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Via Electronic Filing Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

RE: FPL's Responses to Staff's First Data Request (Docket No. 20200000-OT)

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Enclosed are Florida Power & Light Company's responses to Staff's First Data Request (Nos. 1-8) in Docket No. 20200000-OT. This is concerning FPL's 2020 Load Research Sampling Plan Filing on May 4, 2020.

If you have any questions or require additional information about this filing, please call me at (561) 691-2391.

Sincerely,

/s/ Tara Bachkosky
Tara Bachkosky
Manager, Cost and Load Research

CC: Bill McNulty, Chief of Conservation and Forecasting (via electronic mail)
Michael Barrett, Economic Supervisor (via electronic mail)
Zachary Rogers, Public Utility Analyst (via electronic mail)
Office of Commission Clerk

QUESTION:

How did smart meter advancements affect load research techniques for estimating average coincident peak and class load factors for FPL's 2020 Load Research Sampling Plan?

RESPONSE:

Smart meter advancements improved the data gathering process and load research meter management but did not affect load research techniques for estimating average coincident peak and class load factors for FPL's 2020 Load Research Sampling Plan.

QUESTION:

How will smart meter advancements affect load research techniques for estimating average coincident peak and class load factors for future Load Research Sampling Plans?

RESPONSE:

Smart meter advancements will have no effect on load research techniques for estimating average coincident peak and class load factors for future Load Research Sampling Plans.

QUESTION:

As FPL moves to modernize the Company's smart grid, what effect will customers opting-out of smart metering have on load research?

RESPONSE:

All customers are included in the load research sample population. In the event that an opt-out customer is selected as a sample point, the customer is replaced with the next replacement point having a smart meter.

QUESTION:

With smart grid enhancements underway, is it possible that FPL could (or will) perform load research sampling activities remotely? If so, please state when FPL would have that capability.

RESPONSE:

Sampling activities such as selecting and deselecting customers, as well as sample deployments, retirements, and replacements throughout the year, are all performed remotely by FPL. When a premise is selected for load research, it is flagged in FPL's billing system. This flag initiates a process that automatically routes the customer's data to the load research system for analysis.

QUESTION:

Please refer to pages 2 and 3 of FPL's 2020 Plan to answer the following question. The 2020 Plan states that the GSLD(T) -1 and GSD(T)-1 class stratum breakpoints and sample sizes will be recalculated using the most available load research data prior to their 2022 load research sample deployment. Why are the GSD(T)-1 and GSLD(T)-1 rate class sample sizes recalculated prior to their deployment? What concerns are there with the original estimates?

RESPONSE:

FPL conducts continuous load research and therefore has current load research data for each year. Recalculation of sample sizes is conducted to ensure that the sample deployment is designed with the most current data available.

QUESTION:

Please refer to page 4 of FPL's 2020 Plan to answer the following question. Comparing the 2020 and the 2017 Plans, please explain why the sampling size for the 2020 GSD increased from 240 to 318?

RESPONSE:

To ensure that a sufficient number of sample points are chosen, FPL analyzes three years of data to choose the month that produces the largest number of sample points. For example, the 2017 Sampling Plan utilized January 2014 data for the calculation, which produced the largest sample size to date. When recalculating for the 2020 GSD(T)-1 sample deployment, January 2018 load research data produced the largest sample size requirement (318) and was therefore selected. The sample deviation from January 2014 to January 2018 was higher due to an early morning peak that occurred in January 2018, which resulted in greater customer usage variability. Additionally, the GSD(T)-1 population increased from 100,751 in 2017 to 105,992 in 2020.

QUESTION:

Comparing the 2020 and the 2017 Plans, Staff observed that the strata breakpoints were increased for all rate classes. Please explain.

RESPONSE:

Prior to their deployment, the sample sizes shown on the 2017 Sampling Plan are recalculated using the most current available load research data. This is done to ensure that data is not stale when new samples are deployed. The process for developing sample sizes involves listing customers from smallest to largest usage and then applying a frequency distribution to develop strata breakpoints to ensure that samples incorporate customers from each stratum. For example, when the GSD(T) sample was recalculated in 2020, the frequency distribution of the 2020 data resulted in different breakpoints due to the variability in customer usage patterns between the 2017 data and the data utilized in the 2020 sampling plan. The underlying reasons for changes in customer usage patterns are not revealed by the study. Examples for possible reasons include differences related to weather or the addition of large usage customers.

QUESTION:

For ease of reference, please review the following table for the purposes of addressing this Data Request:

Plan	Rate Class	MWH	Percent
2020	All Other Rate Classes	1,178,469	1.05
2017	All Other Rate Classes	7,885,645	6.78

In FPL's 2017 Plan, All Other Rate Classes was the 4th highest rate class, while in 2020 it is the lowest. Comparing the 2020 and the 2017 Plans, please explain:

- a. The number of rate classes in this category for 2020 and 2017, respectively.
- b. The MWH change from 7,885,645 to 1,178,469.

RESPONSE:

- a. The 2017 Sampling Plan inadvertently included the sales for resale (wholesale) rate classes in the "all other rate classes" category. These rate classes are not retail and should not have been included. The 2020 Sampling Plan was corrected to only include retail classes in the all other category.
- b. See answer to a. above and table below showing the rate codes in 2020 all other:

RATE CODE	<u>Usage (kWh)</u>	
	2016	2019
CILC1G	106,446,720	109,613,170
CS3	39,788,000	4,548,000
GSCU-1	59,792,887	80,056,988
GSLD3/GSLDT3	143,725,496	150,146,444
MET	92,071,957	82,242,650
OL1	99,564,325	96,287,201
OS2	11,129,704	11,847,417
SL1	522,561,522	483,095,271
SL-1M		9,565,054
SL2	31,172,678	30,768,199
SL-2M		1,799,972
SST1-D	30,846	26,047
SST3-D	12,838,734	1,666,953
SST1-TST	144,000,077	76,792,956
Total Other Retail	1,263,122,946	1,178,456,322
Resale	6,622,522,316	7,314,726,849
Total	7,885,645,262	8,493,183,171