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PUC DOCKET NO. 45915  
SOAH DOCKET NO. 473-16-4020

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PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION  
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APPLICATION OF ENTERGY TEXAS, § PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION  
INC. TO ADJUST ITS ENERGY §  
EFFICIENCY COST RECOVERY § OF TEXAS  
FACTOR §

**PRELIMINARY ORDER**

Entergy Texas, Inc. (ETI) filed an application to adjust its energy-efficiency cost-recovery factor (EECRF) for program year 2017 under § 39.905 of the Public Utility Regulatory Act (PURA)<sup>1</sup> and 16 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 25.181(f).

The applicant is requesting a 2017 EECRF to recover \$7,428,346, which includes (a) \$7,428,346 in projected energy-efficiency-program costs for 2017; (b) \$363,824 to be refunded to customers for over-recovery of energy-efficiency revenues from ETI's 2015 EECRF; (c) \$1,798,160 for a performance bonus based on ETI achieving demand savings in 2015 in excess of its 2015 goal; (d) \$0 in projected EM&V costs<sup>2</sup>; and (e) \$8,234 for municipalities' rate-case expenses and \$ 86,379 related to ETI's EECRF proceeding in Docket No. 44696.<sup>3</sup> The effective date of this 2017 EECRF is January 1, 2017.<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, a final order should be issued in this docket in time to allow this deadline to be met.

This docket was referred to the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) on May 3, 2016. ETI was directed and Commission Staff and other interested persons were allowed to file a list of issues to be addressed in the docket and also identify any issues not to be addressed and any threshold legal or policy issues that should be addressed by May 10, 2016. Issue lists were timely filed by ETI and Commission Staff.

<sup>1</sup> Public Utility Regulatory Act, Tex. Util. Code Ann. §§ 11.001-66.016 (West 2007 & Supp. 2014).

<sup>2</sup> Projected EM&V costs have not been assigned.

<sup>3</sup> Application at 1-2 (Apr.29, 2016).

<sup>4</sup> 16 Tex. Admin. Code (TAC) § 25.181(f)(8).

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**I. Issues to be Addressed**

The Commission must provide to the administrative law judge (ALJ) a list of issues or areas to be addressed in any proceeding referred to the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH).<sup>5</sup> After reviewing the pleadings submitted by the parties, the Commission identifies the following issues that must be addressed in this docket:

**Application**

1. Does the utility's EECRF application comply with 16 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 25.181(f) and contain the testimony and schedules in Excel format with formulas intact as required by 16 TAC § 25.181(f)(10) and address the factors required by 16 TAC § 25.181(f)(11)?

**2017 Program Year**

2. What is the utility's growth in demand as defined in 16 TAC § 25.181(c)(25) and (44) calculated at source under 16 TAC § 25.181(e)(3)(A)?
3. What are the utility's appropriate demand reduction goal and energy savings goal for program year 2017 consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181(e)?
  - a. Has the utility requested a lower demand reduction goal under 16 TAC § 25.181(e)(2)? If so, has the utility demonstrated that compliance with the goal specified in 16 TAC § 25.181(e)(1) is not reasonably possible and demonstrated that good cause supports the lower demand reduction goal proposed by the utility?
    - i. Is the utility requesting in this application a performance bonus for a prior program year for which it has been granted a lowered demand reduction goal?
    - ii. Were the factors that led to the utility being granted a lowered demand goal for the prior program year similar to the factors that the utility is relying upon to demonstrate that good cause supports the lower demand reduction goal proposed in this docket? If so, should the Commission consider the utility's prior performance in determining whether to award a lowered demand goal?

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<sup>5</sup> Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 2003.049(e) (West 2008 & Supp. 2015).

- b. Has the utility received any identification notices under 16 TAC § 25.181(w)? If so, has the utility's demand reduction goal for program year 2017 been properly adjusted to remove any load that is lost as a result of identification notices submitted to the utility under that rule?
4. What is the appropriate amount of projected energy-efficiency-program costs to be recovered through the utility's 2017 EECRF?
    - a. Are these costs reasonable estimates of the costs necessary to provide energy-efficiency programs and to meet the utility's goals under 16 TAC § 25.181?
    - b. Does the utility currently recover any energy-efficiency costs in its base rates? If so, what is the amount of projected program costs in excess of revenues collected through base rates?
    - c. Are the projected costs of administration and costs of research and development in compliance with the administrative spending caps in 16 TAC § 25.181(i)? If not, has the utility requested an exception to those caps under 16 TAC § 25.181(e)(2)? If so, has the utility demonstrated that compliance with the administrative spending cap is not reasonably possible and that good cause supports the higher administrative spending cap proposed by the utility?
      - i. Is the utility requesting in this application a performance bonus for a prior program year for which it has been granted a higher administrative spending cap?
      - ii. Were the factors that led to the utility being granted a higher administrative spending cap for the prior program year similar to the factors that the utility is relying upon to demonstrate that good cause supports the higher administrative spending cap proposed in this docket? If so, should the Commission consider the utility's prior performance in determining whether to award a higher administrative spending cap?
    - d. Does the utility receive funding under PURA § 39.903? If not, are the utility's projected annual expenditures for the targeted low-income energy-efficiency program as described in PURA § 39.903(f)(2) not less than 10% of the utility's energy-efficiency budget for

2016? Does the utility's targeted low-income energy-efficiency program meet the requirements imposed under PURA § 39.905(f)?

5. What are the evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) costs assigned to the utility for program years 2016 and 2017, and have any of these costs already been recovered in a prior EECRF proceeding?

**Program Year 2015 and 2015 EECRF proceeding**

6. Have the costs recovered by the utility through its EECRF for program year 2015 complied with PURA § 39.905 and 16 TAC § 25.181?
7. Were the costs recovered by the utility through its EECRF for program year 2015 reasonable and necessary to reduce demand growth or energy consumption?
  - a. Were the actual costs of administration and costs of research and development for program year 2015 in compliance with the administrative spending caps in 16 TAC § 25.181(i) or higher spending caps otherwise established by the Commission? If otherwise established by the Commission, in which docket were the higher spending caps established?
  - b. Did any costs for program year 2015 result from payments to an affiliate? If so, do those costs meet the requirements for affiliate expenses in PURA § 36.058?
  - c. Does the EECRF application include, as administrative costs or otherwise, EECRF proceeding expenses for the utility's immediately previous EECRF proceeding?
    - i. If so, is 16 TAC § 25.245 applicable to EECRF proceeding expenses?
    - ii. If EECRF proceeding expenses are governed by 16 TAC § 25.245, does the application include the evidence required by 16 TAC § 25.245(b)(1)-(6)?
    - iii. Using the factors in 16 TAC § 25.245(c)(1)-(6), what amount of rate-case expenses actually and reasonably incurred by the utility, if any, does a preponderance of the evidence support?
    - iv. Does the presiding officer find any of the utility's rate-case expenses should be disallowed under 16 TAC § 25.245(d)? If so, how was the disallowance calculated?
    - v. What amount, if any, of the utility's proceeding expenses should the Commission award pursuant to PURA §§ 36.062 and 36.061(b)?

- d. Does the EECRF application include, as administrative costs or otherwise, any municipality's EECRF proceeding expenses for the immediately previous EECRF proceeding?
  - i. If so, is 16 TAC § 25.245 applicable to a municipality's EECRF proceeding expenses?
  - ii. If a municipality's EECRF proceeding expenses are governed by 16 TAC § 25.245, did the municipality file or does the application include the evidence required by 16 TAC § 25.245(b)(1)-(6)?
  - iii. Using the factors of 16 TAC § 25.245(c)(1)-(6), what amount of rate-case expenses actually and reasonably incurred by the municipality, if any, does a preponderance of the evidence support?
  - iv. Does the presiding officer find any of the municipality's rate-case expenses should be disallowed under 16 TAC § 25.245(d)? If so, how was the disallowance calculated?
  - v. What amount, if any, of the municipality's proceeding expenses should the Commission award pursuant to PURA § 33.023(b) that are not excluded by PURA § 36.062?
8. For each EECRF rate class, what is the appropriate amount, if any, of under- or over-recovered EECRF costs consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181 for program year 2015?
  - a. Did the utility recover any of its energy-efficiency costs through base rates for program year 2015? If so, what is the actual amount of energy-efficiency revenues collected through base rates consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181(f)(2)?
  - b. What was the actual revenue collected through the utility's EECRF for program year 2015?
  - c. What were the actual costs that comply with 16 TAC § 25.181(f)(12) of the utility's energy-efficiency programs for program year 2015?

**Performance Bonus**

9. What were the utility's demand and energy reduction goals for program year 2015? If the Commission granted an exception for a lower demand goal, in what docket was the lower goal established?

10. What is the appropriate energy-efficiency performance bonus, if any, consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181(h) for program year 2015?
- a. Did the utility exceed its demand and energy reduction goals for program year 2015? If so, by what amounts?
  - b. What are the net benefits of the utility's energy-efficiency program for program year 2015?
  - c. Did the utility exceed the EECRF cost caps in 16 TAC § 25.181(f)(7)?
  - d. Did the Commission grant a good-cause exception, establishing a lower demand-reduction goal, higher administrative-spending cap, or higher EECRF-cost cap for the utility for program year 2015? If so, should the Commission reduce the utility's performance bonus, consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181(h)(4)?
    - i. For the program year 2015, what factors did the utility rely upon to demonstrate that compliance with its demand-reduction goal, the administrative-spending cap, or the EECRF-cost cap was not reasonably possible?
    - ii. Has the utility established that the factors the utility relied upon to demonstrate that compliance with the demand-reduction goal, administrative-spending cap or EECRF-cost cap was not reasonably possible actually occurred?
    - iii. What other considerations, if any, should the Commission weigh in determining whether to reduce the utility's performance bonus?<sup>6</sup>
    - iv. What amount, if any, should the Commission reduce the utility's performance bonus?

**EECRF Design**

11. What are the appropriate 2016 EECRFs for each rate class consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181(f)?
- a. What is the total cost that should be recovered through the utility's 2017 EECRFs?

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<sup>6</sup> See *Rulemaking Project to Amend Energy Efficiency Rules*, Project No. 39674, Order Adopting Amendments to § 25.181 as Approved at the September 28, 2012 Open Meeting at 75 (Oct. 17, 2012) ("The commission notes that performance bonuses are awarded on a case-by-case basis for utilities that have received good-cause exceptions. The purpose of a performance bonus is to reward exceptional achievement in administering energy efficiency programs and to provide an incentive to a utility to achieve successful energy efficiency programs. However, the commission also notes, as mentioned by Joint Utilities, that a good-cause exception is generally granted by the commission when circumstances outside the utility's control prevent it from meeting the requirements of the rule.").

- b. What are the appropriate EECRF rate classes for the utility's 2017 EECRF?
  - i. What retail rate classes were approved in the utility's most recent base-rate proceeding, excluding non-eligible customers? 16 TAC § 25.181(c)(49).
  - ii. Has the utility proposed an EECRF for each eligible rate class?
  - iii. Has the utility requested a good-cause exception under 16 TAC § 25.181(f)(2) to combine one or more rate classes? If so, for each rate class that is proposed to be combined, does it have fewer than 20 customers, is it similar to the other rate classes, and does it receive services under the same energy-efficiency programs as the other rate classes? Has the utility demonstrated that good cause supports the proposed combining of rate classes?
- c. Are the costs assigned or allocated to rate classes reasonable and consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181?
  - i. Are the utility's program costs directly assigned to each EECRF rate class that receives services under the programs to the maximum extent possible?
  - ii. Is any bonus allocated consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181(h)(6)?
  - iii. Are administrative costs, including rate-case expenses, and research and development costs allocated consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181(i)?
  - iv. How are the evaluation, measurement, and verification costs assigned to the rate classes, and is the assignment consistent with PURA § 39.905 and 16 TAC § 25.181?
  - v. Are any under- or over-recovered EECRF costs allocated to the rate classes consistent with 16 TAC § 25.181(f)(2)?
- d. Does the utility propose an EECRF for any commercial rate classes as a demand charge? If so, for each such rate class, do the base rates for that class contain demand charges? For each such rate class, should the EECRF for that rate class be an energy charge or a demand charge?
- e. What is the appropriate estimate of billing determinants for the 2017 program?



- f. What are the most current, available calculated or estimated system losses and line losses for each eligible retail rate class? Were these losses used in calculating the 2017 EECRF charges?
12. Do the total 2017 EECRF costs, excluding EM&V costs and municipal rate-case expenses, exceed the EECRF cost caps prescribed in 16 TAC § 25.181(f)(7)? If so, did the utility request an exception to the EECRF cost caps pursuant to 16 TAC § 25.181(e)(2) and, if so, has the utility demonstrated that compliance with the EECRF cost caps is not reasonably possible and demonstrated that good cause supports the higher EECRF cost caps?
- a. Is the utility requesting in this application a performance bonus for a prior program year for which it has been granted a higher EECRF cost cap?
- b. Were the factors that led to the utility being granted a higher EECRF cost cap for the prior program year similar to the factors that the utility is relying upon to demonstrate that good cause supports a higher EECRF cost cap in this docket? If so, should the Commission consider the utility's prior performance in determining whether to award a higher EECRF cost cap?
13. Do the incentive payments for each customer class in program year 2015 comply with 16 TAC § 25.181(g)?

**Tariff**

14. What tariff schedule should be adopted for the utility in compliance with 16 TAC § 25.181?

**Issues unique to ETI**

15. Should any of the costs charged to ETI by Entergy Services, Inc. under project code F3PPEECRF3 in calendar year 2015 be characterized as energy efficiency costs?
- A. If so, which charges, if any, constitute energy efficiency costs necessary to provide energy efficiency programs?
- B. If so, which charges, if any, constitute the costs of administration?
- C. If so, which charges, if any, constitute the costs of research?

This list of issues is not intended to be exhaustive. The parties and the ALJ are free to raise and address any issues relevant in this docket that they deem necessary, subject to any limitations imposed by the ALJ, or by the Commission in future orders issued in this docket. The Commission

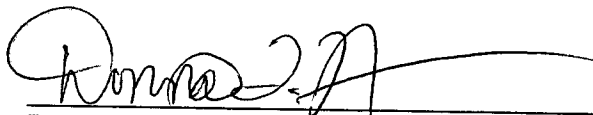
reserves the right to identify and provide to the ALJ in the future any additional issues or areas that must be addressed, as permitted under Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 2003.049(e).

## II. Effect of Preliminary Order

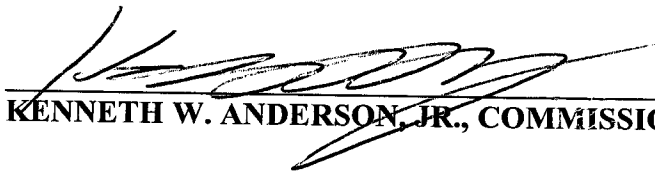
This Order is preliminary in nature and is entered without prejudice to any party expressing views contrary to this Order before the SOAH ALJ at hearing. The SOAH ALJ, upon his or her own motion or upon the motion of any party, may deviate from this Order when circumstances dictate that it is reasonable to do so. Any ruling by the SOAH ALJ that deviates from this Order may be appealed to the Commission. The Commission will not address whether this Order should be modified except upon its own motion or the appeal of a SOAH ALJ's order. Furthermore, this Order is not subject to motions for rehearing or reconsideration.

SIGNED AT AUSTIN, TEXAS the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May 2016.

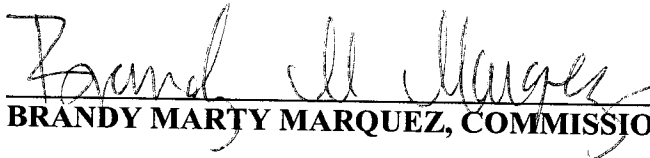
### PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION OF TEXAS



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DONNA L. NELSON, CHAIRMAN



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KENNETH W. ANDERSON, JR., COMMISSIONER



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BRANDY MARTY MARQUEZ, COMMISSIONER

