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REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEY

March 1, 2002

#### By Hand Delivery

Ms. Blanca S. Bayó, Director Commission Clerk & Administrative Services Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Re:

Florida Public Service Commission Docket No. 001574-EQ

Proposed Amendments To Rule 25-17.0832, FAC,

Firm Capacity And Energy Contracts

Dear Ms. Bayó,

Enclosed for filing and distribution, on behalf of the Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach County, Florida, please find 10 copies of the Direct Testimony of Marc Bruner.

If you have any questions or require anything further, please contact this office immediately.

RAZ/sn enclosure

Richard A. Zambo

Sincerely,

Florida Bar No. 312525

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#### BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re: Proposed Amendments To Rule	)	Docket No. 001574-EQ
25-17.0832, FAC, Firm Capacity And	)	
Energy Contracts.	)	Filed: March 1, 2002
	)	

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

MARC C. BRUNER, Ph.D.

FOR

THE SOLID WASTE AUTHOITY

OF

PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

.1		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF MARC C.BRUNER, Ph.D.
2		ON BEHALF OF
3		THE SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA
4		FPSC DOCKET NO. 001547-EQ
5		
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name, occupation and business address.
8		A. My name is Marc C. Bruner. I'm the Director of
9		Planning and Environmental Programs for the Solid Waste
10		Authority of Palm Beach County, with offices at 7501
11		North Jog Road, West Palm Beach, Florida, 33412
12		
13	Q.	State briefly your educational background and experience.
14	A.	I have BA and MS Degrees in Botany from the University of
15		Wisconsin - Milwaukee, and a Ph.D. in Ecology from the
16		University of Tennessee - Knoxville. I have been
17		practicing as an environmental manager for over twenty
18		years in both government and the private sector. I have
19	*	been the Director of Planning and Environmental Programs
20		for the Authority for over 15 years. In that role I have
21		been responsible for the long range planning for the
22		Authority, including the waste-to-energy facility.
23		
24	Q.	On whose behalf are you presenting this testimony?
25	Α.	I am presenting this testimony and appearing on behalf of
26		the Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach County, Florida
27		("the Authority") in my capacity as Director of Planning
28		and Environmental Programs.

#### Q. What is Authority's interest in this proceeding?

2 The Authority currently owns a municipal solid waste A. facility that is defined as a solid waste facility or 3 4 Small Qualifying Facility ("SQF") by Commission Rule. As 5 such, we are eligible for Standard Offer Contracts 6 pursuant to Commission Rule 25-17.0832, F.A.C., the subject of this proceeding. In addition to our existing 7 8 facility, there is the possibility that our SQF capacity 9 may be expanded, or that we would construct one or more 10 additional SQFs. Accordingly, we are very concerned with 11 maintaining our access to a viable standard offer 12 contract as is provided for in the current rules -13 without the proposed amendments.

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## Q. Please provide a brief general description of the Authority's solid waste facility.

17 The Authority disposes of approximately 1.3 million tons Α. 18 of municipal solid waste annually. Approximately 800 19 thousand tons of this total is delivered to the waste-to-20 energy facility for processing. Once at the facility, the 21 solid waste undergoes processing to separate recyclable 22 materials, primarily ferrous metal and aluminum, from 23 non-recyclable materials. The non-recyclable materials 24 are further processed into a material known as refuse 25 derived fuel (RDF). (This is in contrast to "mass burn" 26 facilities, which incinerate the waste stream first and 27 separate afterward.) RDF is fired in steam boilers to produce steam for use in a 62-mW steam turbine-generator. 28 29 The facility generates approximately 450 thousand mWh of

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		electricity annually, the majority of which is sold to
2		Florida Power and Light Company (FPL), pursuant to a
3		contract for firm energy and capacity which was executed
4		in January 1987 and expires in March 2010.
5		
6	Q.	Is the Authority's contract with FPL a standard offer
7		contract?
8	Α.	No. The contract is a result of negotiations between the
9		Authority and FPL.
10		
11	Q.	If the Authority did not previously avail itself of the
12		standard offer contract, opting instead to negotiate a
13		contract with FPL, why are you concerned with the
14		proposed amendment to the standard offer rules?
15	Α.	Unless you have attempted to sell firm capacity and
16		energy from a SQF to FPL, or to any electric utility, you
17		will probably not understand the tremendous value of
18		having the standard offer available as a "fall-back" or
19		"fail-safe" contract. If the standard offer had not been
20		available to us as an alternative to the negotiated
21		contract, I feel strongly that we would have been at a
22		great disadvantage to FPL.
23		
24	Q.	Please elaborate.
25	Α.	When anyone buys electricity from a regulated utility,
26		the utility is the only seller - this is a monopoly. As a
27		SQF, selling electricity to a regulated utility is very
28		similar to anyone buying electricity from a utility. We
29		are restricted to selling electricity produced by our

facility to the utility, just as buyers are restricted to buying from the utility. The utility is the only buyer which is known as a monopsony, rather than a monopoly. But either way, acting as a monopoly or a monopsony, the utility has a great advantage in the market. It can set prices too low when buying and too high when selling because the other party to the transaction has no alternative. In the same way that "standard" tariff rates approved by this Commission are necessary to prevent utilities from overcharging for electricity sold, standard offer contracts are necessary to prevent utilities from underpaying for electricity purchased. 

# Q. You described the standard offer as a fall-back or fail safe contract. What did you mean by that?

A. Quite simply, I meant that if the standard offer contract is a reasonable one and if the utility proves to be unreasonable in negotiations, the Authority would have accepted the standard offer in lieu of negotiation. In other words, we could fall back on the standard offer. The current rules, if enforced by the Commission would result in reasonable standard offers, and would continue to serve in this fall back or fail safe capacity. However, the proposed amendments — in spite of the apparently minor nature of the changes — would destroy the value of the standard offer as both a reasonable alternative and as a negotiation fall back or fail safe.

#### Q. Would you please explain?

2 Α. Yes. At the time the Authority negotiated it current 3 contract with FPL, the standard offer that was in effect 4 at the time was a reasonable one with respect to terms, 5 conditions and pricing. If necessary, the Authority 6 could have accepted the standard offer, even though it 7 was obvious that a negotiated contract would have 8 benefited both the Authority and FPL. There were some 9 aspects of the standard offer contract that we wanted to 10 modify and some that FPL wanted modified, pointing to a 11 negotiated contact as the way to proceed, if both sides would act in a reasonable fashion. We negotiated a 12 13 contract that deviated from the standard offer contract 14 in ways that benefited the Authority while enhancing the 15 value of our firm capacity and energy sale to FPL and its 16 ratepayers.

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During the negotiation process with FPL, we encountered difficulties on several occasions. However, the existence of the standard offer - which in a sense establishes the Commission's presence in the negotiation process as a mediator - provided sufficient incentive to overcome the sticking points.

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## Q. What is the Authority's position with regard to the proposed rule amendments?

27 A. Our position is that the proposed amendments, if adopted,
28 will result in standard offer contracts that will not be
29 reasonable in their terms, conditions or pricing. As

1 such, the standard offer contract will no longer serve as 2 a fall back or fail safe mechanism. These changes will 3 eliminate the value of the standard offer contract as a 4 reasonable alternative to negotiations for the SQFs. This 5 will allow a purchasing utility to exercise its monopsony 6 power without regulatory constraint, and to take unfair 7 advantage of SQFs seeking to sell electricity. 8 9 Moreover, it is our view, and that of our legal counsel, 10 that the proposed rule amendments would clearly violate 11 both Florida and Federal law because they would result in 12 payments less than the specified "full avoided cost". Our consultant, Mr. Frank Seidman will address this 13 14 aspect of our concern, and we will brief the legal issues 15 in our comments following these hearings. 16 17 We are also concerned that the Commission would propose 18 an amendment that runs contrary to the applicable law, 19 and requires the Authority and other local governments to 20 expend their time and financial resources in opposing the 21 amendments. 22 23 Do you have any suggestions or closing comments for the Q. 24 Commissioners? As I mentioned, our consultant Mr. Frank Seidman will 25 Α. 26 address the details of the proposed amendment. However, 27 as a general comment, the Authority would suggest that 28 the Commission should be exploring ways to encourage the

development of SQFs - QFs in general and waste fueled QFs

1 in particular - rather than taking steps to further deter 2 the industry. 3 4 Waste-to-energy facilities are SQFs that provide significant benefits to the State of Florida. Florida 5 6 has more waste-to-energy facilities than any other state, 7 and produces more electricity from waste than any other state. Over half the population of the state of Florida 8 9 is served by solid waste management systems that utilize 10 waste-to-energy. These solid waste systems rely on the 11 revenue from the sale of electricity as part of their 12 overall funding base, and if the waste-to-energy SQFs are not fairly compensated for the value of the electricity 13 14 they produce, the costs to our customers will have to be 15 increased. 16 17 Does this conclude your direct testimony? 18 Α. Yes it does. 19 20