ORIGINAL Arizona Corporation Commission DOCKETED



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AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCKET CONTROL

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

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DOUG LITTLE COMMISSIONER

IN THE MATTER OF THE)	DOCKET NO.	E-01933A-15-0239
APPLICATION OF TUCSON)		
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY)		
FOR APPROVAL OF ITS 2016)		
RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD)	THE ENERGY	FREEDOM COALITION
AND TARIFF IMPLEMENTATION)	OF AMERICA'	S MOTION FOR
PLAN.)	PROCEDURAL	CONFERENCE

I. Introduction

Energy Freedom Coalition of America¹ ("EFCA") hereby requests a procedural order be entered setting a procedural conference for the purpose of setting a schedule for a formal evidentiary hearing regarding Tucson Electric Power's ("TEP") 2016 Renewable Energy Standard Implementation Plan Application (the "2016 Plan"). An evidentiary hearing is necessary because there are material facts that are either unknown or disputed at this time. The Commission must resolve these material issues of fact before it can make a decision as to whether or not certain aspects of the 2016 Plan are in the public interest as required by law. These unknown or disputed facts can only be discovered and resolved in a formal evidentiary hearing as described in more detail below.

¹ EFCA's membership is made up of solar companies including Silevo, Inc., Zep Solar, LLC, SolarCity Corporation, and NRG Energy, Inc.

II. Discussion

A. Background

1. The 2015 Plan

In its 2015 Renewable Energy Standard Implementation Plan Application (the "2015 Plan"), TEP requested approval of a program whereby the utility could develop and own a certain number of distributed solar generation systems (the "UODG Program"). The UODG Program was ultimately approved in Decision 74884 wherein the Commission authorized TEP to expend up to \$10 million² to install up to 600 utility owned DG systems.³ Among other requirements, the Commission ordered TEP to provide a cost/benefit analysis of the UODG Program⁴ and to make sure it maintained "cost parity with current net metering rates." Importantly, the Commission's Decision described the UODG Program as a "pilot program" with a fair value impact that is "de minimis."

TEP estimated in its 2015 Plan that it planned, "to install approximately 3.5 MW of utility-owned residential rooftop DG, based on an expected installed cost of \$2.85 to \$3.00 per watt." TEP also wrote in its 2015 Plan that, "installations under this program are likely to represent a relatively small segment of the residential DG market in TEP's service territory." In explaining its authorization of the UODG Program, the Commission specifically referred to the project as a "pilot project" with a limited size and budget. The 2015 Plan was approved without an evidentiary hearing and in the absence of any formal evidence or testimony.

2. The 2016 Plan

In the 2016 Plan, TEP seeks to expand upon the "pilot" UODG Program by "an additional \$15 million and expanding participation by up to an additional 1,000 customers." Cumulatively,

² See Decision 74884, at para 67.

See id. at para 70(a).

^{24 | 4} See id. at para 70(d).

⁵ *Id.* para 73.

⁶ Id. at page 18, line 4

⁷ *Id.* at page 17, line 26

⁸ In The Matter Of The Application Of Tucson Electric Power Company For Approval Of Its 2015 Renewable Energy Standard Implementation Plan. Page 7, lines 20 through 22.

⁹ Id. at page 8 lines 1 through 2.

¹⁰ See Decision 74884, at para 67.

¹¹ In The Matter Of The Application Of Tucson Electric Power Company For Approval Of Its 2016 Renewable Energy Standard Implementation Plan, at 10.

and 1,600 customers.

TEP now is proposing that this "pilot" program should be operating with a budget of \$25 million

Further, TEP has proposed treating utility owned, utility scale solar as distributed generation as part of its 2016 Plan.

B. TEP Has Not Complied With Decision 74884

Before even discussing the myriad disputed facts, it is important to note that TEP is seeking to expand the UODG Program despite the fact that it has failed to abide by the Commission's order approving the program in the first place. The Commission approved the UODG Program as a "pilot" primarily as a source of valuable research and conditioned its approval on TEP meeting several requirements going forward.¹²

Since this is a unique pilot program, TEP should form a voluntary, unpaid advisory committee that should advise the Company on a defined set of research goals... The group should review the direction of the project and provide feedback on program design.

Reports on the program results as well as any research findings should be made public. "13

Despite the requirement set forth above, TEP has not submitted any report on results or research findings to the public. Further, TEP has not submitted the cost/benefit analysis and has not "report[ed] fully on all aspects of the program" pursuant to the Commission's requirements.

TEP's attempt to increase this pilot program's budget by 150% and the number of customers by 167% raises numerous questions about whether or not this is an attempt to transition an approved pilot program into a regular revenue generating utility offering to directly compete in an unregulated market place. TEP should be subject to cross examination as to why it would be appropriate to grow a pilot program that has, as of the date of the 2016 Plan, not produced any useful information and stands in violation of the Commission's specific direction.

¹² See Decision 74884 at para 70-71.

¹³ Id. at para 71 (emphasis added).

¹⁴ *Id.* at para 70(d)

Because TEP already has violated the clear provisions of Decision 74884, there is not much data for the Commission to work with to determine whether or not the pilot program is achieving "research goals" as mandated. There is nothing in the docket to indicate that TEP has formed and convened the mandated Advisory Committee that is supposed to review and report back to the Commission.

Yet, TEP wants to dramatically increase the size of this pilot program. If TEP wants to continue to pursue this unproven program, then an evidentiary hearing is warranted.

C. Issues of Fact

Key issues of material fact need to be resolved prior to Commission consideration of the 2016 Plan and thus an evidentiary hearing is warranted. Corporation Commission Staff recently agreed that when there are contested issues of material fact, an evidentiary hearing is appropriate. Staff recently wrote, "[] when parties are contesting issues of material fact-as they likely will be in this case-the better practice is to provide each interested party an opportunity to develop a case and test the Company's assertions through cross examination."¹⁵

An evidentiary hearing is necessary to resolve several factual issues arising out of the 2016 Plan. The following is a subset of the many issues of material fact that TASC believes will be contested:

- What is the true cost of the UODG Program and what is the true cost of growing the program by 150% next year?
- What mechanisms are in place to ensure that the UODG program is not subsidized by other utility services, including assurances that all supporting costs and services provided by the utility are fully allocated to the UODG program and that those costs are recovered from program participants?
- Is TEP recovering its full costs of the UODG program from participants or ratepayers, or is it subsidizing the program with "below the line" funding from its investors?

¹⁵ Staff Response to Trico's Request for Procedural Order, Docket No. E-01461A-15-0057 at 3:8-10 (March 19, 2015).

- What mechanisms are in place (e.g. codes of conduct, competitively neutral and non-discriminatory access to critical facilities, information, and services) to prevent anticompetitive business practices in TEP's provision of customer solar service?
- What is the difference in cost to ratepayers between the UODG Program and privately owned DG?
- Is TEP meeting the cost parity stipulation to which it was required to adhere?
- What is the public interest purpose of the UODG proposal?
- If the UODG Program is a true "pilot" then what data has been derived; what has been learned; what goals have been set for research; and which have been met?
- What impact has TEP's UODG Program had on the private sector solar providers in the TEP service territory?
- Has TEP's UODG Program created new solar customers that would not have otherwise gone solar or has it merely caused customers that would have used a private party to go solar to instead use TEP?
- Has TEP reached new markets with its UODG Program?
- Has TEP targeted new markets that previously were underrepresented in solar utilization?
- What market segments has TEP targeted and why?
- How has TEP marketed its UODG Program and is its marketing being done with ratepayer or shareholder money?
- What criteria is TEP using to locate its solar?
- Has TEP's solar been specifically targeted to achieve grid benefits? Why or why not?
- What benefits are ratepayers getting from the UODG Program that they do not receive from privately owned DG solar?
- What is the long term plan for the growth of the UODG Program?
- Will the dramatic increase in size of the program have fair value implications?
- Is TEP earning increased revenue from the UODG Program?

III. Conclusion

In light of the numerous material facts at issue in this matter, EFCA respectfully requests that the Commission issue a procedural order convening a procedural conference for the purposes of setting a schedule for an evidentiary hearing in this matter.

Respectfully submitted this $\frac{19^{+1}}{100}$ day of November, 2015.

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