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	BEFORE THE	
FLORII	DA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
In the Matter		
	DOCKET NO. 090451-EM	
FOR GAINESVIL	N TO DETERMINE NEED LE RENEWABLE ENERGY	
GAINESVILLE R	CHUA COUNTY, BY EGIONAL UTILITIES	
CENTER, LLC.	LE RENEWABLE ENERGY	
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PROCEEDINGS:	AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 5	
	TIMI NO. 5	
COMMISSIONERS	: CHAIRMAN NANCY ARGENZIANO	
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	COMMISSIONER DAVID E. KLEMENT COMMISSIONER BEN A. "STEVE" STEVENS III	
DATE:	Tuesday, February 9, 2010	
PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148	13 <del>14</del> 0 -
	4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida	12. 12.
REPORTED BY:		N. N.
	Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6732	DOCUMERT
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## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. We are back. We are on Issue 5. And, I think, Commissioner Edgar, you had asked to make a comment.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I realize our staff will present the item and tee it up for us, and I guess I would ask, either as you are doing that or then next, if you could speak to us about what our role is in this particular issue that is before us. Recognizing, of course, that the project, as proposed, is above the statutory threshold for us to review, but also realizing that as a municipal we do not have rate regulation authority nor that same, then, perhaps, role in offering protection and oversight to the ratepayers.

And that's just something that I know I had brought up in my briefings with staff, but it is still an issue that I'm mulling through in my mind. And before we get into the more specific technical aspects of the proposal, I'd like to hear from staff about that kind of more overriding issue. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Staff.

MS. ELLIS: Yes, Commissioner. Hopefully,

we'll address that. It may be a bit late --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I don't know if your mike is on. Is it on?

MR. ELLIS: My apologies.

Good morning, Commissioners. I'm Phillip Ellis with Commission staff. With me today is Erik Sayler of the Commission's General Counsel as well as other legal and technical staff.

Item 5 is a recommendation by staff on a joint petition by Gainesville Regional Utilities, or GRU, and Gainesville Renewable Energy Center, LLC, or GREC, to determine the need for a new 100 megawatt biomass power plant to be constructed in Alachua County. GREC, LLC will construct the facility and sell its full output to GRU under a purchase power agreement beginning December 1st, 2013. Because the proposed facility is greater than 75 megawatts in size, it is subject to certification under the Florida Power Plant Siting Act.

Pursuant to Section 403.519, Florida

Statutes, the Commission is the sole forum for the determination of need for this power plant. The Commission's need determination is an integral part of the overall site certification process, which also entails review by the Department of

Environmental Protection and other state and local agencies and ultimately approved by the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the siting board based on the review of the total record.

In its determination of need, the statutes require the Commission take into account the following: The need for electrical system reliability and integrity, the need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, the need for fuel diversity and supply reliability, whether the proposed plant is the most cost-effective alternative available, and whether renewable energy sources and technologies as well as conservation measures are utilized to the extent reasonably available.

The Commission must also expressly consider the conservation measures taken by or reasonably available to the applicant, which might mitigate the need for the proposed plant and other matters within its jurisdiction which it deems relevant. While the statutes make it clear that each of the factors must be taken into consideration, the statutes do not prescribe what importance should be given each by the Commission. The Commission has broad authority to determine how

each of these criteria may be considered.

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The Commission has the discretion to determine the need for an electrical power plant based upon one or more of the qualifications above so long as each has been reviewed as a component of the final decision. The Commission's determination of need for an electrical power plants serves as the Commission's report required by Section 403.507(4), Florida Statutes.

As previously stated, the proposed GREC project is required to be certified by the Florida Power Plant Siting Act. The fact that GRU is not rate regulated by this Commission coupled with the circumstance under which GRU has proposed to enter into this joint project with GREC, LLC raises certain issues unique to this case.

In developing our recommendation, staff has attempted to take these unique circumstances into account as we evaluated the need for the facility under the required statutory factors.

GRU's current load forecast indicates that the utility does not have a strict reliability need for additional capacity until the year 2023, but the addition of the GREC project will significantly improve the fuel diversity on GRU's system. The

record also shows that based on current economic conditions, the addition of the GREC project in 2013 would result in a cumulative net present value cost of approximately \$100 million, although if GRU resells half of the contracted capacity for ten years and if pending carbon legislation is enacted, the GREC project would provide a cumulative net present value savings of approximately 400 billion over the term of the contract.

may increase the cost of electricity for GRU's customers in the first year of the project by \$4 to \$18 per month. The evidence indicates that the only scenarios where the GREC project could provide meaningful economic benefits and mitigate the rate impacts over time are if pending legislation regarding CO2 emissions is enacted.

The record shows that the Gainesville City Commission and GRU made many efforts to inform GRU's customers that their rates may rise when the plant is operational. Based on this public outreach and the public comments received at the service hearings that were held in Gainesville, it appears that the citizens are in support of this project.

Staff is recommending that the Commission

approve the need for the GREC biomass facility because the additional generation from the GREC project will significantly reduce the utility's dependence on coal and natural gas and promote the development of renewable generation in Florida.

The GREC project may provide meaningful economic benefits if pending carbon legislation is enacted; therefore, the Gainesville City

Commission's decision to pursue the GREC project provides a hedging on future regulation of carbon emissions and is a result of the Gainesville City

Commission's and the community's commitment to renewable energy sources.

However, the decision to construct the GREC project based on the strategic concerns regarding fuel diversity and carbon mitigation does not come without certain risks. The determination of need for a power plant must be made several years in advance and based on the facts as they exist at the time of the need filing.

If conditions change from what was presented at the need determination proceeding, then a prudent utility would be expected to respond according. For an investor-owned utility, the Commission must review the prudence of the utility

decisions between the time that a need determination is granted and the unit is placed in service. Only prudently incurred costs would be allowed to be recovered through rates.

If after a review it were found that an IOU should have stopped construction or pursued a more cost-effective alternative, the Commission can hold the utility and its stockholders accountable and adjust the IOU's rates accordingly. However, the Florida Public Service Commission does not have final ratemaking authority over municipal utilities. As such, it is the responsibility of the Gainesville City Commission to monitor the continued prudence of this project and determine its ultimate impact on the rates charged to its citizens.

Staff is here for any questions you may have.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Great overview. Thank you. Just a couple of questions. First of all, I'd like to, you know, certainly commend the City of Gainesville for being proactive, for making such a thorough effort to respond to the needs and desires of their constituents and also to try to be strategic and

forward-looking, which is something that, you know, is not easy to do, certainly, so I think that is a wonderful effort. But I also want to make sure that I am clear on what my/our role is in this process and in this project. So that's kind of what my questions are geared to.

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Is the staff recommendation in favor of this proposal or recommending approval of the need based on need?

MR. ELLIS: In this instance, yes. Of the statutory criteria, all of them are various types of need, so the need for fuel diversity could be one. Historically, I believe, there was an example that was used in the briefs of the oil back-out that increasing fuel diversity has benefits, and it could be a variety of need.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Is the recommendation in favor of the proposal based on cost-effectiveness?

MR. ELLIS: In this instance, the cost-effectiveness is conditional. Under current conditions, it will have an increase in costs to customers and will not show a significant benefit over the life of the contract. However, if carbon legislation occurs, it will show significant benefit. So it is considered -- could easily be considered a

hedge against this future carbon regulation as GRU is a very coal-heavy utility.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Recognizing that this

Commission voted to disapprove a need determination for
a large plant, and it's the Glades coal proposal that

I'm thinking of specifically a few years ago, primarily
based on the determination that the cost-effectiveness
had not been proven, how is this recommendation

consistent or inconsistent with that decision?

MR. BALLINGER: I'll answer that because

Phillip wasn't here on the Glades case. Tom Ballinger

with Commission staff.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

MR. BALLINGER: In the Glades need determination, that was for a coal plant from FPL, that's slightly different from this one. In that case there was a need for reliability as far as timing of the capacity. FPL had demonstrated a need to add additional capacity by year certain.

In this case, as Mr. Ellis said, there is not a reliability need by 2013 for GRU. That doesn't occur until 2023, so it's slightly different. In the Glades case, the cost-effectiveness of the coal unit wasn't crystal clear. There was a multitude of scenarios run;

different fuel cost scenarios, different
environmental cost scenarios. And obviously, if you
have high environmental cost and low natural gas
cost, a coal plant is not going to be
cost-effective, and that was kind of what was shown
there. So it was kind of an even mix of under what
scenario it would be cost-effective, and it really
came down to what did you think fuel prices and
environmental costs were going to be in the future.

That's very similar to what we have here. If you believe that the carbon legislation is going to come to fruition, then this project looks like it will have economic benefits. If you believe that those forecasts are too speculative to make you comfortable, then the project is not cost-effective. And, quite frankly, if that's the belief, then I would recommend probably not to approve the need of this case, because it doesn't show any benefit. So it comes down to how do you believe on the carbon forecast.

The recommendation that staff made in Glades is consistent, I would say, with this recommendation. Where we recommended approval of the plant with annual reporting from the IOU back to us, and that is a difference that we don't have here

with Glades. To require additional reporting from a muni on cost-effectiveness doesn't have any input because it's the City Commission's duty to monitor the cost-effectiveness of the project and ultimately pass those rates on to its customers.

As you are aware, the Commission denied staff saying that the costs were too speculative in the Glades to approve it, and that's where we stand.

commissioner EDGAR: And I just have one or
two more, and --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

so looking at cost-effectiveness, is our role different under the statute -- and I'm not even sure who to pose this to, so I'm just going to throw it out there -- is our role different under the statute looking at cost-effectiveness and the other criteria for a municipal that we don't, as has been mentioned, have rate regulation authority over? How is that different for an IOU than it is for a municipal, realizing that for an IOU we would continue to have additional on-going authority and provide that level of protection in the future to ratepayers.

MR. BALLINGER: I'll take a shot. I think

the overall purpose is the same. The way we analyze the data provided to us in the hearing. We look at the forecasts, we looked at them for reasonableness, we test the assumptions with different sensitivities to see is the project cost-effective. Even if it was a municipality, if it came back that under a majority of the scenarios it was not cost-effective, I think staff would recommend denial of the plant. So I think from that standpoint our duties are the same versus an IOU versus a muni.

Where they differ is if we see something that is speculative in nature for an IOU, we have continuing monitoring and we can require some additional conditions, if you will, on that to test the cost-effectiveness. Also you have the threat of disallowance at the tail end if a company did not behave prudently and did not pursue other options as the future unfolded, the Commission could take action and affect rates that way.

But from the get-go at the need determination, at least I direct my staff to look at this the same as far as the dollars, where they shake out. Then once you know the results, if it's a muni or an IOU, you can add different conditions as you see fit.

## COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

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And, Madam Chair, thank you for the opportunity for me to kind of put out there some of the questions that I have been mulling over. I look forward to more discussion, and I would just like to say that it is obvious from the recommendation before us and obviously from the presentation from our staff today that they have spent lot of time on this and it's very helpful. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Stevens, and then Commission Klement, and then Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I was not on board when these issues began, but just to assure everyone, I have a large binder up here where I went through the transcripts with a highlighter and yellow stickies. And I had several questions, and I appreciate Commissioner Edgar bringing up a lot of those.

So I ran back to what am I supposed to do here? And it's the determination of need, which is the statute. And so we look at the criteria for that. And how should I weigh each criteria and how

should I look at each criteria. And I've had a tough time, and I've gone back and forth on this, and I still want to hear from the rest of the Commission. But in looking at the need for reliability and integrity, you know, I can go back and forth there. Adequate electricity at a reasonable cost; nah, I don't think so. Fuel diversity and supply reliability; probably. Whether or not the plant is the most cost-effective alternative available; that could be argued.

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And I'm not going to go through the rest of them. But this biomass facility, it's pretty cool. I hope if it is approved that it works. I do commend Gainesville for stepping out of the box and pushing green alternatives and conservation, being conservation-minded, and looking at alternative sources for electricity.

I'm not positive about the woody biomass and how that works in a 75-mile area, but I want to listen up a little bit more before I make a decision. And I also appreciate staff's time and effort in this project.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you, Madam

Chair.

I agree with Commissioner Edgar, and commend Gainesville for looking forward regarding diversity and capacity, future capacity. I just want to be sure they are not looking too forward, because looking on Page 7 of the staff recommendation, the table, it shows that they are well above their 15 percent reserve requirements until the year '23. That is a key factor for us to consider, I think.

And I want to ask staff, is that the reason for that year that they're going, that's when they are scheduled to phase out Deerfield, and it will cost them 83 megawatts?

MR. ELLIS: I believe Deerhaven Unit 1 is going off-line in 2023, and there are several other retirements of combustion turbines and one other steam unit between the in-service date of this and 2023.

**COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** So they would fall below -- I believe, about 40 megawatts below their capacity need then, right?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes. On Page 7 it says about 48 megawatts they would be short.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Then the next important year is 2031, eight years later. They retire

the other Deerfield and lose another 223 megawatts? 1 MR. ELLIS: That would be correct. 2 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Given those numbers, why 3 do you think they chose 100 megawatts for this plant, 4 if they only need 50 for at least 20 years? MR. ELLIS: I believe in the testimony, or 6 7 the transcripts at the hearing they describe that there were advantages to building the facility early. 8 this case, to secure a larger fuel area before other 9 biomass units had a chance to come in, as well as the 10 11 reduced cost per kilowatt of the plant itself by 12 building a larger unit. COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: I'm aware that the 13 same company, I believe, American Renewables is working 14 on a nearly identical project in Hamilton County now. 15 MR. ELLIS: That is correct. It is also 16 17 within the 75-mile radius. COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: It's within the 75. 18 So they might be competing for the same trees? 19 MR. ELLIS: That is a possible eventuality. 20 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: So they need to move 21 22 now to lock up the resource to run this plant probably. MR. ELLIS: That is correct. 23 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: And is there 24 an economy of scale in operating a 100 megawatt versus 25

a 50 that allows them to generate -- the economy of scale makes 100 more economical in terms of manning and so forth?

MR. ELLIS: I believe that is correct.

Witness Regan, I believe, testified that they also proposed a 60-megawatt facility, possibly 50, and that the Gainesville City Commission selected the 100 megawatt facility due to those efficiencies of scale.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: So the first in the door kind of scenario, is that a legitimate reason for the Commission to approve this now, even though they won't — they specifically don't need the capacity for another 13 or 15 years?

MR. ELLIS: I believe the concern stated by Witness Levine was that other biomass projects may move into the area during this period of time. There is also stimulus dollars attached possibly to this project if they can meet certain construction deadlines.

That's also set out in the contract, and there actually is a delay provision. But there is advantages to being the first one in the door because you can secure those contracts and perhaps discourage future competitors.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: I would also like to
question -- if I may, Madam Chair?

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yes, please.

commissioner KLEMENT: -- the choice of biomass in particular as its fuel. Why that? Don't they have a stake in the Crystal River Nuclear to supplement their generation?

MR. ELLIS: I believe they own approximately slightly over one percent of the Crystal River 3

Nuclear Unit, and this forecast does include the uprate. With the selection of biomass, it was part of a multi-year process. They went through with, I believe, 37 public hearings where they were going from initially a coal unit they were discussing in 2003 that was rejected, and they went through a variety of renewable resources. They were specifically looking for biomass due to its base load characteristics.

Another one that was considered but rejected was municipal solid waste due to environmental concerns.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: And I was at the hearing in Gainesville and heard the testimony. But just for the record, can you talk about the -- you just mentioned the number of public hearings that they held in which they arrived at this decision.

MR. ELLIS: I'm uncertain as to the question.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: How well this was presented to the customers, in effect, the citizens of Gainesville who are customers of this utility.

MR. ELLIS: We did ask multiple interrogatories relating to the customer hearings and did receive through production of documents copies of information relating to those as well as the public hearing we held in Gainesville on --

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: As I recall, I think they mentioned something like 35 or 36 hearings.

MR. BROWN: Yes. Shevie Brown on behalf of staff. Through the testimony we heard that there were about 37 public hearings that the Gainesville City Commission had. There were some advertisements that we saw that was put in the Gainesville Sun newspaper to make customers aware of the potential rate impact of this particular project, as well. They also notified customers of other -- different other meetings that they were having as well through television, radio, and newspaper ads, as well.

just like to say, I can concur with the staff recommendations on this, given all the factors that we're considering, commending the utility and the Commission for being forward-looking and balancing these factors to look ahead to a renewable resource. So I can support the recommendation.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you. I just have

a question, Commissioner Skop, before I go to you. 1 Again, remind me when the plant would actually be in 2 3 existence and going and up and running, or people would 4 be paying. MR. ELLIS: Its current scheduled in-service 5 date is December 1, 2013. 6 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: 2013? 7 MR. ELLIS: Yes, ma'am. 8 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And the need is not 9 there until 2023? 10 MR. ELLIS: That is correct, for reserve 11 12 margin reliability. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And one other 13 question -- for reliability --14 15 MR. ELLIS: Correct. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: -- is not until 2023. 16 So people would start being charged, which is not under 17 our jurisdiction, in 2013. 18 MR. ELLIS: That would be correct, yes, 19 20 ma'am. 21 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: One other question. Ιn any of the service hearings, customer hearings, was 22 there any concern or anyone speaking to the fact of 23 24 sustainability of biomass? And as Commissioner Klement 25 talked about before, the Hamilton County's plant and

then you have paper mills that are in the same business. And I understand this Commission had a presentation when I first got here about the unreliable prediction for biomass for these type -- and I'm all for renewable energies. I love it and think it's great, but I have a real concern about sustainability especially with competition. What the heck is the plant in Perry, the paper mill?

MR. ELLIS: I believe Buckeye.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Buckeye; of course.

And Hamilton County and other facilities. So was there anything brought up about sustainability? Because if carbon credits are not something in the future, and they probably are, but if they are not -- and even if they are, I would believe that if you can't get the biomass and you have to go farther and farther to get it, the cost is going to increase tremendously. So I need to know if there were any real -- any comments about the sustainability of keeping that plant going.

MR. ELLIS: I believe there was at least one customer witness who testified as to concerns regarding sustainability. There were others who did testify that there was sufficient biomass. There has also been multiple studies conducted that show that there should be sufficient biomass with reasonable levels of

competition.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Do you have any of those studies to show me? Because when I was chair of ag, we had a real concern that biomass -- and we were looking forward to biomass, but we had a real concern for its sustainability, and the Senate found that it may be a problem. My committee had found that it was a problem. And I would love to have some of those studies, because I am a supporter of renewable energy, but I would love to know, though. In making a need determination, it would be nice to know if it's just hearsay or if we have some real good evidence that it can be sustainable without putting other businesses out of business also.

MR. SAYLER: Madam Chairman, Erik Sayler for Commission legal staff. I know that studies were referenced in both the public hearing in Gainesville and also in public testimony here. But as far as I'm aware, I do not believe any of those studies are in the record. They were just referenced, but they were not placed into the record of this particular need determination.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Let me ask you this question. How do we make a determination on -- because part of the criteria is sustainability, and that's a

big -- that, to me, is a big issue when it comes to one that has been recognized as having maybe supply reliability. And if we don't have that, what has staff done to ensure or to make me feel better that that is part of something I have to decide here that it would be reliable?

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MR. BALLINGER: Since this is a purchased power agreement, really you're looking at it from the contractual arrangements that are in the contract. And if GREC does not get the biomass where it can produce energy, then GRU can be relieved of the contract. So they are not bound by — unlike if it was an actual utility ownership, then I think you would look at sustainability.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: But that's after the customers have already paid for a system that may not function?

MR. BALLINGER: They are paying as the costs are incurred, if you will. So it's unlike a utility asset where the whole asset goes in base rates and you start paying for it. Since this is a contract, it's a year-by-year thing.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. So then if there were -- well, obviously the plant would then be built, and if there were problems with reliability or

sustainability, the plant would be rendered moot or it would become more expensive to operate?

MR. BALLINGER: Correct. And I think then you would see the parties go back together, probably renegotiate a contract, try to work something out, of that nature. So it's slightly different than a utility ownership where you would look at a secure fuel supply. Let's say like a natural gas plant, you would have to look do they have long-term gas contracts or at least letters of intent to get the gas supply reliability. Also, since this plant is not being — the need for it is not for reliability need —

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Say that again.

MR. BALLINGER: We're using need, and it covers many things. The primary purpose of this plant is not for reliability needs.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, part of the criteria I have to look at is reliability.

MR. BALLINGER: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So then what you are telling me, if the plant is not for reliability, and you are saying there is no need for it right now, then why am I even looking at it?

MR. BALLINGER: There's other needs. There's fuel diversity needs, which are required under the

statute. There is the potential economic benefits, which are required under the statute.

other things come in, and fuel diversity and looking at those things, which I approve of, I mean, I agree, but those other things come into play. Sustainability of diversity and other issues, so it is to be applied here. It's not that it's not. You know, I think it needs to be applied here. I'm just trying to find -- I've been looking at -- when I look at staff's, it says, well, the company does not have a reliability need, and you are saying it has other needs, other criteria, and those other criteria and one of them are the ones where I have a concern is the sustainability and reliability.

So in making a determination, one I look at is, well, there is no need for reliability now, but there is a need for reliability if you're picking diversity, if it's not sustainable.

MR. BALLINGER: And I don't know if this helps or not. What we looked at in this case is in the record there was testimony that there have been studies done, multiple studies, University of Florida, other outside interests have said that there is --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Right. But that's

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hearsay to me, I don't have any confidence in what the record says. There have been studies on both sides.

MR. BALLINGER: I understand.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Let me ask you this.

Let me ask you this. What is the primary source, is it leaves and branches or something, the woody biomass that's coming from a particular area?

MR. BALLINGER: I believe so. It's potentially logging leftovers within the -- the bulk of it is -- or another part is going to be mill residue, old pallets from places could be -- tree trimmings that utility crews do when they trim distribution lines, they would buy those trimmings, as well.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So, I mean, there are some areas where other, maybe like Buckeye and other plants, paper mills and so on that are not competing, maybe, for the same exact source.

MR. BALLINGER: Yes.

chairman argenziano: I mean, it's still
woody biomass, but maybe not the same --

MR. BALLINGER: My understanding is it's not going to be whole trees harvested to fuel this plant, it's going to be the stuff that is typically done after logging operations that are left over that are either burned out in the open or hauled to a landfill.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And that helps. As we have heard here before that there aren't enough trees or acreage to go along. So when you think about it in the long run, if it's products from those trees that are going somewhere else, they may also dwindle away with the trees.

All right. Thank you.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I have a few questions for staff, and then
I have a few of my own comments. And I greatly
appreciate the discussion from my colleagues. I
think everyone has raised some very excellent
points.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I'm really impressed with the discussion. To staff, on Page 23 of the staff recommendation, in the first paragraph staff concludes that the cumulative present worth analysis conducted by GRU provided no clear answer to the economic viability of the project. And staff noted briefly the following concerns: The lack of filler units, the variability in retirement dates, the high amount of market purchases, and unusually high capacity factors for peaking resources, and the fact that they are looking to

purchased power in the analysis that was done instead of the next unit that they would build in sequence.

Can staff quantify what these variables may do to the overall, you know, analysis that was presented? I think that if things go right there may be 400 million in cumulative net present value revenue and 100 million to the down side if things don't go right. So how would these intangibles --well, actually they are not really intangibles. They are actually really good questions, but how would these influence that staff analysis to determine whether the -- or impact the economic viability of this project.

MR. ELLIS: I think what the concern is the certainty of those numbers. The analysis done by GRU, approximately by 2031 due to the retirement of Deerhaven Unit 2, there is a large increase in market power, which shifts the costs. In that year, there is a significant change in the analysis, or it's steady up to that point and then it has a sudden jump.

And as a result, the total values toward the end may be different from the 100 and the 400 presented. In the carbon regulated scenarios, at that point it's already showing significant savings years before. Whereas in the without carbon

regulation scenarios it is still showing costs, and actually even with this jump, it shows costs until -- actually for the duration of the contract without resale, and with resale only in the last three years does it show a benefit.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: But typically if you have the second of the contract without resale, and with resale only in the last three years does it show a benefit.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: But typically if you had a unit that would be retired, you would replace that unit with your own either peaking, intermittent, or base load generation as opposed to going out and basically entering into a contract for purchased power of a base load unit, is that --

MR. ELLIS: That would be correct.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** So, basically, the GRU analysis has some atypical assumptions in it.

MR. ELLIS: That would be correct, yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: So that was yes?

MR. ELLIS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. The other question I had is the likelihood of this project being built in time to qualify for the investment tax credit. And has staff quantified the impact of that as it pertains to the present value analysis?

MR. ELLIS: Yes, Commissioner. If the facility is unable to receive the investment tax credit, according to the contract they will have to pay

approximately \$8.10 additional per megawatt hour. And using GRU's discount rate, that produces approximately \$88 million cumulative impact under the resale scenario and \$112 million under the no resale scenario.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So was that factored when the -- under the scenario proposed rate impacts, would that be in addition to those impacts that you mentioned, so bills could even go higher than, I believe, \$18.

MR. ELLIS: That would be in addition. I believe the amount is approximately one dollar and a quarter, and it decreases over time.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop,

could you do me a favor and ask that question again? I

didn't get the full question. I got the answer, but I

didn't get the full question.

commissioner skop: What I'm saying here is essentially there seems to be -- in order to qualify for the convertible investment tax credit and the assumptions that are used, on Page 24 staff states -- actually where is -- okay, I think on Page 24 in the first full paragraph it talks about the proposed rate impact and, you know, if things go right, it's going to be a low dollar a month, and if things go terribly wrong and the assumptions don't hold true, then

ratepayers are going to see their bills go up by \$18 a month beginning in, I believe, 2013 or 2014, is that correct?

MR. ELLIS: 2014, correct.

commissioner skop: What I'm saying is there is a piece that is kind of hidden behind the window on this one and that involves the convertible investment tax credit. And if the plant is not placed in service in time to qualify for that, which is built into these numbers, then these numbers may, in fact, go up because the cost of the project is, I think staff mentioned, \$8 more than what is projected in these numbers.

MR. ELLIS: That would be correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Does that help you, Commissioner Argenziano?

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: So there is a little bit of an inherent risk there that's based on the contractual language. It really isn't kind of fleshed out, and I wanted to kind of hit on that. Because if I understand the analysis is that we are dealing with the ideal situation, but if something on that well-traveled road goes wrong, we may be looking at a much bigger or more pronounced rate impact on a monthly basis, is that correct, staff?

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MR. ELLIS: That is correct, sir.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. I don't want to belabor the point with staff's analysis. that they raise some very good issues. I commend staff for their work. I think that the result -- they used their best judgment weighing the statutory criteria, and they also, you know, articulated some of the many risks that are inherent within this proposed need determination.

I think some of the risks are understated, and it's no fault of staff, but I think that in terms of how the Commission approaches this, we need to take a little bit more of a critical look at that. And, so, Madam Chairman, I think that's the only questions I had for staff, and I will proceed with my comments.

But I would equally, as my colleagues have, commend GRU, the City of Gainesville, and Mayor Hanrahan for being very forward-looking and pursuing renewable energy alternatives. I think in this case sometimes you have to be candid and critical and this is one of those times.

The approval of this project goes against every aspect of my better judgment. And I think the staff has noted that this Commission would not

approve this project for an investor-owned utility based upon the record evidence. And, you know, in a nutshell -- well, actually in the instant case, GRU and the City of Gainesville are taking a huge risk with the ratepayer money, and the risk as articulated by staff throughout the staff recommendation is you have a 66 percent reserve margin currently when they are making this request.

1.8

And putting that into context for layman's terms, that's like having six cars in your garage, and you only drive one car every day, and then wanting to go out and buy a brand new car that you really don't need yet. So that's a problem in itself. And that sole criteria, I think, would factor prominently into why we would deny an investor-owned utility's request on the same basis.

The other point that has been mentioned by my colleagues, and I commend Commissioner Stevens, Commissioner Klement, and others for making this point. There is no need for additional base load generation until 2023, and that's way out in the future. So, again, I think that GRU and the City of Gainesville may be getting — wanting to do the right thing, but I think they are getting way ahead of themselves in terms of looking at this. On

page -- one of the pages of the staff
recommendation, the staff indicated that the city
had considered this fully, and they may have, but,
again, I think these risks are worth repeating and

5 making very prominent.

The size of the plant. I think

Commissioner Klement brought this up and Chairman

Argenziano. You know, is the size of the plant

appropriate? Could you have done it with a smaller

plant to help improve your fuel diversity and other

things? The status of carbon legislation. Again,

speculative at best. We don't know what's going to

happen there, neither does the City of Gainesville.

It's good to be forward-looking into the curve, but

you need to do that in the totality of all the

decisions that factor into this.

Deferral of the plant. Again, I would feel more comfortable approving this project if there were a demonstrated need for capacity in the near future. There is none until 2023. It's way out in the future. You know, one of the best practices would have been perhaps deferring this plant until you had a legitimate need, given the huge surplus of reserve that you currently have of generation.

You know, looking at other alternatives, combined cycle, that may be more cost-effective on a near-term basis over the long run, or plug-in for intermittent power. You know, just as Commissioner Stevens has mentioned, I think that he put it probably better than I could. I'm struggling for words here, but weighing the statutory criteria, Commissioner Edgar mentioned this also, what are we supposed to do as a Commission? This one is really atypical because it involves a municipality and it is not as clear-cut.

I do somewhat concur in the result of the staff recommendation to grant approval of the need determination based upon the GRU petition. But, again, my reasoning in that, and it's a very difficult decision, is weighing the statutory criteria. It's a real stretch to get you there on some of the criteria. I mean, Commissioner Stevens hit that nail on the head. Some of the criteria you just can't get there. It's basically fuel diversity is the only thread to hang on.

The Commission, as properly noted by staff at the bottom of Page 25, does not have rate-setting authority over GRU, and any ultimate rate impact would be the result of the City of Gainesville's --

the Commission's policy decisions in that regard.

Looking at this and trying to decide, you know, how

I feel about it, again, GRU and the City of

Gainesville obviously want to go down this path.

Some would say that this is a very imprudent path

for both the city and GRU. And the reason for that

is there is many assumptions here.

A lot of the contracts and some of the aspects of this project are not fully definitized at the present time. This project really still has a lot of open ends to it. The risk is not fully mitigated. And everything has to go perfect for this project to be economically viable, otherwise it's going to cost ratepayers at least \$100 million.

So at least from my perspective, it's not for me to, you know, impart my judgment. I look at the statutory criteria. It's not crystal clear there. A lot of ambiguity, but at the end of the day it is really not for me to tell the City of Gainesville what they should do or what they should not do. But, equally, I don't feel that the Commission should take the blame if GRU and the City of Gainesville fails to execute and fails to mitigate all of this risk.

Again, they are taking a huge risk with

the ratepayers' money here. So I think that if the Commission does decide to move forward with granting approval of this need determination, that the Commission should clearly distance itself from some of the risk inherent with this project, and at a minimum the Commission order should be written to have a section entitled risk mitigation clearly identifying the risks and clearly identifying why it's incumbent not only upon GRU, but on the City of Gainesville to take action to mitigate this risk before they proceed with the construction of this project.

I think the risk is substantial. And to do so and to go on this path without mitigating that risk is to be done at their own peril. And at the end of the day if this project is approved and they go forward with it, the City of Gainesville and GRU would have no one but themselves to blame if things go wrong. But, again, it is a real tough decision for me.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you, Madam

Chair.

Regarding risk, certainly there is risk, and I believe that the Gainesville City Commission

and Mayor are aware of that and are aware that they will pay for that risk if some of the scenarios occur at the polling place, at reelection time.

They are staking, essentially staking their political careers on this as they move forward probably into the next term that any of them will seek. And GRU and this Commission already has a commendable record of taking risks with their feed-in tariff on solar. They were the first in the state and among the first in the country, if not the first to go into this with a large commitment. And as I understand it, it was over-subscribed within a very short period. It is over-subscribed now.

2.0

I think this is a direction that I wish that more utilities would go regarding solar. I think that as far as the 50 percent -- 50 megawatts versus 100, the fact that they are selling 50, or they propose to sell 50 percent of it for the first few years, it will take the place of those customers of that purchased power buying power from another utility that eliminates the need to consume that fuel. So they are filling a nonrenewable resource, perhaps, with a renewable resource generating capacity.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar

first and then Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Madam Chair.

A couple of things to try to put some of these comments into context in my own mind. The first is Commissioner Klement earlier in the discussion mentioned the need perhaps to lock up contracts for the fuel resource for the proposed facility. On the other side — excuse me, on the other side of the process, what is the status of contracts in hand, or close to being in hand, or being negotiated for use of the product when, indeed, the plant is operational?

MR. SAYLER: Commissioner Edgar, my understanding from the testimony is that they don't have any signed contracts. Their testimony indicated that they were in the posture of negotiating these contracts, but hadn't inked them yet because they are awaiting the outcome of this Commission's decision on their determination of need, but they say they are close.

MR. BALLINGER: And that's not unusual for a power plant need determination. It is so many years in advance that you will go through some of this permitting first before you actually sign up fuel contracts.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I guess from 2010 to 2013 doesn't necessarily strike me as so many years, but just the comment that contracts for use of the product prior to it being necessarily needed in the area would also be an additional protection, I think, to the ratepayers that would be contributing to the facility in advance of its local need.

More general, and I really appreciate the comments of Commissioner Skop as to what is -- my words, what is our role, which is something that I touched on when we started this discussion today, and something that I am still grappling with. I do believe that it is appropriate to give deference to a local government who is obviously closer to the people who will stand for election, as Commissioner Klement has pointed out, who know the needs and desires of their constituency.

But I also then come back to what is our role? Is it to basically bless a request from a municipal that comes before us because they are a local government and have all of those aspects that are different than an IOU, or is it to -- well, let me just put it there. Is our role -- and I know we have talked about this earlier, but I'm still obviously grappling with it -- what is our role

vis-a-vis a municipal that is coming forward to us for a need determination, and specifically, in this instance, that the balancing is debatable?

2.0

MR. SAYLER: Commissioner Edgar, I'll take a stab at this. My understanding is that whether it's a muni or an IOU, we weigh all the factors similarly. It's just when it comes to the assignment of risk, which there is risk involved with this particular purchased power agreement with the IOU, the Commission has more power, or authority, or discretion to assign risk to the shareholders, whereas in a municipal or an electric cooperative the shareholders in that situation are the customers themselves. So we don't have the same ability to assign the risk. So in approving this then, essentially, all the risk has then been assigned to the customers of the utility.

Did that answer your question? But we try to weigh them similarly, it's just with an IOU we have more flexibility of what we can and cannot require.

commissioner edgar: I guess I would put forth, to state the obvious, perhaps, that that balancing of circumstances and factors and criteria for me, anyway, you know, may be different for a municipal facility than it would for an investor-owned utility,

realizing that there is some ambiguity and room for judgment within the statute. What precedent, if any, would approval of this facility by this Commission potentially be setting for the future?

That's okay. Take a moment.

1.5

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** I don't know who I'm directing it to.

MR. BALLINGER: I don't know that it would have a precedent. And let me also take this opportunity to remind you that the need is only one part of a three-stop process for ultimate certification. It's always a balance between the environmental impact of a proposed power plant, the need, be it how it is defined here, all the way from reliability need to fuel diversity needs, which is ultimately weighed by the Governor and Cabinet.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Absolutely. But what I'm trying to get at, again, is what is our role, realizing that there are other forums.

MR. BALLINGER: Right. And I think our role here, as Erik said, I think we evaluate it the same. If this had been an IOU, I think our recommendation would be different. It probably would still be to approve it, but with certain conditions that would

shift the risk to the IOU's stockholders, because it is taking a risk on certain things happening and doing it. We don't have that luxury here with a muni.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Have we done that in the past?

MR. BALLINGER: Yes, we have.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Can you give me an

example?

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MR. BALLINGER: We have -- let's see, a need determination. There was one case with TECO. wasn't in the need determination, but part of the cost-effectiveness for their Big Bend unit was premised on them selling some of the capacity for a few years to other IOUs. That went into the cost-effectiveness, the dollar amounts. The need was blessed by the Commission and they went forward. When they came back to put the plant in base rates, it was found that the contracts didn't materialize. TECO had an excess amount of capacity, so the Commission created an incentive program that says we are going to remove some of the asset from base rates and put it on your wholesale side to give you an incentive to go market that power now on the wholesale, and if you sell it you can keep more of the profit. So the Commission had that authority to kind of review how TECO managed the project as it went

along and took action on the back end.

commissioner EDGAR: Okay. And that decision predates me, so it's not one that I'm very familiar with. But, thank you.

MR. BALLINGER: It predated me, too.

commissioner edgar: But that is not -- is or is not that protection or that additional step, again, to give some additional protection, that is not something that is available to us as a Commission, realizing that this is a municipal.

MR. BALLINGER: Correct. I think

Commissioner Skop is exactly on point that GRU is
taking the risk and they bear the risk.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

I just wanted to respond to Mr.

Ballinger's comment, and I think the same comment
was expressed by Mr. Sayler. You know, GRU is
taking the risk, but the Commission is equally
taking the risk without distancing itself from this
abundance of risk in terms of if the Commission were
to move forward with granting approval of the need
determination. I think that, as I have stated in my
comments, it would be incumbent upon the Commission,

I believe, to clearly outline in expressed language the many risks associated with this project and how the City of Gainesville, and city leaders, and GRU need to be cognizant of that risk and actively mitigate that risk on behalf of GRU's ratepayers.

I mean, I'm actually a GRU ratepayer. I have previously self-disclosed that. But, again, the rate impact here, if things go wrong, could be, you know, \$18-plus to the average household. That's a big impact.

So, again, that's a huge chunk of risk. I would feel much for comfortable about this if GRU had a near-term need for base load generation. I don't think I would have any qualm in the world of granting this need determination. It would promote diversity, there would be not only a reliability need, but a need based on generation. But here that need is way in the distance future.

And I don't see things that would lead me to believe that the city nor GRU has fully appreciated the risk to the ratepayers, because if that were the case, they would have already come to the need determination with contracts in hand signed and executed to purchase the power. They would have already developed a plan to mitigate the risk by

entering into power purchase agreements for their excess generation and capacity, and none of that has been done. Those are still the intangibles that have not been fully definitized and provide substantial risk to the ratepayers and also to this Commission by the situation we are being asked to approve this project.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement.

commissioner KLEMENT: I appreciate my colleague's concern for the blame coming to us, but I believe that customers of any utility understand where their bills come from and who approved it. I don't blame the PSC if my Tallahassee power bill is higher in January. I blame Tallahassee or myself for turning the heat up too high.

So I think that the Gainesville customers will understand that if they do get in the position that is possible that they will look to their city commissioners and mayor and say why did you do this, and they will have to defend it.

I don't know if it's necessary to read the statute that spells out what our role is here. It's 403.519, it has been alluded to, but perhaps we could read the whole thing or just state the basis.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In making its determination the Commission, that's PSC, should take into account the need for electric system reliability and integrity, the need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, the need for fuel diversity and supply reliability, whether the proposed plant is the most cost-effective alternative available, and whether the renewable energy sources and technologies as well as conservation measures are utilized to the extent fully possible. I believe that balancing all of these factors, this proposal is justified.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you. I'm going to make a couple of comments, and then if any other Commissioners want to, Commissioner Stevens,

Commissioner Edgar. You know, I commend GRU for trying to, you know, go to more renewable sources. Their existing sources are coal-fired, and they need to reduce those emissions, so I commend that. My concern is that it may be at a time that is just too far in advance of any legislation that is passing for the carbon reduction issues, number one. And in doing so, I look at both sides of that. GRU is trying to hedge against something in the future that could be very beneficial if they are on target. But when I say if --when I read through staff's recommendations and I read

through the statutes for the need determination, there is an awful lot of ifs, and that is the scary part because they need to move forward. And if they hedge right, I mean, it could be a good -- it's like a gamble.

My concern is maybe it should just wait because when I look at is there a need for reliability right now? No. Is there a need for diversity? Yes. But is this the diversity that would be most cost beneficial in the long run, and I can't answer that now because there's too many ifs. And given the risks, and just given the risks that are here, I'm not sure I feel comfortable that it's the right time.

I commend GRU for thinking ahead of time, but maybe they are too far ahead of time. Maybe there needs to be more of either something passes at our federal level that says this is the way to go, or a different diversity, a different renewable needs to be looked at in the interim that has less risk. But it's a hard one because if the hedge is right, and you have to want to understand how GRU wants to be less dependent on those coal-fired. And, of course, looking at the statute, the first thing that comes to mind is there is no reliability

need. It's not there. Staff says it.

that, and want to see that diversity just as much as most people do. But according to the statute also with cost efficiencies, I'm not sure it answers or meets that yet, so I have real concerns there.

**COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Excuse me one second.

The risk is \$100 million. That part does belong to GRU and those political -- I'm not looking at political, because, you know, politicians come and go, and by the time year 2023 is around those people won't be around or probably won't be around to answer their constituents. And that's their concern. I'm looking at what I need to look at today. And in the statute, while Commissioner Klement is right to some degree, it also says cost efficiencies and it also says reliability as far as sustainability to me of that diversity. And I have just so many questions.

I think even though the staff recommends

yes, there's red flags all through staff's

recommendation, and I see it all through there. It

would be incumbent upon me to pay attention to those

red flags because they mean something. After all,

if they didn't mean something, even though we do not

regulate the rates of GRU, if they didn't mean anything it wouldn't be here in front of us today.

So, I say, GRU, I commend you. I think it's admirable. I'm just not sure that you're not too far ahead of the game. And, you know, if the hedge came out right, what a gamble, and what a great, I think, ending it would be for those customers of GRU's. So you can't say they are not doing a good job by going ahead and looking at that diversity and trying to remove their reliance on the coal-fired plants.

But with the reasons that I stated and not knowing where carbon legislation is at this point, I just don't see that we meet the rest of the definition in the statute as far as the need determination. All the other things, that's not for me as a Commissioner to look at. So that's where I'm at.

Commissioner Klement, and then I think Commissioner Edgar, and Commissioner Stevens.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you, Madam Chair.

With all due respect to the Chair, what renewable, what other renewable might they be, consider in the future, if not but this biomass?

They already are doing a lot in solar, so we can commend them and they'll probably expand that.

agree and that's my point, they are doing other things in diversity. So I can look at that and say they're not doing -- not that they're not doing anything. And, you know, there are all kinds of renewables out there. And knowing what I know about biomass, it just makes me feel -- I think it's a great way to go if you have the answers there for me to look at too at the same time.

So while they're looking at -- and I commend them again on the solar and other issues, they're not like they're zero at diversity. They're already diverse. I still go back to is there a need for this now? And the risk doesn't outweigh the answer that there's no need. I mean, the risk is a hundred million dollars, and at this point I don't, I just don't see it happening now.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: If the, excuse me, if the -- if they're not, if they're not allowed to move ahead with this, the resource might be gone. The, the contracts for the wood pulp and the wood waste products could be tied up by someone else and then this will not be an option for them.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I understand that,

Commissioner Klement. That may make my point even further that there's not enough biomass out there for everybody. And it's really not -- I don't think it's up to me to look at other companies or other competition for that biomass right now for other areas. I just need to look at what's in front of me. I understand what you're saying and that could happen. I would hope that GRU does not -- depending on whatever the outcome is, they may get this today, I don't know. If they don't, I would hope they don't stop looking at it because I'm not saying it's a bad project. I'm saying it may be before its time and there may be too many ifs to go ahead with it right now.

I hope that as things progress and as they get closer maybe to making a decision at the federal level on the carbon legislation as well as some other things that GRU progressively moves forward. If they should find that the Hamilton Counties and other places have built plants, well, then that's the way the cookie crumbles and there's, you know, it's unfortunate. But I'm not going to base my decision today on all the ifs and the risks involved on the possibility of that biomass not being there in the future.

I have a feeling that GRU will either move

forward with it, if they don't it get today, if it, if there's the biomass out there -- if it's not out there, then it's not the right thing for them to do -- or move forward with other alternatives. I have no doubt about that.

I wish it was the right time, but I just -- and me, I just can't feel that right now it is the right time. And I think -- I don't want to make it look like bad GRU. I think it's wonderful because the truth is if the hedge, and it does, it comes -- I mean, that could be wonderful and it could have been a very smart idea, but it's just too heavy on this side right now. And the red flags that I see throughout the recommendation of staff's here just makes me take a step back.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: I respectfully again disagree. I think it will send the, the wrong message to other utilities and to the people themselves in Florida about the PSC's commitment to renewables. And even — I mean especially for the fact that the political price of this will be paid by the City Commission and not this Commission if this proves to be a bad decision.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, Commissioner
Klement, I --

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: And it will rectify itself within that utility, not within the investor-owned utility.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And you are entitled to your opinion. And I wholeheartedly disagree with the fact that it sends a message that this Commission is against renewables. We fought at this Commission for the RPS, which included renewables. There is nothing I want more for my children and their children and the future of this country to see renewables integrated as a personal opinion. But to say that it sends a message, no, it doesn't. I understand where your concern would be and I'd be concerned too, but there are other mitigating factors that have to be looked at. That's our job here.

And I, and I respectfully disagree with you that just because we want renewables to move forward doesn't mean that we just say, here, just because you asked here it is. There are too many other red flags that have me stopping right now. I wish they weren't there because I really want to move forward with renewables. I think the country is way behind on renewables and I'm a strong proponent of renewable energy. I just see too many other problems associated with it that I can't find

answers to, and I wish they were here today. But I respectfully agree with -- disagree with you, and I'll move to Commissioner Edgar and then Commissioner Stevens and then Commissioner Skop.

I'm sorry. And, Commissioner Klement, if you want to continue, we'll go there.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Madam Chair.

A couple of comments. The first is there has, it has been pointed out to us and, as we are all aware, under the statute there are additional steps for this proposal if it goes forward from this body, realizing that there's another sister agency that will be looking at environmental considerations, emissions, air quality and all of that, and then certainly the ultimate, penultimate I guess stop being the Governor and Cabinet for, for their balancing and policy decisions.

But yet we -- my understanding is that under the statute we have exclusive jurisdiction to determine need under the criteria that is listed in, in the statute and that is our responsibility. I still come back in my own mind to how is that responsibility the same or different for a municipal versus IOU request for need determination, which I have had more come before me? So that's just a

1 point.

There's also been some discussion about, you know, distancing ourselves or recognizing that it is ultimately city commissioners today and in the future who will be directly accountable to their constituents and their ratepayers. I have some discomfort with any -- let me start that again.

From my perspective, it is neither a consideration to forestall potential blame for a decision or criticism, nor to seek accolades for a decision. In all of the time that I've been Commissioners, my personal experience is that any one decision will be both criticized and applauded, no matter, no matter.

Which brings me back to under the statute and the balancing and the criteria, where does that leave us? What is our role with a municipal proposal? And I am still -- I am not 100 percent yet in my own mind, so I'm glad to have the open discussion, and I know that there will be other comments and I may even have another one after I've heard that.

Looking at the issue before us, Madam

Chair -- and this is neither a request nor a recommendation because I'm not sure if it would be

helpful or not, but I'll just put it out there for your consideration. We have had -- I think most of our discussion so far this morning has really hinged around Issue 7, which is ultimately the granting or denial of the need determination, but yet the issues, the six issues prior to that lead up to it. Maybe it would help those of us who are still weighing our thoughts on Issue 7 to go through those issues individually. And, again, I'm not sure if that would be helpful or not, so I'm not yet requesting it, but I'm just pointing that out that we have kind of jumped to Issue 7 and there are these specifics that perhaps the staff would need some direction for us on those individual issues, whatever our decision is on 7.

And, again, I may have further comments later, but I'd like to hear the response to my comments. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

Commissioner Stevens.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Thank you, Madam

Chair. And I appreciate the comments of my colleagues, and I was hoping to get through the criteria and I'm not getting there. There's too many ifs, there's too many red flags, to borrow your term, you know, and I

have it highlighted and I keep looking at it. And I, and I've heard the, the discussion that, you know, once we make the need determination, it's not our responsibility anymore. Our responsibility is need determination and that's what we have to focus on, not what happens after. Do we meet the criteria? And I'm not there and that's where I am.

And if we need to go through the issues, which is probably appropriate, I'll do it. But I was hoping to get there and I was hoping that I missed something, but I have not seen it yet. Thank you.

MR. SAYLER: Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I've been listening to the discussion. I thought it's been very thoughtful and articulate. I think Chairman Argenziano hit the nail on the head though. Basically this is the right idea, it should be commended, but it's the wrong time based on the fact pattern.

And, again, if I were GRU or a member of the City of Gainesville, I would not be inclined to approve this project at this time just on the fact

that I've got a 66 percent reserve margin. There's no need, there's no inherent need for this project other than maybe some fuel diversity that would come from it. There's already fuel diversity by reference to the other initiatives they're doing with the feed-in tariff. You know, the size of the plant is of concern. And looking at, as Commissioner Stevens mentioned, the statutory criteria, again, it's hard to get there. If you get there, it's by a thread. And, again, that's where, you know, should the Commission, if it grants a request, be held accountable to all that inherent risk?

And that's where, you know, my suggestion, if the Commission were to move forward with approving the proposed project, that I think we need, would need to spell that out clearly the substantial risk associated with this project and basically say it's incumbent upon GRU and the City of Gainesville to manage that risk. But nevertheless again I do think there are too many red flags here.

To Commissioner Edgar's point about how did we get tied up in the need determination pursuant to statute, we're, we have, we are the sole

exclusive forum for determination of need for plants over 75 megawatts in size. So if we were to disapprove the proposed need, that would not do anything to prevent GRU from reducing the size of the plant and going forward without our determination and they wouldn't have to seek a need determination and then, you know, it gets us out of the mix on this one.

But on the statutory criteria, again I commend what GRU is trying to do. I mean, it's, it's the right idea, it's just the wrong time. If they were trying to do this in 2020, absolutely, because they'd have a need for the 100 megawatts of additional baseload generation. They don't have that need. They've got so many generating assets that I'm surprised half of them aren't sitting idle right now. So, again, there's too many red flags, so I tend to agree with what I've heard from some of my colleagues.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement.

commissioner KLEMENT: I would like to ask staff, what is the lead time for a nuclear, a proposed new nuclear plant or say -- and what is it for a new combined cycle plant or a conversion from a coal to

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a -- what would that typically be?

MR. BALLINGER: A nuclear plant is probably ten to 12 years in advance of in-service date; combined cycle, probably four years in-service date; and a coal unit, about seven to eight years.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Uh-huh. Well, just put those, put those numbers into this context, fellow Commissioners, and, you know, that perhaps takes, puts a different spin on the lead time here. You're talking 2023. But if you subtract some alternatives, it doesn't make it look so far, far ahead if FPL is looking ten to 12 years ahead for, for its nuclear plants.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement, I understand that, and I wish all those missing things for me were here, and I'll repeat that again because I am truly in support of, of renewables. But when I look at the statute that you read and I read things like the staff has in here, it says, "The enactment," this is on Page 23, "The enactment of pending carbon legislation will have the greatest impact, the greatest impact upon the cost-effectiveness of the project." Now that's something in the statute we're supposed to be looking at.

So if there's a big giant question mark to

what that cost-effectiveness is, then I'm following what the statute says, not what my heart says or what my personal feelings are about the renewables.

And the same page, "While GRU's economic analysis is based upon pending legislation, the regulation of carbon emissions and federal renewable portfolio standard are not guaranteed to remain in its current draft form or be implemented into law."

"As a result," the previous paragraph, "until legislation is enacted, there will be some uncertainty as to whether biomass facilities would be considered fully carbon neutral, or partially so dependent upon fuel source and transportation," as well as, "The customer impact of the GREC Project is affected greatly by the degree to which GRU is able to resell capacity at or near the fuel contract price, and whether pending carbon legislation is enacted." That just gives me just too much uncertainty as to answering the statute and what's before us and what we are supposed to be doing in a need determination. I can't get the answers.

And because I'm reading that from staff and looking at the statute, I'm not looking at the other, the political, as Commissioner Edgar said, I

don't care about who gets the blame, who gets this.

I just have -- we just have this box to work from.

As Commissioner Edgar said, no matter what we come out, there's always going to be one side that says you did it right, you did it wrong or whatever.

So to that point in reading some of that, and it's just strewn about the whole recommendation, that's why I say red flags, it just takes me back to the words you read in the statute. And despite my personal feelings of we're moving so slowly on renewables -- and I don't want that to be a sign to GRU, if we determine that, that they shouldn't be doing that. It's the right thing. It's just the statute gives us certain things, just as a mayor has and just as a politician, a local politician has to follow, and I'm trying to follow those without personal feelings and so on interjected. And, you know, that's basically where it's at for me.

Commissioner Klement.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: To staff, regarding

Commissioner Skop's point that they could come back, if

we deny, they could come back and put in a 50-megawatt

plant without our approval, I guess I referred to that

in the beginning about the reason they chose 100 versus

50 was an economy of scale. Could they reasonably

build a 50-megawatt plant now, and then in, when, as they get closer to '23 add the other 50 to meet the needs that will be there then? Is that a reasonable assumption or idea?

MR. BALLINGER: That would be another approach. You do lose some economies of scale scaling a plant down, so the price per megawatt hour may go up significantly for GRU. Again, that would be to the two parties to negotiate.

**COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** But as far as adding 50 megawatts in eight or nine years, is that, is that economically practical?

MR. BALLINGER: That I don't know if it's economically practical. It's physically practical that you could do it. You could add 50 megawatts in 2013 and another 50 megawatts later on down the road. I believe the site is there. You run into the excess cost of remobilizing contractors and vendors, you don't know what the price of steel is. There's a host of things of doing it piecemeal that way. But physically it can be done.

**COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** Physically. Okay. Thank you.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Just very quickly on that very specific -- thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar and 1 2 then Commissioner Skop. 3 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. Is that information in the record? MR. BALLINGER: The going to the lower size I 5 believe was. It was an economy of scale why they chose 6 7 the 100 megawatts. And again this was also in response 8 to an RFP that the city put out for biomass. 9 we want to buy some biomass, bring us your proposals, and this was one of the proposals. And I think --10 11 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I quess more specifically information as to the viability or not of 12 13 a smaller project. 14 MR. BALLINGER: That was discussed at the 15 hearing about the economies of scale, that that was one 16 reason to go to a larger size. 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop. 18 19 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just two questions for staff. I guess one 20 21 of the more recent -- or in the record, and tell me 22 if it's not in the record, but was there a reason 23 why GRU chose to enter into a power purchase 24 agreement rather than building this themselves? 25 MR. ELLIS: I believe they comment in the

record that a private entity would have access to certain tax benefits that they would not as a municipal utility.

commissioner skop: Okay. All right. And then with respect to -- I think previously staff mentioned one of the existing units is supposed to be decommissioned somewhere around 2023. Is that Deerhaven 1 or --

MR. ELLIS: I believe it's Deerhaven Unit 1,

Okay. Is there, is there anything in the record that would have indicated GRU's consideration of, in lieu of decommissioning that, taking part of that unit and then adding a new biomass-fueled boiler to it to use existing generation or anything like that, any other alternatives that would have been considered? I don't want to reopen the record, but I'm just asking to refresh my memory.

MR. BROWN: I don't believe that was in the record, Commissioner. There was talk though about those units that are going to be decommissioned because they have a 50-year life of the units that they would hope to get a little bit more of life out of those units over the 50 years.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Just, Madam Chair, 7 again, I've listened to the discussion and, again, 2 approval of this project goes against every aspect of 3 my better judgment given the inherent risks that exist and all the red flags. I just, I can't -- you know, I 5 commend GRU for their initiative. But, again, if they 6 were better situated in terms of needing baseload 7 generation, this would be more palatable. But when 8 you're asking me to approve something just because you 9 want to be green or you're worried about carbon 10 legislation but there's no real need for it because you 11 12 have so much excess generation to begin with, and basically all that does is strand ratepayer investment 13 14 with the excess generation. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar. 15 16 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Madam Chair, I, I sense

commissioner EDGAR: Madam Chair, I, I sense that we are perhaps coming, coming close to a vote. I am trying to think through some issues and in my own mind with some decisions that we've made in the past. Would it be possible to take a five-minute break? I'd like to consult with staff just for my own -- would that be possible before we --

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Sure. We're on a five-minute break.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

(Recess taken.) 1 2 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I'm going to go to our 3 General Counsel, Senator Kiser. Can you --COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I just wanted to say 4 thank you, Madam Chair. I appreciate the opportunity 5 to speak --6 7 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Absolutely. 8 MR. KISER: Thank you, Madam Chairman. 9 The parties have come to me and requested 10 that, that you not vote today, that you defer the matter, allow there to be a subsequent hearing 11 12 whereby they can provide some additional information 13 on the record that they feel will address many of the Commission's questions that have been raised so 14 15 far, and that is a request by the party. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I don't see any legal 16 problem in doing that. Is there any, any prohibition 17 18 or any reason why we can't do that? 19 MR. KISER: No. I think that's -- I don't 20 see --21 MR. SAYLER: So long as they are waiving, 22 affirmatively waiving their statutory and rule-based 23 timing, then I don't see an issue with that as well.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MR. SAYLER: Okay. I'm -- Commissioners, I'm

very amenable to getting more information rather than shutting things down today or whatever. And if it's the will of the Commission, is that something we need to, to vote on?

MR. KISER: Probably.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I appreciate it.

I just wanted to say I hope it's evident that I'm personally finding this one, this issue a very, very difficult one, and that is partially because of my very strong belief as a Commission and as an individual Commissioner in our need to promote renewables and the fact that we have said as a Commission that we want to bring renewables into the state. And so then to turn around and potentially shut the door on a project that, that also has many, many benefits along that line, it makes me very, very uncomfortable.

I also, as I think, I hope I have made evident, am trying to grapple with what our role is under the statute. My -- if indeed we're going to make a decision today, I will say that, that where I

am coming down is in, in my assessment and analysis of the balance between the different criteria, that the need for, in this state for additional renewables and additional fuel diversity and a more diverse fuel portfolio does balance or does outweigh greatly some of my other concerns, and more so perhaps than from what I've heard from some of my colleagues.

I also have wanted to be consistent in my own mind with other need determinations that I have voted on, and I think that to approve this project at this point for me I would be.

So with that said, the need for fuel diversity to me is a very, very strong and probably even more than a counterbalance to some of the very strong concerns I have as an economic regulator. But with that said, if there is the opportunity to get additional information individually and collectively, I would welcome that with open arms. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Great. Commissioners,

I see no reason why we wouldn't ask for additional

information, as long as we understand that even when we

come back that we have a statutory requirement and we

stick to our statutory requirement despite other things

that we may feel. I think every one of us have indicated our strong desire to see the state move forward with renewables, but under the statute we have 3 to make sure it fits the criteria and I think that's what we need to do. And I'd love to give GRU the opportunity to come back and, and maybe tell us why there's more information we need to consider. So with that said, I guess we'd move -- I need a motion. Commissioner Skop.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'd move to defer this item to a subsequent point in time where we can get additional record evidence and then reach a basis for decision.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All in favor, say aye. (Simultaneous vote.)

Opposed, same sign. And that motion is adopted. Thank you.

MR. KISER: With the understanding that we aren't giving any time frames away, that they're waiving that.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Right. They waive that time frame. Yes. Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And, Madam Chair, if I may, that is -- my understanding is that that motion is with the understanding -- did we vote?

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Is with the understanding that our staff will get with the parties and proceed with all thorough expeditiousness.

MR. SAYLER: Yes, Commissioner. We will get with the parties. We will also look at the Commission calendar for a possible date in the future to have just a short limited proceeding where once they file testimony and any additional reports or evidence, then we can do, have some cross-examination on the additional evidence and then just close the record at that time and then come back with another recommendation in the, in the future. But it just, it's contingent upon where the Commission calendar is and how much turnaround time. And we will work as expeditiously as possible because they do have this pending application before the DEP, so.

> CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Absolutely.

Absolutely. And I know this is going to sound almost impossible, but maybe you can give us an update on where the federal legislation is going. I know there's several pieces out there. If it's due in a committee, if it's -- I know you can't predict what they're going to do. Who can? But --

MR. SAYLER: Certainly. I would expect the utility to file some testimony on that in particular. And we will also potentially, depending upon the testimony filed, maybe ask additional discovery questions as necessary. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Great. Thank you very much. 

1 2 STATE OF FLORIDA 3 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 4 COUNTY OF LEON 5 I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do 6 hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated. 8 IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that 9 the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a 10 true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 11 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, 12 nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I 13 financially interested in the action. 14 DATED THIS 12th day of February, 2010. 15 16 17 JANE FAUROT, RPR al FPSC Hearings Reporter Offi 18 (850) 413-6732 19 20 21 22 23 24

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11	attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
12	DATED THIS 29 day of Lebruary.
13	2010.
14	4.
15	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR
16	FPSC Official Commission Reporter (850) 413-6734
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