COCOMENT MINBER-DATE

1	BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
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3	In the Matter of:	DOCKET NO. 090109-EI
4	PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF SOLAR	
5	ENERGY POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY	
6	AND ENERGY 5.0, LLC.	
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13	PROCEEDINGS:	AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 3
14	COMMISSIONERS	IIEM NO. 3
15	COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING:	CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR
16		COMMISSIONER LISA FOLAR EDGAR COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP
17		COMMISSIONER DAVID E. KLEMENT
18	DATE:	Tuesday, December 15, 2009
19	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148
20		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida
21	DEDODMED DV.	JANE FAUROT, RPR
22	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR Official FPSC Reporters
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## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's give staff a chance to move in, and then we'll start on Item 3.

(Pause.)

Staff, you're recognized.

MR. GRAVES: Good morning, Commissioners.

Robert Graves from Commission staff.

Item 3 addresses Tampa Electric Company's petition for approval of a negotiated renewable energy contract with Energy 5.0. At the October 27th agenda conference, the Commission directed staff to gather additional information regarding the costs associated with Energy 5.0's Solar One Facility. Staff's summary and analysis of the additional information can be found on Pages 5 through and 7 and in Attachment 1 of the revised recommendation.

Staff's recommendation to the Commission remains that TECO be authorized to recover from its ratepayers an amount equal to its avoided energy costs and any costs in excess of this amount should be borne by TECO's stockholders. Approval of staff's recommendation would have no impact on customers' bills.

If TECO is granted full cost-recovery of

the contract, customers would see a monthly bill 1 increase of roughly 50 cents in 2011. And, 2 Commissioners, at this time staff would like to 3 address two oral modifications. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Before you address the 5 oral modifications, you said 50 cents a month for 6 2011. Is that the total amount? 7 MR. GRAVES: Yes, sir. 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: So there is no 2012, 9 there is no --10 MR. GRAVES: Oh, yes, sir, there is. 11 12 13 of clear that up. 14 15

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Then let's kind

MR. GRAVES: Okay. Can I move on to the two oral modifications or do you want me to clear up the monthly impact first?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, let's clear that before we go further.

MR. GRAVES: Okay. On Page 7, we break it We show the three years. We show the first year of the contract, the last year of the contract, and we picked 2023, which is the middle of the contract, and the average is 36 cents over the 25 years of the contract. Starting with 52 cents in 2011 and 19 cents in 2035, so it declines over the

life of the --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Thank you. You may proceed.

MR. GRAVES: Okay. On December 11th, FPL informed staff that it wished to update information regarding the levelized costs of its De Soto project, and as such staff would like to make two oral modifications. The first modification is on Page 6 of the revised recommendation, and the 49.5 value presented after List Number 1 in the middle of the page should be changed to 26.4, so it should read 26.4 cents per kilowatt hour. And the second is in Table 2. The last cell of the table should read 26.4 instead of 49.5.

And, Chairman, representatives of the party, the co-party, and the intervening party are present.

## CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

Commissioners, before we come to the bench, let me start from my left and we will go down the line. Good morning. You're recognized.

MR. BEASLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioners, James D. Beasley for Tampa Electric

Company. I'm pleased to have the opportunity to

appear before you again on this item.

Following the deferral back in October of this item, the staff, as they indicated, had assembled some additional information on costs, and this project, the Energy 5.0 proposal, remains the least-cost alternative that we have been able to develop after thoroughly canvassing the market for solar energy options for sometime going back to the 2007 request for proposals that was widely disseminated among all industry participants.

I think the staff has recognized the value of this proposal and the way it would pay for solar energy development in Florida with their recommended approval of cost-recovery up to Tampa Electric's avoided cost. But we disagree with the suggestion that amounts above that avoided cost were negotiated as consideration for the renewable energy credits associated with the solar generation that Energy 5.0 has proposed.

There was a single negotiated rate in the contract for the output of the facility. Tampa Electric with its obligations to its many customers and to its investors does not have the financial resources to invest in, or support, or help pay for this project. And, accordingly, that's why they included the provision in the agreement that full

cost-recovery of amounts required to be paid to Energy 5.0 under the agreement are an essential part of the arrangement.

We stress to you that we think we have done our due diligence on finding the best available alternative to get some meaningful solar photovoltaics established in Florida. This would be a stellar 25-megawatt unit within Tampa Electric's service area and we urge you to approve it for cost-recovery purposes in toto so that we can move forward with the project.

Mr. Wright on behalf of Energy 5.0 would like to address the Commission.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Good morning, Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioners, thank you very much. I'm Schef

Wright and, again, I have the privilege to be here
representing Energy 5.0, LLC. Also with me today

are Mr. Bud Cherry, the President and CEO of Energy

5.0, Mr. Vince Zodiaco (phonetic), the Chief

Operating Officer of Energy 5.0, Mr. Zack Cherry,

Vice-President of Finance and Development, and Mr.

Gil Weisbloom (phonetic), Director of Finance and

Strategy for Energy 5.0. Also appearing, and he

would like to make some brief comments, as well, is Mr. Mark McDuff (phonetic), who is the Senior Business Development Manager for the Central Florida Development Council.

I do have some brief prepared remarks, and I will try to keep it as tight as I can because we covered a lot five or six weeks ago, but I do have some brief prepared remarks.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

MR. WRIGHT: And then Mr. Cherry and Mr. McDuff would like to address you, as well.

Again, we appreciate the staff's recommendation that the PPA be approved as far as it goes, but we disagree with the staff's parsing of costs into an avoided cost piece and a REC piece.

As Mr. Beasley said, there is a single fixed price for all the output, a levelized price for 25 years for all the solar power to be produced and all the environmental attributes, carbon credits, REC values, RPS compliance values, et cetera, that would be produced by this. All of that goes to Tampa Electric.

And, accordingly, we also disagree with the staff's recommendation to limit cost-recovery to only Tampa Electric's avoided cost. We support

Tampa Electric's request for full cost-recovery.

I'd like to recap a few things that I spoke about on October 27th. Tampa Electric deserves great credit for its vision in going out and getting this, conducting an open competitive solicitation process on its own initiative. Tampa Electric sought and succeeded, so far, at getting out ahead of the curve of dealing with fuel price volatility and potential compliance with greenhouse gas regulations, RPS mandates, and so on. Tampa Electric deserves great credit for its commitment to the negotiations which took more than a year, but got us to a very good contract for both Tampa Electric and its customers and a contract that at least works for Energy 5.0.

The process that Tampa Electric initiated and followed through on produced a competitive result of that process as confirmed by the comparative cost estimates that the staff recite in their current recommendation that showed that our costs -- Mr. Cherry will talk about their cost estimate, which we don't think is quite right, but our price which you all know is less than every other comparative item, comparative cost estimate recognized by the staff.

you, the Commissioners, to exercise your vision in the public interest by approving the proposed PAA. And I reiterate something I said before, Tampa Electric is not, as they said -- Mr. Beasley said -- is not in a position to invest money in RECs. We are not in a position to develop this project without full cost-recovery for Tampa Electric. If you deny approval as requested by Tampa Electric, this project will not go forward. I also reiterate and emphasize --

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry, could you say that last part again?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes. If you deny full cost-recovery as prayed by Tampa Electric Company this project will not go forward.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: In other words, if the staff recommendation is approved the project will not be built?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You may proceed.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. And I also want to reiterate and emphasize that the PPA is the product of a competitive solicitation process that produced a demonstrably and staff recognized

cost-effective competitive result. All the other investor-owned utilities in Florida are watching this with a view toward seeking additional renewable energy projects and PPAs for their benefit and their customers' benefit. And developers, at least around the country, and I think around the world are looking at this, too, to see what the Sunshine State is going to do for solar.

You have the authority to approve the PPA, to approve PPAs between renewable producers and utilities. You have the directive to promote the Legislature's specific prorenewable energy policies, and you have two specific separate sections of the statute that direct you to broadly and liberally construe your statutes in the public interest and for the purposes of promoting solar energy and other renewable energy forms. You should approve the PPA in the public interest because this project and the PPA will promote fuel diversity, reduce Florida's dependence on natural gas and oil as generating fuels, reduce Florida's exposure to fuel price volatility, improve environmental conditions, and encourage investment in Florida.

You must consider all long-term benefits to be provided. While difficult to estimate the

benefits to be provided, energy security, price certainty, protection against price volatility, protection against physical supply disruptions, and protection against future regulatory contingencies are valuable and in the public interest.

I started out talking about vision and I'd like to close on that same theme. Whether or not you or anybody else believes that human activity causes climate change, renewable energy provides many additional public interest benefits recognized by the Legislature in 366.91 and 366.92 in addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. As I said a minute ago, it promotes fuel diversity; it reduces dependence on natural gas and oil as generating fuel; it reduces Florida's exposure to fuel price volatility; it reduces our exposure to physical supply disruptions; it improves environmental conditions, and it encourages investment in Florida.

The vision that the Legislature has set forth in your organic regulatory statute sees for Florida and which it has directed the Commission to promote is a vision of greater and greater proportions of our energy, our electric energy being provided by Florida-based solar and other renewable energy sources. This vision is far better, far more

sustainable, and far more in the public interest than the alternative business as usual future.

We import 97 percent of all the generating fuel that is used in this state from outside

Florida. Some comes from Mobile Bay, some comes from Wyoming, and some from Central Appalachia, some comes from Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and everywhere else. But from outside Florida we import 97 percent of all of our electric generating fuels. If we continue down the business-as-usual scenario, we will continue to import 97 percent, and as our net energy for load grows, the amounts we import are going to grow, too. We will continue to be vulnerable to world energy price volatility.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on, Mr. Wright.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized. I hope you were close to being done.

MR. WRIGHT: I am. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. But for Mr. Wright to finish, and I didn't mean to interrupt mid-sentence, but I do want to follow up on my earlier question before we go into some of the other issues. If I could let him finish.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Go ahead, Mr. Wright, and finish your statement.

MR. WRIGHT: Certainly.

If we continue down the business—as—usual scenario, which is what staff's denial of Tampa Electric's petition would implement, we'll continue to import greater percentages of our generating fuels; we will continue to be vulnerable to price volatility and physical supply disruptions; we will continue to spend money outside Florida for generating fuels instead of encouraging investment in Florida; and we will continue to emit ever increasing amounts of pollutants emitted by conventional generating resources.

We don't believe that it is a close call as to which vision is better and more serving the public interests. These competing visions call up the questions posed by Commissioner Klement in his remarks on October 27th. If not us, who? If not now, when? The best, or I would say the right public interest answers to these questions are it is you, the Florida Public Service Commissioners, who have the ability and the authority to approve the significant step which has been brought before you by a forward-thinking public utility, Tampa

1 Electric.

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As to when, although as a nation we have taken some modest efficiency improvement and prorenewable steps since the enactment of PURPA 31 years ago, the vulnerable energy dependent state in which we find ourselves today, remember \$14 gas in June of 2008.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Wright, you are going to force me to put out my lights on you.

MR. WRIGHT: Thirty seconds, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You don't want that,

right?

MR. WRIGHT: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Bring it in for a landing.

MR. WRIGHT: Two sentences.

The vulnerable energy dependent state in which we find ourselves today tells us that we are way behind the curve of achieving energy independence and sustainability, and that the time for action is now. We urge you to approve the power purchase agreement as requested by Tampa Electric.

I thank you for your time and consideration. As I mentioned, Mr. Cherry and Mr. McDuff have some brief comments, as well, and we are

Thank you. happy to answer any questions. 1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar. 2 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. 3 Chairman. Mr. Wright, what was your comment just a 5 moment ago about the price of gasoline, did you say? 6 MR. WRIGHT: Natural gas. I said gas. I said \$14 gas. The delivered price into Florida of 8 natural gas in June of 2008 was around \$14 per 9 million Btu. 10 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And so are you 11 implying that if this project goes forward that the 12 price of natural gas into the state is going to be 13 14 reduced? MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner 15 Edgar, I mentioned that as a specific example well 16 17 known, I fear, to all of us of the exposure to price volatility that we face with our high dependence on 18 19 natural gas as a generating fuel. That was the 20 point. 21 22 23 24

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And with that, I have talked many, many times, and whether you all want to hear it or not I will many times more in the future about my belief in the need for fuel diversity and a diverse fuel portfolio for Florida, and I strongly FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

hope and believe and will do everything I can to encourage and promote renewables as a part of that more diverse fuel portfolio. But I do have a few questions about this specific project that come to mind particularly from some of your comments.

You said a couple of times about something like let's not do business as usual, and so here is my question on that point. For costs that are incurred or proposed to be incurred by a utility that would not have been included or foreseen in base rates, do you believe that it would be business as usual to promote those or to put those through a cost-recovery clause on an annual basis?

MR. WRIGHT: You have asked me a very broad categorical question.

commissioner Edgar: I think you made some
very broad statements yourself, so --

MR. WRIGHT: I would propose to answer in the context of this: As regards the costs of renewable energy credits, potential other costs, et cetera, we believe that this as an energy power purchase agreement for solar power, the costs are entirely appropriate to be recovered through the fuel cost-recovery clause.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And you don't

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consider that business as usual?

MR. WRIGHT: The difference is that the business -- recovery through the fuel cost clause would be business as usual. The step forward is to allow recovery of a price greater than avoided cost, and the real business as usual that I was talking about, the scenario is if this project doesn't go forward, then there is no renewable energy. That leaves us --

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** No renewable energy if this project doesn't go forward?

MR. WRIGHT: Excuse me, I misspoke. solar power that would otherwise be provided pursuant to this contract negotiated by Tampa Electric will not be provided. It will -- denial of this contract will not promote additional renewable energy.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: But denial of this contract is not what is before us today.

MR. WRIGHT: Approval of this PPA is what is before is today.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Well, the cost-recovery.

MR. WRIGHT: Approval of the contract for full cost-recovery as requested in Tampa Electric's petition is the matter before the Commission.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Let me take it from a little different tack. Mr. Beasley, is it the position of TECO, because I don't recall -- and it may be that I don't remember, and I have not gone back and read the transcript, so please refresh my memory if I'm wrong.

Is it the position of Tampa Electric that if the staff recommendation as to the distribution of costs were to be approved that this project would not be built?

MR. BEASLEY: That's -- well, the contract would not go forward. There is a provision in the agreement that any amounts that Tampa Electric is required by the agreement to pay to Energy 5.0 would have to be cost recoverable through the clause in order for the contract to be effected, so that approval is necessary for the contract to go forward.

commissioner EDGAR: Okay. Then I guess I would ask both of you on behalf of your parties, we have heard a lot today and the last time, and, again, I believe it, I mean it, I hope to continue to live it and walk it and talk it and all of that to promote renewable energy, but it just seems like

we are getting things all wrapped together.

Is this about promoting renewable energy in this state or is it about where the cost burden resides? And, you know, I recognize that this utility has very -- what I would consider, recently gone through a very meticulous and detailed rate case. One of the issues that was discussed at that rate case was how much risk is there, where do costs reside for all sorts of different things.

It's kind of my thinking, and I welcome your comments, and I mean that, that an ROE is intended to help minimize cost fluctuations for individual specific things that may come up in the course of business and policy after the time of an initial rate case decision. And it just seems to me that for above avoided costs, for us to be told that it has to absolutely be put in an additional cost-recovery clause rather than absorbed by the shareholders as part of that ROE, recognizing that the costs below avoided costs would be borne by the ratepayers, it just seems like we are kind of going in circles here.

So I guess my more specific question with all of that is one of the items it seems to me is where should the cost burden reside. And in keeping

with the fact that we have recently gone through a rate case, which is partially in my mind intended to -- I realize I'm talking rather than questioning, so let me try to wrap it up. But realizing that part of the reason for going through a rate case, setting an ROE, and all other parts of rates through that mechanism is to, I would think, minimize people coming in for cost-recovery, cost-recovery, cost-recovery through different clauses or adding things to the current clauses. Where does this fit into all of that?

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MR. BEASLEY: I think part of our process is that if we were to invest in a private project like the Energy 5.0 project, that would be a nonjurisdictional investment on the part of the company, which is not what I think that the jurisdictional rates that you set are designed to recover, or the risks associated with that are not what the ROE that the Commission authorizes for the utility to earn is designed to recover. That would be a private investment which gets out of the realm of what you do.

I think what we're asking for you to do is to decide whether solar means enough to pay and to have our ratepayers pay more than avoided cost.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I quess what I 1 would turn around and say to you is may I ask that 2 same question. Does solar mean enough to TECO to 3 have the shareholders absorb that small portion that Δ you have told us is just 50 cents as part of their 5 ROE and risk, realizing it's an investment in a 6 7 private project? MR. BEASLEY: It is a small amount to 8 individual utility customers. It is a very large 9 10 amount to Tampa Electric Company, and it is not in the position to do that, and that is why the 11 12 agreement was drafted in the way that it was. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So a small amount to 13 ratepayers is a large amount to shareholders? 14 15 MR. BEASLEY: A large amount to the Tampa 16 Electric Company, yes, ma'am. 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I may have additional 18 questions, but I absolutely will --19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: I will come back to you. 20 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And that's what I was 2.1 trying to say. Thank you. 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: I will definitely come 23 back to you. 24 Commissioner Skop, you're recognized. 25 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

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And I don't want to get off on a tangent, and Commissioner Edgar and I often disagree, but in this point she raised an interesting point that has been troubling to me for quite sometime since this Commission decided the TECO rate case. And when I hear, you know, requests for cost-recovery that the Commission has this discretion to use -- and I will get into my analysis on why I support the staff recommendation based on the financial perspective -but to have a company come before the Commission and say we are just going to pass this cost onto our ratepayers and, you know, in response to some questioning by Commission Edgar, which I may agree with, I may not agree with, but what I'm hearing from the company kind of struck a little bit of a nerve with me.

And in the most recent rate case, you know, not only did this Commission provide adequate return on investment, or return on equity which some have criticized as perhaps too high, and Commissioner Argenziano did not support, but within that rate case, we also provided for recovery of prudently incurred executive salaries. Now, lo and behold, after that rate case was decided, there were

senior executives that retired and there was reorganizations within TECO.

Now, in the matter of equity, would it be equally fair for the Commission to reopen that rate case and readjust those rates, or would that be retroactive ratemaking? It might be retroactive ratemaking. But, again, there has been opportunity where this Commission has decided something only to have the situations changed. And so I do take some exception to the company coming in and being agnostic and saying we are not doing it, we don't want to contribute, we are going to make our ratepayers pay for it. Because, again, if I looked at the executive salaries that have been cut since the rate case was decided, I don't probably think that a million dollars is out of the question for the executives that retired.

So, again, I'm going to get back to my points, but, again, when they come in and start preaching the party line about we are not investing our own shareholder money, or we don't have the means to make this investment, and start blaming the Commission for lack of a prorenewable approach, you better be able to back that up with facts because I come prepared. And so, again, I don't like to get

my -- have this come out, but I felt compelled to comment on this specific point in light of the representations that are being made here this morning and in light of the perceived hardships that are being made here. Because, again, I can go back and start casting stones, too, and I would start right there with executive salaries. This is my first focal point, which to me seems ripe for taking a close look at, in light of what some could be perceived as actions that happened shortly after a rate case was decided.

So, again, I'm going to yield back to the Chair, or Commissioner Edgar, or other
Commissioners. I would like to hear from the other parties. But, again, it struck a nerve with me, and I felt compelled to finally get that off my chest.
Because, again, I was on the majority side of deciding that rate case, and I voted for that ROE, and I also voted, as appropriate, to approve prudently incurred costs. But when I approve something in the expectation of one thing and the situation unilaterally changes, I don't really have the ability to go correct that, and that results in higher realized earnings for the company when you make substantial cost reductions that have been

incorporated into rate base. So I'll leave that alone and move forward.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, let me do this. We have heard from the parties before, so I'm going to tell the parties, kind of make your comments brief so we can get into what we need to get into. We have pretty much heard the arguments before, so let's move forward now.

Mr. Cherry, then Mr. McDuff, and then Mr. Zambo. Do you have comments, too?

MR. ZAMBO: I do, Mr. Chairman, if I may.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You will be granted an opportunity, but I will ask you to be brief.

You're recognized, Mr. Cherry.

MR. CHERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. And I will be brief. Some of what I was going to say Mr. Wright has already said anyway.

I am the Chairman and CEO of Energy 5.0.

I have put my money where my mouth is in the sense that I have spent a significant amount of money trying to advance this project on the expectation that it was consistent with state policy and in the full knowledge of what the conditions in the contract were.

The points that I would like to make are in addition to the points which I made at the last hearing about the progress we had made on the project, et cetera, and there are really just two. One is time is now very critical on this project. We appreciate the diligence that staff and the Commission has exercised in looking at this project, but we are now in a situation where unless a decision is made in the very near term, the project is going to be severely jeopardized because of a number of items which begin to bite very hard come the end of 2010.

I wanted to comment just very briefly on the staff's analysis of costs, which we appreciate and thought they did a very diligent effort in trying to compare costs of our project, a self-build by TECO, the Navigant study, et cetera. And the comment really goes to the assumptions that the staff made on the weighted average cost of capital for Energy 5.0, and they assumed that our weighted average cost of capital was the same as Tampa Electric's. I wish that were the case. The fact is that Tampa Electric as an investment grade utility is our customer and there is a risk premium that the market will demand in financing a project of that

sort.

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The staff used a weighted average cost of capital for our project of 8.3 percent approximately. We think it's closer to 10 percent, and this is based on discussions with numerous bankers, clean tech investors and so on, and some other factors that were not dealt with 100 percent properly in the staff analysis. The net of all of that is the staff concluded that the cost of our project was around 22 cents a kilowatt hour. Our analysis using these adjustments indicate that the cost is in the 26 to 28-cent per kilowatt hour range.

The staff -- the Commission and the staff should note that in this project we take all the risk of performance. If we don't perform, TECO's customers do not pay. We're waiting to start to really perform and would encourage the Commission to move promptly.

Again, I appreciate all the hard work that you all have done and the work that Tampa Electric has done on this project. We think it is very important and we urge its approval as petitioned for by Tampa Electric Company. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Mr. McDuff.

MR. McDUFF: Good morning, Chairman Carter and Commission members. I am the Senior Business Development Manager for the Central Florida Development Council. We are located in Bartow. We are a public/private partnership between the Polk County Board of Commissioners and all of our cities and chambers of commerce.

As the lead economic development agency for Polk County, we are here today to voice our enthusiastic support for the approval of the solar power purchase agreement between Tampa Electric Company and Energy 5.0.

Some of the reasons that we are in favor of this project include a recently completed SRI international industry cluster analysis cited alternative energy projects as integral to Polk County's current and future economic development efforts. And we believe this project will clearly provide the basis for significant new investment, economic development, and job creation in Polk County as well as in the state.

Our education partners at all levels provide support to the electric power industry in our county, and in particular our K through 12 students may take advantage of our public school

system's career academy for electric power generation. Smart grid research will be accomplished at the University of South Florida's polytechnic campus in Lakeland, and also at Polk State College's Advanced Global Technology Center to be built in Bartow.

Such a facility will also provide our K through 12 students the opportunity to see and study first hand alternative energy at work. And this is very important to us, because I can only imagine the excitement and the interest this solar generating project will create in our young students. And so the impact of this project goes beyond us this morning today and really will positively impact our children's children.

Polk County has an abundance of former phosphate mine lands that make solar facilities economically viable and that will make use of land that may otherwise go unused due to the lengthy reclamation process. So it provides an opportunity through these solar type projects to diversify and increase the tax base for our community which has been almost solely reliant on the phosphate energy for many years.

So our community has long been a supporter

of electric power generation facilities, especially those that bring new technologies to the marketplace and the job skills, new job skills to our workforce which, again, we believe that this project will clearly do.

So this project will promote the state of Florida's strong public policy favoring renewable energy and Florida energy independence as envisioned by the Governor, the Legislature, and this Public Service Commission.

And, finally, this project further expands upon the federal government and President Obama's desire to lower the U.S. dependencies on oil and gas. And so we believe this project is very important to our community not just for further expanding Florida's solar usage, but also in the long-term economic aspects of industry and job diversification in an area of high employment (sic) currently at 12-1/2 percent. So this flagship solar project will showcase our area as one that embraces and nurtures cutting-edge technology and innovation.

So we thank you very much for your time and consideration of this important project.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

Mr. Zambo.

MR. ZAMBO: Yes. Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, Rich Zambo appearing on behalf of Mosaic Fertilizer.

Let me just start out by saying Mosaic does not necessarily oppose approval of this agreement. As a general proposition, Mosaic supports renewable energy as part of a diversified energy portfolio as may be determined by the Commission and/or the Legislature.

Mosaic's interest in this stems from its activities both as a consumer and a producer of electricity. Mosaic currently operates about 300 megawatts of waste heat renewable energy at locations throughout Central Florida primarily. Up to 100 additional megawatts could be developed if the economics were right.

Mosaic's waste heat, the renewable energy source is waste heat that comes off our chemical manufacturing process. There is no fuel consumed, there is no water consumed, and much like Energy 5.0's solar photovoltaic facility, Mosaic's waste heat renewable energy is totally emission and carbon free, consumes no water and fuel, and like solar energy, unless you do something to capture it and use it is wasted. It just goes up into the

atmosphere.

Essentially, Mosaic's type of renewable energy would provide the same environmental benefits as wind or solar from a carbon emission no fossil fuel use perspective. Just to put things in context, Mosaic currently pays about \$100 million a year for electricity that they purchase from several of the utilities. It's all interruptible power, so it is the lowest cost least reliable power that they can purchase, and their average price for that power is about eight cents per kilowatt hour.

What Mosaic does typically is they attempt to use as much of the power they generate themselves internally. They only sell what they cannot consume. And the reason for that is because the price they get paid for selling onto the grid is in the range of 3 to 3.5 cents. So it makes — it behooves them to do what they can to use that power on—site. And to some extent they build their own transmission lines. They operate a fairly extensive transmission network of their own to move power between generating locations and the locations where they have loads that they can remove from the system.

The bottom line is no renewable energy

producer, Mosaic or Energy 5.0, can justify 1 investment in renewable energy at these rates that 2 are currently available, these so-called avoided 3 cost rates. So as both a producer of renewable 4 energy and a consumer of electric, Mosaic is 5 concerned that renewable resources such as its waste 6 heat be treated fairly, logically, and consistently 7 8 as consideration as part of a diversified energy portfolio. 9 10 And what we would ask you to do, 11 Commissioners, in your order on this, in this 12 matter, is to clearly articulate the logic that you 13 have applied, the policies, the economics, the 14 calculations and assumptions so that other people 15 who are similarly situated can look at that for

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

that pretty much sums up about all I had to say.

guidance and applicability to their projects. And

MR. ZAMBO: I thank you for the opportunity.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Klement, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you. I would

like to follow up on the litigant's request and Commissioner Edgar's comments and also Mr. Wright's. I heard him say that the other utilities are watching what we do. I heard a request just now for a clear standard on what we intend to do. So I'm going to turn to staff, Mr. Ballinger perhaps, and ask what would be the effect of approving this.

We know that we just heard that a number of utilities are watching. I also am aware of precedent -- I want to ask you about the precedential effect of this if we approve it, especially the ramifications regarding Rule 25-17.0825(6) and the order regarding FPL that are discussed on Page 8. Could you walk us through that, please?

MR. BALLINGER: I'll try. I think if the Commission approves the staff recommendation as proposed it would continue its policy of setting prices paid to renewable generators and recoverable through the clause at avoided cost. It would be consistent with the prior decision that four of you were on the panel for the Manatee project where the cost-recovery was capped up to avoided cost. The incremental above that was to be borne by the utility if and when there was an RPS or a REC market

developed and could sell there. So I think approval of the staff recommendation would be consistent with prior Commission policy where it stands today.

There is a draft RPS rule that the Commission submitted to the Legislature back in January. That has not been ratified yet. So in my mind the landscape has not officially changed. That rule, though, did give some guidance to what the Commission saw as how to move forward and pay above avoided cost for renewables. We heard today that renewable generation can't be developed unless it gets prices above avoided cost. The draft RPS rule did that. It laid out a standard to try to get there.

Staff compared this contract to that proposed standard, if you will, the draft RPS rule, and, Commissioner Klement, you weren't here, but I will try to explain it simply. The RPS rule is really a two-pronged approach. It had the energy component that you said is the RPS, but was subdivided between solar, had a reference for solar, and another allocation to other renewables such as Mosaic and things of that nature. It was basically said of the energy target we want to get 25 percent of that target from solar and wind and the other 75

percent from other renewable resources.

The draft rule further went and set a rate cap of two percent of retail sales. But it further allocated that rate cap and said that 75 percent of the rate cap would go to solar and wind because they are much more expensive resources and we wanted to put more money there, and 25 percent of the dollars would go to the other types of renewable resources.

Staff did a quick calculation of this project in particular with that draft RPS rule, how it would fit in there. And basically the energy from this project would generate about 13 percent of TECO's goal for solar energy out of the draft RPS rule, but the money above avoided cost would constitute about 30 percent of that second bucket of the dollars. So, in essence, this project would generate 13 percent towards your energy goal, but spend 30 percent of your available funds.

That tells me that if we had three of these projects identical at the same price we would run out of money before we would reach our energy goal pursuant to the draft RPS rule. So while that is not a standard, that is the only one I can think of to look at right now to kind of give you a feel of where this stands as far as what kind of a deal

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COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: May I ask a follow-up? What is the applicability of that RPS rule then to this case?

MR. BALLINGER: I will defer to legal, but to my understanding it has not been ratified yet by the Legislature, so it is still in limbo, it is still up in the air. I would say that it was the product of many deliberations by the Commission, rule hearings and workshops, and testimony from independent consultants, from utilities, from renewable generators to try and craft something together.

MS. BRUBAKER: And I would add -- Jennifer Brubaker for staff. I would just add that 366.92, Florida Statutes, does specifically provide that the RPS rule shall not be implemented until ratified by the Legislature. And as Mr. Ballinger indicated, that has not yet taken place.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Mr. Chairman, does this put us between the rock and the hard place?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You got it,
Commissioner.

OSMANIES STOREST

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Welcome to the PSC.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Well, certainly

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Mr. Wright and everyone who has talked about the benefits of this project, no one is arguing with it, and to hear you quote my words from the previous hearing is kind of -- is interesting and gratifying. I know that -- I think that this Commission is committed to those goals in the future, but --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Argenziano and then
Commissioner Skop and then Commissioner Edgar.
Commissioner Argenziano.

commissioner argenziano: This is for staff. Could you -- I don't remember the specific statutory number, the area in the statute where the Legislature basically says or has preference for solar. Do you remember the statutory citation?

MR. BALLINGER: It said the Commission may give a preference for solar and the Commission did in its draft RPS rules.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: In the RPS?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And to add confusion here, it really added confusion when Commissioner Edgar and Commissioner Skop were both on the same page, because I am like, okay, wait a minute. And I'm just jesting. But it is really --

somebody is really laughing at that one. Sorry.

It's really difficult, because I'm looking at it -
and I understand the points that were made by

Commissioners, but I also understand that we have

these impediments in the way to solar, it seems, and
renewables.

And if we don't get off our duffs and do something about it, I don't know how we are ever going to get there. And I guess the question to the company is is it impossible for the company to be able to do this on their own above the avoided costs to get there with the other incentives that may be around? I need to have a better understanding.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Beasley.

MR. BEASLEY: This project is not built into the company's current base rates. And I think the evidence in the staff recommendation suggests to you that it would cost more than what we would pay Energy 5.0 for us to self-build a similar project of our own. So it is more than avoided cost, but it is the best that we could find after carefully scouring the market and looking for every solar opportunity that we could find. And our people worked hard on that and did a good job, and they came up with Energy 5.0.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm just having 1 a very difficult time understanding that the 2 Legislature as well as the PSC has said that we need 3 to move forward, having just a difficult time because it seems that there really are impediments 5 in the way to getting actually these things on-line. 6 I think everybody did a good job on this one. 7 just -- I share some of the concerns that the 8 9 Commissioners have stated except that I'm feeling like we allow so much other recoveries everywhere 10 11 else, and yet when it comes to renewables that we 12 are supposed to be moving forward on there seems to 13 be many obstacles in the way. And I really am 14 having a difficult time on this one, Mr. Chair. 15 MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman. 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Briefly, Mr. Wright, 17 briefly. 18 MR. WRIGHT: 19

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Thank you. There have been a few questions and comments that I would appreciate the opportunity to respond to. Thank you.

To respond to an earlier question posed by Commissioner Edgar as regarding whether you can separate promotion of renewable energy from cost-recovery. The fact is, as we sit here today, the promotion of this project cannot be separated

from full cost-recovery because of where Tampa Electric is and because of where Energy 5.0 is. We can't spend the difference between the as-available cost and the total cost of the project and make it work. We couldn't finance it. And Tampa Electric has indicated that for their own business reasons they are not in a position to do that.

As Mr. Ballinger said, I think the

Commission recognized explicitly in promulgating the

proposed RPS rule, all renewable energy sources with

a possible hypothetical exception of a

waste-to-energy plant with a high tipping fee, all

renewable energy costs more than utilities avoided

costs as we sit here today. Mr. Ballinger's

calculations were correct that --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second, Mr. Wright.

I think Commissioner Skop has a question.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

To the point that Mr. Wright just made that all renewable energy is above avoided cost, clearly I remember many cases that have come before the Commission for biomass projects where the cost was actually below avoided cost, which is why those

projects were approved in the first place. So how can you quantify or reconcile the statement you just made to this Commission?

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MR. WRIGHT: I can reconcile it as follows. As the Commissioners know, I work extensively with biomass developers. I had one of the projects that was approved by the Commission, a PPA, the Biomass Investment Group contract with Progress Energy Florida. We built a lot of money into our pricing for land. When push came to shove, we could not get the land necessary to build that project. The observation I would make is this: Yes, the Commission has approved, I think the number is around seven or eight power purchase agreements with biomass facilities that have projected costs below avoided costs. To the best of my knowledge, not one of those contracts has yet obtained financing, let alone turned dirt, let alone generated the first kilowatt hour of electricity. That is where the biomass market is.

If I can just continue. Mr. Ballinger's comments -- calculations were right. This would take roughly 13 percent of -- meet 13 percent of Tampa Electric's goal for solar energy, and it would take roughly 30 percent of the two percent rate cap,

but it's still the most cost-effective option that Tampa Electric through its process and evaluations identified and it's more cost-effective than any other competitive alternative identified by the staff.

This isn't news. This is one of the effects of the two percent rate cap. The two percent rate cap is not likely -- especially with the 75 percent solar carve out, the two percent rate cap is almost certainly not going to get you to the 20 percent clean energy or renewable energy goal.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. Wright, are you done, because I had some comments. I mean, I don't think the purpose of this proceeding before us is to really debate the RPS. I mean, certainly it comes into the decision-making calculus.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman and

Commissioners, I was simply -- I was done. I was
simply following along and responding, I think,
constructively to Mr. Ballinger's comments and
explaining where this stands in relation to the RPS
rule because of the two percent rate cap, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner Skop

and then Commissioner Edgar, and then I will go back to Commissioner Klement.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to -- the last time, you know,
I had significant concerns about the staff
recommendation, and I commend our staff for actually
moving forward and trying to do some additional
analysis.

Let me start by saying I'm a very strong supporter of renewable energy in this state. I've got extensive renewable energy experience. In this instance, however, I support the staff recommendation. More importantly, and as to the importance of determining the levelized cost of the project is an objective evaluation of whether the ratepayers are overpaying for a given renewable resource.

The additional staff analysis on Page 6 clearly illustrates the point that I was trying to make at the last agenda conference, and that point is that the contract price to be paid exceeds the estimated levelized cost of the project as shown on Table 2 of Page 6 for this project. And that

difference is significant. Over the 25-year life of the project, consumers could overpay by approximately \$44 million based on a rough calculation I did between that cost difference.

It's roughly a third of the retail cost of electricity.

Energy 5.0 has made the point that they disagree with the staff analysis. To rebut that point, I would note, however, that Energy 5.0 had ample opportunity at the last agenda conference to address my comments, to provide staff with additional information, and they did not do so. They provided a rough estimate without any backup data, no scintilla of any backup data other than to estimate here is the capital cost and here is a forward-going O&M requirement, okay. So staff had to do the rough analysis that staff had to do because of a lack of cooperation from the company.

Now, I recognize that the company may feel that its data is confidential and proprietary. We have protective mechanisms that this Commission uses to protect the confidential nature and trade secrets of businesses. We use that; we use it liberally, okay. But the bottom line here is when I have a petitioner come before the Commission and fail to be

responsive to legitimate question regarding the financial economics of a project, it reminds me of COLR with our days of Nocatee. In that case you had a petitioner who wanted something from the Commission, but then refused to cooperate with Commission staff. So, again, you know, I find it somewhat disingenuous to criticize the staff analysis when the company had every opportunity to provide data in a manner which would allow the staff to have a more accurate understanding of the levelized costs.

But the point that I was trying to make, and this is a significant point that this Commission needs to recognize on a forward-going basis, and I think staff actually did the calculation, probably reluctantly, and I commend you for doing it, but I think that it illustrates the importance of the point, and I think that the staff really doesn't recognize the significance of that. In this case, based on your own calculation you came up with a cost that's lower than what the contract says. And that cost difference is significant, which means potentially assuming all things are accurate, that the consumer is being asked, the ratepayer is being asked to overpay for this renewable resource. So

that makes my point for me, and I commend staff for that.

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As to the RFP and it was the best that could be had, you know, an RFP in an imperfect market with few bidders has no bearing on the cost-effectiveness of a given project, because one is what the bidders are willing to bid, and the other is what are the actual costs. And to be agnostic to the actual cost of the project denies the ratepayer the opportunity to know that they are getting value for what they are being asked to pay for.

And this Commission passes through a lot of costs, as Commissioner Argenziano has alluded to, and this project, you know, in terms of the grand scale of things, the significant dollars in play, significant dollars is referenced to proposed RFPs, alternative RFPs, but, you know, it boils down to me are the economic reasonable in light of what is being asked for. And you can't just look at something and say, oh, we took the best bid. That just doesn't get me there. I need to have confidence that the consumer is not being asked to overpay or the ratepayer is not being asked to overpay for a given renewable resource.

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I want to also emphasize on Page 5 that in addition to the costs that the ratepayers would be asked to pay to TECO to reimburse Energy 5.0 for this contract, in the middle of the page there is also a TECO cost that ratepayers would have to pay to TECO which reflects a three-quarter of a million dollar investment for transmission upgrades for this project.

Now, certainly TECO is not going to do that for free and there is going to be additional cost and expenses over and above what the company is going to be paid for the project. Now, again, that doesn't affect the levelized costs because we are looking at the contract price to the company versus what the company's costs should be, and that is separate and distinct from the transition cost.

A couple of other points is that on Page 6, the TECO self-build is estimated by staff.

Again, at the top of Page 6, TECO provided a capital cost estimate but provided no annual O&M. Again, you know, that just leads me to believe, you know, what type of confidence can I have in TECO's ability to understand their own cost structure on a self-build option.

Certainly, again, you could have provided

infinite backup data to support one's position, but, again, staff is getting just rudimentary imperfect guesstimate data. So if the analysis on Page 6 in Table 2 is disagreed upon by the parties, well, the parties should not be heard to cry foul because you had the opportunity to provide our staff with the data to do the calculation and show them where they were wrong, but you failed to do so.

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The alternate RPS. This Commission spent an extensive amount of time providing a draft RPS to the Legislature for ratification. The statute requires ratification. The one spoke to, as Mr. Ballinger correctly alluded to, a two percent cap using 75 percent of the money towards wind and solar, the more expensive type of renewables.

There is also an alternate RPS which this Commission approved that recommended a standard offer contract approach or a negotiated contract approach that took five percent of the two percent cap and used it for solar rebates. That's very analogous to what the Commission recently did in the energy conservation goals-setting procedure where we had 10 percent of funds for your estimate of energy conservation clause costs to move towards solar thermal and solar PV. So there is an opportunity

there that the utility could use to facilitate development of solar. Certainly the ratepayers are already paying for that on top of any proposed project.

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As to the differences, again, in the weighted average cost of capital referenced by Mr. Cherry as to what staff used versus what Energy 5.0 deems to be the appropriate weighted average cost of capital and the resultant levelized costs, again, the company was asked specifically by me multiple times at the last agenda conference to provide backup data, it chose not to do so. frankly had the audacity on the top of Page 6 in response to a staff interrogatory to say from Energy 5.0's perspective it is not meaningful to discuss levelized costs because Energy 5.0 will incur whatever costs are required, yadda, yadda, yadda. It is meaningful from my perspective as a regulator to have a commanding understanding of the levelized costs to ensure that consumers and ratepayers are not being asked to overpay for a renewable resource.

One more observation on Page 6 as to the FPL De Soto project. I would like to distinguish between that project and this power purchase agreement that we are being asked to approve here.

With the case of the three FPL solar projects, the Legislature saw fit in House Bill 7135 to allow a 110 megawatts to be built statewide irrespective of the cost. The companies had to meet certain requirements. Almost shovel ready type projects, permitting well in development phase, and, you know, whether it be right or wrong, one company basically assimilated the 110 megawatts that the Legislature saw fit to ratify.

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The difference between that, that was a legislative mandate. Here we are being asked to use discretion, and I'm not apt to use any discretion I have when I don't have a firm understanding that we don't know what our levelized cost is in relation to a contract price that seems to be higher than what staff has calculated.

So in this case, again, there's a couple of ways to do this. You can look at it, you could do a more detailed analysis to give me some confidence where I would feel comfortable using my discretion. That opportunity has been denied to me, so I have to defer and rely on our staff who I commend for doing the best under the limited resources they had available.

Again, you proved my point for me and I

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hope that staff appreciates the significance of your calculation, because you show the levelized cost for this project recognizing the effect of the convertible investment tax credit which provides a 30 percent check from the U.S. Treasury to the developer within 60 days of project completion for the qualified project costs is reflected in the staff analysis. And, again, that doesn't also account for all the other state tax benefits that are not incorporated and picked up in the staff analysis that might equally wash out the difference in weighted average cost of capital.

So, again, the analysis is imperfect, but that is the cards that were dealt to staff. That is the response I got in response to my specific inquiry, so I think the lesson learned is if you come before the Commission and petition something, don't tell me as to what is relevant and not relevant, because, again, I have renewable experience and I want to do my own independent thinking here.

One final point, again, that has been, I think, brought up is that it is important to be consistent with past Commission precedent and sound regulatory practices and staff alluded to and

briefly spoke to past Commission precedent regarding the Manatee project and some other projects to be noting the point that it has not been the Commission practice to allow rate recovery of renewable energy credits when there is no mandatory RPS yet.

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Whether that be right or wrong, I don't I mean, what is clear to me is that this project is not economically effective as shown on Page 4 unless you get up to a renewable energy credit cost of \$300 per megawatt hour as articulated by staff. So, again, the REC market would have to be substantial. There are substantial costs for solar PV. I am in firm support of solar PV and solar projects. But, again, I think we need to look at the conundrum the Commission is in between the legislative direction in terms of the mandate and being asked to use discretion. And I'm not apt to commit the ratepayer to incurring higher costs than are necessary, absent somebody being forthcoming with the data to support the analysis I want done, which is a legitimate request based on any sound practice is to have an objective evaluation of whether ratepayers are being asked to overpay for a given renewable resource. So, anyway, that's pretty much it, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

You're recognized for a moment.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: What I would like to do is can I have the company and those parties involved answer to some of the, I guess, allegations to the Commissioner? Because I want to know if the consumer is going to be paying more than necessary. I want to know if there were questions that a Commissioner had for specific information why they were not applied, and if you could answer those it would help me in making a decision.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Briefly. Let's start with Mr. Wright. You first.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Turn your mike on.

MR. WRIGHT: I apologize. I thought it was on. I had one more comment to make in response to some comments by Commissioner Argenziano and Commissioner Klement. Mr. Cherry will respond to Commissioner Skop's statements. This really is a response to Commissioner Argenziano's and Commissioner Klement's specific question does this put us between the rock and the hard place. And I think the answer is yes, you are somewhat between the rock and the hard place because you have the old

avoided cost ceiling paradigm. And on the other hand -- and perhaps that is the rock -- and on the other hand you have the hard place of being directed explicitly in three separate sections of the statutes to promote renewable energy and to promote solar energy and to liberally and broadly construe your statutes for these purposes.

We don't believe, and we haven't seen one yet, biomass project, solar, or anything else, we don't believe that you can promote renewable energy under the old avoided cost ceiling paradigm. That's the rub. That is the rock and the hard place. And we are asking you, based on policy directions and explicit statutory directions, to broadly and liberally construe your statutes in the public interest to approve the PPA as requested by Tampa Electric. And Mr. Cherry will talk about finances and related matters.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Cherry.

MR. CHERRY: Yes. Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

First of all, Commissioner Skop, I tried very hard not to be critical of the staff. In fact, I think you will recall that I congratulated the

staff several times on the good work that they did.

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What I observed was a difference in what their assumptions were for the capital structure of the project. And when we had the conversation at the last hearing, you asked me what I thought the cap structure was going to be and what I thought the weighted average cost of capital was going to be, and I didn't answer that because I didn't want to guess, and I didn't want to guess because I didn't want to say something in front of the Commission that was erroneous.

Had somebody asked me whether we could get 25-year financing at 8.3 percent, I could have answered that very clearly, and the answer to that was no. I know we can't. I know we can't because of the conversations that we have had with banks and other investors. So I was not trying to be cute and ignore a question from the Commission. When we saw — when we saw the staff analysis and the way in which they had approached it, we recognized that there were some aspects of that analysis which were simply inconsistent with the way the rules work.

For example, one of the other factors in the staff analysis was, A, they assumed that 100 percent of the project costs were eligible for the

grant in lieu of tax credit. That is simply not the case. There is about \$5 million of project costs that are not -- that do not qualify for the grant in lieu of tax credit.

We can't do 100 percent debt financing. I don't know if we can do 65 percent, 50 percent, 49 percent, and I didn't want to guess. All I did want to do in this presentation was react to what looked like an approach to the analysis which suggested that an independent developer had the same capital structure as a large regulated creditworthy utility. And I think the fact is that that is simply just not the case.

So I apologize if there is any misconception as to what our approach has been here. We have not being trying to stiff-arm the Commission or the staff in this proceeding. I think we tried to be very, very open in that. You and I had an open discussion about grants at the last -- at the last hearing where we respectfully disagreed. In hindsight, I think there were parts of that conversation where we were both right, and there were parts where you were completely right. So, as I say, I do apologize if there is any inference that I was being critical of the staff. That was

certainly not my intent.

Q,

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me do this,

Commissioners, because I see all of you want to

speak at this time. Let me do this. I'm going to

take a break and then when we come back I will go

with Commissioner Edgar, Commissioner Klement,

Commissioner Argenziano, and then Commissioner Skop.

Maybe I should be writing that down. Commissioner

Edgar, Commissioner Klement, Commissioner

Argenziano, and then Commissioner Skop when we come

back.

Staff, why don't we give you guys about ten minutes. We will be back in ten minutes, Commissioners.

(Recess.)

We are back on the record. And,

Commissioners, when we last left, I gave the

following order to be recognized: Commissioner

Edgar, Commissioner Klement, Commissioner

Argenziano, then Commissioner Skop, and I may make a

few comments or maybe not.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. And I was just thinking that I, before we broke -- and I was ready for a break, so I thank you

for giving us a few minutes to stretch, Mr.

Chairman, but I know I had a really great comment to make and it may have just flown. But a few brief comments.

The first is I would absolutely like to, for my sake, commend TECO and, Mr. Wright, your client and all involved in this project. And I learned a little bit about it while I was getting ready for the last agenda, I learned a lot more while we were sitting in that meeting, learned more since then, and have learned more about it today. And as I've said earlier, and we will all again continue to say, I do believe in this effort, and I commend and believe that TECO and those that you are working with are making every effort to reach out and to try to find ways to diversify and bring renewables in.

But with all of that in mind, I look at part of, a large part of our role as being to, you know, look at the financials and to determine where the costs will and perhaps should reside, what the benefits are to the ratepayers, and where the risks and benefits of any project reside within the, the statutory authority and the structure that we have in place, and that's kind of what I'm trying to

think through with this one. And I do believe that there is certainly the potential that whatever we decide on this project, whether that be a good thing or less so, is precedent setting and certainly could and perhaps should set some guidelines for other projects in the future. So I want you to know I take it very, very seriously, and I do think it's wonderful that we are having these efforts take place.

Now with that said, and I am serious about all of that, I would also like to point out, since it was raised more than once, that Commissioner Skop and I agree way more than we disagree, as is the case with every other Commissioner that I have worked with in the past, present, and I'm sure future as well. Some, however, Commissioner Skop, I'm sure you'll agree, tend to try to focus for whatever reason on disagreements more than on the more, more, multitudes of agreements. And any time there's a disagreement, generally in my view it is really probably more style and tone than substance even often.

Commissioner Argenziano, you mentioned that as we look at renewables, there are often impediments, and I agree with that, of course. And

one of those impediments, as we all have recognized, is cost. Renewables, as we have all said, do cost more than more traditional generation technologies, but yet we are under a directive and also a desire to promote more, more renewables.

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Mr. Wright stated that it is explicit in the statute that we promote renewables, but I also note that it is not explicit in the statute exactly how or where those cost burdens should be. And I again think that that is part of our role and part of the reason that the Legislature, who I have seen, just as an aside, more times than not pass very explicit statute and directions many, many times. But in this area they have given us I think some, some broad guidelines and some discretion.

So with, with all of that in mind, I, I, I have a little bit of resistance to some of the rhetoric that occasionally comes up with these types of issues in that, hey, PSC, if you don't agree to pass all these costs through to the ratepayers, then you are not supporting renewables and you are not promoting, and I just don't think that's the issue. I believe we are on record many, many, many times for our desire individually and collectively to support, promote and to try to think about new ways

of doing so.

But I also -- we've had some discussion a little bit, and I may be the one who brought it up, about the rate case that we had recently for this particular utility because it was recent and many of us have had to speak to that decision. I maybe more than some, maybe not, have had to defend that decision, and I still believe that -- I know I feel like I made the best decision at the time based on the information that, that we had and I stand by that.

But when we look at ROE, I do believe in my mind and in my vote, in my thinking, not trying to speak for anybody else, but that an ROE is set by the Commission. And as part of that, that it is intended to compensate shareholders and the company for risk, and that that risk, part of that risk is with investment in the future, and that investment could be defined narrowly or more broadly probably by, by different people.

I also think that, coming back now more specifically to this project that is before us, that the risk to the stockholders if, or the shareholders if indeed the staff recommendation were to carry the day, that the risk to the shareholders or those

costs would be, could be potentially mitigated by the ability of the company to participate in the REC market and potentially receive financial benefit from the environmental attributes.

So I think there are a lot of moving pieces, and I want to try to get beyond a little bit of that are you for or against renewables because I don't think that's an issue to the specifics of this project — what precedent are we setting, where should the costs and benefits reside?

And I think we're probably coming in for a landing, but I just kind of wanted to elaborate on a few of my comments and frame it that way. And I look forward to the further discussion and a decision. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Klement, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

I would like to direct a question to legal staff, General Counsel or Ms. Brubaker.

Could you walk us through where we stand on legal grounds with this request which they're asking? Do, do we have the statutory authority to grant this pass, cost pass-through? And if not, can

we in effect legislate from the bench?

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MS. BRUBAKER: I'll do my best.

We've talked a lot about 366.92, and it does specifically contemplate an RPS. It specifically provides, as I mentioned earlier today, that the RPS rule which has been sent to the Legislature shall not be implemented until ratified by the Legislature. And so right now we do not have a ratified RPS that can be implemented.

There was a lot of discussion at the last agenda on this item regarding whether we have the statutory discretion to, for the Commission to award this request at above avoided cost. We've taken a long look at the FERC and applicable federal cases, we've looked at the state statutory law, we've looked at Commission precedent. And I believe I come down in the same place pretty much I came down at the last agenda, that even if you were to read the statutes as allowing the Commission that rim of discretion, that measure of discretion, the tension between wanting to promote renewable energy and then our standard of not avoiding, not allowing contracts at above avoided cost, even if we have that measure of discretion, I think the Commission has spoken to its policy, and that policy is avoided cost.

We have promulgated rules that talk about -- for instance, there's a rule on negotiated contracts, 25-17.240, and it talks about negotiated contracts are considered prudent for cost recovery, and then at the very end it talks about at a cost to the utility's ratepayers which does not exceed full avoided cost. We've had prior Commission cases where that was the standard.

In my legal judgment the best policy is to let the Legislature give us the directive that it intends us to follow, the Commission to follow. I think it has done that in 366.92. I appreciate the frustration that things aren't moving as quickly as I think we would all like to see them move. But I think we are at that rock and a hard place, and in my mind the correct outcome of this item, this 25 megawatts of solar, is staff's recommendation.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you.

MS. BRUBAKER: I hope that answers the question.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

commissioner ARGENZIANO: Well, to staff in regards to Commissioner Klement's question, is there any prohibition anywhere in the statute?

Because, Commissioner Klement, you're going to find

the longer you're here that the statute gives the PSC broad discretion in a lot of areas. So is there a prohibition?

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MS. BRUBAKER: Well, actually, and I'll leave it to Mr. Wright to correct me if I'm wrong about this, I've been listening to Mr. Wright say again and again that we're to liberally and broadly, you know, exercise discretion.

The only reference I can find to that would be 366.81 that really talks more about demand-side management. I can't find that language in 366.92. Now generally speaking, the Commission does have broad discretion to interpret its rules and statutes. Specifically with regard to renewable energy as in 366.92, I don't find that language.

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** Which language are you referring to, broad discretion?

MS. BRUBAKER: The language about liberally -- looking at 366.81, which again tends to discuss more on conservation, demand-side management, it talks about the Legislature further finds and declares essentially the FEECA statutes to be, are to be liberally construed in order to meet the complex problems of reducing and controlling the growth rates of electric consumption, reducing the

growth rates of weather sensitive peak demand, so on and so forth.

When I, when I turn to 366.92 I don't find that specific language although --

commissioner argenziano: But it's implied
and ratemaking --

MS. BRUBAKER: It's -- you can certainly
imply it. Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And as staff has told me time and time again when I have questions that we have very broad discretion. So, but my question is is there a prohibition?

MS. BRUBAKER: I am not aware of a specific prohibition in 366.92 that says you cannot award a contract similar to this at above avoided cost. We do, however, as I say, the Commission has promulgated rules to speak to what its policy is.

commissioner argenziano: Okay. Rules, rules don't trump statute. There is no prohibition in the statute, Commissioner Klement. So you get a full answer, there's no -- what there is in the statutes, and it doesn't mean that the Commission has to grant this or doesn't, but to be fair, the statute in many areas is, is saying that we may provide added weight to energy provided by wind or

solar photovoltaic in the RPS and so on and so on, but there's no prohibition.

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And if -- I -- the way I'm looking at is I have broad discretion here at the PCS. So if there's no prohibition and I see language that says you're going to promote, that's just my opinion. With respect to the Commissioners', the other Commissioners' concerns, I have those concerns also. But at the same time I'm, I'm, I look at the Legislature for not really specifying in the statutes what they want and do not want, and they're going to have to do that. But at the same time I'm not going, I'm not going to sit and wait for them to do that unless I saw a prohibition somewhere. have concerns about consumers paying more for something than, than they should be, but I'm not convinced that that's the case here. I just, it hasn't been -- I haven't -- it hasn't been convincing to me.

My concern is that we are not moving towards the renewables in this state. And you have a company who's ready to go with, with another company who I think in my opinion can do it cheaper with -- than they can themselves. So in making my comments today, I'm probably going to vote in favor

of TECO's position because I think that we are not moving towards renewables that many places in the statute we are being directed to.

Now the statute -- the statutes need to be clarified, they need to specify more, and that is the policymakers. They're going to have to give us more specific direction. Did you have -- do you want to --

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Mr. Chairman, if I can follow up.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Klement.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Then why do we go through the formality of going to the Legislature and saying give, give us statutory authority to do this anyway?

really want me to get into that? We, we -- the

Legislature right now can't make up its mind on the

RPS portfolio that we sent forward, and they're

going to do that eventually. But at the same time,

they've given direction in many different places

that we should give, in their words, "may provide

added weight," may, and that's up to each

Commissioner, you know, with their concerns.

But to answer your question as far as the

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1 Legislature, they're going to have to do something. 2 And right now what I see is you're asking the PSC to 3 move forward and say put extra weight or added 4 weight, yet not adopting our RPS standards yet. 5 And, you know, I'm just going to take it as a single 6 Commissioner here saying if there's no prohibition, 7 then I have to make up my own mind. 8 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: And -- Mr. 9 Chairman. 1.0 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 11 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: If, if, if that's 12 the case then, what would we -- if we approve this 13 request, would we be sending a message to the Legislature that this Commission is moving forward 14 15 with or without you, and would that be, wouldn't 16 that be positive for the issue and for the, our 17 image to promote renewables? 18

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair?

Well, in my opinion, yes, that's part -- because I'm listening to what they're saying. But you can't neglect the fact that other Commissioners have concerns that are legitimate concerns.

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**COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** Right.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And each one of them have to vote according to how they feel of

1 course. Each one of us have to do that. 2 looking at it exactly as you are. I'm looking at 3 the added weight and the, and the Legislature saying you shall do this, but yet they haven't specified, 5 but they haven't prohibited. So I'm saying, okay, 6 then my decision is let's move forward. If you 7 don't like it, then get on the ball, legislators, 8 and do something one way or the other, make it more 9 specific. And I think Mr. Wright's hand is -- he wants to add something, and I just have a couple of 1.0 11 other comments. 12 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Wright, ever so 13 briefly, sir, because I really appreciate where we

are on the bench right now, so I really don't want to lose the flow.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. Okay.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You know, I don't really want, don't want to lose the flow. So, Commissioner Klement, your question.

**COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** For now, that's all for now.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ever so briefly, Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. did want to respond briefly to two comments made by Commissioner Argenziano and to Ms. Brubaker's --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You're using up all your, you're using up all your time just explaining.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. With regard to the liberally construed and broadly construed, 366.81 specifically says that the Legislature intends that the use of solar energy, renewable energy sources, et cetera, are to be encouraged, and closes by saying that the provisions of FEECA are to be liberally construed.

The other citation to which I've referred several times is to Section 366.01, and I'm going to leave out a few words, but it says, "The regulation of public utilities is declared to be in the public interest, and this chapter," 366, "shall be deemed to be an exercise of the police power and shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of that purpose." That's the liberal construction, broad construction language upon which we rely.

Briefly, Commissioner Argenziano said she wanted to be sure that ratepayers, Tampa Electric's customers were not paying more than they needed to. I would simply submit to you that the best, most current information you have on what the current

real cost is is the cost that FPL just updated, which has something to do with the fact why we have difficulty estimating our costs. They changed their costs very recently and reported to you that their levelized cost is 26.4 cents per kilowatt hour, which, as you know, is modestly higher than the price, the levelized price to be paid by Tampa Electric for our electricity. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano and then Commissioner Skop. Commissioner Argenziano.

just to finish up on the comments, that's exactly -- I understand staff's position, but I also see throughout the statute that we are to be encouraged, we're to add weight, we're to move forward, and that's been a policy that the Governor as well as the Legislature has indicated. Now they have to tighten it up, but -- and, again, I'm going to say seeing no prohibition in the statute for me to do that, then it's my decision of course with the facts before me, just as each one of us have.

And just to speak to precedent, and I've

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said this before, regulatory certainty is important in certain, in certain areas, but it's not always --I don't know if there's such a word, surety -- it has a different meaning. And, and precedent to me doesn't always apply because I may not agree with some of the past decisions. Even as a past legislator I didn't agree with some of the decisions that the PSC made. So precedent to me is not, not set in stone. You have to have regulatory certainty of course to a certain degree. And when we speak to the policy that has been in place and, you know, I'm not, just not saying I always, I've not always agreed with some of the policy decisions that were made at the PCS and probably will not always agree with them in the future, just as each one of us might have.

So I understand regulatory certainty, but at the same time, I've heard many -- well, I've heard a few of us mention that, you know, there's a new day and there's new things that occur, and there are new laws and new directions the state is moving in. So moving with the direction that the Legislature has so loudly announced that's in statute, then I look towards that policy that may have been in place as having to move along with what

1 I see in the statutes. So I'm -- that's my 2 position. And, you know, I respect everyone's 3 position here, but that's the reason I'll be voting for TECO and against staff's recommendation on this 4 one. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner. 6 7 Commissioner Klement, then Commissioner 8 Skop. Do you have a response for Commissioner 9 Argenziano? 10 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: 11

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Commissioner Skop, do you mind if I just follow up on what Commissioner Argenziano --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: If I may -- if I had a better understanding of the precedent, I would feel more comfortable. I was pretty vocal last time we talked about this at the, at the burden on the ratepayer being what we've said, we've been given an average of 36 cents per month over the life of the contract and that didn't bother me. I used the can of Coke as an analogy. But I want to know what, what is going to be our threshold? The staff asked us last time -- Mr. Devlin, or I'm not sure.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Devlin. That's correct. Tim.

commissioner klement: Asked us what is going to be our threshold, and should we be talking about that now if we say yes to this? I don't know. 36 cents does not bother me. But what if somebody comes forward with \$1.36 next time?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

answer? Well, Commissioner Klement, that will be up to us in each individual case before us. I think in my opinion we have, we have impediments. At the same time the Legislature is saying we need to move forward, they need to start removing some of the impediments. And if, if they're leaving it up to the Public Service Commission, as you see, we have different opinions on things, then they're going to have to come up with some, some sure language that directs us. But at the time, since I don't see that now, and I'll look at each case by case, but I'll tell you this in my opinion, we can't get to where we're going to go on renewables unless we start removing some of these impediments.

We've -- I've seen, not only as a past legislator but now as a Public Service Commissioner, that we allow a great deal of ratepayer money to go into new projects and, on the traditional side of

energy production, and now of course with nuclear, nuclear recoveries and so on, to promote reliability, you know, and ensure that we have energy when people demand it. But, but I see real obstacles in the way of getting to renewables, whether they be political or, or monetary.

To me right now 36 cents is -- I've heard from the public many, many times over that they'd much rather pay, you know, and I've heard all different kind of numbers, for us to move forward to push to renewables, and I have to respect that large portion of the public that I've heard from also. I don't think it's -- I think it should be commended that they're moving in that direction, trying to meet that goal that the state and the Governor has said that that's what we need to do. And if we keep putting up roadblocks, they're just never going to get there.

Now I'm not for just giving away, you know, and saying let's not have scrutiny. But we should be, we should scrutinize some of the much larger projects to the same degree. And I'm, I'm just -- I think to answer short, and it's too late for that, but basically to answer you is that -- hey, I've got my day too. I'm pretty short and

blunt most times. But, but to answer your question is that each case we're going to look at individually.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you. That's all, Mr. Chair.

COMMISSIONER SKOP:

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I wanted to briefly respond to

Commissioner Klement's inquiry to Commissioner

Argenziano as to, you know, what is going to be the objective criteria or objective measure to be used should this project be approved on a forward going basis, and then I'll get into my other points.

You know, I firmly support renewable projects. I think this project has merit. I think the tension here is that in our desire to promote renewables we are not placing enough significance into, you know, understanding the various cost structures on any given project, and it becomes a very slippery slope on a forward-going basis as we are asked to approve additional projects. Because if this Commission acts to approve this project, which perhaps it will today, there's going to be a flood of projects coming in the door. And without an objective benchmark, i.e., levelized costs by

renewable type for a specific project technology, you are not as a -- we as a Commission, staff as Commission staff are not going to be in a position to have an objective benchmark to properly evaluate the value to the ratepayer for any given project. You may have a project here which has a 25-year term using solar PV panels that have a 25-year useful life. You may have another project that comes in that has the same size project but for a five-year term. How do you objectively evaluate what price you should actually be paying without doing what I've suggested, without doing what staff has prepared here?

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So, again, to answer Commissioner

Klement's question, you need to have that objective

benchmark being levelized cost by technology type,

by renewable resource to have that objective

benchmark for saying are we paying too much or are

we paying too little.

So to, to get to my other points, and I'll try and address these briefly because, again, I am somewhat in favor of the project and I am somewhat in favor of using broad discretion pursuant to statute when it's appropriate to do so. Not exactly there yet. Perhaps I can be persuaded.

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But, again, that's not an impediment.

Commission doesn't have, you know, I just -- that

may be the case, but I find that to be doubtful at

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To Mr. Cherry's point about our prior disagreement and regarding taking a more critical look at the financial statements here, you know, reasonable people can, can disagree. I think that what I had previously asked for was a pro forma analysis done by the company, to which I believe the response was, well, we didn't, we don't have that, or a response to staff interrogatory, we don't have that because we just developed a, a negotiated cost out of -- that was acceptable to both parties. Well, no developer in their right mind just pulls a number out of the sky and says we think we can get It's supported by backup information. called a pro forma analysis. I did when this I managed wind projects, I did this when I managed renewable projects. I did the same thing when I managed a cogeneration plant out in Stockton, California. You've got a pro forma, you know what your project needs, you know what your rate of returns are, all that. So to, to assert that it's not supported by some backup data that the

think that, you know -- you know, I'm a reasonable person. I can be reasonable here. What I want to do is have a better understanding of what the costs are. And, you know, we're a little bit hamstrung here by making a broad-based comparison to whatever the request for proposals came in at. We're looking at a summary of other costs.

Just to further illustrate this, Mr.,
Mr. Wright made a point that FPL recently revised
its costs shown in Table 2 to 26.4 cents per
kilowatt hour. Well, that may be current costs, but
my rebuttal to that would be then how can the TECO
self-build option be so far out of whack on the same
table? I mean, they have no concept of cost
there -- 38 cents versus what FPL says is 26 cents.
So, again, there's, there's a lot of wiggle room
there.

In terms of using the broad discretion, I would support this project or consider supporting this project. And to that point, part of promoting renewables within the state pursuant to 366.92, Florida Statute, is to encourage renewables, but also to drive down the cost of those renewables because they are above avoided cost.

I think in this case that the contract

price as agreed to that remains a confidential number is significantly above the levelized cost of the project as estimated by staff. There may be some differences there in terms of the average cost of capital and the return, but the, the 22.4 cents per kilowatt hour as calculated by staff assumes TECO's weighted average cost of capital. So that's a sufficient return to TECO. It may be marginally higher for a private investor. But those calculations don't also consider some of the other favorable tax impacts and credits that the project will inure that aren't embodied in that number. That number that staff did only considered the federal investment tax credit. So there's a little wiggle room there. I think where I'm at on this is if the

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I think where I'm at on this is if the company would want to go back and either within a brief recess or perhaps come back at the next agenda and sharpen the pencil a little bit and try and drive that cost down to a more reasonable cost that again would not cost the ratepayers nearly \$44 million than it reasonably should, I'm willing to use and exercise the broad discretion under statute, as Commissioner Argenziano has alluded to, to move forward and to set an example. But I don't

want to open the floodgates of a slippery slope blindly. I want to do so with analytical knowledge of that here's the cost, here's what's being paid, and those costs are reasonable, and we can use that on a forward-going basis as an objective measure to evaluate any subsequent projects that'll be coming before the Commission. I think that's fair, it's a reasonable approach.

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The other point that I wanted to make briefly, and this is staff's Christmas present, so Merry Christmas, I haven't had time to fully run it, but NREL, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, actually has a computer model that addresses this very concern that I've been trying to get staff to take a look at. Staff did it empirically. There is an analytical tool out there that perhaps staff could take a look at. It's still under development, but it's the Solar Advisor Model, and it uses some various benchmark tools. And, you know, it's available for download from the Enron site -- I mean, the NREL site, not Enron.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yeah. And I've been playing with it a little bit on the computer. But, again, it's, you know, a 300-page user manual, so --

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's their Christmas present?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yeah. They can, they can use that to move forward.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: That seems like a lump of coal.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: But, you know, just in the, I mean, just in totality, you know, the Commission has approved projects for renewables. I mean, we have one project that Mr. Zambo is working on, the City of Tampa waste energy. Certainly waste energy is below avoided cost. Biomass, again, we've approved those projects financially that say they're below avoided cost and some are in the process of being built. It remains to be seen. But clearly solar and wind and other more expensive technologies are well above avoided cost, and we need to be cognizant of the cost to ensure that we get the most bang for the buck.

And when we did the RPS, Mike Twomey came before us and basically, you know, was advocating the cheapest renewable source first type of thing. But, you know, staff and the RPS that was adopted by the Commission, including an alternate RPS, looked at having a balance of various renewable types and

trying to meet the 20 percent by 2020 goal with the limited resources that the Commission had.

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So I guess where I'm at is I probably share the view of Commissioner Argenziano with the caveat that, you know, I do think that the, the confidential cost is higher than it needs to be. I think that if the company could agree to a cents per kilowatt hour somewhere, you know, between the two, I would be more amenable. You know, certainly I've run some, some preliminary numbers — 24 cents per kilowatt hour. You know, what we're being asked to do here is absent what the Legislature did, which is expressly codify a mandate saying that you'll have 110 megawatts statewide, which, again, one utility has captured and the others are scratching their heads saying, well, how come we can't get something like this?

Well, there's, there's many ways to go about it. You can get the Legislature to do another mandate that makes you specifically eligible -- good luck -- or we can use our discretion here. But part of using our discretion is to ensure that rates are fair, just and reasonable, and that's an equal important part of this. And I really think from my perspective it sounds like we're dealing with a few

cents, and Commissioner Klement stated 37 cents over the life of the project at least from the cost impact that I saw in the appendix that was, you know, in the near-term in the midst of these difficult economic times like 50 cents per, per customer per month increase on the bill.

so I guess what I'm trying to do is be a reasonable person, you know, appeal to Mr. Cherry and, and his company to see if we can sharpen the pencil and get a little bit better deal for the ratepayer, in which case might entice me to exercise the broad discretion I have to move forward and to set a meaningful example that, you know, puts the Commission somewhat out on a limb, but it seems to be consistent with the discretion, I mean the direction from the Legislature to move forward. And I agree with Commissioner Argenziano; if we don't do it, you know, when are we going to get to, to moving forward?

But, again, price point is very important to me given my financial background, given my renewable experience, and I'm not ready to buy off on this at the contracted price. I think it's, it's a little bit too high, and I do think that -- you know, the FPL cost I would expect to be higher than

the levelized cost for this project because FPL for regulatory accounting treatment cannot deal with the investment tax credit in the same manner in which a private entity can.

So, again, it would seem to support the conclusion that levelized costs for the project should be lower than the FPL number. So, again, if we can get some downward movement, sharpen the pencil, maybe that could be done, a gentleman's agreement with a brief break, I'm willing to move forward. If not, again, I'll be supporting the staff recommendation because I feel, based on the analysis and the limited analysis that's done, I don't have a significant degree of confidence that the consumer and the ratepayer are being asked to overpay for this renewable resource. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, let me kind of make it easy for you guys. I really don't need a break, not on this matter. We've talked about it before and we talked about it last time. Although Mr. Wright didn't quote me, is that last time I said that when we went forward with the RPS standard, is that we went forward from the standpoint to where we had a 70 percent carve-out

for solar. The other thing I said last time was that we wanted to, and I've said this several times, Commissioners, you've heard me say this, whenever we got to renewables I said we want to put out the welcome mat to let companies and let the capital markets know that Florida is open for business, and I've said that we need to move forward.

And the thing about it is, Commissioner
Argenziano is correct, is that the Legislature left
it up to our discretion. This, this project here,
as far as I'm concerned, meets the standards for us
to move forward.

Now I think if the costs were far more significant than 36 cents a month, yeah, I'd be concerned about that. But by the other thing is that I'm more moved by the vision that the Legislature and the Governor has set forth for us in terms of moving forward on renewables is that if we don't do it now, Commissioner Klement, if not now, when? If not us, who? Now is the time. Is that Tampa Electric has gone out, they tried to do a self-build and tried to see could they do it themselves. No, they're not — they couldn't do that. They put out an RFP, went through an open process, and subsequent to that came back, staff has

done a recommendation, we did, we've met on this 1 before, we're meeting on it again. And, Commissioners, I'm saying let's move forward. I'm 3 okay with this. I'm okay with moving forward on this. I support it. I support Commissioner 5 Argenziano in terms of denying staff and moving 6 7 forward. COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Mr. Chairman. 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Klement. 9 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Can either Mr. 10 11

Wright or, I'm sorry, Mr. --

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MR. BEASLEY: Lee.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Beasley.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: I'm sorry. I don't have all the names down. Respond to Commissioner Skop's -- was it a proffer as I understand in legal terms?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I don't, I don't think I'm proffering because I'm not appearing before the Commission. I think that it's a, it's an invitation, I think, to build consensus on what I see forming up to seeing Commission approval of this project, and it can either be a majority approval or a unanimous approval. I think getting my approval would require some sort of compromise to sharpen the

pencil to ensure that the ratepayer by my own calculation based on staff's analysis is not paying \$44 million more than necessary over the life of this project, which translates into pure profit for Energy 5.0.

Just to emphasize, again, I'm not doing this objectively. I actually have actual renewable energy experience. So I tend to think I have a good handle on what I'm talking about. And if we want to ignore the economic reality of just, you know, moving forward with renewables without being cognizant of, you know, \$44 million, then that's the Commission's prerogative. But what I'm trying to do is be fair to the utility, fair to the company, but also fair to the ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I appreciate that experience, and I didn't fall off the turnip truck yesterday either, and have done a lot of research on what the costs for solar is. And I respect Commissioner Skop's opinion on that. I just don't see it as out of line as maybe you do. And profit is not a bad thing. And if you want companies to move forward to be able to start to move in the direction that the state is saying, hey,

this is what we need you to do; otherwise, they're going to stay, continue to do the same thing where they are having, there is profit. So I don't see profit as being bad. I see taking advantage as being a bad thing, and that's where I raised a concern. But I don't have the same level of concern as the cost of the solar. I think from what I've seen in other countries as well as this country it's in line and, and I'm comfortable with that. 

And that's not in any way disrespectful of your opinion, Commissioner Skop. I appreciate that. I have taken the time to do some research on my own and asked some experts as far as costs with solar is concerned. And I'm just afraid that, you know, if we don't start moving forward, and with those cautions that Commissioner Skop indicates, that we're just not going to get there. And I appreciate that. And I also appreciate the Commissioner's attempt to try to get it cheaper for the consumer because that's a good thing to do.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. And -thank you, Mr. Chair. And, Commissioner Argenziano,
you know, I totally -- it's a subtle but important

part I think that, again, for the precedential
effect in terms of the Commission moving forward in
a bold direction and breaking from past precedent,
again, certainly having a majority or actually a
unanimous decision would go a long way in sending a
regulatory signal not only that Florida is open for
business but also to the Legislature, also to the
company.

So, again, I think that, you know, certainly in the -- we've had some discussion about ROE and, you know, shareholders investing rather than the ratepayers, and I know that you dissented against the ROE that was awarded there. But, again, I think that in light of what the ratepayers are being asked to bear in light of all the other increases, including the, some of the rate cases, you know, the \$44 million is somewhat important. And, again, I think that at least from my perspective I'd have a better comfort level if the cost was below, somewhat below what was contracted for and in between the estimated levelized cost calculated by staff and what was contracted for.

And, again, Mr. Cherry, it's up to you, because my, my, my decision on this pretty much turns on the balance. I'm trying to find, strike a

better bargain for the, for the ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I don't, I don't know if that's possible, Commissioner, because what we're talking about now is the cost. The company is going to have to go to the capital markets and borrow the money. So by, by the same token that we have this estimated cost, that by, by definition would mean that they wouldn't have a precise cost to come in and say, okay, well, let's whittle it down. I think that would be, this is just my own opinion, but I think that would be unfair to the company to have them negotiate against themselves when they've got to go into the capital markets.

I think what we've got here -- we know what this cost is going to be. And if they come in to us for more than that, then the Commission has the right, the authority and the ability to say we're not going to approve anymore than this.

But I think that to say, Commissioner, that we have to go back and, that the company has to go back and sharpen their pencil, I think that, I think that that puts them in a posture to where they say, well, you know what? It was already, you know, too expensive before. Let's make it even more expensive to where we won't do it at all, and I

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think that's disingenuine. I think that that's disingenuine, Commissioner.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman, and I certainly respect your view on that.

Again, my concern is not to ask them to, to sharpen the pencil, it's just to recognize the fact that if there is some opportunity to look at, you know, bettering the cost over and above what was contracted for. And, again, the estimated cost is based on imperfect information.

I mean, we'd have a much better, and I think I see staff nodding their head, a much better handle on what the levelized cost was had the company given staff some additional information other than the rudimentary data that they provided, you know. So, again, my confidence level is based on the imperfect information I have. And what my gut tells me is that based on the information we had to do our best thoughtful analysis, that the levelized cost as determined by staff is less than the contracted price. And that levelized cost incurred — includes a fair rate of return for the project.

So, again, I think that -- you know, I

want to be part of this decision and I want to be part of a unanimous decision, but I also want to be part of being fair to the ratepayers. And I do feel that we're slightly overpaying here on the contract price based on the levelized cost. And that's strictly an analytical analysis. It has nothing to do with policy. I support renewables. But, you know, fair, just and reasonable is an equal criteria, and I just can't ignore \$44 million, just having that evaporate into thin air and saying the ratepayer is on the hook for that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I don't think anybody on this Commission is ignoring \$44 million,

Commissioner. And I think the issue is whether or not we as Commissioners are going to exercise our right to vote on this issue. And I think the issue is fairly clear to us: Do we want to say that we're in favor of renewables in Florida? Staff has done an outstanding job on this recommendation, but staff doesn't get to vote. It's our vote on where we want to go. And I don't think that because I'm in favor of this makes my, my reasoning ability or my commitment to the ratepayers any less than any Commissioner on here. I think that's a, a rabbit trail.

I think the real issue in Florida, the Sunshine State, in Florida where we sent in our RPS standard, where the Legislature recalibrated the renewables in 7135, where the Governor is standing up between God -- before God and everybody saying we need to do renewables, and these companies stepping up to the plate saying, look, we've gone through an RPS process. It was a public, open process, and this is the best we could do. Right now is that if we keep doing what we've always done, we'll always get what we've always gotten. It's time now, my brothers and sisters, to cut bait. It's time to cut bait. It's time to cut kind of bring this to a closure.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop and then Commissioner Edgar.

commissioner skop: Thank you. And just one, again, final point. Again, the difference between the contract price and the levelized cost determined by staff is roughly the equivalent of one-third the residential retail rate of electricity. I don't think I'm wrong on that. It may be actually a little bit more than that. That's the difference. You're allowing then on top of

TECO's weighted average cost of capital to get 1 roughly one-third of the retail cost of electricity 2 over and above that. And, again, I think that that 3 gets to be an issue because even for net metering I think it's eight cents per kilowatt hour when we pay 5 out on that credit at the end of the year. Tom, can 6 7 you help me out with that? MR. BALLINGER: For net metering it's a 8 carry forward credit of the retail rate. It's a 9 kilowatt hour offset is what it is. So you are 1.0 11 getting whatever the retail rate, whether it's 12 eight, ten --COMMISSIONER SKOP: But the true-up at the 13 14 very end --15 MR. BALLINGER: Yes. 16 COMMISSIONER SKOP: The true-up at the 17 very end is not, it's not --18 MR. BALLINGER: No. The true-up at the 19 end is at the as-available energy rate. 20 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And what is 21 that roughly? 22 MR. BALLINGER: Three to four cents per 23 kilowatt hour. 24 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Three to four cents? 25 MR. BALLINGER: Uh-huh.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. All right.

MR. BALLINGER: And, again, that varies by utility.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Right. All right.

So, again, just a consideration. I'm not opposed to the project. I'm just trying to make the point very well known that that's my sticking point is simply the numbers are higher than the record evidence show me they need to be.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We're all making our points, Commissioner. That's, that's part of the process. Our debate -- five independent Commissioners with five independent ideas. But I do think where we are now on this issue based upon the fact that the company followed the rules and then they followed the rules and said this is the best possible alternative based upon our company as they're situated and they brought it to us. We, we deferred it last time. They brought back some additional information. And I think that everyone in this state, even Commissioner Edgar was on there before I was, on the Energy Commission and now it's the Energy and Climate Commission, it's known universally in this country that the cost for solar or wind is more expensive, and it's only going to

get more expensive if we don't do something now. Is that -- it's like the old Fram Filter guy said, "Pay me now or pay me" -- "Pay me now or pay me later."

You're going to pay more later.

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And if we are going to say that we are supportive of renewable energy in Florida, if we are going to say that we're going to cut the Gordian Knot and just move forward, if we are going to say that we want to let the Legislature know that we hear them loud and clear and we're moving forward on that, then we need to move forward. And I think this is a great opportunity for us to do that. I mean, it's a good project. It doesn't have -- like I said before, staff did a great job. This is a great recommendation. I don't have any problem with the recommendation. I do have a problem with the concept, what the Legislature and the Governor has given us the vision to move forward to say, well, you know what, maybe they didn't really, they didn't really mean that when they said it. But I think that if we don't start doing solar in Florida now, it'll be cost prohibitive later.

Here we are, December -- what's the date -- the 15th, 2009. I'd hate to come back and visit with you guys December 9th, 2012, and y'all

are still thinking about the same thing. So I'm ready to move forward, Commissioners. I'm ready to move forward.

Commissioner Klement, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I think I share Commissioner Skop's

concerns about costs, but I, and I also have

concerns about the next case, even though you say

it's going to be a case-by-case basis and the

precedent. But all things being equal, and all of

your very persuasive arguments, I think that I will

go back to the position that I took back when this

first came up. And I use the -- since we're so fond

of acronyms here -- INNW INUW: If not now, when?

If not us, who? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. It has truly been an interesting

discussion today and also I guess about two weeks

ago when we talked about this project. I mentioned

earlier that I, I've learned a lot through it, and I

always appreciate that. And I always appreciate

persistence as well. And I generally -- genuinely,

excuse me, genuinely prefer it when we are able to

come to a unanimous decision. There have been 1 issues in the past where I have agreed to maybe some 2 concessions, for lack of a better word, to help us 3 get there, and usually in hindsight I think that has 4 been a better decision. Once in a while I've 5 regretted that when I've learned more down the road. 6 7 But in this instance that may not be possible, and sometimes it is, it is not possible. And there, as 8 we have all learned in the past, there can be great 9 benefit to a four-to-one vote or a three-to-two vote 10 or sometimes putting a motion out there for 11 discussion that does not carry the day and value is 12 often the result of all of those discussions. 13 So I will make this comment, and, Mr. 14 15

So I will make this comment, and, Mr.

Chairman, if we are at that point, I'll offer a

motion and just see where you would like to take it

from there.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We'll see after you make your comment about the motion.

commissioner edgar: Okay. Okay. My
comment is this, and it is my last comment. I think
that the staff recommendation on this matter is, in
my opinion only, the right recommendation for the
staff to make with all of the information that they
had prior and since in the past two weeks when we

asked you to go back and look into some issues and bring it forward to us again. I think it is the right recommendation for staff. I also note that I have been criticized sometimes in the past quite publicly for not always agreeing with the staff recommendation.

In this instance, I do believe it is one of those that comes down to, as I said earlier, where the costs reside and what is our policy on that and what is the precedent. I do not think that it is clear-cut. I think it is gray. And I look forward to many, many, many more discussions on all of these issues. And I mean that, I look forward to them. That's one of the reasons why I was interested in doing this job, for these sorts of policy discussions and decisions.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would offer the motion at this time that as to Issues 1 and 2 we do not adopt the staff recommendation, but instead approve the petition for approval of the solar energy power purchase agreement between Tampa Electric Company and Energy 5.0. And that if we are able to reach a decision on that, that then we would include closing the docket per Issue 3.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: There's a motion. Is

there a second?

2.0

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Second.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion and a second,

Commissioners. And the motion is reflective that we would deny staff's recommendation but approve the company's petition in this matter. Is that right?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We're in debate. In debate. Commissioner Skop, you're recognized in debate, sir.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. And, again, I wish this could have been a unanimous decision, again, I think for the reasons that I previously articulated, primarily due to the fact that the contract cost as agreed to by the parties, which is a confidential number, exceeds the levelized cost of the project as estimated by staff. Again, I feel that the ratepayer is overpaying and that's my only disagreement why I cannot support what appears to be a majority decision on this issue. So I will be voting against the motion.

It's not because I do not support renewables. I embrace them wholeheartedly. But what is prompted by this is a lack of compromise to ensure that the ratepayers are not paying approximately \$44 million

over the life of the project more than they should for this renewable resource. And if you look at the estimated capital cost of the project, that's roughly one-third of the cost of the project is going into profit.

So, again, I cannot reasonably support this motion, but I do firmly support renewables. And had the company taken the opportunity to try and adjust the levelized, I mean the agreed to contract rate down to a number below what it currently is, I would have supported this motion and it would have been unanimous. But I have to, you know, go with my gut, and it's, sometimes it's tough to be on the unprevailing side of a decision. But, again, it's principled and a detailed financial analysis and judgment. And so I respect my colleagues and their desire to move forward on this and, but I must respectfully dissent on this issue. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, in debate.

Commissioner Argenziano.

commissioner argenziano: Just, just briefly. I just -- when you're, when you're sitting and looking at any industry, and solar and renewables have been around for a while but not to

the same extent as the traditional energy that we produce, and they are quite literally trying to get their foot in the door, and when that happens with any industry, whether we're talking solar or anything, there are going to be unknowns, there are going to be higher costs. They have to struggle to get in there politically. There are, there are political reasons for the struggle until they make it to that point and get in can you have more levelized numbers to understand. So to, to -- you can't support renewables and not understand that it's a newer entry into the, into the traditional system and it's going to have some unknowns.

And just to make sure it's on the record, I've looked and done research and I think it's pretty much in line with what I've found in other places and I feel comfortable with that. And I just feel that at this point the state has said loud and clear, as you have indicated, Mr. Chair, that the Legislature, which I do agree they need to be more specific on certain things so there's more of a comfort level, has made it loud and clear which way we need to go. And as an individual with a son and hopefully grandchildren and many to come in the future, that I think it's the right thing to do to

move through. That doesn't mean that you don't question the costs, as Commissioner Skop has and Commissioner Edgar, that is not what I'm saying. That is definitely a plus and needs to be done with anything we do, so not ignoring that.

But -- and as far as unanimous decisions,

I've never been one to strive that it has to be a

unanimous decision because I don't think any one of

us agree. While we want there to be unanimous

decisions, that's a nice thing to have, I don't

think any one of us is going to feel that we have to

vote one way or the other just to make a unanimous

decision. So I just wanted to make that clear.

But I appreciate the debate and the discussion. It was, it was a good one and a healthy one.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. In debate. In debate. Any further debate? Hearing none, all in favor of the motion, let it be known by the sign of aye.

Aye.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Aye.

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** Aye.

**COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** Aye.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like

1	sign.
2	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye.
3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Show it done. Thank
4	you, staff. Thank you, Commissioners.
5	(Agenda Item 3 concluded.)
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1	STATE OF FLORIDA ) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS
2	COUNTY OF LEON )
3	
4	WE, JANE FAUROT, RPR, and LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporters, do hereby
5	certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under our direct
8	supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of our notes of said proceedings.
9	WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative,
10	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor are we a relative or employee of any of the
11	parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor are we financially interested in the
12	action.
13	DATED THIS day of,
14	2009.
15	Jane Jaurot / La Sunda Boles
16	ANE FAUROT, RPB LANDA BOLES, CRR, RPR PSC Official Commission FPSC Official Commission
17	Reporter Reporter (850) 413-6732 (850) 413-6734
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