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1	BEFORE THE				
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
3	In the Matter of:				
4	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080407-EG				
5	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				
9	ELECTRIC COMPANY).				
10	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080410-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (GULF				
11	POWER COMPANY).				
12	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080411-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (FLORIDA				
13	PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY).				
14	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080412-EG CONSERVATION GOALS (ORLANDO				
15	UTILITIES COMMISSION).				
16	COMMISSION REVIEW OF NUMERIC DOCKET NO. 080413-EG				
17	CONSERVATION GOALS (JEA).				
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20	PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 21				
21	COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: CHAIRMAN NANCY ARGENZIANO				
22	COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR				
23	COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP  COMMISSIONER DAVID E. KLEMENT  COMMISSIONER BEN A. "STEVE" STEVENS III				
24	<u>a</u>				
25	DATE: Tuesday, March 16, 2010				

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# PROCEEDINGS 1 2 3 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And let's move on to Item 21. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: And I don't -- I cannot 5 6 vote on Item 21 either. 7 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Right. But you can --8 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: But thanks for coming to 9 the party. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Yeah. Happy Birthday. 10 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yeah. But you can hang 11 12 out. Katherine Fleming. And, Katherine, if you 13 14 need anything, let us know, because it's looking like 15 you're getting real close to your time. MS. FLEMING: I still have about two weeks to 16 17 go. I think we're okay today. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. All right. We 18 19 won't stress you. 20 MS. FLEMING: Thank you. Commissioners, Item 21 addresses the 21 22 Commission's review of numeric conservation goals. 23 Specifically this recommendation addresses JEA's motion 24 to reopen the record and motions for reconsideration of

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the Commission's final order filed by JEA, FPL,

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Progress, Gulf, and NRDC/SACE.

None of the parties requested oral argument; however, oral argument may be heard at the Commission's discretion. Staff is available to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Commissioners, any questions? No? We have no questions.

Commissioner Skop, did you --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Hold on.

**CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO:** Okay.

commissioner edgar: You're moving a little fast for me today, Madam Chair. So would it be possible to -- our staff to maybe split this? Issues 1 and Issues 2 seem to me to kind of be in one grouping, and 3, 4, 5 and maybe 6 in a second grouping, or 6 in a third grouping. I could go either way on that. And if, if that's amenable, then could I ask staff to present just 1 and 2 again, maybe even a little more detail?

MS. FLEMING: Sure, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

MS. FLEMING: With respect to Issue 1, the issue is should JEA's motion for limited reopening of the record be granted? This issue arises that at the posthearing recommendation phase goals were approved by the Commission for JEA. Those goals were based on

staff's recommendation, which were based on an incorrect discovery response that was provided by JEA. That discovery response provided cumulative values instead of incremental values. JEA noticed the error and they are asking to correct the discovery response so that it be made part of the record.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay. So just for, for my purposes and for simplicity, would you agree that Issues 1 and 2 are to correct an unintended error?

MS. FLEMING: That is correct. With respect to Issue 2, if the Commission votes to approve staff's recommendation on Issue 1 to correct the incorrect discovery response, then it would fall out that the motion for reconsideration for JEA should be granted, as the Commission's goals that they set for JEA were based on an incorrect discovery response. And once we correct that discovery response, it will ultimately change the goals that the Commission previously approved for JEA.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: For just JEA? Okay. Thank you.

With that, Madam Chair, then realizing that from the explanation in the item before us and as also has been shared with us by our staff, that the, in my mind the requirements for reconsideration are met by virtue of there having been an error in one of the

1 answers or responses that was given to us, I'm comfortable with Issues 1 and 2 of the staff 2 3 recommendation. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Any other 4 5 questions? Okay. 6 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I would make a motion for 7 Issue 1 and 2 as per the staff recommendation. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: There's a motion. Do I 8 9 have a second? COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Second. 10 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor, say 11 12 aye. 13 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye. 14 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Aye. 15 **COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** Aye. 16 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Aye. 17 All those opposed, same sign. 18 approved. 19 Let's move on to the next issue. 20 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Then if I may, Madam 21 Chair, my question to staff would be for Issues 3, 4, 5 22 and 6, could you talk to me, to us for a minute about 23 the test for reconsideration as has been requested? Or 24 the test, the requirement, the standard, whatever would 25 be the most appropriate term.

MS. FLEMING: Well, the standard for reconsideration is whether the motion identifies a point

of fact or law that the Commission overlooked or failed

to consider in rendering its order.

With respect to FPL, Gulf and even Progress's first assertion, they're stating that the Commission failed or overlooked with respect to a technical versus achievable. However, there was ample discussion, looking back at the Commission transcript, that the Commissioners did debate whether the top ten residential measures should be included.

And if you recall at the November 10th Agenda Conference, staff proposed its recommendation and staff was charged by the Commission to go back and come up with additional, more robust goals. In doing that, staff proposed the top ten residential portion — or the residential portion of the top ten measures, and the Commission didn't want to bind the utilities to those specific measures. However, the Commission was using the numeric goals to increase the goals for the utilities to make the goals more robust.

Essentially, with respect to those arguments raised by FPL, Progress and Gulf, they're essentially rearguing items that were already considered by the Commission during those Agenda Conferences, and thus

that's why staff is recommending that the motions for reconsideration be denied.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

I guess I would just ask to my colleagues who are here for more than the cake, if, if there is a desire to hear from the parties or not.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Commissioner Skop, and then we will see if someone wants to speak.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Just to Ms. Fleming, with respect to the motions for reconsideration, that there were no mistake of fact or law granting that, I think you spoke to the top ten measures in response to Commissioner Edgar's question and that the Commission in its prior ruling did not want to bind itself strictly to those programs to the extent that the Commission wanted to look at ways that, you know, low income participants could benefit from energy efficiency. And am I correct to further understand that in addition to that top ten, not being limited to that, that we also did not want to be bound to the two-year payback so that we could consider, you know, compact fluorescent lightbulbs or other type of programs of that nature also?

MS. FLEMING: Yes, that is correct. During both Agenda Conferences, and it's even stated in the

Commission's order, the Commission was concerned with the utility's use of the two-year payback screen. And that was the reason for including the residential portion of the top ten measures.

In the Commission's order it did state that when submitting the programs for the Commission's approval, the utilities could consider the residential portion of the top ten measures, but they're not limited specifically to those measures.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Okay.

MS. FLEMING: So the utilities can get creative with respect to coming up with more robust measures.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: So having that flexibility, not being bound to certain programs, allows utilities to propose things that would be more equitable across all its body of ratepayers; is that correct?

MS. FLEMING: Yes. That's our opinion, yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Any other questions?

And Commissioner Edgar had noted there was no -- she didn't note that, staff did, but that there was no, no request for oral arguments; is that correct? Does anybody -- I'm going to ask now, does anybody wish to address -- and, Commissioners, if that's okay with

everybody here?

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**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** If there's a desire for any of the parties to speak to us, I'm fine with moving forward with that.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So I am, so. Okay.
Hi. Good morning.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, Madam Chair. John Burnett on behalf of Progress Energy Florida.

The conversation we just had was instructive, but I am a bit confused. Progress Energy Florida takes no issue with the two-year payback. The Commission's made that decision. We did not dispute that in the motion for reconsideration. We take no issue with the top ten residential measures as well. We know the Commission has clearly made that decision, and we've not asked the Commission to reconsider it.

What we have asked though is did the Commission intend our goals to be technical goals, those that are academically possible, or achievable goals, those that are achievable in real life? The difference is as follows, with the CFL, it's a great example. Technical goals may tell you that we are able to give out CFL lightbulbs to 100 percent of our customers. So technically we should be able to give 100 percent of our customers free lightbulbs. Achievable may tell you

though that 85 percent of those customers will actually let us in, that 15 percent will turn us away and say, not interested, go away from my home.

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That's not an issue of whether the two-year payback is applied or not, not an issue of top ten residential. It's simply did the Commission intend us to have academic technical goals or achievable real life goals? That's all we've raised.

Now in the staff recommendation I don't see that discussion anywhere. I see that the staff notes record cites that says the Commission understands the difference, and we absolutely believe you understand the difference. We know the Commission knows the difference. Our question is, did you intend technical versus achievable?

Another example, reflective rooftops.

Technically we can put reflective rooftops on every house in our service territory, a white cover that reflects heat. Achievably can we do that? Will the homeowners' association let us do that, are there deed restrictions, will, will people who own those homes let us do it or just say no way I'm putting that thing on my house, it's ugly?

Right now we're with the technical. The goals that you've given us means that theoretically we can do

all this stuff. The goals we're asking, did you mean achievable? That's it. So we're not disputing anything that staff raised.

The reason this is so important is the magnitude difference for customer bill impacts, if you mean technical -- and that's fine, if you tell me today that's what we meant, I'll go back there and be quiet -- it's a seven times bill increase. If you meant achievable, it's a three times bill increase. So it's very important for us to make sure that that's what you meant. And if it is, that's fine.

We have another issue with the double count.

I think we're in the same position as JEA was in with our double counting measures. We had an error where we double counted three times, I mean three measures twice.

It's about 282 gigawatt hours. We submitted data to staff and staff says we believe there is a double count. The problem is we couldn't match the numbers up.

Well, the numbers, respectfully I think the numbers that staff is comparing, they're looking at individual measures, which we put forward, to bundled measures, so that's why the numbers aren't squaring up. They're looking at all the pool pump measures versus single measures. And all we've said is that three individuals were counted twice.

1 That's our position in a nutshell. Thank you 2 for the opportunity to speak. 3 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you. Any questions? Okay. I'll have some questions --4 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 5 Maybe. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: -- yeah, for staff on 6

that issue also.

Ms. Kaufman?

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MS. KAUFMAN: Thank you, Chairman. Good morning, Chairman, Commissioners. I'm Vicki Gordon Kaufman. I'm with the Keefe, Anchors, Gordon & Moyle law firm here in Tallahassee. I'm appearing on behalf of the Florida Industrial Power Users Group. You will recall that we did participate in the conservation goals hearing before you. And I really want to follow up on comments that Mr. Burnett made.

As you know, FIPUG is a group of large industrial customers. They employ a lot of people in the state and they make significant contribution to the tax base in the counties in which they are located. one of our main concerns throughout the case has been the cost of implementing the conservation goals.

I think you heard Mr. Burnett tell you that for Progress there is quite a magnitude of difference as to whether you utilize the technical versus the

achievable standard, and that causes us a lot of concern.

We hope that you focus on what we think is the right standard, because as I understand it, and I think Mr. Burnett gave you some examples, the standard that we think the staff has included in the order doesn't consider things like the cost, as he said, whether the homeowners' association will allow it, whether it's acceptable to the customers. It just assumes that 100 percent, as I understand it, of all the measures will be, will be implemented. That has a huge cost impact that all the ratepayers will be responsible for, not only FIPUG members but everybody, including the low income customers that I think some of these measures may be targeted at.

So we would say to you to be sure that you're clear on which standard it is that, that you are applying, that it's the achievable standard rather than the technical potential standard, because we think that's going to have a huge impact on the costs that ultimately are going to be borne by the ratepayers, not by the utility companies, but all the ratepayers, and we think that's something that needs to be balanced against your conservation goals.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

MS. CANO: Good morning, Madam Chairman and Commissioners. Jessica Cano on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company. And I would simply like to note that FPL concurs with and agrees with the arguments raised by Progress this morning.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

MR. CAVROS: Good morning, Madam Chair,

Commissioners. George Cavros on behalf of the Natural

Resources Defense Council and Southern Alliance for

Clean Energy. Thanks for the opportunity to address you today.

We're in sort of the unique position of agreeing with staff. Yeah. We agree that both Progress, Florida Power & Light, and Gulf did not raise an issue of fact or law that the Commission misunderstood or failed to consider. It's clear from the transcripts that what the Commission wanted to do was take the value of selected measures, add those to the goals. It was clear that the Commission wanted more robust goals, so it took the technical potential of various residential measures, added them back into the goals for the utilities, but the utilities were not limited to those specific measures. That was also

clear, that the utilities were not limited to those specific measures in reaching those goals.

Additionally, the final goals are well within the maximum achievable potential, as indicated from the record evidence of PSC staff expert witness Spellman in his RFS-20 attachment, and I'll give you just a quick example.

The gigawatt hour savings that are added back to the Florida Power & Light goals, for instance, are 905 gigawatt hours. The achievable potential that Witness Spellman indicated was possible was 12,889 gigawatt hours. So it's certainly well within the achievable potential of the utilities that file motions for reconsideration to meet these goals regardless of how they were derived.

And just from a public policy perspective, the two-year payback screen restricts the availability of efficiency measures for those who need it most, the low income customer and the fixed income customer.

Staff concluded that it eliminated anywhere from 66 to 87 percent of technical potential of all measures, and this includes the most basic measures, it includes CFL lightbulbs, water heater blankets, low-flow showerheads. And fixed and lower income customers are at a distinct disadvantage because of barriers to

efficiency like information, like financing. And these measures help in two ways. First, they help customers reduce their bills immediately, and, secondly, they help customers as a whole by reducing utility fuel costs and deferring costly power plant construction.

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And utilities — the parties claim that the customers should be adopting these measures because it makes financial sense to them. But the evidence shows that they're not adopting them en masse. In fact, the majority are not adopting these measures. So make no doubt, these measures are not for people like me. I have access to information, I have disposable income, I have reduced my, my lighting use with CFL bulbs, I've put on a water heating blanket, low-flow showerheads, I've reduced my water heater use, I've reduced my AC load by caulking and providing insulation. These measures are for folks that don't have access to information and don't have access possibly and may require a financial incentive.

So, you know, that said, I don't think that now is the time to roll back the gains that we've made in efficiency up to this point. I think the Commission was very wise to abandon the rate impact measure test for the total resource cost test, which, by the way, always ensures that efficiency measures are more

cost-effective than supply-side options.

And while we're moving in the right direction, we believe that more needs to be done to get more of these measures out there. And, again, now we don't believe is the time to roll back the gains that we made in this docket. Thank you.

## CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

Okay. Questions? Commissioner Edgar. Excuse me. Commissioner Edgar.

## COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

Could I ask a couple of questions probably down the line? So I'd like to start by asking the Progress and FPL representatives, and then also Ms. Kaufman on behalf of her client. I'm not sure exactly what it is you're asking of this Commission today, so if you could answer that for me as a starting point or midpoint.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. Two things for Progress Energy Florida. The first is a clarification as to whether the Commission intended for the utilities to have their goals based on technical potential versus achievable potential. And, again, nothing to do with the two-year payback or any of the other top ten residential measures that Mr. Cavros discussed.

The second is for Progress Energy Florida to

reduce -- no matter how you come out on the first one -to reduce the, the gigawatt hour goals for us by 283
gigawatt hours, which eliminates the double count of
three measures that were a product of an error in our
filing.

commissioner EDGAR: Okay. And that second point, the requested reduction in the gigawatt hours that is part of a goal, that is what you're telling us is because of an error, a miscalculation?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. It's due to the programs were counted in two different places, which makes the number double what it should be for those programs.

commissioner edgar: Okay. And can I ask staff to speak to that? Because it sounds as if that may be very similar to the request from JEA, but yet we seem to have a different staff recommendation.

MS. FLEMING: Yes, that is correct. There is a different staff recommendation. The reason being, when Progress filed its motion with respect to the double counting measures, staff could not verify the accuracy of those numbers anywhere in the record. At that point staff sent an e-mail to Progress as well as all the parties asking for supplemental information to verify these numbers, because the numbers that were

being provided by Progress, we could not verify that those in fact were measures that were double counted because some of the measures appear in several different instances.

When Progress provided its supplemental information and copied all the parties to the record, we still could not verify those numbers. While there may be a situation where there may be double counting, unfortunately the burden is on Progress to provide us the information.

JEA requested to reopen the record to correct incorrect information in the record. Progress did not do so in this case. So we are, staff is working off of the information that has been provided by Progress and based on the information in the record, and we cannot verify that in fact those specific gigawatt hours were double counted within the record.

#### **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Progress?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. Thank you. On Page 15 of the staff recommendation, to support why staff could not true-up whether there's the double count, again, Ms. Fleming is correct. Staff notes that there does appear to be a double count. And Page 15 says that PEF shows a total of approximately 283 gigawatt hours in one filing, our motion, and then in late-filed

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deposition Exhibit 2 a savings of 1,103.

And that's what I was speaking to earlier is we have three measures, an 18-watt CFL and two pool pumps. The 282 is a product of three individual measures, two types of pool pumps, one type of lightbulb. The 1,103 is a combination of all pool pumps and all CFL lightbulbs. So that's an apples to oranges comparison. The 282 is the one that's double counted. We're not asking for the 1,103 to be eliminated, just simply the three programs that are the product of the 282.

### COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

And I guess I would just say, Commissioners -excuse me, I have a little bit of a cold -- that I am
not in a position to know what the exact right number is
based on the decisions that we made. But as always I
would hope that we, to the extent that we are able, have
the best and most accurate information as part of what
we are doing and what we are requiring.

So with that, I'd like to just move on and ask FPL the same question that I did of Progress, which is could you succinctly share with me what the action is that you are requesting today?

MS. CANO: Sure. FPL is requesting something similar to Progress's first request, which is that the

Commission clarify whether it intended to create a technical portion value of goals by adding technical potential to its achievable potential savings. And if the Commission did not intend to add these technical potential values, FPL requests that that portion be reduced to an achievable potential amount.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

And for FIPUG, Ms. Kaufman?

MS. KAUFMAN: FIPUG's position is that the Commission should make it clear that it intended the utilities to look at the achievable potential rather than the technical potential, which is similar to the comments that Progress and FPL have made.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Similar to. Okay.

That's what I thought I heard, but I really wanted to make sure that I, I knew. So I appreciate that.

And, Mr. Cavros, am I correct that on behalf of your clients your request of us today is to not take that action?

MR. CAVROS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Thank you.

MR. GRIFFIN: Commissioners, Steve Griffin on behalf of Gulf Power, and our concern is the same as articulated by Progress and FP&L, just clarifying the record.

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commissioner edgar: That was very helpful for me, Madam Chair, Commissioners. I may have another question or two, but I think there are some others. So I'd like to hear the other questions and then go forward.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Certainly.

Commissioner Skop, then Commissioner Klement.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Just a question to Ms. Fleming.

With respect to double counting, you know, certainly we would want to take a look at that and certainly we could grant administrative authority to, to resolve any issue. It seems that Progress's concern is strictly related to the three double counted measures, for a total of 282.73 gigawatt hours.

I guess what I'm trying to reason with is the understanding of these are numeric goals that we're setting and, you know, certainly we want to get the number as accurate as possible. There's a lot of semantics being used here, technical versus achievable, but at the end of the day I thought this Commission approved specific numeric goals that were numbers, and that's the target number, the robust target number we're working towards. So in that regard I'm not so sure how achievable and technical come into that number that was

approved. So I'd like to get some clarification on that.

But just in a nutshell, my primary point is how is, you know, assuming there was an error that I'm willing to correct, if one can be documented, how is that harmful to the extent that we're just establishing goals, numeric goals? I mean, I don't see a real harm in picking a stretch goal or a target number in a manner in which encourages additional energy conservation. If you think small, you'll never get there. If you think ambitious, you may never get there, but at least you're making some positive strides to, you know, to bring some focus and, focus and visibility on energy conservation measures.

So, again, if staff could briefly elaborate on that, I'd appreciate it.

MS. FLEMING: With respect to the double counting, the Commission did choose goals that were robust that are stretch goals, as you characterized.

With respect to Progress's arguments with double counting, yes, staff agrees we would like to have the number correct; however, we are bound by the record before us. We, we provided Progress an opportunity to provide supplemental information to help us understand where the double counting had occurred based on the

1 record evidence.

We, we gave them that opportunity and we still were not able to locate those numbers in the record.

Had Progress -- Progress could have filed a motion for limited reopening of the record if they noticed that there was an error on their part where they double counted their measures. They did not do so.

In my mind staff did what we could to the extent that we're bound by the record. Unfortunately it's something we struggled with because we do want to have the numbers correct; however, if it's not within the record, we can't verify the accuracy of those numbers and we don't know how we would need to adjust those goals based on what we have before us.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Follow-up.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Continue.

commissioner skop: And to the second part, can you briefly expand upon whether the semantics associated with technical potential and achievable potential has anything to do at all with the numeric goals that were approved, other than having accurate goals?

MS. FLEMING: With that, Commissioner, I'll let Mr. Ballinger address that question.

MR. BALLINGER: I think what you said earlier

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is that utilities have the flexibility to propose programs to meet the goals. The Commission set a numeric goal for demand and energy, and the utility can combine programs, look at other things to reach that goal.

There is a slight problem of setting a goal too much of a stretch, because now the Commission has the authority to assign a financial penalty if a utility does not meet a goal. So I think you don't want to go too far, because you do have that check in there. Also you have to consider the rate impact of doing that. And I think the Commission considered all that when setting the goals.

### CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Follow-up?

know, that was helpful. But in terms of, you know, approving numeric goals that were stretch goals which were intended to be more robust, certainly not out to — the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy and others, not as far as they'd like to go, but certainly above what the utilities had proposed.

You know, how does the argument that I'm hearing from Progress and FPL and Gulf regarding the semantics of technical potential and achievable potential, does that factor prominently, if at all, into

the actual numbers that were approved for the targeted goals, or is that just semantics?

MR. BALLINGER: It may be semantics, and let me see if I can explain it this way. You do the technical potential first, which is the biggest net, no economic constraints, you can put it on every house and everything like that. That's the technical potential. That's the big pool of measures that you have.

Then you start screening measures down to what will be achievable. The first screen that was done was the two-year payback, which eliminated a bunch of measures from even being considered for further achievable studies, such as customer acceptance, such as availability of products, things of that nature. It was a cost-effectiveness test that screened out a bunch.

So, yes, it is a technical potential value.

But I would point out that the Commission only selected, of the top ten measures, total measures that were screened out, they only selected the residential portion of that. So they selected a very small portion of that screened out part. So I think it left a lot of room for other things to take play.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And just one follow-up,
Madam Chair.

With respect to that screening test that was

applied, I think that was mentioned by the representative, that approximately 86 percent of the measures were screened out by the two-year payback period. So all that achievable potential was lost?

MR. BALLINGER: Correct. From the very first screen that you did on the technical potential to start whittling it down was the two-year payback, which eliminated roughly 60 to 80 percent in some cases of measures, that you would then further look at further achievable.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. So the ultimate goals set for each utility by this Commission were below the technical potential; is that correct?

MR. BALLINGER: Correct. It was below the full technical potential.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Some of what Commissioner Skop asked was answered -were some of the issues that I had. But I would like to
expand a little bit.

I don't recall those terms being used when we considered this back last fall, achievable versus potential. And I don't recall the companies making a case for what, what Mr. Burnett just said, a three times

or even a seven times increase in the customer's rate, bill. Is that a real concern that we should -- we didn't discuss that as I recall.

MR. BALLINGER: Let me see if I remember the first part as far as technical versus achievable. I think it was before the Commission that it was a, a technical value that was screened out. It was a value that was screened out of the technical potential. So it's kind of a backwards approach to calling it achievable.

### **COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** Okay.

MR. BALLINGER: No, it's not an identified achievable number like they did with the other measures, but it's your first screen from the technical potential of what was put out there. The Commission chose to put some of that back in as a goal.

The second part as far as the rate impact, that was discussed at the hearing, that was discussed at the recommendation, that moving away from a RIM test to an E-TRC and even further, you may have rate impacts. But the Commission noted that in its order and pointed out that DSM is voluntary and encouraged people that people who do participate in it will probably see lower bills. Those who do not participate may see higher bills.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: That's what I thought.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: But we also -- excuse me. We also took the least cross-subsidization approach, didn't we that was before us that day?

MR. BALLINGER: I'm not sure I understand the question.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: In other words, for the argument that day from what I recall, and I'm not sure that's where you're going as far as the rates, the impact upon rates, and the argument that day was -- some of the argument that day was for the lower income residents who would be impacted, and I believe that what we did wind up to be the least, you know, cross-subsidizing type approach, so that you can move forward and actually get something done but to harm as least as possible.

MR. BALLINGER: Well, the Commission didn't identify specific programs to do, so we didn't direct it specifically to a low income. I think there was desire of the Commission to make sure that your programs, when they come in, cover a wide array, to have something for everyone. I think that was apparent. Yes, what the Commission selected was below some other recommendations from other Intervenors, such as the Solar Coalition and NRDC/SACE. So it was, it was in line with what was

1 before you within the spectrum. 2 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement. 3 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Was there, is there a, 4 is there a requirement or a condition that we penalize 5 them if they don't meet these goals? 6 MR. BALLINGER: It's not a requirement. It's 7 a permissive --COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Permissive. 8 9 MR. BALLINGER: -- permissive in the state statute, I believe. I'll have Katherine look at it. 10 But I think it's the Commission may penalize a utility 11 12 for failure to meet its goals. COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Would we have to come 13 up an amount, a percentage? 14 MR. BALLINGER: Yes. I think that would be 15 after. First you'd have to have proof that they didn't 16 meet the goals, was it something within their control or 17 not beyond their control. You'd have to have all that 18 19 preceding. **COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** Okay. Thank you. 20 That's all for now. 21 MR. BALLINGER: And I think the statute is 22 also pretty clear on what it could be, or at least the 23 reward part I know was up to 50 basis points, and I 24 would presume the penalty would go --25

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: That's what I was going to ask. It's up to 50 basis points on the reward and -- go ahead.

MR. BALLINGER: The statute didn't speak to a penalty, I don't believe, as far as an amount.

MS. FLEMING: That is correct. With respect to the penalty, it states that the Commission may authorize financial penalties for those utilities that fail to meet their goals, including but not limited to the sharing of generation, transmission and distribution cost savings associated with conservation, energy efficiency and demand-side renewable energy system additions. So --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: But now, if I just may ask -- I'm sorry. Finish your sentence. I apologize.

MS. FLEMING: I was just going to say the Commission is authorized to do so. There is not a requirement that they do so, and the Commission does have flexibility with respect to what type of financial penalties.

what the companies are saying, that some things are not achievable, there are some people who are going to say, go away, don't bother me, or I don't want that on my roof, and I can understand that happening, that would

then be, if they couldn't reach that goal, that would come before this body to make that decision. And then the company, wouldn't you be able to make that argument at that time, that, look, we just couldn't get there, You know, 10 percent of the people wouldn't let us put this on the roof or didn't want to even open the door?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. We would make that and we hope that argument would be well-received by the Commission. Our only concern though is that there will be money that needs to be spent up front, and we didn't want to have stranded costs, spending money on programs that would, that -- perhaps buying capital assets that we would not be able to deploy. It's a real cost to the customer.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Right. Okay.

Commissioner Skop and then Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And to staff, initially when we went through this, staff had proposed goals and the Commission rejected those goals and asked staff to develop more robust goals, which are the numbers that the Commission ultimately approved that staff developed. That's correct?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes. The staff came back and
gave you a recommendation of going to the E-TRC test,

and then the Commission -- and laid out other options as well, and the Commission chose to pick a portion of the two-year payback to add back into that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And at this point of the

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And at this point of the proceeding, as previously approved, these, this was just the goal setting phase, so a numeric goal for each respective utility; is that correct?

MR. BALLINGER: Correct. And utilities are scheduled to file their programs to meet these goals by the end of this month.

commissioner skop: Okay. And the utilities, based upon the Commission's rejection of the two-year payback period, as well as not being limited to the top ten residential measures, gave a lot of discretion to the utilities to propose what they deemed best and what works best for them and their customers in their respective service areas, to propose those for ultimate program approval; is that correct?

MR. BALLINGER: Correct. And you might actually see existing programs change the rebate structure such to get greater participation, and they become a bigger portion of the goals. So it's a whole mix.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And likewise, you might see programs that were previously in place that were not

very well subscribed to, those may be displaced and retired in favor of moving forward to programs like compact fluorescent lightbulbs and other programs like that; is that equally correct?

MR. BALLINGER: Correct. And it's the utility's choice, if you will, to put together that portfolio.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So to -- I'm sorry.

Just a few more questions.

So basically once the programs come to the Commission for approval, we'll ultimately look at what programs that the Commission deems appropriate, noting the potential rate impact for each of the respective programs. Then ultimately if those programs are approved, the subscription rate for those programs will ultimately factor prominently in how much money is spent on each specific program. Is that a correct understanding?

MR. BALLINGER: Pretty much so, yes.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: But at what point does that occur?

MR. BALLINGER: We may not have the rate impact on a program-specific basis. That might -- we've asked for it. We had an initial meeting with all the parties the other day about some of the initial filings,

kind of what we want to see. I had asked for that on a program-by-program basis, the rate impact, or at least the portfolio. You know, you've got things commingled. So that was my only hesitation on that question. But, yes, we will look at that. And the Commission has the authority in the statute also to deny program approval if it sees the rate impact is too great, so.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Just two, two follow-ups, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Two follow-ups.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: To that point, I think that if we are able to have it on a program basis, that would be very beneficial for the Commission, having realtime visibility of, you know, what is this type of program going to cost depending upon various subscription or take rates for that program, whether it be compact fluorescent lightbulbs or additional rebates or what have you.

But getting to I guess the crux, is these are merely goals, and noting that the Commission has set robust goals, whether those goals are ultimately achievable or not depends upon the programs that the Commission approves and whether the ratepayers subscribe to those various programs. So at the end of the day, when you get to the concern about rate impact, you know,

obviously the Commission has the ability to manage that.

And to the point that's made by Mr. Burnett about the fear of being penalized, I mean, certainly the Commission would take that in consideration, noting that these are stretch goals and certainly you wouldn't want to penalize. You're trying to incentivize additional achievements in energy efficiency and conservation.

So at least from my perspective, if I knew they were stretch goals, I don't think I would be too, too harsh on getting that stick out. I'd just expect the utility to show a good faith effort in trying to move forward in advancing energy and conservation within the state. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: But you can't -- you can't -- I guess you have to, if you were the company, you'd want to know up-front what the impact is going to be, especially if there's a threat of being penalized. So I can understand that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And equally too, if some companies take the initiative and move forward and maybe don't meet their goals completely, noting they're stretch goals, I still think the Commission has discretion to put some rewards in there based upon, you know, if you get all the way close to it --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, there should be a

reward. Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Right. There should be that reward aspect too for rewarding, you know, taking the initiative instead of sitting on one's backside.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I think I agree with what I'm hearing, so let me say it this way.

I do believe that the Commission has some discretion down the line as this effort moves forward and these specific numeral -- numeric goals go more through the process and are in place. But I also believe that the actions that we took in this docket and that we will take today and maybe other actions in the future will result in costs, and therefore the more clear we can be about what it is we are directing and intending, the better off the results of the effort. And that's where I'm wondering if we have some obfuscation, not purposely, but maybe some lack of clarity.

So a couple more questions, and these may have already been asked. But when is it that the specific programs are to come before the Commission for review and action?

MR. BALLINGER: They're, they're due to be

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filed the end of the month. I would suspect they will 1 2 all be separate dockets. They will be brought to you as 3 PAA items probably May, early June, I'm quessing. 4 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: When you say all separate 5 dockets, any idea how, rough, approximately how many 6 that might be? 7 MR. BALLINGER: Seven dockets. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Seven dockets. 8 9 MR. BALLINGER: Yes. MS. FLEMING: There would be seven dockets for 10 each separate utility that we address during the numeric 11 conservation goals proceeding. 12 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Seven for each? 13 MS. FLEMING: Seven total dockets. So one for 14 15 FPL, Progress, Gulf --16 for that clarification and that answer as well. 17

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Good. I'm glad

What is the time frame then for, should we get to a penalty or a reward type of consideration, when would that be?

MR. BALLINGER: That would be, my guess, two or three years from now at least. You'd have to wait to see how they met the goals in the early years, are they making progress. I mean, that's, that's not something you would do today, or even, even under this filing.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: But is it two years, three years, five years, discretionary?

MR. BALLINGER: I'd say probably three to four years before you would be at a point where you could decide, no, you haven't met your goals and you're not really trying hard enough. We're going to penalize you. That's the kind of thing you'd have to flesh out through the time period. It might be they don't meet their goal the first year but they meet it the second year because of just getting a program started. There's all sorts of things that go in. So it's not something you could do, I don't think, the first year or two of these programs.

frame for this Commission to potentially take action as far as penalty or reward, that action and that time frame are also discretionary?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes, ma'am.

MS. FLEMING: Yes. Pursuant to the statute, the Commission may authorize rewards or penalties. It's not required to do so.

And I think the point the staff is making is in order for the Commission to even take that step to authorize a reward or a penalty, we need to take a wait and see approach. It's hard to gauge whether after the first year the utility may meet its goals, but -- or it

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may not meet its goals, but it's good to wait another year or two to see if maybe the programs are just picking up and they're still subscribing customers to their programs.

So it's more of a, I think, a wait and see approach to see how the programs are going to do and whether the utilities are doing the best that they can to get customers to subscribe to those programs.

MR. BALLINGER: This may help. Every year we have to do an annual report on FEECA achievement to the Legislature and the Governor, and that's where we look specifically at how they met their goals or not met their goals and reasons why.

So that would be your first indication if somebody's not meeting their goals. Staff would lay out what we found out. At that time, if the Commission wanted to direct us to open a docket to then start looking at possible penalty, that's kind of how the process would, in my view, how it would start.

So it would start I think with a FEECA report as the identification of not meeting a goal. Then do you want to take further action, have a docket, start pursuing a penality, that kind of thing. So it's kind of a, it's a, it's a moving target.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Somewhat fluid.

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MR. BALLINGER: Yes.

MS. FLEMING: And on that point as well, within the statute, the Commission may change goals for reasonable cause.

So to Mr. Burnett's point, if there is some sort of great rate impact or there is reasonable cause that the utility brings forth or that the Commission notices, the Commission does have the discretion to change those goals. So the Commission can at a later date modify those numeric goals.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. So then to -- I'm going to start with Progress just because you started, but to the others as well, following up on Ms. Fleming's just last comment, is that what you are asking? And I want you to answer this question. Is what you're asking for today due in large part to what Ms. Fleming said, that maybe there is, has been a reason or a cost that you think comes to the level where we should make a change in what we did before? And if I'm asking that not quite perfectly, then --

MR. BURNETT: Yeah --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: -- answer the more perfect question.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. I understand your question, and the answer is yes.

Just to give some examples, if you go with what we've called technical, it's the 3,488. In 2011, to deploy our programs, the ECCR charge on a residential bill for a 1,200 kWh will be \$17.41. It's \$3 today. If you meant achievable, it will be \$9.67, and it's, again, \$3 today.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: One more time on those numbers. One more time.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. \$17.41 in 2011 for the 3,488 gigawatt hours. For what we're asking, the E-TRC plus the top residential measures, the 17.92, that would be achievable, it would be \$9.67. Currently for Progress Energy it's \$3.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Is the -- okay.

To staff, for the action that the Commission took on these conservation goal dockets for residential customers -- excuse me -- for residential customers, is a subsidy or cross-subsidy within that residential customer class inherent between those who participate in the programs and those who do not?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes, ma'am. As soon as you move to the E-TRC test, you have the -- within the residential class you have cross-subsidy.

commissioner EDGAR: Would it be -- and I'm
not sure who to ask this to but I'll start over here,

maybe, maybe Mr. Devlin, but I'll leave it to y'all.

Would it be accurate to say that that was a policy decision made by this Commission by our actions in that docket, or decisions?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes. And that was clearly before the Commission at the agenda.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I think -- and, Madam
Chair, I thank you for the time while I try to think
this through, because it was somewhat confusing all the
other times that we talked about it, and it's a tad
confusing today.

I still believe strongly, as probably we all do, that to try to use the statutory tools that are available to us and to the utilities and to consumers to move forward conservation and demand-side management and efficiencies is the right direction and what we should be doing in addition to the directions that are in the statute.

But I also realize that every, almost every action we take, there are ramifications from that, some of which are the spending of dollars up-front. And if indeed we need to clarify what we have done so that the companies and the customers and all those who will be paying at some point understand more clearly what it is we are asking and expecting, then I'm open to do that.

I'm not completely sure if that's where, where we are.

But if we are, I want always to strive that we are clear
in our expectations, especially when money will be
spent, and especially realizing that there is a
potential for rewards and penalties.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: One moment. I would just like to -- oh, go ahead, Commissioner Skop, and then I'll, I'll go ahead and ask my questions.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. Just, I'm a little bit confused. I just want to ask Commissioner Edgar to her last point, you spoke of spending dollars up front. At this point in the proceeding we're just merely establishing numeric goals. I'm not understanding how we're committing to spending dollars to the extent that we've not yet approved any program, which we'll have, you know, obviously Commission discretion to approve on a case-by-case basis. So do you have any --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Well, I'll try,

Commissioner Skop. I was responding partially or

commenting partially in response to answers that I

thought I heard primarily from Mr. Burnett, but others

as to, as they are looking at the -- as the companies

are looking at programs and trying to determine what to

bring forward and where the costs will reside during 1 2 that process and moving forward, that, that clarity 3 would be more efficient. But I absolutely would look to the companies if I misstated that or if it could be

expanded upon.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And then just two quick points to Ms. Fleming. You spoke about the Commission's inherent discretion to amend goals should the Commission deem it appropriate to do so, whether that be later down the line, seeing that the goals are not appropriate because the subscription rates of the consumers are not there or what have you. And, again, this is I think trying to do the right thing for the state by setting more robust goals, but in turn that doesn't necessarily mean that we'll meet the goals.

But I just want to make sure that it's the understanding of staff that this Commission or future Commissions will have the ability to amend these goals in the future, as well as incentivize companies for superior performance for those companies that take aggressive steps to try and achieve goals, even though they may be very ambitious, robust stretch goals. Is that staff's understanding?

That's a separate question in and of itself.

MS. FLEMING: I think there are several

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24 25 different alternatives pursuant to the statute. The

Commission may change goals for reasonable cause. In

addition, the Commission may authorize financial rewards

or penalties. And, finally, something that

Mr. Ballinger touched on earlier, the Commission may

require modifications or additions to a utility's plans

and programs at any time it is in the public interest

consistent with this act.

So in approving the plans and programs, which is the next step for cost recovery, which is what the Commission will look at, in approving the plans and programs for cost recovery, the Commission shall have the flexibility to modify or deny plans or programs that would have an undue impact on the costs passed on to the customers.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So to that point, giving consideration to Mr. Burnett's position on the potential double counting, but noting that the record is closed, at some future point in time Progress could come in and document with a limited, I think that you mentioned limited opening of the record or for good cause as to why their, their specific goals -- and I'm addressing this to Progress because FPL has not raised this argument. FPL's raised the global argument of technical versus achievable, which I'll get to in a

second. But Progress specifically on those three programs, the double counting, nothing would preclude Progress from filing appropriate documentation at a later date to try and address that issue and give the Commission discretion to change its goals based upon a double counting if it exists; is that correct?

MS. FLEMING: If I could have a moment just to confer and double check on that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And I'll go to -in the interim I'll go to Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Burnett, you mentioned potential rate impacts for consumers by adopting a technical potential versus achievable potential. I'm a little confused by that. Again, certainly the Commission in adopting robust, ambitious goals obviously has to be concerned about potential rate impact.

The concern I have for you is you've stated numbers for those two scenarios, but I have not heard you state a number for the numeric goal that your company has been assigned in terms of what that would do. So it seems to be an apples and oranges comparison. And if you could briefly clarify, I'd appreciate it.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, sir. Absolutely. Thank you.

The goal that we've been assigned was the

3,488 that I mentioned. That's where we sit here today. 1 2 And if you, if you approve staff rec, that's what we'll 3 go forward and present a program portfolio to meet. That was the first number, which is -- over the ten-year 4 5 period, sir, it's an average bill impact of \$19.89. 6 COMMISSIONER SKOP: I'm sorry. 7 period, three- or five-year, did you mention? 8 MR. BURNETT: That's over the ten-year period. 9 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Oh, ten-year period? 10 MR. BURNETT: Yes, sir. COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. All right. 11 12 MR. BURNETT: That's the average over the ten. 13 The other number that I gave out for the 2011, 14 that's the E-TRC plus the top ten residential that the Commission added in, and that is -- over the ten-year 15 period the average bill impact is \$10.95. 16 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So that's the one 17 we adopted, the lower valued one? 18 MR. BURNETT: No, sir. My read is that you 19 20 adopted the higher, the 3,488. And that was my central 21 question today is is that what you meant, because we didn't think it was. 22 COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. I need staff 23 to clarify that. But, again, my understanding of 24 25 staff's goal is we took the original goals and then

added to it with the top ten to make them more robust.

And so again I apologize if there's some confusion, but

I'll leave it to staff to elaborate.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, sir. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

MR. BALLINGER: My understanding is the goal adopted for Progress was based on the E-TRC plus the top ten, plus the residential portion of the top ten measures, which has an energy goal of 3,488. I believe the number of 2,111 would remove the double counting that Mr. Burnett is talking about. Am I correct?

MR. BURNETT: Madam Chair?

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yes.

MR. BURNETT: The double counting is 282, so that would only reduce the 3,488 by 282 and put it in the neighborhood of 3,200. What we, what we thought the Commission meant with the, what I'm calling achievable is the E-TRC on an achievable basis and the top ten residential on an achievable basis. That's where we're getting the 1,792, which is about, a little over triple of what we're doing today.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: May I ask a question?

How do you -- and forgive the question, but how do you determine -- how are you determining what's achievable beforehand?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. It is part of the Itron study and the, and the material that was in the record. And it simply's, the way I understand it, I do have a more technical person, but at a high level it is that you simply take on a program-by-program basis and look at what, what is technically available, as we said, like with the rooftops, technically you could put them on all, and then it takes into consideration data on what can you actually do within this service territory.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: That's, that's the part

I'm trying to figure out how you get to. Is it an

arbitrary number or something based on somewhere else

that is --

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. It's based on -it's in the record, based on analytics. We actually
cite the record cite on Page 4 of our motion where we're
getting our technical versus achievable data from. But
it's, it's an analytical process that Itron and the
others developed.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So you can count off a certain amount and pretty much --

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. And that is, that is a concern that, you know, if that, if -- I guess we move forward as we, as I asked before, if it's not

achievable, the company can come in and say. But I'd like it on the record to understand that of course we can't force the company to do what people won't allow them to do, and it shouldn't be looked at that way.

The other question I had for staff was on the rewards -- because I think rewarding a company that achieves the goals all along the process is very important. You had mentioned I think a two- to four-year timeframe when Commissioner Edgar had asked the question. If the company was achieving goals sooner than that, couldn't they be entitled to the rewards sooner than the four years?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And in that process of -- same thing for penalties. I would like it on the record that the penalties should be -- we should -- this Commission should take into consideration the possibility that they can't achieve, you know, total technical, I don't even know the word to use, practical, practical -- I'm sorry. I'm tongue-tied this morning. That they may not be able to achieve the technical 100 percent we're going to get everybody's home, we're going to get everybody lightbulbs.

That should be something of course any Commission or Commissioner sitting here would, would

have to look at and say you can't blame the company if they can't get there. And if that makes them feel any better today putting it on record. Of course I think this Commission would look at it as you have to look at that down the road.

But the, again, on the rewards, I think the rewards are extremely important in this process because, after all, the company is in business to sell electric. But if they can help through their programs to achieve greater efficiencies, they need to be rewarded for that.

In the interim, in between when the company comes in and says, well, okay, this program is going to cost this much, it's going to add that much to the ratepayer's bill, how does the back and forth go? How do we know that the company is correct? I'm not saying they're not, wouldn't be. But what is the checks and balances on making sure that, you know, those, those, that the ratepayer is not paying either too much for a particular program or -- is it an audit type?

MR. BALLINGER: It wouldn't be an audit.

You'll get your first glimpse when the programs come in.

There will be estimates -- a couple of estimates. It'll

be estimates of customer participation, which will drive

the cost. Obviously the more people you have giving

rebates to, the total cost is going up that other

nonparticipants are paying. So that's really what
you're measuring is the rates to everyone, not per se
the cost of that program.

You will look at things of common costs, how are they spread or shared among programs, were they done appropriately? You will look at the rebate levels, are they too high, are they too low, are they -- you know, things of that nature. But, again, it's more of --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Just so that staff would have a way of looking at and helping the company also to make sure that the programs they're offering are in line, that they're not too much, they're not too little, and there's a way of looking at it as they come forward.

MR. BALLINGER: And I would, I would point out that the rate impact is really a two-prong part. The first prong is the ECCR costs, which are the rebates and the administrative costs which go through the ECCR clause.

The second prong is your lost revenues. When you reduce energy sales, you reduce the kilowatt hours. You say, well, the utility still has fixed costs. That can be recovered or discussed at a later date at a rate case.

I don't know if Mr. Burnett's numbers include both of those, if it's just the ECCR, I don't know.

It's sounding a lot like new evidence to me. It's not, it's not ringing any bells in my head of those numbers, so I'm hesitant to discuss it.

But just be in mind, there's two parts to the rate impact. There's the immediate one on the ECCR, and then down the road with potential lost revenues.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Mr. Burnett, did you want to answer that?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. Absolutely. These do not include lost revenues. And, just for the record, Mr. Masiello, starting at Page 25 of his rebuttal, addressed the customer price impact on the record, and Mr. Dean actually did lost revenues beginning at Page 14 of his testimony as well. Those are aggregate numbers, however, in the record. They have not been broken down to the specific numbers that I've done today. We've simply done the math to break those numbers down to a more year-by-year basis.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: One other question,

Mr. Burnett, and it may sound like a simple question,

but I don't know how else to look at it.

When I read staff's comments, and I'll read them, it says, "While PEF's argument regarding the double counting of three measures may have some merit," and that raises eyebrows, it may have some merit, "from

the information provided by PEF, staff is unable to verify whether the three measures were, in fact, double counted or that a double counting occurred. Moreover, staff does not believe there is competent, substantial evidence in the record," as they had indicated.

How come you were unable to -- staff is unable to verify?

MR. BURNETT: Madam Chair, I don't know specifically for staff. I can tell you that I believe what they did though is, is that the confusion lies in, number one, the unbundling and bundling of these programs within the record evidence is painfully difficult. So it took us probably a week to discover that we'd even done it and to try to articulate a response back. So it's incredibly difficult data.

You have, for instance, seven or eight different kind of pool pumps that can be bundled in one program, and then you have to break them down to the individual motor speeds and everything else.

So I believe in looking at this data, either we did a poor job in trying to describe it in our supplemental submissions showing where it is, or staff simply just looked at the bundled number versus the unbundled, which is my supposition based on what I see here in the staff rec, and said I can't reconcile those

numbers.

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. And to staff, as Commissioner Skop had indicated before or asked before, there will be a chance for the company to bring that back. Because if there is merit, then it needs to be looked at, and I'm wondering how, how we move forward and how we can look at that in the future.

MS. FLEMING: And I think that's something that needs to be clarified. As far as a motion to reopen the record to correct something that's incorrect in the record, that should have been filed today. That should be something that the Commission can rule on today. However, if the Commission just leaves the goals as they are and we take a wait-and-see approach whether Progress can meet those goals or not, the utility does have flexibility and the Commission does have flexibility to revisit those goals in the future.

With respect to correcting the record evidence, Progress did not file a motion to reopen the record. Progress did not attempt to correct the information in the record, and that's where we are today.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Okay. Two questions. One is what would be, if we waited for the future to correct those in the future, what would be the

impact? And the second question is going to be to Progress, why didn't you file?

So staff goes first. What's the impact if we just move forward and then later they can come in?

MR. BALLINGER: I think the impact again on a timeline is the goals were set for 2010 through 2019. So 2010 is the first year that utilities are expected to meet their new goals. You will get a review of that in February of 2011 when we bring you the FEECA report, and we'll try to measure how they did in 2010. 2010 is going to be an off year because we're halfway through the year already, we haven't got programs yet. So it's, it's going to be a mess. That's why I suggested two to three years at least before we know anything.

The result of waiting is it may be an argument as to why they didn't meet their goals. And the Commission at that time may say, you're correct, we excuse you from meeting those goals. You have a valid reason, there's things beyond your control.

So that's a -- that's a, I guess it's a risk they take because it could be a different Commission. It could -- there's a lot of things that could play. They may not believe their, their reasoning for not making it. Let's say they say it was a problem with a manufacturer of a piece of equipment. The Commission

may decide, no, you didn't push the manufacturer hard enough. So there's a variety of things that could come up.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I asked a question of Mr. Burnett.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. The simple answer is JEA, just to speak sort of using them as an example, they filed something that said seven. It should have been five. The numbers are simply wrong. Our numbers are right. It's just that in doing the math, when staff did the math and counted them up, the cost of those numbers appeared in several places. They were double counted.

So mine wasn't one to where we told you the wrong number. It's simply that the number appears correctly in several places. And my understanding of the procedure then is to say when it's just a matter of doing math, the data is correct. It -- it's a reconsideration is appropriate, rather than saying take new evidence, the five versus seven.

If the five versus seven, you could have pulled a witness back in conceivably and said why is it and heard testimony on that, as to where we're saying the number is correct. So it's just a matter of how you do the math, whether you count it twice or not.

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MR. BALLINGER: I would disagree, respectfully. The measures -- when staff came up with the recommendation, and basically what we're talking about is the top, the two-year payback measures. took that directly from a late-filed deposition exhibit of Mr. Masiello where we asked specifically for the top ten measures, the cumulative effects for those values. Those directly transported into the recommendation. did not add up measures. We took them directly from his exhibit. And recollection of the documents provided, yes, the names of the measures appear to be in different places in the E-TRC test as well as the top ten measures. In the E-TRC one all we have is individual pool pumps and an individual per pump savings. I don't have a cumulative total to get to the 282. That's why I can't make the math work.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

MS. KAUFMAN: Chairman Argenziano?

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yes.

MS. KAUFMAN: I was just wondering if I could comment whenever the time was appropriate. It does not relate to this double counting issue though.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Go right ahead.

MS. KAUFMAN: I just wanted to come back for a minute as a representative of some consumers in this

case in regard to some of Commissioner Skop's questions about setting the goals and how does that translate into programs.

And as I understand it, whatever goals you set, utilities will or are in the process of right now trying to come up with programs that will meet those goals. And once you look at the programs and you approve them, the costs of those programs are going to be passed on to the ratepayers, and I think that's Mr. Burnett's numbers, which I believe he said include only the line item ECRC charge that all customers are going to, are going to see. And as you can tell from his numbers, it's a very, very large increase.

Now during the time period that we're waiting to see who subscribes and whatnot, customers are going to be paying for the implementation of these programs, the employees to run them, so customers are going to be picking up the tab all the way along. If at the end of the day for a legitimate reason there's a program that didn't work or whatever, customers still will have paid for that program.

And so that's why I think it's important that we get the numbers, we're accurate with the numbers as we start out on this process. And while it's true that we could, anyone I guess could come in and for

reasonable cause say, hey, these goals are too high, we see that now, we think you should adjust them, again I think customers still will have paid for those programs all the way throughout the process because, you know, I'm sure my utility brethren will do their best to come up with programs to meet whatever goals it is that you decide are appropriate.

So I think it does make a difference at this point in time, because whatever you approve, the fallout of that is going to be what programs are customers going to pay for, you know, whether or not these, everybody's rooftop can be, you know, have solar panels on it or whatever the program might be.

So I think the rate impact is important at this point in time as well as further down the line.

And I just, I just wanted to make that point clear from our perspective.

## CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

Commissioner, Commissioner Skop, and then we'll come back to you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Just a brief response to Ms. Kaufman's concern, and then two questions for Mr. Burnett.

Ms. Kaufman, you mentioned the program costs or the costs that consumers will incur as referenced to

the numbers projected by Mr. Burnett of Progress. I

guess at this point I would respectfully disagree.

Certainly the utilities are proposing programs to which

the Commission has discretionary approval on a

case-by-case basis.

But with any approval of a program, you know, certainly the utility has to propose things, but until a program is implemented, you have fixed costs for that program which is the overhead, which is the sunk cost, and then the variable cost of the subscription.

So if you don't have a high take rate on the program, the only cost that has been expended which the consumers will incur is the administrative cost of that one particular program.

So I think it's important to distinguish the point you made is that we're not throwing the kitchen sink. There may be admin costs resulting, but there currently, for any of our utilities, I mean, Progress does a great job, FPL does a great job, Gulf does a great job, but there are some programs that have been previously established, excuse me, previously established that exist today that the subscription rates are so low that those programs should be discontinued and put in with something else.

So there's a continual culling, and I guess

efficiency and conservation. You don't know what consumers are going to migrate to. You don't know ahead of time what'll be popular and what may not be popular. I think one of the examples given was roof coating, and that wasn't very popular or something else. So, again, I think it's important to distinguish on that basis.

Just briefly to Mr. Burnett, you had mentioned two things. First the Itron study, and that study that was performed by the collective or the collaborative group, am I correct to understand, and it's been a long time, that study applied the two-year payback screen, which resulted in approximately 86 percent of the programs being screened out, so you lost all that achievable potential?

MR. BURNETT: It did, sir. But in our motion -- you're exactly right. In our motion for reconsideration though we have added in -- we've acknowledged the Commission's ruling on the two-year screen though and have included your top ten residential measures that you put which do not meet the two-year payback. So I just wanted to make that clear that we're not taking a collateral shot at that in the motion, and that's the product of the 1,792. That acknowledges your ruling on that.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Okay. And I am concerned about the concern you raised about the double counting.

So to staff, noting that Progress procedurally has not moved to reopen the record for the limited purpose of clarifying that number, staff doesn't have the data it feels is necessary to support Progress's position, certainly if we left the goals the way they are for Progress, couldn't that be footnoted to indicate in our order that there is still some uncertainty in relation to this? And although it was not sufficient for a motion for reconsideration, that the Commission would consider, you know, at a later date, if Progress could file documentation that would substantiate its point, giving the Commission flexibility later to change that number to address a concern we have.

Because, again, Progress is not happy, but staff is not happy that it doesn't have the data to reconcile this. So we've moved beyond the close of the record and now we're in a decisional posture.

And let me clarify. What I'm merely suggesting is basically some of the language that staff states in its recommendation, maybe that be put in a footnote to preserve it on a forward-going basis such that Progress at some future point in time may be able to reraise that issue, if it's a legitimate one.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And while we're waiting, would you like to -- I saw your hand up there for a minute.

MR. CAVROS: Thank you, Madam Chair and Commissioners.

I just wanted to respond briefly to some of the comments that have been made relative to the achievability of these goals. It's important to note that, you know, I guess you don't want to get too caught up in sort of the individual programs that were selected and whether those programs can be -- can, you know, that type of potential can be met or not.

I think what you've done of course is establish a numeric value that you want the utilities to, to meet. And, you know, the record evidence states that what you -- that this is imminently achievable, and I guess that's the point I'd like to make to all the Commissioners.

According to Witness Spellman's testimony, the achievable potential for Progress Energy is over 4,680 gigawatt hours. What staff has added back in is 1,903.

So that was the only point I wanted to make to you. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar?

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Thank you. One, maybe two general questions.

We've had a good amount of discussion today about the potential for rewards down the road to companies for meeting or exceeding the goals when we get to that stage, at whatever time it is deemed that we are at that stage. So are we contemplating at this time that those rewards would be financial?

MR. BALLINGER: I think the statute authorizes that -- for rewards the statute was pretty clear that we could go up to 50 basis points.

MS. FLEMING: Yes. The statute states that the Commission is authorized to allow an investor-owned electric utility an additional return on equity of up to 50 basis points for exceeding 20 percent of their annual load growth through energy conservation, efficiency and conservation measures.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And who would be paying that money that we would be determining to give to the utilities as a reward?

MR. BALLINGER: That would be ratepayers.

It's a return on equity. It would go into base rates as an additional return on equity.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And can you remind me, because occasionally one hearing blurs with another

months later, but who were, separate from the companies, who were the customer representative intervenors in this docket? I know that FIPUG was.

MS. FLEMING: There was the Florida Industrial Power Users Group, the Florida Solar Coalition, and the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, NRDC/SACE.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. So this was not a hearing that OPC represented customers on their behalf as part of the proceeding?

MS. FLEMING: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I have a question, and I guess it's kind of -- I'm not sure that I can't answer it myself, but in order to achieve any conservation goal, somebody has to pay; right? It's not going to be free.

MR. BALLINGER: Yes, ma'am. All ratepayers are paying the incentives and the administrative costs.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And trying -- I guess the companies as well as all the other parties and this Commission, it would be our goal, if, if our policy in the state is to achieve more efficiency in the use of power, then it would be incumbent upon us to try to do it the least impactive, but yet actually get some,

somewhere. And I believe it's a policy by the Legislature that, that we move forward and -- but I guess my ultimate question, I guess the ultimate question is if we are going to reduce our use of electric power, it's going to cost everybody.

And aren't we also, when we do rebates, we are -- there is subsidizing going on, but it seems to me that we subsidize everything. Everything we do is subsidized. And we're between a rock and a hard place, because if you really want to get to where we need to go in reducing the consumption, somebody has to pay.

But isn't true that some point down the line if you reduce that, that consumption and everybody kind of, you know, it takes a village kind of thing to get there and you try to put the least impact on those who, who can afford it I guess, that at some point you'll have an expected savings realized?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes, ma'am. And that was presented at the hearing. That was a very critical issue is the cross-subsidization. It was discussed that under the RIM test, that's also known as the no losers test, because that eliminates cross-subsidization and makes sure that the people who aren't participating in a program but are still paying for the incentives are also achieving greater benefits because of the program being

done over here. As you move away from that, you get greater and greater cross-subsidization. It's still cost-effective on an overall basis.

chairman argenziano: Right. But the problem, and I seem to remember the problem is that you can't do this without some type of subsidization because of the fact that you have families struggling who couldn't maybe replace a \$6,000 air conditioning unit or couldn't put the new windows in.

So in order to achieve that, if the state is going to say this is our policy, there has to be some type of help for those consumers. And I think that's why the Commission went the route it did, trying to do the least impactive cross-subsidizing as possible.

But you couldn't do it -- if you turn -- if we said today that those who are not going to participate in the program rebates, in other words, let's say I'm a family, I've got three children and I can barely pay my mortgage. I'll be darned if I can go out and get a new refrigerator or air conditioning unit that is more energy efficient.

So in order to make that person switch to those more energy efficient units, there has to be some kind of help, and that's where the subsidization comes in. Is that correct?

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MR. BALLINGER: Yes. I think the key on that to -- one way to minimize the cross-subsidization is to make sure there's programs available for every sector out there, that people can participate in it. At least give them the opportunity to participate.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Right. That's my point. If they're not -- if there isn't a program for every sector out there, then you're really not going to achieve getting to that point to where you want to where everybody is using less, you know, consuming less. And I guess so in saying that, there is going to be subsidizing, but eventually down the road, if you can achieve less consumption, there is savings to be looked at or savings to be realized.

I don't know how far down the road, but it is -- everybody has got to chip in to help one another. I guess that's what we're really doing. And that's the hardest part, I guess.

Commissioner Skop. Sorry.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And I think to Commissioner Argenziano's point, certainly I think that, you know, through FEECA there was legislative direction to promote energy efficiency and conservation within the state. And, you know, the Legislature saw fit as the policymakers to

enact those statutory provisions which the Commission I think going through the process has followed.

So I'm comfortable, you know, in adopting robust goals. Certainly Florida has been criticized for lagging behind other states in terms of energy efficiency and conservation. But I think one of the arguments that's been advanced, notwithstanding the incremental costs that ratepayers may or may not incur that remain yet -- sorry -- that remains to be determined, and those in large part will be driven by the program choices that this Commission ultimately makes, as well as the subscription rates to those programs.

But one of the arguments primarily against moving forward with more aggressive goals has been that, you know, it would negatively or adversely affect the lower income ratepayers. And I think that the way the Commission has chosen to structure the program by basically rescinding the two-year payback and also not being bound to the top ten residential measures, I think that makes it more equitable. And the way the program is structured or should be structured based on the Commission guidance to the respective investor-owned utilities is to include and allow lower income ratepayers to benefit from the energy conservation goals

that this Commission has chosen to move forward with. So I just wanted to --

MR. BURNETT: Madam Chair? Madam Chair, may I be heard briefly?

And one thing that's critically important I wanted to be on the record for Progress Energy is we are in no way, shape or form disputing the policy decisions that you made. You tell us what the policy is. We implement it. I just wanted to be clear that we're just making sure we have a clear vision of what your policy is.

If, if you granted our motion for reconsideration today, denied staff and granted it, that would increase our, our gigawatt hour achievability by almost four times. So you would have increased what historically we've been able to do to four times. You would do that also by having — that's the three times price increase that we saw earlier. Not a seven, it's a three. So you get four times what we've done historically. That's a pretty big move, and you do get a price increase, but it's not a seven times price increase.

That's the question we were asking. That's what we thought the Commission intended. Again, with no question about the two-year payback. You know,

Commissioner Skop is right. Those are the rulings and we're not challenging those. We just wanted to make sure that what we heard was seven times and technical, and we didn't want to set up programs that were going to fail immediately.

I didn't want to come to you in my program phase and say these are technical programs, but going in filing these we're going to be asked to be excused from them because we can't get there. We wanted to submit plans that we think we can actually do. And if you tell us today, go forward and get the 1,792, we think we can file plans to do it. We think that while it will increase costs, it'll be a three times cost increase, not a seven, and that will result in four times of our historical goals.

So that's what we thought. If it's not, then, again, I'm not here to debate you on policy. You've made that decision. We just wanted to make sure we were clear with the answer. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you. And I understand that very well.

Staff, could you answer a question? Will there be -- because I don't want to see a headline tomorrow that says seven time increase for ratepayers. So do you want to address that?

MR. BALLINGER: I don't know. I'm puzzled with the rate impacts that Mr. Burnett is coming up with. We don't know that until we see the programs, how they're mixed together for certain.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And then they would be either accepted or denied by this Commission?

MR. BALLINGER: Correct. I think you have that discretion at that time to say, wait a minute, this is way too much of a rate impact. We're going to scale things down.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Mr. Burnett, you understand that?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. Absolutely. And that was my key point, is I didn't want to do a program filing in March that automatically came out with programs that we think we're not going to be able to achieve and they're going to be too expensive. And where I'm getting the numbers from is simply just doing program cost divided by number of customers, and it's just the simple math on that.

But, yes, ma'am. And you're exactly right. I mean, a lot of this conversation today focused around and immediately went to what can we do to excuse the utility. We'd rather not be in that position. We'd rather come in with a success story saying we've got

programs that we can meet this achievability, rather than asking you for excuses.

not to understand that that's extremely important. They have to be able to meet, meet the goals that we set, but we also have to have the flexibility when you come in to say, if that's the case, that we can't do it. And I think that's what staff is saying, we'd have that flexibility to adjust.

MS. FLEMING: And, Madam Chair, if I may, to the question that Commissioner Skop asked earlier as far as the issue of double counting and the limited reopening of the record.

After conferring with Ms. Helton and Ms. Brubaker and Ms. Cibula, there is the option that if the Commission wishes to defer just the issue with respect to Progress and allow Progress an opportunity to file a motion for a limited reopening of the record to correct whatever inaccuracies are in the record, that is one of the options the Commission has.

Mr. Burnett did point out that staff was using the bundled measure, but the bundled number was based on information that the utility provided. And if it turns out that the utility needs to either correct that bundled number to show it as an individual program so

that staff can verify those numbers, it may be appropriate for Progress to file a motion to reopen the record.

But that is an option that the Commission does have if they choose to do so.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement?

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you.

Thank you, Ms. Fleming, for that clarification. I think that kind of sums up where I am. We've had this discussion about these goals. I don't think we need to re, re-go over them again and again and again and reconsider them, given the caveats that we've heard that, that they can come back for reconsideration if they are too impossible to meet, and that we can reward or punish if they're, if they're not acting in good faith or if they have exceeded.

And with the caveat about the double counting, that's what I had a concern about. So if we could, could tailor a motion to accept the recommendations with that exception of the double counting, I could go along with that.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I think the question I had to staff is, is, you know, certainly on Issue 4 we could grant the motion

for reconsideration. That would be certainly one procedural mechanism for the limited purpose of reopening the record on that double counting issue.

I guess my perspective for trying to move forward, taking the position in the light most favorable to the staff recommendation, would be to, you know, basically include within our order, if we did not grant reconsideration on Issue 4, at least preserve the issue that there appears to be some sort of discrepancy that could not be fully understood within the confines of the existing record, and that we, it shall remain, I don't want to say in play, but we're cognizant of that and we're expressly recognizing the fact that there is a disputed issue of fact over the accuracy of that one number, not necessarily reopening the record. We could do that if we want to.

But my concern was more geared towards incorporating some of the staff language from the recommendation into the order in a footnote to kind of acknowledge that there's still a dispute regarding that one double counting issue.

MS. FLEMING: And, Commissioner, to that point, I guess my question would be for clarification, because if the Commission does choose to do that in the order, at some point in the future the utility may file

something stating that the goals were incorrect. Is the Commission at that point going to refund the dollars that have been incurred from the ratepayers to date with respect to that, or are they looking to reset the goals?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: That's a good point which I had not fully considered. So I think, you know, I'll defer to my colleagues, but maybe on Issue 4 we may want to look at whether it's appropriate to grant reconsideration.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, what is the timeframe that can be done in granting the reconsideration on Issue 4, and what are the ramifications of doing so one way or the other?

MS. FLEMING: There isn't any statutory timeframe with respect to addressing the motion for reconsideration. But I will caution, program goals are scheduled to be filed at the end of the month.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, that's what I mean. Can it be done quickly? And can Progress, can Progress meet with -- obviously when staff says they couldn't verify, do you feel that you can do that now?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. We're happy to meet with staff. We're happy to file any motion that we need to to reopen the record or proceed however the Commission sees fit.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Give staff a minute. 1 MS. FLEMING: Ms. Helton and Mr. Kiser just 2 stated that if, since we're going to be coming back to 3 agenda after lunch, maybe we can confer with the utility 4 during lunch and maybe possibly have that corrected 5 information during the break. 6 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: If that could work, then 7 I'm all for it. 8 9 How about everybody else? Does that sound 10 reasonable? Okay. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Madam Chair, that sounds 11 like a good approach to me. Is there a desire by the 12 Commission to dispose of the remaining issues on this 13 item, realizing that there are other, other parties that 14 15 may not want to stay with us all day? CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: True. And that may be a 16 17 good idea. I think we should. 18 Commissioner Skop. **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** To that point I'd make a 19 20 motion to adopt the staff recommendation on Issues 1, 2, 21 3 to -- excuse me. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: We've already disposed of 22 1 and 2. 23 24 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: One and 2 is gone. 25 Right.

1	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yeah, that's correct.
2	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So we're going to go
3	five
4	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Adopt staff
5	recommendation on 3, 5 and 6.
6	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
7	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor, say
8	aye.
9	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye.
10	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Aye.
12	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Aye.
13	Opposed, same sign. That's adopted.
14	And what we'll do is come back immediately
15	after we recess. Well, here's what we probably should
16	do. Why don't we try for IA in like ten, 12 minutes,
17	and at IA will take our presentation first so that those
18	people can leave, and then maybe give some time for
19	lunch, if possible, for our time certain at 1:00, and
20	then have to go back to IA after we deal with the rest
21	of the agenda.
22	So with that said, let's recess and be back
23	here at just about 1:00.
24	(Recess taken.)
25	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: There's something I

meant to say, Commissioners, that I want to say for a minute. The last time we met we went to, some Commissioners went to our Call Center. I believe you already had been there, Commissioner Edgar. And I just wanted to say I was so impressed with the job that they do in our Call Center. Out of all the troubles we have at the PSC or wherever, I've got to tell you the people in the Call Center are pretty good people and they handle those calls very well. So I just wanted to say thank you to them and kudos to them to let them know they're doing a good job. Because we're quick a lot of times to say, you know, hey, when somebody is doing something wrong. But I've got to say that the Call Center was just right on and I'm proud of them.

Commissioner Klement.

commissioner KLEMENT: Madam Chair, I was impressed with the professionalism of those -- I was impressed with the professionalism of the staffers that I observed too. They were very sharp and very responsive.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: And the number, the variety of complaints that I overheard, they went all over the board.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Oh, yes.

Commissioner Stevens. 1 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: And the being bilingual 2 and everything else, I mean it was, they were awesome. 3 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Oh, yes. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: As a matter of fact, I 5 went down there again yesterday. 6 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yeah. It's just 7 incredible. They do a good job and they need to be 8 9 recognized for that. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Yeah. It's awesome. 10 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So we want to thank them 11 and let them know we're proud of them. 12 Also, if Katherine -- Katherine, where are 13 14 you? Right here. MS. FLEMING: 15 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Oh, I'm sorry. It's 16 hard to see you there. It shouldn't be hard to see you 17 (Laughter.) If you would give us an update and 18 there. then we can get on with our agenda. Thank you. 19 MS. FLEMING: Commissioners, when we broke, 20 staff was able to meet with the utility to double-check 21 on those numbers that may be double counted, and it does 22 appear that there has been some double counting. 23 Progress is in the process of updating a discovery 24 response and getting the backup data so that staff can 25

verify those numbers. So staff would request that we take up the DSM item after the Aqua item today.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. So we need more time. And that's what we'll do, and we appreciate that very much.

And for those of you who don't know why we're giggling, when she gets up, you'll see why I should have noticed her. Thank you. All right. Let us -- (Laughter.) She's due to have her baby in a couple of weeks.

(Break in proceedings.)

Okay. Okay. We're back on Issue 18.

MS. FLEMING: 21.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: 21. I'm sorry. Not 18. We've had enough of 18. Thank you, Katherine.

MS. FLEMING: Good evening, Commissioners.

Back on Item 21, as you recall earlier, there were discussions with respect to Progress's motion for reconsideration, specifically the measures that may have been potentially double counted.

We used the break to confer with the utility because staff could not verify the, that these measures were actually double counted within the record, and through that time we were able to meet with the utility, and the parties were on notice that we were all meeting,

and Progress at this time has an oral motion to reopen the record.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. You're recognized.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, Madam Chair. We appreciate the time and the ability to work this out. We, bottom line is we found the, the culprit. It's our response to Interrogatory Number 66 where the company failed to provide the unbundled numbers I was talking about earlier rather than the bundled. So we were the ones who prevented staff from being able to reconcile the numbers, not staff. My apologies.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: You're vindicated.

MS. FLEMING: We were hoping that.

MR. BURNETT: The good news is however -sorry again. The good news is, however, I think now
that puts us squarely in the position of JEA where we
simply have transposed the bundled rather than the
unbundled numbers. So we would move to reopen the
record for the limited purpose of, of submitting the
corrected supplemental response to that, which would
clear it up.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

1	With respect to the Progress request, I would support
2	granting the motion to reopen the record for the limited
3	purpose of addressing the double counting.
4	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
5	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: That was a motion;
6	right? And a second.
7	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. All those in
9	favor, say aye.
10	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye.
12	COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Aye.
13	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Aye.
14	Any opposed? None opposed. The motion
15	passes.
16	Any other discussion? Staff?
17	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: And I abstain.
18	MS. FLEMING: Yes, Commissioners. That would
19	bring us now to Issue 4.
20	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay.
21	MS. FLEMING: Which the Commission did not
22	vote on previously.
23	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: That's right.
24	MS. FLEMING: And based on the Commission's
25	decision to reopen the record to correct a discovery

response, staff would like to modify its recommendation on Issue 4.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay.

MS. FLEMING: And staff's recommendation would be to deny in part and grant in part the motion for reconsideration.

Progress's first argument, which is that the goals are based on programs that are technically possible rather than using the savings goals based on programs that are achievable for Progress, which is consistent with your earlier votes with the other utilities, but grant the motion for reconsideration with respect to the measures that were double counted. And to that effect, in the handout on Page 2 staff has compiled a chart that shows the revised goals for Progress, similar to the same type and strike version that we provided to you earlier for JEA.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Madam Chair, so move per the staff's amended recommendation.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Second.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Having a second, all those in favor, say aye.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye.

1	COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Aye.
2	Opposed? Okay. That's approved. Next.
3	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I abstain.
4	MS. FLEMING: And the last issue is just Issue
5	7, which is
6	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And he's going to
7	abstain on the last one too.
8	MS. FLEMING: On Issue 7, which is the close
9	the docket issue.
10	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. A motion?
11	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Move, move staff, move
12	staff recommendation on Issue 7.
13	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Second?
14	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
15	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor, aye.
16	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye.
17	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye.
18	COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Aye.
19	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Aye. Motion is
20	approved. That's it. Thank you very much. We're going
21	to go into IA in ten minutes. Okay? Ten, 12 minutes.
22	Okay. Ten minutes. We're adjourned. Thank you very
23	much.
24	(Agenda concluded at 6:35 p.m.)
25	

1	STATE OF FLORIDA )
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON )
3	
4	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein
6	stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the
8	same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true
9	transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
11	am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I
12	financially interested in the action.  DATED THIS May of March,
13	2010.
14	V ·
15	Juda Solio Jinda Boles, RPR, CRR
16	FPSC Official Commission Reporter (850) 413-6734
17	(030) 413 0/34
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## Progress Energy Florida, Inc.'s Corrected Supplemental Response to Staff's Seventh Set of Interrogatories, No. 66

## Residential Measure List: TRC Achievable Results NOT in the RIM portfolio \*

Measure Information				Cost Effectiveness		Average Annual Savings *		Single**	Applicable	GWH	Single**	Summer	Single**	Winter	
Measure Type	Customer Type	Measure #	Measure Name	E-TRC Test Value	E-RIM Test Value	Summer Demand (MW)	Winter Demand (MW)	Annual Energy (GWH)	Measure KWH	Households or Bulbs	Savings	Summer KW	MW Savings	Winter KW	MW Savings
EE	Res - Mobile Home	231	CFL (18-Watt integral ballast), 2.5 hr/day	5.81	0.65	0.04395	0.06266	0.84000	102.7	711,879	73 11	0.0053	3.80	0.0076	5.41
EE	Res - Single Detached	801	Two Speed Pool Pump (1.5 hp)	2.90	0 84	0.42533	0.16819	1.99217	820.5	251,878	206 67	0.1752	44.13	0.0341	8.59
EE	Res - Multi Attached	802	High Efficiency One Speed Pool Pump (1.5 hp)	5 67	0 86	0.00363	0.00071	0.01701	841.0	3,519	2 96	0 1796	0.63	0.0343	0.12

<sup>\*</sup>Per Interogatory question 66, these are the differenceS between E-RIM High and E-TRC High divided by the 10 Year Plan to get Annual Savings.

Source - Staff 7th Set of ROGs to PEF (Nos. 41-80) Attachment H - 2 of 12; F\_Saere\_PEF\_TRC\_H.xls\_subtracting\_F\_Saere\_PEF\_RIM\_H.xls\_

Parties/Staff Handout Internal Affairs/Agends on 3/6/1/2 Item No. 3/

<sup>\*\*</sup>The actual single measure annual savings per household.

## Revised Commission-Approved Conservation Goals for PEF

(Type and Strike Version)

		Residentia	l	to be at a	Commercial/Industrial				
Year	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Annual (GWh)		Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Annual (GWh)		
2010	84.5 79.6	82.7 81.3	289.9 261.6		13.7	5.3	31 1		
2011	8 <del>6.4</del> 81.5	88.2 86.8	295.9 267.6		16.2	5.3	33.0		
2012	89.4 84.5	<del>92.2</del> 90.8	305 276.7		25.5	11.4	35.9		
2013	91.4 86.5	94.9 93.5	311.0 282.7		25.9	11.5	37.7		
2014	93.3 88.4	<del>97.6</del> 96.2	317.1 288.8		26.4	11.5	39.6		
2015	98.7 93.8	<del>102.3</del> 100.9	338.2 309.9		27.6	11.7	46.2		
2016	<del>107.2</del> 102.3	<del>113.1</del> <u>111.7</u>	326.1 297.8		27.1	11.6	42.5		
2017	106.8 101.9	112.5 111.1	320.1 291.8		27.0	11.6	40.6		
2018	101.3 96.4	105 103.6	308.0 279.7		25.7	11.4	36.8		
2019	86-8 81.9	80.5 79.1	298.9 270.6		22.3	11.3	34.0		
Total	945.6 896.6	969.1 955.1	3110.1 2827.1		237 3	102.6	377 4		