BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: DOCKET NO. 000808-EI - Petition for approval

of Consumptive Water Use Monitoring Activity and Smith Wetlands Mitigation Plan as new programs for cost recovery through the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause by Gulf

Power Company.

BEFORE: CHAIRMAN J. TERRY DEASON

COMMISSIONER E. LEON JACOBS, JR.

COMMISSIONER LILA A. JABER COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ

PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER: 46**PAA

DATE: Tuesday, September 26, 2000

PLACE: 4075 Esplanade Way, Room 148

Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: MARY ALLEN NEEL

Registered Professional Reporter

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS
100 SALEM COURT
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301
(850)878-2221

BUREAU OF REPORTING

RECEIVED 10-5-00

DOCUMENT NUMBER - DATE

PARTICIPANTS:

BOB ELIAS, on behalf of the Commission Staff.
DANIEL LEE, Commission Staff.
PATRICIA LEE, Commission Staff.
BILL MCNULTY, Commission Staff.
MARLENE STERN, on behalf of the Commission
Staff.

JEFFREY A. STONE, Beggs & Lane, on behalf of Gulf Power Company.

JIM VICK, Gulf Power Company.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

<u>Issue 1</u>: Should the Commission approve Gulf's petition for the Consumptive Water Use Monitoring Activity as a new program appropriate for recovery through the ECRC?

Recommendation: Yes.

<u>Issue 2</u>: Should the Commission approve Gulf's petition for recovery through the ECRC of the wetland mitigation plan required in order to construct the new Smith Unit 3 plant?

<u>Recommendation</u>: No. The Commission should deny Gulf's petition for recovery of costs for wetland mitigation through the ECRC for both legal and policy reasons.

Issue 3: Should this docket be closed?

Recommendation: Yes. This docket should be closed upon issuance of a consummating order unless a person whose substantial interests are affected by the Commission's decision files a protest within 21 days of the issuance of the proposed agency action order.

3

2

4 5

6

7 8

9

10 11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Item 46.

MR. LEE: Commissioners, Item 46 is staff's recommendation of Gulf Power Company's petition for two projects. On Issue 1, Staff recommends approval of the consumptive water use monitoring program for cost recovery through the ECRC. On Issue 2, staff recommends denial of the Smith wetland mitigation program for cost recovery through the ECRC.

Staff has a correction to make on page 7 of the staff analysis. The first paragraph needs to be revised because the conservation cost was created by statute and not by order as stated in the analysis. This first two sentences should be revised as follows: "Of the various cost recovery clauses associated with the electric industry, only the ECRC and conservation are embodied in statute. The other similar clauses, fuel and capacity, were created by Commission order."

Gulf Power representatives are here to argue their case and answer questions.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Thank you. Mr. Stone? MR. STONE: Thank you, Commissioner. Jeffrey A. Stone of the law firm Beggs & Lane,

5

representing Gulf Power Company.

I'm here today to speak with regard to
Issue 2. The petition that Gulf has submitted
had two projects, and Issue 1 addresses the
first project, and we take no issue with staff's
recommendation on that first project. With
regard to the second project, the Smith wetlands
mitigation project, staff has recommended that
you should deny ECRC recovery, and they state
that it's for legal and policy reasons.

First, I would point out to you that there is no legal impediment stated in the statute or the Commission's past orders that would prohibit the Commission from allowing ECRC recovery of the Smith wetlands project. In fact, if you go through the staff recommendation, you will see that each of the requirements set forth in the statute and in past Commission orders have been met by Gulf's petition on the Smith wetlands project. Rather, it's a question of whether or not the staff — the staff's recommendation asks the Commission to set a new policy which would limit ECRC recovery to changes that are made to existing plant, and that is not what is set forth in the statute.

25

1

In fact, if you look at the definition of environmental compliance costs set forth in Chapter 366.8255, it is defined to include all costs or expenses incurred by an electric utility in complying with environmental laws or regulations, including but not limited to inservice capital investments, including the electric utility's last authorized rate of return on equity thereon, operation and maintenance expenses, fuel procurement costs, purchased power costs, emission allowance costs, and direct taxes on environmental equipment. you can see, nowhere in that definition is there any limitation on it being to existing plant or is there anything that even mentions existing plant or new plant. In fact, you will not find those phrases contained anywhere within the four corners of the statute.

what staff has asked you to do is to infer a legislative intent by going back to the one quote taken out of the remarks that were spread upon the House Journal. And that quote, I think it's instructive to hear the question that was being asked when that quote was uttered. The question that was being asked by Representative

Davis is, "Is it the intent of this amendment that the cost of a large capital item, such as an entire power plant, could be recovered through this procedure?"

And Representative Tobin's remark was, "The answer to that is no." And then he goes on with the quote that's contained in the staff's recommendation, "The intent is not to authorize recovery through this procedure of new power plant construction costs. The intent is to allow recovery of modifications to existing plants in order to bring them into compliance with the environmental standards."

It's instructive to hear the full context of the quotation. The idea was moving an entire plant into ECRC, not a component of the plant.

Later on Representative Tobin expanded on that, on his position on that, and he stated, "The Commission may elect to hold a rate case if it determines that the proposed capital investment is so large that it's material to the overall costs and expenses of the company. It may also make such action if it finds that the primary or dominant purpose of the investment is not to comply with environmental standards, but to

generate electricity."

In this particular instance, the Smith wetlands mitigation project has absolutely nothing to do with generating electricity, except that it corrects for a fill situation under the footprint of the new Smith Unit 3. Once the Smith wetlands mitigation project has been completed, it will be serving its purpose to help mitigate environmental impacts in perpetuity, as indicated in the introduction to what is attached as Exhibit B to our petition. After success, the 130-acre parcel of land will be preserved in perpetuity either through a conservation easement, or if preferred, transferred in fee title to FDEP, another resource agency, or a third party.

This clearly is an environmental requirement set forth by a permit. It is something that will essentially be in service well before the completion of Smith Unit 3. It is separate and distinct from Smith Unit 3. And there is nothing in the four corners of the statute which would limit your ability to approve recovery of this project through the environmental cost recovery clause.

I have a few more comments I would like to make about the staff recommendation. Staff has already corrected a reference that stated that the ECRC was the only cost recovery clause created by statute. As we all know, the conservation clause was also created in that regard.

It's instructive to note that conservation expenses, just like ECRC expenses, and I believe it would be accurate to refer back to the creation of the capacity clause by order, that none of those three clauses was -- the dominant purpose was the volatility of expenses was the driving force behind the implementation of these cost recovery clauses, but rather, there were other policy bases for those clauses to be created.

In the case of conservation, it was to incent utilities to provide conservation activities and to fund those activities by providing a mechanism for recovery of those expenses without the regulatory lag associated with traditional ratemaking treatment.

In the case of the capacity cost recovery clause, again, it was to try and create a

3

5 6

7 8

10 11

9

12 13

14

1516

17

18

19

2021

22

23

2425

mechanism that would encourage utilities to purchase power, purchase capacity rather than building capacity, and it put it on a different recovery basis.

And with regard to the environmental cost recovery clause, the second one created by statute, it was not necessarily the volatility of environmental expenses, because, quite frankly, they don't go up and down. They simply go up. But it was primarily to deal with the timing issue and to deal with the fact that environmental regulations can be imposed on a utility separate and apart from construction decisions, and they have to be complied with, and the concern would be that the regulatory lag associated with traditional ratemaking treatment would not provide the utility with sufficient recovery and would not provide the financial markets with sufficient confidence that the utilities would be recovering for large environmental expenditures.

We submit to you that the Smith wetlands mitigation project is appropriate for ECRC recovery. There certainly is nothing in the statute that prohibits ECRC recovery. There is

7⁻

absolutely nothing in your prior orders that prohibits ECRC recovery. And this notion that you cannot determine when ECRC stops and base rates begins, as implied in the staff's recommendation, is not a basis for deciding against allowing recovery for this project.

Once again, Representative Tobin: "The Commission may elect to hold a rate case if it determines that the proposed capital investment is so large that it's material to the overall costs and expenses of the company." The \$1.2 million we've projected for the Smith wetlands mitigation project is no so large in comparison to the overall costs of the utility that it would justify the Commission implementing a rate case at this time to seek recovery of that project.

Going on, "It may also make such action if it finds that the primary or dominant purpose of the investment is not to comply with environmental standards, but to generate electricity." Clearly, in the Smith wetlands mitigation project, it is to comply with an environmental standard, and that is to replace wetlands that had to be filled in order to

provide a footprint for the new unit that's being constructed. It is not the primary purpose of this wetlands mitigation project to generate electricity.

COMMISSIONER JABER: How did -- DEP issued an order to Gulf requiring you all to make the update during the new construction? How did you get required by DEP to do this?

MR. STONE: It's a combination of FDEP and the Corps of Engineers, is my understanding.

And Mr. Vick is here. He's our Manager of Environmental Affairs, and he can shed some more light on that permitting requirement if that's not sufficient.

MR. VICK: Hi. I'm Jim Vick with Gulf
Power Company. The requirement to do the Smith
wetlands mitigation project came from the
certification order that was issued by DEP in
the site certification process for Smith 3. As
part of that, the dredge and fill permits from
both the Florida Department of Environmental
Protection and the Corps of Engineers both
required this mitigation plan.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: It was part of you receiving approval for the site of the new

plant; correct?

2

3

MR. VICK: That's correct, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Staff makes the

point. Mr. Stone, in their recommendation that

4

5

6

8

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

7 9

11 new plant that you're trying recover through the clause?

to open this door for this kind of environmental cost associated with a new plant could create a policy of flowing through large investments through the ECRC, which, of course, is not what the clause was designed to do. Are there any other environmental costs associated with the

MR. STONE: There are none contained within this petition. We have recently filed our petition for projected costs in 2000. There is a project where we're retrofitting some equipment onto Smith Unit 1 that is an explicit requirement of the Smith Unit 3 permit, but it is a -- and I know the acronym, but I can't remember what the words stand for, but GNOCIS, G-N-O-C-I-S. It has something to do with NOX emissions, and it's -- there's more detail on that in the petition that we filed at the end of last week. But that is a retrofit to Smith Unit It is not involving Smith Unit 3, and it

will be in service before Smith Unit 3 goes into service.

But the only other environmental projects that we have sought -- those are the only two projects that we have sought recovery through the ECRC that are in any way related to Smith Unit 3 that I'm aware of.

The only other environmental expenditure that I can think of that might be appropriate for the ECRC or we might seek future recovery through the ECRC rather than through base rates may be the continuous emission monitors for Smith 3. And the reason for that would be that it would tie those to the other CEMs that are with all the units and put them on a common basis. I'm not -- I don't want to preclude that, but that's just based on what I know at this point.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Stone, if the Commission approves staff's recommendation, you're certainly free to capitalize those expenditures as part of the overall cost of Smith 3 and include it in your rate base and receive recovery in that manner; correct?

MR. STONE: I'm not an expert in

accounting, and I certainly would defer to your expertise in that regard, but I think that would be the case.

One distinction I would draw is that the Smith project is probably going to be its own -- I don't know if you can retire land, but it's not going to be tied to the plant in terms of retirement codes or anything of that sort. It's going to end up being its own project in the property records. It will have a unique life in that regard.

And as you noted in the -- or as I noted in the quotation from the introduction to Exhibit B of our petition, there is the potential that the wetlands may be conveyed to an environmental agency in order to help preserve them in perpetuity.

So we look at the wetlands project as being separate and distinct from the mechanics of the project, which will have a finite life and be depreciated. The capitalization of these expenditures and recovery through base rates, I mean, certainly if we don't recover them through the ECRC, then we will be looking to our base rates to recover them.

1.2

But I think it's instructive again -- and I hate to belabor the point, but Representative Tobin's comments were talking about you would hold a rate case if you determined the magnitude of these dollars were so great that it would be appropriate or that the dominant purpose was to generate electricity rather than complying with environmental requirements.

when I read that and I read that in conjunction with the statute, which has no limitation on existing plant versus new plant, it seems to me to convey an intent that the utilities were to be made whole and not be subject to the regulatory lag associated with traditional ratemaking treatment. In Gulf's case, there cannot be a base rate adjustment until the date that Smith Unit 3 goes into service, and yet the Smith wetlands project will be in service well before that date.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Further questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER JABER: I have a question for staff.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I have a brief question. If we follow your logic, we would

have multiple rate impacts from the Smith plant That seems to counter exactly what over time. -- first of all, what ratemaking is supposed to do, but second of all, what the clauses were attempting to avoid, and that is a volatile, fluctuating rate impact from events. And as staff argues, those events were intended to be unplanned events, not an event such as a plant. But how do you deal with that from a policy perspective?

MR. STONE: First of all, I would point out that the magnitude of this project compared to the overall expenditures for the plant -- I may have misquoted when I said \$1.2 million on this particular project. But -- it's close to \$1.3 million. But compared to -- I believe the latest estimate on the plants are \$225 million. So you can see this capital cost compared to the overall cost of the plant is very small. Obviously, it's very small compared to our overall capital investment as a company.

But the fact of the matter is, this is an environmental compliance activity. There can be no real question about that. I don't think staff contends that it's not an environmental

1 compliance activity.

Their argument about opening the door, I don't think you need to draw the line to prohibit this project out of concern about opening that door. You have the opportunity to examine each project on a case-by-case basis, as the staff has indicated.

what I submit to you is that this
particular project, given its magnitude, given
when it goes into service, given that it's
separate and distinct from the plant itself, I
think it is appropriate for recovery, and we
think it meets with the test of the statute.

with regard to multiple rate impacts, I don't think it was ever the intent to bundle impacts into discrete portions. In fact, to the contrary, I think the point of the environmental cost recovery clause was to smooth transitions and rates, and this will give you that opportunity. As small as it is, it will still be something that's moving in and more gently moving towards the rate impact of this unit, as it should be, since the wetlands mitigation project itself will be in service before the plant is providing electricity.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Staff, it was my understanding that the purpose of the clause, that clause in particular, was to encourage companies to comply with all environmental regulations, and that's the stated purpose of that clause. Would you agree with that?

MS. STERN: I think there's very little legislative history on this clause. What the -- I think you've probably heard it all now between the recommendation and what Gulf Power said. I don't think there's a clear statement of the intent in the text of the statute itself. And I think we're --

COMMISSIONER JABER: But that's a commonsense purpose, I think, of the clause. The purpose of the clause, though, is not to encourage compliance with environmental regulations just for plant that already exists. I mean, the statute is silent with respect to new construction; right?

MS. STERN: Yes, it is.

COMMISSIONER JABER: All right. Have we ever allowed this kind of recovery through the clause?

MS. STERN: Not to my knowledge.

Could I also clarify one thing about the intent? I think the intent deals mostly with economic effects of environmental compliance on plants. That's my feeling after numerous conversations with the people who have been involved in working on these dockets and reading the legislative history, not so much as actual environmental compliance, but the costs of environmental compliance and the effects, the economic effects that has on a utility. So maybe a secondary thing is environmental compliance, but I think it's really an economic — it's like an economic kind of intent to help utilities cope with the proliferation and constantly changing environmental requirements.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And that's the same evaluation that we would do if we denied their request today and allowed them to come back and try to include this in base rates. We're still going to be looking at the economic effect; right? What is it we would do in a case where they come in and try to seek the same cost through base rates that we're not doing now?

MS. STERN: I'm not sure.

MR. LEE: Okay. I think this issue here is

the appropriate mechanism, cost recovery mechanism, and we just -- in this case, we believe ECRC is not the appropriate mechanism for that.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Elias, can you -MR. ELIAS: Ms. Lee is probably more
appropriate to --

MS. LEE: Commissioners, we would be looking at this project, the prudence of it. We would be looking at the expenses in the overall rate of return context, where they're earning and how these expenses roll into that, what the effect is on their earnings. In the rate base context, that's where we would be.

COMMISSIONER JABER: All right.

MS. STERN: Could I just clarify one thing?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Sure.

MS. STERN: About the intent and -- through the clause, you can recover your costs faster. You know, it's there so the utilities don't have the lag in recovery that you have with the base rate case.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And with respect to earnings, though, then is there a true-up for

costs recovered through the clause?

MS. LEE: There is a true-up. My understanding is that every six months they file a projection, and then they file a true-up for the clause as well.

MR. ELIAS: I want to address one issue, and that's this question of regulatory lag. This plant is not scheduled to come on line until sometime in the future. If Gulf felt that after this plant was coming on line it would be earning outside of its authorized range, subject to the agreements that they made in place with other parties that cap and freeze their base rates, they could file a rate case based on a projected test year and have a mechanism to see that those costs were fully recovered.

COMMISSIONER JABER: All right. From a legal standpoint, Bob, there is no legal prohibition against our allowing their request to be handled through the clause.

MR. ELIAS: No, not unless you go beyond the plain language and look at what we believe to be the legislative intent.

COMMISSIONER JABER: All right. But Mr. Stone gave us the full picture of the

question and answer to Representative Tobin.

And you would agree -- would you agree that that

was the circumstances upon which Representative

Tobin answered that question?

MR. ELIAS: Yeah. I don't draw the same conclusion from the colloquy that was related, that it was -- that the intent was that environmental programs associated with new plant construction were appropriately recovered through the clause. I don't draw the same conclusion.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I don't think that's what he said. If I understood the question correctly, the question from one representative to another was, "Are you trying to allow the complete cost of construction of a entire plant through the clause?" That was the question. See, staff has only given us the response. We didn't have the question.

MS. STERN: Well, because we don't interpret the question the same way as Gulf Power does. Okay. "Is it the intent of this amendment that the cost of a large capital item, such as an entire power plant, could be recovered through this procedure?" Well, we

think they're not -- they're in the process of building a new power plant, and if they're -- well, they're coming in now for this one thing, but -- you know, the fact that maybe an entire new power plant is not intended means that a part of a new power plant is not intended.

That's how we're looking at it, because once you start a part of a new power plant, you inevitably have to build the other parts. So that's how we're interpreting it.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Ms. Stern, I don't understand your point. The Company is only seeking to recover the cost associated with DEP telling them that they need to comply with an environmental aspect of constructing the new plant. Their point is, the statute does not prohibit them from seeking that cost through the clause. And what you all are telling me is there's no legal prohibition against what they've tried to do. Now, there might be some policy considerations; is that correct?

MS. STERN: Yes, that's what we're telling you. And if you look to the other part of Chapter 366 where it says that the entire chapter is to be liberally construed --

COMMISSIONER JABER: That works to their favor, doesn't it? That works to Gulf's favor.

MS. STERN: No, I think it works -- I thought it worked -- I think it works in our favor, because that's what allows us to look at the legislative intent. And our interpretation of the legislative intent is that projects such as this are not intended to be covered, passed through the clause.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Did the legislative intent get incorporated into the statute?

MS. STERN: No, it did not.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Commissioners, I think it's clear that this is a matter of discretion for the Commission. I don't think there's a legal prohibition that says we can't, or I don't think there's a legal obligation that says we must. So I think it boils down to a question of what makes the best policy.

I think it's clear to understand that we're not denying recovery. It's just a question of how we're to allow recovery if it is ultimately determined that this is a prudent act.

I think it's important that we be able to identify the cost of new plants, particularly in

the environment which we foresee in the future.

I see this as a cost of the plant. Just like
the concrete foundation, or the nuts and bolts,
or whatever else, this is required to build this
new plant, and it should be part of the cost of
the new plant.

And it is a cost of providing electricity, because if they did not comply with this requirement, the plant would not be built and they would not be able to provide electricity. I think it is contrasted to the situation where you have an existing plant and environmental requirements change and it's a matter of retrofitting. This is new plant and new capacity. Requiring this wetlands mitigation is just as much a cost of generating power from that plant as the cost of the boiler or the turbine or anything else. It's required. If it were not, it would not be part of the plant.

And there are so many things that could go into the construction of new plant that could be labeled environmental. I don't think this plant is going to have smokestacks, but in other plants you have smokestacks. Perhaps they think a smokestack 150 feet tall is enough. Maybe the

environmental review says, "No, it's got to be
higher than that." Well, do you say, "Well, the
incremental cost of the new smokestack, we're
going to have to estimate how much that is, and
we're going to flow that through the clause as
opposed to just building the plant with the
smokestack height that the environmental
regulators say"?

1.2

Now, that's just an example. It may not be a good example. But there are probably hundreds of things that go into the construction of new power plants that must meet environmental regulations. It would be a nightmare to try to segregate everything out from the construction of a new plant and say this is environmental and this is not.

I think it's important that we have the cost of this new plant, particularly when we review it for prudency purposes. The cost of the wetlands mitigation should be a part of the cost of this new plant, and we need to review that. It may be that this was not a good site. And I'm not saying that, but maybe there was another site where there would not have had to have been wetlands mitigation, and we need to be

able to see what those costs are.

So I think from a policy standpoint that we need to adopt staff's recommendation.

Deason, I am completely comfortable with that, but that's why I stressed the difference between the legal concerns and the policy concerns. I can move staff, with the understanding that -- the cites to the legislative intent and what the statute says or doesn't say, if that's deleted and it's clear that we're making our decision based on policy, I'm completely comfortable with that.

It has been my experience when we leave language like this and it doesn't give a complete picture that parties will come back and cite to orders as if we're setting some sort of precedent.

So I think that with those clarifications and with what Ms. Lee said incorporated into the order, I can move staff.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: We have a motion. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I will second that.

If I may add briefly, I think this is an

interesting call, because there are some public policy issues here that are somewhat attractive. Here's an idea where we throughout this state are in a very critical status in terms of water, and here's an effort by the local agency that deals with water issues to bring about some greater management of water resources.

So I don't -- I agree with staff's recommendation, but I know that we've looked at issues where there have been overall public policy benefits from environmental improvements to plants. In recent history we've seen a scrubber put onto a plant, and we've seen other issues come up.

I'm of the opinion that this is a very important matter. How utility plants deal with water issues I think is probably an issue that we could look at and make some decisions as to how we may want to approach this policy. I know that many of the merchant plants have made express decisions to try and pursue reuse, and they've pursued their location decisions based on reuse. Maybe we can look at a way of incenting these companies to go after better

water management policies through this venue. I could explore that issue and look at ways that we could do that.

But I agree absolutely that in the context of constructing a brand new plant, I think we want to keep as holistic a view of this project as possible to give it its proper oversight and scrutiny, and so I would second the motion.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Mr. Chairman, I just want to say one thing.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Sure.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I came at it a little differently than you did. I think that the Company's argument that this particular project is independent sort of draws a distinction that I would be more willing to draw. And by reading staff's recommendation, you try to equate this wetlands mitigation with a component of a new plant.

Now, we can read the word "component" as broadly as we like or as narrowly as we like. I just thought that, you know, wetlands mitigation is a type of discrete project that's probably the purest example of environmental compliance, and that it could exist independently of what I

normally think of as a component, be they smokestacks or be they these catalytic -- I'm sorry, catalytic reduction equipment, whatever, that you try to equate it with. I didn't see that they're the same. I don't believe that they're the same. I think there's a distinction to be drawn at some point. I just think that that distinction is a little bit farther down the road than what you all tried to --

MR. McNULTY: Commissioner, I would agree with you to the extent that it is hard to know exactly where to draw the line. Anything that is put in by environmental -- is required by environmental law is going to be for the ultimate generation of electricity. The question is where to parse and where to draw that line. And clearly, because so much is required by environmental law, we don't know exactly where that line could be drawn.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Exactly. And I sensed from you all's analysis that there is a example floating out there or a scenario floating out there where you would be asking yourself the question, well, did we have to use this equipment rather than this other equipment which

impacts some type of efficiencies that the plant may have because we have to meet environmental requirements. And I saw -- I felt you all having some type of trouble with that, because it's a new plant, because of the environmental regulations being as they are when you plan the new plant, to have to use this equipment, whereas you would have used other. I can see a problem with that.

I just didn't see the problem with making a distinction for wetlands mitigation. And my view is buttressed by the fact that it's a discrete project. It's not something that, although it is an environment requirement in a general sense, it has an impact on the plant's efficiency or -- I mean, it's not something that you can touch as a component of a new plant.

Maybe I'm reading it a little bit too narrowly, but that's -- I just wanted to get that in.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I agree with you that there's probably a range of requirements or projects that would be easy to separate out and others that would be kind of commingled with the overall engineering of the plant, and they're just engineering that way because they know

there are certain environmental requirements
that have to be met. And so this is on one end
of that spectrum.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I believe it is.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So I certainly understand your viewpoint.

MR. STONE: Chairman Deason, I'm sorry. I had a question. It may not be appropriate for me to ask the question, but Commission Jaber's motion raised an issue that I wasn't sure that I understood what Ms. Lee's comments related to. I believe that you had asked a question about a true-up mechanism. And there is no true-up mechanism with regard to base rates.

Ms. Lee referred to a true-up mechanism.

That's exclusively with the environmental cost recovery clause. And that true-up mechanism — if you deny recovery of this project through the ECRC, it will not be subject to a true-up. And subject to whether or not we can capitalize it and deal with the carrying costs on the unit, on this project at the time that Smith Unit 3 is moved into rate base, that's going to be subject to accounting rules that, quite frankly, I'm not conversant enough with to know whether or not we

25

can or cannot capitalize that carrying cost in the form of AFUDC or not. But the issue with regard to a true-up mechanism, that would be exclusively with the ECRC.

Right. I'm glad you asked that, Mr. Stone. That was not the response I was referring to. It was my previous question to Ms. Lee, which is what we would do in an application that would have us looking at base rates, which is to look at the recovery of costs in relation to the earnings. And it's similar to what Chairman Deason brought up, that we would make a more thorough evaluation in that kind of application, and that's what I would focus on in the order.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: All right. We have a motion and a second. All in favor say "aye."

COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: All opposed?

Nay.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Show that the motion carries on a three-to-one vote.

MR. ELIAS: Commissioners, just real

quickly, now that you've made your decision.

We're going to bring this order around before it goes out so that you're all comfortable with it. You may see similar policy questions in the future with respect to repowerings and other environmental -- I use that word in quotes -- projects.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Why don't we just -Mr. Chairman, can we take this to workshop, this
issue?

MR. ELIAS: There's no reason why we -well, we need to take action on -- you know, we
need to finalize the action on this petition.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: No, no. I mean the generic issue of how the clauses apply in these circumstances.

MR. ELIAS: Sure. And then, you know, if deemed appropriate, either, you know, establish specific rule requirements, or given that we've got the flexibility with the 366 cost recovery clause, make --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Are you saying go to workshop with the idea of adopting a rule?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: No, no. I just -
MR. ELIAS: Well, we could consider --

remember, Mr. Chairman, that 366 recovery clauses are exempt from the rulemaking requirement if we choose to go down that route. So we could conceivably go to workshop and then formalize the policy.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Here's the specific question I would be interested in, and let's see if it's similar to what you're thinking. The question I have in my mind is, when DEP or any state agency, because it could be the water management districts --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Or federal.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Or federal, requires a utility during their permit or citing application to comply with an environmental regulation, is that cost appropriate for recovery through the environmental clause. That's my specific question, whether it be -- and, of course, you need to make sure that we're talking about new construction.

MR. ELIAS: And new construction to include repowering.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes, yes.

MR. ELIAS: Because we've got -- I think those are the contexts where this is likely to

come up.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Well, rather than belabor it today, can we just let staff bring us a recommendation to internal affairs and we can deal with it from there?

MR. ELIAS: Or we could conduct a staff workshop, you know, hear from all interest groups, and take -- you know, bring a recommendation to you on the basis of a workshop, staff workshop.

think your question is a good one to answer, but I also believe that it leaves it open to say, well, any -- you know, under a permit, if I issue you a permit, I'm going to issue you a permit requiring you to comply with all environmental regulations. And I don't want that to be -- certainly I wouldn't like that to be a catch-all for this. And the reason I dissented on this decision in particular is because there is no regulation that says you have to use -- you know, you have to employ wetlands mitigation. That really is on a case-by-case basis based on the site that's proposed. So that really can come up as a

special condition, if you will.

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. We need to be specific that it would be a requirement via order or consent final judgment from one of those agencies. I mean, the wetland mitigation program was something Gulf was required to do through a decision by DEP. So to me, there is no difference between this case. But T'm saying, generally speaking, if one of the federal or state agencies requires a company to construct something to comply with an environmental regulation, then I want to know if it's appropriate to seek that recovery through the clause. And I think a staff workshop is I would want a vehicle that gives us input from the parties.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. I think you have your direction.

Okay. That concludes Item 46.

(Conclusion of consideration of Item 46.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

4 STATE OF FLORIDA)

5 | COUNTY OF LEON)

I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter transcribed under my supervision; and that the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 37 are a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, or relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 29th day of September, 2000.

MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR

100 Salem Court

Tallahassee, Florida 32301 (850) 878-2221

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC.