## BEFORE THE 1 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 DOCKET NO. 050001-EI 3 In the Matter of: 4 UEL AND PURCHASED POWER COST 5 ECOVERY CLAUSE WITH GENERATING ERFORMANCE INCENTIVE FACTOR. 6 7 8 ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT AR A CONVENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT 9 THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING, THE .PDF VERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY. 10 11 AGENDA CONFERENCE ROCEEDINGS: 12 ITEM NO. 9 13 BEFORE: CHAIRMAN BRAULIO L. BAEZ COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON 14 COMMISSIONER RUDOLPH "RUDY" BRADLEY COMMISSIONER CHARLES M. DAVIDSON 15 Tuesday, January 4, 2005 DATE: 16 Betty Easley Conference Center 17 PLACE: Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way 18 Tallahassee, Florida 19 TRICIA DeMARTE, RPR REPORTED BY: Official FPSC Reporter 20 (850) 413-6736 21 22 23

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1	PARTICIPATING								
2			ADRIENNE	VININ	IG, E	ESQUIRE;	MICHAEI	HAFF;	MO1
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## PROCEEDINGS

2 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: We'll reconvene agenda.

Commissioners, we are on Item 9.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, this is just Commissioners and staff. Hopefully this will go faster.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I am confident it will.

MS. VINING: All right. Commissioners, Item 9 addresses the remaining issue from the past fuel hearing, which are the purchased power agreements FPL has requested approval of for cost recovery purposes. Primary staff recommends denial of the purchased power agreements because they are not cost-effective. Alternate staff recommends approval of the purchased power agreements because the benefits of the contracts outweigh the premium paid for capacity and energy pursuant to the contracts. However, alternate staff would note that if the purchased power agreements are approved, any gain on sales to third parties should be credited to FPL's ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, I have a few questions if you'd like me to kick it off.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: By all means.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm looking at Page 4 of the recommendation. This is on the -- I believe this is under primary staff analysis. And in the middle part of the

first paragraph, there's a reference to the estimate that the new agreements are between 69 million and 93 million more costly than a self-build alternative. And did that self-build alternative include any consideration for the construction of some amount of coal capacity?

MR. HAFF: No, Commissioner. The self-build alternative was a generic four-on-one combined cycle, gas-fired combined cycle unit.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So I know that the UPS agreements include 165 megawatts of coal; correct?

MR. HAFF: That's correct.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, I know that people don't build 165-megawatt coal units. They're usually much larger than that. But capital costs for coal units whatever size are much more than the capital costs for a gas-fired unit; correct?

MR. HAFF: The capital costs of a coal unit are typically much higher, yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So to the degree that there is an amount of coal in the UPS agreements, that's a beneficial thing and would -- and for that coal to be built, a self-build option would be more costly than a gas-build option; correct?

MR. HAFF: All else being equal, yes. What is captured in the analysis is the system fuel impacts of building a gas-fired combined cycle versus this contract and all of the -- it's typically done over 25 or 30 years of revenue

requirements. So it would incorporate the system fuel impacts of whatever your alternatives are and how it impacts your system.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm looking at Page 5 of the recommendation and at the bottom of the first full paragraph there. There's a reference to the replacement of the 790 megawatts of the existing coal-fired capacity in that there's a question as to the lessening of the fuel diversity on the FPL system by the new UPS agreements. And I guess that's a factual statement, but the concern I have is that if the UPS agreements are not approved and the least-cost alternative is the self-build of gas units, the result is going to be the same. You're going to have less fuel -- in fact, you would have even less fuel diversity because you would be giving up the 165 megawatts of coal; is that correct?

MR. HAFF: That's correct. And it was the relatively, I guess, small amount of coal capacity under the new contracts versus the existing contracts which was of concern, especially given the cost difference in the alternatives.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I guess a key ingredient in the analysis here is the consideration as to the potential long-term benefits of retaining the transmission capacity. I think all of staff would agree with that; correct?

MR. HAFF: Yes.

analysis concerning the anticipated benefits of retaining that transmission capacity. Was there any sensitivity analysis done on that benefit in comparison to changes in the price of gas in the long term or did we just -- what price of gas, if any, did we use in trying to make that determination, or did we even do that analysis?

MR. BALLINGER: I don't believe there was any sensitivities done. I can't tell you off the top of my head what price of gas was used, but it was their base forecast of looking at it. They did look at a maximum and minimum arbitrage amount. So they did have some span, I think, of price, but it was based on historic price spreads that they had seen.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, to the extent that the price spreads grow higher than in the future, that is, price of gas increases greater than that of coal, would you think then that that would make the strategic advantage of retaining the transmission capacity even more valuable?

MR. BALLINGER: That's my belief, yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I understand that the existing UPS contracts or the transmission path is tied to certain units, and that with the new UPS agreements, that the transmission capacity would be under the open architecture tariff or whatever the terminology is, and that would allow FPL

<u> </u>	more frexibility to use that transmission capacity; is that							
2	correct?							
3	MR. BALLINGER: That was the testimony at the							
4	hearing, that the existing contracts are tied specifically to							
5	the units and the UPS agreement. If they get their rollover							
6	rights, they can transfer those transmission agreements to							
7	other paths basically with a 24-hour notice to shift it so they							
8	can in my opinion, it opens up some access to additional							
9	purchases.							
.0	COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's all the questions I							
.1	have, Mr. Chairman.							
.2	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Bradley, you had a							
.3	comment or a question?							
L4	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, are there any other							
L5	questions?							
16	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I have one.							
17	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, why don't I wait until							
18	after you ask your question?							
19	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. Commissioner Davidson, did you							
20	have questions?							
21	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Not really a question so much							
22	but a comment.							
23	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: If you can just let me get mine in							
24	COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Oh, sure. Oh, I thought you							
25	said you didn't have a question.							

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No, I was asking you. I didn't want 1 to go first. My question is real quick. There's some note 2 made of or there was certainly testimony made of sales becoming 3 made using the -- is it the transmission rights? 4 MR. HAFF: Are you talking about economy energy 5 sales? 6 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Economy energy sales. 7 MR. HAFF: Yes. Yes, sir. I'm sorry. 8 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: You all have tried to -- at least the 9 alternative appropriately tries to rope in those savings as an 10 offset or as a benefit to the customers. I guess my question 11 is along the lines of what the probabilities are of economy 12 sales actually occurring. I mean, is it a fair probability 13 that there will be moneys flowing back to the customers, to the 14 15 ratepayers? In other words, is your question that MR. HAFF: 16 there will be economy energy purchases --17 18 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There will be economy energy purchases that will result in flowbacks or some benefits to the 19 20 ratepayers. MR. HAFF: It will benefit and then it will offset --21 somewhat offset the increased cost of the contracts. 22 large -- a wide range of expected economy energy purchases, 23 which is the reason for the range and the cost difference.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And can you remind me again? Because

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[ forget where it was in the recommendation.

MR. HAFF: Florida Power & Light says that the cost difference between the self-build option and the purchased power agreements is between \$69 and \$93 million.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: So the 69 number would be --

MR. HAFF: Maximum.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: -- maximum economy sales.

MR. HAFF: Yes. My recommendation states that I believe they may have overestimated somewhat the ability to buy sconomy energy based on recent past history. And if you take their minimum amount of economy energy sales, which is probably at the level that the highest historical level has been for the past five years, that the cost difference is really \$117 million. But either way, there's still a range of cost associated with these contracts.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you. Commissioner Bradley and Commissioner Davidson.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Or Commissioner Davidson, you had a comment. I think Commissioner Bradley maybe wants to punctuate it with a motion. So if you had something to say.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Just a, yes, short comment.

I mean, I've sort of studied both of those options. And again,

I like having options, and both have merit and for different

reasons. At this stage I'm probably moving toward the

alternate rec. I think there's real value in maintaining sort of the generation because it adds to the fuel diversity of the state, and staff noted that. It is somewhat more minor than the existing contracts, but we heard at the hearing there was evidence that these agreements would enable the company to defer a long-term commitment to build its next generating unit in the state. I think if the contracts are approved, there are real incentives for FPL to develop some other solid fuel options like coal. And I note that they plan to report to us in March of this year on that.

I'm a huge supporter personally of at least considering coal options and trying to get to having a greater coal capacity in this state. We really have got to do something on this sort of increasing lack of fuel diversity, and I think these contracts get us closer to that goal than not. And I recognize that there's costs associated and bills may be higher in certain respects, but sort of on balance, my view is, is that the value to the state of the unquantified benefits of these contracts outweigh what would be the cost passed on to particular bills. So that's where my thinking is right now on this docket.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you, Commissioner.
Commissioner Bradley.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You know, I too have read in depth the issues involved in this

particular agenda item, and it would appear to me -- my thinking is that the alternative recommendation seems to be the most viable alternative and I'll tell you why.

We keep calling benefits from the UPS agreements nonquantifiable. That's in the primary recommendation.

However, if Florida Power & Light self-builds a new power plant in Florida, it adds to our air pollution. Also, what we're doing is authorizing our utilities to spend millions of dollars to comply with federal and state air quality standards, which is problematic in that we need to reduce -- well, improve our air quality standards. Our communities lose millions of dollars going to fines and penalties and losses of federal dollars for being out of compliance with those standards, so that's problematic. And I'm not sure that building a new plant in Florida, even a clean burning natural gas-fired plant, I'm not sure if it doesn't have real quantifiable costs.

We're here to talk about how air quality impacts the health of our citizens. The health of our citizens has very real, very large monetary impacts, not just in the cost of poor health and illness, but the fact that healthy, happy citizens are more productive and innovative.

Another example, being from the Tampa Bay area, I'm very familiar with water issues. We keep hearing about the need for water conservation in our state, the need for new water sources and supplies, and the need to protect and

reserve our existing water resources, but power plants consume arge amounts of water which could serve other uses such as irinking, irrigation, and agriculture. But the massive opulation growth and development in Florida, we need to be rigilant in protecting our water resources.

A very real cost being borne in Tampa Bay is the new lesalinization plant which is adding very real dollars to every area water customer's bill. The fact is a new power plant will but additional strain, perhaps an unnecessary strain, on our vater resources. This is a very real cost to our citizens and ratepayers.

And the final example that I thought about is this.

Land is a finite resource. Every acre that goes for an FPL

power plant before it is absolutely necessary to serve the

needs of this state is one less acre which could support a

power plant later in time, one less acre that could site a coal

plant or a nuclear plant or a new technology that we aren't

even thinking about today. Siting a power plant in Florida is

a complicated and an increasingly difficult procedure.

Allocating scarce real estate prior to there being no other

option imposes real costs on Florida ratepayers both today and

in the future.

My fellow Commissioners, these are some of just the examples that I have thought about and why I disagree with the term "nonquantifiable." Also, I can think back to -- as it

relates back to water, I can think back to a brief conversation that Commissioner Deason and I had as it relates to water allocation. You know, one of the issues before the Legislature is, how do we reallocate or how do we allocate our water resources? And it would appear to me that right now that there may be some discussion going on about how South Florida and North Florida communicate to reallocate water resources. Also, when I think about the states of Georgia and Alabama, the reallocation of water resources is a very real issue in this region as it relates to our relationship with Alabama and Georgia.

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Another question is -- well, not a question but another thing that comes to mind is I think somewhat selfish, but it's something that I'm mindful of. You know, I would prefer to have Georgia and Alabama dealing with the issues of pollution and water resources at this juncture if they are willing to do so and to not have a state that's growing as rapidly as Florida to have to deal with those issues in the immediate future if that can be avoided. So, you know, when I think about some of the benefits that we could get from some of these purchased power agreements, I think they are infinite.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, I think we're about ready to make a motion. Just let me take a moment to say that I appreciate the very thorough analysis that staff has

done on both sides of this issue, and reading this recommendation, having those issues laid out on both sides made preparation much better. So I congratulate both sides for doing an excellent job.

And when it comes to making a determination as to the most cost-effective alternative, it would be nice if everything could be easily quantified in dollars and cents and being counted. And that's the way I like to see things, but we know that's not the way things operate in the real world. And this case is a very good example where you have to consider many aspects. To me, the strategic advantages of approving the UPS contracts outweigh any potential dollars and cents considerations in terms of cost-effectiveness. I think when you consider the strategic advantages, they more than outweigh that. And I would also point out that changes in price of gas, potential sales over the retention of the transmission capacity, just some small changes, I would anticipate that those perceived differences in cost-effectiveness could be overcome very easily in the future.

I also believe that FPL is to be congratulated for pursuing this with the Southern Company, and I think negotiating for some advantageous provisions within the UPS agreement, the fact that they were able to maintain

165 megawatts of coal given the situation was commendable, and the fact that they've had provisions in there concerning the

right of first refusal, provisions concerning potential increases in cost of transmission, that they had flexibility in that regard. So I think all in all I have to come down on the side that it is the most cost-effective alternative considering all strategic considerations.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I would echo your thoughts on the strategic considerations. Since we're all putting our two cents in, I'll put in mine before we do entertain a motion.

You know, this is one issue that for me boils down to this. I've been harping on the fact that we need some fuel diversity. We need some diversity in this state; that every ten-year site plan that rolls around here every year, you see the numbers and percentages of natural gas getting bigger and bigger and bigger. And if they haven't already for some, for me certainly they are close to approaching monstrous alarming proportions. And I don't want to put words in my colleague's mouth, but this from my mouth, one vote at least is a little taste of the lengths certainly I might be willing to go to in supporting more fuel diversity in this state. You know, the companies both I think did a good job in protecting themselves. Certainly FPL in this case did a good job of retaining and creating some benefits flowing back to the customers potentially.

And so, yes, when we talk about unquantifiable benefits, I think the fact that the benefits can appear at all

really flow in a positive manner, but it shouldn't end here. I think, again speaking for myself alone, based on what I think is a growing need to really pay attention to fuel diversity here, this is a small -- I mean, 165 watts might not mean much today, but I think we've got to start thinking about how to get more of it. And if this is a nudge in the right direction, if this is a signal in the right direction of what all might be important on down the road, then I'm all for it. 

Commissioners, that's my piece. I'll entertain a motion.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Move staff alternate rec.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Second.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: A motion and a second. All those in favor say, "aye."

(Unanimous affirmative vote.)

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you all. Thank you for the staff. You know, Commissioner, before you go, and a lot of the staffers aren't here, but this was not an easy day. It was longer than we've had in a while, and I think all of staff, even those that aren't here, put in a great effort at giving us some good recommendations today and I want to thank you. Will you please carry that back to your folks as well. Good night. We're adjourned.

(Agenda Item Number 9 concluded.)

1	STATE OF FLORIDA )
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON )
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4	I, TRICIA DeMARTE, RPR, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
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6	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this
7	transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
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9	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative
10	or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
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12	DATED THIS 10th DAY OF JANUARY, 2005.
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