RIGINAL

DOCKET NO. 020398-EO

CERTIFICATION OF

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

FILED WITH THE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I do hereby certify:

That all statutory rulemaking requirements of Chapter 120, F.S., have been complied with; and

There is no administrative determination where /x/ subsection 120.56(2), F.S., pending on any rule covered this certification; and

All rules covered by this certification are filed within the prescribed time limitations of paragraph 120.54(3)(e), They are filed not less than 28 days after the notice required by paragraph 120.54(3)(a), F.S., and;

or

not including days an administrative determination was pending; or

Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 21 days nor more than 45 days from the date of publication of the notice of change; or

Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but (d) DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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(a) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice; Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice

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not less than 14 nor more than 45 days after the adjournment of the final public hearing on the rule; or

- // (e) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date of receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing; or
- // (f) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but
 within 21 days after the date the transcript was received by this
 agency; or
- /x/ (g) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice, not including days the adoption of the rule was postponed following notification from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee that an objection to the rule was being considered; or
- // (h) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule is submitted which substantially accomplishes the objectives of the law being implemented; or
- // (i) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a regulatory alternative is offered by the small business ombudsman.

Attached are the original and two copies of each rule covered by this certification. The rules are hereby adopted by the undersigned agency by and upon their filing with the Department of State.

Rule No.

25-22.082

Under the provision of subparagraph 120.54(3)(e)6., F.S., the rules take effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State or a later date as set out below:

Effective:			
	(month)	(day)	(year)

BLANCA S. BAYÓ, Director

Division of the Commission Clerk and Administrative Services

Number of Pages Certified

(SEAL)

JSB

25-22.082 Selection of Generating Capacity.

- (1) Scope and Intent. The intent of this rule is to provide the Commission information to evaluate a public utility's decision regarding the addition of generating capacity pursuant to Section 403.519, Florida Statutes. The use of a Request for Proposals (RFP) process is an appropriate means to ensure that a public utility's selection of a proposed generation addition is the most cost-effective alternative available.
- (2) (1) Definitions. For the purpose of this rule, the following terms shall have the following meaning:
- (a) Public Utility: all electric utilities subject to the Florida Public Service Commission's ratemaking authority, as defined in Section 366.02(1), Florida Statutes.
- (b) (a) Next Planned Generating Unit: the next generating unit addition planned for construction by a public an investorowned utility that will require certification pursuant to Section 403.519, Florida Statutes.
- (c) (b) Request for Proposals (RFP): a document in which a public an investor-owned utility publishes the price and non-price attributes of its next planned generating unit in order to solicit and screen, for potential subsequent contract negotiations, competitive proposals for supply-side alternatives

to the <u>public</u> utility's next planned generating unit.

(d) (c) Participant: a potential generation supplier who submits a proposal in compliance with both the schedule and informational requirements of a <u>public</u> utility's RFP. A participant may include, but is not limited to, utility and non-utility generators, Exempt Wholesale Generators (EWGs), Qualifying Facilities (QFs), marketers, and affiliates of public utilities, as well as providers of turnkey offerings, distributed generation, and other utility supply side alternatives.

(e) (d) Finalist: one or more participants selected by the public utility with whom to conduct subsequent contract
negotiations.

(3)(2) Prior to filing a petition for determination of need for an electrical power plant pursuant to Section 403.519, Florida Statutes, each <u>public investor-owned electric</u> utility shall evaluate supply-side alternatives to its next planned generating unit by issuing a Request for Proposals (RFP).

(4)(3) Each <u>public</u> investor-owned utility shall provide timely notification of its issuance of an RFP by publishing public notices in major newspapers, periodicals and trade publications to ensure statewide and national circulation. The public notice given shall include, at a minimum:

- (b) a general description of the <u>public</u> utility's next planned generating unit, including its planned in-service date, MW size, location, fuel type and technology; and
- (c) a schedule of critical dates for the solicitation, evaluation, screening of proposals and subsequent contract negotiations.
- (5) (4) No term of the RFP shall be unfair, unduly discriminatory, onerous, or commercially infeasible. Each public utility's RFP shall include, at a minimum:
- (a) a detailed technical description of the <u>public</u>
 utility's next planned generating unit or units on which the RFP
 is based, as well as the financial assumptions and parameters
 associated with it, including, at a minimum, the following
 information:
- a description of the <u>public</u> utility's next planned
 generating unit(s) and its proposed location(s);
 - 2. the MW size;

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- the estimated in-service date;
- 4. the primary and secondary fuel type;
- 5. an estimate of the total direct cost;

6. an estimate of the annual revenue requirements; 1 an estimate of the annual economic value of deferring 2 7. construction; 3 an estimate of the fixed and variable operation and 4 maintenance expense; 5 an estimate of the fuel cost; 6 9. 7 an estimate of the planned and forced outage rates, heat rate, minimum load and ramp rates, and other technical 8 9 details; a description and estimate of the costs required for 10 associated facilities such as gas laterals and transmission 11 12 interconnection; a discussion of the actions necessary to comply with 13 environmental requirements; and 14 a summary of all major assumptions used in developing 15 the above estimates; 16 17 (b) a copy of the public utility's most recent Ten-Year Site Plan; 18 a schedule of critical dates for solicitation, 19 (c)(b) evaluation, screening of proposals, selection of finalists, and 20

CODING: Words underlined are additions; words in struck through type are deletions from existing law.

subsequent contract negotiations;

<u>(d) (c)</u>

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a description of the price and non-price

attributes to be addressed by each alternative generating
proposal including, but not limited to:

1. technical and financial viability;

- 2. dispatchability;
- 3. deliverability (interconnection and transmission);
- 4. fuel supply;

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- 5. water supply;
- 6. environmental compliance;
- 7. performance criteria;
- 8. pricing structure; and

(e)(d) a detailed description of the <u>criteria and the</u> methodology, <u>including any weighting and ranking factors</u>, to be used to evaluate alternative generating proposals on the basis of price and non-price attributes.

- (f) any application fees that will be required of a participant. Any such fees or deposits shall be cost-based;
- (g) best available information regarding system-specific conditions which may include, but not be limited to, preferred locations proximate to load centers, transmission constraints, the need for voltage support in particular areas, and/or the public utility's need or desire for greater diversity of fuel sources.

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No attribute, criterion, or methodology shall be (6) employed that is not identified in the RFP absent a showing that such attribute, criterion, or methodology is necessary for and consistent with the purpose of the rule.

 $(7) \cdot (5)$ As part of its RFP, the <u>public</u> utility shall require each participant to publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the participant's proposes to build an electrical power plant proposed generating facility would be located. The notice shall be at least onequarter of a page and shall be published no later than 10 days after the date that proposals are due. The notice shall state that the participant has submitted a proposal to build an electrical power plant, and shall include the name and address of the participant submitting the proposal, the name and address of the public utility that solicited proposals, and a general description of the proposed power plant and its location.

Within 30 days after the public utility has (8) (6) selected finalists, if any, from the participants who responded to the RFP, the public utility shall publish notice in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which a finalist proposes has proposed to build an electrical power The notice shall include the name and address of each

finalist, the name and address of the <u>public</u> utility, and a general description of each proposed <u>electrical</u> power plant, including its location, size, fuel type, and associated facilities.

- (9)(7) Each <u>public</u> electric utility shall file a copy of its RFP with the Commission <u>upon issuance</u>.
- (10) The public utility shall allow participants to

 formulate creative responses to the RFP, such as responses which

 employ innovative or inventive technologies or processes. The

 public utility shall evaluate all proposals.
- (11) The public utility shall conduct a meeting prior to the release of the RFP with potential participants to discuss the requirements of the RFP. The public utility shall also conduct a meeting within two weeks after the issuance of the RFP and prior to the submission of any proposals. The Office of Public Counsel and the Commission staff shall be notified in a timely manner of the date, time, and location of such meetings.
- (12) A potential participant may file with the Commission objections to the RFP limited to specific allegations of violations of this rule within 10 days of the issuance of the RFP. The public utility may file a written response within 5 days. Within 30 days from the date of the objection, the

Commission panel assigned shall determine whether the objection as stated would demonstrate that a rule violation has occurred, based on the written submission and oral argument by the objector and the public utility, without discovery or an evidentiary hearing. The RFP process will not be abated pending the resolution of such objections.

- (13) A minimum of 60 days shall be provided between the issuance of the RFP, and the due date for proposals in response to the RFP.
- received in response to the RFP in a fair comparison with the public utility's next planned generating unit identified in the RFP. The public utility may modify the construction costs and/or performance parameters affecting revenue requirements in its next planned generating unit that it included in the RFP. However, if it chooses to do so, it must inform participants of its intent, and provide the participants (limited to the remaining finalists) a corresponding opportunity to revise their bids.
- (15) If the Commission approves a purchase power agreement as a result of the RFP, the public utility shall be authorized to recover the prudently incurred costs of the agreement through the public utility's capacity, and fuel and purchased power cost

recovery clauses absent evidence of fraud, mistake, or similar grounds sufficient to disturb the finality of the approval under governing law. If the public utility selects a self-build option, costs in addition to those identified in the need determination proceeding shall not be recoverable unless the utility can demonstrate that such costs were prudently incurred and due to extraordinary circumstance.

(16)(8) The Commission shall not allow potential suppliers of capacity who were not participants to contest the outcome of the selection process in a power plant need determination proceeding.

(17) In implementing an RFP under this rule, the public utility may use or incorporate an auction process.

(18) (9) Upon a showing by a public utility and a finding by the Commission that a proposal not in compliance with this rule's provisions will likely result in a lower cost supply of electricity to the utility's general body of ratepayers, increase the reliable supply of electricity to the utility's general body of ratepayers, or otherwise will serve the public welfare, the Commission shall exempt the utility from compliance with the rule or any part of it for which such justification is found The Commission may waive this rule or any part thereof upon a showing

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that the waiver would likely result in a lower cost supply of
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    electricity to the utility's general body of ratepayers,
    increase the reliable supply of electricity to the utility's
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    general body of ratepayers, or is otherwise in the public
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    interest.
    Specific Authority: 350.127(2), 366.01, 366.05(1), 366.05(7),
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    366.06(2), 366.07, 366.051, F.S.
    Law Implemented: 403.519, 366.04(1), 366.04(2), 366.04(5),
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    366.06(1), 366.06(2), 366.07, 366.041, 366.051, F.S.
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    History: New 1/20/94, Amended
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SUMMARY OF RULE

The proposed amendments to Rule 25-22.082, F.A.C.; 1) clarify the scope and intent of the rule, 2) clarify the definitions of "public utility" and "participant", 3) require additional information to be included by the public utilities in their Requests for Proposals (RFP), 4) require pre-RFP and post-RFP meetings with participants to answer questions about and explain the terms of the RFP, 5) provide for expedited consideration of objections to RFP terms, and provide that those objections must be filed within 10 days of issuance of the RFP, 6) require public utilities to fairly evaluate all proposals against the public utilities' next planned generating unit identified in the RFP, and 7) explicitly recognize existing regulatory processes and prudence limitations on cost-recovery of capacity additions.

SUMMARY OF HEARINGS ON THE RULE

A rule hearing was held on December 9-10, 2002.

Presentations were made by several parties and Commission staff,

followed by discussion by the parties and Commission regarding

the proposed rule. The Commission considered its staff's

recommendation at a January 3, 2003, Agenda Conference. Upon

consideration of the discussion during the hearing, the written

comments and exhibits identified at the hearing, and the

discussion held at the January 3 Agenda Conference, the Commission decided to adopt language for Rule 2522.08s, Florida Administrative Code, by Order No. PSC-03-0133-FOF-EQ, issued December 12, 2002.

Pursuant to that Order, a Notice of Change was filed for publication in the January 17, 2003, edition of the Florida

Administrative Weekly (FAW). Pursuant to comments subsequently raised by the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee, a second Notice of Change was filed for publication in the April 25, 2003 edition of the FAW. Due to a minor scrivener's error on the part of the FAW, a Notice of Correction was filed for publication in the May 16, 2003, edition of the FAW.

FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES JUSTIFYING THE RULE

Prior to the construction of a power plant with a steam cycle greater than 75 MW, a utility must receive certification from the Governor and Cabinet pursuant to Sections 403.501-.518, Florida Statutes, also referred to as the Power Plant Siting Act (PPSA). Section 403.519, Florida Statutes, requires utilities to file a petition for Determination of Need with the Florida Public Service Commission (Commission). An affirmative determination of need is a prerequisite to certification pursuant to the PPSA. Under Section 403.519, the Commission is directed to take into account, "the need for electric system reliability and integrity, the need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, and

whether the proposed plant is the most cost-effective alternative available." With the advent of federal legislation permitting non-utility generators to enter the bulk power supply market, utilities now have more alternatives to select from in order to meet their obligation to provide electrical service to the public.

In 1992 the Commission considered the Joint Petition to Determine Need filed by Cypress Energy Partners, L.P. and Florida Power & Light Company (FPL). During the proceedings, the Commissioners expressed frustration that the limited selection process used by FPL to select Cypress did not facilitate the Commission's statutory responsibility under Section 403.519, Florida Statutes, to determine whether the proposed plant was the most cost-effective generating alternative. The Commission ultimately denied the joint petition and directed its staff to develop a rule instructing utilities in the procedures by which they select projects to provide capacity and energy. Rule 25-22.082, Florida Administrative Code, was originally adopted by the Commission in January 1994, requiring investor-owned electric utilities to issue Requests for Proposals (RFPs) prior to filing a petition for Determination of Need. In adopting the rule, the Commission recognized that the RFP process is a useful tool to measure the cost-effectiveness of a capacity selection. The information obtained through the RFP process improves the

efficiency of the regulatory process by providing an objective standard to measure cost-effectiveness and by making information available on a more timely basis as opposed to utilizing a potentially contentious discovery process during the relatively short time frame of a need determination proceeding.

Since it was adopted in 1994, Rule 25-22.082 has been utilized once by Gulf Power Company and once by Florida Power & Light Company. Florida Power Corporation has issued RFPs twice since the Rule's adoption. In each instance the utility has chosen to build, and requested a determination of need for, its own power plant, giving rise to complaints from non-utility wholesale generators that the RFP process is unfair and not likely to result in the most cost-effective alternative for new generating capacity to serve Florida's electric utility customers.

The proposed rule helps ensure that the RFP process is fair and nondiscriminatory to all participants, and results in the most cost-effective alternative for new generating capacity.