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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

In re: Petition by Florida Power Corporation for Declaratory Statement that Commission's Approval of Negotiated Contract for Purchase of Firm Capacity and Energy Between FPC and Metropolitan Dade County in Order No. 24734, Together with Orders Nos. PSC-97-1437-FOF-EQ and 24989, PURPA, Florida Statute 366.051 and Rule 25-17.082, F.A.C., Establish that Energy Payments Thereunder, Including When Firm or As-Available Payment is due, are Limited to Analysis of Avoided Costs Based Upon Avoided Unit's Contractually-Specified Characteristics.

FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION,

Appellant,

980283-EQ

vs. Case No. 94,664

Florida Public Service Commission,
Agency / Appellee;

Metropolitan Dade County; and
Montenay-Dade, Ltd.

Intervenors / Appellees.
_____/

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APPELLANT FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION'S
UNOPPOSED MOTION TO SUPPLEMENT THE RECORD

Appellant, Florida Power Corporation ("FPC"), by its undersigned counsel, hereby moves the Court, pursuant to Rule 9.300, to supplement the record herein with three Orders of the Florida Public Service Commission (the "Commission") on which it relies in its Appellant's Brief (Order Nos. 97-1437-FOF-EQ, 95-0210-FOF-EQ, and 24734), as well the Negotiated Contract between

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it and Dade County (the "Contract") which was the subject of FPC's Petition giving rise to the Commission's Order which is the subject of this appeal. None of the Appellees in this action oppose the granting of the instant Motion.

In support of the motion, FPC states as follows:

1. Each of the Commission orders is central to the jurisdictional argument raised by FPC in this matter. The orders appeared on the very face of FPC's Petition, and, as with other legal authorities and decisions of other state public utility commissions, were argued by both sides in their briefs and orally before the Commission on the jurisdictional point. Likewise, here, in its Appellant's Brief, these authorities were relied upon by FPC to establish that the Commission had jurisdiction to determine FPC's Petition.

2. As legal authorities upon which FPC was relying, FPC understood that these orders did not have to be included in the record - just as a judicial decision of some other court or an order of some other agency would not need to be included. Rather, the orders simply could be argued to the Court, just as any other case law or administrative law decision could be argued. FPC recognized that Commission orders may not be as readily retrievable as published judicial decisions, and, therefore, for the convenience of the parties and the Court,

included within its Appendix to Appellant's Initial Brief (at Tabs 4-6) a copy of each Commission order on which it was relying.

3. FPC also included the Contract in its Appendix (at Tab 7) since it was the subject of FPC's Petition which gave rise to the Commission's Order which is the subject of this appeal, and had been referenced on several occasions within that Order. In addition, the Contract was among those approved under Commission Order 24734.

4. Recently, however, Appellees moved to supplement the record with several additional materials, including pleadings, memoranda, and a Commission order which - like the orders at issue in the instant motion - were from Commission dockets other than the docket involved in this appeal. By Order dated May 13, 1999, this Court granted Appellees' Motion.

5. In light of the Court's ruling on Appellees motion, FPC submits that, in the interest of completeness, the record also should be supplemented to include the three Commission orders (Order Nos. 97-1437-FOF-EQ, 95-0210-FOF-EQ, and 24734) and the Contract to which it has cited. By this motion, FPC does not intend to waive its objection to Dade's supplementation of the record with pleadings and memoranda from other dockets; and FPC also does not waive its right, recognized by this Court

in its May 13 order, to move to strike such pleadings and memoranda after the briefs in this matter have been completely filed and oral argument held.

6. The undersigned counsel for FPC has conferred with counsel for Appellees Dade, Montenay, Lake Cogen and the Commission, all of whom have indicated that they do not oppose the granting of this motion.

Accordingly, FPC respectfully requests that the record be supplemented with Commission Order Nos. 97-1437-FOF-EQ, 95-0210-FOF-EQ, and 24734, as well the Negotiated Contract between it and Dade County, which are contained in the Appendix to Appellant's Initial Brief (at Tabs 4-7, respectively) and are attached hereto as Exhibits A through D, respectively.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing, was furnished by U.S. Mail on the 24th day of May, 1999 to Director, Division of Records and Reporting, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850; James D. Wing, Esquire, 701 Brickell Ave., 30th Floor, P.O. Box 015441 , Miami, FL 33101, Gail P. Fels, Esquire, Assistant County Attorney, Dade County Aviation Department, Post Office Box 592075 AMF, Miami, Florida 33159 (counsel for Dade County); Robert Scheffel Wright, Esquire, Landers & Parsons, 310 West College Avenue, Post Office Box 271, Tallahassee, Florida 32302 (counsel for Montenay and Lake Cogen); Richard C. Bellak, Esquire, and David E. Smith, Esquire, Director of Appeals, Florida Public Service Commission, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Third Floor, Gunter Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850.

Attorney

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BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition for expedited approval of settlement agreement with Lake Cogen, Ltd., by Florida Power Corporation.	DOCKET NO. 961477-EQ ORDER NO. PSC-97-1437-FOF-EQ ISSUED: November 14, 1997

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter:

JULIA L. JOHNSON, Chairman
J. TERRY DEASON
SUSAN F. CLARK
DIANE K. KIESLING
JOE GARCIA

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AGENCY ACTION
ORDER DENYING PETITION TO APPROVE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

BY THE COMMISSION:

NOTICE is hereby given by the Florida Public Service Commission that the action discussed herein is preliminary in nature and will become final unless a person whose interests are substantially affected files a petition for a formal proceeding, pursuant to Rule 25-22.029, Florida Administrative Code.

I. CASE BACKGROUND

Florida Power Corporation (FPC) and Lake Cogen Ltd. (Lake), a qualifying facility (QF), entered into a Negotiated Contract (Contract) on March 13, 1991. The term of the Contract is 20 years, beginning July 1, 1993 when the facility began commercial operation, and expiring July 31, 2013. Committed capacity under the Contract is 110 megawatts, with capacity payments based on a 1991 pulverized coal-fired avoided unit. The Contract was one of eight QF contracts which were originally approved for cost recovery by the Commission in Order No. 24734, issued July 1, 1991, in Docket No. 910401-EQ.

Section 9.1.2 of the Contract details the energy pricing methodology as follows:

> Except as otherwise provided in section 9.1.1 hereof, for each billing month beginning with the Contract In-Service Date, the QF will receive electric energy payments based upon the Firm Energy Cost calculated on an hour-by-hour basis as follows: (I) the product of the average monthly inventory chargeout price of fuel burned at the Avoided Unit Reference Plant, the Fuel Multiplier, and the Avoided Unit Heat Rate, plus the Avoided Unit Variable O&M, if applicable, for each hour that the Company would have had a unit with these characteristics operating; and (ii) during all other hours, the energy cost shall be equal to the As-Available Energy Cost.

In 1991, when FPC entered into its contract with Lake, FPC's forecasts indicated that as-available energy prices would exceed firm energy prices throughout the entire term of the Contract. Based on these projections, prior to August 1994, FPC paid Lake firm energy payments for all energy delivered from the cogeneration facility.

In 1994, FPC conducted an internal audit of its cogeneration contracts. Because of falling coal, oil, and natural gas prices, excess generation during low load conditions, and exceptional nuclear performance, FPC's modeling of the avoided unit indicated that during certain hours, firm energy prices would be greater than as-available energy prices indicating that the avoided unit would be cycled off in FPC's dispatch. FPC adjusted its payments to Lake and other cogenerators to reflect these changes in the operation of the avoided unit. This reduced the total energy payment to Lake and ultimately led to the pricing dispute.

On July 21, 1994, FPC filed a petition (Docket No. 940771-EQ) seeking a declaratory statement that Section 9.1.2 of the negotiated contract was consistent with then Rule 25-17.0832(4)(b), Florida Administrative Code. This rule referenced avoided energy payments for standard offer contracts, and was a basis for evaluating negotiated contracts. Several cogenerators, including Lake, filed motions to dismiss FPC's petition. FPC later amended its petition and asked the Commission to determine whether its implementation of Section 9.1.2 was lawful under Section 366.051, Florida Statutes, and consistent with Rule 25-17.0832(4)(b), Florida Administrative Code. In Order No. PSC-95-0210-FOF-EQ, we

granted the motions to dismiss on the grounds that the Commission did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate a dispute over a provision in a negotiated contract. However, the Order recognized the Commission's continued responsibility for cost recovery review.

Subsequent to the filing of FPC's petition in Docket No. 940771-EQ, Lake and other QFs, filed lawsuits in the state courts for breach of contract. On January 23, 1996, the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court issued a Partial Summary Judgement for Lake in Case No. 94-2354-CA-01 regarding the energy pricing dispute.

On November 25, 1996, FPC filed a Petition for Approval of a Settlement Agreement between FPC and Lake. The Settlement Agreement resolves all issues in the pending litigation. The modifications to the Contract pursuant to the Settlement Agreement have the following components:

1) A revised energy pricing methodology for future energy payments and settlement of a coal transportation issue.

2) Restructuring of variable O&M and capacity payments.

3) Reimbursement for the historic energy pricing dispute.

4) Curtailment of energy during off-peak periods from 110 MW to 92 MW.

5) A buy-out of the last three years and seven months of the Contract, resulting in a termination date of December 31, 2009, rather than July 31, 2013.

The cost for the buy-out will be paid to Lake in monthly payments from November, 1996 to December, 2008. On December 11, 1996, FPC paid Lake $5,512,056 to reimburse the QF for the disputed portion of energy payments made during the period August 9, 1994 through October 31, 1996. FPC requested that the Settlement Agreement be approved on an expedited basis, including confirmation that the Negotiated Contract between FPC and Lake, as modified by the Settlement Agreement, continues to qualify for cost recovery.

FPC believes that the Settlement Agreement will result in approximately $26.6 million Net Present Value (NPV) in benefits to its ratepayers through 2013. These benefits are based on a comparison of costs between Lake prevailing in the lawsuit and the modified Contract.

We approved the Petition for Expedited approval by a 3-2 vote at the June 24, 1997, agenda conference. At the July 15, 1997, agenda conference, the Commission voted to reconsider its decision after being advised that one Commissioner voting with the majority had mistakenly voted to approve the agreement.

The parties were directed to brief the issue of the Commission's jurisdiction to deny cost recovery of any part of a civil court judgement concerning the terms of the contract.

At the August 18, 1997, agenda conference, the item was deferred and the parties were directed to file supplemental briefs on the issues of 1) the "regulatory out" clause contained in the power purchase agreement and 2) the impact of the New York State Public Service Commission's decision that it had jurisdiction to interpret and clarify its approval of negotiated purchase power agreements (the Crossroads decision).The supplemental briefs were filed on August 29, 1997. Lake also requested Oral Argument on this matter. Since interested persons may always participate in the discussion of items scheduled for proposed agency action, this request is moot.

II. THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

As discussed in the Case Background, the proposed Settlement Agreement contains five modifications to FPC's and Lake's existing contract. A discussion of each modification is contained in the following sections.

A. Revised Energy Pricing and Coal Transportation Agreement

1. Revised Energy Pricing

Pursuant to Rule 25-17.0836, F.A.C., this Commission is required to evaluate modifications to a negotiated contract against both the existing contract and the current value of the purchasing utility's avoided cost. The modified Contract requires FPC's ratepayers to pay firm energy prices every hour that Lake generates electricity. In other words, the modified contract assumes the avoided unit will be available and fully dispatched 100 percent of the time. Obviously, no real unit operates in this manner. Furthermore, this would also presume that had FPC built the "avoided-unit", this Commission would want FPC to run the unit without regard for any changes in operating expenses. That would not be an appropriate burden for FPC's ratepayers. FPC's modeling

of the avoided unit, which results in a mixture of firm and as-available energy prices, more closely approximates actual avoided energy costs and is consistent with this Commission's order approving the existing contract. As with all avoided cost calculations, Section 9.1.2 of the Contract was constructed as a pricing proxy and was not intended to be fully representative of a real operable "bricks-and-mortar" generating unit. The goal of the contractual language was to ensure that, consistent with Section 210 of PURPA and our cogeneration rules, FPC would not be put in a situation where it would be required to purchase energy at a cost greater than what it could either purchase elsewhere or generate itself. The revised energy pricing methodology, 100% firm, will render this goal meaningless.

2. Coal Transportation Agreement

The firm energy price under the Settlement Agreement will be determined using the higher of the actual monthly inventory charge out price of coal at CR 1&2 or $1.76/MMBtu. This floor is based on the average price of coal at CR 1&2 in 1996 plus an $0.08/MMBtu adder. This adder was included to prevent a potential dispute between FPC and Lake similar to the one between FPC and Pasco regarding FPC's coal procurement and transportation actions. This is another example of how the proposed energy pricing methodology is not representative of avoided cost. Though the Settlement Agreement eliminates any potential for litigation concerning FPC's coal procurement actions, staff believes this was unnecessary. The Contract contains no provisions governing the modes of transporting fuel to the Reference Plant. Furthermore, FPC should take any and all actions which, legally, lowers the cost of providing electricity to its ratepayers such that cost is fair and reasonable as required by Section 366.03 Florida Statutes. Furthermore, this lower cost should be reflected in FPC's calculation of avoided costs.

B. Restructuring of Capacity Payments and Variable O&M

The Settlement Agreement removes variable O&M expenses from the energy payment, and includes it in the capacity payment. The revised capacity payments, including the variable O&M amount, are approximately $12.1 million NPV less than capacity and variable O&M payments under the original contract. This provision of the Settlement Agreement is projected to reduce FPC's ratepayers cost liability in addition to providing a more stable revenue stream for Lake. However, the benefits of this provision of the Settlement Agreement do not outweigh the negative impact of the 100% firm energy payment.

C. Historic Pricing Dispute

The Settlement Agreement provides for FPC to pay Lake $5,512,056 as reimbursement, with interest, for the disputed energy payments during the period August 9, 1994 through October, 31, 1996. FPC paid the settlement payment to Lake on December, 11, 1996. However, at the February, 1997 hearing in Docket No. 970001-EI, we voted to exclude this payment for recovery, because the costs at that time had not been approved for recovery. As discussed previously, we believe that FPC's modeling of the avoided unit, which results in a mixture of firm and as-available energy prices, more closely approximates actual avoided energy costs and is consistent with this Commission's order approving the existing contract.

D. Curtailment

Lake has agreed to curtail energy deliveries from 110 MW to 92 MW during the thirteen off-peak hours as defined by the Settlement Agreement. In addition, Lake will be treated as a Group A N.G. under FPC's Generation Curtailment Plan as approved pursuant to Order No. PSC-95-1133-FOF-EQ, issued September 11, 1995. This provision will confer benefits to FPC in the form of increased flexibility during low load situations when generation exceeds load requirements as well as allowing FPC to replace the curtailed energy, if needed, at a lower system energy cost.

FPC projects that this provision of the Settlement Agreement will result in a savings of approximately $2.4 Million NPV as compared to the existing contract. Existence of these savings further demonstrates that approving 100% firm energy pricing will result in payments which exceed FPC's avoided energy cost. Furthermore, these savings are overstated as FPC has the authority to curtail Lake and other Cogenerators during those hours which the energy is not needed or when such purchases will result in negative avoided costs. According to Rule 25-17.086, Florida Administrative Code, a utility is relieved of its obligation to purchase electricity from a QF due to operational circumstances or when such purchases will result in costs greater than those which the utility would incur if it did not make such purchases. Despite this authority, we recognize that a voluntary curtailment agreement could avoid litigation.

E. Contract Buy-Out

Lake and FPC have agreed to terminate the Contract three years and seven months earlier than originally proposed. In exchange for

this provision, FPC will pay Lake monthly payments from 1996 through 2008 totaling approximately $50.4 Million. Since the current contract is greater than today's avoided costs, this provision will allow FPC's ratepayers to purchase market priced power sooner. After the revised contract terminates, FPC will be able to obtain capacity and energy at a cost it believes will be less than the existing contract. FPC's cost projections for replacement capacity and energy are based on currently budgeted amounts for its Polk Unit. This methodology is appropriate, as the projections have a more defined basis and FPC's current projections indicate that the replacement capacity and energy will come from a similar type of combined-cycle technology.

When compared to FPC's modeling of the avoided unit, which more closely approximates avoided energy cost, the buy-out portion of the Settlement Agreement is not cost effective. In fact, the Contract buy-out will actually result in approximately $1.2 Million NPV of additional costs to FPC's ratepayers.

The savings/additional costs of each provision are summarized in the following table. The comparison is to the existing contract, assuming FPC's interpretation of the existing agreement is correct.

NET SAVINGS OF FPC/LAKE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
($Millions NPV)

Component	Savings
Energy Pricing & Coal Transportation Agreement	($24.9)
Capacity and Variable O&M	$12.1
Historic Pricing Dispute	($5.3)
Curtailment	$2.4
Buy-out	($1.2)
TOTAL	($17.1)

(Numbers may not add due to rounding)

III. DECISION

Approval of a newly negotiated contract is based on avoided cost as defined by the utility's next identified capacity addition.

However, in evaluating contract modifications, "avoided cost" becomes the existing contract. In this case, approval of the original contract recognized that energy payments would be calculated using the parameters specified in the Contract and were not fixed. FPC's modeling of the avoided unit is consistent with this Commission's order approving the Contract and more closely approximates avoided cost. Energy payments under the modified contract reflect Lake's court position of 100% firm energy, which clearly exceeds avoided cost. This revision, plus the remaining components of the Settlement Agreement, requires that FPC's ratepayers commit to pay approximately $17.1 million NPV over what they would pay under the Contract before the Settlement Agreement. We recognize the risks associated with litigation, however as discussed below, this Commission is not required, based on a circuit court's decision, to approve recovery of QF payments that are in excess of a utility's avoided cost.

A recent decision suggests that a state Commission's jurisdiction with respect to negotiated QF contracts is not as limited as this Commission has previously concluded.

On November 29, 1996, the New York Public Service Commission (NYPSC) issued a declaratory ruling concerning a negotiated QF contract between Orange and Rockland Utilities and Crossroads Cogeneration, Inc. (Crossroads). The specific question involved Orange and Rockland's obligation to purchase additional output from an expansion of the facility. Crossroads contended that the contract, which was approved in 1988, required Orange and Rockland to purchase the output. Crossroads contended that the New York Commission did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate its claim, citing as authority Freehold Cogeneration Associates, L.P. v. Board of Regulatory Commissioners, 44 F.3d 1178 (3d Cir. 1995).

In its decision granting the request for a declaratory ruling, the New York Commission stated:

> As was recently reaffirmed, it is within our authority to interpret our power purchase contract approvals, and that jurisdiction has been upheld by the courts. The precedents involving interpretation of past policies and approvals, and not the contract non-interference policy that Crossroads cites, control here. As a result, the approval of the original contract for the Crossroads site may be explained and interpreted, and O&R's petition may be construed as requesting that relief.

Crossroads then filed a five count complaint in Federal District Court, seeking both contractual and antitrust damages.

Crossroads alleged that the New York State Commission lacked subject matter jurisdiction. In an opinion issued June 30, 1997, the Court granted Orange and Rockland's Motion to Dismiss the complaint, finding, among other things, that Crossroads was collaterally estopped from asserting the jurisdictional issue in the Federal Court. The Court relied on the Restatement (2nd) of Judgements in assessing Crossroad's claim:

> When a court has rendered a judgement in a contested action, the judgement precludes the parties from litigating the question of the court's subject matter jurisdiction in subsequent litigation except if:
>
> (1) The subject matter of the action was so plainly beyond the court's jurisdiction that its entertaining the action was a manifest abuse of authority; or
>
> (2) Allowing the judgement to stand would substantially infringe the authority of another tribunal or agency of government; or
>
> (3) The judgement was rendered by a court lacking capability to make an adequately informed determination of a question concerning its own jurisdiction and as a matter of procedural fairness the party seeking to avoid the judgement should have opportunity belatedly to attack the court's subject matter jurisdiction.
>
> Restatement (Second) of Judgements § 12 (1982). Having carefully considered the arguments set forth by the parties in their briefs and at oral argument, the Court determines that none of the three above-mentioned exceptions applies to the jurisdictional determination made by the NYPSC. Accordingly, plaintiff is preluded from relitigating the issue of the NYPSC's subject matter jurisdiction in this, the second proceeding between these parties.

The court found that none of these exceptions applied and dismissed Crossroads' complaint.

We recognize that a finding that a QF is collaterally estopped from challenging a jurisdictional finding is not as compelling as a determination of the issue on a direct appeal. However, it is probative on the issue, especially given the Court's reliance on the exception stated in the Restatement 2d. We also note that Florida Power Corporation has recently filed this Opinion, and the New York Commission's ruling as supplemental authority with the

Florida Supreme Court (Case No. 88,280) Panda-Kathleen, L.P., v. Florida Power Corporation and Florida Public Service Commission. On September 19, 1997, the Court issued its decision affirming the Commission's order. A motion for rehearing is pending.

The New York Commission seems to have drawn a distinction on the jurisdictional question not along the standard offer tariff/negotiated contract line. Rather, it asserts jurisdiction over matters addressing the interpretation and clarification of past policies and approvals and eschews jurisdiction to apply those interpretations and policies to disputed factual determination.

Such a policy has significant application in this docket. Florida Power Corporation first asked this Commission to declare that FPC had properly calculated the energy payments due Lake pursuant to the contract. This determination is inextricably linked to what the Commission approved when it approved the contract.

If as FPC contends, the contract contemplates that the "avoided unit" would cycle in FPC's system economic dispatch and if as we believe and FPC contends, the contract provides for the use of actual fuel prices and not projected fuel prices, then Lake's assertion in the circuit that it is entitled to firm energy payments 100% of the time is suspect. If this assertion is suspect, then the "savings" associated with the buy out are overstated. If the Commission does in fact have the jurisdiction to resolve the question of what was contemplated at the time of approval, the uncertainty of the outcome of the circuit court litigation would not be a factor in the decision to approve the buy out.

In its supplemental brief filed August 29, 1997, FPC states:

> The *Crossroads* decision cited in Florida Power's initial brief dated July 29, 1997 supports the position that Florida Power asserted in Docket No. 940771-EQ that the Commission had jurisdiction to determine the proper interpretation of section 9.1.2 of the cogeneration contracts it had previously approved for cost recovery. However, although Florida Power continues to believe that the Commission has such jurisdiction as a general matter, just as in *Crossroads*, given the Commission's decision in Order No. PSC-95-0210-FOF-EQ (Order 0210) issued in that docket, the doctrine of administrative finality precludes the Commission from now exercising that

jurisdiction under the facts and circumstances of this case.

In essence, Florida Power Corporation argues that, given the Commission's previous determination that it would defer to the circuit court, the Commission cannot revisit that question in the guise of a cost recovery approval/disallowance.

However, we are not, at this juncture, "revisiting" anything. What is before the Commission is a contract modification that we believe is based on an erroneous assumption. That is, that the cost effectiveness of the modification is based on the "litigation risk" associated with a circuit court determination of the operating characteristics of the "avoided unit" in a manner not contemplated or intended when the contract was approved. If, as FPC suggests (and Crossroads supports), this Commission has the jurisdiction to interpret and clarify its approval, there is no "risk" associated with an erroneous circuit court interpretation. The modification/buy-out then is clearly not cost-effective when measured by the standard of Rule 25-17.0836, Florida Administrative Code.

Other decisions of the New York Public Service Commission are illustrative of the Commission's continuing jurisdiction to interpret and clarify its approvals. For example, in Indeck-Yerkes Energy Service of Yonkers v. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, 1994 WL 62394 (S.D.N.Y.) ("Indeck-Yerkes"), the QF ("Indeck") had entered into a contract with the utility ("Con Ed"), which was approved by the NYPSC on the basis of Indeck's representation that the cogeneration facility would be located at a certain "Federal Plaza site." A dispute subsequently arose when Indeck wanted to build the facility at a different site. The NYPSC issued an order "clarifying" that its prior order approving the Indeck-Con Ed contract was subject to the NYPSC's then-existing "site certainty policy." In contract litigation before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, the Court granted summary judgment in favor of Con Ed, holding that the contract contemplated adherence to the NYPSC's contract approval conditions, which included, the Court held, the "site certainty policy" then in effect.

Similarly, in Re Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., 1996 WL 161415 (N.Y.P.S.C., March 26, 1996), the utility, Niagara Mohawk ("NiMo") alleged that the QF, Lyonsdale Power L.P., had exceeded the output level contemplated under their contract. The New York PSC held

that its approval order for the Lyonsdale-NiMo contract required, by its own terms, "strict" compliance with the output limitation condition set forth in the order.

We believe that all three New York determinations have a common and irrefutable similarity with the contract proposed for modification: All involve a question that turns on what was meant when the contract was approved, and not on the determination of disputed facts and the application of those facts to an unambiguous contract provision. In this docket, the resolution of the energy pricing issue, in so far as the cost-effectiveness of buy-out/ modification is concerned, turns on what the contract meant at the time it was approved. No party has cited to any authority which suggests that this type determination is not within the Commission's jurisdiction.

Public utilities, over which this Commission has rate setting authority, are required to provide adequate, reliable electric service at fair and reasonable rates. In the administration of cogeneration contracts, Chapter 366.051, Florida Statutes, states in part:

> In fixing rates for power purchased by public utilities from cogenerators or small power producers, the commission shall authorize a rate equal to the purchasing utility's full avoided costs.

This Commission's rules are consistent with the guidelines set out in the Florida Statutes and PURPA. Specifically, Rule 25-17.0825, Florida Administrative Code states in part:

> As-available energy sold by a qualifying facility shall be purchased by the utility at a rate, in cents per kilowatt-hour, **not to exceed the utility's avoided energy cost.** (Emphasis added)

Rule 25-17.0832(2) states in part that:

> Negotiated contracts will be considered prudent for cost recovery purposes if it is demonstrated by the utility that the purchase of firm capacity and energy from the qualifying facility pursuant to the rates, terms, and other conditions of the contract can reasonably be expected to contribute towards deferral or avoidance of additional capacity construction or other capacity-related costs by the purchasing utility at a cost to the utility's ratepayers **which does not exceed full avoided costs**, giving consideration to the characteristics of the capacity and energy to be delivered by the qualifying facility under the contract. (Emphasis added)

Rule 25-17.086 states that:

> Where purchases from a qualifying facility will impair the utility's ability to give adequate service to the rest of its customers or, due to operational circumstances, purchases from qualifying facilities will **result in costs greater than those which the utility would incur if it did not make such purchases**, or otherwise place an undue burden on the utility, the utility shall be relieved of its obligation under Rule 25-17.082 to purchase electricity from a qualifying facility. (Emphasis added)

The Commission's decision in Docket No. 940771-EQ, Order No. PSC-95-0210-FOF-EQ, specifically recognized these constraints. We believe that where cost recovery review finds that a utility is requesting recovery of QF payments that exceed its full avoided costs, those costs are subject to disallowance.

When the Commission initially approves a negotiated contract, the determination of avoided costs is based on the utility's next identified capacity addition. At that point in time, the contract is evaluated for cost recovery purposes in accordance with the above referenced rules. However, in evaluating contract modifications, continued cost recovery is based on savings compared to the existing contract.

Rule 25-17.036(6) requires that:

> The modifications and concessions of the utility and developer shall be evaluated against both the **existing contract and the current value of the purchasing utility's avoided cost.** (Emphasis added)

Absent a modification, the utility's ratepayers remain obligated to pay costs as specified within the current contract. Therefore, modifications which result in costs above the existing contract are not appropriate for approval.

The result of the provisions of the Settlement Agreement is energy costs that are approximately $24.9 million NPV greater than what FPC is currently authorized to recover today. Approving the Settlement Agreement is inconsistent with the requirements of Section 366.051, Florida Statutes, Section 210 of PURPA and this Commission's Rules governing cost recovery of cogeneration contracts.

We recognize the benefits of electricity produced by cogeneration and small power producers and the requirements to purchase such power when available. However both the Federal and state law limit the price to be paid for this type of power. To ensure that benefits remained with a utility's ratepayers, PURPA and the Florida Statutes established that rates for the purchase of power from QFs shall not exceed a utility's avoided cost. Such assurance was necessary to avoid situations that would require a utility to purchase electricity from a QF when in fact it could produce or purchase alternative power at a lower cost.

The Settlement Agreement achieves benefits in the form of curtailment savings and reduced capacity and variable O&M payments. However, compared to the more appropriate method of determining energy payments under the existing contract, the Settlement Agreement increases costs to FPC's ratepayers by approximately $17.1 million NPV. Furthermore, contrary to Section 366.051, Florida Statutes, Section 210 of PURPA, and this Commission's rules, approval of the Settlement Agreement commits FPC's ratepayers to costs in excess of current avoided energy costs. For these reasons, we find that the Settlement Agreement should be denied.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE FINALITY

Both Lake and FPC argue the doctrine of administrative finality, although in slightly different contexts. Lake suggests

that Order No. 25668, Implementation of Rules 25-17.080 through 25-17.091, Regarding Cogeneration and Small Power Production and the Florida Supreme Court's affirmation in Florida Power & Light Co. v. Beard, 626 So.2d 660 (Fla. 1993) of the Commission's actions, articulate a policy of not revisiting prior determinations with respect to QF contracts, except in certain limited situations. A decision by the Commission not to approve a contract modification which results in increases costs above what was contemplated at the time of the contract is not a "revisitation" of cost recovery or contract approval. Both cases cited by Lake (Freehold, supra and West Penn, supra) involve attempts by a utility and/or a state commission to change a contract based on changed circumstances. That is not the action taken by the Commission in this case.

Florida Power suggests that, having determined this was a matter for civil court determination, the doctrine of administrative finality precludes the denial of cost recovery in a subsequent proceeding. This argument is compelling, but not applicable. Parties and others whose substantial interests are affected by the Commission's decisions, need to be able to rely on the finality of those decisions. However, in its brief, Florida Power Corporation states: "...Florida Power believed, and continues to believe, that the Commission did have jurisdiction to interpret this pricing provision". The New York Public Service Commission's determinations discussed in this order tend to support this position. The circuit court has not yet ruled on the ultimate question. Further the action taken in this order is not a denial of cost recovery, but a determination that a proposed modification to a contract (which both parties recognize requires our approval) is not cost-effective.

V. EQUAL PROTECTION

Both Lake and FPC argue that the Commission's denial of this petition would be "arbitrary and capricious" and violative of Section 120.68(12)(b), Florida Statutes. That section provides for remand where agency action is inconsistent with prior decisions if not adequately explained by the agency. Both parties suggest that the decision in Docket No. 961407-EQ, Petition for Expedited Approval of Settlement Agreement with Pasco Cogen., Ltd., to approve a contract modification requires an identical result in this docket. The two petitions are not so "similarly situated" as to compel approval of this petition. At least four bases distinguish the instant contract:

to make payments to Lake Cogen, Ltd. I agree that the Commission could deny cost recovery based on a subsequent contract interpretation if it was contrary to the basis on which the contract was originally approved, but that is not the case here. The Order originally approving the contract had no specific amplification as to how the payments due under section 9.1.2 would be calculated, and when ~~asked for clarification~~ with respect to the calculation in the Petition for Declaratory Statement, it was acknowledged that the dispute involved a contract interpretation, not a clarification of the basis on which the contract was approved for cost recovery.

Finally, this argument goes against the very concerns that prompted the Commission to state in its Order implementing its cogeneration rules (see Docket No. 910603-EQ) that it would not revisit its cost recovery determinations absent a showing of fraud, misrepresentation or mistake. This type of assurance was considered by the Commission as necessary to encourage cogeneration in the electric utility industry. It was also important in bringing about negotiated cogeneration agreements, which were and continue to be viewed by the Commission as a superior arrangement between a cogenerator and a utility over the standard offer. It is important to note that it appears as though the Commission's policies have been successful in bringing about cogeneration and in fostering competition among suppliers of electric energy in the wholesale market to the benefit of Florida's electric utility customers.

In summary, the majority view in this docket has the effect of reversing an important decision on which these and other parties have relied. It also has the effect of undermining the Commission's policies of encouraging competition in the wholesale generation segment of Florida's electric utility industry.

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.569(1), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Mediation may be available on a case-by-case basis. If mediation is conducted, it does not affect a substantially interested person's right to a hearing.

The action proposed herein is preliminary in nature and will not become effective or final, except as provided by Rule 25-22.029, Florida Administrative Code. Any person whose substantial interests are affected by the action proposed by this order may file a petition for a formal proceeding, as provided by Rule 25-22.029(4), Florida Administrative Code, in the form provided by Rule 25-22.036(7)(a) and (f), Florida Administrative Code. This petition must be received by the Director, Division of Records and Reporting, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, by the close of business on December 5, 1997.

In the absence of such a petition, this order shall become effective on the day subsequent to the above date as provided by Rule 25-22.029(6), Florida Administrative Code.

Any objection or protest filed in this docket before the issuance date of this order is considered abandoned unless it satisfies the foregoing conditions and is renewed within the specified protest period.

If this order becomes final and effective on the date described above, any party substantially affected may request judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility or by the First District Court of Appeal in the case of a water or wastewater utility by filing a notice of appeal with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting and filing a copy of the notice of appeal and the filing fee with the appropriate court. This filing must be completed within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this order, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The

notice of appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900(a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

B

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re: Petition for determination that implementation of contractual pricing mechanism for energy payments to qualifying facilities complies with Rule 25-17.0832, F.A.C., by Florida Power Corporation.	DOCKET NO. 940771-EQ ORDER NO. PSC-95-0210-FOF-EQ ISSUED: February 15, 1995

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter:

SUSAN F. CLARK, Chairman
J. TERRY DEASON
JOE GARCIA
JULIA L. JOHNSON
DIANE K. KIESLING

ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS TO DISMISS

BACKGROUND

In 1991 and 1992, Florida Power Corporation (FPC) entered into eleven negotiated cogeneration contracts with various cogenerators. Those contracts provide approximately 735 megawatts (MW) out of approximately 1,045 MWs of cogenerated capacity that FPC will have on its system by the end of 1995. The negotiated contracts in question are between FPC and the following cogenerators: Seminole Fertilizer, Lake Cogen Limited, Pasco Cogen Limited, Auburndale Power Partners, Orlando Cogen Limited, Ridge Generating Station, Dade County, Polk Power Partners-Mulberry, Polk Power Partners-Royster, EcoPeat Avon Park, and CFR Biogen.

The contracts all contain the following provision, section 9.1.2:

> Except as otherwise provided in Section 9.1.1 hereof, for each billing month beginning with the Contract In-Service Date, the QF will receive electric energy payments based on the Firm Energy Cost calculated on an hour-by-hour basis as follows: (i) the product of the average monthly inventory chargeout price of fuel burned at the Avoided Unit Fuel Reference Plant, the Fuel Multiplier, and the Avoided

> Unit Heat Rate, plus the Avoided Unit Variable O&M, if applicable, for each hour that the Company would have had a unit with these characteristics operating; and (ii) during all other hours, the energy cost shall be equal to the As-Available Energy Cost.

This provision establishes the method to determine when cogenerators are entitled to receive firm energy payments or as-available energy payments under the contract. The Commission reviewed the 11 negotiated contracts and found them to be cost-effective for FPC's ratepayers under the criteria established in Rules 25-17.082 and 25-17.0832(2), Florida Administrative Code. [1] The information the Commission received at that time was based on simplified assumptions to arrive at the estimated energy payments.

Recently, FPC states, it reviewed the operational status of the avoided unit described in section 9.1.2 of the contracts during minimum load conditions. FPC determined that the avoided unit would be scheduled off during certain minimum load hours of the day. On July 18, 1994, FPC notified the parties to the contracts that it would begin implementing section 9.1.2, effective August 1, 1994. Prior to that time FPC had paid cogenerators firm energy prices at all hours.

Three days later, on July 21, 1994, FPC filed a petition seeking our declaratory statement that section 9.1.2 of its negotiated cogeneration contracts is consistent with Rule 25-17.0832(4)(b), Florida Administrative Code. Rules 25-17.0832(4)(a) and (b) provide:

> (4) Avoided energy payments.
> (a) For the purpose of this rule, avoided energy costs associated with firm energy sold to a utility by a qualifying facility pursuant to a utility's standard offer contract shall commence with the in-service date of the avoided unit specified in the contract. Prior to the in-service date of the avoided unit, the qualifying facility may sell as-available energy to the utility pursuant to Rule 25-17.0825(2)(a).

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[1] See Order No. 24099, issued February 12, 1991 in Docket No. 900917-EQ; Order No. 24734, issued July 1, 1991 in Docket No. 910401-EQ; Order No. 24923, issued August 19, 1991 in Docket No. 910549-EQ; and Order No. PSC-92-0129-FOF-EQ, issued March 31, 1992 in Docket No. 900383-EQ.

> (b) To the extent that the avoided unit would have been operated, had that unit been installed, avoided energy costs associated with firm energy shall be the energy cost of this unit. To the extent that the avoided unit would not have been operated, firm energy purchased from qualifying facilities shall be treated as as-available energy for the purposes of determining the megawatt block size in Rule 25-17.0825 (2)(a).

Several cogenerators petitioned for leave to intervene and questioned whether the declaratory statement was the appropriate procedure to resolve the issue. In addition, in September 1994, OCL, Pasco, Lake, Metro-Dade County, and Auburndale filed motions to dismiss on the grounds that we do not have jurisdiction to consider FPC's petition. Also, subsequent to the filing of FPC's petition, Pasco Cogen and Lake Cogen initiated lawsuits in the state courts for breach of contract and declaratory judgment.

On November 1, 1994, FPC amended its petition and asked the Commission to determine whether its implementation of section 9.1.2 is lawful under Section 366.051, Florida Statutes, and consistent with Rule 25-17.0832(4)(b), Florida Administrative Code. FPC also requested a formal evidentiary proceeding. Thereafter the cogenerators filed additional motions to dismiss the amended petition.

On January 5, 1995, we heard oral argument on the motions to dismiss filed in this docket and the motions to dismiss filed in two other dockets involving cogeneration contracts. We have fully considered the merits of the motions to dismiss, and we find that they should be granted. Our reasons for this decision are set out below.

DECISION

In 1978, Congress enacted the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA), to develop ways to lessen the country's dependence on foreign oil and natural gas. PURPA encourages the development of alternative power sources in the form of cogeneration and small power production facilities. In developing PURPA, Congress identified three major obstacles that hindered the development of a strong cogeneration market. First, monopoly electric utilities resisted purchasing power from other generation suppliers instead of building their own generating units. Second, monopoly electric utilities could refuse to sell needed backup

power to cogenerators. Third, cogenerators and small power producers could be subject to extensive, expensive federal and state regulation as electric utilities.

PURPA contains several provisions designed to overcome these obstacles. Section 210(a) directs the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to promulgate rules to encourage the development of alternative sources of power, including rules that require utilities to offer to buy power from and sell power to qualifying cogeneration and small power production facilities (QFs). Section 210(b) directs FERC to set rates for the purchase of power from QFs that are just and reasonable to the utility's ratepayers and in the public interest, not discriminatory against QF's, and not in excess of the incremental cost to the utility of alternative electric energy. Section 210(e) directs FERC to adopt rules exempting QFs from most state and federal utility regulation, and section 210(f) directs state regulatory authorities to implement FERC's rules.

FERC's regulations implementing PURPA require utilities to purchase QF power at a price equal to the utility's full avoided cost, " the incremental costs to the electric utility of electric energy or capacity or both which, but for the purchase from the qualifying facility or qualifying facilities, such utility would generate itself or purchase from another source." 18 C.F.R. s. 292.101(b)(6). FERC's rules also contain a provision that permits utilities and QFs to negotiate different provisions of purchased power agreements, including price, as long as they are at or below a utilities' avoided cost. 18 C.F.R. s. 292.301.

In compliance with PURPA, Section 366.051, Florida Statutes, provides that Florida's electric utilities must purchase electricity offered for sale by QFs, "in accordance with applicable law". The statute directs the Commission to establish guidelines relating to the purchase of power or energy from QFs, and it permits the Commission to set rates at which a public utility must purchase that power or energy. The statute does not explicitly grant the Commission the authority to resolve contract disputes between utilities and QFs.

The Commission's implementation of Section 366.051 is codified in Rules 25-17.080-25-17.091, Florida Administrative Code, "Utilities Obligations with Regard to Cogenerators and Small Power Producers". The rules generally reflect FERC's guidelines in their purpose and scope. They provide two ways for a utility to purchase QF energy and capacity; by means of a standard offer contract, or an individually negotiated power purchase contract. See Rules 25-17.082(1) and 25-17.0832. The two types of contracts are treated very differently in our rules. The rules require utilities to

publish a standard offer contract in their tariffs which we must approve and which must conform to extensive guidelines regarding, for example, determination of avoided units, pricing, cost-effectiveness for cost recovery, avoided energy payments, interconnection, and insurance. Utilities must purchase firm energy and capacity and as-available energy under standard offer contracts if a QF signs the contract. A utility may not refuse to accept a standard offer contract unless it petitions the Commission and provides justification for the refusal. See Rule 25-17.0832(3)(d), Florida Administrative Code.

In contrast, our rules are more limited in their treatment of negotiated contracts. Rule 25-17.082(2), Florida Administrative Code, simply encourages utilities and QFs to negotiate contracts, and provides the criteria the Commission will consider when it determines whether the contract is prudent for cost recovery purposes. Rule 25-17.0834, "Settlement of Disputes in Contract Negotiations", imposes an obligation to negotiate cogeneration contracts in good faith, and provides that either party to negotiations may apply to the Commission for relief if the parties cannot agree on the rates, terms and other conditions of the contract. The rule makes no provision for resolution of a dispute once the contract has been executed and approved for cost recovery.

We use certain standard offer contract rules as guidelines in determining the cost-effectiveness of negotiated contracts for cost recovery purposes, but we have not required any standard provisions to be included in negotiated contracts. In Docket No. 910603-EQ, we specifically addressed the issue of standard provisions for negotiated contracts. In that docket the cogenerators urged us to prescribe certain standard provisions in negotiated contracts and prohibit other provisions, like regulatory out clauses. In Order No.25668, issued February 3, 1992, we said:

> We will not prescribe standard provisions in negotiated contracts, because negotiated contracts are just that --negotiated contracts. Standardized provisions are not necessary in negotiated contracts, and they can impair the negotiating process.
>
> Rule 25-17.0834, Florida Administrative Code, provides a remedy to QFs when a utility does not negotiate in good faith. If a utility insists on an unreasonable requirement, QFs are free to petition the Commission for relief. . . .

> Standardized terms in negotiated contracts could impair negotiating flexibility to the detriment of the utility and the QF. As Witness Dolan stated, "[e]ven if guidelines and standards at a given time did reflect the parties' perceptions, guidelines and standards cannot be modified easily or quickly in response to changes in conditions that bear on the risks and benefits of the transaction". Standard terms that suit the needs of some parties will not suit the needs of other QFs wishing to negotiate contracts. Even in this docket, the QFs do not agree as to which terms should be standardized. . . . It is clear from the differing opinions that negotiated contracts should not contain standard provisions.

Order No. 25668, p. 7

This rather lengthy discussion of the statutes and regulations demonstrates that PURPA and FERC's regulations carve out a limited role for the states in the regulation of the relationship between utilities and qualifying facilities. States and their utility commissions are directed to encourage cogeneration, provide a means by which cogenerators can sell power to utilities under a state-controlled contract if they are unable to negotiate a power purchase agreement, encourage the negotiation process, and review and approve the terms of negotiated contracts for cost recovery from the utilities' ratepayers. That limited role does not encompass continuing control over the fruits of the negotiation process once it has been successful and the contracts have been approved. As Auburndale's attorney pointed out in oral argument, PURPA and FERC's regulations are not designed to open the door to state regulation of what would otherwise be a wholesale power transaction.

While the Commission controls the provisions of standard offer contracts, we do not exercise similar control over the provisions of negotiated contracts. We have interpreted the provisions of standard offer contracts on several occasions,[2] but we have not

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[2] In re: CFR Bio-Gen's Petition For Declaratory Statement Regarding the Methodology to be used in its Standard Offer Cogeneration Contracts with Florida Power Corporation, Order No. 24338, issued April 9, 1991, Docket No. 900877-EI; In re: Complaint by CFR Bio-Gen against Florida Power Corporation for alleged violation of standard offer contract and request for determination of substantial interest, Order No. 24729, issued July 1, 1991,

interpreted the provisions of negotiated contracts. See Docket No. 840438-EI, In Re: Petition of Tampa Electric Company for Declaratory Statement Regarding Conserv Cogeneration Agreement, Order No. 14207, issued March 31, 1985, where we refused to construe a paragraph of the agreement that concerned renegotiation of contract terms. There we said that while we could interpret our cogeneration rules and decide that the new rules did not apply to preexisting contracts, matters of contractual interpretation were properly left to the civil courts. Our Conserv decision, while not controlling here, does lend support to the proposition that we have limited our involvement in negotiated contracts to the contract formation process and cost recovery review.

The weight of authority from other states that have addressed similar issues supports this position. See, eg. Afton Energy, Inc v. Idaho Power Co., 729 P.2d 400 (Id. 1986); Bates Fabrics, Inc. v. PUC, 447 A.2d 1211 (ME. 1992); Barasch v. Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, 546 A.2d 1296, rearguument denied, 550 A.2d 257 (1988); Erie Associates - Petition for a Declaratory Ruling that Its Power Purchase Contract with New York State Electric & Gas Corporation Remains in Effect, Case 92-E-0032, N.Y. PUC LEXIS 52 (March 4, 1992); Freehold Cogeneration Associates v. Board of Regulatory Commissioners of the State of New Jersey, 1995 WL 4897 (3rd Cir. (N.J. 1995); Fulton Cogeneration Associates v. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Case No. 92-CV-14112 (N.D.N.Y. 1993). The facts vary in these cases, but the general consensus appears to be that under federal and state regulation of the relationship between utilities and cogenerators, state commissions should not generally resolve contractual disputes over the interpretation of negotiated power purchase agreements once they have been established and approved for cost recovery.

In Afton, supra., Idaho Power Company (Idaho Power) and Afton Energy, Inc. (Afton) had negotiated a power purchase agreement that included two payment options for the purchase of firm energy and capacity. The options were conditioned on the Idaho Supreme Court's determination whether the Idaho commission had authority to order Idaho Power to negotiate an agreement with Afton or dictate terms and conditions of the agreement. When the Supreme Court made its decision, Idaho Power petitioned the Commission to declare that

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Docket No. 900383-EQ; In re: Petition of Timber Energy Resources, Inc. for a declaratory statement regarding upward modification of committed capacity amount by cogenerators, Order No. 21585, issued July 19, 1989, Docket No. 8890453-EQ; In re: Petition for Declaratory Statement by Wheelabrator North Broward, Inc., Order No. 23110, issued June 25, 1990, Docket No. 900277-EQ.

the lesser payment option would be in effect. The Commission dismissed the petition, holding that the petition was a request for an interpretation of the contract and that the district court was the proper forum to interpret contracts. The Idaho Supreme Court upheld the Commission's decision.

In Erie Associates, supra., the New York Public Service Commission was asked by the cogenerator to declare that its negotiated purchased power agreement was still in effect even though the utility had cancelled the contract because the cogenerator had failed to post a deposit on time. The Commission stated, at page 127:

> Erie's petition will not be granted. Jurisdiction under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) is generally limited to supervision of the contract formation process. Once a binding contract is finalized, however, that jurisdiction is usually at an end.
>
> We will not generally arbitrate disputes between utilities and developers over the meaning of contract terms, because such questions do not involve our authority, under PURPA and PSL§66-c, to order utilities to enter into contracts. Requests to arbitrate disputes are simply beyond our jurisdiction, in most cases.
>
> . . . Erie has not justified a departure from the policy of declining to decide breach of contract questions, or identified a source for the authority to exercise jurisdiction over such issues.

FPC has asked us to determine if its implementation of the pricing provision is lawful and consistent with Commission Rule 25-17.0832(4), Florida Administrative Code. We believe that FPC's request is really a request to interpret the meaning of the contract term. FPC is not asking us to interpret the rule. It is asking us to decide that its interpretation of the contract's pricing provision is correct. We believe that endeavor would be inconsistent with the intent of PURPA to limit our involvement in negotiated contracts once they have been established. Furthermore, we agree with the cogenerators that the pricing methodology outlined in Rule 25-17.0832(4), Florida Administrative Code, is intended to apply to standard offer contracts, not negotiated contracts. We have clearly said that we would not require any standard provisions, pricing or otherwise, for negotiated

contracts. Therefore, whether FPC's implementation of the pricing provision is consistent with the rule is really irrelevant to the parties' dispute over the meaning of the negotiated provision. In this case, we will defer to the courts to resolve that dispute. We note however, that courts have the discretion to refer matters to us for consideration to maintain uniformity and to bring the Commission's specialized expertise to bear upon the issues at hand.

We disagree with FPC's proposition that when the Commission issues an order approving negotiated cogeneration contracts for cost recovery, the contracts themselves become an order of the Commission that we have continuing jurisdiction to interpret. It is true that the Supreme Court has determined that territorial agreements merge into Commission orders approving them, but territorial agreements are not valid commercial purchased power contracts. They are otherwise unlawful, anticompetitive agreements that have no validity under the law until we approve them. Furthermore, territorial agreements involve the provision of retail electric service over which we have exclusive and preemptive authority. As explained above, we do not enjoy such authority over QFs or their negotiated power purchase contracts.

Under certain circumstances we will exercise continuing regulatory supervision over power purchases made pursuant to negotiated contracts. We have made it clear that we will not revisit our cost recovery determinations absent a showing of fraud, misrepresentation or mistake;[3] but if it is determined that any of those facts existed when we approved a contract for cost recovery, we will review our initial decision. That power has been clearly recognized by the parties through the "regulatory out" provisions of those contracts. We do not think, however, that the regulatory out provisions of negotiated contracts somehow confer continuing responsibility or authority to resolve contract interpretation disputes. Our authority derives from the statutes. United Telephone Company v. Public Service Commission, 496 So.2d 116 (Fla. 1986). It cannot be conferred or inferred from the provisions of a contract.

For these reasons we find that the motions to dismiss should be granted. FPC's petition fails to set forth any claim that the Commission should resolve. We defer to the courts to answer the question of contract interpretation raised in this case. Thus, FPC's petition is dismissed.

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[3] See Docket No. 910603-EQ, In Re: Implementation of Rules 25-17.080 through 25-17.091 Florida Administrative Code, Order No. 25668, issued February 3, 1992.

It is therefore

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that the Motions to Dismiss filed by Lake Cogen Limited, Pasco Cogen Limited, Auburndale Power Partners, Orlando Cogen Limited, and Metro Dade County/Montenay are granted. Florida Power Corporation's Petition is dismissed. It is further

ORDERED that this docket is hereby closed.

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission, this 15th day of February, 1995.

/s/ Blanca S. Bayó

BLANCA S. BAYÓ, Director
Division of Records and Reporting

This is a facsimile copy. A signed copy of the order may be obtained by calling 1-904-488-8371.

(S E A L)

MCB

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.59(4), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by the Commission's final action in this matter may request: 1) reconsideration of the decision by filing a motion for reconsideration with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting within fifteen (15) days of the issuance of this order in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code; or 2) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility or the First District Court of Appeal in the case of a water or sewer utility by filing a notice of appeal with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting and filing a copy of the notice of appeal and the filing fee with the appropriate court. This filing must be completed within thirty (30) days after the issuance of this order, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice of appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900 (a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

C

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition for Approval of Contracts for Purchase of Firm Capacity and Energy by Florida Power Corporation	DOCKET NO. 910401-EQ ORDER NO. 24734 ISSUED: 7-1-91

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter:

THOMAS M. BEARD, Chairman
J. TERRY DEASON
BETTY EASLEY
GERALD L. GUNTER
MICHAEL McK. WILSON

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AGENCY ACTION

ORDER APPROVING FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY CONTRACTS

BY THE COMMISSION:

NOTICE is hereby given by the Florida Public Service Commission that the action discussed herein is preliminary in nature and will become final unless a person whose interests are adversely affected files a petition for a formal proceeding, pursuant to Rule 25-22.029, Florida Administrative Code.

BACKGROUND

On January 11, 1991, Florida Power Corporation (FPC) solicited power through a Request for Proposal (RFP) from those prospective Qualifying Facilities (QFs) that had previously indicated their interest in selling firm capacity and energy to FPC from proposed projects with an in-service date no later than December 1, 1993.

In response to its request FPC received thirteen proposals from prospective QFs. FPC retained a consultant from National Economic Research Associates, Inc. to help evaluate the proposals. Two proposals were eliminated based upon the lack of development maturity. A third project was eliminated because of the pricing risk associated with the proposed fixed capacity and energy payments. The consultant ranked the remaining ten projects in order of preference. FPC selected the following eight projects from this group:

PROJECT FUEL TYPE & LOCATION	COMMITTED CAPACITY	COMMITTED ON-PEAK CAPACITY FACTOR	CONTRACT DATE OF THE OF
Dade County Municipal Solid Waste Miami	43 MW	83%	November, 1991
El Dorado Energy Natural Gas Auburndale	103.8 MW	92%	January, 1991
Lake Cogen Limited Natural Gas Umatilla	102 MW	90%	August, 1993
Mulberry Energy Company, Inc. Orimulsion Bartow	72 MW	90%	January, 1993
Orlando Cogen Limited L.P. Natural Gas Orlando	72 MW	90%	January, 1994
Pasco Cogen Limited Natural Gas Dade City	102 MW	90%	August, 1993
Ridge Generating Station Limited Partnership Agricultural & Wood Waste Polk County	36 MW	85%	January, 1994
Royster Phosphates Waste Heat from Processing Palmetto	28 MW	85%	December, 1993

FPC'S ADDITIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

The eight negotiated contracts total 559 MW of capacity. If a utility were to construct this amount of capacity itself, it would have to come before the Commission with a petition for a need

determination. The capacity FPC has contracted to purchase he: however, is made up of small projects with a steam capacity of le than 75 MW each, and the projects are thus not large enough to fa within the jurisdiction of the Florida Power Plant Siting Act.

The QF projects are projected to avoid the FPC's 1991 need 300 MW of coal and 150 MW of combustion turbine capacity identified in Docket No. 910004-EU, the Annual Planning Hearir (APH). The 1991 need for 450 MW of capacity is different from th Standard Offer need identified in the same docket. FPC identifie an 80 MW combustion turbine unit with an 1997 in-service date fc its Standard Offer contract.

In the request for proposals, FPC gave the QFs a choice o: coal unit or combustion turbine unit pricing. All eight QFs chose the coal unit price. FPC maintains that the prices associated with the eight contracts are below the price of the 450 MW of coal-fired generation. FPC also maintains that the contract prices are below the price associated with the 300 MW coal and 150 MW combustion turbine. On a present worth basis, using FPC's planning assumptions, the 450 MW of coal capacity has total fuel and capacity costs very close to the 300 MW coal and 150 MW combustion turbine option. FPC's projections indicate that beginning in 2008, a coal unit's total avoided costs (capacity and fuel) fall below a combustion turbine's total avoided cost on a net present value basis. Since the terms of all eight contracts extend beyond the year 2008, FPC states that it considers the contracts to avoid part of the 450 MW of coal-fired generation.

In addition to the eight contracts, FPC signed two other contracts against their 1991 need, one with Seminole Fertilizer (47 MW) and one with Ecopeat (36.5 MW). The Seminole Fertilizer contract was approved in Order No. 24099. The Ecopeat contract is presently awaiting Commission approval.

The 559 MW of the negotiated contracts and the 83.5 MW associated with the Seminole and Ecopeat contracts exceed FPC's 450 MW need identified in their 1990 Facility Plan. FPC states that the excess capacity will cover present qualifying facility projects that may not come to fruition. For example, FPC believes that its two contracts with the Corporation for Future Resources, which total 74 MW, are doubtful and may not perform. Also, Pinellas County and General Peat have requested in-service delays of one to two years for projects totalling 196 MW. FPC states that it

negotiated contracts for the excess capacity because it is in n of capacity immediately, and would not have time to acquire more capacity to replace any contracts that might not perform. FP winter reserve margin for the 1991-1995 period ranges from 7.1% 10.8% without the eight QF contracts and 7.7% to 17.6% with the contracts.

FPC's need for additional capacity identified in its 1 Annual Planning Hearing has increased considerably in its curr 1991 expansion plan. The 1989 plan identified a need for 260 MW combustion turbine capacity with a 1995 in-service date. T current 1991 plan identifies a need of 450 MW with a 1991 i service date.

FPC maintains that the additional need is a result of thr factors:

1) Higher Demand

FPC's demand and energy is higher than projected because FPC's forecast underestimated customer growth, underestimated per capita energy usage, and overestimated per customer demand reductions from conservation and load management programs.

2) Remodeled Interface

FPC changed its method of modelling emergency assistance. The old method of modelling emergency assistance overstated the reliability of FPC's system, and thus reduced the apparent need for capacity. By more accurately modelling emergency assistance, FPC's plan showed an accelerated need for capacity in 1991.

FPC's old method of modelling emergency assistance did not consider the tie-line limitation of 3200 MW into Florida. The Company previously modeled the Peninsula and Southern as one assistance area with no transmission constraints between Southern and the Peninsula. The effect was to assume that FPC could receive assistance from Southern as long as it had capacity available, whether or not the capacity could be transmitted to FPC.

Now, FPC's model accounts for the limitation on the tie-lines by modelling the Peninsula as the assistance area and by modelling Southern as a 2,800 MW unit in the peninsula (3,200 MW interface capacity minus FPC's firm purchase of 400 MW). This new modelling technique recognizes the limitations in transmitting capacity between the Southern Company and Florida, and results in a more accurate representation of FPC's reliability.

3) Lower Assistance From Peninsular Florida Utilities

Because the peninsular Florida utilities have experienced higher than anticipated loads, they have less capacity available to sell FPC on an emergency basis.

As a result of these changes, the FPC Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) has increased, thereby accelerating FPC's need into 1991.

CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The negotiated contracts considered here contain several terms and conditions that are relatively unique. The unique terms and conditions are described below.

Security Guaranties

Within sixty days after the contract approval date, the QF shall post a Completion Security Guarantee of $10 per KW of Committed Capacity or $1,000,000 per 100 MW to ensure completion of the QF facility in a timely fashion. The contract agreement will terminate if the completion security guarantee is not tendered in a timely fashion. FPC will refund to the QF any cash completion security guarantee if the facility achieves commercial in-service at or prior to the contract in-service date.

The negotiated contracts contain an Operational Security Guarantee of $20 per KW of committed capacity or $2,000,000 per 100 MW to ensure timely performance by the QF of its obligations under the agreement. The operational security guarantee must be cash or suitable letter of credit, and terminates with the term of the agreement.

Changes in Committed Capacity

For the period ending one year immediately after the cont: in-service date, the QF may, on one occasion only, increase decrease the committed capacity by no more than 10%. After the year period, and throughout the term of the agreement, the QF : decrease its committed capacity by up to 20%. The QF will charged a penalty if it provides less than three years notice a decrease in capacity occurring one year after the in-serv date. The capacity payment will be prorated to the new capac amount.

Capacity and Energy Payments

The negotiated contracts allow the QFs to receive a monti capacity payment based on the value of the committed capaci factor during the month. The respective payment streams for t QFs are based on their committed on-peak capacity factors (83 93%). See appendix 2. FPC's avoided coal unit used for prici these contracts contains a 83% on-peak capacity factor. T payment stream of the contracts with capacity factors above 83% a: increased by their committed capacity divided by 83% (ex. 90/83 1.084%) to reflect the additional value of higher availability a: reliability to FPC. The contracts also include a capacit performance adjustment which will decrease the capacity payment i the event the monthly on-peak capacity factor is below th respective contractual minimum amount but greater than or equal t 50%. No capacity payment will be made if the on-peak capacit factor falls below 50%.

Beginning with the contract in-service date, the QF wil: receive electric energy payments based upon the firm energy cos: calculated on an hour-by-hour basis as follows: (i) the product o: the average monthly inventory chargeout price of fuel burned at the Avoided Unit Fuel Reference Plant, the Fuel Multiplier, and the Avoided Unit Heat Rate, plus the Avoided Unit Variable O & M, if applicable, for each hour that the Company would have had a unit with these characteristics operating; and (ii) during all other hours, the energy cost shall be equal to the as-available energy cost. There is also an hourly performance adjustment to the energy payment which provides an incentive to the QF to operate in a manner similar to the operation of the avoided unit.

Events of Default

The negotiated contracts permit the QF to delay commercial operation by up to 90 days beyond the Contract In-Service Date with the payment of $0.15 per kW or $15,000 per 100 MW per day of delay. If the Operational Security Guarantee is not tendered on or before the applicable due date the QF is in default.

If there are delays in commercial in-service, the Negotiated Contract requires renegotiations to begin at least thirty days prior to termination if the QF has commenced construction and is not in arrears for monies owed to FPC.

Interconnection Formats

Three interconnection formats were used as the basis for all eight negotiated contracts. All eight QFs are located south of FPC's Central Florida Substation, therefore FPC did not have to acquire additional interface capacity. The contract format used for each contract is summarized below:

1. Interconnected and Non-Interconnected:

   - El Dorado Energy
   - Ridge Generating Station Limited Partnership

   These two contracts use the base contract format which permits the QF to either be directly interconnected to the company or to be interconnected to a transmission service utility which provides wheeling services. The two QFs who have selected this format have facilities which will be located close to FPC's system but they may elect to wheel.

2. Interconnected

   - Lake Cogen Limited
   - Mulberry Energy Company, Inc.
   - Orlando Cogen Limited
   - Pasco Cogen Limited

   This contract version is for the QFs directly interconnected to FPC.

3. Non-Interconnected Version

- Dade County
- Royster Phosphates, Inc.

This contract version is for the QFs that will wheel their power through a transmission service utility.

APPROVAL OF THE CONTRACTS

Under the provisions of Sections 25-17.082 NS 25-17.0832(2), Florida Administrative Code, we grant Florida Power Corporation's petition for approval of the eight negotiated QF contracts discussed above. Section 25-17.082, Florida Administrative Code requires electric utilities to purchase electricity produced and sold by qualifying facilities at rates which have been agreed upon by the utility and qualifying facility, or at the utility's published tariff rate. Section 25-17.0832(2), Florida Administrative Code states that in reviewing a negotiated firm capacity and energy contract for purposes of cost recovery, the Commission shall consider the following factors:

a. Whether the additional firm capacity and energy is needed by the purchasing utility and by Florida utilities from a statewide perspective;

b. Whether the present worth of the utility's payments for firm capacity and energy to the QF over the life of the contract is projected to be no greater than the present worth of the year-by-year deferral of the construction and operation of a generating facility by the purchasing utility over the life of the contract, or the present worth of other capacity and energy costs that the contract is designed to avoid;

c. Whether, to the extent that annual firm capacity and energy payments made to the QF in any year exceed that year's annual value of deferring the construction and operation of a generating facility, or other capacity and energy related costs, the contract contains provisions to ensure repayment of the amounts that exceed that year's value of deferring the capacity if the QF fails to deliver firm capacity and energy under the terms of the contract; and

d. Whether, considering the technical reliability, viability and financial stability of the QF, the contract contains provisions to protect the purchasing utility's ratepayers if the QF fails to deliver firm capacity and energy under the terms of the contract.

Need For Power

It is with certain reservations that we approve contracts amounting to 642.5 MW (including Seminole and Ecopeat), when FPC has only identified a need for 450 MW. We do not believe, as a general rule, that utilities should sign up more capacity than they need. There are, however, certain circumstances which support such an action in this case. FPC's need is immediate and they cannot risk obtaining less than 450 MW because of possible QF defaults or delays. Also, FPC's need is probably greater than the 450 MW they identified in their 1990 plan because that plan did not anticipate recently requested delays in existing QF projects, or the anticipated one-year delay in FPC's 500 kV transmission line.

In the event that all QF projects do come on-line as agreed, and FPC has excess capacity, FPC can reduce its purchase from Southern Company by 200 MW in 1994 and delay or cancel the construction of 1993 combustion turbines to mitigate any harmful effect to its ratepayers.

Furthermore, FPC needs to purchase capacity and energy from the QF's to meet reliability and reserve margin requirements. The purchases will contribute to maintaining a loss of load probability of less than 0.1 days per year. The capacity provided by the QF's will improve the loss of load probability for the state, and thus contribute to the capacity needs of the state.

Cost-Effectiveness

The analysis provided by FPC with its petition indicated that the present value of its payments to each of the QFs for firm capacity and energy will be no greater than the present worth of the value of a year-by-year deferral of FPC's avoided costs. The analysis showed a present worth savings of $42,516,772 compared to FPC's full avoided costs for the eight negotiated contracts. FPC's avoided costs are derived from its 1991 need for 450 MW of pulverized coal and combustion turbine capacity.

At the time the petition for approval was filed, FPC the process of updating the K factor associated with its a cost. Since that time FPC has completed its update of the K and recalculated its avoided costs accordingly. According revised figures submitted by FPC (Appendix 1), the present savings of the ei tracts have increased to $44,273,6C Our approval of t. tracts is still appropriate, sinc present worth savings, compared to FPC's full avoided costs increased.

Security for Early Payments

None of the eight QF's will be paid early capacity paym and therefore, there is no need to establish a capacity c: account to ensure repayment of capacity payments exceeding year's value of deferral.

Security Against Default

The contract contains security to protect FPC's ratepayer the event a QF fails to deliver firm capacity and energy required in the contract. The contract contains seve performance milestone dates which, if not achieved, would per FPC to terminate the contract.

CONCLUSION

We find that the negotiated cogeneration contracts between and Dade County, El Dorado Energy, Lake Cogen Ltd., Mulberry Ene: Co., Orlando Cogen Ltd., Pasco Cogen Ltd., Ridge Generation S: Ltd., and Royster Phosphates are viable generation alternati: because:

1. The capacity nd energy generated by the facilities needed by nd Florida's utilities;

2. The contracts appear to be cost-effective to FPC ratepayers;

3. FPC's ratepayers are reasonably protected from default by the QFs; and

4. The contracts meet all the requirements and rules governing qualifying facilities.

It is therefore

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that the contracts are approved for the reasons set forth in the body of this order. It is further

ORDERED that this order shall become final unless an appropriate petition for formal proceeding is timely filed herein. It is further

ORDERED that this Order shall become final and this docket shall be closed unless an appropriate petition for a formal proceeding is received by the Division of Records and Reporting, 101 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0870, by the close of business on the date indicated in the Notice of Further Proceedings or Judicial Review.

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission, this 1st day of July, 1991.

STEVE TRIBBLE, Director
Division of Records and Reporting

(S E A L)

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NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.59(4), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that

is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

The action proposed herein is preliminary in nature and will not become effective or final, except as provided by Rule 25-22.029, Florida Administrative Code. Any person whose substantial interests are affected by the action proposed by this order may file a petition for a formal proceeding, as provided by Rule 25-22.029(4), Florida Administrative Code, in the form provided by Rule 25-22.036(7)(a) and (f), Florida Administrative Code. This petition must be received by the Director, Division of Records and Reporting at his office at 101 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0870, by the close of business on 7-22-91.

In the absence of such a petition, this order shall become effective on the day subsequent to the above date as provided by Rule 25-22.029(6), Florida Administrative Code.

Any objection or protest filed in this docket before the issuance date of this order is considered abandoned unless it satisfies the foregoing conditions and is renewed within the specified protest period.

If this order becomes final and effective on the date described above, any party adversely affected may request judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility or by the First District Court of Appeal in the case of a water or sewer utility by filing a notice of appeal with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting and filing a copy of the notice of appeal and the filing fee with the appropriate court. This filing must be completed within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this order, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The notice of appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900(a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Non-Interconnected

NEGOTIATED CONTRACT FOR THE PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

between

DADE COUNTY

and

FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION

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NEGOTIATED CONTRACT FOR THE PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

This Agreement ("Agreement") is made and entered by and between Dade County, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, having its principal place of business at Miami, Florida (hereinafter referred to as the "QF"), and Florida Power Corporation, a private utility corporation organized under the laws of the State of Florida, having its principal place of business at St. Petersburg, Florida (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"). The QF and the Company may be hereinafter referred to individually as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties."

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the QF desires to sell, and the Company desires to purchase, electricity to be generated by the Facility and made available for sale to the Company, consistent with FPSC Rules 25-17.080 through 25-17.091 in effect as of the Execution Date; and

WHEREAS, the QF will engage in interconnected operation of the QF's generating facility or with Florida Power & Light Company's system (hereinafter referred as the "Transmission Service Utility") which is directly interconnected at one or more points with the Company.

NOW, THEREFORE, for mutual consideration, the Parties covenant and agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: DEFINITIONS

As used in this Agreement and in the Appendices hereto, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

1.1 Appendices means the schedules, exhibits and attachments which are appended hereto and are hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of this Agreement.

1.1.1 Appendix A sets forth the Company's Interconnection Scheduling and Cost Procedures.

1.1.2 Appendix B is reserved.

1.1.3 Appendix C sets forth the Company's Rates for Purchase of Firm Capacity and Energy from a Qualifying Facility.

1.1.4 Appendix D sets forth the Company's Transmission Service Standards.

1.1.5 Appendix E sets forth FPSC Rules 25-17.080 through 25-17.091 in effect as of the Execution Date.

1.2 Accelerated Capacity Payment means payments based upon the accelerated payment rates in Appendix C.

1.3 As-Available Energy Cost means the energy rate calculated in accordance with FPSC Rule 25-17.0825 as such rule may be amended from time to time.

1.4 Avoided Unit Fuel Reference Plant means that Company unit(s) whose delivered price of fuel shall be used as a proxy for the fuel associated with the avoided unit type selected in section 8.2.1 hereof as such unit(s) are defined in Appendix C.

1.5 Avoided Unit Heat Rate means the average annual heat rate associated with the unit type selected in section 8.2.1 hereof as it is defined in Appendix C.

1.6 Avoided Unit Variable O & M means the variable operation and maintenance expense associated with the unit type selected in section 8.2.1 hereof as it is defined in Appendix C.

1.7 BTU means British thermal unit.

1.8 Capacity Account means that account which complies with the procedure in section 8.5 hereof.

1.9 Capacity Discount Factor means the value specified pursuant to section 8.4 hereof.

1.10 Capacity Payment Adjustment means the value calculated pursuant to Appendix C.

1.11 Commercial In-Service Status means (i) that the Facility is in compliance with all applicable Facility permits; (ii) that the Facility has maintained an hourly KW output, as metered at the Point of Delivery, equal to or greater than the Committed Capacity for a consecutive twenty-four (24) hour period or during the on-peak hours specified in Appendix C of two consecutive days; and (iii) that such twenty-four (24) hour period is reasonably reflective of the Facility's day to day operations.

1.12 Committed Capacity means the KW capacity, as defined in Article VI hereof, which the QF has agreed to make available on a firm basis during the On-Peak Hours at the Point of Delivery.

1.13 Committed On-Peak Capacity Factor means the On-Peak Capacity Factor, as defined in Article VII hereof, which the QF has agreed to make available on a firm basis at the Point of Delivery.

1.14 Company's Interconnection Facilities means all equipment which is constructed, owned, operated and maintained by the Company located on the Company's side of the Point of Delivery, including without limitation, equipment for connection, switching, transmission, distribution, protective relaying and safety provisions which, in the Company's reasonable judgment, is required to be installed for the delivery and measurement of electric energy into the Company's system on behalf of the QF, including all metering and telemetering equipment installed for the measurement of such energy regardless of its location in relation to the Point of Delivery.

1.15 Completion Security Guaranty means the deposits or other assurances as specified in section 13.1 hereof.

1.16 Contract Approval Date means the date of issuance of a final FPSC order approving this Agreement, without change, finding that it is prudent and cost recoverable by the Company through the FPSC's periodic review of fuel and purchased power costs, which order shall be considered final when all opportunities for requesting a hearing, requesting reconsideration, requesting clarification and filing for judicial review have expired or are barred by law.

1.17 Contract In-Service Date means the date, as specified in Article IV hereof, by which the QF has agreed to achieve Commercial In-Service Status.

1.18 Construction Commencement Date means the date on which work on the concrete foundation for the turbine generator begins and substantial construction activity at the Facility site thereafter continues.

1.19 Control Area means a utility system capable of regulating its generation in order to maintain its interchange schedule with other utility systems and contribute its frequency bias obligation to the interconnection.

1.20 Execution Date means the latter of the date on which the Company or the QF executes this Agreement.

1.21 Facility means all equipment, as described in this Agreement, used to produce electric energy and, for a cogeneration facility, used to produce useful thermal energy through the sequential use of energy and all equipment that is owned or controlled by the QF required for parallel operation with the interconnected utility.

1.22 FERC means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and any successor.

1.23 Firm Energy Cost means the energy rate calculated in accordance with section 9.1.2 hereof.

1.24 Florida-Southern Interface means the points of interconnection between the electric Control Areas of (1) Florida Power & Light Company, Florida Power Corporation, Jacksonville Electric Authority, and the City of Tallahassee and (2) Southern Company.

1.25 Force Majeure Event means an event or occurrence that is not reasonably foreseeable by a Party, is beyond its reasonable control, and is not caused by its negligence or lack of due diligence, including, but not limited to, natural disasters, fire, lightning, wind, perils of the sea, flood, explosions, acts of God or the public enemy, strikes, lockouts, vandalism, blockages, insurrections, riots, war, sabotage, action of a court or public authority, or accidents to or failure of equipment or machinery, including equipment of the Transmission Service Utility.

1.26 FPSC means the Florida Public Service Commission and any successor.

1.27 Fuel Multiplier means that value associated with the unit type selected in section 8.2.1 hereof as it is defined in Appendix C.

1.28 Import Capability means the capability to import power at the Florida-Southern Interface, giving consideration to the various limitations imposed upon those facilities by the electric systems to which they are directly or indirectly connected.

1.29 Interconnection Costs means the actual costs incurred by the Company for the Company's Interconnection Facilities, including, without limitation, the cost of equipment, engineering, communication and administrative activities.

1.30 Interconnection Costs Offset means the estimated costs included in the Interconnection Costs that the Company would have incurred if it were not purchasing Committed Capacity and electric energy but instead itself generated or purchased from other sources an equivalent amount of Committed Capacity and electric energy and provided normal service to the Facility as if it were a non-generating customer.

1.31 KW means one (1) kilowatt of electric capacity.

1.32 KWH means one (1) kilowatthour of electric energy.

1.33 Minimum On-Peak Capacity Factor means that value which is associated with the unit type selected in section 8.2.1 hereof as it is defined in Appendix C.

1.34 MWH means one (1) megawatthour of electric energy.

1.35 On-Peak Hours means the lesser of those daily time periods specified in Appendix C or the hours that the Company would have operated a unit with the characteristics defined in section 9.1.2 (i) hereof.

1.36 On-Peak Capacity Factor means the ratio calculated pursuant to section 8.3 hereof.

1.37 Operational Event of Default means an event or circumstance defined as such in Article XV hereof.

1.38 Operational Security Guaranty means the deposits or other assurances as specified in section 13.3 hereof.

1.39 Performance Adjustment means the value calculated pursuant to Appendix C.

1.40 Point of Delivery means the point(s) where electric energy delivered to the Company pursuant to this Agreement enters the Company's system.

1.41 Point of Metering means the point(s) where electric energy made available for delivery to the Company, subject to adjustment for losses, is measured.

1.42 Point of Ownership means the interconnection point(s) between the Facility and the interconnected utility.

1.43 Pre-Operational Event of Default means an event or circumstance defined as such in Article XV hereof.

1.44 Qualifying Small Power Production Facility means a facility that meets the requirements defined in section 3(17)(C) of the Federal Power Act, as amended by section 201 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, and that is certified as such by the FERC pursuant to applicable FERC regulations.

1.45 Term means the duration of this Agreement as specified in Article IV hereof.

1.46 Transmission Service Agreement means that agreement between the QF and the Transmission Service Utility which meets the requirements of Appendix D.

ARTICLE II: TRANSMISSION LIMITATIONS

2.1 For a QF with a Facility located north of the latitude of the Company's Central Florida Substation, the Company will use its best efforts to obtain an amount of Import Capability equal to the diminution of Import Capability caused by the Facility during the Term of this Agreement and the QF agrees to reimburse the Company for the costs of such Import Capability.

2.2 The Company will notify the QF in writing of the availability and cost of the required Import Capability within sixty (60) days after the Execution Date. Such reimbursement shall not be considered as a reduction in the payments made by the Company to the QF for capacity and energy under this Agreement. The QF may terminate this Agreement after receiving such notification without penalty prior to the date that the Completion Security Guaranty is due pursuant to section 13.1 hereof.

ARTICLE III: FACILITY

3.1 The Facility shall be located in Section 17, Township 53S, Range 40E. The Facility shall meet all other specifications identified in the Appendices hereto in all material respects and no change in the designated location of the Facility shall be made by the QF. The Facility shall be designed and constructed by the QF or its agents at the QF's sole expense.

3.2 Throughout the Term of this Agreement, the Facility shall be a Qualifying Small Power Production Facility.

3.3 Except for Force Majeure Events declared by the Facility's fuel supplier(s) or fuel transporter(s) which comply with the definition of Force Majeure Events as specified in this Agreement and occur after the Contract In-Service Date, the Facility's ability to deliver its Committed Capacity shall not be encumbered by interruptions in its fuel supply.

3.4 The QF shall either (i) arrange for and maintain standby electrical service under a firm tariff; or (ii) maintain the ability to restart and/or continue operations during interruptions of electric service; or (iii) maintain multiple independent sources of generation.

3.5 From the Execution Date through the Contract In-Service Date, the QF shall provide the Company with progress reports on the first day of January, April, July and October which describe the current status of Facility development in such detail as the Company may reasonably require.

ARTICLE IV: TERM AND MILESTONES

4.1 The Term of this Agreement shall begin on the Execution Date and shall expire at 24:00 hours on the last day of November, 2013, unless extended pursuant to section 4.2.4 hereof or terminated in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. Upon termination or expiration of this Agreement, the Parties shall be relieved of their obligations under this Agreement except for the obligation to pay each other all monies under this Agreement, which obligation shall survive termination or expiration. Each Party shall use its best efforts to enforce the validity of this Agreement and to expedite FPSC action on the Company's request for FPSC approval of this Agreement. The Company shall submit this Agreement and related documentation to the FPSC for approval within ten (10) days of the Execution Date. This Agreement shall automatically terminate without any penalties, obligations, or liabilities on either Party on May 31, 1991 unless the Board of County Commissioners of Dade County, Florida approves and ratifies this Agreement by Resolution.

4.2 The Parties agree that time is of the essence and that: (i) the QF shall execute the Transmission Service Agreement which shall be approved or accepted for filing by the FERC on or before the first day of September, 1991, (ii) the Construction Commencement Date shall occur on or before the first day of not applicable; and (iii) the Facility shall achieve Commercial In-Service Status on or before the first day of November, 1991, which date shall constitute the Contract In-Service Date. These three dates shall not be modified except as provided in section 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3 and 4.2.5 hereof.

4.2.1 Upon written request by the QF, these three dates each may be extended on a day-for-day basis for each day that the Contract Approval Date exceeds one hundred twenty (120) days after the date the Company submits this Agreement and related documentation to the FPSC for approval; provided, however, that the QF's notice shall specifically identify the date and duration for which extension is being

requested; and provided, further, that the maximum extension of such date shall in no event exceed a total of one hundred and eighty (180) days. Such delay shall not be considered a Force Majeure Event for purposes of this Agreement.

4.2.2 Upon written request by the QF not more than sixty (60) days after the declaration of a Force Majeure Event by the QF, which event contributes proximately and materially to a delay in the QF's schedule, these three dates each may be extended on a day-for-day basis for each day of delay so caused by the Force Majeure Event; provided, however, that the QF shall specifically identify: (i) each date for which extension is being requested; and (ii) the expected duration of the Force Majeure Event; and provided further, that the maximum extension of any of these three dates shall in no event exceed a total of one hundred and eighty (180) days, irrespective of the nature or number of Force Majeure Events declared by the QF.

4.2.3 The Contract In-Service Date shall be extended on a day-for-day basis for any delays directly attributable to the Company's failure to complete its obligations hereunder.

4.2.4 If the Contract In-Service Date is extended pursuant to sections 4.2.1, 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 hereof, then the Term of the Agreement may be extended for the same number of days upon separate written request by the QF not more than thirty (30) days after the Contract In-Service Date.

4.2.5 The QF shall have the one-time option of accelerating the Contract In-Service Date by up to six (6) months upon written notice to the Company not less than thirty (30) days before the accelerated Contract In-Service Date; provided, however, that (i) the QF shall

be in compliance with all applicable requirements of this Agreement as of such earlier date; and (ii) the Company's Interconnection Facilities can reasonably be expected to be operational as of such earlier date.

ARTICLE V: QF OPERATING RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 During the Term of this Agreement, the QF shall:

5.1.1 Have the sole responsibility to, and shall at its sole expense, operate and maintain the Facility in accordance with all requirements set forth in this Agreement.

5.1.2 Provide the Company prior to October 1 of each calendar year the estimated amounts of electricity to be generated by the Facility and delivered to the Company for each month of the following calendar year, including the estimated time, duration and magnitude of any planned outages or reductions in capacity.

5.1.3 Promptly notify the Company of any changes to the yearly generation and maintenance schedules.

5.1.4 Provide the Company by telephone or facsimile prior to 9:00 A.M. of each day an estimate of the hourly amounts of electric energy to be delivered at the Point of Delivery for the next succeeding day.

5.1.5 Coordinate scheduled outages and maintenance of the Facility with the Company. The QF agrees to recognize and accommodate the Company's system demands and obligations by exercising

reasonable efforts to schedule outages and maintenance during such times as are designated by the Company.

5.1.6 Comply with reasonable requirements of the Company regarding day-to-day or hour-by-hour communications with the Company or with the Transmission Service Utility relative to the performance of this Agreement.

5.2 The estimates and schedules provided by the QF under this Article V shall be prepared in good faith, based on conditions known or anticipated at the time such estimates and schedules are made, and shall not be binding upon either Party; provided, however, that the QF shall in no event be relieved of its obligation to deliver Committed Capacity under the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI: PURCHASE AND SALE OF CAPACITY AND ENERGY

6.1 Commencing on the Contract In-Service Date, the QF shall commit, sell and arrange for delivery of the Committed Capacity to the Company and the Company agrees to purchase, accept and pay for the Committed Capacity made available to the Company at the Point of Delivery in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement. The QF also shall sell and deliver or arrange for the delivery of the electric energy to the Company and the Company agrees to purchase, accept, and pay for such electric energy as is made available for sale to and received by the Company at the Point of Delivery.

6.2 The Committed Capacity and electric energy made available at the Point of Delivery to the Company shall be (X) net of any electric energy used on the QF's side of the Point of Ownership or ( ) simultaneous with any purchases from the interconnected utility. This selection in billing methodology shall not be changed.

6.3 If the Company is unable to receive part or all of the Committed Capacity which the QF has made available for sale to the Company at the Point of Delivery by reason of (i) a Force Majeure Event; or (ii) pursuant to FPSC Rule 25-17.086, notice and procedural requirements of Article XXI shall apply and the Company will nevertheless be obligated to make capacity payments which the QF would be otherwise qualified to receive, and to pay for energy actually received, if any. The Company shall not be obligated to pay for energy which the QF would have delivered but for such occurrences and QF shall be entitled to sell or otherwise dispose of such energy in any lawful manner; provided, however, such entitlement to sell shall not be construed to require the Company to transmit such energy to another entity.

6.4 The QF shall not commence initial deliveries of energy to the Point of Delivery without the prior written consent of the Company, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. The QF shall provide the Company not less than thirty (30) days written notice before any testing to establish the Facility's Commercial In-Service Status. Representatives of the Company shall have the right to be present during any such testing.

ARTICLE VII: CAPACITY COMMITMENT

7.1 The Committed Capacity shall be 43,000 KW, unless modified in accordance with this Article VII. The Committed Capacity shall be made available at the Point of Delivery from the Contract In-Service Date through the remaining Term of this Agreement at a Committed On-Peak Capacity Factor of 83%.

7.2 For the period ending one (1) year immediately after the Contract In-Service Date, the QF may, on one occasion only, increase or decrease the initial Committed Capacity by no more than ten percent (10%) of the Committed Capacity specified in section 7.1 hereof as of the Execution Date upon written notice to the Company before such change is to be effective.

7.3 After the one (1) year period specified in section 7.2, and except as provided in section 7.4, the QF may decrease its Committed Capacity over the Term of this Agreement by amounts not to exceed in the aggregate more than twenty percent (20%) of the initial Committed Capacity specified in section 7.1 hereof as of the Execution Date. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, if less than three (3) years prior written notice is provided for any such decrease, the QF shall be subject to an adjustment to the otherwise applicable payments (except as provided in section 7.4) which shall begin when the Committed Capacity is decreased and which shall end three (3) years after notice of such decrease is provided. For each month, this adjustment shall be equal to the lesser of (i) the estimated increased costs incurred by the Company to generate or purchase an equivalent amount of replacement capacity and energy and (ii) the reduction in Committed Capacity times the applicable Normal Capacity Payment rate from Appendix C. Such adjustment shall assume that the difference between the original Committed Capacity and the redesignated Committed Capacity, during all hours of the replacement period, would operate at the On-Peak Capacity Factor at the time notice is provided.

7.4 During a Force Majeure Event declared by the QF, the QF may temporarily redesignate the Committed Capacity for up to twenty-four (24) consecutive months; provided, however, that no more than one such temporary redesignation may be made within any twenty-four (24) month period unless otherwise agreed by the Company in writing. Within three (3) months after such Force Majeure Event is cured, the QF may, on one occasion, without penalty, designate a new Committed Capacity to apply for the remaining Term; provided, however, that such new Committed Capacity shall be subject to the aggregate capacity reduction limit specified in section 7.3. Any temporary or final redesignation of the Committed Capacity pursuant to this section 7.4 must, in the Company's judgment, be directly attributable to the Force Majeure Event and of a magnitude commensurate with the scope of the Force Majeure Event. Redesignations of Committed Capacity pursuant to this section 7.4 shall not be subject to the payment adjustment provisions of section 7.3.

7.5 A redesignated Committed Capacity pursuant to this Article VII shall be stated to the nearest whole KW and shall be effective only on the commencement of a full billing period.

7.6 The Company shall have the right to require that the QF, not more than once in any twelve (12) month period, re-demonstrate the Commercial In-Service Status of the Facility within sixty (60) days of the demand; provided, however, that such demand shall be coordinated with the QF so that the sixty (60) day period for re-demonstration avoids, if practical, previously notified periods of planned outages and reduction in capacity pursuant to Article V.

ARTICLE VIII: CAPACITY PAYMENTS

8.1 Capacity payments shall not commence before the Contract Approval Date and before the Contract In-Service Date and (i) until the QF has achieved Commercial In-Service Status and (ii) until the QF has posted the Operational Security Guaranty pursuant to section 13.2 hereof.

8.2 Capacity payments shall be based upon the following selections as described in Appendix C.

8.2.1 Unit type:

( ) Combustion turbine, Schedule 2

(X) Pulverized coal, Schedule 4, Option A

8.2.2 Payment options:

(X) Normal Capacity Payments

( ) Accelerated Capacity Payments

8.3 At the end of each billing month, beginning with the first full month following the Contract In-Service Date, the Company will calculate the On-Peak Capacity Factor on a rolling average basis for the most recent twelve (12) month period, including such month, or for the actual number of full months since the Contract In-Service Date if less than twelve (12) months, based on the On-Peak Hours defined in Appendix C. The On-Peak Capacity Factor shall be calculated as the electric energy actually received by the Company at the Point of Delivery during the On-Peak Hours of the applicable period divided by the product of the Committed Capacity and the number of On-Peak Hours during the applicable period. In calculating the On-Peak Capacity Factor, the Company shall exclude hours and electric energy delivered by the QF during periods in which: (i) the Company does not or cannot perform its obligations to receive all the electric energy which the QF has made available at the Point of Delivery; or (ii) the QF's payments for electric energy are being calculated pursuant to section 9.1.1 hereof.

8.4 The monthly capacity payment shall equal the product of (i) the applicable capacity payment rate; (ii) the Committed Capacity; (iii) the ratio of the Committed On-Peak Capacity Factor to the Minimum On-Peak Capacity Factor; (iv) the Capacity Payment Adjustment; (v) the Capacity Discount Factor of 1.00 and (vi) the ratio of the total number of hours in the billing period less the number of hours during which the QF is being paid for energy pursuant to section 9.1.1 to the total number of hours in the billing period.

8.5 The Parties recognize that Accelerated Capacity Payments are in the nature of "early payment" for a future capacity benefit to the Company when such payments exceed Normal Capacity Payments without consideration of the Capacity Discount Factor. To ensure that the Company will receive a capacity benefit for such difference in capacity payments which have been made, or alternatively, that the QF will repay the amount of such difference in payments received to the extent the capacity benefit has not been conferred, the following provisions will apply:

8.5.1 When the QF is first entitled to a capacity payment, the Company shall establish a Capacity Account. Each month the Capacity Account shall be credited in the amount of the Company's Accelerate Capacity Payments and shall be debited in the amount which the Company would have paid for capacity in the month pursuant to the Normal Capacity Payment without consideration of the Capacity Discount Factor.

8.5.2 In addition to the amounts pursuant to section 8.5.1 hereof, each month the Capacity Account shall be credited in the amount of any increased income taxes owed by the Company resulting from Accelerated Capacity Payments and shall be debited in the amount of any decreased income taxes owned by the Company resulting from Accelerated Capacity Payments. If such tax impacts are recovered by the Company, the Company will adjust the Capacity Account accordingly.

8.5.3 The monthly balance in the Capacity Account shall accrue interest at the annual rate of 9.96%, or 0.79436% per month.

8.5.4 The QF shall owe the Company and be liable for the credit balance in the Capacity Account. The Company agrees to notify QF monthly as to the current Capacity Account balance. Prior to receipt of Accelerated Capacity Payments, the QF shall execute a promise to repay any credit balance in the Capacity Account; provided that the entity issuing such promise, the form of the promise, and the means of securing payment all shall be acceptable to the Company in its sole discretion.

8.5.5 The QF's obligation to pay the credit balance in the Capacity Account shall survive termination or expiration of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX: ENERGY PAYMENTS

9.1 For that electric energy received by the Company at the Point of Delivery each month, the Company will pay the QF an amount computed as follows:

9.1.1 Prior to the Contract In-Service Date and for the duration of an Event of Default or a Force Majeure Event declared by the QF prior to a permitted redesignation of the Committed Capacity by the QF, the QF will receive electric energy payments based on the Company's As-Available Energy Cost as calculated hourly in accordance with FPSC Rule 25-17.0825; provided, however, that the calculation shall be based on such rule as it may be amended from time to time.

9.1.2 Except as otherwise provided in section 9.1.1 hereof, for each billing month beginning with the Contract In-Service Date, the QF will receive electric energy payments based upon the Firm Energy Cost calculated on an hour-by-hour basis as follows: (i) the product of the average monthly inventory chargeout price of fuel burned at the Avoided Unit Fuel Reference Plant, the Fuel Multiplier, and the Avoided Unit Heat Rate, plus the Avoided Unit Variable O & M, if applicable, for each hour that the Company would have had a unit with these characteristics operating; and (ii) during all other hours, the energy cost shall be equal to the As-Available Energy Cost.

9.1.3 Energy payments shall be equal to the sum, over all hours of the month, of the product of each hour's energy cost as determined pursuant to section 9.1.1 hereof or section 9.1.2 hereof, whichever is applicable, and the energy received by the Company at the Point of Delivery, plus the Performance Adjustment.

9.2 Energy payments pursuant to sections 9.1.1 and 9.1.2 hereof shall be subject to the Delivery Voltage Adjustment pursuant to Appendix C.

ARTICLE X: CHARGES TO THE QF

10.1 The Company shall bill and the QF shall pay all charges applicable under this Agreement.

10.2 To the extent not otherwise included in the charges under section 10.1 hereof, the Company shall bill and the QF shall pay a monthly charge equal to any taxes, assessments or other impositions for which the Company may be liable as a result of its installation of facilities in connection with this Agreement, its purchases of Committed Capacity and electric energy from the QF or any other activity undertaken pursuant to this Agreement. Such amounts billed shall not include any amounts (i) for which the Company would have been liable had it generated or purchased from other sources an equivalent amount of Committed Capacity and electric energy; or (ii) which are recovered by the Company; or (iii) which are accrued in the Capacity Account pursuant to section 8.5.2 hereof.

ARTICLE XI: METERING

11.1 All electric energy delivered to the Company shall be capable of being measured hourly at the Point of Metering. All electric energy delivered to the Company shall be adjusted for losses from the Point of Metering to the Point of Delivery. Metering equipment required to measure electric energy delivered to the Company and the telemetering equipment required to transmit such measurements to a location specified by the Company shall be installed, calibrated and maintained by the Transmission Service Utility.

11.2 All meter testing and related billing corrections, for electricity sold and purchased by the Company, shall conform to the metering and billing guidelines contained in FPSC Rules 25-6.052 through 25-6.060 and FPSC Rule 25-6.103, as they may be amended from time to time, notwithstanding that such guidelines apply to the utility as the seller of electricity.

11.3 The QF shall have the right to install, at its own expense, metering equipment capable of measuring energy on an hourly basis at the Point of Metering. At the request of the QF, the Company shall provide the QF hourly energy cost data from the Company's system; provided that the QF agrees to reimburse the Company for its cost to provide such data.

ARTICLE XII: PAYMENT PROCEDURE

12.1 Bills shall be issued and payments shall be made monthly to the QF and by the QF in accordance with the following procedures:

12.1.1 The capacity payment, if any, calculated for a given month pursuant to Article VIII hereof shall be added to the electric energy payment, if any, calculated for such month pursuant to Article IX hereof, and the total shall be reduced by the amount of any payment adjustments pursuant to section 7.3 hereof. The resulting amount, if any, shall be tendered, with cost tabulations showing the basis for payment, by the Company to the QF as a single payment. Such payments to the QF shall be due and payable twenty (20) business days following the date the meters are read.

12.1.2 When any amount is owing from the QF, the Company shall issue a monthly bill to the QF with cost tabulations showing the basis for the charges. All amounts owing to the Company from the QF shall be due and payable twenty (20) business days after the date of the Company's billing statement. Amounts owing to the Company for retail electric service shall be payable in accordance with the provisions of the applicable rate schedule.

12.1.3 At the option of the QF, the Company will provide a net payment or net bill, whichever is applicable, that consolidates amounts owing to the QF with amounts owing to the Company.

12.1.4 Except for charges for retail electric service, any amount due and payable from either Party to the other pursuant to this Agreement that is not received by the due date shall accrue interest from the due date at the rate specified in section 13.3 hereof.

ARTICLE XIII: SECURITY GUARANTIES

13.1 Within sixty (60) days after the Contract Approval Date, the QF shall post an Completion Security Guaranty with the Company equal to $10.00 per KW of Committed Capacity to ensure completion of the Facility in a timely fashion as contemplated by this Agreement. This Agreement shall terminate if the Completion Security Guaranty is not tendered by the QF on or before the applicable due date specified herein. The QF shall either: (i) pay the Company cash in the form of a certified check in an amount equal to the Completion Security Guaranty; or (ii) provide the Company an unconditional and irrevocable direct pay letter of credit or other promise to pay such amount upon failure of the QF to perform its obligations under this Agreement; provided that the entity issuing such promise, the form of the promise, and the means of securing payment all shall be acceptable to the Company in its sole discretion.

13.2 From the date on which the QF first becomes entitled to capacity payments under this Agreement through the remaining Term, the QF shall post an Operational Security Guaranty with the Company equal to $20.00 per KW of Committed Capacity to ensure timely performance by the QF of its obligations under this Agreement. The QF shall either: (i) pay the Company cash in the form of a certified check in an amount equal to the Operational Security Guaranty; or (ii) provide the Company an unconditional and irrevocable direct pay letter of credit or other promise to pay such amount upon failure of the QF to perform its obligations under this Agreement; provided that the entity issuing such promise, the form of the promise, and the means of securing payment all shall be acceptable to the Company in its sole discretion. Furthermore, if

option (ii) is selected, the Operational Security Guaranty shall be increased monthly as if it had accrued interest pursuant to section 13.3 hereof.

13.3 All Completion and Operational Security Guaranties paid in cash to the Company shall accrue interest at a rate equal to the thirty (30) day highest grade commercial paper rate as published in the Wall Street Journal on the first business day of each month. Such interest shall be compounded monthly.

13.4 If the Facility achieves Commercial In-Service Status on or before the Contract In-Service Date, the Company shall refund to the QF any cash Completion Security Guaranty and accrued interest within thirty (30) days thereafter and shall cancel any other form of Completion Security Guaranty which the Company has accepted in lieu of a cash deposit. If the Facility fails to achieve Commercial In-Service Status on or before the Contract In-Service Date for any reason, including Force Majeure Events, except as provided in section 4.2.2 hereof, then in addition to any other rights or obligations of the Parties, the QF shall immediately forfeit and the Company, in lieu of any other remedies except as provided in section 15.1.6 hereof, shall retain any cash Completion Security Guaranty and accrued interest, and any other form of Completion Security Guaranty which the Company has accepted in lieu of a cash deposit shall become immediately due and payable to the Company.

13.5 Upon conclusion of the Term of this Agreement, without early termination by either Party, the Company shall refund to the QF any cash Operational Security Guaranty and accrued interest within thirty (30) days thereafter and shall cancel any other form of Operational Security Guaranty which the Company has accepted in lieu of a cash deposit. Upon any earlier termination of this Agreement for any reason, including Force Majeure Events, but excluding an early termination by the QF permitted pursuant to this Agreement, then in addition to any other rights or obligation of the Parties, the QF shall immediately forfeit and the Company shall retain the Operational Security Guaranty and accrued interest, and any other form of Operational Security

Guaranty which the Company has accepted in lieu of a cash deposit shall become immediately due and payable to the Company.

ARTICLE XIV: REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND COVENANTS

14.1 The QF makes the following additional representations, warranties and covenants as the basis for the benefits and obligations contained in this Agreement:

14.1.1 The QF represents and warrants that it is a political subdivision of the State of Florida in good standing under the laws of the State of Florida and is qualified to do business under the laws of the State of Florida.

14.1.2 The QF represents, covenants and warrants that, to the best of the QF's knowledge, throughout the Term of this Agreement the QF will be in compliance with, or will have acted in good faith and used its best efforts to be in compliance with, all laws, judicial and administrative orders, rules and regulations, with respect to the ownership and operation of the Facility, including but not limited to applicable certificates, licenses, permits and governmental approvals; environmental impact analyses, and, if applicable, the mitigation of environmental impacts.

14.1.3 The QF represents and warrants that it is not prohibited by any law or contract from entering into this Agreement and discharging and performing all covenants and obligations on its part to be performed pursuant to this Agreement.

14.1.4 The QF represents and warrants that there is no pending or threatened action or proceeding affecting the QF before any court, governmental agency or arbitrator that could reasonably be expected to affect materially and adversely the ability of the QF to perform its obligations hereunder, or which purports to affect the legality, validity or enforceability of this Agreement.

14.2 All representations and warranties made by the QF in or under this Agreement shall survive the execution and delivery of this Agreement and any action taken pursuant hereto.

ARTICLE XV: EVENTS OF DEFAULT; REMEDIES

15.1 PRE-OPERATIONAL EVENTS OF DEFAULT

Any one or more of the following events occurring before the Contract In-Service Date, except events caused by the Company, shall constitute a Pre-Operational Event of Default and shall give the Company the right to exercise, without limitation, the remedies specified under section 15.2 hereof:

15.1.1 The QF, without a prior assignment permitted pursuant to Article XXIII hereof, becomes insolvent, becomes subject to bankruptcy or receivership proceedings, or dissolves as a legal business entity.

15.1.2 Any representation or warranty furnished by the QF to the Company is false or misleading in any material respect when made and the QF fails to conform to said representation or warranty within sixty (60) days after a demand by the Company to do so.

15.1.3 The QF has not entered into the Transmission Service Agreement which has been approved or accepted for filing by the FERC on or before the date specified in Article IV hereof, as extended only pursuant to said Article IV.

15.1.4 The Construction Commencement Date has not occurred on or before the date specified in Article IV hereof, as extended only pursuant to said Article IV.

15.1.5 The QF fails to diligently pursue construction of the Facility after the Construction Commencement Date.

15.1.6 The Facility fails to achieve Commercial In-Service Status on or before the Contract In-Service Date unless the QF notifies the Company on or before the Contract In-Service Date that it agrees to pay the Company in weekly installments in cash or certified check an amount equal to $0.15 per KW times the Committed Capacity specified in section 7.1 hereof for every day between the date that the Facility achieves Commercial In-Service Status and the Contract In-Service Date and the Facility subsequently achieves Commercial In-Service Status no later than ninety (90) days after the Contract In-Service Date.

15.1.7 The QF fails to comply with any other material terms and conditions of this Agreement and fails to conform to said term and condition within sixty (60) days after a demand by the Company to do so.

15.2 REMEDIES FOR PRE-OPERATIONAL EVENTS OF DEFAULT

For any Pre-Operational Event of Default specified under section 15.1 hereof, the Company may, in its sole discretion and without an election of one remedy to the exclusion of the other remedy, take any of the actions pursuant to sections 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 hereof; provided, however, that the Company shall first exercise the remedy pursuant to section 15.2.1 hereof if (i) the Construction Commencement Date has occurred on or before the date specified in Article IV hereof, as extended only pursuant to said Article IV; and (ii) the QF is not in arrears for any monies owed to the Company pursuant to this Agreement.

15.2.1 Renegotiate any applicable provisions of this Agreement with the QF when necessary to preserve its validity. If the Parties cannot agree within thirty (30) days from the date of the Pre-Operational Event of Default, the Company shall have the right to exercise the remedy pursuant to section 15.2.2 hereof.

15.2.2 Terminate this Agreement.

15.3 OPERATIONAL EVENTS OF DEFAULT

Any one or more of the following events except events caused by Force Majeure Events unless otherwise stated, occurring on or after the Contract In-Service Date shall constitute an Operational Event of Default by the QF and shall give the Company the right, without limitation, to exercise the remedies under section 15.4 hereof:

15.3.1 The Operational Security Guaranty required under Article XIII is not tendered on or before the applicable due date specified in the Article.

15.3.2 The QF fails upon request by the Company pursuant to section 7.6 hereof to re-demonstrate the Facility's Commercial In-Service Status to the satisfaction of the Company.

15.3.3 The QF fails for any reason, including Force Majeure Events, to qualify for capacity payments under Article VIII hereof for any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period.

15.3.4 The QF, without a prior assignment permitted pursuant to Article XXIII hereof, becomes insolvent, becomes subject to bankruptcy or receivership proceedings, or dissolves as a legal business entity.

15.3.5 The QF fails to perform or comply with any other material terms and conditions of this Agreement and fails to conform to said term and conditions within sixty (60) days after a demand by the Company to do so.

15.4 REMEDIES FOR OPERATIONAL EVENTS OF DEFAULT

For any Operational Event of Default specified under section 15.3 hereof, the Company may, without an election of one remedy to the exclusion of the other remedies, take any of the actions pursuant to sections 15.4.1, 15.4.2, and 15.4.3 hereof; provided, however, that the Company shall first exercise the remedy pursuant to section 15.4.1 hereof except for an Operational Event of Default pursuant to section 15.3.3 hereof.

15.4.1 Allow the QF a reasonable opportunity to cure the Operational Event of Default and suspend its capacity payment obligations upon written notice whereupon the QF shall be entitled only to energy payments calculated pursuant to section 9.1.1 hereof. Thereafter, if the Operational Event of Default is cured: (i) capacity payments shall resume and subsequent energy payments shall be paid pursuant to section 9.1.2 hereof; and (ii) the On-Peak Capacity Factor shall be calculated on the assumption that the first full month after the Operational Event of Default is cured is the first month that the On-Peak Capacity factor is calculated.

15.4.2 Terminate this Agreement.

15.4.3 Exercise all remedies available at law or in equity.

ARTICLE XVI: PERMITS

The QF hereby agrees to seek to obtain, at its sole expense, any and all governmental permits, certificates, or other authorization the QF is required to obtain as a prerequisite to engaging in the activities provided for in this Agreement. The Company hereby agrees, at the QF's expense, to seek to obtain any and all governmental permits, certificates, or other authorization the Company is required to obtain as a prerequisite to engaging in the activities provided for in this Agreement.

ARTICLE XVII: INDEMNIFICATION

The QF agrees to indemnify and save harmless the Company and its employees, officers, and directors against any and all liability, loss, damage, costs or expense which the Company, its employees, officers and directors may hereafter incur, suffer or be required to pay by reason of negligence on the part of the QF in performing its obligations pursuant to this Agreement or the QF's failure to abide by the provisions of this Agreement. The Company agrees to indemnify and save harmless the QF and its employees, officers, and directors against any and all liability, loss, damage, cost or expense which the QF, its employees, officers, and directors may hereafter incur, suffer, or be required to pay by reason of negligence on the part of the Company in performing its obligations pursuant to this Agreement or the Company's failure to abide by the provisions of this Agreement. The QF agrees to include the Company as an additional insured in any liability insurance policy or policies the QF obtains to protect the QF's interests with respect to the QF's indemnity and hold harmless assurance to the Company contained in Article XVII.

ARTICLE XVIII: EXCLUSION OF INCIDENTAL CONSEQUENTIAL, AND INDIRECT DAMAGES

Neither Party shall be liable to the other for incidental, consequential or indirect damages, including, but not limited to, the cost of replacement capacity and energy (except as provided for in section 7.3 hereof), whether arising in contract, tort, or otherwise.

ARTICLE XIX: RESERVED

ARTICLE XX: REGULATORY CHANGES

20.1 The Parties agree that the Company's payment obligations under this Agreement are expressly conditioned upon the mutual commitments set forth in this Agreement and upon the Company's being fully reimbursed for all payments to the QF through the Fuel and Purchased Power Costs Recovery Clause or other authorized rates or charges. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, should the Company at any time during the Term of this Agreement be denied the FPSC's or the FERC's authorization, or the authorization of any other regulatory bodies which in the future may have jurisdiction over the Company's rates and charges, to recover from its customers all payments required to be made to the QF under the terms of this Agreement, payments to the QF from the Company shall be reduced accordingly. Neither Party shall initiate any action to deny recovery of payments under this Agreement and each Party shall participate in defending all terms and conditions of this Agreement, including, without limitation, the payment levels specified in this Agreement. Any amounts initially recovered by the Company from its ratepayers but for which recovery is subsequently disallowed by the FPSC or the FERC and charged back to the Company may be off-set or credited against subsequent payments made by the Company for purchases from the QF, or alternatively, shall be repaid by the QF. If any disallowance is subsequently reversed, the Company shall repay the QF such disallowed payments with interest at the rate specified in section 13.3 hereof to the extent such payments and interest are recovered by the Company.

20.2 If the QF's payments are reduced pursuant to section 20.1 hereof, the QF may terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days notice; provided that the QF gives the Company written notice of said termination within eighteen (18) months after the effective date of such reduction in the QF's payments.

ARTICLE XXI: FORCE MAJEURE

21.1 If either Party because of Force Majeure Event is rendered wholly or partly unable to perform its obligations under this Agreement, other than the obligation of that Party to make payments of money, that Party shall, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, be excused from whatever performance is affected by the Force Majeure Event to the extent so affected, provided that:

21.1.1 The non-performing Party, as soon as possible after it becomes aware of its inability to perform, shall declare a Force Majeure Event and give the other Party written notice of the particulars of the occurrence(s), including without limitation, the nature, cause, and date and time of commencement of the occurrence(s), the anticipated scope and duration of any delay, and any date(s) that may be affected thereby.

21.1.2 The suspension of performance is of no greater scope and of no longer duration than is required by the Force Majeure Event.

21.1.3 Obligations of either Party which arose before the occurrence causing the suspension of performance are not excused as a result of the occurrence.

21.1.4 The non-performing Party uses its best efforts to remedy its inability to perform with all reasonable dispatch; provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall require the settlement of any strike, walkout, lockout or other labor dispute on terms which, in the sole judgment of the affected Party, are contrary to its interests. It is understood and agreed that the settlement of strikes, walkouts,

lockouts or other labor disputes shall be entirely within the discretion of the affected Party.

21.1.5 When the non-performing Party is able to resume performance of its obligations under this Agreement, that Party shall so notify the other Party in writing.

21.2 Unless and until the QF temporarily redesignates the Committed Capacity pursuant to section 7.4 hereof, no capacity payment obligation pursuant to Article VII hereof shall accrue during any period of a declared Force Majeure Event pursuant to section 21.1.1 through 21.1.5. During any such period, the Company will pay for such energy as may be received and accepted pursuant to section 9.1.1 hereof.

21.3 If the QF temporarily or permanently redesignates the Committed Capacity pursuant to section 7.4 hereof, then capacity payment obligations shall thereafter resume at the applicable redesignated level and the Company will resume energy payments pursuant to section 9.1.2 hereof.

ARTICLE XXII: FACILITY RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCESS

22.1 Representatives of the Company shall at all reasonable times have access to the Facility and to property owned or controlled by the QF for the purpose of inspecting, testing, and obtaining other technical information deemed necessary by the Company in connection with this Agreement. Any inspections or testing by the Company shall not relieve the QF of its obligation to maintain the Facility.

22.2 In no event shall any Company statement, representation, or lack thereof, either express or implied, relieve the QF of its exclusive responsibility for the Facility and its exclusive obligations with the Transmission Service Utility. Any Company inspection of property or equipment owned or controlled by the QF or the Transmission

Service Utility, or any Company review of or consent to the QF's or the Transmission Service Utility's plans, shall not be construed as endorsing the design, fitness or operation of the Facility or the Transmission Service Utility's equipment nor as a warranty or guarantee.

22.3 The QF shall reactivate the Facility and shall arrange for the Transmission Service Utility's delivery of electric energy to the Point of Delivery at its own expense if either the Facility or the equipment of the Transmission Service Utility is rendered inoperable due to actions of the QF or its agents, or a Force Majeure Event. The Company shall reactivate the Company's Interconnection Facilities at its own expense if the same are rendered inoperable due to actions of the Company or its agents, or a Force Majeure Event.

ARTICLE XXIII: SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS

Neither Party shall have the right to assign its obligations, benefits, and duties without the written consent of the other Party, which shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

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[illegible]greement, the Company does not, nor should it be cor[illegible] or financial support for the benefit of any third parties lending mon[illegible], other transactions with the QF or any assignee of this Agreement, nor does it cr[illegible] any third party beneficiary rights. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed to create an association, trust, partnership, or joint venture between the Parties. No payment by the Company to the QF for energy or capacity shall be construed as payment by the Company for the acquisition of any ownership or property interest in the Facility.

ARTICLE XXV: WAIVERS

The failure of either Party to insist in any one or more instances upon strict performance of any of the provisions of this Agreement or to take advantage of any of its rights under this Agreement shall not be construed as a general waiver of any such provision or the relinquishment of any such right, but the same shall continue and remain in full force and effect, except with respect to the particular instance or instances.

ARTICLE XXVI: COMPLETE AGREEMENT

The terms and provisions contained in this Agreement constitute the entire agreement between the Parties and shall supersede all previous communications, representations, or agreements, either verbal or written, between the Parties with respect to the Facility and this Agreement.

ARTICLE XXVII: COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, and each executed counterpart shall have the same force and effect as an original instrument.

ARTICLE XXVIII: COMMUNICATIONS

28.1 Any non-emergency or operational notice, request, consent, payment or other communication made pursuant to this Agreement to be given by one Party to the other Party shall be in writing, either personally delivered or mailed to the representative of said other Party designated in this section, and shall be deemed to be given when received. Notices and other communications by the Company to the QF shall be addressed to:

Dennis Carter
Assistant County Manager
Metro-Dade Center
111 NW 1st. St., 29th Floor
Miami, Fla. 33128

and

Gail Fels
Assistant County Attorney
Metro-Dade Center
111 NW 1st. St., Suite 2800
Miami, Fla. 33128

Notices to the Company shall be addressed to:

Manager, Cogeneration Contracts & Administration
Florida Power Corporation
P. O. Box 14042
St. Petersburg, FL 33733

28.2 Communications made for emergency or operational reasons may be made to the following persons and shall thereafter be confirmed promptly in writing.

To The Company:	System Dispatcher on Duty
Title:	System Dispatcher
Telephone:	(813)866-5888
Telecopier:	(813)384-7865

To The QF: Name:	Juan Portuondo
Title:	President, Montenay International Corp
Telephone:	305/372-8075
Telecopier:	305/381-8808

28.3 Either Party may change its representatives in sections 28.1 or 28.2 by prior written notice to the other Party.

28.4 The Parties' representatives designated above shall have full authority to act for their respective principals in all technical matters relating to the performance of this Agreement. However, they shall not have the authority to amend, modify, or waive any provision of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XXIX: SECTION HEADINGS FOR CONVENIENCE

Article or section headings appearing in this Agreement are inserted for convenience only and shall not be construed as interpretations of text.

ARTICLE XXX: GOVERNING LAW

The interpretation and performance of this Agreement and each of its provisions shall be governed by the laws of the State of Florida.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the QF and the Company have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representatives on the day and year first above written.

The Qualifying Facility:

By: _____

Title: ASSISTANT COUNTY MANAGER

Date: 3/15/91

ATTEST:

_____

The Company:

By: _____
M. H. Phillips
Executive Vice President

Date: 3/12/91

ATTEST:

_____

APPENDIX A

INTERCONNECTION SCHEDULING AND COST RESPONSIBILITY

1.0 Purpose.

This appendix provides the procedures for the scheduling of construction for the Company's Interconnection Facilities as well as the cost responsibility of the QF for the payment of Interconnection Costs. This appendix applies to all QF's, whether or not their Facility will be directly interconnected with the Company's system. All requirements contained herein shall apply in addition to and not in lieu of the provisions of the Agreement.

2.0 Submission of Plans and Development of Interconnection Schedules and Cost Estimates.

2.1 No later than sixty (60) days after the Contract Approval Date, the QF shall specify the date it desires the Company's Interconnection Facilities to be available for receipt of the electric energy and shall provide a preliminary written description of the Facility and the QF's anticipated arrangements with the Transmission Service Utility, including, without limitation, a one-line diagram, anticipated Facility site data and any additional facilities anticipated to be needed by the Transmission Service Utility. Based upon the information provided, the Company shall develop preliminary written Interconnection Costs and scheduling estimates for the Company's Interconnection Facilities within sixty (60) days after the information is provided. The schedule developed hereunder will indicate when the QF's final electrical plans must be submitted to the Company pursuant to section 2.2 hereof.

2.3 Any subsequent change in the final electrical plans shall be submitted to the Company and it is understood and agreed that any such changes may affect the Company's schedules and Interconnection Costs as previously estimated.

2.4 The QF shall pay the actual costs incurred by the Company to develop all estimates pursuant to section 2.1 and 2.2 hereof and to evaluate any changes proposed by the QF under section 2.3 hereof, as such costs are billed pursuant to Article XII of the Agreement. At the Company's option, advance payment for these cost estimates may be required, in which event the Company will issue an adjusted bill reflecting actual costs following completion of the cost estimates.

2.5 The Parties agree that any cost or scheduling estimates provided by the Company hereunder shall be prepared in good faith but shall not be binding. The Company may modify such schedules as necessary to accommodate contingencies that affect the Company's ability to initiate or complete the Company's Interconnection Facilities and actual costs will be used as the basis for all final charges hereunder.

3.0 Payment Obligations for Interconnection Costs.

3.1 The Company shall have no obligation to initiate construction of the Company's Interconnection Facilities prior to a written notice from the QF agreeing to the Company's interconnection design requirements and notifying the Company to initiate its activities to construct the Company's Interconnection Facilities; provided, however, that such notice shall be received not later than the date specified by the Company under section 2.2 hereof. The QF shall be liable for and agrees to pay all Interconnection Costs incurred by the Company on or after the specified date for initiation of construction.

3.2 The QF agrees to pay all of the Company's actual Interconnection Costs as such costs are incurred and billed in accordance with Article XII of the Agreement. Such amounts shall be billed pursuant to section 3.2.1 if the QF elects the payment option permitted by FPSC Rule 25-17.087(4). Otherwise the QF shall be billed pursuant to section 3.2.2.

3.2.1 Upon a showing of credit worthiness, the QF shall have the option of making monthly installment payments for Interconnection Costs over a period no longer than thirty six (36) months. The period selected is _____ months. Principal payments will be based on the estimated Interconnection Costs less the Interconnection Costs Offset, divided by the repayment period in months to determine the monthly principal payment. Payments will be invoiced in the first month following first incurrence of Interconnection Costs by the Company. Invoices to the QF will include principal payments plus interest on the unpaid balance, if any, calculated at a rate equal to the thirty (30) day highest grade commercial paper rate as published in the Wall Street Journal on the first business day of each month. The final payment or payments will be adjusted to cause the sum of principal payments to equal the actual Interconnection Costs.

3.2.2 When Interconnection Costs are incurred by the Company, such costs will be billed to the QF to the extent that they exceed the Interconnection Costs Offset.

3.3 If the QF notifies the Company in writing to interrupt or cease interconnection work at any time and for any reason, the QF shall nonetheless be obligated to pay the Company for all costs incurred in connection with the Company's Interconnection Facilities through the date of such notification and for all additional costs for which the Company is responsible pursuant to binding contracts with third parties.

4.0 Payment Obligations for Operation, Maintenance and Repair of the Company's Interconnection Facilities

The QF also agrees to pay monthly through the Term of the Agreement for all costs associated with the operation, maintenance and repair of the Company's Interconnection Facilities, based on a percentage of the total Interconnection Costs net of the Interconnection Costs Offset, as set forth in Appendix C.

APPENDIX B

RESERVED

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

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APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE 1

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR 1991 COMBUSTION TURBINE UNIT

GENERAL

YEAR OF AVOIDED UNIT = 1991
AVOIDED UNIT FUEL REFERENCE PLANT = BARTOW CT UNITS

OPERATING DATA

AVOIDED UNIT VARIABLE O&M COSTS IN 1/90 $'s = $1.74/MWH
SYSTEM VARIABLE O&M COSTS IN 1/90 $'s = $0.592/MWH
ANNUAL ESCALATION RATE OF O&M COSTS = 5.10%
MINIMUM ON-PEAK CAPACITY FACTOR = 90.0%
AVOIDED UNIT HEAT RATE = 12,480 BTU/KWH
TYPE OF FUEL = DISTILLATE

ON-PEAK HOURS

(1) FOR THE CALENDAR MONTHS OF NOVEMBER THROUGH MARCH,
ALL DAYS: 6:00 A.M. TO 12:00 NOON, AND
5:00 P.M. TO 10:00 P.M.
(2) FOR THE CALENDAR MONTHS OF APRIL THROUGH OCTOBER,
ALL DAYS: 11:00 A.M. TO 10:00 P.M.

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE 2

Payments for Avoided 1991 Combustion Turbine Unit

Fuel Multiplier = 1.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	CAPACITY PAYMENT - $/KW/MONTH		ENERGY PAYMENT - $/MWH (c) (ESTIMATED)		
CALENDAR YEAR	NORMAL PAYMENT RATE	ACCELERATED PAYMENT RATE (b)	FUEL	O&M	TOTAL
1991	3.96		29.78	0.76	30.54
1992	4.17		31.62	0.80	32.42
1993	4.37		34.28	0.84	35.12
1994	4.59		39.75	0.88	40.63
1995	4.84		44.64	0.93	45.57
1996	5.08		47.98	0.98	48.96
1997	5.33		52.63	1.03	53.66
1998	5.61		55.82	1.08	56.90
1999	5.90		53.70	1.13	54.83
2000	6.20		58.78	1.19	59.97
2001	6.51		56.42	1.25	57.67
2002	6.84		62.36	1.32	63.68
2003	7.19		66.46	1.38	67.84
2004	7.56		72.25	1.45	73.70
2005	7.94		79.70	1.53	81.23
2006	8.36		83.76	1.61	85.37
2007	8.77		88.04	1.69	89.73
2008	9.22		92.53	1.77	94.30
2009	9.70		97.25	1.86	99.11
2010	10.19		102.20	1.96	104.16
2011	10.71		107.42	2.06	109.48
2012	11.25		112.90	2.16	115.06
2013	11.83		118.65	2.27	120.92
2014	12.43		124.70	2.39	127.09
2015	13.07		131.06	2.51	133.57
2016	13.73		137.75	2.64	140.39
2017	14.43		144.77	2.78	147.55
2018	15.17		152.16	2.92	155.08
2019	15.94		159.92	3.07	162.99
2020	16.76		168.07	3.22	171.29
2021	17.61		176.64	3.38	180.02
2022	18.51		185.65	3.56	189.21
2023	19.46(a)		195.12	3.74	198.86

NOTES:

(a) If the Term of the Agreement is extended beyond 2023 pursuant to Article IV hereof, the normal payment rate schedule shall be escalated at 5.1% per year.

(b) The QF may structure an accelerated payment rate schedule that has the same or lower net present value over the Term as the normal payment rate schedule using the discount rate specified in section 8.5.3 hereof and which assumes the Contract In-Service Date specified as of the Execution Date. At the request of the QF prior to the commencement of capacity payments of if the Contract In-Service Date differs from the date specified as of the Execution Date, the accelerated payment rate schedule in this schedule will be recalculated so that the ratio of the net present value as of January 1, 1991, of the recalculated schedule to the normal payment schedule over the Term is not increased.

(c) Information provided is estimated and excludes the Delivery Voltage Adjustment.

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE 3
GENERAL INFORMATION FOR 1991 PULVERIZED COAL UNIT

GENERAL
YEAR OF AVOIDED UNIT = 1991
AVOIDED UNIT FUEL REFERENCE PLANT = CRYSTAL RIVER UNITS 1&2

OPERATING DATA
AVOIDED UNIT VARIABLE O&M COSTS IN 1/90 $'s = $4.36/MWH (Option A only)
ANNUAL ESCALATION RATE OF O&M COSTS = 5.10%
MINIMUM ON-PEAK CAPACITY FACTOR = 83.0%
AVOIDED UNIT HEAT RATE = 9,830 BTU/KWH
TYPE OF FUEL = COAL WITH 1.15% SULFUR BY WEIGHT MAXIMUM AT 11,000 BTU/LB., ADJUSTABLE IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO THE BTU/LB. OF COAL

ON-PEAK HOURS
(1) FOR THE CALENDAR MONTHS OF NOVEMBER THROUGH MARCH,
ALL DAYS: 6:00 A.M. TO 12:00 NOON, AND
5:00 P.M. TO 10:00 P.M.
(2) FOR THE CALENDAR MONTHS OF APRIL THROUGH OCTOBER,
ALL DAYS: 11:00 A.M. TO 10:00 P.M.

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE 4

Payments for Avoided 1991 Pulverized Coal Unit

Option A

Fuel Multiplier = 1.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	CAPACITY PAYMENT - $/KW/MONTH		ENERGY PAYMENT - $/MWH (c) (ESTIMATED)		
CALENDAR YEAR	NORMAL PAYMENT RATE	ACCELERATED PAYMENT RATE (b)	FUEL	O&M	TOTAL
1991	10.92		21.07	4.70	25.77
1992	11.48		21.94	4.94	26.88
1993	12.07		22.86	5.19	28.05
1994	12.68		23.87	5.45	29.32
1995	13.32		25.09	5.73	30.82
1996	14.00		26.37	6.02	32.39
1997	14.72		27.71	6.33	34.04
1998	15.46		29.13	6.65	35.78
1999	16.25		30.61	6.99	37.60
2000	17.08		32.17	7.35	39.52
2001	17.95		33.81	7.73	41.54
2002	18.87		35.54	8.12	43.66
2003	19.83		37.35	8.53	45.88
2004	20.85		39.26	8.97	48.23
2005	21.91		41.26	9.43	50.69
2006	23.02		43.36	9.91	53.27
2007	24.20		45.57	10.41	55.98
2008	25.43		47.90	10.94	58.84
2009	26.74		50.34	11.50	61.84
2010	28.09		52.91	12.09	65.00
2011	29.53		55.61	12.70	68.31
2012	31.04		58.44	13.35	71.79
2013	32.61		61.42	14.03	75.45
2014	34.28		64.55	14.75	79.30
2015	36.03		67.85	15.50	83.35
2016	37.86		71.31	16.29	87.60
2017	39.80		74.94	17.12	92.06
2018	41.82		78.77	18.00	96.77
2019	43.96		82.78	18.91	101.69
2020	46.20		87.01	19.88	106.89
2021	48.56		91.45	20.89	112.34
2022	51.03		96.11	21.96	118.07
2023	53.64(a)		101.11	23.08	124.19

NOTES:

(a) If the Term of the Agreement is extended beyond 2023 pursuant to Article IV hereof, the normal payment rate schedule shall be escalated at 5.1% per year.

(b) The QF may structure an accelerated payment rate schedule that has the same or lower net present value over the Term as the normal payment rate schedule using the discount rate specified in section 8.5.3 hereof and which assumes the Contract In-Service Date specified as of the Execution Date. At the request of the QF prior to the commencement of capacity payments or if the Contract In-Service Date differs from the date specified as of the Execution Date, the accelerated payment rate schedule in this schedule will be recalculated so that the ratio of the net present value as of January 1, 1991, of the recalculated schedule to the normal payment schedule over the Term is not increased.

(c) Information provided is estimated and excludes the Delivery Voltage Adjustment.

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE 4

Payments for Avoided 1991 Pulverized Coal Unit

Option B

Fuel Multiplier = 1.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	CAPACITY PAYMENT - $/KW/MONTH		ENERGY PAYMENT - $/MWH (c)
CALENDAR YEAR	NORMAL PAYMENT RATE	ACCELERATED PAYMENT RATE (b)	(ESTIMATED) FUEL
1991	13.77		21.07
1992	14.47		21.94
1993	15.21		22.86
1994	15.98		23.87
1995	16.80		25.09
1996	17.65		26.37
1997	18.55		27.71
1998	19.49		29.13
1999	20.49		30.61
2000	21.54		32.17
2001	22.63		33.81
2002	23.79		35.54
2003	25.00		37.35
2004	26.28		39.26
2005	27.62		41.26
2006	29.02		43.36
2007	30.51		45.57
2008	32.07		47.90
2009	33.71		50.34
2010	35.42		52.91
2011	37.23		55.61
2012	39.13		58.44
2013	41.11		61.42
2014	43.22		64.55
2015	45.42		67.85
2016	47.73		71.31
2017	50.17		74.94
2018	52.73		78.77
2019	55.42		82.78
2020	58.25		87.01
2021	61.22		91.45
2022	64.33		96.11
2023	67.62(a)		101.01

NOTES:

(a) If the Term of the Agreement is extended beyond 2023 pursuant to Article IV hereof, the normal payment rate schedule shall be escalated at 5.1% per year.

(b) The QF may structure an accelerated payment rate schedule that has the same or lower net present value over the Term as the normal payment rate schedule using the discount rate specified in section 8.5.3 hereof and which assumes the Contract In-Service Date specified as of the Execution Date. At the request of the QF prior to the commencement of capacity payments or if the Contract In-Service Date differs from the date specified as of the Execution Date, the accelerated payment rate schedule in this schedule will be recalculated so that the ratio of the net present value as of January 1, 1991, of the recalculated schedule to the normal payment schedule over the Term is not increased.

(c) Information provided is estimated and excludes the Delivery Voltage Adjustment.

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE 4

Payments for Avoided 1991 Pulverized Coal Unit

Option C

Fuel Multiplier = 0.8

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	CAPACITY PAYMENT - $/KW/MONTH		ENERGY PAYMENT - $/MWH (c)
CALENDAR YEAR	NORMAL PAYMENT RATE	ACCELERATED PAYMENT RATE (b)	(ESTIMATED)
1991	16.37		16.86
1992	17.18		17.55
1993	18.04		18.29
1994	18.93		19.10
1995	19.90		20.07
1996	20.91		21.10
1997	21.98		22.17
1998	23.09		23.30
1999	24.27		24.49
2000	25.52		25.74
2001	26.81		27.05
2002	28.18		28.43
2003	29.62		29.88
2004	31.13		31.41
2005	32.72		33.01
2006	34.38		34.69
2007	36.14		36.46
2008	37.99		38.32
2009	39.93		40.27
2010	41.96		42.33
2011	44.10		44.49
2012	46.35		46.75
2013	48.70		49.14
2014	51.20		51.64
2015	53.81		54.28
2016	56.54		57.05
2017	59.43		59.95
2018	62.47		63.02
2019	65.65		66.22
2020	69.00		69.61
2021	72.52		73.16
2022	76.21		76.89
2023	80.11(a)		80.81

NOTES:

(a) If the Term of the Agreement is extended beyond 2023 pursuant to Article IV hereof, the normal payment rate schedule shall be escalated at 5.1% per year.

(b) The QF may structure an accelerated payment rate schedule that has the same or lower net present value over the Term as the normal payment rate schedule using the discount rate specified in section 8.5.3 hereof and which assumes the Contract In-Service Date specified as of the Execution Date. At the request of the QF prior to the commencement of capacity payments or if the Contract In-Service Date differs from the date specified as of the Execution Date, the accelerated payment rate schedule in this schedule will be recalculated so the ratio of the net present value as of January 1, 1991, of the recalculated schedule to the normal payment schedule over the Term is not increased.

(c) Information provided is estimated and excludes the Delivery Voltage Adjustment.

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE 5
Capacity Payment Adjustment for On-Peak Capacity Factor

O.P.C.F.	CAPACITY PAYMENT ADJUSTMENT MULTIPLYING FACTOR
Greater than or Equal to the Committed O.P.C.F.	1.0
From 50.0% to the Committed O.P.C.F.	$\left[\frac{\text{O.P.C.F.}}{\text{Committed O.P.C.F.}}\right]^{1.5}$
Below 50.0%	0

NOTE: O.P.C.F. = On-Peak Capacity Factor

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE 6
Performance Adjustment

The Performance Adjustment provision of Article IX in this Agreement shall be calculated as follows each month after the Contract In-Service Date for all hours in the month:

$$\sum_{\text{for } i = \text{first hour}}^{\text{last hour}} PERADJ_i = [KWH_i - (CC \times 1.0 \text{ hr.} \times CF/100)] \times (EP1_i - EP2_i)$$

Where:

$PERADJ_i$ = the Performance Adjustment for hour i.

KWH_i = the hourly energy delivered to the Company by the QF during hour i.

CC = the Committed Capacity in KW.

CF = if the On-Peak Capacity Factor (%) is 50.0% or greater, then CF equals the lesser of (a) the Committed On-Peak Capacity Factor (%) or (b) the On-Peak Capacity Factor (%); if the On-Peak Capacity Factor is less than 50.0%, then CF equals zero.

$EP1_i$ = the As-Available Energy Cost in $/KWH for hour i.

$EP2_i$ = the Firm Energy Cost in $/KWH for hour i.

Note:

The Performance Adjustment shall not apply to any hour in which the following condition occurs:

(a) the energy payment is determined on the basis of the of As-Available Energy Cost;

(b) the Company cannot perform its obligation to receive all energy which the QF has made available for sale at the Point of Delivery;

(c) the Firm Energy Cost exceeds the As-Available Energy Cost.

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE 7
Charges to Qualifying Facility

Customer Charges:

The Qualifying Facility shall be billed monthly for the costs of meter reading, billing, and other appropriate administrative costs. The charge shall be set equal to the stated Customer Charge of the Company's applicable rate schedule for service to the Qualifying Facility load as a non-generating customer of the Company.

Operation, Maintenance, and Repair Charges:

The Qualifying Facility shall be billed monthly for the costs associated with the operation, maintenance, and repair of the interconnection. These include (a) the Company's inspections of the interconnection and (b) maintenance of any equipment beyond that which would be required to provide normal electric service to the Qualifying Facility if no sales to the Company were involved.

In lieu of payments for actual charges, the Qualifying Facility shall pay a monthly charge equal to 0.50% of the Interconnection Costs less the Interconnection Costs Offset. This monthly rate shall be adjusted periodically to the same rate applicable to standard offer contacts pursuant to the rules in Appendix E.

APPENDIX C
RATES FOR PURCHASE OF FIRM CAPACITY AND ENERGY
FROM A QUALIFYING FACILITY

SCHEDULE B
Delivery Voltage Adjustment

The QF's energy payment will be multiplied by a Delivery Voltage Adjustment whose value will depend upon (i) the delivery voltage at the Point of Delivery and (ii) the methodology approved by the FPSC to determine the adjustment for standard offer contracts pursuant to the rules in Appendix E.

APPENDIX D

TRANSMISSION SERVICE STANDARDS

1.0 Purpose.

This appendix provides minimum standards required by the Company in the Transmission Service Agreement and applies to QF's whose Facility is not directly interconnected with the Company and who are selling firm capacity and energy to the Company.

2.0 Standards for QF's Selling Firm Capacity and Energy.

2.1 The QF shall ensure that, throughout the Term of the Agreement, the Transmission Service Utility or its lawful successors but no other party shall deliver the Committed Capacity and electric energy to the Company on behalf of the QF.

2.2 A proposed Transmission Service Agreement and any amendments thereto shall be submitted to the Company for its review and consent no less than sixty (60) days before said Transmission Service Agreement or amendment is proposed to be tendered for filing with the FERC. Such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. No review, recommendations or consent by the Company shall be deemed an approval of any safety or other arrangements between the QF and the Transmission Service Utility nor shall it relieve the QF and the Transmission Service Utility of their responsibility with respect to the adequate engineering, design, construction and operation of any facilities other than the Company's Interconnection Facilities and for any injury to property or persons associated with any failure to perform in a proper and safe manner for any reason. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the Company from exercising any rights that it

otherwise would have to participate as a full party before the FERC when the Transmission Service Agreement or amendments thereto is tendered for filing.

2.3 To ensure the continuous availability to the Company of the Committed Capacity during the Term of the Agreement, the Transmission Service Agreement shall contain provisions satisfying the following minimum criteria:

(i) the Transmission Service Utility's transmission commitment shall be for the full amount of the Committed Capacity plus any losses assessed by the Transmission Service Utility from the Point of Metering to the Point of Delivery;

(ii) the duration of the Transmission Service Utility's transmission commitment shall be for a term at least as long as the Term of the Agreement with termination provisions that are acceptable to the Company;

(iii) the Transmission Service Utility's transmission commitment shall not be interruptible or curtailable to a greater extent than the Transmission Service Utility's transmission service to its own firm requirements customers;

(iv) The QF and the Transmission Service Utility shall not be permitted to amend the Transmission Service Agreement in a manner that adversely affects the Company's rights without the Company's prior written consent;

(v) the Company shall be provided with prompt notification of any default under the Transmission Service Agreement;

(vi) the QF and/or the Transmission Service Utility shall expressly indemnify and hold the Company harmless for any and all liability or cost responsibility in connection with the Transmission Service Agreement and the activities undertaken thereunder, including, without limitation, any facility costs, service charges, or third party impact claims;

(vii) the Company shall be entitled to reasonable access at all times to property and equipment owned or controlled by either the QF or the Transmission Service Utility and at reasonable times to records and schedules maintained by either the QF or the Transmission Service Utility, in order to carry out the purposes of the Agreement in a safe, reliable and economical manner;

(viii) unless otherwise agreed by the Company, the Point of Delivery into the Company's system shall be defined as all points of interconnection at transmission voltages between the Company and the Transmission Service Utility pursuant to any tariffs or interchange agreements on file with the FERC and in effect from time to time;

(ix) the electric energy made available from the Facility for transmission to the Company shall be telemetered to the Company and shall be reduced for all losses assessed by the Transmission Service Agreement from the Point of Metering to the Point of Delivery; the electric energy as so adjusted shall be considered the electric energy delivered to the Company for billing purposes and shall be considered as if within the Company's Control Area, provided that the Transmission Service Utility can deliver and the Company accept the electric energy as so adjusted;

(x) As an alternative to section 2.3(ix) hereof, electric energy from the Facility shall be scheduled for delivery to the Point of Delivery by the Transmission Service Utility and such electric energy as is scheduled shall be considered as electric energy delivered to the Company for billing purposes.

(xi) The Transmission Service Utility and the Company shall coordinate with one another concerning any inability to deliver or receive the electric energy as adjusted pursuant to section 8.3 (ix) hereof. Whenever the Transmission Service Utility is unable to deliver or the Company does not accept such energy, such energy shall no longer be considered within the Company's Control Area if energy is delivered pursuant to section 2.3(ix) hereof; and

(xii) a contact person for the Transmission Service Utility shall be designated for day-to-day communications between the Transmission Service Utility and the Parties.

APPENDIX E
FPSC RULES 25-17.080 THROUGH 25-17.091

PART III

UTILITIES' OBLIGATIONS WITH REGARD TO COGENERATORS AND SMALL POWER PRODUCERS

25-17.080 Definitions and Qualifying Criteria
25-17.081 Reserved
25-17.082 The Utility's Obligation to Purchase
25-17.0825 As-Available Energy
25-17.083 Firm Energy and Capacity (Repealed)
25-17.0831 Contracts (Repealed)
25-17.0832 Firm Capacity and Energy Contracts
25-17.0833 Planning Hearings
25-17.0834 Settlement of Disputes in Contract Negotiations
25-17.0835 Wheeling (Repealed)
25-17.084 The Utility's Obligation to Sell
25-17.085 Reserved
25-17.086 Periods During Which Purchases Are Not Required
25-17.087 Interconnection and Standards
25-17.088 Transmission Service for Qualifying Facilities (Repealed)
25-17.0882 Transmission Service Not Required for Self-Service (Repealed)
25-17.0883 Conditions Requiring Transmission Service for Self-service
25-17.089 Transmission Service for Qualifying Facilities
25-17.090 Reserved
25-17.091 Governmental Solid Waste Energy and Capacity

25-17.080 Definitions and Qualifying Criteria.

(1) For the purpose of these rules the Commission adopts the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Rules 292.101 through 292.207, effective March 20, 1980, regarding definitions and criteria that a small power producer or cogenerator must meet to achieve the status of a qualifying facility. Small power producers and cogenerators which fail to meet the FERC criteria for achieving qualifying facility status but otherwise meet the objectives of economically reducing Florida's dependence on oil and the economic deferral of utility power plant expenditures may petition the Commission to be granted qualifying facility status for the purpose of receiving energy and capacity payments pursuant to these rules.

(2) In general, under the FERC regulations, a small power producer is a qualifying facility if:

(a) the small power producer does not exceed 80 MW; and

(b) the primary (at least 50%) energy source of the small power producer is biomass, waste, or another renewable resource; and

(c) the small power production facility is not owned by a person primarily engaged in the generation or sale of electricity. This criterion is met if less than 50% of the equity interest in the facility is owned by a utility, utility holding company, or a subsidiary of them.

(3) In general, under the FERC regulations, a cogenerator is a qualifying facility if:

(a) the useful thermal energy output of a topping cycle cogeneration facility is not less than 5% of the facility's total energy output per year; and

(b) the useful power output plus half of the useful thermal energy output of a topping cycle cogeneration facility built after March 13, 1980, with any energy input of natural gas or oil is greater than 42.5% or 45% if the useful thermal energy output is less than 15% of the total energy output of the facility; and

(c) the useful power output of a bottoming cycle cogeneration facility built after March 13, 1980, with any energy input as supplementary firing of natural gas or oil is not less than 45% of the natural gas or oil input on an annual basis; and

(d) the cogeneration facility is not owned by a person primarily engaged in the generation or sale of electricity. This criterion is met if less than 50% of the equity interest in the facility is owned by a utility, utility holding company, or a subsidiary of them.
Specific Authority: 366.05(9), 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.05(9), F.S.
History: New 5/13/81, amended 9/6/83, formerly 25-17.80.

25-17.081 Reserved.

25-17.082 The Utility's Obligation to Purchase; Customer's Selection of Billing Method.

(1) Upon compliance by the qualifying facility with Rule 25-17.087, each utility shall purchase electricity produced and sold by qualifying facilities at rates which have been agreed upon by the utility and qualifying facility or at the utility's published tariff. Each utility shall file a tariff or tariffs and a standard offer contract or contracts for the purchase of energy and capacity from qualifying facilities which reflects the provisions set forth in these rules.

(2) Unless the Commission determines that alternative metering requirements cause no adverse effect on the cost or reliability of electric service to the utility's general body of customers, each tariff and standard offer contract shall specify the following metering requirements for billing purposes:

(a) Hourly recording meters shall be required for qualifying facilities with an installed capacity of 100 kilowatts or more.

(b) For qualifying facilities with an installed capacity of less than 100 kilowatts, at the option of the qualifying facility, either hourly recording meters, dual kilowatt-hour register time-of-day meters, or standard kilowatt-hour meters shall be installed. Unless special circumstances warrant, meters shall be read at monthly intervals on the approximate corresponding day of each meter reading period.

(3)(a) A qualifying facility, upon entering into a contract for the sale of firm capacity and energy or prior to delivery of as-available energy to a utility, shall elect to make either simultaneous purchases from the interconnecting utility and sales to the purchasing utility or net sales to the purchasing utility. Once made, the selection of a billing methodology may only be changed:

1. when a qualifying facility selling as-available energy enters into a negotiated contract or standard offer contract for the sale of firm capacity and energy; or
2. when a firm capacity and energy contract expires or is lawfully terminated by either the qualifying facility or the purchasing utility; or
3. when the qualifying facility is selling as-available energy and has not changed billing methods within the last twelve months; and
4. when the election to change billing methods will not contravene the provisions of Rule 25-17.0832 or any contract between the qualifying facility and the utility.

Firm capacity and energy contracts in effect prior to the effective date of this rule shall remain unchanged.

(b) If a qualifying facility elects to change billing methods in accordance with this rule, such change shall be subject to the following provisions:

1. upon at least thirty days advance written notice;
2. upon the installation by the utility of any additional metering equipment reasonably required to effect the change in billing and upon payment by the qualifying facility for such metering equipment and its installation; and

3. upon completion and approval by the utility of any alterations to the interconnection reasonably required to effect the change in billing and upon payment by the qualifying facility for such alterations.

(c) Should a qualifying facility elect to make simultaneous purchases and sales, purchases of electric service by the qualifying facility from the interconnecting utility shall be billed at the retail rate schedule under which the qualifying facility load would receive service as a non-generating customer of the utility; sales of electricity delivered by the qualifying facility to the purchasing utility shall be purchased at the utility's avoided energy and capacity rates, where applicable, in accordance with Rules 25-17.0825 and 25-17.0832.

(d) Should a qualifying facility elect a net billing arrangement, the hourly net energy and capacity sales delivered to the purchasing utility shall be purchased at the utility's avoided energy and capacity rates, where applicable, in accordance with Rules 25-17.0825 and 25-17.0832; purchases from the interconnecting utility shall be billed pursuant to the utility's applicable standby service or supplemental service rate schedules.

(4)(a) Payments for energy and capacity sold by a qualifying facility shall be rendered monthly by the purchasing utility and as promptly as possible, normally by the twentieth business day following the day the meter is read. The kilowatt-hours sold by the qualifying facility, the applicable avoided energy rate at which payments were made, and the rate and amount of the applicable capacity payment shall accompany the payment by the utility to the qualifying facility.

(b) Where simultaneous purchases and sales are made by a qualifying facility, avoided energy and capacity payments to the qualifying facility may, at the option of the qualifying facility, be shown as a credit to the qualifying facility's bill; the kilowatt-hours produced by the qualifying facility, the avoided energy rate at which payments were made, and the rate and amount of the capacity payment shall accompany the bill to the qualifying facility. A credit shall not exceed the amount of the qualifying facility's bill from the utility and the excess, if any, shall be paid directly to the qualifying facility in accordance with this rule.

(5) A utility may require a security deposit from each interconnected qualifying facility in accordance with Rule 25-6.097 for the qualifying facility's purchase of power from the utility. Each utility's tariff shall contain specific criteria for determining the applicability and amount of a deposit from an interconnected qualifying facility consistent with projected net cash flow on a monthly basis.

(6) Each utility shall keep separate accounts for sales to qualifying facilities and purchases from qualifying facilities.

Specific Authority: 366.051, 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, F.S.
History: New 5/13/81, Amended 9/4/83, formerly 25-17.82, amended 10/25/90.

25-17.0825 As-Available Energy.

(1) As-available energy is energy produced and sold by a qualifying facility on an hour-by-hour basis for which contractual commitments as to the quantity, time, or reliability of delivery are not required. Each utility shall purchase as-available energy from any qualifying facility. As-available energy shall be sold by a qualifying facility and purchased by a utility pursuant to the terms and conditions of a published tariff or a separately negotiated contract.

As-available energy sold by a qualifying facility shall be purchased by the utility at a rate, in cents per kilowatt-hour, not to exceed the utility's avoided energy cost. Because of the lack of assurances as to the quantity, time, or reliability of delivery of as-available energy, no capacity payments shall be made to a qualifying facility for the delivery of as-available energy.

(a) Tariff Rates: Each utility shall publish a tariff for the purchase of as-available energy from qualifying facilities. Each utility's published tariff shall state that the rate of payment for as-available energy is the utility's

avoided energy cost as defined in subsection (2) of this rule, less the additional costs directly attributable to the purchase of such energy from a qualifying facility. The additional costs directly associated with the purchase of as-available energy from qualifying facilities shall be specifically identified in the utility's tariff.

(b) Contract Rates: Each utility may enter into a separately negotiated contract for the purchase of as-available energy from a qualifying facility. All contracts for the purchase of as-available energy between a qualifying facility and a utility shall be filed with the Commission within 10 working days of their signing. Those qualifying facilities wishing to negotiate a contract for the sale of firm capacity and energy with terms different from those in a utility's standard offer contract may do so pursuant to Rule 25-17.0832(2). Where parties cannot agree on the terms and conditions of a negotiated contract, either party may apply to the Commission for relief pursuant to Rule 25-17.0834.

(2)(a) Avoided energy costs associated with as-available energy are defined as the utility's actual avoided energy cost before the sale of interchange energy. Avoided energy costs associated with as-available energy shall be all costs the utility avoided due to the purchase of as-available energy, including the utility's incremental fuel, identifiable variable operating and maintenance expense, and identifiable variable utility power purchases. Demonstrable utility administrative costs required to calculate avoided energy costs may be deducted from avoided energy payments. Avoided line losses reflecting the voltage at which generation by the qualifying facility is received by the utility shall also be included in the determination of avoided energy costs. Each utility shall calculate its avoided energy cost associated with as-available energy deterministically, on an hour-by-hour basis, after accounting for interchange sales which have taken place, using the utility's actual avoided energy cost for the hour, as affected by the output of the qualifying facilities connected to the utility's system. A megawatt block size at least equal to the most recent available estimate of the combined average hourly generation of all qualifying facilities making energy sales based on the utility's as-available energy rate to the utility shall be used to calculate the utility's hourly avoided energy costs associated with as-available energy. For the purpose of this subsection, interchange sales are inter-utility sales which are provided at the option of the selling utility exclusive of central pool dispatch transactions.

(b) Each utility's tariff shall include a description of the methodology to be used in the calculation of avoided energy cost implementing subsection (2) of this Rule. Each utility's implementation methodology shall specify the method by which the utility's incremental fuel and operating and maintenance costs and line losses are determined.

(3)(a) For qualifying facilities with hourly recording meters, monthly payments for as-available energy shall be made and shall be calculated based on the product of: (1) the utility's actual avoided energy rate for each hour during the month; and (2) the quantity of energy sold by the qualifying facility during that hour.

(b) For qualifying facilities with dual kilowatt-hour register time-of-day meters, monthly payments for as-available energy shall be calculated based on the average of the utility's actual hourly avoided energy rate for the on-peak and off-peak periods during the month.

(c) For qualifying facilities with standard kilowatt-hour meters, monthly payments for as-available energy shall be calculated based on the average of the utility's actual hourly avoided energy rate for the off-peak periods during the month.

(4) Each utility shall file with the Commission by the twentieth business day of the following month, a monthly report of their actual hourly avoided energy costs, the average of their actual hourly avoided energy costs for the on-peak and

off-peak periods during the month, and the average of their actual hourly avoided energy costs for the month with the Commission. A copy shall be furnished to any individual who requests such information.

(5) Upon request by a qualifying facility or any interested person, each utility shall provide within 30 days its most current projections of its generation mix, fuel price by type of fuel, and at least a five year projection of fuel forecasts to estimate future as-available energy prices as well as any other information reasonably required by the qualifying facility to project future avoided cost prices including, but not limited to, a 24 hour advance forecast of hour-by-hour avoided energy costs. The utility may charge an appropriate fee, not to exceed the actual cost of production and copying, for providing such information.

(6) Utility payments for as-available energy made to qualifying facilities pursuant to the utility's tariff shall be recoverable by the utility through the Commission's periodic review of fuel and purchased power. Utility payments for as-available energy made to qualifying facilities pursuant to a separately negotiated contract shall be recoverable by the utility through the Commission's periodic review of fuel and purchased power costs if the payments are not reasonably projected to result in higher cost electric service to the utility's general body of ratepayers or adversely affect the adequacy or reliability of electric service to all customers.

Specific Authority: 366.051, 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, F.S.
History: New 9/4/83, formerly 25-17.82, amended 10/25/90.

25-17.083 Firm Energy and Capacity.
Specific Authority: 366.04(1), 366.05(1), 366.05(9), 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.05(9), F.S.
History: New 9/4/83, formerly 25-17.83, Repealed 10/25/90.

25-17.0831 Contracts.
Specific Authority: 366.05(9), 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.05(9), F.S.
History: New 5/13/81, amended 9/4/83, formerly 25-17.831, Repealed 10/25/90.

25-17.0832 Firm Capacity and Energy Contracts.

(1) Firm capacity and energy are capacity and energy produced and sold by a qualifying facility and purchased by a utility pursuant to a negotiated contract or a standard offer contract subject to certain contractual provisions as to the quantity, time and reliability of delivery.

(a) Within one working day of the execution of a negotiated contract or the receipt of a signed standard offer contract, the utility shall notify the Director of the Division of Electric and Gas and provide the amount of committed capacity and the avoided unit, if any, to which the contract should be applied.

(b) Within 10 working days of the execution of a negotiated contract for the purchase of firm capacity and energy or within 10 working days of receipt of a signed standard offer contract, the purchasing utility shall file with the Commission a copy of the signed contract and a summary of its terms and conditions. At a minimum, such a summary shall report:

1. the name of the utility and the owner and/or operator of the qualifying facility, who are signatories of the contract;
2. the amount of committed capacity specified in the contract, the size of the facility, the type of the facility its location, and its interconnection and transmission requirements;
3. the amount of annual and on-peak and off-peak energy expected to be delivered to the utility;
4. the type of unit being avoided, its size and its in-service year;
5. the in-service date of the qualifying facility; and

6. the date by which the delivery of firm capacity and energy is expected to commence.

(c) Prior to the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit specified in the contract, a qualifying facility which has negotiated a firm capacity and energy contract or has accepted a utility's standard offer contract may sell as-available energy to any utility pursuant to Rule 25-17.0825.

(2) Negotiated Contracts. Utilities and qualifying facilities are encouraged to negotiate contracts for the purchase of firm capacity and energy. Such contracts will be considered prudent for cost recovery purposes if it is demonstrated that the purchase of firm capacity and energy from the qualifying facility pursuant to the rates, terms, and other conditions of the contract can reasonably be expected to contribute towards the deferral or avoidance of additional capacity construction or other capacity-related costs by the purchasing utility at a cost to the utility's ratepayers which does not exceed full avoided costs, giving consideration to the characteristics of the capacity and energy to be delivered by the qualifying facility under the contract. Negotiated contracts shall not be evaluated against an avoided unit in a standard offer contract, thus preserving the standard offer for small qualifying facilities as described in subsection (3). In reviewing negotiated firm capacity and energy contracts for the purpose of cost recovery, the Commission shall consider factors relating to the contract that would impact the utility's general body of retail and wholesale customers including:

(a) whether additional firm capacity and energy is needed by the purchasing utility and by Florida utilities from a statewide perspective; and

(b) whether the cumulative present worth of firm capacity and energy payments made to the qualifying facility over the term of the contract are projected to be no greater than:

1. the cumulative present worth of the value of a year-by-year deferral of the construction and operation of generation or parts thereof by the purchasing utility over the term of the contract; calculated in accordance with subsection (4) and paragraph (5)(a) of this rule, providing that the contract is designed to contribute towards the deferral or avoidance of such capacity; or
2. the cummulative present worth of other capacity and energy related costs that the contract is designed to avoid such as fuel, operation and maintenance expenses or alternative purchases of capacity, providing that the contract is designed to avoid such costs; and

(c) to the extent that annual firm capacity and energy payments made to the qualifying facility in any year exceed that year's annual value of deferring the construction and operation of generation by the purchasing utility or other capacity and energy related costs, whether the contract contains provisions to ensure repayment of such payments exceeding that year's value of deferring that capacity in the event that the qualifying facility fails to deliver firm capacity and energy pursuant to the terms and conditions of the contract; provided, however, that provisions to ensure repayment may be based on forecasted data; and

(d) considering the technical reliability, viability and financial stability of the qualifying facility, whether the contract contains provisions to protect the purchasing utility's ratepayers in the event the qualifying facility fails to deliver firm capacity and energy in the amount and times specified in the contract.

(3) Standard Offer Contracts.

(a) Upon petition by a utility or pursuant to a Commission action, each public utility shall submit for Commission approval a tariff or tariffs and a standard offer contract or contracts for the purchase of firm capacity and energy from small qualifying facilities less than 75 megawatts or from solid waste facilities as defined in Rule 25-17.091.

(b) The rates, terms, and other conditions contained in each utility's standard offer contract or contracts shall be based on the need for and equal to the avoided cost of deferring or avoiding the construction of additional generatio

capacity or parts thereof by the purchasing utility. Rates for payment of capacity sold by a qualifying facility shall be specified in the contract for the duration of the contract. In reviewing a utility's standard offer contract or contracts, the Commission shall consider the criteria specified in paragraphs (2)(a) through (2)(d) of this rule, as well as any other information relating to the determination of the utility's full avoided costs.

(c) In lieu of a separately negotiated contract, a qualifying facility under 75 megawatts or a solid waste facility as defined in Rule 25-17.091(1), F.A.C., may accept any utility's standard offer contract. Qualifying facilities which are 75 megawatts or greater may negotiate contracts for the purchase of capacity and energy pursuant to subsection (2). Should a utility fail to negotiate in good faith, any qualifying facility may apply to the Commission for relief pursuant to Rule 25-17.0834, F.A.C.

(d) Within 60 days of receipt of a signed standard offer contract, the utility shall either accept and sign the contract and return it within five days to the qualifying facility or petition the Commission not to accept the contract and provide justification for the refusal. Such petitions may be based on:

1. a reasonable allegation by the utility that acceptance of the standard offer will exceed the subscription limit of the avoided unit or units; or
2. material evidence that because the qualifying facility is not financially or technically viable, it is unlikely that the committed capacity and energy would be made available to the utility by the date specified in the standard offer.

A standard offer contract which has been accepted by a qualifying facility shall apply towards the subscription limit of the unit designated in the contract effective the date the utility receives the accepted contract. If the contract is not accepted by the utility, its effect shall be removed from the subscription limit effective the date of the Commission order granting the utility's petition.

(e) Minimum Specifications. Each standard offer contract shall, at minimum, specify:

1. the avoided unit or units on which the contract is based;
2. the total amount of committed capacity, in megawatts, needed to fully subscribe the avoided unit specified in the contract;
3. the payment options available to the qualifying facility including all financial and economic assumptions necessary to calculate the firm capacity payments available under each payment option and an illustrative calculation of firm capacity payments for a minimum ten year term contract commencing with the in-service date of the avoided unit for each payment option;
4. the date on which the standard contract offer expires. This date shall be at least four years before the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit or units unless the avoided unit could be constructed in less than four years, or when the subscription limit has been reached;
5. the date by which firm capacity and energy deliveries from the qualifying facility to the utility shall commence. This date shall be no later than the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit specified in the contract;
6. the period of time over which firm capacity and energy shall be delivered from the qualifying facility to the utility. Firm capacity and energy shall be delivered, at a minimum, for a period of ten years, commencing with the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit specified in the contract. At a maximum, firm capacity and energy shall be delivered for a period of time equal to the anticipated plant life of the avoided unit, commencing with the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit;

7. the minimum performance standards for the delivery of firm capacity and energy by the qualifying facility during the utility's daily seasonal peak and off-peak periods. These performance standards shall approximate the anticipated peak and off-peak availability and capacity factor of the utility's avoided unit over the term of the contract;
8. provisions to ensure repayment of payments to the extent that annual firm capacity and energy payments made to the qualifying facility in any year exceed that year's annual value of deferring the avoided unit specified in the contract in the event that the qualifying facility fails to perform pursuant to the terms and conditions of the contract. Such provisions may be in the form of a surety bond or equivalent assurance of repayment of payments exceeding the year-by-year value of deferring the avoided unit specified in the contract.

(f) The Commission may approve contracts that specify:
1. provisions to protect the purchasing utility's ratepayers in the event the qualifying facility fails to deliver firm capacity and energy in the amount and times specified in the contract which may be in the form of an up-front payment, surety bond, or equivalent assurance of payment. Such payment or surety shall be refunded upon completion of the facility and demonstration that the facility can deliver the amount of capacity and energy specified in the contract; and
2. a listing of the parameters, including any impact on electric power transfer capability, associated with the qualifying facility as compared to the avoided unit necessary for the calculation of the avoided cost.

(g) Firm Capacity Payment Options. Each standard offer contract shall also contain, at a minimum, the following options for the payment of firm capacity delivered by the qualifying facility:
1. Value of deferral capacity payments. Value of deferral capacity payments shall commence on the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit. Capacity payments under this option shall consist of monthly payments escalating annually of the avoided capital and fixed operation and maintenance expense associated with the avoided unit and shall be equal to the value of a year-by-year deferral of the avoided unit, calculated in accordance with paragraph (5)(a) of this rule.
2. Early capacity payments. Each standard offer contract shall specify the earliest date prior to the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit when early capacity payments may commence. The early capacity payment date shall be an approximation of the lead time required to site and construct the avoided unit. Early capacity payments shall consist of monthly payments escalating annually of the avoided capital and fixed operation and maintenance expense associated with the avoided unit, calculated in conformance with paragraph (5)(b) of the rule. At the option of the qualifying facility, early capacity payments may commence at any time after the specified early capacity payment date and before the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit provided that the qualifying facility is delivering firm capacity and energy to the utility. Where early capacity payments are elected, the cumulative present value of the capacity payments made to the qualifying facility over the term of the contract shall not exceed the cumulative present value of the capacity payments which would have been made to the qualifying facility had such payments been made pursuant to subparagraph (3)(g)1 of this rule.

3. Levelized capacity payments. Levelized capacity payments shall commence on the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit. The capital portion of capacity payments under this option shall consist of equal monthly payments over the term of the contract, calculated in conformance with paragraph (5)(c) of this rule. The fixed operation and maintenance portion of capacity payments shall be equal to the value of the year-by-year deferral of fixed operation and maintenance expense associated with the avoided unit calculated in conformance with paragraph (5)(a) of this rule. Where levelized capacity payments are elected, the cumulative present value of the levelized capacity payments made to the qualifying facility over the term of the contract shall not exceed the cumulative present value of capacity payments which would have been made to the qualifying facility had such payments been made pursuant to subparagraph (3)(g)1 of this rule, value of deferral capacity payments.
4. Early levelized capacity payments. Each standard offer contract shall specify the earliest date prior to the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit when early levelized capacity payments may commence. The early capacity payment date shall be an approximation of the lead time required to site and construct the avoided unit. The capital portion of capacity payments under this option shall consist of equal monthly payments over the term of the contract, calculated in conformance with paragraph (5)(c) of this rule. The fixed operation and maintenance expense shall be calculated in conformance with paragraph (5)(b) of this rule. At the option of the qualifying facility, early levelized capacity payments shall commence at any time after the specified early capacity date and before the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit provided that the qualifying facility is delivering firm capacity and energy to the utility. Where early levelized capacity payments are elected, the cumulative present value of the capacity payments made to the qualifying facility over the term of the contract shall not exceed the cumulative present value of the capacity payments which would have been made to the qualifying facility had such payments been made pursuant to subparagraph (3)(g)1 of this rule.

(4) Avoided Energy Payments.

(a) For the purpose of this rule, avoided energy costs associated with firm energy sold to a utility by a qualifying facility pursuant to a utility's standard offer contract shall commence with the in-service date of the avoided unit specified in the contract. Prior to the in-service date of the avoided unit, the qualifying facility may sell as-available energy to the utility pursuant to Rule 25-17.0825.

(b) To the extent that the avoided unit would have been operated, had that unit been installed, avoided energy costs associated with firm energy shall be the energy cost of this unit. To the extent that the avoided unit would not have been operated, the avoided energy costs shall be the as-available avoided energy cost of the purchasing utility. During the periods that the avoided unit would not have been operated, firm energy purchased from qualifying facilities shall be treated as as-available energy for the purposes of determining the megawatt block size in Rule 25-17.0825(2)(a).

(c) The energy cost of the avoided unit specified in the contract shall be defined as the cost of fuel, in cents per kilowatt-hour, which would have been burned at the avoided unit plus variable operation and maintenance expense plus avoided line losses. The cost of fuel shall be calculated as the average market

price of fuel, in cents per million Btu, associated with the avoided unit multiplied by the average heat rate associated with the avoided unit. The variable operating and maintenance expense shall be estimated based on the unit fuel type and technology of the avoided unit.

(5) Calculation of standard offer contract firm capacity payment options.

(a) Calculation of year-by-year value of deferral. The year-by-year value of deferral of an avoided unit shall be the difference in revenue requirements associated with deferring the avoided unit one year and shall be calculated as follows:

$$VAC_m = \frac{1}{12}\left\{ RI_n \left[\frac{1 - (1+ip)}{1 - \left(\frac{(1+ip)}{(1+r)}\right)^L} \right] + O_n \right\}$$

Where, for a one year deferral:

VAC_m = utility's monthly value of avoided capacity, in dollars per kilowatt per month, for each month of year n;

K = present value of carrying charges for one dollar of investment over L years with carrying charges computed using average annual rate base and assumed to be paid at the middle of each year and present value to the middle of the first year;

I_n = total direct and indirect cost, in mid-year dollars per kilowatt including AFUDC but excluding CWIP, of the avoided unit with an in-service date of year n, including all identifiable and quantifiable costs relating to the construction of the avoided unit that would have been paid had the avoided unit been constructed;

O_n = total fixed operation and maintenance expense for the year n, in mid-year dollars per kilowatt per year, of the avoided unit;

i_p = annual escalation rate associated with the plant cost of the avoided unit(s);

i_o = annual escalation rate associated with the operation and maintenance expense of the avoided unit(s);

r = annual discount rate, defined as the utility's incremental after tax cost of capital;

L = expected life of the avoided unit; and

n = year for which the avoided unit is deferred starting with its original anticipated in-service date and ending with the termination of the contract for the purchase of firm energy and capacity.

(b) Calculation of early capacity payments. Monthly early capacity payments shall be calculated as follows:

$$A_m = A_C \frac{(1+ip)^{(m-1)}}{12} + A_O \frac{(1+io)^{(m-1)}}{12} \quad \text{for m=1 to t}$$

Where: A_m = monthly early capacity payments to be made to the qualifying facility for each month of the contract year n, in dollars per kilowatt per month;

i_p = annual escalation rate associated with the plant cost of the avoided unit;

i_o = annual escalation note associated with the operation and maintenance expense of the avoided unit(s);

m = year for which early capacity payments to a qualifying facility are made, starting in year one and ending in the year t;

t = the term, in years, of the contract for the purchase of firm capacity;

$$A_C = F \left[\frac{1 - \frac{(1 + ip)}{(1 + r)}^t}{1 - \frac{(1 + ip)^t}{(1 + r)^t}} \right]$$

Where: F = the cumulative present value in the year that the contractual payments will begin, of the avoided capital cost component of capacity payments which would have been made had capacity payments commenced with the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit(s); and

r = annual discount rate, defined as the utility's incremental after tax cost of capital; and

$$A_O = G \left[\frac{1 - \frac{(1 + io)}{(1 + r)}^t}{1 - \frac{(1 + io)^t}{(1 + r)^t}} \right]$$

Where: G = The cumulative present value in the year that the contractual payments will begin, of the avoided fixed operation and maintenance expense component of capacity payments which would have been made had capacity payments commenced with the anticipated in-service date of the avoided unit.

(c) Levelized and early levelized capacity payments. Monthly levelized and early levelized capacity payments shall be calculated as follows:

$$P_L = F \times \frac{r}{12} \cdot \frac{}{1-(1+r)^{-t}} + O$$

Where: P_L = the monthly levelized capacity payment, starting on or prior to the in-service date of the avoided unit;

F = the cumulative present value, in the year that the contractual payments will begin, of the avoided capital cost component of the capacity payments which would have been made had the capacity payments not been levelized;

r = the annual discount rate, defined as the utility's incremental after tax cost of capital; and

t = the term, in years, of the contract for the purchase of firm capacity.

O = the monthly fixed operation and maintenance component of the capacity payments, calculated in accordance with paragraph (5)(a) for levelized capacity payments or with paragraph (5)(b) for early levelized capacity payments.

(6) Sale of Excess Firm Energy and Capacity. To the extent that firm energy and capacity purchased from a qualifying facility pursuant to a standard offer contract or an individually negotiated contract is not needed by the purchasing utility, these rules shall be construed to encourage the

purchasing utility to sell all or part of the energy and capacity to the utility in need of energy and capacity at a mutually agreed upon price which is cost effective to the ratepayers.

(7) Upon request by a qualifying facility or any interested person, each utility shall provide within 30 days its most current projections of its future generation mix including type and timing of anticipated generation additions, and at least a 20-year projection of fuel forecasts, as well as any other information reasonably required by the qualifying facility to project future avoided cost prices. The utility may charge an appropriate fee, not to exceed the actual cost of production and copying, for providing such information.

(8)(a) Firm energy and capacity payments made to a qualifying facility pursuant to a separately negotiated contract shall be recoverable by a utility through the Commission's periodic review of fuel and purchased power costs if the contract is found to be prudent in accordance with subsection (2) of this rule.

(b) Upon acceptance of the contract by both parties, firm energy and capacity payments made to a qualifying facility pursuant to a standard offer contract shall be recoverable by a utility through the Commission's periodic review of fuel and purchased power costs.

(c) Firm energy and capacity payments made pursuant to a standard offer contract signed by the qualifying facility, for which the utility has petitioned the Commission to reject, is recoverable through the Commission's periodic review of fuel and purchased power costs if the Commission requires the utility to accept the contract because it satisfies subsection (3) of this rule.

Specific Authority: 350.127, 366.04(1), 366.051, 366.05(8), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, 403.503, F.S.
History: New 10/25/90.

25-17.0833 Planning Hearings.

(1) Upon petition or on its own motion, the Commission shall periodically review optimal generation and transmission plans from a statewide and individual utility perspective. In connection with these proceedings, the Commission shall consider the need for capacity from both a statewide and individual utility perspective, the adequacy of the transmission grid, and other strategic planning concerns affecting the Florida electric grid.

(2) Upon petition, or on its own motion, the Commission, as needed, shall review individual utility generation and expansion plans at any time.

Specific Authority: 366.05(8), 366.051, 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, F.S.
History: New 10/25/90.

25-17.0834 Settlement of Disputes in Contract Negotiations.

(1) Public utilities shall negotiate in good faith for the purchase of capacity and energy from qualifying facilities and interconnection with qualifying facilities. In the event that a utility and a qualifying facility cannot agree on the rates, terms, and other conditions for the purchase of capacity and energy, either party may apply to the Commission for relief. Qualifying facilities may petition the Commission to order a utility to sign a contract for the purchase of capacity and energy which does not exceed a utility's full avoided costs as defined in 366.051, Florida Statutes, should the Commission find that the utility failed to negotiate in good faith.

(2) To the extent possible, the Commission will dispose of an application for relief within 90 days of the filing of a petition by either a utility or a qualifying facility.

(3) If the Commission finds that a utility has failed to negotiate or deal in good faith with qualifying facilities, or has explicitly dealt in bad faith with qualifying facilities, it shall impose an appropriate penalty on the utility as approved by section 350.127, Florida Statutes.
Specific Authority: 366.051, 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, F.S.
History: New 10/25/90.

25-17.0835 Wheeling.
Specific Authority: 366.05(9), 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.05(9), 366.055(3), F.S.
History: New 9/4/83, repealed 10/4/85, formerly 25-17.835.

25-17.084 The Utility's Obligation to Sell.
Upon compliance with Rule 25-17.087, each utility shall sell energy to qualifying facilities at rates which are just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory.
Specific Authority: 366.05(9), 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.05(9), F.S.
History: New 5/13/81, Amended 9/4/83, formerly 25-17.84.

25-17.085 Reserved.

25-17.086 Periods During Which Purchases are not Required.
Where purchases from a qualifying facility will impair the utility's ability to give adequate service to the rest of its customers or, due to operational circumstances, purchases from qualifying facilities will result in costs greater than those which the utility would incur if it did not make such purchases, or otherwise place an undue burden on the utility, the utility shall be relieved of its obligation under Rule 25-17.082 to purchase electricity from a qualifying facility. The utility shall notify the qualifying facility(ies) prior to the instance giving rise to those conditions, if practicable. If prior notice is not practicable, the utility shall notify the qualifying facility(ies) as soon as practicable after the fact. In either event the utility shall notify the Commission, and the Commission staff shall, upon request of the affected qualifying facility(ies), investigate the utility's claim. Nothing in this section shall operate to relieve the utility of its general obligation to purchase pursuant to Rule 25-17.082.
Specific Authority: 366.05(9), 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.05(9), F.S.
History: New 5/13/81, Amended 9/4/83, formerly 25-17.86.

25-17.087 Interconnection and Standards.
(1) Each utility shall interconnect with any qualifying facility which:
(a) is in its service area;
(b) requests interconnection;
(c) agrees to meet system standards specified in this rule; (d) agrees to pay the cost of interconnection; and
(e) signs an interconnection agreement.
(2) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to preclude a utility from evaluating each request for interconnection on its own merits and modifying the general standards specified in this rule to reflect the result of such an evaluation.
(3) Where a utility refuses to interconnect with a qualifying facility or attempts to impose unreasonable standards pursuant to subsection (2) of this rule, the qualifying facility may petition the Commission for relief. The utility shall have the burden of demonstrating to the Commission why

interconnection with the qualifying facility should not be required or that the standards the utility seeks to impose on the qualifying facility pursuant to subsection (2) are reasonable.

(4) Upon a showing of credit worthiness, the qualifying facility shall have the option of making monthly installment payments over a period no longer than 36 months toward the full cost of interconnection. However, where the qualifying facility exercises that option the utility shall charge interest on the amount owing. The utility shall charge such interest at the 30-day commercial paper rate. In any event, no utility may bear the cost of interconnection.

(5) Application for Interconnection. A qualifying facility shall not operate electric generating equipment in parallel with the utility's electric system without the prior written consent of the utility. Formal application for interconnection shall be made by the qualifying facility prior to the installation of any generation related equipment. This application shall be accompanied by the following:

(a) Physical layout drawings, including dimensions;

(b) All associated equipment specifications and characteristics including technical parameters, ratings, basic impulse levels, electrical main one-line diagrams, schematic diagrams, system protections, frequency, voltage, current and interconnection distance;

(c) Functional and logic diagrams, control and meter diagrams, conductor sizes and length, and any other relevant data which might be necessary to understand the proposed system and to be able to make a coordinated system;

(d) Power requirements in watts and vars;

(e) Expected radio-noise, harmonic generation and telephone interference factor;

(f) Synchronizing methods; and

(g) Operating/instruction manuals.

Any subsequent change in the system must also be submitted for review and written approval prior to actual modification. The above mentioned review, recommendations and approval by the utility do not relieve the qualifying facility from complete responsibility for the adequate engineering design, construction and operation of the qualifying facility equipment and for any liability for injuries to property or persons associated with any failure to perform in a proper and safe manner for any reason.

(6) Personnel Safety. Adequate protection and safe operational procedures must be developed and followed by the joint system. These operating procedures must be approved by both the utility and the qualifying facility. The qualifying facility shall be required to furnish, install, operate and maintain in good order and repair, and be solely responsible for, without cost to the utility, all facilities required for the safe operation of the generation system in parallel with the utility's system.

The qualifying facility shall permit the utility's employees to enter upon its property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspection and/or testing the qualifying facility's equipment, facilities, or apparatus. Such inspections shall not relieve the qualifying facility from its obligation to maintain its equipment in safe and satisfactory operating condition.

The utility's approval of isolating devices used by the qualifying facility will be required to ensure that these will comply with the utility's switching and tagging procedure for safe working clearances.

(a) Disconnect Switch. A manual disconnect switch, of the visible load break type, to provide a separation point between the qualifying facility's generation system and the utility's system, shall be required. The utility will specify the location of the disconnect switch. The switch shall be mounted separate from the meter socket and shall be readily accessible to

the utility and be capable of being locked in the open position with a utility padlock. The utility may reserve the right to open the switch (i.e. isolating the qualifying facility's generation system) without prior notice to the qualifying facility. To the extent practicable, however, prior notice shall be given.

Any of the following conditions shall be cause for disconnection:

1. Utility system emergencies and/or maintenance requirements;
2. Hazardous conditions existing on the qualifying facility's generating or protective equipment as determined by the utility;
3. Adverse effects of the qualifying facility's generation to the utility's other electric consumers and/or system as determined by the utility;
4. Failure of the qualifying facility to maintain any required insurance; or
5. Failure of the qualifying facility to comply with any existing or future regulations, rules, orders or decisions of any governmental or regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the qualifying facility's electric generating equipment or the operation of such equipment.

(b) Responsibility and Liability. The utility and the qualifying facility shall each be responsible for its own facilities. The utility and the qualifying facility shall each be responsible for ensuring adequate safeguards for other utility customers, utility and qualifying facility personnel and equipment, and for the protection of its own generating system. The utility and the qualifying facility shall each indemnify and save the other harmless from any and all claims, demands, costs, or expense for loss, damage, or injury to persons or property of the other caused by, arising out of, or resulting from:

1. Any act or omission by a party or that party's contractors, agents, servants and employees in connection with the installation or operation of that party's generation system or the operation thereof in connection with the other party's system;
2. Any defect in, failure of, or fault related to a party's generation system;
3. The negligence of a party or negligence of that party's contractors, agents servants and employees; or
4. Any other event or act that is the result of, or proximately caused by, a party.

For the purposes of this subsection, the term party shall mean either utility or qualifying facility, as the case may be.

(c) Insurance. The qualifying facility shall deliver to the utility, at least fifteen days prior to the start of any interconnection work, a certificate of insurance certifying the qualifying facility's coverage under a liability insurance policy issued by a reputable insurance company authorized to do business in the State of Florida naming the qualifying facility as named insured, and the utility as an additional named insured, which policy shall contain a broad form contractual endorsement specifically covering the liabilities accepted under this agreement arising out of the interconnection to the qualifying facility, or caused by operation of any of the qualifying facility's equipment or by the qualifying facility's failure to maintain the qualifying facility's equipment in satisfactory and safe operating condition.

The policy providing such coverage shall provide public liability insurance, including property damage, in an amount not less than $300,000 for each occurrence; more insurance may be required as deemed necessary by

the utility. In addition, the above required policy shall be endorsed with a provision whereby the insurance company will notify the utility thirty days prior to the effective date of cancellation or material change in the policy.

The qualifying facility shall pay all premiums and other charges due on said policy and keep said policy in force during the entire period of interconnection with the utility.

(7) Protection and Operation. It will be the responsibility of the qualifying facility to provide all devices necessary to protect the qualifying facility's equipment from damage by the abnormal conditions and operations which occur on the utility system that result in interruptions and restorations of service by the utility's equipment and personnel. The qualifying facility shall protect its generator and associated equipment from overvoltage, undervoltage, overload, short circuits (including ground fault condition), open circuits, phase unbalance and reversal, over or under frequency condition, and other injurious electrical conditions that may arise on the utility's system and any reclose attempt by the utility.

The utility may reserve the right to perform such tests as it deems necessary to ensure safe and efficient protection and operation of the qualifying facility's equipment.

(a) Loss of Source: The qualifying facility shall provide, or the utility will provide at the qualifying facility's expense, approved protective equipment necessary to immediately, completely, and automatically disconnect the qualifying facility's generation from the utility's system in the event of a fault on the qualifying facility's system, a fault of the utility's system, or loss of source on the utility's system. Disconnection must be completed within the time specified by the utility in its standard operating procedure for its electric system for loss of a source on the utility's system.

This automatic disconnecting device may be of the manual or automatic reclose type and shall not be capable of reclosing until after service is restored by the utility. The type and size of the device shall be approved by the utility depending upon the installation. Adequate test data or technical proof that the device meets the above criteria must be supplied by the qualifying facility to the utility. The utility shall approve a device that will perform the above functions at minimal capital and operating costs to the qualifying facility.

(b) Coordination and Synchronization. The qualifying facility shall be responsible for coordination and synchronization of the qualifying facility's equipment with the utility's electrical system, and assumes all responsibility for damage that may occur from improper coordination or synchronization of the generator with the utility's system.

(c) Electrical Characteristics. Single phase generator interconnections with the utility are permitted at power levels up to 20 KW. For power levels exceeding 20 KW, a three phase balanced interconnection will normally be required. For the purpose of calculating connected generation, 1 horsepower equals 1 kilowatt. The qualifying facility shall interconnect with the utility at the voltage of the available distribution or the transmission line of the utility for the locality of the interconnection, and shall utilize one of the standard connections (single phase, three phase, wye, delta) as approved by the utility.

The utility may reserve the right to require a separate transformation and/or service for a qualifying facility's generation system, at the qualifying facility's expense. The qualifying facility shall bond all neutrals of the qualifying facility's system to the utility's neutral, and shall install a separate driven ground with a resistance value which shall be determined by the utility and bond this ground to the qualifying facility's system neutral.

(d) Exceptions. A qualifying facility's generator having a capacity rating that can:

1. produce power in excess of 1/2 of the minimum utility customer requirements of the interconnected distribution or transmission circuit; or
2. produce power flows approaching or exceeding the thermal capacity of the connected utility distribution or transmission lines or transformers; or
3. adversely affect the operation of the utility or other utility customer's voltage, frequency or overcurrent control and protection devices; or
4. adversely affect the quality of service to other utility customers; or
5. interconnect at voltage levels greater than distribution voltages,

will require more complex interconnection facilities as deemed necessary by the utility.

(8) Quality of Service. The qualifying facility's generated electricity shall meet the following minimum guidelines:

(a) Frequency. The governor control on the prime mover shall be capable of maintaining the generator output frequency within limits for loads from no-load up to rated output. The limits for frequency shall be 60 hertz (cycles per second), plus or minus an instantaneous variation of less than 1%.

(b) Voltage. The regulator control shall be capable of maintaining the generator output voltage within limits for loads from no-load up to rated output. The limits for voltage shall be the nominal operating voltage level, plus or minus 5%.

(c) Harmonics. The output sine wave distortion shall be deemed acceptable when it does not have a higher content (root mean square) of harmonics than the utility's normal harmonic content at the interconnection point.

(d) Power Factor. The qualifying facility's generation system shall be designed, operated and controlled to provide reactive power requirements from 0.85 lagging to 0.85 leading power factor. Induction generators shall have static capacitors that provide at least 85% of the magnetizing current requirements of the induction generator field. (Capacitors shall not be so large as to permit self-excitation of the qualifying facility's generator field).

(e) DC Generators. Direct current generators may be operated in parallel with the utility's system through a synchronous invertor. The inverter must meet all criteria in these rules.

(9) Metering. The actual metering equipment required, its voltage rating, number of phases, size, current transformers, potential transformers, number of inputs and associated memory is dependent on the type, size and location of the electric service provided. In situations where power may flow both in and out of the qualifying facility's system, power flowing into the qualifying facility's system will be measured separately from power flowing out of the qualifying facility's system.

The utility will provide, at no additional cost to the qualifying facility, the metering equipment necessary to measure capacity and energy deliveries to the qualifying facility. The utility will provide, at the qualifying facility's expense, the necessary additional metering equipment to measure energy deliveries by the qualifying facility to the utility.

(10) Cost Responsibility. The qualifying facility is required to bear all costs associated with the change-out, upgrading or addition of protective devices, transformers, lines, services, meters, switches, and associated equipment and devices beyond that which would be required to

provide normal service to the qualifying facility if the qualifying facility were a non-generating customer. These costs shall be paid by the qualifying facility to the utility for all material and labor that is required. Prior to any work being done by the utility, the utility shall supply the qualifying facility with a written cost estimate of all its required materials and labor and an estimate of the date by which construction of the interconnection will be completed. This estimate shall be provided to the qualifying facility within 60 days after the qualifying facility supplies the utility with its final electrical plans. The utility shall also provide project timing and feasibility information to the qualifying facility.

(11) Each utility shall submit to the Commission, a standard agreement for interconnection by qualifying facilities as part of their standard offer contract or contracts required by Rule 25-17.0832(3).

Specific Authority: 366.051, 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, F.S.
History: New 9/4/83, formerly 25-17.87, Amended 10/25/90.

25-17.088 Transmission Service for Qualifying Facilities.
Specific Authority: 350.127(2), 366.051, F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, 366.04(3), 366.055(3), F.S.
History: New 10/4/85, formerly 25-17.88, Amended 2/3/87, Repealed 10/25/90.

25-17.0882 Transmission Service Not Required for Self-Service.
Specific Authority: 350.127(2), 366.05(1), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.05(9), 366.04(3), 366.055(3), F.S.
History: New 10/4/85, formerly 25-17.882, Repealed 10/25/90.

25-17.0883 Conditions Requiring Transmission Service for Self-service.

Public utilities are required to provide transmission and distribution services to enable a retail customer to transmit electrical power generated at one location to the customer's facilities at another location when the provision of such service and its associated charges, terms, and other conditions are not reasonably projected to result in higher cost electric service to the utility's general body of retail and wholesale customers or adversely affect the adequacy or reliability of electric service to all customers. The determination of whether transmission service for self service is likely to result in higher cost electric service may be made using cost effectiveness methodology employed by the Commission in evaluating conservation programs of the utility, adjusted as appropriate to reflect the qualifying facility's contribution to the utility for standby service and wheeling charges, other utility program costs, the fact that qualifying facility self-service performance can be precisely metered and monitored, and taking into consideration the unique load characteristics of the qualifying facility compared to other conservation programs.

Specific Authority: 366.051, 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, F.S.
History: New 10/25/90.

25-17.089 Transmission Service for Qualifying Facilities.

(1) Upon request by a qualifying facility, each electric utility in Florida shall provide, subject to the provisions of subsection (3) of this rule, transmission service to wheel as-available energy or firm energy and capacity produced by a Qualifying Facility from the Qualifying Facility to another electric utility.

(2) The rates, terms, and conditions for transmission services as described in subsection (1) and in Rule 25-17.0883 which are provided by an investor-owned utility shall be those approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(3) An electric utility may deny, curtail, or discontinue transmission service to a Qualifying Facility on a non- discriminatory basis if the provision of such service would adversely affect the safety, adequacy, reliability, or cost of providing electric service to the utility's general body of retail and wholesale customers.
Specific Authority: 366.051, 350.127(2), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, 366.055(3), F.S.
History: New 10/25/90.

25-17.090 Reserved.

25-17.091 Governmental Solid Waste Energy and Capacity.
(1) Definitions and Applicability:
(a) "Solid Waste Facility" means a facility owned or operated by, or on behalf of, local government, the purpose of which is to dispose of solid waste, as that term is defined in section 403.703(13), Fla. Stat. (1988), and to generate electricity.
(b) A facility is owned by or operated on behalf of a local government if the power purchase agreement is between the local government and the electric utility.
(c) A solid waste facility shall include a facility which is not owned or operated by a local government but is operated on its behalf. When the power purchase agreement is between a non-governmental entity and an electric utility, the facility is operated by a private entity on behalf of a local government if:
1. One or more local governments have entered into a long-term agreement with the private entity for the disposal of solid waste for which the local governments are responsible and that agreement has a term at least as long as the term of the contract for the purchase of energy and capacity from the facility; and
2. The Commission determines there is no undue risk imposed on the electric ratepayers of the purchasing utility, based on:
a. The local government's acceptance of responsibility for the private entity's performance of the power purchase contract, or
b. Such other factors as the Commission deems appropriate, including, without limitation, the issuance of bonds by the local government to finance all, or a substantial portion, of the costs of the facility; the reliability of the solid waste technology; and the financial capability of the private owner and operator.
3. The requirements of subparagraph 2 shall be satisfied if a local government described in subparagraph 1 enters into an agreement with the purchasing utility providing that in the event of a default by the private entity under the power purchase contract, the local government shall perform the private entity's obligations, or cause them to be performed, for the remaining term of the contract, and shall not seek to renegotiate the power purchase contract.
(d) This rule shall apply to all contracts for the purchase of energy or capacity from solid waste facilities entered into, or renegotiated as provided in subsection (3), after October 1, 1988.
(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this rule, the provisions of Rules 25-17.080 - 25-17.089, Florida Administrative Code, are applicable to contracts for the purchase of energy and capacity from a solid waste facility.

(3) Any solid waste facility which has an existing firm energy and capacity contract in effect before October 1, 1988, shall have a one-time option to renegotiate that contract to incorporate any or all of the provisions of subsection (2) and (4) into their contract. This renegotiation shall be based on the unit that the contract was designed to avoid but applying the most recent Commission-approved cost estimates of Rule 25-17.0832(5)(a), Florida Administrative Code, for the same unit type and in-service year to determine the utility's value of avoided capacity over the remaining term of the contract.

(4) Because section 377.709(4), Fla. Stat., requires the local government to refund early capacity payments should a solid waste facility be abandoned, closed down or rendered illegal, a utility may not require risk-related guarantees as required in Rule 25-17.0832, paragraph (2)(c), (2)(d), (3)(e)8, and (3)(f)1. However, at its option, a solid waste facility may provide such risk related guarantee.

(5) Nothing in this rule shall preclude a solid waste facility from electing advance capacity payments authorized pursuant to section 377.709(3)(b), F.S., which advanced capacity payments shall be in lieu of firm capacity payments otherwise authorized pursuant to this rule and Rule 25-17.0832, F.A.C. The provisions of subsection (4) are applicable to solid waste facilities electing advanced capacity payments.

Specific Authority: 350.127(2), 377.709(5), F.S.
Law Implemented: 366.051, 366.055(3), 377.709, F.S.
History: New 8/8/85, formerly 25-17.91, Amended 4/26/89, 10/25/90.