FPSC-COMMISSION CLERE

1	BEFORE THE	
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
3	To the Matter of	
3	In the Matter of:	
4 5	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080407-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY).	
6	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080408-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (PROGRESS	
7	ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.)	
8	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080409-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY).	
10	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080410-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (GULF POWER COMPANY).	
12	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080411-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (FLORIDA	
13	PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY).	
14 15	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080412-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION).	
16 17	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080413-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (JEA).	ſ
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19 20	PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 12	
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21	COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II	
22	COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO	
23 24	COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP COMMISSIONER DAVID E. KLEMENT	
25	DATE: Tuesday, December 1, 2009 DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE	
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	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FPSC COMMISSION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Now we move to Item 12. Staff, you're recognized.

MR. BALLINGER: Good morning,

Commissioners. Tom Ballinger with Commission staff.

At the November 10th Agenda Conference, the Commission directed staff to develop alternative DSM goals for each utility that are more robust than what each utility proposed. Staff has reviewed the record in this proceeding and has provided a supplemental recommendation which proposes a rationale for selecting more aggressive DSM goals for each FEECA utility.

Attachment 1 of the supplemental recommendation, which starts on Page 8, contains the full range of options available to the Commission. The goals proposed by each utility rely upon the E-RIM test. Based on the Commission's directives, staff would recommend that the Commission approve goals based on the unconstrained E-TRC test for FPL, PEF, TECO, Gulf, and FPUC. OUC and JEA propose goal at zero, yet committed to continue their current DSM program offerings. Staff's recommendation is to set goals for OUC and JEA based on their current programs so as not to unduly increase rates.

Consistent with the Commission's directive at the November 10th agenda conference, such a methodology results in goals that are above what each utility proposed for each category, summer demand, winter demand, and annual energy savings.

additional measures that have a quick payback to customers, staff will propose two options. The first option would be to include only the residential measures that have a quick payback, such as compact fluorescent lighting and proper refrigerant charging for AC systems. Such an option would be consistent with Witness Spellman's recommendation and would mitigate some cost shifting. The second option would be to include the total top ten list of residential and commercial/industrial measures which are included in Attachment 1 below each utility.

We have a few housekeeping measures to do here. First is an oral modification. It's actually to the original -- there's two modifications, one to the original recommendation that you heard on November 10th and one to the supplemental. The first one is on the original recommendation on Page 15, it's the chart there, and there was just some

mislabeling of the utilities. FPUC, JEA, and OUC got switched around a little bit in the original one. It should be strike FPUC and insert JEA, strike JEA and insert OUC, and strike OUC and insert FPUC.

And if you're ready, I'll move on to the other oral modification, which is in the supplement.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Where is JEA?

MR. BALLINGER: JEA should be the fifth utility down. Strike FPUC and insert JEA.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. You may proceed, staff.

MR. BALLINGER: Okay. On the supplemental recommendation on Page 17, the chart was missing a heading. It got cut off when we stuck an Excel spreadsheet, I think, at the end. It should read proposed residential conservation goals for FPL at the very top on Page 17. Does everybody have that?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Got it.

MR. BALLINGER: Okay. Yesterday afternoon I got a request from Commissioner Argenziano's staff for some additional information, which I handed out to all of your offices this morning. It consists of a colored chart for each utility of the proposed

goals much like we talked about at November 10th, but it also includes staff's supplemental recommendation and our original recommendation back on the 15th, which is the -- I guess it's the pink bar at the far right of all these colors. I know it is a lot of data on here, but the request was to put everything together on one comparative sheet.

This is for each utility, and then the final page of this is a calculation I was requested to do to show the proposal as a percentage of growth over the next ten years. And what I did is the four large IOUs had some schedules from the Ten-Year Site Plans in the record, which that gave me the growth number, which is the energy number you see in Column 2, and then you see staff's original recommendation, staff's supplemental recommendation, which is dated 11/20, the Florida Solar Coalition and the NRDC. And I just took their energy goals at the end of the ten-year period and expressed it both as an energy goal and as a percent of the growth over the ten years that each utility is expecting.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Does that

reflect all of the options? Does that include all

of the options?

1	MR. BALLINGER: No, I did not include the
2	top ten ones. I mean, I can do that. It would fall
3	in between those, between the staff 11/20 probably
4	and the but I can do that pretty quickly. I left
5	my calculator upstairs.
6	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Do we have a
7	calculator?
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: There we go.
9	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you.
10	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Always have a ram in the
11	bush.
12	MR. BALLINGER: I'm an engineer and I
13	don't carry a calculator. I don't know what's wrong
14	with that.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're part of the
16	pocket protector brigade.
17	MR. BALLINGER: Actually, I might ask one
18	of the technical staff back here to start scribbling
19	it as we go through our discussions, if that would
20	be okay.
21	CHAIRMAN CARTER: That would be fine.
22	That would be fine.
23	MR. BALLINGER: But, Commissioner
24	Argenziano, I understand you want to have the top
25	ten plus residential and the top ten total? Okay.

Give me one second, please.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Absolutely. Just take a break in place, Commissioners, and give staff an opportunity to get that information.

(Pause.)

MR. BALLINGER: Okay. We're working on that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Ballinger, you're recognized.

MR. BALLINGER: The final suggestion would be that if the Commission decides to adopt this supplemental recommendation in whole or in part that the Commission should vote on Issues 9, 10, and 15 of the original recommendation before addressing other issues. Because depending on your vote on the goals, it may change how you need to vote on the other issues in the total recommendation. And with that, staff is available for questions.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Tom, give us a heads-up when we get to the point of actually voting or anything like that, give us a heads-up so we'll know to take those issues up first in order to move forward with the changes.

MR. BALLINGER: Correct. Like I said, I would suggest, if you want to vote on goals, do

Issues 9, 10, and 15. Maybe take a quick break, 1 staff can gather together, and figure out what you 2 would need to vote on Issues 1, 2, 3, and 4 to be consistent with your votes on the goals. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. That would be 5 Commissioners, everybody comfortable with fine. 6 7 that? Commissioner Argenziano. 8 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I need to gather 9 10 my thoughts, because some of the information that was given to me was given early this morning and --11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Not a problem. 12 Commissioner Skop, you're recognized, sir. 13 14 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. I just want to make sure that on those 15 issues, again, I'm trying to page through a document 16 that's stapled together, unfortunately. 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Those are tough staples. 18 I almost stabbed myself this morning. 19 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Just give me a moment. 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay, take a moment. 21 22 Commissioners, any further questions at this time? COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, I have one. 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner 24 25 Argenziano, you're recognized.

1	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: It's kind of a
2	different question, but since JEA is a municipal, do
3	they have to do anything we ask them to do or is
4	this voluntary?
5	MR. BALLINGER: No, JEA and OUC do fall
6	under the FEECA statutes because of their sales
7	threshold, so we are required to set goals for them.
8	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And do they have
9	to abide by those goals? Since we don't regulate
10	them, I would like to know.
11	MR. BALLINGER: The stick, if you will, of
12	penalties, which is in there for IOUs, does not
13	apply to municipal utilities. So if they don't meet
1.4	their goals, I don't know what we can do.
L 5	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Because we don't
16	regulate them.
L7	MR. BALLINGER: Correct.
18	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you.
L9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.
20	COMMISSIONER SKOP: If staff could repeat
21	the issues that we would need to vote on as a
22	preliminary matter.
23	MR. BALLINGER: Katherine will do that.
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Fleming, good
2.5	morning.

MS. FLEMING: Good morning, Commissioners.
2 Katherine Fleming on behalf of legal staff.

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Looking at the issues, once the

Commissioners vote on the proposed goals, which are
Issues 9 and 10, looking at the statute under

366.82, Subsection 3 states what the Commission
shall take into consideration in establishing goals,
and staff would suggest that Issues 1 through 8
should be voted on by the Commission. Issues 1
through 8 are specifically contemplated within the
statute. We think that those issues would form the
basis for the Commission in establishing its goals.
We think it would make a clearer record for purposes
of the order to vote on Issues 1 through 8.

In addition, Issues 12 and 13, and if I could just take one at a time. Issue 12, the specific statute that relates to that is 366.82, Subsection 2, and it states that the Commission may allow efficiency investments across generation, transmission, and distribution, as well as efficiencies within the user base. The statute does say may. We believe that the Commission does have discretion whether to vote on this issue if the Commission chooses to do so.

With respect to Issue 13, this is asking

specifically to establish separate goals for energy audit programs. There's no specific requirement in Section 366.82 to set separate goals for audit requirements. So, once again, staff would recommend that this is up to the Commission's discretion as to whether they wish to vote on this issue.

And I believe the same follows with respect to Issue 14 with respect to what the Commission should do in this proceeding to encourage the efficient use of cogeneration. This was an issue that was raised by one of the intervenors in this proceeding. Under 366.81 it states that the Legislature intends that the use of solar renewable energy, highly efficient systems, cogeneration, and load control systems be encouraged, but there is no specific requirement that the Commission must do so in this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I guess when it was first mentioned there were three issues that we needed to take up as a preliminary matter. Was Issue 11 included in that? Was it 9, 10, and 11? Okay. So where does Issue 11 fall into this?

MR. BALLINGER: I think Issue 11 would

fall under the normal course of action as we go 1 through the original recommendation. 3 MS. FLEMING: That is correct. 11 -- and I'm sorry I left that off. It falls under 4 366.82, and it really is a fallout of what the 5 Commission decides with respect to the goals on 6 Issues 9 and 10. So we would suggest that the 7 Commission could vote on this issue. COMMISSIONER SKOP: How with respect to 9 Issue 11 is that a fallout from 9 and 10? I thought 10 Issue 11 was somewhat in addition to that because it 1.1 was a staff proposal to advance solar within the 1.2 13 state. MS. FLEMING: The legislative intent does 1.4 establish that the use of solar be encouraged within 15 the state. We think that the use of solar should be 16 encouraged within this proceeding. Staff does 17 recommend that the Commission vote on Issue 11 as an 18 additional incentive to promote renewable energy 19 20 within this proceeding. COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner. 22 Commissioners, we're in questions; we're 23 in the question phase or comments. 24 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Give me a 25

1 moment.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We will do that.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

commissioner EDGAR: Since we have had some discussion about the order of items, if I could ask staff to kind of tee up the amended recommendation for Issues either 9 and then 10 or 9 and 10 together, whichever is the easiest way to do that.

MR. BALLINGER: Yes. Issue 9 is the residential goals, Issue 10 is the commerical/industrial goals. And I am going to talk about them together. It's much easier that way. The individuals are shown in the supplemental recommendation starting in Attachment 1. I'm sorry, Attachment 2, which shows both residential and the commerical/industrial separate, which is what the Commission needs to set.

But, as a package, what staff did is with the direction to get more aggressive DSM goals, we went back and, as I said earlier, each utility proposed the E-RIM goal. The staff tried to come up with a consistent methodology for all utilities, and that's why we proposed the E-TRC goal, which gets you higher not only demand savings, but also

predominately energy savings for each utility.

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While cost-effective on a system basis, this does -- going to the E-TRC test is a policy shift for the Commission moving away from the RIM test. And it does result in the possibility of some cross-subsidization not only between customer classes but within customer classes of participants and nonparticipants.

And let me explain a little further. We noticed that moving to the E-TRC measures the majority of measures that pass the E-TRC test were commerical/industrial measures. So what you're adding to the goals are measures for commerical/industrial customers more so. That to me means that residential customers may be subsidizing those types of programs. Which is okay. It's still cost-effective from a system-wide basis, but you have this inequity between rate classes.

Also, going to the TRC test in general results in more cross-subsidization within a rate class. For example, even residential customers between the people who cannot participate or choose not to participate in a DSM program are funding the programs for others. So because of the lost revenues associated with mainly the impact, you have

that other cross-subsidization, and that is -
CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on one second.

Commissioner Argenziano.

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that -- or how does that abide by the statute where in particular -- and I may be reading it wrong, where in 366.81 it basically says, "Accordingly, in exercising its jurisdiction, the Commission shall not approve any rate or rate structure which discriminates against any class of customers on account of the use of such facilities, systems, or devices."?

MR. BALLINGER: I think that more is you have to at least offer stuff to each class. And I think in your ratemaking procedures when we have rate cases we can get the difference between residential and commercial customers the rate the -- what they call parity, if you will, a contribution to return on equity. You can get that at parity between classes. The participants and nonparticipants is tough, because this is voluntary programs. You put programs out there and people may choose not to participate or they can't participate if they are a renter or something of that nature. So you can't totally avoid discrimination, if you

will, between rate classes.

trying to figure out is if the Legislature is telling us what to do, then I'm trying to make it clear what are they telling us. Because when the people start yelling at the PSC, or praising the PSC, I'd like to tell them, well, that is what the Legislature told us to do.

I want to be very clear on what the Legislature is intending or is telling us. Does it say shall not or shall, which means when I know -- I know them over there. When they say shall they mean it for whatever reason.

MR. BALLINGER: I'm not sure. I mean, there was a lot of debate at the hearing. There was confusion over what the statute said. Did it say RIM, did it say TRC? I think staff still believes that all three tests provide you valuable information.

From a system basis, the TRC test tells you there is net benefits from society as a whole. That's okay. Now, as you move further from that, if you start putting in these measures that have a quick payback that staff believes you can get the same impact just by education and people should do

on their own anyway, if you set that as a goal and force the utility to do that, then you have forced a rate impact on other customers which way may be getting out of line, which may be unduly discriminatory.

So it's a matter of degree. I don't think we can stop it entirety, but as we move farther away from a TRC test you run the risk of having more discrimination.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair, which is what the Legislature said we shall not do.

MR. BALLINGER: Correct.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Now, if I am of the belief that people out there — if they would have done it, they would have done it already, and perhaps they should pay more if they don't want to do it, and then you pay more, I guess. I have even incorporated LED lighting into my home now as much as I can. So I think if you are willing to do it, you're going to do it to begin with.

But, again, going back to what the Legislature says, and they are saying we shall not do that, and I want to make sure that with each option we have we need to know if we are following what the Legislature has told us to do. Because

there are times when they leave it us to us and there are times when they tell us what to do. And I want to make it very clear and would like staff to make it very clear if that is -- each one of those options are adhering to what the Legislature said we shall do. Because even if the media is listening out there, I want them to understand what the Legislature has told -- told the PSC they will and will not do, and I plan to do that for as long as I'm here.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Ballinger.

MR. BALLINGER: I'm reading the statute again, and I would take it a little differently that it says we cannot approve a rate or rate structure which discriminates against a class of customers if they use these DSM programs. So it's basically saying that we can't force an extra surcharge on somebody if they do a DSM program. It's a little different. It's not real clear, I'll have to admit that.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I think the same thing. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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Just a couple of follow-up questions for staff while we are working through this.

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On Issue 2, it shows on Page 15, the table in Column D, the percent excluded due to a two-year screen. And that got back to what staff designated as eliminating free riders from the analysis and a lot of the achievable potential went away or was vaporized by that screening test.

Was any analysis done to look at, you know, a sensitivity as to what would happen if there was a one-year payback and how much of that lost potential would be recaptured if they used a one-year payback as the screening test? Which, again, if the consumer was going to do something and got one-year payback, yes, they probably should be doing that on their own. Two years is a little bit more questionable. So, again, I was wanting to know for Column D how much of that potential would be recaptured if they used a less rigorous screen.

MR. BALLINGER: Okay. There were no sensitivities done looking at a one-year payback, per se, which would lessen the amount, obviously. The two-year screen was talked about at the hearing as being -- I don't want to say an industry standard, but used quite frequently. It has been

used in the past in proceedings before the Commission as kind of a general rule of thumb of a good economic screening of that, and that's where we stand. So I guess the short answer is no, there wasn't an economic screening.

commissioner skop: Okay. But you would agree that on Page 15 the majority if any achievable potential is practically eliminated by that two-year screen being applied, is that correct? Is that the correct way to look at Column D?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes, and I interpret that to say there is a lot of potential out there that people can do on their own that has a very quick payback to individual customers. So as I said earlier at the November 10th, this was a useful proceeding to go through because it identified a large block of savings that has very quick payback to customers.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And I think the point that would have been, I think, useful to me is if a one-year screen would have been adopted -- for instance, if somebody was going to do something that would have got immediate payback, I mean, that indicates to me they probably should have done it. Whereas two years, again, a little bit more question

mark as to what may need to be looked at as an opportunity to achieve potential or recapture that potential on a case-by-case basis instead of a blanket approach.

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Another point I wanted to ask, and I don't know if it was considered at all, but as we strive to maximize energy efficiency savings in the state, is staff looking at any other states and best practices? I know that the California Energy Commission, which probably has a little bit different jurisdiction than we have in Florida, but basically instituted the first energy efficiency standards for televisions in the state, and I quess that was a landmark to the extent that it was expected to save about \$8.1 billion in energy costs over the period of time. So I was wondering if we are looking or benchmarking at other best practices that might be adopted, maybe not by our agency, but other things that can be done to encourage and incentivize energy conservation and efficiency.

MR. BALLINGER: The Commission does have contact with other agencies. For example, appliance efficiency standards are through the DCA and things of that nature, and utilities do take those into account. You had, especially in this proceeding,

FPL pointing out that with new appliance efficiency standards that is taking up a big chunk of savings that are potential out there. You are getting more efficient air conditioners, more efficient light bulbs. I mean, you won't be able to buy an incandescent bulb in a few years. It will have to be compact fluorescents. So the market slowly evolves to the efficiency.

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We do look at other states, but it's different because they don't have the same statutory charge that we do in a lot of it. You know, we have specific legislation here to look at the technical potential in Florida, to look at the achievable potential and set numeric goals for a ten-year period. I'm not that familiar with other states and how they do a goal proceeding. Is it a just a value, an aspirational goal that they put out there that utilities try to meet? Is there rewards and penalties associated with it? I don't know.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And, you know, this is a brainstorming. I guess the numbers I saw was, again, that initiative although it probably makes consumers buy more energy efficient TVs, it was, I guess, expected to save 8.1 billion over ten years was the number. And that was, I guess,

approximately 800,000-plus homes in terms of the energy savings. I was just looking at that as an opportunity, again, to try and do things that don't necessarily raise costs to the ratepayers, but also could add to the cumulative energy efficiency and

savings.

So, again, I just would ask staff to continue to look at other states and their best practices and see if any of that would be readily applicable either for the Commission or to make other agencies aware of.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you. And I guess while we are discussing it, if staff could help me, because I'm having a hard time with the whole free rider issue. Because I know there are a lot of people out there who still have not had the ability to change over to CFLs, and I know that is not the main electric draw in one's home, but it certainly would add to it if a lot of people went to more efficient either CFLs, or LEDs, or whatever, and televisions and water heaters and anything that they can.

So while staff basically points out that,

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you know, if you're going to do it you would have done it, I have a problem with that because I know there's a lot of people who haven't, especially during hard economic times. These are people who are already economically distressed or stressed to begin with, and we met some of them in some of the meetings and hearings that we went around to in different service hearings that said I can't do that.

I remember one lady the company had CFLs for her and they pulled them out of the trunk of the car and gave them to her to use, and I'm sure that has been very beneficial. So while in one respect staff says basically, I guess, when utilities provide financial incentives to naturally occurring DSM they create free riders, but isn't really in a sense if you can get everybody — even if they are free riders who can afford to pay for it themselves who have incentivized even more to create more energy efficiency in their home, isn't there some point down the line where it is going to really benefit, even if everybody is paying for it, as far as maybe the demand on the current —

MR. BALLINGER: I think that's the philosophy between the TRC test from a system-wide

basis, yes, it is showing savings, but rates are going up between customer classes. And if I could, if I could direct you to Page 11 of the supplemental recommendation. I'll pick PEF as an example to kind of give you --

MR. BALLINGER: The table has PEF total DSM goals -- in the supplemental recommendation.

on. I've got it. Hang on, I'm getting there. Go ahead.

MR. BALLINGER: Okay. To give you an idea, it lists the type of measures that are in the free riders, and you can see they are dominated by CFLs, and you have high-efficiency pool pumps, proper refrigerant charging for your AC system, which means having the AC contractor come out and check your system, and general maintenance and things of that nature. So they are pretty simple things, but they have a huge energy impact.

If you look at the table at the top, the column labeled E-TRC is what staff is recommending

in the supplemental recommendation, and that raises the energy goal for Progress significantly from what they proposed. It goes from 614 gigawatt hours to 1585 gigawatt hours. Now, that has a fairly significant effect on the revenue impact which will have to be made up at a later date.

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If you go to just the next column over, which is if you just added in the residential free rider measures, the top ten, not all the free riders, but just the top ten, that number jumps up to 3,488 gigawatt hours. And you see it has almost a 400 basis point revenue impact, or \$203 million. Which if that happened tomorrow, Progress still has fixed costs that have to be recovered and rates would have to be raised that much.

commissioner argenziano: And that just goes to another -- and I understand that, it's just a real -- it's kind of hard to tell people out there that when you save and you are doing right now by trying to use the most energy efficient appliances in your home, that no matter how much you save the company still has the right to recover its costs. So we have this -- it's almost like telling people don't bother saving because you are going to pay for it anyway. Ultimately at some point it has to --

well, I shouldn't say even out, but it has to become better -- in regards to possibly building new plants or needing more energy, it has to meet some kind of a --

MR. BALLINGER: And the E-TRC test does take into account the deferral of new plants, so it does take into the capacity benefit. That is not driven by energy savings. That is driven by the demand savings, the summer and winter demand. A TRC type program doesn't have as much impact on demand as it does on energy, so it doesn't have the same level of impact of moving power plants out as a RIM program does.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But the goal of the state and of the nation is to try to use less energy or become most efficient with the energy that we use.

MR. BALLINGER: Right, but the goals -COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: One of the
goals.

MR. BALLINGER: One of the goals, exactly. We have to do demand and energy, and it's a balancing act. And it is awkward tension with utilities promoting conservation. You are telling them not sell their product. That is a natural

tendency. It's like paying farmers not to grow corn.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, that's another thing that people ask.

MR. BALLINGER: And that's why I look at it as there are some programs that are beneficial to the utility and their general body of ratepayers. And even under the E-TRC test that does show a benefit. When you start going beyond and making these policy choices of maybe putting in some of these free riders that people should be doing anyway, you're forcing that subsidization a little bit further and further down the line.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I understand that, and I can appreciate that. But the problem is are we never going to get there if we don't force some people?

MR. BALLINGER: But even if you put an incentive out there they may not take it.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, then they pay more. They deserve to pay more then.

MR. BALLINGER: But you've incurred the cost, the administrative cost of creating that program and all those kinds of things, and that's why we are thinking -- staff is recommending that

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for those types of programs, beef up your education program to really make people aware. They probably are aware and they choose not to do it for a variety of reasons.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, Mr. Chair, I agree that there are people out there who just choose not to do it. And, you know, then if they want to pay more on their electric bill, that's up to them. But there are a lot of people who just can't do it, and I think they need some incentives.

MR. BALLINGER: And the other tack is you see it through appliance efficiency standards where you can't buy an inefficient air conditioner. In a few years you won't be able to buy an incandescent bulb.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right.

MR. BALLINGER: And naturally it just gravitates towards that.

commissioner argenziano: Right. And then eventually I think -- I understand that, but I can tell you that I have had constituents in my district that was a pretty poor district that they'd love to be able to go out and buy a more energy efficient refrigerator or an air conditioning unit. They can't afford 6,000, 5,000, 800, you know, for a new

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refrigerator, and that's what I'm talking about.

There's a whole pocketful of people out there who would love to -- and they're kind of like, you know, sometimes you have to go and like rent furniture because you can't lay out all the money, but meanwhile you are paying so much more for that junky piece of furniture. Excuse me. All the rental companies now are going to get angry, but you are paying so much more.

They would rather not have to pay \$5,000 for a couch when they could have paid \$1,000, but they didn't have the money to lay out to begin with, and I guess that's what I'm trying to focus in on. I think there's a lot more of those people, especially now. And if they have children, or mortgages, and so on, they are sitting in there saying, okay, do I buy the new energy efficient air conditioning unit now that I have saved up for it? They can't. They really can't. And I don't know how we help those people to get to where we need them to be.

MR. BALLINGER: And there are at each utility -- we had this discussion November 10th.

There are low-income programs each utility has that they --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And they get taken up very, very quickly. There's not enough money out there for them, so --

MR. BALLINGER: Well, the utilities offer it. So whatever, if there's 100 people that want it, that cost flows through. If 200 people want it, that cost flows through. So from the utility side, it's not a dollar cap limited. They are offering audits and weatherization tips, weatherstripping, compact fluorescents, refrigerant, so they are offering that to whoever takes it.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And when we went around, Commissioners, you heard many people who took those offers.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's correct.

commissioner argenziano: And those are great. Those are important things, and I think that a lot of people have been taking advantage of those and it has been paying off, but it still doesn't take those energy inefficient --

MR. BALLINGER: Appliances.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you. You want to talk about geezer -- appliances. You know, you are still not -- I don't know how you get to that, and there are a lot of families who are still

there.

MR. BALLINGER: There is. And the philosophy has been that the appliance stock is naturally going to migrate to more efficient units over time. It's not going to happen overnight. And the Commission's policy has been that utilities offer an incentive to go above that, the standard minimum, if you will, but it's based on what kind of incremental savings am I getting out of that.

In other words, an incremental cost of going from a SEER 10 to a SEER 13 air conditioning unit might be \$3,000. Some people may not have the cash to outlay that incremental amount and would rather have the SEER 10. Have a little bit energy bill for a time, but choose not to. The utilities from their ratepayers, and it's my belief, too, should only pay for that incremental benefit, because that's who is paying for it, and that's the kilowatts that are going to get saved.

I can see I'm not being real clear. It's a tough choice. I understand what you're saying.

You'd like to get those inefficient appliances replaced. There is a lot out there. There is a lot of wastage out there.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I understand

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what you're saying, and it really is a difficult decision because we are being told that cost does matter, rates do matter, but at the same time there are those people and belief that you need to start changing now, and you need to really put forth a big effort even if it going to hurt a little because we have one planet, okay, and we need to stop reliance on certain areas where we rely on too heavily. And I don't want to forget that part of it. There is an environmental part to this that is very, very important in my mind. So it's like, okay, you keep saying let's wait, less wait. I don't know that we have -- I think we have gone beyond -- in my opinion, we have gone beyond the time we can wait. So I just want something substantial, but also keeping in mind knowing that people are hurting tremendously right now, and they really can't afford

MR. BALLINGER: And the utility programs are not the only avenue. There has been a lot of stimulus money put into the LIHEAP programs, weatherization programs, things of that nature to help those things. And not only with appliances, but shoring up the structure. Adding attic insulation, wall insulation, changing windows,

things of this nature. Because it does two things, it makes us more energy efficient and it also makes that customer, that individual person more financially viable and can maybe get off of government subsidies for food and for other things of that nature, so there is multiple benefits, and that's why those programs are targeted.

I don't mean to hound on this, but what I see in those areas, there are incentives, there are tax breaks, there are incentives to go and insulate your attic, but if you don't have the money, and the money comes down to I'm going to make my mortgage payment, or feed my children, or go to the doctor, and I don't know if you realize how many people are really out in there in that situation, and there are. And I'm telling you that those are the people I think that make a big difference.

If you can't get to them, and you say let's wait down the road, I don't think they ever get to energy efficiency. And I understand those programs are great. They are being -- I would think that those from what I see, just from people I know, middle income, upper middle income are really taking advantage of that.

At the base middle income they can't.

That is the sense I'm getting out there, they really can't even take advantage of those programs because they would have to go into credit debt, which everybody is trying to avoid right now because they don't have the cash outlay.

So you have a whole group of people, and then you have the people that you are talking about that are on public assistance. They can't afford — oh, great, I can get a tax break if I can re-insulate my attic. They don't have the money to re-insulate their attic. They just simply don't. So while I know those programs are beneficial, I'm not going to chuck off those people to say, well, you should be insulating your attic. We have incentives out there.

There are people within, I think, the middle to upper middle class that are taking advantage of that, and I'm really glad they are, but there is a whole section, Commissioners, that I'm talking about that I really don't think can do that right now.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I'm going to go to

Commissioner Skop in a moment, but, Commissioner

Argenziano, you reminded me of something, and I

totally agree with you about that income level, is that I have talked before about, you know, the 10 grand to put in a new heating and cooling system in our house. The City had a low-interest program, but it was all taken up, so I ended up having to finance it myself. And on these windows, we replaced our kitchen windows, just two little kitchen windows. That was \$500. So it starts to add up when you start talking about -- and the guy says this is the most efficient heating and cooling unit you can get for your place, and we're going to bump it up a little bit so it will be a long-term positive benefit for you. And in the window they have got like a double pane. I never knew so much technology went into a window before, but just between those two things, and obviously we have fluorescent bulbs all over the house, we have gotten those, but that's a lot of money. That is a lot of money indeed.

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And, you know, I think what you are saying is something that is kind of the crux of the matter, is that -- it's like credit, you can't get it unless you, you know, you got it. And so a lot of people can't get the credit and then they are forced to go to these -- I won't talk about the payday loan folks

and all like that, but they are forced to go to different processes when I think that below that income level that you mentioned those people more or less you are going to have to give that to them. That's what I'm thinking, Commissioner. You just have to give it to them because -- you know, I'm just thinking about my number two daughter who works as a hair -- cosmetologist, and you know, she doesn't have health insurance because it costs her \$500 a month, and some months she doesn't make \$500. And, of course, you know, she calls on daddy when that happens. But there are a lot of people that can't call on daddy, you know, and that's a whole group of folks.

think that is my point is that more so than ever before, because we are in such a national economic crisis. More so than over before do you have more people, even within the middle income, that have families that simply can't afford the outlay. It would mean taking that credit card. I have talked to people who have been taking their credit — which everybody is really trying so desperately to avoid right now. Cash is king. And they just can't get there.

So if you have that gap that has grown that can't afford to go towards energy efficiency, there has to be some kind of incentives that are stronger than just saying you will get a tax break if you put insulation in your attic, because they can't afford the insulation to begin with. So that's the only thing I want us to cognizant of. There are a lot more of those families than you would believe.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Absolutely.

MR. FUTRELL: Mr. Chairman, if I may offer some additional information for Commissioner Argenziano.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

MR. FUTRELL: Mark Futrell of Commission Staff.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And then we will go to Commissioner Skop.

You're recognized, Mark.

MR. FUTRELL: The Legislature is very mindful of those issues you have raised. Two things they have done recently is they have appropriated some stimulus dollars to the Energy Office to help establish an appliance rebate program that will be --

1 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Do you have an 2 amount? MR. FUTRELL: It's a couple of million 3 dollars, I believe. I don't have the information 4 5 right now. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Is that the program that 6 7 was the money was all gone in a couple of weeks or so? 8 MR. FUTRELL: That's the solar rebate 9 10 program. It's actually -- I've got the information here. It is \$17.6 million that has been 11 appropriated from stimulus dollars for the appliance 12 13 rebate program. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And is that over 14 15 a period of time? MR. FUTRELL: It will begin in April and 16 17 it will run until the dollars are gone. So it's a 18 first come, first serve program. It will apply to a number of appliances, washers, a whole host of 19 20 energy intensive appliances. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And could you 21 22 just -- if you would, because I remember reading 23 about it, but I don't have the details yet, and I 24 was hoping to get those. They will be -- what are 25 the qualifications or the criteria?

MR. FUTRELL: It's not an income-based program, it will be available to all Floridians, and it's going to cover refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, dishwashers.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: What are the allowances? What can you -- I thought there were -- MR. FUTRELL: It's going to be 20 percent of the purchase price.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: 20 percent.

MR. FUTRELL: There were a number of options the Energy Commission considered about how to set up the rebate, but they settled on 20 percent of the purchase price. And you can get a rebate for every appliance. If you buy, if you buy an appliance, you'll get a rebate. There's no limit on what you can buy.

commissioner Argenziano: Right. And that is, those are great things. I'm not saying -- I bet they go up real quick. But if you still don't have the other 80 percent --

MR. FUTRELL: Right. And on the other side, on the energy affordability the Legislature has addressed, is mindful of that energy affordability gap that is growing, as you've talked about, and they tasked the Department of Community

Affairs to address that issue, and the DCA brought them a report in January laying out ten proposals to address this growing energy affordability gap. And it's a mixture of ideas including utilizing the utilities to help with this issue.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right.

MR. FUTRELL: And also to establish a dedicated funding source to weatherization assistance programs and LIHEAP because that's obviously been a problem is you've got these fluctuations in funding and then you've also got the needs are growing and extend beyond what the budgets have been in the last several years.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. Right.

MR. FUTRELL: So the Legislature seems to have their eye on this issue.

know they have to be because we've been hearing it for years. Even when I was there it was a growing problem and we couldn't get to the goals, conservation goals that we wanted to with that growing gap there. So that's the point of just being mindful of that. And I'm glad that's going to be there, and I guarantee you that 17.6 million is going to be gone very quickly. And I hope people do

utilize it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I just want to go back to Page 15 of the original recommendation.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Page 15.

there again shows the, illustrates the application of the two-year screening, payback screening test.

And I guess with that in mind, I also share

Commissioner Argenziano's concerns regarding the use of the two-year payback screening test to eliminate what staff has deemed to be free riders.

I think that, you know, the discussion has focused on offering incentives and rebates for larger items such as, you know, 18 SEER heat pumps and such, something over and above what the standard may be.

But if I understood Commissioner

Argenziano correctly, I think even her concern is

even more basic than that. It's like why can't we

offer some portion of compact fluorescent light

bulbs to consumers or something like that and why

under this test would they otherwise be completely

eliminated because of the payback? So that's, that's my concern.

Again, we didn't have the luxury of having the data, I believe, to do how much of that achievable potential would have been recaptured by the application of a one-year screening test over a two-year. And there's a lot of low-hanging fruit that just got eradicated by the application of this arbitrary test.

I think the solution to this, and I stated this previously I think the last time on November 10th when we had this discussion, is that this is just the goal setting phase that the Commission is in. After we set some goals, the utilities will come in on an individual basis and propose programs. And at least in that phase, and I think this should be very succinctly stated in the order, at least from my perspective I don't want to be limited to a two-year screening test. I would like the utilities to be able to bring in any program they deem worthy, even if it was CFLs, to be considered.

I also don't want to be limited by a RIM test or, you know, anything like that. I want to be able to use a TRC on some programs. So having a

wide variety of programs isn't necessarily a bad 1 2 thing. But if we were to do what staff suggests, 3 some of those programs that do have near-term payback would be completely eliminated and not even 5 proposed by the utilities. And from my perspective if the order for goal setting was crafted 6 7 specifically to state that the Commission does not 8 want to be limited by a two-year payback and does 9 not want to be limited by the RIM test and wants to 10 consider on a case-by-case basis either a shorter 11 payback term or the use of the TRC test when 12 appropriate for certain projects, it puts the 13 Commission in a much better position to make a value 14 choice as to doing some of the things that 15 Commissioner Argenziano alluded to. How do you get 16 low income consumers, and Chairman Carter also 17 mentioned it, how do you get help to the people that 18 can't otherwise go out and buy a new appliance? 19 Obviously we can't expect to give them to them for 20 free, but there's other things that can be done on a limited basis. 21 22

So I think my point being, instead of just arbitrarily applying this two-year payback as a screen and losing much of the achievable potential by doing so, simply if we remove that barrier and

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looked at things on a case-by-case basis, I think that gives the Commission a lot more flexibility. I know it would give me more flexibility to make those choices that we will need to make in the next phase of actually applying the goals that we'll set hopefully today.

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But I think that that's not necessarily a bad thing because you can do a little of something that's more expensive and a lot of something that's less expensive and at the end of the day it all balances out. So there's not to say that you can't, like GRU does, I think they gave away a hundred window AC units. It was just come get them. Bring in your old one, we'll give you a brand new one. You don't owe us anything. That was unique. I mean, would people call that to be cost-effective for the general body of ratepayers? Probably not. But if it's done on a small scale with the resources that one has, it provides some good to the, to the community at large, for the environment and a whole host of things, but it's not draining the piggy bank to the extent that you're not doing it unlimited. There's finite controls on that.

So again we're talking about a lot of money, a lot of programs. And I think that if we

don't tie our hands and we have flexibility as a Commission and don't put all these constraints that staff has looked at in this recommendation, then that would allow us to have that flexibility to pick and choose and to consider programs that otherwise would be eliminated through the application of this two-year payback that we otherwise wouldn't even see because they wouldn't be proposed.

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But maybe we can pick a few of those, and I think staff had mentioned looking at some top ten items that otherwise wouldn't have made the screen. But I just think that flexibility would go a long way to addressing some of the concerns that I heard from Commissioner Argenziano, and I also have that same concern, that I don't want my hands to be tied and I want us to have flexibility. So thank you.

MR. FUTRELL: Commissioner Skop, if I may. I think if there's individual measures that you're interested in seeing, you can give that direction to the utilities. And the level of goals you set do not necessarily dictate what measures come back in the form of programs. There was a lot of discussion at the hearing about this idea of bundling measures into programs and bringing measures that maybe on their own individually may not pass the test or pass

one test and fail another, but that bundling them together with measures that do pass the test, you may end up with a program that overall is cost-effective. And I think if you are -- if there are things you are interested in seeing like that, like you were talking about having flexibility, you can give that direction, but it doesn't necessarily tie to a specific target you set. I mean, a target does not necessarily exclude measures if there's things you're interested in seeing.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And I understand that, and thank you.

To clarify my comment, I know that the bundling works well because it provides more opportunity and flexibility to consider projects that otherwise would not even get, garner consideration. But I would even go so far to say on a stand-alone basis, even if a project or program was not cost-effective, such as CFLs or something like that, if you did that and considered it on a limited basis even without bundling and only did a small portion of it, then that's not necessarily a bad thing. It's something that you can do on a limited basis.

So my concern would be, and I fully

appreciate and understand that this is the goal setting phase and the screens that are applied basically, you know, determine what of the achievable potential can be captured, but I think that we've made some progress towards moving forward with more aggressive goals. It remains to see how the Commission will vote or what the consensus will be.

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But I think in this order for goal setting it would be very incumbent upon the Commission should it be adopted by my colleagues to emphasize that when we get into the next phase of program development, that we do not want to be limited by a two-year screen and we do not want to be limited by the RIM test. You know, we're basically open to any ideas that the utilities may want to propose such that we can consider and evaluate them on the merits, noting that some will not be cost-effective or some will be more costly than others. But, again, Mr. Futrell, to your bundling aspect, in the aggregate collectively, even if you have something that is not cost-effective, combined in the aggregate it may be cost-effective as a whole. again, I was just trying to accommodate my concern and the concern I heard from Commissioner

Argenziano.

But I don't want to send the false impression that we will not consider things just because of a two-year screen that's applied to eliminate what staff deems to be free riders. I just think that sends the wrong message. It may be good for goal setting purposes, but it may also send the wrong message to discourage utilities from bringing forward other ideas that I think I've heard from my colleagues when we get into the program development phase.

So I'd like to see some express language in any order that we'd issue in this proceeding providing that direction.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, here's the plan is that we'll continue comments, and then once we get beyond comments we're going to craft, we'll craft a motion pursuant to what we've heard today. The tremendous concern Commissioner Argenziano mentioned about being able to help the least of us is something I deal with every day. Commissioner Skop, in terms of not tying the Commission's hands, having those options on a case-by-case position, that makes sense because you really want to do -- what we've, what

we've done is not working, so we need to do
something different, and I recognize that. So I
just kind of want to -- when we do get to the phase
of forming the motion and forming the, our
resolution on this issue, I want to encompass
everyone's perspective on that. All right?

Commissioner Argenziano, you're

Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Just a, just a couple of questions. I remember in the last, and forgive me if I didn't hear this, but according to the statute, we are to be looking at including demand-side renewable energy, I'm sorry, demand-side and supply side conservation. Have we looked at -- what are we doing on the supply side?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes. We talked about that back in November.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right.

MR. BALLINGER: And supply side really doesn't fit with conservation goals that you're setting today. That's done in other arenas, the Ten-Year Site Plan review, we look at it in need determinations for power plants, things of that

nature.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But the Legislature said in developing these goals we shall look at both of those.

MR. BALLINGER: And I think the utilities are because, remember, DSM is an alternative to building a power plant. So if you've done your supply side efficiency and said I still need to, excuse me, build a power plant in year X, what DSM can I do then to avoid that power plant? So I've designed my supply side the most efficient I can, and then DSM comes in and says, all right, now what can I defer to even avoid building that, if you will? And they do work together because, quite honestly, DSM sometimes will push out an efficient generating plant, which has a much bigger impact. In other words, a 1,200-megawatt power plant, a repowering going from an old oil burning plant to a new natural gas plant has significant improvements in heat rate and emission profile and everything and it has a much bigger savings immediately than getting 1,200 megawatts of DSM, which may take 15 So sometimes DSM works against you on, on the supply side efficiency.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. But we

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are looking at that as far as --

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MR. BALLINGER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. And, and I guess what I want to get a good feel of -- and you gave me some graphs this morning and I haven't really been able to digest them that quickly coming in and just sitting down and not really be able to, to evaluate them, and maybe we can, we can do that in a minute. But what I want to know at the end of the day here today is like a percentage, an overall percentage of energy savings of each one of the plants and where are we in comparison to other states as far as really -- what is our -- I want some kind of percentage. I've seen things in the, in the newspapers, I've heard them around that Florida is below 1 percent on really any kind of an aggressive goal saving, energy goal saving. And I'd like to know what these plans really are in numbers, what are we really saving, so I can evaluate whether we're moving aggressively or quick enough in my opinion.

MR. BALLINGER: Okay. The first thing is I've heard those numbers too of only 1 percent.

That's comparing it to total sales of certain utilities to get those low percentage numbers.

1 2 3 conditioning load. 4 5 other states that are similar. 6 7 MR. BALLINGER: Well, but, again, the 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 now. 16

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That's going to happen because, one, we have a very large energy base compared to other states. We use a lot of kilowatt hours mainly because of our air

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Let's compare to

charge in the statute is to look at load growth. The DSM is to control the growth rate of energy consumption, and that's what this table is that you asked me to prepare earlier today, does it as part of the growth, and you see the percentages changed dramatically. And I do have those other percentages for those other alternatives, if you'd like them

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. That would be great, Mr. Chair.

MR. BALLINGER: Okay. I'm just going to give you the percentages for the two things. think that's what you're interested in.

For the ETRC plus the residential top ten, for FPL it would be 12.6 percent, for Progress it would be 41 percent, for TECO it would be 10 percent.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Wait. You said

Progress 41 percent? 1 MR. BALLINGER: Yes, ma'am. 2 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And TECO? 3 MR. BALLINGER: TECO is 10 percent and Gulf is 15.5 percent. 5 And then if you went to the next 6 7 alternative is ETRC plus the total top ten, for FPL it would be 19.3 percent, for Progress it would be 8 48.5 percent, for TECO it would be 16.7 and for Gulf 9 10 it would be 17.3. 11 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And then we are 12 talking energy goals, growth. MR. BALLINGER: Yes, ma'am. That's over 13 the ten-year horizon. 14 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And you said, 15 16 I'm sorry, and the last one was Gulf at 17. MR. BALLINGER: .3. 17 **COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** .3. Okay. 18 19 Thank you. 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Any, any further 21 questions in our comment and question phase, Commissioners? 22 23 Okay. Let's see if we can craft 24 something. Let's see if we can craft a motion that 25 will encompass the will of the Commission. And,

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let's see, who would like to jump out there and 1 craft this nine-handled horse? 2 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, 4 you're recognized. 5 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Could I just 6 have a couple of minutes to look over these graphs? 7 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Why don't we do this, 8 Commissioner? We'll come back at five after. 9 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you. 10 (Recess taken.) 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the 12 record. And, Commissioners, let me kind of give you 13 the lay of the landscape. First, Commissioner 14 Argenziano will make some comments, then I'll 15 recognize Ms. Fleming to kind of tee up 9 and 10, 16 17 and then I'll recognize Commissioner Skop to make the motion. 18 With that, Commissioner Argenziano, you 19 20 are recognized. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you, Mr. 21 Chairman, and I appreciate that. I just wanted to 22 23 make a couple of comments that maybe could be thought about in a motion if my colleagues think it, 24 think the same way. And if not, I understand.

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I thought including the top residential, top ten residential accommodates the higher goals and that doesn't tie our hands so much as we had talked and Commissioner Skop had mentioned. It regains the energy savings from the programs within the two-year payback screen which screened out 80 percent of the total savings, and I think it results in cross, minimal cross-subsidization and aligns with Witness Spellman's recommendations and leaves the options open for other possible, possibilities like low income programs, and I would hope that that could be incorporated into whatever motion is about to come into play.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.
Ms. Fleming.

MS. FLEMING: Thank you, Commissioners.

Before the break the Commissioners had asked, you know, what would be the appropriate process for the voting, and staff would recommend that the Commissioners start with Issues 9 and 10 and come up with the proposed goals. And after voting on Issues 9 and 10, we would ask that the Commission vote on Issue 11, which is the solar issue. And with that then we would ask for another break so that based on the Commission's vote on Issues 9, 10 and 11 staff

1	can come up with a road map for the remaining
2	issues.
3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, everybody
4	clear?
5	Okay. Commissioner Skop, you're
6	recognized, sir, for a motion.
7	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.
8	Chairman. With respect to Issues 9 and 10, I would
9	modify the staff recommendation and in place of that
10	adopt the goals for the ETRC plus the top ten
11	residential. And that shall include but should not
12	be limited to those top ten programs to the extent
13	that the utilities will have the flexibility to
14	submit other programs that are not limited by a
15	two-year payback period, and I think that should
16	embody the motion.
17	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. And that covers 9
18	and 10. A second? There's a motion.
19	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Second.
20	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Trapp, you're
21	recognized before we go
22	MR. TRAPP: Could I, could I ask for
23	clarification just on one minor point of the motion?
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Absolutely.
25	MR. TRAPP: The purpose for today's

meeting is to set numerical goals, and I understand 1 Commissioner Skop's motion to specifically include 2 3 but not be limited to the top ten measures. I would 4 ask that the Commission perhaps want to soften that a little bit and, and say consideration of the top 5 ten measures. Because I think when you look through 6 7 some of those measures that were included in the residential top ten, you have some programs like 8 pool pumps and things in there. And I think 9 10 judgment on that, a program that included pool pumps 11 probably ought to come back to the Commission for 12 consideration during programs. So I'd take the number from the top ten as 13 the goal, but not necessarily approve the measures 14 at this time. 15

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I'll withdraw my prior motion if Commissioner

Argenziano will withdraw her second and then restate the motion.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. Withdrawn. Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Restate the motion. You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I'd like to move that we adopt the numeric goals for the ETRC plus the top ten residential, with the understanding that the top ten measures shall be considered but -- shall be considered but not limited -- or, okay. Let me, let me get back. I'm sorry. I had a lapse of -- an over 40 moment here.

That we adopt the numeric goals for the ETRC plus the top ten residentials, and those top ten measures shall be considered, but it shall not be limited to those specific measures identified within the staff recommendation.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. A motion. Could we get a second?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Second.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Trapp, that encompasses all of the -- Mr., Mr. Ballinger.

MR. BALLINGER: One clarification, if I may. The top ten residential, staff would then just add the values to the residential goal portion, not the commercial/industrial portion. Because we are, you've got Issues 9 and 10, which are residential and commercial.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Correct.

MR. BALLINGER: Okay.

chairman carter: Okay. Everyone clear
on -- Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

We've had good discussion today about I think all of our concerns, all of our desire to, to of course follow the direction of the statute, statutes, and to use our ability and authority to help craft good energy policy that is good for the environment and is a good value to consumers. We've talked about some of our concerns in particular to the ability for low income and middle income in particular to be able to take advantage of some of the programs to participate in energy efficiency for the overall goals and also of course for individual savings as well.

One question I'm still trying to grapple with in my mind is as part of that but a more specific point is the potentially regressive nature of some of the costs and the -- which is a part of perhaps the inability of some of those low income or middle income residential in particular to be able to participate.

So I guess if I could just ask how -- and I'm still trying to think it through -- how does the

motion, and on a go-forward basis when we're looking 1 2 at programs in the next phase, how, how is that 3 concern of mine and maybe others about the potential regressive nature of the subsidies and the costs 5 addressed? 6 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me do this, Commissioner. Let me have staff to comment on that. 7 8 Mr. Ballinger. 9 MR. BALLINGER: Well, I may not comment on 10 that, but I need to point out one other thing that may clarify the motion for the Commission's 11 consideration. 12 We did not have values of the top ten 13 14 residential for FPUC, OUC and JEA. So I don't know 15 if you want to modify the motion to only be for the 16 four large IOUs which we have that information for. 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop. 18 COMMISSIONER SKOP: A third try. 19 try. Just I would restate the motion to adopt the 20 ETRC plus the top ten residential for the four investor-owned utilities or the five -- is it the 21 22 five or the four? 23 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Four. 24 COMMISSIONER SKOP: It's the four. 25 MR. BALLINGER: It's -- we have the ETRC

for FPUC. I don't have the top ten residential or top ten total for them.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. That wasn't clear from the information I had before me. But anyway, so basically it would be, the motion would be to adopt the ETRC plus the top ten residential for the four major investor-owned utilities, and that the measures for the residential shall be considered but not limited to the measures articulated in Attachment 1.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion. Second?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Second.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Ballinger.

MR. BALLINGER: Now the question from Commissioner Edgar, if you could restate it. I wasn't -- I thought you were talking to the other Commissioners, so I wasn't paying a whole lot of attention to it. I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And it was so eloquently stated, Mr. Ballinger. I'm sorry that you missed it.

Basically we've talked about a number of the policy -- goals is probably not the best word -- but a number of the, once again, kind of competing policy aspects that we're trying to put forth.

We're trying to follow the direction of the statute.

Of course we're trying to put forth good energy

policy that is good for the environment but is also
a good value for consumers, for ratepayers. We've

talked about our concerns about particularly trying
to use the goals and the programs that we ultimately
approve so that low income and middle income may be
able to take advantage, realizing that there are
some barriers there obviously with the incentives

still not covering the greater cost.

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So my question is within the motion how do we address, if we do, the potential regressive nature of the costs and subsidies?

MR. BALLINGER: I think you would look at that when utilities do file their programs to look at individual programs. You can direct them to specifically highlight their low income efforts and programs, costs and benefits, things of that nature, and we can look at it then.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Any further?

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes. Just to

Commissioner Edgar's point. I'm trying to gain a

better understanding with respect to regressive

nature, if there's a little bit more to what that

implies or means so I can better address it.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I don't know if there is an answer again. It's just a policy concern that I have and I think is probably encompassed in many of the concerns that have been raised.

But basically the fact that costs will be passed on primarily to all ratepayers, but the lesser ability of those low incomes to be able to take advantage of some of the programs and subsidies that are encompassed therein.

trying to get a better handle on the term
"regressive." I don't view it really as regressive
to the extent that by having a wider variety of
programs you might be able to have more
participation throughout the general body of
ratepayers as opposed to right now the entire body
of ratepayers is paying for such programs but the
subscription rate is not equally distributed
throughout the class. So to me this proposal and
having additional programs proposed might make it a
little bit more equitable across the board to the
extent that you'd have greater participation by a
greater number of ratepayers than we currently have

in such a program. So I think it would probably be a little bit more equal opportunity as opposed to those programs only being taken advantage of by people that can avail themselves of being able to have the means to purchase new equipment or state of the art air conditioners or something like that. So I think the motion tries to embody Commissioner Argenziano's concerns as well as the concerns I had to have a little bit more flexibility for the Commission, and hopefully that's equally distributed.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And my hope is that that is and will be the case, but it is a concern I have. And I recognize that we can't address every single concern here today, but it is a concern I have and one that I would hope that we would have the opportunity to look at and consider carefully as we move forward.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Any further, any further comments? Any further questions? Any debate? We have a motion and a second. All in favor of the motion, let it be known by the sign of aye.

(Simultaneous vote.)

All those opposed, like sign.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Show it done.

Staff.

MS. FLEMING: Yes, Commissioners. It's my understanding that the motion related to the four big IOUs, FPL, Progress, TECO and Gulf, I think at this time staff would propose that the Commissioner consider, Commission consider setting goals for the remaining three utilities, for FPUC, OUC and JEA.

For FPUC, staff is recommending the ETRC.

For OUC and JEA, staff is recommending the goals

that were set forth on the October 15th agenda,

which is to continue the plans that they currently

have in place.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Just a point of information to staff. With respect to the goals that we just set for the four major IOUs, being Progress, TECO, Gulf and FPL, the difference between those and the other utilities you just mentioned, if I understood staff correctly, it's because we don't have the residential programs due to the ETRC plus the top ten residential for those remaining entities and --

MR. BALLINGER: Correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Does that

create any disparity between being fair across the board or do we have the inherent flexibility to, to set different goals? My preference would have been to set them across the board equal, but, again, apparently we don't have the data to do that.

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MR. BALLINGER: Correct. You are limited by what's in the record. So I don't see a problem with a slight difference in treatment there.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And in terms of the energy savings again for the smaller utility is it would be a little bit smaller goal than it would be from the ETRC plus the top ten residential, which we don't have in the record for those entities.

MR. BALLINGER: Correct.

commissioner skop: So -- okay. All
right. So staff would recommend setting the goals
of the ETRC; is that correct?

MS. FLEMING: Just for FPUC. With respect to, for OUC and JEA, they are municipalities, and that'll be further addressed in Issue 15.

Staff is recommending that the goals be set at their current programs that they're implementing. The Commission does not have ratemaking authority over OUC and JEA, and staff has concerns if we were to go beyond what they're

currently implementing that we may be crossing into 1 dangerous territory. 2 MR. BALLINGER: And to note, if you look 3 at Page 15 of the supplemental for JEA, even under 4 the ETRC they propose a goal of zero, and that's why 5 staff is for the two municipals saying continue your 6 programs that you promised to do. 7 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. All right. So 8 then I guess in summation for FPUC staff recommends 9 the ETRC goals and for the two municipals basically 10 continue with the existing programs. Is that --11 MR. BALLINGER: Correct. 12 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. All right. 1.3 Mr. Chair, if there's --14 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 1.5 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. If there's 16 no further questions, I'd move to adopt the ETCR 17 (sic.), ETCR goals --18 (Simultaneous conversation.) 19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Your microphone is on. 20 Tom, your microphone is on. Thank you. 21 22 Commissioner Skop. COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 23 If there are no further questions, I'd move to adopt 24 the ETRC numeric goals for FPUC, and also embody 25

1 within that motion that the conservation goals for 2 the municipals JEA and OUC remain the same, they continue to do their existing programs. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We have a motion. Do we 5 have a second? COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 6 7 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Moved and seconded, 8 Commissioners. Any questions? No questions. Any debate? Hearing none, all in favor of the motion, let it be known by the sign of aye. 10 (Simultaneous vote.) 11 12 All those opposed, like sign. Show it done. 13 14 Staff, you're recognized. MR. BALLINGER: I think that takes us to 15 Issue 11. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized to 18 present it. 19 MR. BALLINGER: Issue 11 was an issue 20 brought up about whether there should be separate 21 goals for solar programs, solar photovoltaic and 22 solar water heating. Staff has recommended to add 23 an additional 5 percent of the historic ECCR costs to be used as pilot programs for those types of 24

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measures.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners?

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

I think this is again one of the bright points of the prior staff recommendation, as I previously stated. I think it's innovative thinking on staff's part, encourages the adoption of solar PV and solar thermal distributed generation at the residential level. So I am definitely in support of Issue 11.

I think the concern or question I would have is what funding level would be appropriate, whether it be the 5 percent or the 10 percent at the higher level that Witness Spellman basically took a look at. The differential between that is -- I think I did a rough calculation -- and offering rebates at the same level as currently offered by the state, under the 5 percent it would encourage the adoption of approximately 3 megawatts of solar PV on an annual basis within the State of Florida. Doing a 10 percent would obviously double that to 6 megawatts per year on an annual basis. So I do think there are some merits there.

The rate impact is there, it's not overly

substantial. But if you look at doing it in this manner, again, as a, as a rebate or incentive, it's just a mere fraction of the total cost of, of the solar PV or solar thermal units. Being able to have consumers avail themselves of any other benefits, whether they be tax incentives or such is also an added bonus, as well as other state incentives.

But, again, I think the focal point for discussion is do we start slow and adopt the staff recommendation at 5 percent or try and do a little bit more aggressive 10 percent? But any way you cut it seems to be good value for, for encouraging solar. You're getting a lot of bang for the buck out of this.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I agree with that also. And I've heard a lot of people, as I know you have, all have also, on where they'd like to go in energy, renewable energy, those who are interested in renewable energies and shifting gears. What I'd like to know is what are the ramifications from the 5 percent to the 10 percent? Because I like the 10 percent, and I'd just like to know what

1 that means.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Staff, you're recognized.

MS. HARLOW: Commissioner, I think you could look at the ramifications from two different ways. One would be how much does that money buy me in capacity or in solar thermal? And the other way would be to look at it from a rate impact point of view.

MS. HARLOW: And if you'll look on Page 7 of your revised recommendation, and we included this in the original recommendation as well, it's the same table, you'll see the rate impact of the two proposals that you're discussing. The 5 percent is on the far right of the table and the 10 percent is the third column in the table.

And you'll see from a rate impact point of view a 5 percent suggestion such as the staff recommendation results in a rate impact of from 4 cents to 10 cents per month for a typical residential customer in Florida. A typical residential customer in Florida uses approximately 1,200 kilowatt hours per month. That's how we

1 calculated that. And of course 10 percent would 2 double that rate impact. 3 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So, Mr. Chair. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 5 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So doubling it 6 and going to the 10 percent would double it to about 7 20 cents per month on a typical bill? 8 MS. HARLOW: That would be the highest 9 rate impact. Yes, ma'am. That's correct. 10 MR. FUTRELL: Commissioner, that's for 11 Progress, just to clarify. That 20, approximately 12 19 cents is just for Progress. 13 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Are they 14 comparable for the other companies or do we need to 15 go through the list? Because instead of me digging 16 for it and then by the time I get to it you're already finished speaking, I don't want to do that. 17 Can we, can we just go through the list or are they 18 19 comparable? MR. FUTRELL: The tables shown there on 20 that, on Page 7, it ranges from -- for the 21 10 percent it ranges from 7 cents for Florida Public 22 Utilities all the way up to 19 cents for Progress 23 24 Energy. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Just give the list. Go 25

down the list, Mark.

MR. FUTRELL: Sure. FPL is 18 cents, Gulf Power is 9 cents, Progress is 19, Tampa Electric is 10 cents and FPUC is 7 cents.

commissioner Argenziano: Okay. So for the highest amount there, then the 19 cents, we'd get 10 percent. I'd shoot for 10 percent. I think it's a minimal amount and it moves us 50 percent farther and I think it's a good thing to do.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I think that's a good thing for the Sunshine State to push solar. Even -- this is not related, but even when we did our RPS rule we had a carve-out for solar.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And it's necessary to do that. If we want to promote solar in the state, we're going to have to do things like that. So I think the 10 percent would work as well.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And, again, as I stated before, you had mentioned the RPS in the alternate proposal. I think this is pretty analogous to what I was using, trying to use 5 percent of that 2 percent cap to offer solar rebates, and this is a different

obviously item and a different program, but I think 1 it accomplishes effectively the same thing in a 3 smaller scale manner, but still one that can make a difference. I mean, adding 6 megawatts of distributed solar PV on an annual basis is 5 cumulative. Over ten years it's 60 megawatts. So, 6 and you're, again, not having a whole lot of rate impact there. And, again, I would distinguish this 9 to the extent that this is incentives; whereas, 10 doing it the other way you need to have some 11 understanding of levelized costs. Here you're just 12 piggybacking off established rebates. So, again, I 13 think it's a good thing and I'll yield to other questions. If none, I'll make the motion. 14 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: I'll come back to you for the motion, Commissioner. Thank you. 16 Commissioners, any further discussion? 17 18 Any further comments? 19 Commissioner Skop, you're recognized for a 20 motion, sir. 21 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

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With respect to Issue 11, I would move that in lieu of the staff recommendation of 5 percent we adopt the 10 percent criteria as

1	proposed by Witness Spellman.
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion. Can we get a
3	second?
4	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Second.
5	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, it's been
6	moved and properly seconded. Are there any
7	questions? Any concerns? Any debate? Hearing
8	none, all in favor, let it be known by the sign of
9	aye.
10	(Simultaneous vote.)
11	All those opposed, like sign.
12	Show it done.
13	Staff, you're recognized.
14	MS. FLEMING: Commissioners, at this time
15	staff would recommend that we take a short break so
16	that we can come up with a road map as to how the
17	Commissioners should vote on the remaining issues.
18	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's do this,
19	Commissioners how much time? 15 minutes maybe?
20	Could you do it in 15?
21	MS. FLEMING: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. 15 PSC minutes.
23	We're on a break.
24	(Recess taken.)
25	CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the

1 record.

And when we last left, Commissioners, we gave staff an opportunity, based upon our prior votes of Items 9, 10, and 11, to come back to us with some numbers that they have just finished crunching.

Staff, you're recognized.

MR. BALLINGER: Thank you, Commissioner.

We really don't have any other numbers, it's just to kind of lead you through the rest of the issues based on your vote on the goals to give you a recommendation that would be consistent, now with your vote on the goals.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's roll.

MR. BALLINGER: Issue 1 deals with did the companies provide an adequate assessment of the technical potential, and staff has recommended yes. We think you could still approve staff recommendation on the technical potential and be consistent with your vote on the goals.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any question on Issue 1?

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized for a motion, sir.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I'd move to approve staff recommendation on Issue 1.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: It has been moved and properly seconded. Commissioners, any questions on Issue 1? Any concerns? Any debate?

Hearing none, all in favor, let it be known by the sign of aye.

(Simultaneous vote.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like sign. Show it done.

Staff, you're recognized.

MR. FUTRELL: Mr. Chairman, Issue 2 is about the adequate assessment of the achievable potential of the measurements analyzed. Staff believes the recommendation is yes, an adequate assessment was performed. However, as identified in Commissioner Skop's motion on Issues 9 and 10, a concern was expressed about the treatment of the measures that were screened out through the free rider two-year pay back screen, and we just recognized that that concern was reflected in the goals that you have established in 9 and 10 and the direction that was given in 9 and 10.

1	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop for a
2	motion.
3	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.
4	Chairman.
5	I will move to approve the staff
6	recommendation on Issue 2 embodying the discussion
7	by the Commission.
8	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: A motion and a second,
.0	Commissioners. Any questions? Any concerns? Any
.1	debate?
2	Hearing none, all in favor, let it be
.3	known by the sign of aye.
. 4	(Simultaneous vote.)
.5	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like
. 6	sign. Show it done.
.7	Staff.
.8	MR. BALLINGER: Issue 3. Again, you could
.9	vote and approve the staff recommendation and still
20	saying yes. The Participant test is the correct
21	test to use to reflect the cost and benefits to
22	participating customers.
23	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Questions from the
? 4	bench.
:5	Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.
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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 1 To staff, as far as the Participant test, 2 that will not be construed in any way, it is your 3 understanding, to limit the ability to apply other tests, such as the TRC test to evaluate any given 5 project, is that correct? 6 7 MR. BALLINGER: No, sir. The statute broke it out in two parts. One part was specific to 8 the participating customers only. Issue 4 goes to 9 the other test. 10 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Very well. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Any further 12 13 questions on that? Commissioner Skop, you're recognized for a 14 15 motion. 16 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I move to approve staff recommendation as to Issue 17 3. 18 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion and a second. 20 21 Any questions? Any concerns? Any debate? 22 Hearing none, all in favor, let it be 23 known by the sign of aye. (Simultaneous vote.) 24 25 CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like

sign. Show it done. 1 Staff, you're recognized. 2 3 MR. BALLINGER: Thank you. 4 Issue 4 goes to the second prong, if you will, to costs and benefits to ratepayers as a 5 whole. Staff has recommended that all three tests, 6 really, should be used in evaluating it. I think 7 you can still go along with that recommendation and 8 just saying that particular weight was given to the 9 10 E-TRC test in setting your goals in Issues 9 and 10. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop for a 12 question. COMMISSIONER SKOP: No questions. 13 14 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Are you comfortable with that? 15 Commissioner Skop, you're recognized for a 16 17 motion. 18 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 19 I move to approve the staff recommendation 20 as to Issue 4 embodying the discussion by the Commission. 21 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion. Is there a 23 second? 24 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 25 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Moved and properly

seconded. Any questions? Any concerns? Any 1 2 debate? 3 Hearing none, all in favor let it be known 4 by the sign of aye. (Simultaneous vote.) 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like 6 7 sign. Show it done. Staff. 8 MR. BALLINGER: Issue 5 dealt with another 9 10 requirement of the statute of the regulation on 11 greenhouse gases. Staff originally recommended no, that the companies' goals did not reflect it because 12 13 of the disparate treatment of carbon costs. I think with your vote on Issues 9 and 10 where you adopted 14 15 the E-TRC where you included the costs of carbon you would make a motion to deny staff on Issue 5. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop. 18 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair, I would 19 move to deny the staff recommendation as to Issue 5. 20 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Second. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion and a second. 21 22 Any questions? Any concerns? Any debate? 23 Hearing none, all it favor, let it be 24 known by the sign of aye. 25 (Simultaneous vote.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like 1 sign. Show it done. 2 Staff, you're recognized. 3 MR. BALLINGER: Issue 6 was whether they 4 should do incentives for customer-owned -- special 5 incentives for utilities. And staff is 6 recommending, no, not at this time, that we can do 7 this at a separate proceeding, which was pretty much 8 9 agreed to by all the parties. So I think you could still approve staff recommendation on Issue 6. 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop. 11 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 12 Move to approve staff recommendation as to Issue 6. 13 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Is there a second? 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion and a second. 16 Any concerns? Any debate? Hearing none, all in 17 favor, let it be known by the sign of aye. 18 (Simultaneous vote.) 19 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like sign. Show it done. 21 Staff, you're recognized. 22 MR. BALLINGER: I think the same would 23 give rise to Issue 7 where it says the impact on 24 rates. I think the Commission always considers the 25

impact on rates when setting goals. 1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: And I think that was 2 embodied in our discussion before, is that correct? 3 MR. BALLINGER: Yes. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any 5 questions before I ask for a motion? Commissioner 6 7 Skop for a motion. COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 8 I move to approve staff recommendation for 9 Issue 7. 10 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Moved and seconded. Are 1.2 there any questions? Any concerns? Any debate? 13 Hearing none, all in favor, let it be known by the 14 sign of aye? 15 16 (Simultaneous vote.) CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like 17 sign. Show it done. 18 Staff. 19 MR. BALLINGER: Issue 8 is consumed in 20 Issue 4, which your previous vote was that, yes, all 21 22 three tests should be used with specific weight on the E-TRC test. 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop. 24 COMMISSIONER SKOP: A question to staff. 25

1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 2 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 3 Issue 8 has been subsumed in Issue 4? MR. BALLINGER: Yes. 4 5 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So do we not need to vote on it? 6 7 MR. BALLINGER: You have already voted on it. 8 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: So we don't need to do 10 any -- no action on Issue 8? It becomes moot, is 11 that correct? 12 MR. BALLINGER: Well, our recommendation 13 said see the discussion in Issue 4, but I think your vote in Issue 4 would cover Issue 8, as well. 14 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's proceed 16 further. 17 MR. BALLINGER: Issue 9 is a --18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We did 9 and 10, and 11. 19 MR. BALLINGER: And 11, so on to Issue 12, 20 which is a discretionary issue of the Commission. You really don't have to vote on it. It is not 21 22 required by the statute, so I will leave it to your 23 pleasure. I mean, staff has recommended, no, you 24 don't need to set separate goals for supply-side

efficiency improvements.

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1	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.
2	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
3	I move to approve the staff recommendation on Issue
4	12.
5	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
6	CHAIRMAN CARTER: There is a motion and a
7	second. Commissioners, any questions? Any
8	comments? Any concerns? Any debate? Hearing none,
9	all in favor, let it be known by the sign of aye.
10	(Simultaneous vote.)
11	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like
12	sign. Show it done.
13	Staff, you're recognized.
14	MR. BALLINGER: Again, Issue 13 is
15	discretionary, as well. You could adopt staff
16	recommendation and still be consistent with the
17	goals that you set in 9 and 10.
18	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop,
19	you're recognized for a motion.
20	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
21	I move to approve the staff recommendation
22	on Issue 13.
23	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion and a second.
25	Commissioners, any questions? Any concerns? Any

debate? Hearing none, all in favor, let it be known 1 by the sign of aye. 2 (Simultaneous vote.) 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like 4 5 sign. Show it done. 6 Staff. 7 MR. BALLINGER: And that would be same for Issue 14. It is a discretionary issue and you could 8 9 approve staff recommendation and be consistent with your votes on Issues 9 and 10. 10 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop for a 12 motion. COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 13 I move to approve staff recommendation on 14 15 Issue 14. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Moved and properly 17 seconded. Are there any questions, Commissioners? 18 19 Any comments? Any concerns? Any debate? 2.0 Hearing none, all in favor, let it be 21 known by the sign of aye. 22 (Simultaneous aye.) 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like 24 sign. Show it done. 25 Staff.

1 MS. FLEMING: Commissioners, Issue 15 addresses that since the Commission has no 2 rate-setting authority over OUC and JEA, can the 3 Commission establish goals that puts upward pressure on rates. The issue itself identifies that JEA and 5 OUC do fall within the Commission's jurisdiction to 6 set goals. Based on the Commission's vote on Issues 8 9 and 10, the Commission is not imposing any 9 additional goals that would impose upward pressure 10 on rates. So in staff's recommendation, we recommend that it would be approved consistent with 11 12 the Commission's vote on Issues 9 and 10. 13 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano. **COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** Okay. 14 want is a clarification of jurisdiction and 15 16 regulation. What's the difference? 17 MS. FLEMING: Did I misspeak, I'm sorry. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: 18 19 20 of the goals.

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No, you indicated that we had jurisdiction under the setting

MS. FLEMING: Well, under 366.82, the Commission is directed to set goals with respect to energy conservation goals, and under 366.82(1)(a), it states that a utility is any person or entity which provides electric utility, electricity or

1	natural gas, specifically including municipalities
2	or instrumentalities. OUC and JEA are clearly
3	contemplated by 366.82 to fall within the
4	Commission's jurisdiction to set goals for those
5	utilities.
6	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: To set goals,
7	but not to implement any type of rate impact.
8	MS. FLEMING: That is correct.
9	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: As indicated
10	before, we don't regulate them, so they really don't
11	have to do anything, is that correct?
12	MS. FLEMING: That is correct.
13	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Pretty much.
14	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: All right.
15	Thank you.
16	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any
17	further questions?
18	Commissioner Skop, you're recognized for a
19	motion.
20	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
21	I would move to approve staff
22	recommendation for Issue 15 with the understanding
23	that we merely have adopted goals that are
24	consistent with OUC and JEA's own established goals.
25	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: A motion and a second. 1 2 Commissioners, any questions? COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Is that 3 voluntary? 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mary Anne, you're 5 recognized. 6 MS. HELTON: This is a little bit 7 difficult. The Legislature did give us jurisdiction 8 9 to set goals, but we don't have rate-setting authority for utilities. So I think what staff has 10 done here is taken the best of both worlds, but I do 11 feel uncomfortable saying that we don't have 12 jurisdiction to set goals. 13 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And that is not 14 what we said, Mr. Chair. We don't regulate 1.5 municipals. We don't regulate them, and that's what 16 I'm getting at. We have no regulatory authority in 17 18 rate settings for any municipals. 19 MS. HELTON: That is correct. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And by this vote 20 today, I don't believe -- and this is what, I guess, 21 22 what I'm getting at is that they have to follow 23 anything that we say. 24 MS. HELTON: Well, as Ms. -- I can't

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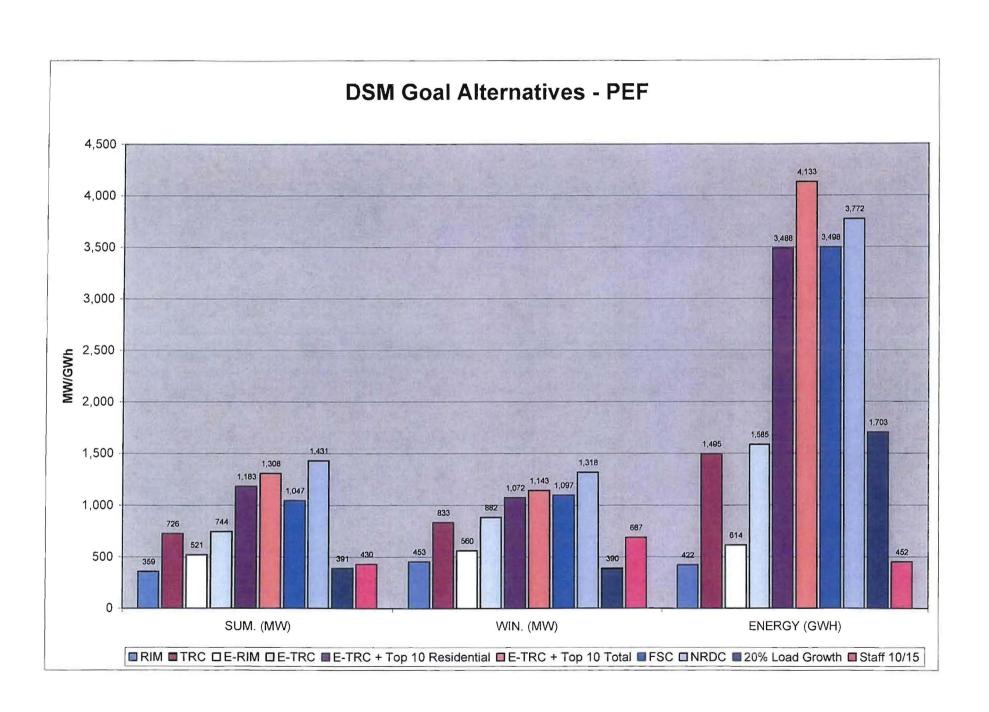
remember if it was Mr. Ballinger or Ms. Fleming said

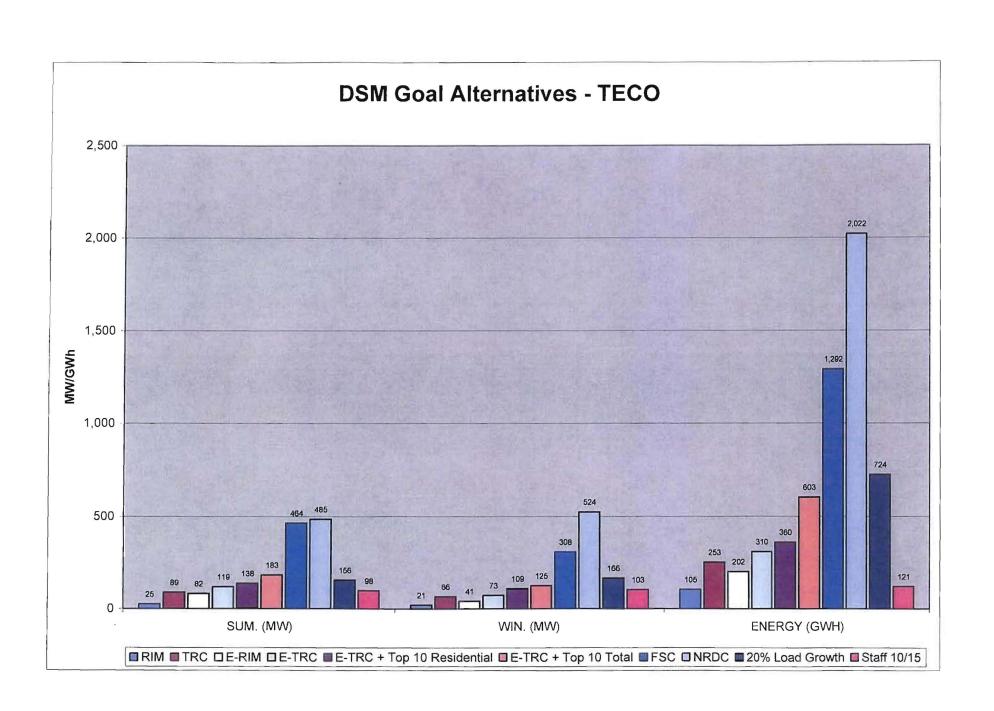
1	that the penalty statute does not apply to the
2	municipals.
3	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Because we don't
4	regulate them. Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN CARTER: It's okay, Mary Anne.
6	We got it.
7	MS. HELTON: Okay.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop,
9	you're recognized for a motion.
10	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
11	I will just restate the prior motion. I
12	move to approve staff recommendation as to Issue 15
13	with the understanding that we are merely adopting
14	the goals that have already been adopted by OUC and
15	JEA and the adoption of such goals does not apply
16	any rate impact on their customers.
17	CHAIRMAN CARTER: And that is what we got
18	from the presentation earlier, and that's consistent
19	with what staff has said earlier. Is there a
20	second?
21	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion and a second.
23	Any questions, Commissioners? Any concerns? Any
24	debate?
25	Hearing none, all in favor, let it be

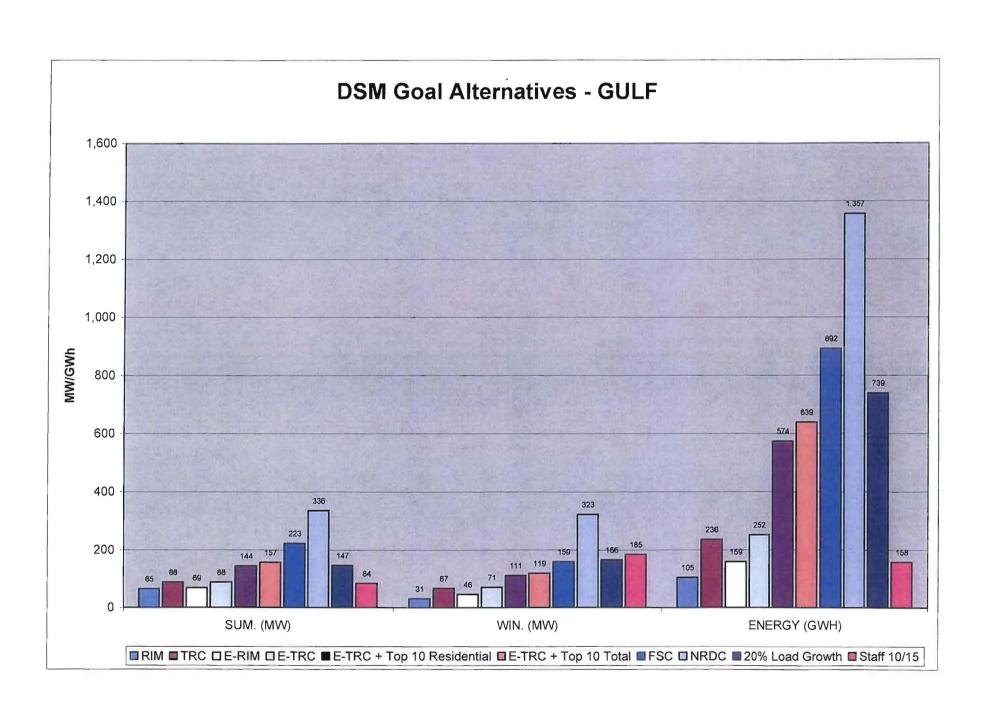
1	known by the sign of aye.
2	(Simultaneous vote.)
3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like
4	sign. Show it done.
5	I think we have got one more issue. Is
6	that right, staff?
7	MR. BALLINGER: Yes. That is just to
8	close the docket.
9	MS. FLEMING: Issue 16, the close the
10	docket issue. We would suggest that these dockets
11	can be closed after the time for filing an appeal
12	has run. We would note that within 90 days of the
13	final order issued in this docket, though, the
14	utilities do need to file their program
15	implementations, their programs to implement the
16	proposed goals that the Commission has voted today.
17	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioners,
18	any questions?
19	Commissioner Skop, you're recognized for a
20	motion.
21	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
22	I move to approve staff recommendation on
23	Issue 16.
24	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
25	CHAIRMAN CARTER: A motion and a second.

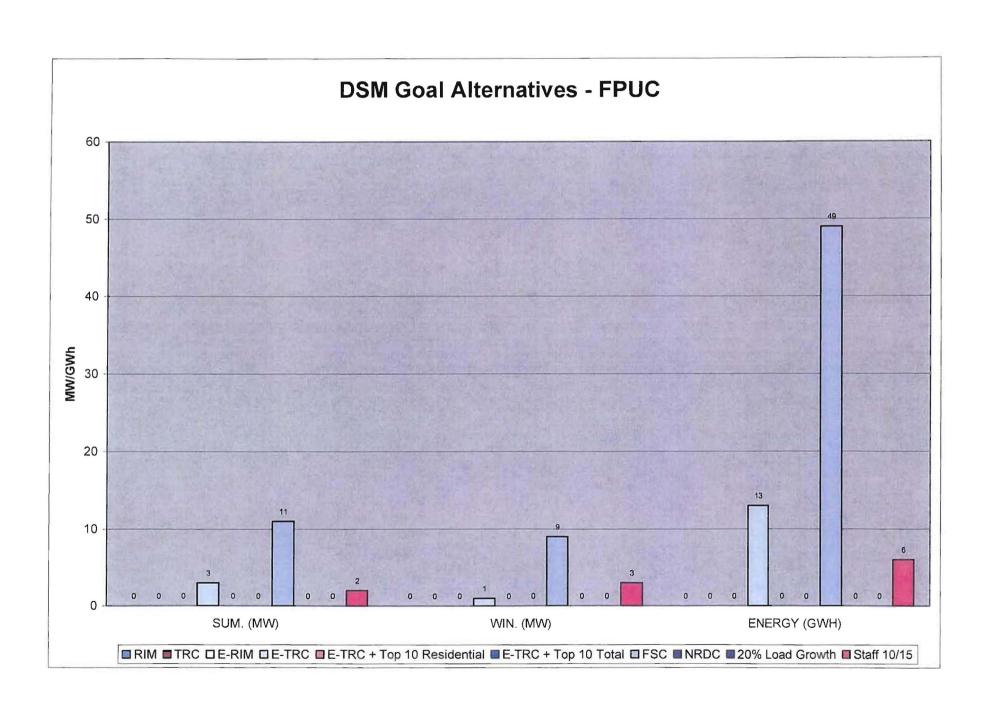
Any questions, Commissioners? Any concern? Any debate? All in favor of the motion, let it be known by the sign of aye. (Simultaneous vote.) CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like sign. Show it done. Thank you, Commissioners. Thank you, staff.

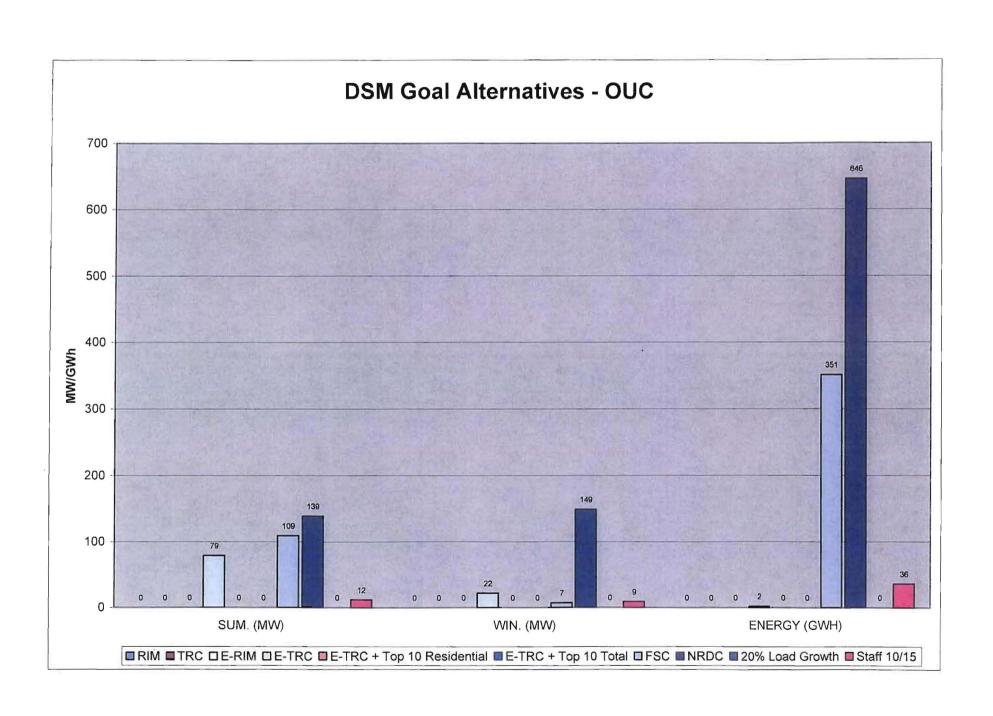
1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	
5 6	WE, JANE FAUROT, RPR, and LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporters, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
8	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under our direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a
9	true transcription of our notes of said proceedings.
10	WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative,
11	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor are we a relative or employee of any of the
12	parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor are we financially interested in the
13	action.
14	DATED THIS 7th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2009.
15	
L6	And Winda Boles
L 7	JANE FAUROT, RPR LIMBA BOLES, RPR, CRR Commission Reporter Commission Reporter (850) 413-6732 (850) 413-6734
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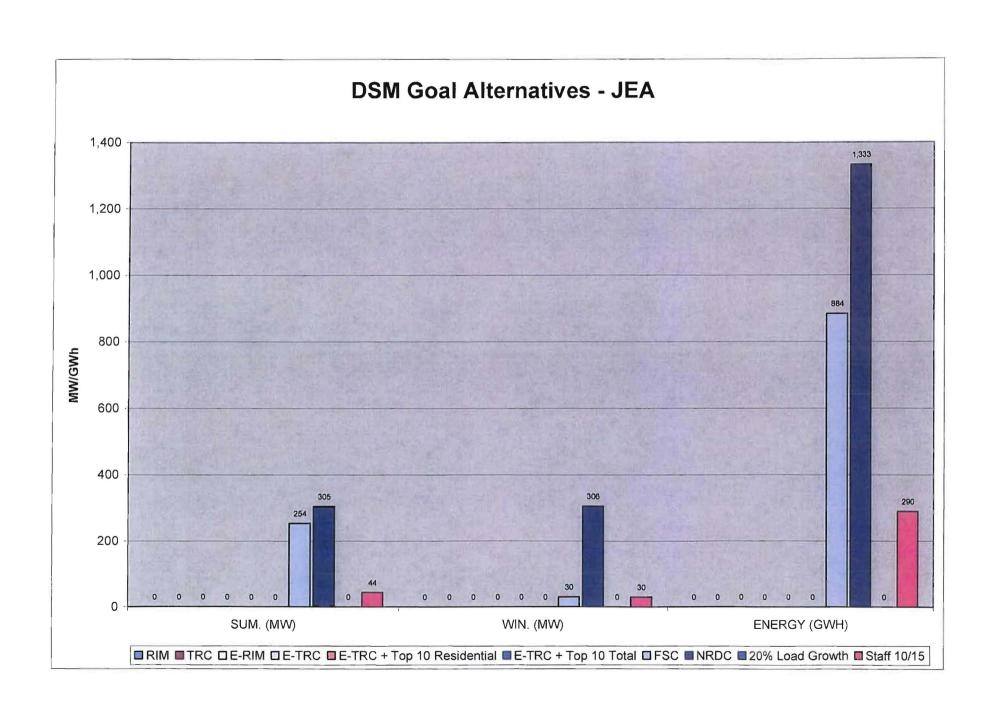












PROPOSED ENERGY GOALS AS PERCENTAGE OF GROWTH

Utility	Energy Growth	Staff (10/15)		Staff (11/20)		FSC		NRDC	
	(GWH)	(GWH)	(%)	(GWH)	(%)	(GWH)	(%)	(GWH)	(%)
FPL	24,497	1549	6%	2,177	9%	4,233	17%	10,797	44%
PEF	8,517	452	5%	1,585	19%	3,498	41%	3,772	44%
TECO	3,619	121	3%	310	9%	1,292	36%	2,022	56%
GULF	3,695	158	4%	252	7%	892	24%	1,357	37%