

AUSTIN ENERGY'S TARIFF PACKAGE: §
2015 COST OF SERVICE § BEFORE THE CITY OF AUSTIN
STUDY AND PROPOSAL TO CHANGE § IMPARTIAL HEARING EXAMINER
BASE ELECTRIC RATES §


**AUSTIN ENERGY'S RESPONSE TO AE LOW INCOME CUSTOMERS'
NINTH REQUEST FOR INFORMATION**

Austin Energy ("AE") files this Response to AE Low Income Customers' ("AELIC") Ninth Request for Information submitted on April 19, 2016. Pursuant to the City of Austin Procedural Rules for the Initial Review of Austin Energy's Rates § 7.3(c)(1), this Response is timely filed.

Respectfully submitted,

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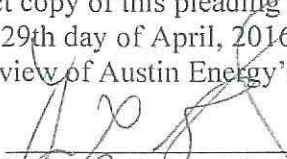

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ATTORNEYS FOR AUSTIN ENERGY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of this pleading has been served on all parties and the Impartial Hearing Examiner on this 29th day of April, 2016, in accordance with the City of Austin Procedural Rules for the Initial Review of Austin Energy's Rates.


THOMAS L. BROCATO

AUSTIN ENERGY
2016 APR 32 AM 7:48

AELIC 9-1 Has AE pledged its revenues, including its revenues realized from its rate regulated services, for repayment of its bonds issued, in whole or in part, to fund non-utility operations?

ANSWER:

Austin Energy has issued bonds to fund non-utility capital improvements. All bonds issued by Austin Energy are secured by its Net Revenues, as defined in its bond documents, which include revenues from non-utility operations. Austin Energy's Prior First Lien Obligations and its Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations are secured jointly and severally by the Net Revenues of both the City of Austin's Electric Utility System (Austin Energy) and Water and Waste Water System. Separate Lien Obligations are secured only by Austin Energy's Net Revenues.

Prepared by: RM
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-2 Please provide the operational costs AE incurred in implementing its low income residential customer bill discount program for each of the last 10 FYs ending with FY 2015. Please include any costs AE may have incurred in contracting with any governmental entity including any city or county department to provide identification lists that could be matched with AE customer lists for purposes of determining eligibility for the low income residential customer bill discount program.

ANSWER:

Austin Energy began tracking the costs of administering the low income residential customer bill discount program in late fiscal year 2012. For fiscal years 2006 through 2011, the information was not discreetly captured and therefore does not exist. The total costs tracked for FY 2012 through FY 2015 include:

Customer Assistance Program Administration	
Fiscal Year	\$ Total Expenses
2012	158,601
2013	80,858
2014	712,920
2015	2,023,333

Prepared by: DK
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-3 Please provide the number of AE low income customers AE served in its low income residential bill discount program for each of the last 10 FYs ending with FY 2015.

ANSWER:

Please refer to the table below. The table below is based on a count of bills for unique accounts for the period shown. The customer counts included in the rate filing package are based on premise counts to eliminate any skewing that comes from accounts having more than one bill in a month or premises that have more than one account when occupancy transitions from one account to another.

	Avg
FY 06	4,959
FY 07	5,152
FY 08	4,025
FY 09	5,155
FY 10	8,613
FY 11	8,587
FY 12	6,538
FY 13	11,358
FY 14	34,630
FY 15	41,395

Prepared by: MG/JL
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-4 Please identify the number of AE employees had in the administration of its low income residential bill discount program for each of the last 10 FYs ending with FY 2015. For each employee identified, please include: the salary; the amount of benefits; and supervisory overhead of staff involved in administration of the low income customer discount program.

ANSWER:

Austin Energy began tracking the costs of administering the low income residential customer bill discount program in late fiscal year 2012. For fiscal years 2006 through 2011, the information was not discreetly captured and therefore unavailable. The total costs tracked for FY 2012 through FY 2015 which includes supervisory overhead within supervisory positions is below:

FY 2015				
Position	\$ Salary	\$ Benefits	\$ Total	
Administrative Specialist	50,878	24,512	75,390	
Administrative Senior	37,434	20,361	57,794	
Supv, Customer Service	15,041	88,264	103,305	
Coord, Program	55,470	25,491	80,962	
IT Application Analyst	45,275	42,175	87,450	
Mgr, AE Customer Service	111,898	40,387	152,284	
Mgr, AE Customer Svc Process	125,793	43,777	169,570	
Coord, Program	50,181	24,162	74,343	
Coord, Program	52,062	25,049	77,112	
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	26,756	2,047	28,803	
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	41,677	3,188	44,866	
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	41,808	3,198	45,006	
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	39,376	8,825	48,201	
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	5,400	413	5,813	
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	7,027	538	7,565	
Totals	9 FTEs and 6 Temporaries	\$ 706,077	\$ 352,387	\$ 1,058,464

Austin Energy's Response to AELIC's 9th RFI

FY 2014			
Position	\$ Salary	\$ Benefits	\$ Total
Administrative Specialist	48,841	23,121	71,962
Administrative Senior	22,620	12,452	35,071
Supv, Customer Service	44,003	18,752	62,755
Coord, Program	34,944	15,949	50,893
Client Relationship Analyst	15,147	6,583	21,730
Mgr, AE Customer Service	64,508	23,707	88,215
VP, Customer Acct Mgmt	45,414	12,781	58,196
Mgr, AE Customer Service	4,712	1,657	6,368
Coord, Program	26,931	13,445	40,376
Coord, Program	29,774	14,850	44,624
Supv, Customer Service	24,048	10,774	34,822
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	16,309	1,248	17,557
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	27,457	2,100	29,557
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	27,336	2,091	29,427
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	27,869	2,132	30,001
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	17,688	1,353	19,041
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	2,856	218	3,074
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	5,950	455	6,405
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	5,800	444	6,244
MuniProg, Paraprofessional	4,100	314	4,414
Totals 11 FTEs and 9 Temporaries	\$ 496,306	\$ 164,426	\$ 660,732

FY 2013			
Position	\$ Salary	\$ Benefits	\$ Total
Administrative Specialist	47,780	22,532	70,312
Totals 1 FTE	\$ 47,780	\$ 22,532	\$ 70,312
FY 2012			
Position	\$ Salary	\$ Benefits	\$ Total
Administrative Specialist	44,700	16,688	61,388
VP, Customer Acct Mgmt	65,837	16,589	82,426
Totals 2 FTEs	\$ 110,537	\$ 33,277	\$ 143,814

Prepared by: DK
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-5 Volume 1, p. 542 of the City of Austin's approved budget for FY 2016 states that AE's regulatory charge rates were increased in part to recover "under-recoveries" of costs that AE seeks to be recovered by its regulatory charge rates. What was the amount of these "under-recovered" costs AE included in its calculated FY 2016 regulatory charge rates for recovery that were approved by the City of Austin for FY 2016. What is your understanding of the meaning of "under-recovery" of costs as used in the FY 2016 COA approved budget language at p. 542 in discussion of the increase in regulatory charge rates.

ANSWER:

The under-recovered costs included in the FY 2016 regulatory rates are \$29M. The under-recovery as used in Volume 1, p.542, refers to net regulatory costs not fully recovered since the inception of the regulatory charge.

Prepared by: CG
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-6 Over what FY time periods did AE incur the “under-recovered” costs included for recovery in AE’s approved FY 2016 regulatory charge rates?

ANSWER:

The under-recovery of regulatory costs included in the FY 2016 regulatory charge were incurred in FY 2013-2015.

Prepared by: CG
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-7 Please identify the amount of “under-recovered” costs identified in RFI No.9-6 and 9-5 by each FY AE identified in RFI No. 9-6.

ANSWER:

Regulatory Charge Under Recovery by Fiscal Year

FY 2013	FY 2014	Est. FY 2015
\$ 1,777,566	\$ 13,891,597	\$ 13,666,816

Prepared by: CG
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-8 For each FY identified in RFI No. 9-6, was AE able to cover the “under-recovered” costs, in whole or in part, referenced in RFI No. 9-7 in the FY when the costs were incurred. (In other words, was AE able to pay the “bills” left unpaid from revenues realized from its regulatory charge rates).

ANSWER:

Yes. See AE's response to AELIC 9-9.

Prepared by: CG
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-9 If the answer to RFI 9-8 is yes, please explain how AE was able to cover the costs, in whole or in part, of the "under-recovered" costs referenced above for each FY identified in RFI No. 9-6. In your explanation please address where the funds AE used to cover the costs came from in its business operations (such as account entry, a named reserve(s), operating balance, etc) as well as the amount of the cost "covered" in the FY.

ANSWER:

Austin Energy paid for the under-recovered costs using working capital funds in the fiscal year in which they were incurred. At times, Austin Energy is unable to fully pass on its costs which further illustrate the need for appropriate levels of cash reserves. The ability to pass on costs is constrained by the Affordability Goals.

Prepared by: CG
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-10 Has AE guaranteed its revenues, including its revenues realized from its rate regulated services, for repayment of its bonds issued, in whole or in part, to fund non-utility operations? (Reference Bates Stamp p. 086).

ANSWER:

Please see AE's Response to AELIC RFI No. 9-1.

Prepared by: RM
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-11 Footnote 1 to Figure 4.5 set out at p. 4-72 of the rate filing package states, "The expectation is that total unrestricted reserves, excluding the Non-Nuclear Decommissioning Reserve and the CIP Fund, would be greater than or equal to 150 Days Cash on Hand, per rating agency measurement." Please explain your understanding of "rating agency measurement" that is referenced in the footnote.

ANSWER:

Austin Energy's understanding of Days of Cash on Hand to be calculated by taking total O&M including fuel, divided by 365, and multiplied by 150 (days).

Prepared by: RM
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-12 Does AE report financial information to rating agencies such as Moody's Investors Service?

ANSWER:

By agreement of the parties, this RFI is limited to Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service.

The City of Austin makes available its Comprehensive Financial Report, which includes AE's financial information, to all rating agencies, such as Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service.

Prepared by: GS
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-13 If the answer to RFI No. 9-12 is yes, do any of the rating agencies such as Moody's Investors Service provide instructions and/or forms and/or formats on how AE is to report the financial information?

ANSWER:

By agreement of the parties, this RFI is limited to Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service

Rating agencies do not provide any forms or instructions to Austin Energy or the City of Austin.

Prepared by: GS
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-14 If the answer to RFI No. 9-13 is yes, please provide a copy of each such set of instructions and/or forms and/or formats that AE relied upon in reporting to any of the rating agencies during FY 2013, FY 2014, FY 2015, and FY 2016.

ANSWER:

By agreement of the parties, this RFI is limited to Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service

Not applicable.

Prepared by: GS
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-15 Please provide copies of any communication including power point, memoranda, emails and such other written communication as well as city video and/or audio recordings of any council meetings that AE provided information relating to the prepayment electric service pilot project and the prepayment electric service rates to members of the City of Austin Council and/or their aides previous to the Council's final vote on AE's proposed FY 2016 prepayment electric service rates.

ANSWER:

See Austin Energy's Response to the Independent Consumer Advocate's RFI No. 2-18.

The Prepaid Electric Service pilot rates were mentioned on September 10, 2015 during the City Council budget reading. The video archive of this portion of the meeting begins at about 8:40 minutes into the presentation. <http://austintx.swagit.com/play/09102015-741/7/>

Prepared by: BE
Sponsored by: Kerry Overton

AELIC 9-16 In response to NXP/Samsung RFI No. 4-24, AE identified certain "New Service Residential and New Service Commercial" contributions in Aid of Construction ("CIAC"). AE's answer also referred to a meter fee that was covered by CIAC. During the test year 2014 did AE incur costs for New Service Residential and New Service Commercial that were not covered by CIAC? If so, please identify the costs AE incurred for New Service Residential and New Service Commercial; and for each type of cost, provide the following:

- A. The FERC number identification of where that cost was reported;
- B. Identify each place where that cost is located in the COS;
- C. Whether that cost, in whole or in part, if incurred in this FY is now covered by CIAC revenues, and if so, what is the amount of the cost included in TY 2014 that would now be covered by CIAC.
- D. If the cost referenced in Paragraph(c) is covered only in part, please explain how the part whose cost is covered with CIAC revenues was determined.

ANSWER:

In the test year, CIAC was adjusted to FY2015 values to reflect the City Council policy decision to fully recover the cost of new services. Additionally, Internally Generated Cash for Construction, shown in Schedule C-3, was determined by using FY2015 actual construction spending (WP C-3.4.1), which included new services, to better match revenues with expenses. Test Year costs for residential and commercial new services totaled \$20,220,716. Test year costs for new services exceeded the corresponding CIAC. New service costs will not match CIAC, due to certain policies such as the AE Affordable Housing Policy, timing, and that CIAC is recovered on estimated, rather than actual, costs. Austin Energy responds to the remaining subset of questions by defining CIAC and new services as return elements as just described.

- A. Both elements are in the return function shown in Schedule C-3. CIAC is coded to FERC 253 and new services to FERC 107. As return elements, neither CIAC nor new services are included in the O&M FERCs (500-930) or rate base FERCs shown in the "B" Schedules.
- B. Schedule A, Schedule B, Schedule C-3, WPs C-3.4, WPs C-3.6, Schedules G-1 through G-6, Schedule G-8, Schedule G-10, WP G-10.2, Schedule H-2 and its related work papers, Schedule H-5.1, Schedule H-5.3, Schedule H-5.4, and Schedule H-5.5.
- C. As previously noted, the test year amounts for both the cost for new services and the corresponding CIAC were adjusted to FY2015 amounts which is also Austin Energy most recent completed fiscal year. In FY2015, the cost of new residential and commercial services was \$20,220,716 and the corresponding CIAC included in the test year for those services was \$12,607,558.
- D. The test year revenue requirement matches current year (FY2015) costs for new services to the corresponding current year (FY2015) CIAC revenues.

Prepared by: RM
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-17 How many "new service" (as that term is used in AE's response to NXP/Samsung RFI No. 4-24) residential meters were added in the TY 2014?

ANSWER:

A report of the number of residential meters associated with new services funded by Capital in Aid of Construction (CIAC), does not exist. Additionally, no report exists which separates CIAC payments received for new services from payments received for upgraded services.

As indicated in AE's Response to AELIC RFI No. 9-16, the test year for CIAC was adjusted to FY 2015. In 2015, an average of 10,344 new residential premises were added. It is not known how many of the new residential premises were exempted from CIAC per the AE Affordable Housing Policy.

Prepared by: JL
Sponsored by: Elaina Ball

AELIC 9-18 Please provide the number of AE residential customers for each of the following FYs: FY 2013, FY 2014, FY 2015, and (budgeted) FY 2016.

ANSWER:

By agreement of the parties, this request is limited to FY 2016.

The total number of residential customers in the approved FY 2016 budget is 403,521 on average per month.

Prepared by: JL
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-19 Did AE include the sale of the land where Fayette Power Plant Project is located in its decommissioning cost study(ies) of the Fayette Power Project? If so, please identify in the rate filing package where these items were addressed.

ANSWER:

The decommissioning cost estimate for the Fayette Power Project was developed based on a benchmarking analysis of the cost to dismantle other similar facilities. The eventual use of the land at the Fayette Power Plant Project is uncertain. Therefore, no sales proceeds were assumed as an offset to the decommissioning cost estimate.

Prepared by: BE
Sponsored by: Elaina Ball

AELIC 9-20 Did AE include the \$14.5 million it received in connection with the sale of land in relation to the Master Development Agreement between the City of Austin and Constructive Ventures that is discussed in AE Response to Paul Robbin's 1st RFI No. 1-2.4.1 through 1-2.4.7 in this rate filing? If so, please identify the location(s) where the \$14.5 million is discussed and/or identified, in whole or in part. (See AE response to Paul Robbins' RFI No. 1-2.4.6 where AE stated, "Austin Energy received \$14.5 million on November 24, 2015.")

ANSWER:

No.

Prepared by: RM
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-21 If the answer to RFI No. 9-20 is no, please explain why this amount was not included in AE's rate filing package. In your answer, please address why this adjustment wasn't made but AE made adjustments in its rate filing package based on FY 2016 and 2017 information?

ANSWER:

The transaction occurred in Austin Energy's FY 2016 and after the cost of service model was developed. In addition, this was outside the test year and is a one-time, non-recurring event.

Prepared by: RM
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-22 Please identify what FERC account AE reported the \$14.5 million in revenues referenced in RFI No. 9-20 above.

ANSWER:

Please see AE's response to AELIC 9-20.

Prepared by: RM
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-23 Please identify each residential customer use AE knows for a smart meter capable of interval data recording.

ANSWER:

The largest and most impactful use of interval data for a residential customer would be a greater understanding of one's own energy usage and behavior patterns and the ability to impact those patterns to reduce or alter consumption. Interval data can be used by customers to analyze their home's efficiency, identify failed or failing equipment, and excessive energy usage at unusual times. Customers can use this data to help reduce energy costs by understanding when and where they are using energy, and better understand if alternative rate options such as Time of Use might be beneficial. For participants in energy programs such as solar or electric vehicle charging, interval data is a useful way to track bi-directional consumption at a more granular level.

Prepared by: BE
Sponsored by: Kerry Overton

AELIC 9-24 Please identify each utility use AE knows for a residential smart meter capable of interval data recording.

ANSWER:

Capturing periodic consumptive use in intervals is used in a variety of ways by utilities, including providing its customer base with a way to view and adjust its own energy usage behavior patterns, development of more dynamic rate structures derived from actual and not modeled consumptive behavior, and assisting in calculating the impact of required regulatory action on a more granular level, such as load shed/demand response. Interval data can help identify customers with excessive peak demands or unusual energy usage patterns to target summer and winter DSM and conservation programs and identify potential candidates for alternative rate participation that would reduce their energy bill. The data can be used to develop detailed distribution load flow models and measure impacts of electric vehicles, photovoltaics, and distributed energy resources on customer load patterns.

In addition, Distribution Service Providers operating in the competitive areas of ERCOT are required to submit residential interval data for billing settlement between ERCOT, the Load Serving Entity, and the DSP. A residential smart meter capable of recording some interval data can be used for this purpose.

Prepared by: BE
Sponsored by: Kerry Overton

AELIC 9-25 In AE's response to ICA 1st RFI No. 1-20, AE states that AE's residential smart meters capable of interval data recovering is expected to grow to 100% within the next five years. Please explain how this will happen. In your explanation please address the estimated additional costs AE will incur in meeting this 100% expectation, including the cost of the components (including software and labor), and the estimated timeline.

ANSWER:

Interval data recording capability is one of several benefits that a residential meter platform refresh will have once it is fully approved through channels. Austin Energy has developed a plan to replace legacy residential smart meters deployed in the field with a more robust meter with a richer feature set including remote reconnection and disconnection, enhanced service and meter diagnostic alert capabilities and interval data recording, to name a few. The plan is 5 years in length and is projected to cost \$28,175,000, including meter acquisition, installation, disposal and associated back office work.

Prepared by: BK
Sponsored by: Kerry Overton

AELIC 9-26 In AE's response to Public Citizen/Sierra Club's 1st RFI No.1.1(B), AE failed to identify the demand and energy savings for the Electric Vehicle rebate program although AE identified this program as a program receiving rebates. Please provide the demand and energy savings for the Electric Vehicle rebate program in the format provided by AE in reporting its savings by program by year in its response.

ANSWER:

Austin Energy's Electric Vehicle (EV) program supports the City Council's Resolution No. 20140410-024, which establishes a community-wide net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions goal by 2050, as well as the 2007 Austin Climate Protection Plan Resolution, which includes a goal to achieve a carbon-neutral city vehicle fleet by 2020. Additionally, AE's Plug-in Everywhere program amplifies the impact on GHG reductions as it powers its public charging station network with a 100% renewable energy program, GreenChoice. By moving away from fossil-fueled vehicles, the greater Austin area benefits from cleaner air due to lower tailpipe emissions.

Austin Energy did not list the energy and demand savings related to the EV charging station rebate program, because, unlike AE's energy efficiency, Green Building and demand response programs, the benefits of the EV program are properly measured by the reduction of GHG emissions and not energy or demand reductions. Practically speaking, a rebate program to incent installation of charging stations across the city does not result in energy or demand savings. Therefore, the energy and demand savings associated with the EV charging station rebate program for each of the fiscal years 2013 through 2015 is zero. However, AE recently introduced a new EV360 pilot tariff, which is designed to promote home off-peak charging of electric vehicles. The utility is in the early stages of promoting the pilot and prospectively, may be able to report demand savings associated with the shift in off peak charging. Accordingly, EV rebates are not funded out of the Energy Efficiency Services portion of the Community Benefit Charge but are funded by base rates.

Finally, Austin Energy noticed that the level of rebates provided in FY 2014 was not listed in its response to Public Citizen/Sierra Club's RFI No. 1-1(B). In FY 2014, Austin Energy provided \$181,541 in EV charging station rebates.

Prepared by: KP
Sponsored by: Debbie Kimberly

AELIC 9-27 For those energy efficiency-funded programs identified in your response to Public Citizen/Sierra Club's 1st RFI No. 1.1(B), please provide the amount of annual avoided emissions by program for each of the same years relied upon by AE in its response. (Reference: See AE's reported avoided emissions report in its energy efficiency and solar section of its data library posted on its web site).

ANSWER:

Please see Attachment 1 for emissions reductions associated with the energy efficiency programs identified in AE's response to Public Citizen/Sierra Club's RFI No. 1-1(B). For emissions avoidance related to the electric vehicle charging program, please refer to the table below.

Electric Vehicle Avoided Emissions (CO₂e)

FY 2013: 536 metric tons

FY 2014: 617 metric tons

FY 2015: 958 metric tons

Prepared by: LJ/KP
Sponsored by: Debbie Kimberly

Table 5: Emissions Reduction in Metric Tons – FY 2013

	Carbon Dioxide	Nitrogen Oxides	Sulfur Dioxide	Carbon Monoxide	Suspended Particulates	NMOC / VOC	Total
Residential							
EES- Appliance Efficiency Program	3,931	2.74	2.48	1.90	0.34	0.09	3,939
EES- Home Performance ES - Rebate	2,157	1.50	1.36	1.05	0.18	0.05	2,161
EES- Home Performance ES - Loan	457	0.32	0.29	0.22	0.04	0.01	457
EES- Free Weatherization	116	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.00	116
EES- Clothes Washer Rebate	43	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	43
EES- Refrigerator Recycling	941	0.66	0.59	0.46	0.08	0.02	943
EES- Compact Fluorescent Lighting							
GB- Residential Ratings	127	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.00	127
GB- Residential Energy Code	6,532	4.55	4.12	3.16	0.56	0.16	6,544
EES- Discontinued Programs							
Subtotal Residential	14,304	9.97	9.02	6.93	1.22	0.34	14,331
Commercial							
EES- Commercial Rebate	20,511	14.30	12.93	9.94	1.76	0.49	20,550
EES- Small Business	2806.73	1.96	1.77	1.36	0.24	0.07	2,812
EES- Municipal	6415.53	4.47	4.04	3.11	0.55	0.15	6,428
EES- Commercial Smart Vendor							
EES- Multifamily	5,124	3.57	3.23	2.48	0.44	0.12	5133.91
GB- Multifamily Ratings	7,337	5.11	4.63	3.56	0.63	0.18	7,351
GB- Multifamily Energy Code	2,253	1.57	1.42	1.09	0.19	0.05	2,257
GB- Commercial Ratings	6,262	4.4	3.9	3.0	0.54	0.151	6,274
GB- Commercial Energy Code	5,245	3.7	3.3	2.5	0.45	0.13	5,255
EES- Discontinued Programs							
Subtotal Commercial	55,953	39.00	35.27	27.11	4.79	1.35	56,061
Demand Response (DR)							
DR- Power Partner	31	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	31
DR- Cycle Saver	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
DR- Power Partner (Comm & Muni)	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
DR- Load Coop	80.15	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.00	80
DR- Engineering Support & TES	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0
Subtotal DR	117	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.00	117
Total DSM Programs	70,374	49.1	44.4	34.1	6.03	1.69	70,509

Table 5: Emissions Reduction in Metric Tons – FY 2014

	Carbon Dioxide	Nitrogen Oxides	Sulfur Dioxide	Carbon Monoxide	Suspended Particulates	NMOC / VOC	Total
Residential							
EES- Appliance Efficiency Program	3,733	2.60	2.35	1.81	0.32	0.09	3,740
EES- Home Performance ES - Rebate	1,938	1.35	1.22	0.94	0.17	0.05	1,942
EES- Home Performance ES - Loan	542	0.38	0.34	0.26	0.05	0.01	543
EES- Free Weatherization	232	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.01	233
EES- Clothes Washer Rebate	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
EES- Refrigerator Recycling	831	0.58	0.52	0.40	0.07	0.02	833
EES- Compact Fluorescent Lighting	151	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.00	151
GB- Residential Ratings	567	0.39	0.36	0.27	0.05	0.01	568
GB- Residential Energy Code	6,843	4.77	4.31	3.32	0.59	0.16	6,856
EES- Discontinued Programs							
Subtotal Residential	14,843	10.35	9.36	7.19	1.27	0.36	14,872
Commercial							
EES- Commercial Rebate	24,798	17.29	15.63	12.01	2.12	0.60	24,846
EES- Small Business	6420.48	4.48	4.05	3.11	0.55	0.15	6,433
EES- Municipal	1015.35	0.71	0.64	0.49	0.09	0.02	1,017
EES- Commercial Smart Vendor							
EES- Multifamily	4,091	2.85	2.58	1.98	0.35	0.10	4098.84
EES/GB Commercial Projects	2,722	1.90	1.72	1.32	0.23	0.07	2727.04
GB- Multifamily Ratings	2,875	2.00	1.81	1.39	0.25	0.07	2,880
GB- Multifamily Energy Code	6,307	4.40	3.98	3.06	0.54	0.15	6,319
GB- Commercial Ratings	4,295	3.0	2.7	2.1	0.37	0.103	4,303
GB- Commercial Energy Code	9,250	6.4	5.8	4.5	0.79	0.22	9,267
EES- Discontinued Programs							
Subtotal Commercial	61,774	43.06	38.94	29.93	5.29	1.49	61,893
Demand Response (DR)							
DR- Power Partner	23	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	23
DR- Cycle Saver	9	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
DR- Power Partner (Comm & Muni)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
DR- Load Coop	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
DR- Engineering Support & TES	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0
Subtotal DR	32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	32
Total DSM Programs	76,649	53.4	48.3	37.1	6.56	1.84	76,797

Table 5: Emissions Reduction in Metric Tons – FY 2015

	Carbon Dioxide	Nitrogen Oxides	Sulfur Dioxide	Carbon Monoxide	Suspended Particulates	NMOC / VOC	Total
Residential							
EES- Appliance Efficiency Program	3,733	2.60	2.35	1.81	0.32	0.09	3,740
EES- Home Performance ES - Rebate	1,938	1.35	1.22	0.94	0.17	0.05	1,942
EES- Home Performance ES - Loan	542	0.38	0.34	0.26	0.05	0.01	543
EES- Free Weatherization	232	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.01	233
EES- Clothes Washer Rebate	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
EES- Refrigerator Recycling	831	0.58	0.52	0.40	0.07	0.02	833
EES- Compact Fluorescent Lighting	151	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.00	151
GB- Residential Ratings	567	0.39	0.36	0.27	0.05	0.01	568
GB- Residential Energy Code	6,843	4.77	4.31	3.32	0.59	0.16	6,856
EES- Discontinued Programs							
Subtotal Residential	14,843	10.35	9.36	7.19	1.27	0.36	14,872
Commercial							
EES- Commercial Rebate	24,798	17.29	15.63	12.01	2.12	0.60	24,846
EES- Small Business	6420.48	4.48	4.05	3.11	0.55	0.15	6,433
EES- Municipal	1015.35	0.71	0.64	0.49	0.09	0.02	1,017
EES- Commercial Smart Vendor							
EES- Multifamily	4,091	2.85	2.58	1.98	0.35	0.10	4098.84
EES/GB Commercial Projects	2,722	1.90	1.72	1.32	0.23	0.07	2727.04
GB- Multifamily Ratings	2,875	2.00	1.81	1.39	0.25	0.07	2,880
GB- Multifamily Energy Code	6,307	4.40	3.98	3.06	0.54	0.15	6,319
GB- Commercial Ratings	4,295	3.0	2.7	2.1	0.37	0.103	4,303
GB- Commercial Energy Code	9,250	6.4	5.8	4.5	0.79	0.22	9,267
EES- Discontinued Programs							
Subtotal Commercial	61,774	43.06	38.94	29.93	5.29	1.49	61,893
Demand Response (DR)							
DR- Power Partner (Residential)	23	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	23
DR- Cycle Saver	9	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
DR- Power Partner (Comm & Muni)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
DR- Load Coop	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
DR- Engineering Support & TES	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0
Subtotal DR	32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	32
Total DSM Programs	76,649	53.4	48.3	37.1	6.56	1.84	76,797

AELIC 9-28 How many residential customers did AE include, assume, or rely upon for purposes of cost allocation in its rate filing? Except for separating out the number of residential customers into outside and inside city limits and to the extent AE used more than one numerical amount of residential customers in its rate filing package, please explain why different numerical amounts were used.

ANSWER:

Please refer to Work Paper H-5.1 (bates #1074), column 'G' on line '14'. In addition to separating the customer count between inside and out the City of Austin city limits, residential customers receiving the Customer Assistance Program (CAP) discount were separated from those customers which didn't receive any discounts. Billing determinates for CAP customers were separated to estimate the revenue amount discounted.

Prepared by: JL
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-29 How many residential customers did AE have at the end of TY 2014?

ANSWER:

Please refer to the response to ICA 6-4, Attachment 1. In this Attachment (Column H, Row 14), the number of residential customer at the of the Test Year was 385,518.

Prepared by: JL
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-30 How many total residential customers did AE assume for purposes of deriving the amount of revenues AE realized from its residential customer charge? Please identify the location(s) of the rate filing package where these calculations were made.

ANSWER:

Please refer to Work Paper H-5.1 (bates #1074) lines 3 – 4. Customers inside the City of Austin (COA) limits are shown in column 'J'; customers outside the COA limits are shown in column 'M'. Residential customer counts are separated between those customers receiving and not receiving the Customer Assistance Program discounts.

Prepared by: JL
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski

AELIC 9-31 To the extent the number of residential customers identified in RFI No. 9-30 is different from the number of residential customers identified in RFI No. 9-29, please explain the discrepancy. In your explanation please address any calculations or adjustments AE made to address this issue in calculating its revenues realized from its residential customer charge.

ANSWER:

There is no discrepancy in the numbers provided in AELIC 9-29 and 9-30. The numbers provided in AELIC 9-29 and 9-30 differ in that in AELIC 9-29, the number provided is for one month (count at year end), and the number provided in AELIC 9-30 is for the total number of customers over the course of a fiscal year (twelve months).

As provided in the response to ICA 6-4, all class revenues are adjusted to reflect the year end number of customers. The total number of residential customers for purposes of deriving the annual amount of customer charge revenue is 4,626,216 (WP H-5.1, columns 'J' plus 'M', line 14). This is equal to the 385,518 customers at year end multiplied by 12 months.

Prepared by: JL
Sponsored by: Mark Dombroski