, or appropriate unit of
18	measure, by year to the total customers eligible to participate in the program;
19	(g) (h) Estimates on an appropriate unit of measure basis of the per customer and
20	program total annual KWH reduction, winter KW reduction, and summer KW reduction, both
21	at the customer meter and the generation level, attributable to the program. A summary of all
22	assumptions used in the estimates, and a list of measures within the program must will be
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1 included;

(h) (i) A methodology for measuring actual KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt-hour
savings achieved from each program, including a description of research design,
instrumentation, use of control groups, and other details sufficient to ensure that results are
valid;
(i) (j) An estimate of the cost-effectiveness of the program using the cost-effectivenes
tests required pursuant to Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C. If the Commission finds that a utility's
conservation plan has not met or will not meet its goals, the Commission may require the
utility to modify its proposed programs or adopt additional programs and submit its plans for
approval.
(j) An estimate of the annual amount to be recovered through the energy conservation
cost recovery clause for each calendar year in the planning horizon.
(5) The Commission may, on its own motion or on a petition by a substantially
affected person or a utility, initiate a proceeding to review and, if appropriate, modify the
goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans, and programs will be on a prospective
<u>basis.</u>
(6) (5) Each utility must shall submit an annual report no later than March 1 of each
year summarizing its demand_side management plan and the total actual achieved results for
its approved demand_side management plan in the preceding calendar year. The report <u>must</u>
shall contain, at a minimum, a comparison of the achieved KW and KWH reductions with the
established Residential and Commercial/Industrial goals, and the following information for
each approved program:

1	(a) The name of the utility;
2	(b) The name of the program and program start date;
3	(c) The calendar year the report covers;
4	(d) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, by customer
5	class for each <u>calendar</u> year of the planning horizon;
6	(e) The Ftotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, eligible to
7	participate in the program for each <u>calendar</u> year of the planning horizon;
8	(f) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, projected to
9	participate in the program for each <u>calendar</u> year of the planning horizon;
10	(g) The potential cumulative penetration level of the program to date calculated as the
11	percentage of projected participating customers to date to the total eligible customers in the
12	class;
13	(h) The actual number of program participants and the current cumulative number of
14	program participants;
15	(i) The actual cumulative penetration level of the program calculated as the percentage
16	of actual cumulative participating customers to the number of eligible customers in the class;
17	(j) A comparison of the actual cumulative penetration level of the program to the
18	potential cumulative penetration level of the program;
19	(k) A justification for <u>any</u> variances <u>greater</u> larger than 15% <u>from</u> for the annual goals
20	established by the Commission;
21	(l) Using on-going measurement and evaluation results the annual KWH reduction, the
22	winter KW reduction, and the summer KW reduction, both at the meter and the generation
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DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 10

1	level, per installation and program total, based on the utility's approved
2	measurement/evaluation plan;
3	(m) The per installation cost and the total program cost of the utility;
4	(n) The net benefits for measures installed during the reporting period, annualized over
5	the life of the program, as calculated by the following formula:
6	annual benefits = $B_{npv} \times d/[1 - (1+d)^{-n}]$
7	where
8	B_{npv} = cumulative present value of the net benefits over the life of the program for measures
9	installed during the reporting period.
10	D = discount rate (utility's after tax cost of capital).
11	N = life of the program.
12	Rulemaking Authority <u>350.127(2)</u> , 366.05(1) , 366.82(1)-(4) FS. Law Implemented 366.82 (1)-
13	(4) FS. History–New 4-30-93, Amended
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DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 11

ATTACHMENT C

Rule 25-17.0021, F.A.C. Proposed Revisions in Docket No. 20200181-EU by Southern Alliance for Clean Energy

existing law.

25-17.0021 Goals for Electric Utilities.

(1) The Commission will shall initiate a proceeding at least once every five years to
establish numerical goals for each affected electric utility, as defined by Section 366.82(1)(a),
F.S., to reduce the growth rates of weather sensitive peak demand, to reduce and control the
growth rates of electric consumption, and to increase the conservation of expensive resources,
such as petroleum fuels. The Commission will set annual Overall Residential kilowatt (KW)
and kilowatt-hour (KWH) goals and annual overall Commercial/Industrial KW and KWH
goals shall be set by the Commission for each year over a ten-year period. The goals will shall
be based on:
(a) An assessment of the technical potential of available measures; and
(b) Aan estimate of the total cost_effective KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt-hour
savings reasonably achievable through demand-side management programs in each utility's
service area over a ten-year period.
(2) Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to
establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file a technical potential study.
The Commission shall set goals for each utility at least once every five years. The technical
potential study must be used to develop the proposed demand-side management goals, and it
must assess the full technical potential of all available demand-side conservation and
efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems, associated with each
of the following market segments and major end-use categories.
Residential Market Segment:
(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
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DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 3

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1 Category 2 (a) Building Envelope Efficiencies. 3 (b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies. 4 (c) Water Heating Systems. 5 (d) Lighting Efficiencies. 6 (e) Appliance Efficiencies. 7 (f) Peak Load Shaving. 8 (g) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 9 10 Commercial/Industrial Market Segment: 11 (Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use 12 Category 13 (h) Building Envelope Efficiencies. 14 (i) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies. 15 (i) Lighting Efficiencies. 16 (k) Appliance Efficiencies. 17 (1) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency. 18 (m) Peak Load Shaving. 19 (n) Water Heating Systems. 20 (o) Refrigeration/Freezing Equipment. 21 (p) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 22 (q) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration.

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1 Each utility's filing must describe how the technical potential study was used to develop the

2 | goals filed pursuant to subsection (3) below, including identification of measures that were

3 analyzed but excluded from consideration. The Commission on its own motion or petition by a

4 | substantially affected person or a utility may initiate a proceeding to review and, if

5 appropriate, modify the goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans and programs

6 | shall only be on a prospective basis.

(3) Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file its proposed demand-side management goals. In a proceeding to establish or modify goals, each utility shall propose numerical goals for the ten year period and provide ten year projections, based upon the utility's most recent planning process, of the total, cost-effective, winter and summer peak demand (KW) and annual energy (KWH) savings reasonably achievable in the residential and commercial/industrial classes through demand-side management. Each utility must also file demand-side management goals developed under two scenarios: one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Rate Impact Measure Tests, and one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Total Resource Cost Tests, as these terms are used in Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C. Each utility's goal projections must be based on the utility's most recent planning process and must shall reflect the annual KW and KWH savings, over a ten-year period, from potential demand-side management programs with 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

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programs and measures. In addition, for each potential demand-side management program 1 2 identified in the proposed goals and in each scenario described above, each utility must 3 provide overall estimated annual program costs over a ten-year period. Any program, or its measures, specifically designated for Low Income Customers shall be excepted from standard 4 5 cost-effectiveness requirements and free ridership consideration. Each utility's projections 6 shall be based upon an assessment of, at a minimum, the following market segments and 7 major end-use categories. 8 **Residential Market Segment:** 9 (Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use 10 Category 11 (a) Building-Envelope Efficiencies. 12 (b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies. 13 (c) Water Heating Systems. 14 (d) Appliance Efficiencies. 15 (e) Peakload Shaving. 16 (f) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 17 (g) Renewable/Natural gas substitutes for electricity. 18 (h) Other. 19 Commercial/Industrial Market Segment: 20 (Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use 21 Category 22 (i) Building Envelope Efficiencies. 23

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1	(b) The program start date;
2	(c) A statement of the policies and procedures detailing the operation and
3	administration of the program;
4	(c) (d) The total number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in each
5	elass of customer segment (i.e. residential, low income, commercial, industrial, etc.) for each
6	calendar year in the planning horizon;
7	(d) (e) The total number of eligible customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in
8	each elass of customers segment (i.e., residential, low income, commercial, industrial, etc.) for
9	each calendar year in the planning horizon;
10	(e) (f) An estimate of the annual number of customers, or other appropriate unit of
11	measure, in each class of customers projected to participate in the program for each calendar
12	year of the planning horizon, including a description of how the estimate was derived;
13	(f) (g) The cumulative penetration levels of the program by <u>calendar</u> year calculated as
14	the percentage of projected cumulative participating customers, or appropriate unit of
15	measure, by year to the total customers eligible to participate in the program;
16	(g) (h) Estimates on an appropriate unit of measure basis of the per customer and
17	program total annual KWH reduction, winter KW reduction, and summer KW reduction, both
18	at the customer meter and the generation level, attributable to the program. A summary of all
19	assumptions used in the estimates, and a list of measures within the program must will be
20	included;
21	(h) (i) A methodology for measuring actual KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt-hour

(h) (i) A methodology for measuring actual <u>KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt hour</u> savings achieved from each program, including a description of research design,

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instrumentation, use of control groups, and other details sufficient to ensure that results are 1 2 valid; 3 (i) (i) An estimate of the cost-effectiveness of the program using the cost-effectiveness tests required pursuant to Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C. If the Commission finds that a utility's 4 5 conservation plan has not met or will not meet its goals, the Commission may require the 6 utility to modify its proposed programs or adopt additional programs and submit its plans for 7 approval. 8 (i) An estimate of the annual amount to be recovered through the energy conservation 9 cost recovery clause for each calendar year in the planning horizon. 10 (5) The Commission may, on its own motion or on a petition by a substantially 11 affected person or a utility, initiate a proceeding to review and, if appropriate, modify the 12 goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans, and programs will be on a prospective 13 basis. 14 (6) (5) Each utility must shall submit an annual report no later than March 1 of each 15 year summarizing its demand-side management plan and the total actual achieved results for 16 its approved demand_side management plan in the preceding calendar year. The report must 17 shall contain, at a minimum, a comparison of the achieved KW and KWH reductions with the 18 established Residential and Commercial/Industrial goals, and the following information for 19 each approved program: 20 (a) The name of the utility; 21 (b) The name of the program and program start date; 22 (c) The calendar year the report covers; 23

existing law.

DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 10

1	(n) The net benefits for measures installed during the reporting period, annualized over
2	the life of the program, as calculated by the following formula:
3	annual benefits = $B_{npv} \times d/[1 - (1+d)^{-n}]$
4	where
5	B_{npv} = cumulative present value of the net benefits over the life of the program for measures
6	installed during the reporting period.
7	D = discount rate (utility's after tax cost of capital).
8	N = life of the program.
9	Rulemaking Authority <u>350.127(2)</u> , 366.05(1) , 366.82(1) (4) FS. Law Implemented 366.82 (1)
10	(4) FS. History–New 4-30-93 <u>, Amended</u>
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DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 11

ATTACHMENT D

Rule 25-17.0021, F.A.C. Proposed Revisions in Docket No. 20200181-EU by Southern Alliance for Clean Energy

25-17.0021 Goals for Electric Utilities.

(1) The Commission will shall initiate a proceeding at least once every five years to
establish numerical goals for each affected electric utility, as defined by Section 366.82(1)(a),
F.S., to reduce the growth rates of weather-sensitive peak demand, to reduce and control the
growth rates of electric consumption, and to increase the conservation of expensive resources,
such as petroleum fuels. The Commission will set annual Overall Residential kilowatt (KW)
and kilowatt-hour (KWH) goals and annual overall Commercial/Industrial KW and KWH
goals shall be set by the Commission for each year over a ten-year period. The goals will shall
be based on:
(a) An assessment of the technical potential of available measures; and
(b) aAn estimate of the total cost_effective KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt-hour
savings reasonably achievable through demand-side management programs in each utility's
service area over a ten-year period:—and
(c) Discrete KW and KWH savings for Low Income Customers provided through
income qualified demand-side management programs in each utility's service area over a ten-
year period. These savings goals shall be proportionate to the population of Low Income
customers within the utility's service area. For the purposes of this Rule, the term "Low
Income Customer" means households earning at or below two hundred percent (200%) of the
Federal Poverty Level, as determined annually by the United States Department of Health and
Human Services. "Income qualified" demand-side management programs are those programs
which are designed to serve Low Income Customers.
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1	(2) Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to
2	establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file a technical potential study.
3	The Commission shall set goals for each utility at least once every five years. The technical
4	potential study must be used to develop the proposed demand-side management goals, and it
5	must assess the full technical potential of all available demand-side conservation and
6	efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems, associated with each
7	of the following market segments and major end-use categories.
8	Residential Market Segment:
9	(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
10	Category
11	(a) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
12	(b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
13	(c) Water Heating Systems.
14	(d) Lighting Efficiencies.
15	(e) Appliance Efficiencies.
16	(f) Peak Load Shaving.
17	(g) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
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19	Commercial/Industrial Market Segment:
20	(Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
21	Category
22	(h) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
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DOCKET PAGE 4	Γ NO. 20200181-EU
1	(i) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
2	(j) Lighting Efficiencies.
3	(k) Appliance Efficiencies.
4	(1) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency.
5	(m) Peak Load Shaving.
6	(n) Water Heating Systems.
7	(o) Refrigeration/Freezing Equipment.
8	(p) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
9	(q) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration.
10	Each utility's filing must describe how the technical potential study was used to develop the
11	goals filed pursuant to subsection (3) below, including identification of measures that were
12	analyzed but excluded from consideration. The Commission on its own motion or petition by a
13	substantially affected person or a utility may initiate a proceeding to review and, if
14	appropriate, modify the goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans and programs
15	shall only be on a prospective basis.
16	(3) <u>Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to</u>
17	establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file its proposed demand-side
18	management goals. In a proceeding to establish or modify goals, each utility shall propose
19	numerical goals for the ten year period and provide ten year projections, based upon the
20	utility's most recent planning process, of the total, cost-effective, winter and summer peak

demand (KW) and annual energy (KWH) savings reasonably achievable in the residential and 21 22

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commercial/industrial classes through demand-side management. Each utility must also file

1	demand-side management goals developed under two scenarios: one scenario that includes
2	potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Rate Impact
3	Measure Tests,-and one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs
4	that pass the Participant and Total Resource Cost Tests, as these terms are used in Rule 25-
5	17.008, F.A.C. Each utility's goal projections must be based on the utility's most recent
6	planning process and must shall reflect the annual KW and KWH savings, over a ten-year
7	period, from potential demand-side management programs with consideration of overlapping
8	measures, rebound effects, free riders, interactions with building codes and appliance
9	efficiency standards, and the utility's latest monitoring and evaluation of conservation
10	programs and measures. In addition, for each potential demand-side management program
11	identified in the proposed goals and in each scenario described above, each utility must
12	provide overall estimated annual program costs over a ten-year period. Each utility's
13	projections shall be based upon an assessment of, at a minimum, the following market
14	segments and major end-use categories.
15	Residential Market Segment:
16	(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
17	Category
18	(a) Building-Envelope Efficiencies.
19	(b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
20	(c) Water Heating Systems.
21	(d) Appliance Efficiencies.
22	(e) Peakload Shaving.

DOCKET NO. 20200181-EU PAGE 6 (f) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 2 (g) Renewable/Natural gas substitutes for electricity. 3 (h) Other. Commercial/Industrial Market Segment: 4 5 (Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use 6 Category 7 (i) Building Envelope Efficiencies. 8 (i) HVAC Systems. 9 (k) Lighting Efficiencies. 10 (1) Appliance Efficiencies. 11 (m) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency. 12 (n) Peak Load Shaving. 13 (o) Water Heating. 14 (p) Refrigeration Equipment. 15 (q) Freezing Equipment. 16 (r) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 17 (s) Renewable/Natural Gas substitutes for electricity. 18 (t) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration. 19 (u) Other. 20 (4) Within 90 days of a final order establishing or modifying goals, each utility must 21 file its demand-side management plan that includes the programs to meet the approved goals,

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along with program administrative standards that include a statement of the policies and

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1	procedures detailing the operation and administration of each program. or such longer period
2	as approved by the Commission, each utility shall submit for Commission approval a demand
3	side management plan designed to meet the utility's approved goals. The following
4	information must shall be filed submitted for each demand-side management program
5	included in the utility's demand-side management plan for a ten-year projected horizon
6	period:
7	(a) The program name;
8	(b) The program start date;
9	(c) A statement of the policies and procedures detailing the operation and
10	administration of the program;
11	(c) (d) The total number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in each
12	elass of customer segment (i.e. residential, low income, commercial, industrial, etc.) for each
13	<u>calendar</u> year in the planning horizon;
14	(d) (e) The total number of eligible customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in
15	each class of customers segment (i.e., residential, low income, commercial, industrial, etc.) for
16	each <u>calendar</u> year in the planning horizon;
17	(e) (f) An estimate of the annual number of customers, or other appropriate unit of
18	measure, in each class of customers projected to participate in the program for each calendar
19	<u>year of the planning horizon</u> , including a description of how the estimate was derived;
20	(f) (g) The cumulative penetration levels of the program by calendar year calculated as
21	the percentage of projected cumulative participating customers, or appropriate unit of
22	measure, by year to the total customers eligible to participate in the program;
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its approved demand-side management plan in the preceding calendar year. The report must 1 2 shall contain, at a minimum, a comparison of the achieved KW and KWH reductions with the 3 established Residential and Commercial/Industrial goals, and the following information for each approved program: 4 5 (a) The name of the utility; 6 (b) The name of the program and program start date; 7 (c) The calendar year the report covers; 8 (d) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, by customer 9 class for each calendar year of the planning horizon; 10 (e) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, eligible to 11 participate in the program for each calendar year of the planning horizon; 12 (f) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, projected to 13 participate in the program for each calendar year of the planning horizon; 14 (g) The potential cumulative penetration level of the program to date calculated as the 15 percentage of projected participating customers to date to the total eligible customers in the 16 class; 17 (h) The actual number of program participants and the current cumulative number of 18 program participants; 19 (i) The actual cumulative penetration level of the program calculated as the percentage 20 of actual cumulative participating customers to the number of eligible customers in the class; 21 (j) A comparison of the actual cumulative penetration level of the program to the 22 potential cumulative penetration level of the program; 23

1	(k) A justification for <u>any</u> variances <u>greater</u> larger than 15% from for the annual goals
2	established by the Commission;
3	(l) Using on-going measurement and evaluation results the annual KWH reduction, the
4	winter KW reduction, and the summer KW reduction, both at the meter and the generation
5	level, per installation and program total, based on the utility's approved
6	measurement/evaluation plan;
7	(m) The per installation cost and the total program cost of the utility;
8	(n) The net benefits for measures installed during the reporting period, annualized over
9	the life of the program, as calculated by the following formula:
10	annual benefits = $B_{npv} \times d/[1 - (1+d)^{-n}]$
11	where
12	B_{npv} = cumulative present value of the net benefits over the life of the program for measures
13	installed during the reporting period.
14	D = discount rate (utility's after tax cost of capital).
15	N = life of the program.
16	Rulemaking Authority <u>350.127(2)</u> , 366.05(1) , 366.82(1)-(4) FS. Law Implemented 366.82 (1)-
17	(4) FS. History–New 4-30-93 <u>, Amended</u>
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ATTACHMENT E

Rule 25-17.0021, F.A.C. Proposed Revisions in Docket No. 20200181-EU by Southern Alliance for Clean Energy

25-17.0021 Goals for Electric Utilities.

(1) The Commission will shall initiate a proceeding at least once every five years to
establish numerical goals for each affected electric utility, as defined by Section 366.82(1)(a),
F.S., to reduce the growth rates of weather-sensitive peak demand, to reduce and control the
growth rates of electric consumption, and to increase the conservation of expensive resources,
such as petroleum fuels. The Commission will set annual Overall Residential kilowatt (KW)
and kilowatt-hour (KWH) goals and annual overall Commercial/Industrial KW and KWH
goals shall be set by the Commission for each year over a ten-year period. The goals will shall
be based on:
(a) An assessment of the technical potential of available measures; and
(b) Aan estimate of the total cost_effective KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt-hour
savings reasonably achievable through demand-side management programs in each utility's
service area over a ten-year period. The Commission may give consideration to balancing the
level of cost-effective demand side management goals with their potential effects on customer
rates and bills; and
(c) Discrete KW and KWH savings for Low Income Customers provided through
income qualified demand-side management programs in each utility's service area over a ten-
year period. These savings goals shall be proportionate to the population of Low Income
customers within the utility's service area. For the purposes of this Rule, the term "Low
Income Customer" means households earning at or below two hundred percent (200%) of the
Federal Poverty Level, as determined annually by the United States Department of Health and
Human Services. "Income qualified" demand-side management programs are those programs
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existing law.

which are designed to serve Low Income Customers. 1 2 (d) In addition to the numeric goals above, the Commission may give consideration to 3 other goals. 4 (2) Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to 5 establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file a technical potential study. 6 The Commission shall set goals for each utility at least once every five years. The technical 7 potential study must be used to develop the proposed demand-side management goals, and it 8 must assess the full technical potential of all available demand-side conservation and 9 efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems, associated with each 10 of the following market segments and major end-use categories. 11 Residential Market Segment: 12 (Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use 13 Category 14 (a) Building Envelope Efficiencies. 15 (b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies. 16 (c) Water Heating Systems. 17 (d) Lighting Efficiencies. 18 (e) Appliance Efficiencies. 19 (f) Peak Load Shaving. 20 (g) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources. 21 (h) Efficient Electricity Substitutes for Natural Gas. 22 (i) Other. 23

1 <u>Commercial/Industrial Market Segment:</u>

2	(Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
3	Category
4	(<u>hj</u>) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
5	(ik) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
6	(jl) Lighting Efficiencies.
7	(km) Appliance Efficiencies.
8	(<mark>ln) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency.</mark>
9	(mo) Peak Load Shaving.
10	(np) Water Heating Systems.
11	(eq) Refrigeration/Freezing Equipment.
12	(pr) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
13	(s) Efficient Electricity Substitutes for Natural Gas.
14	(et) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration.
15	(u) Other.
16	Each utility's filing must describe how the technical potential study was used to develop the
17	goals filed pursuant to subsection (3) below, including identification of measures that were
18	analyzed but excluded from consideration from the technical potential study and any
19	subsequent economic and achievable potential studies. The Commission on its own motion or
20	petition by a substantially affected person or a utility may initiate a proceeding to review and,
21	if appropriate, modify the goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans and programs
22	shall only be on a prospective basis.
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(3) Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file its proposed demand-side management goals. In a proceeding to establish or modify goals, each utility shall propose numerical goals for the ten year period and provide ten year projections, based upon the utility's most recent planning process, of the total, cost-effective, winter and summer peak demand (KW) and annual energy (KWH) savings reasonably achievable in the residential and commercial/industrial classes through demand-side management. Each utility must also file demand-side management goals developed under two three scenarios: one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Rate Impact Measure Tests, and one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Total Resource Cost Tests, and one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and the Utility Cost Tests, as these terms are used in Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C., with the Utility Cost Test determined using the Rate Impact Measure test, but not including lost revenues from reduced sales as a cost. Each utility must provide a transparent estimate of quantified effects for each goal scenario it submits, including total utility system benefits, average bill savings associated with decreased energy use, rate effects, and bill impacts. Each utility's goal projections must be based on informed by the utility's most recent planning process and must shall reflect the annual KW and KWH savings, over a ten-year period, from potential demand-side management programs with 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 addition, for each

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1	potential demand-side management program identified in the proposed goals and in each
2	scenario described above, each utility must provide overall estimated annual program costs
3	over a ten-year period. Consideration of overlapping measures, rebound effects, free riders,
4	interactions with building codes and appliance efficiency standards must be based on a
5	transparent, evidence-based methodology that is consistent with industry standard practices,
6	and must be accounted for within the utility's assumptions for naturally occurring energy
7	efficiency adoption outside of utility-administered programs. Freeridership screening shall no
8	be based on simple payback duration. Any program, or its measures, specifically designated
9	for Low Income Customers shall be excepted from standard cost-effectiveness requirements
10	and free ridership consideration. Each utility's projections shall be based upon an assessment
11	of, at a minimum, the following market segments and major end-use categories.
12	Residential Market Segment:
13	(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
14	Category
15	(a) Building-Envelope Efficiencies.
16	(b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
17	(c) Water Heating Systems.
18	(d) Appliance Efficiencies.
19	(e) Peakload Shaving.
20	(f) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
21	(g) Renewable/Natural gas substitutes for electricity.
22	(h) Other.
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1 Commercial/Industrial Market Segment:

2	(Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
3	Category
4	(i) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
5	(j) HVAC Systems.
6	(k) Lighting Efficiencies.
7	(1) Appliance Efficiencies.
8	(m) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency.
9	(n) Peak Load Shaving.
10	(o) Water Heating.
11	(p) Refrigeration Equipment.
12	(q) Freezing Equipment.
13	(r) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
14	(s) Renewable/Natural Gas substitutes for electricity.
15	(t) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration.
16	(u) Other.
17	(4) Within 90 days of a final order establishing or modifying goals, each utility must
18	file its demand-side management plan that includes the programs to meet the approved goals,
19	along with program administrative standards that include a statement of the policies and
20	procedures detailing the operation and administration of each program. Each utility must also
21	consider strategies to mitigate excessive free ridership during program planning. or such
22	longer period as approved by the Commission, each utility shall submit for Commission
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existing law.

established Residential and Commercial/Industrial goals, and the following information for 1 2 each approved program: 3 (a) The name of the utility; (b) The name of the program and program start date; 4 5 (c) The calendar year the report covers; 6 (d) The Ftotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, by customer 7 class for each calendar year of the planning horizon; 8 (e) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, eligible to 9 participate in the program for each calendar year of the planning horizon; 10 (f) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, projected to 11 participate in the program for each calendar year of the planning horizon; 12 (g) The potential cumulative penetration level of the program to date calculated as the 13 percentage of projected participating customers to date to the total eligible customers in the 14 class; 15 (h) The actual number of program participants and the current cumulative number of 16 program participants; 17 (i) The actual cumulative penetration level of the program calculated as the percentage 18 of actual cumulative participating customers to the number of eligible customers in the class; 19 (j) A comparison of the actual cumulative penetration level of the program to the 20 potential cumulative penetration level of the program; 21 (k) A justification for <u>any</u> variances <u>greater</u> larger than 15% <u>from</u> for the annual goals 22 established by the Commission; 23 CODING: Words <u>underlined</u> are additions; words in struck through type are deletions from

1	(l) Using on-going measurement and evaluation results the annual KWH reduction, the
2	winter KW reduction, and the summer KW reduction, both at the meter and the generation
3	level, per installation and program total, based on the utility's approved
4	measurement/evaluation plan;
5	(m) The per installation cost and the total program cost of the utility;
6	(n) The net benefits for measures installed during the reporting period, annualized over
7	the life of the program, as calculated by the following formula:
8	annual benefits = $B_{npv} \times d/[1 - (1+d)^{-n}]$
9	where
10	B_{npv} = cumulative present value of the net benefits over the life of the program for measures
11	installed during the reporting period.
12	D = discount rate (utility's after tax cost of capital).
13	N = life of the program.
14	Rulemaking Authority <u>350.127(2),</u> 366.05(1) , 366.82(1)-(4) FS. Law Implemented 366.82 (1)-
15	(4) FS. History–New 4-30-93, Amended
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ATTACHMENT F

Rule 25-17.0021, F.A.C. Proposed Revisions in Docket No. 20200181-EU by Southern Alliance for Clean Energy

25-17.0021 Goals for Electric Utilities.

(1) The Commission will shall initiate a proceeding at least once every five years to
establish numerical goals for each affected electric utility, as defined by Section 366.82(1)(a),
F.S., to reduce the growth rates of weather-sensitive peak demand, to reduce and control the
growth rates of electric consumption, and to increase the conservation of expensive resources,
such as petroleum fuels. The Commission will set annual Overall Residential kilowatt (KW)
and kilowatt-hour (KWH) goals and annual overall Commercial/Industrial KW and KWH
goals shall be set by the Commission for each year over a ten-year period. The goals will shall
be based on:
(a) An assessment of the technical potential of available measures; and
(b) aAn estimate of the total cost-effective KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt-hour
savings reasonably achievable through demand-side management programs in each utility's
service area over a ten-year period. <u>The Commission may give consideration to balancing the</u>
level of cost-effective demand side management goals with their potential effects on customer
rates and bills; and
(c) Discrete KW and KWH savings for Low Income Customers provided through
income qualified demand-side management programs in each utility's service area over a ten-
year period. These savings goals shall be proportionate to the population of Low Income
customers within the utility's service area. For the purposes of this Rule, the term "Low
Income Customer" means households earning at or below two hundred percent (200%) of the
Federal Poverty Level, as determined annually by the United States Department of Health and
Human Services. "Income qualified" demand-side management programs are those programs
which are designed to serve Low Income Customers.
(d) In addition to the numeric goals above, the Commission may give consideration to
other goals.

1	(2) <u>Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to</u>
2	establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file a technical potential study.
3	The Commission shall set goals for each utility at least once every five years. The technical
4	potential study must be used to develop the proposed demand-side management goals, and it
5	must assess the full technical potential of all available demand-side conservation and
6	efficiency measures, including demand-side renewable energy systems, associated with each
7	of the following market segments and major end-use categories.
8	Residential Market Segment:
9	(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
10	Category
11	(a) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
12	(b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
13	(c) Water Heating Systems.
14	(d) Lighting Efficiencies.
15	(e) Appliance Efficiencies.
16	(f) Peak Load Shaving.
17	(g) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
18	(h) Efficient Electricity Substitutes for Natural Gas.
19	(i) Other.
20	Commercial/Industrial Market Segment:
21	(Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
22	Category
23	(hj) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
24	(ik) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
25	(jl) Lighting Efficiencies.

1	(km) Appliance Efficiencies.
2	(ln) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency.
3	(mo) Peak Load Shaving.
4	(np) Water Heating Systems.
5	(eq) Refrigeration/Freezing Equipment.
6	(pr) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
7	(s) Efficient Electricity Substitutes for Natural Gas.
8	(et) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration.
9	(u) Other.
10	Each utility's filing must describe how the technical potential study was used to develop the
11	goals filed pursuant to subsection (3) below, including identification of measures that were
12	analyzed but excluded from consideration from the technical potential study and any
13	subsequent economic and achievable potential studies. The Commission on its own motion or
14	petition by a substantially affected person or a utility may initiate a proceeding to review and,
15	if appropriate, modify the goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans and programs
16	shall only be on a prospective basis.
17	(3) <u>Pursuant to the schedule in an order establishing procedure in the proceeding to</u>
18	establish demand-side management goals, each utility must file its proposed demand-side
19	management goals. In a proceeding to establish or modify goals, each utility shall propose
20	numerical goals for the ten year period and provide ten year projections, based upon the
21	utility's most recent planning process, of the total, cost-effective, winter and summer peak
22	demand (KW) and annual energy (KWH) savings reasonably achievable in the residential and
23	commercial/industrial classes through demand-side management. Each utility must also file
24	demand-side management goals developed under two scenarios: one scenario that includes
25	potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and Rate Impact

1	Measure Tests, and one scenario that includes potential demand-side management programs
2	that pass the Participant and Total Resource Cost Tests, and one scenario that includes
3	potential demand-side management programs that pass the Participant and the Utility Cost
4	Tests, as these terms are used in Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C., with the Utility Cost Test determined
5	using the Rate Impact Measure test, but not including lost revenues from reduced sales as a
6	cost. Each utility must provide a transparent estimate of quantified effects for each goal
7	scenario it submits, including total utility system benefits, average bill savings associated with
8	decreased energy use, rate effects, and bill impacts. Each utility's goal projections must be
9	based on informed by the utility's most recent planning process and must shall reflect the
10	annual KW and KWH savings, over a ten-year period, from potential demand-side
11	management programs with consideration of overlapping measures, rebound effects, free
12	riders, interactions with building codes and appliance efficiency standards, and the utility's
13	latest monitoring and evaluation of conservation programs and measures. <u>In addition, for each</u>
14	potential demand-side management program identified in the proposed goals and in each
15	scenario described above, each utility must provde overall estimated annual program costs
16	over a ten-year period. Consideration of overlapping measures, rebound effects, free riders,
17	interactions with building codes and appliance efficiency standards must be based on a
18	transparent, evidence-based methodology that is consistent with industry standard practices,
19	and must be accounted for within the utility's assumptions for naturally occurring energy
20	efficiency adoption outside of utility-administered programs. Free ridership screening shall not
21	be based on simple payback duration. Any program, or its measures, specifically designated
22	for Low Income Customers shall be excepted from standard cost-effectiveness requirements
23	and free ridership consideration. Each utility's projections shall be based upon an assessment
24	of, at a minimum, the following market segments and major end-use categories.
25	Residential Market Segment:

1	(Existing Homes and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
2	Category
3	(a) Building-Envelope Efficiencies.
4	(b) Cooling and Heating Efficiencies.
5	(c) Water Heating Systems.
6	(d) Appliance Efficiencies.
7	(e) Peakload Shaving.
8	(f) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
9	(g) Renewable/Natural gas substitutes for electricity.
10	(h) Other.
11	Commercial/Industrial Market Segment:
12	(Existing Facilities and New Construction should be separately evaluated) Major End-Use
13	Category
14	(i) Building Envelope Efficiencies.
15	(j) HVAC Systems.
16	(k) Lighting Efficiencies.
17	(1) Appliance Efficiencies.
18	(m) Power Equipment/Motor Efficiency.
19	(n) Peak Load Shaving.
20	(o) Water Heating.
21	(p) Refrigeration Equipment.
22	(q) Freezing Equipment.
23	(r) Solar Energy and Renewable Energy Sources.
24	(s) Renewable/Natural Gas substitutes for electricity.
25	(t) High Thermal Efficient Self Service Cogeneration.

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OCKET PAGE 7	T NO. 20200181-EU
1	(u) Other.
2	(4) Within 90 days of a final order establishing or modifying goals, each utility must
3	file its demand-side management plan that includes the programs to meet the approved goals,
4	along with program administrative standards that include a statement of the policies and
5	procedures detailing the operation and administration of each program. Each utility must also
6	consider strategies to mitigate excessive free ridership during program planning. or such
7	longer period as approved by the Commission, each utility shall submit for Commission
8	approval a demand side management plan designed to meet the utility's approved goals. The
9	following information <u>must</u> shall be <u>filed</u> submitted for each <u>demand-side management</u>
10	program included in the utility's demand-side management plan for a ten-year projected
11	horizon period:
12	(a) The program name;
13	(b) The program start date;
14	(c) A statement of the policies and procedures detailing the operation and
15	administration of the program;
16	(c) (d) The total number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in each
17	class of customer segment (i.e. residential, low income, commercial, industrial, etc.) for each
18	calendar year in the planning horizon;
19	(d) (e) The total number of eligible customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, in
20	each elass of customers segment (i.e., residential, low income, commercial, industrial, etc.) for
21	each <u>calendar</u> year in the planning horizon;
22	(e) (f) An estimate of the annual number of customers, or other appropriate unit of
23	measure, in each class of customers projected to participate in the program for each calendar
24	year of the planning horizon, including a description of how the estimate was derived;

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(f) (g) The cumulative penetration levels of the program by calendar year calculated as

1	the percentage of projected cumulative participating customers, of appropriate unit of
2	measure, by year to the total customers eligible to participate in the program;
3	(g) (h) Estimates on an appropriate unit of measure basis of the per customer and
4	program total annual KWH reduction, winter KW reduction, and summer KW reduction, bot
5	at the customer meter and the generation level, attributable to the program. A summary of all
6	assumptions used in the estimates, and a list of measures within the program must will be
7	included;
8	(h) (i) A methodology for measuring actual KW kilowatt and KWH kilowatt hour
9	savings achieved from each program, including a description of research design,
10	instrumentation, use of control groups, and other details sufficient to ensure that results are
11	valid;
12	(i) (j) An estimate of the cost-effectiveness of the program using the cost-effectivenes
13	tests required pursuant this Rule and to Rule 25-17.008, F.A.C. If the Commission finds that
14	utility's conservation plan has not met or will not meet its goals, the Commission may require
15	the utility to modify its proposed programs or adopt additional programs and submit its plans
16	for approval.
17	(j) An estimate of the annual amount to be recovered through the energy conservation
18	cost recovery clause for each calendar year in the planning horizon.
19	(5) The Commission may, on its own motion or on a petition by a substantially
20	affected person or a utility, initiate a proceeding to review and, if appropriate, modify the
21	goals. All modifications of the approved goals, plans, and programs will be on a prospective
22	<u>basis.</u>
23	(6) (5) Each utility must shall submit an annual report no later than March 1 of each
24	year summarizing its demand_side management plan and the total actual achieved results for
25	its approved demand_side management plan in the preceding calendar year. The report must
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1 shall contain, at a minimum, a comparison of the achieved KW and KWH reductions with the established Residential and Commercial/Industrial goals, and the following information for each approved program: 4 (a) The name of the utility; (b) The name of the program and program start date; (c) The calendar year the report covers; 6 7 (d) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, by customer 8 class for each <u>calendar</u> year of the planning horizon; 9 (e) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, eligible to participate in the program for each calendar year of the planning horizon; 10 11 (f) The Ttotal number of customers, or other appropriate unit of measure, projected to 12 participate in the program for each calendar year of the planning horizon; 13 (g) The potential cumulative penetration level of the program to date calculated as the 14 percentage of projected participating customers to date to the total eligible customers in the 15 class; 16 (h) The actual number of program participants and the current cumulative number of 17 program participants; 18 (i) The actual cumulative penetration level of the program calculated as the percentage 19 of actual cumulative participating customers to the number of eligible customers in the class; 20 (j) A comparison of the actual cumulative penetration level of the program to the potential cumulative penetration level of the program; 22 (k) A justification for any variances greater larger than 15% from for the annual goals 23 established by the Commission; 24 (1) Using on-going measurement and evaluation results the annual KWH reduction, the 25 winter KW reduction, and the summer KW reduction, both at the meter and the generation

1	level, per installation and program total, based on the utility's approved
2	measurement/evaluation plan;
3	(m) The per installation cost and the total program cost of the utility;
4	(n) The net benefits for measures installed during the reporting period, annualized over
5	the life of the program, as calculated by the following formula:
6	annual benefits = $B_{npv} \times d/[1 - (1+d)^{-n}]$
7	where
8	B_{npv} = cumulative present value of the net benefits over the life of the program for measures
9	installed during the reporting period.
10	D = discount rate (utility's after tax cost of capital).
11	N = life of the program.
12	Rulemaking Authority <u>350.127(2)</u> , 366.05(1) , 366.82(1) (4) FS. Law Implemented 366.82 (1) -
13	(4) FS. History–New 4-30-93, Amended
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