BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: DOCKET NO. 930885-EU - Petition to resolve

territorial dispute with Gulf Coast Electric

Cooperative, Inc. by Gulf Power Company.

BEFORE: COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON

COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ

COMMISSIONER MICHAEL A. PALECKI

PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER: 15

DATE: Tuesday, March 13, 2001

PLACE: 4075 Esplanade Way, Room 148

Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: MARY ALLEN NEEL

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PARTICIPANTS:

DEBORAH HART, on behalf of the Commission Staff.
JOHN HASWELL, on behalf of Gulf Coast Electric
Cooperative, Inc.
JEFF STONE, on behalf of Gulf Power Company.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Issue 1: Should the Commission grant the joint petition by Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative, Inc. and Gulf Power Company for approval of the Amended Procedures and Guidelines for Avoiding Further Uneconomic Duplication of Facilities?

Recommendation: Yes. The Commission should grant Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative, Inc. and Gulf Power Company's joint petition for approval of the Amended Procedures and Guidelines for Avoiding Further Uneconomic Duplication of Facilities. The parties should file at least two annual reports addressing the effectiveness of the proposal in avoiding uneconomic duplication and ensuring reliable service.

<u>Issue 2</u>: Should this docket be closed? <u>Recommendation</u>: Yes. If no person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed agency action files a protest within 21 days of the issuance of the order, this docket should be closed upon the issuance of a consummating order. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. We are now on Item 15.

MS. HART: This is a panel item.

Commissioners, as directed by the

Commission previously in this docket, Gulf Power

Company and Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative have

submitted to the Commission their amended joint

submission of procedures and guidelines for

avoiding further uneconomic duplication of

facilities. Staff recommends approval of this

negotiated agreement, and the utilities and

staff are available to answer any questions.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Parties, are you here to address the Commission or answer questions?

MR. STONE: Commissioner, if I may briefly, I'm Jeff Stone of Beggs & Lane on behalf of Gulf Power Company, and I just want to say that we support the staff's recommendation. We urge the Commission to approve this agreement in its entirety. We recognize that the parties have gone through great labors to come to it and present an agreement to you, and it should be evaluated in whole cloth. Neither party has gotten exactly what they set out with originally, but on balance, they have been able

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to reach an agreement, and we believe it's important to accept that agreement in its entirety in order to protect the balance that has been achieved by their agreements.

We also recognize that it has been a long time coming to this point, and we -- at least on behalf of Gulf Power Company, we would like to express to the Commission that we look forward to showing the Commission how this agreement works, and that we'll be able to establish a new relationship with our neighbor, Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative, and be able to demonstrate the benefits of such an agreement.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you, Mr. Stone.

MR. HASWELL: Commissioner Deason, my name is John Haswell, on behalf of Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative, and with me today is Roy Barnes.

I agree with what Mr. Stone just said.

The Commission ordered the parties to establish detailed procedures and guidelines addressing subtransmission, distribution, and requests for new service. And after a lot of back and forth, that's exactly what these parties have done. And as Mr. Stone also said, neither party has got

what it really wanted, but we've worked out the best arrangement, the best procedures, and the best guidelines that we could do under the circumstances, and we would also urge the approval of the staff recommendation.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

I have a question, and it has to do with the agreement itself. And I'm looking at Section 2.3, part (d) as in David. And it says that upon agreement as to each utility's cost of service -- now, we're in the situation where there is going to be an evaluation of cost of service as opposed to what we find in Section 2.2. So if there has been a cost of service evaluation made, then it says, "The requested utility may agree to provide service to the customer if either of the following conditions are met."

One is a \$15,000 threshold level; that if it's under 15,000, the requested utility can provide service. So, for example, if Utility A, the cost of service was 100,000, and Utility B was 90, Utility A still could serve because they were the requested utility and it's less than a 15,000 increment. Do I understand that

1 provision?

MR. HASWELL: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. And the 15,000 number, I cannot help but think back to the Supreme Court decision, and apparently there was an amount determined in the Supreme Court decision with a territorial dispute that took place over in Washington County. There was an amount that was considered to be de minimis. Wasn't that 15,000? Is that where this number came from?

MR. STONE: It rounded to 15,000.

MR. HASWELL: Yes. It was 14,900 and something.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MR. HASWELL: So essentially that's where that figure came from.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. So I have no problem with that. That's supported by the Supreme Court's decision, and I'm certainly not in a situation to question that.

The question that I have, though, is the next provision, where we have a 25% criteria, where if the difference in cost of service is within 25%, so let's say it cost a million

dollars for Company A, and for Company B it costs 800,000, and if Company A is the requested party, the utility that had the request to provide service, under this provision they still could provide service even though it cost them \$200,000 more than Company B. And I'm not so sure that the Supreme Court said that that was de minimis.

MR. STONE: No, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So how do we mesh this with the Supreme Court decision?

MR. STONE: Commissioner, we're not contending that it constitutes de minimis at that point, but what we do contend is that that provision provides a reasonable proxy for what might be uneconomic duplication or might be the limit of uneconomic duplication, because, again, in the context that you just raised in that hypothetical, obviously, there is some significant load associated with that new service if it requires that level of investment by either party. And it's that load, taking into consideration that load that makes that 25% threshold a reasonable proxy about a limit of what might be the bounds when you start entering

into uneconomic duplication.

And so even though this provision has both language referring to de minimis -- and as indicated, its genesis comes from the Supreme Court's decision -- that other provision, the 25% limitation, is not meant to imply that that differential is de minimis, but rather is intended to give the Commission, the parties, and most particularly the requesting customer, the comfort that we're not going to capture economic duplication in our threshold and prevent customer choice in that instance.

Again, this agreement was not designed to favor one utility over the other, but really did put in the forefront the customer choice when that choice is appropriate. And so that 25% threshold, if you will, provides a reasonable proxy on the outward limit of what might be economic duplication, if you will, and therefore trigger when you step into uneconomic duplication. And it takes into account loads and other factors that come into determining what might be economic duplication.

I'm reminded of the Commission's own order in this case. I guess it was the second order,

and it stated that the utilities are the entities with the best evidence of what their long-range plans are and what their systems are and what is the most economic way of providing additional service. And in recognition of that, that's how we've negotiated this agreement.

The Supreme Court even acknowledged that when it pointed out that the differing types of electric loads that might be associated with the as yet unknown future development are important considerations in determining whether or not to draw lines or whether or not to accept these guidelines is appropriate. And the Court went on to note that it is the flexibility that the utilities need to determine which one is in the most economic position to extend service is one of the reasons why they recognize the Commission's wisdom in taking the approach of adopting guidelines and procedures as opposed to lines on the ground.

We commend to you that those considerations are appropriate as to why this -- in this particular section, it should be accepted as part of the whole cloth, because it does give attention to both the de minimis provision in

paragraph (d), Roman numeral I, but also pays attention to the Commission's charge to prevent further uneconomic duplication and recognizes that there may be some level of duplication which is economic, and that determination is based on the actual loads involved.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: It does provide some recognition for customer choice?

MR. STONE: Absolutely. This whole provision is triggered by a customer choice.

MR. HASWELL: Right, the customer requesting the service. I would just add to that that the 25% recognizes that \$15,000 on a larger project may not be much of a difference at all. If you get a \$1 million project, one company comes in at a million and the other one comes in at 1,015,000, you know, is that really a significant difference? And these parties worked out a percentage that they thought they could live with.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So, Mr. Haswell and Mr. Stone, I take it then that you feel like that we're on a sound legal basis for this agreement.

MR. HASWELL: Yes, sir.

1 MR. STONE: Yes, sir. 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Staff agrees? 3 MS. HART: Yes, Mr. Commissioner. 4 looking at the Supreme Court decision, it 5 specifically says that actual cost is not the 6 only factor to consider. Even though in that case there was a de minimis amount in the 8 differences in actual cost, it goes on to state 9 that the Commission states that lost revenues, 10 esthetic and safety problems, proximity of 11 lines, those sorts of concerns are -- must be 12 considered in evaluating whether an uneconomic 13 duplication has occurred. And the Court goes on 14 to say, "we do not disagree that these factors 15 must be considered." 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Further questions, 17 Commissioners? 18 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I can move staff. 19 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Second. 20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We have a motion and 21 a second. 22 Before we actually vote on it, let me just 23 take an opportunity as one who has lived through 24 the history here to commend the parties.

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think that this is a tremendous step forward.

1 I think it is very workable and that we have a 2 situation where I think that we will prevent 3 uneconomic duplication without having to draw lines on the ground, and I think that's the best 4 scenario for the companies and their customers, 6 and I look forward to having this implemented. 7 We all can learn something from it. 8 Congratulations to the parties. 9 we have a motion and a second. All in 10 favor say "aye." 11 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye. 12 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye. 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. Show that the 14 motion carries unanimously. 15 That concludes today's agenda. 16 (Conclusion of consideration of Item 15.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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 12 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 20th day of March, 2001.

MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR

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