

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE:

DOCKET NO. 010827-EI - Petition by Gulf Power

Company for approval of purchased power

arrangement regarding Smith Unit 3 for cost recovery through recovery clauses dealing with

purchased capacity and purchased energy.

BEFORE:

CHAIRMAN E. LEON JACOBS, JR.
COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON
COMMISSIONER LILA A. JABER
COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL A. PALECKI

PROCEEDINGS:

AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER:

16A

DATE:

Tuesday, August 14, 2001

PLACE:

4075 Esplanade Way, Room 148

Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY:

MARY ALLEN NEEL

Registered Professional Reporter

BUREAU OF REPORTING

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DOCUMENT NUMBER - DATE

PARTICIPANTS:

BOB ELIAS, on behalf of Commission Staff.
ROGER HOWE, Office of Public Counsel.
VICKI GORDON KAUFMAN, on behalf of FIPUG.
HAROLD MCLEAN, Counsel to the Commission.
MARLENE STERN, on behalf of Commission Staff.
JEFF STONE, on behalf of Gulf Power Company.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

ISSUE 1: Should OPC's motion to dismiss be granted? RECOMMENDATION: No. OPC's motion to dismiss should be denied.

<u>ISSUE 2</u>: Should this docket be closed?

<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>: No, this docket should not be closed.

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Issue 16A.

MS. STERN: Item 16A is staff's --

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Item. Thank you.

MS. STERN: Is staff's recommendation in Docket 010827. The parties are here to speak.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. Jeff, do you want to go first?

MR. STONE: Commissioner, it's not my motion to dismiss. I would defer to Mr. Howe.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: That is true.

MR. HOWE: Chairman Jacobs and
Commissioners, I'm Roger Howe with the Public
Counsel's Office.

We agree with your staff's statement that in evaluating our motion to dismiss, you should look at the four corners of Gulf's petition, but that's as far as our agreement goes.

Commissioners, Gulf's petition is fatally defective in both form and substance. For a moment I would like to address something that is not covered in our motion to dismiss, but I don't think it has to be. I found myself thinking, we're dealing with a petition, but is it actually a petition? Under the uniform rules, specifically Rule 106.201, it states that

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the term "petition" includes any document that requests an evidentiary proceeding and asserts the existence of disputed issues of material fact. I don't think Gulf's petition does either. If you'll note, in Gulf's petition you will not find a citation to Chapter 120. You will not find that they are citing to Chapter 366, and they are not citing to a rule or an order of this Commission. Essentially, they have not invoked the Commission's jurisdiction to have a hearing.

Under Uniform Rule 106.201(4), it states that a petition shall be dismissed if it is not in substantial compliance with subsection (2) of this rule or it has been untimely filed. Now, it doesn't say it shall be dismissed if somebody invokes this rule in a motion to dismiss. I think it puts the burden on the Commission. If they get a defective petition, they should act on their own to dismiss such a petition.

Under Rule 106.201, the petitioning party must ask for a hearing. The petitioning party must identify all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate. There must be a concise statement of

the ultimate facts alleged. I don't think you'll find that in Gulf's petition either. And there must be a statement of the specific rules or statutes the petitioner contends require the action requested.

So on its face, I think you have what amounts to a non-petition. There is not adequate recitation to the APA, the uniform rules, the Commission statutes, the Commission rules, or Commission orders. I think it is fatally flawed in form.

In substance, Commissioners, what you have is, Gulf has filed what they purport to be a contract between Gulf Power Company and Southern Power. Commissioners, in this purported contract, Gulf is proposing to buy what it already owns, and Southern Power is proposing to sell what it has not got. It's clear on the face of the petition, that is what they are asking you to approve.

Now, true, the petition does state that the parties intend at some date in the future not specified to enter into a transfer agreement.

But, Commissioners, I think in the first instance, it's an issue for the court, and in

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this case for this Commission to determine whether you're even presented with a contract, because if either or both parties can avoid their obligation under this purchased power agreement by simply failing to negotiate a sale or negotiating but failing to agree upon the terms of a sale, then neither party is obligated under the document the Commission has before it.

Commissioners, what Gulf has offered is analogous to me entering into a contract with one of you to rent you your own house. It is meaningless on its face. I can't rent you your house because I don't own it. You can't rent it from me because you do. It is completely dependent upon a future event that neither party is under an obligation to fulfill.

So, Commissioners, I think what you have here is a facially deficient petition, and you have a purported contract which is not binding upon either party.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Ms. Kaufman?

MS. KAUFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm Vicki Gordon Kaufman of the McWhirter Reeves law firm, and I'm here on behalf of the Florida

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1 Industrial Power Users Group, who are 2 intervenors in this docket. 3 We agree with the Office of Public Counsel 4 that Gulf has not stated a claim in its petition 5 upon which relief can be granted. My arguments 6 are a little bit different than what Mr. Howe 7 has stated to you. 8 COMMISSIONER JABER: Ms. Kaufman, did you 9 file something? 10 MS. KAUFMAN: I did not, Commissioner 11 Jaber. 12 COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. 13 MS. KAUFMAN: I'm here in support of 14 Mr. Howe's motion to dismiss. 15 COMMISSIONER JABER: So this would be 16 argument that the company has not had an 17 opportunity to address; right? 18 MS. KAUFMAN: I believe that they have 19 addressed it in their response. 20 COMMISSIONER JABER: But your arguments 21 specifically were not filed or served, so 22 therefore, they haven't had an opportunity to 23 file written responses to yours. 24 MS. KAUFMAN: That's correct. 25 COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. Go ahead.

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MS. KAUFMAN: What I was going to say,
Commissioners, is that every time Gulf files a
pleading in this case, and I believe they said
this in response to Mr. Howe's motion, they say
that this case is just like the approval of any
other purchased power agreement. And I beg to
differ with you.

This case is not like the approval of any other purchased power agreement, number one, for the reasons that Mr. Howe has already explained, but also because what you have here is a case where you all had a determination of need docket, approved the Smith 3 plant, approved Gulf to own it, and Gulf has proceeded on that basis, and now comes in and says, "Well, we would like to sell this plant to our affiliate and buy the power back." We suggest to you this is a question of first impression that we're aware of in Florida, and it is not the same as coming in to you with an arm's length transaction with an unaffiliated company.

That having been said, we think there are certain allegations that must be included in Gulf's complaint in order for the relief they seek to be granted.

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First of all, we think there has to be some allegation that there are changed circumstances, that something has happened since you granted the need determination and entered your order in that need determination docket, something has happened that requires this different transaction than the one that you approved.

Secondly, we think Gulf has to demonstrate to you that this is the least cost option for the ratepayers. And in that way, that is similar to what you would look at when you review a power purchase agreement. Not only have they not made that allegation, but I believe one of their witnesses in his prefiled testimony says essentially this is a wash.

And thirdly, we think they would have to allege to you in their petition that this transaction is more cost-effective for the ratepayers than the traditional rate-basing of the unit, which I believe is what was contemplated when you approved the determination of need.

None of those allegations are present in Gulf's petition, and therefore, we think they clearly fail to state a claim upon which relief

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can be granted and that the motion to dismiss should be granted.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Thank you.

Would you like to respond, Mr. --

MR. STONE: Commissioner, if I may respond briefly, both the Office of Public Counsel and the Florida Industrial Power Users Group seem bent upon preventing this Commission from hearing the merits of this case. They have from the very beginning. They've made numerous attempts to throw this process off track, and the arguments you've heard today are nothing more than that.

Gulf has presented to the Commission an alternative to a life-of-plant commitment to Smith Unit 3. This is not a case where there needs to be a demonstration of changed circumstances. This is not a case where the question of a least cost option is the determinative factor.

What we've outlined in our petition is that there are other factors that need to be considered by this Commission in determining whether the purchased power arrangement is the preferred alternative to the rate-based

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arrangement, and that's what we've tried to get before this Commission since we filed our petition on June 8th.

The arguments that Public Counsel makes about the rule, there are many things in that rule that simply do not apply to a case that is not a petition after a proposed agency action that a party disagrees with. It is difficult to imagine a petition -- I go back to the analogy that Ms. Kaufman says I've made in virtually every pleading that we've filed, and I'll make that analogy again today. But it is difficult to imagine that we would file a petition for approval of a purchased power agreement with any entity other than an affiliate that could meet the test that Mr. Howe has articulated is a requirement in the rule that we have to meet. You just simply cannot do that on a normal, routine purchased power agreement.

This notion that we have to demonstrate changed circumstances is addressed well by your staff in the recommendation. We've not alleged that we're changing the need determination order, nor are we seeking a change in the need determination order. The need determination

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order did not speak to the manner of cost recovery. It identified the most cost-effective resource, Smith Unit 3. That resource which Gulf demonstrated the need for is still the resource Gulf's customers will benefit from if this purchased power agreement is approved.

All we're doing is changing it from the concept of -- the implied concept of a life-of-plant commitment, a life-of-plant obligation, and potentially a life-of-plant burden, to an opportunity to be committed for ten years and then take a look and see have the changes in the wholesale market that everyone is expecting to occur over the next ten years, does that present a better opportunity. And we're submitting to you that the benefits of this arrangement are that the customers of Gulf Power Company, the customers that these two agencies contend they represent, ought to have that opportunity and that pause, because things are happening today and over the next several years that we cannot know the outcome today. But if we were to make a commitment today for 30 years, a life-of-plant, then we may be foreclosing that opportunity ten years hence.

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And that's the opportunity we're trying to present to the Commission. And you will have an opportunity if you deny the motion to dismiss to hear that case in three weeks. And if you agree with Gulf, you can approve the arrangement, and everything else will fall into place. If you don't agree with Gulf, then you deny Gulf's petition and we move the other direction. In either case, Smith Unit 3 will be serving Gulf's customers consistent with the need determination order you made two years ago.

This is not a case that needs to be thrown off track by a stubborn insistence on technicalities in the rule. As your staff has recommended in its -- as staff has noted in the recommendation before you, we have stated that we believe there are benefits from this arrangement that warrant its adoption. If you agree with that, you have the basic notice pleading before you. Everyone knows what this case is about, and they're ignoring what's there in order to try and present to you a technical basis for throwing this case off track.

I urge you to deny the motion to dismiss and allow us to proceed to a hearing on the

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merits.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Commissioners, questions?

How would you respond to the point raised

by Mr. Howe that to genuinely consider approval

of the agreement, there has to be quid pro quo

in that agreement, and that quid pro quo is

absent in the proposal, i.e., that there is no

capacity from Smith that's available to Southern

to commit to that contract at this moment?

MR. STONE: Commissioners, it's a chicken or egg controversy. We obviously can't sell the unit to Southern Power without knowing you're going to approve the purchased power arrangement, because then we would have to buy it back if you did not approve it.

Mr. Howe knows that the commitment is that the unit will be sold as long as the conditions precedent are satisfied. Those conditions precedent are the approval of this Commission and the approval of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

We came to this Commission first because the merits of this case affect the retail customers. That's the jurisdiction that you're operating in, and that's the jurisdiction we

came to for prior approval.

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This notion that we could avoid the

contract, we have no intention of avoiding the contract if we secure the proper regulatory approvals.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Staff -- you had a comment, Mr. McLean?

MR. MCLEAN: Yes, sir. It's not directly responsive to what you just asked, but let me give you what I think the big picture is. I think that Gulf has brought before you a plan which, according to Gulf, will put the ratepayers in a better position, or at the least, as well as they are now, with a different plan. I think that it would serve this agency well to give that plan a fair airing before you.

I believe that Mr. Howe's interpretation of the rule is hypertechnical, and I don't think you should permit a hypertechnical interpretation of that rule to prevent a fair airing, airing with an "a", a fair airing of this issue before you. It's an important issue to the Commission, and it will have implications perhaps as many as 30 years down the road.

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I can tell you that it would have been nice if the case had been better pled, but I do think it's adequately pled. And what is before you today is the facial validity of that petition and nothing more. If you would like me to get into why I think it's hypertechnical, I would be happy to do so, but it is my view that it's a very hypertechnical interpretation upon which the motion to dismiss is based.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. McLean, let's come back to the standard. What's the standard for a motion to dismiss?

MR. McLEAN: I think whether it fairly -whether it states what it wants -- I'm sorry.
Speaking of the petition, whether it states what
it seeks, why the petitioner is entitled to the
relief it seeks and the factual basis upon which
it bases that entitlement. And one need not
look, and in fact, one cannot look to the
renting the house analogy that Mr. Howe brought
to your attention or to the witness's testimony
that Ms. Kaufman brought to your attention. You
must look to the four corners of the document.
Now, that it itself --

COMMISSIONER JABER: In fact, you should

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assume -- does the Barnes (phonetic) case stand for the principle that you should assume for purposes of considering a motion to dismiss that what is in the petition, the allegations in the petition are true?

MR. McLEAN: For purposes of the motion to dismiss, you must take those as true, yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. Now, what's the difference between a motion to dismiss and a motion for a summary judgment?

MR. McLEAN: A summary judgment, or in this context, a motion for summary final order, takes you to a fair consideration of the adequacy and weight of the evidence tendered by the parties, as well as discovery which may have taken place.

COMMISSIONER JABER: So unlike a motion to dismiss, a motion for summary judgment would have us looking at the sufficiency of the testimony, and therefore the merits.

MR. McLEAN: That's correct, Commissioner.

And I believe a motion for summary order is -it can be made at any time, but its most
appropriate time is when the case is ripe to go
to hearing, when the case is fairly laid out, at

least in terms of tendered evidence, discovery, and pleadings.

This motion today takes you solely to the facial sufficiency of the pleading which is filed. And I believe, again, without a hypertechnical application of a rule which in my mind has a very questionable application to this situation, the case is adequately pled.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And there are cases, which, of course, Barnes cites, where an agency or a court was overturned because they made the error of looking at the sufficiency of the testimony in considering a motion to dismiss.

MR. McLEAN: That's correct, Commissioner.

As Mr. Pruitt told us on many occasions, it's a
lot easier to get reversed on granting a motion
to dismiss than it is on denying one.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I believe --

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: What do --

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Go ahead.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: What do we normally get when we get a proposal to approve a PPA? What we basing our analysis on here?

MR. McLEAN: Commissioner Jacobs, would you repeat your question? I'm just getting over a

cold, and I'm deaf as a post.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: That's okay. When we get a proposal to approve a purchased power agreement, what are the four corners of that?

MR. MCLEAN: Let me defer that one to the folks who know more about it than I do.

MS. STERN: They explain what the agreement is and ask for approval.

MR. ELIAS: There are no specific requirements in our rules that I'm aware of that specify the form and content of the initial application for the approval of a purchased power agreement. What is typical is the agreement, an analysis that shows why this agreement is in the best interests of the general body of ratepayers, and testimony that supports those findings, either filed with the petition in some instances, or upon the establishment of a schedule for hearing if that's the procedural posture the case takes.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: All right. I'm sorry, Commissioner Palecki. I interrupted you.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I agree with staff's recommendation. I believe that we have a fair question before this Commission, and that is

whether this purchased power agreement is the best deal for the ratepavers, both in terms of cost-effectiveness and also in terms of risk. T look forward to hearing the evidence on this fair question. And I think that Gulf has a tough burden in front of it, but I think the question needs to be resolved through the evidence.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: If that's a motion, I will second it.

COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Yes, it is a motion.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has been moved and seconded.

Before I call for a vote, let me say this. I believe that probably the critical issue that I think we have before us is what was just said. We don't have very clear standards about what a pleading for approval of a PPA should be, and so for us now to come in and impose such a standard would in my mind probably not be reasonable.

But it does concern me that we want to proceed without -- a motion to dismiss has to do with the sufficiency of a pleading, and that's what was argued here, that this pleading was

insufficient. The problem is we don't have a 1 2 standard by which to judge it, and I suggest 3 that maybe we want to look at that standard, we want to maybe think about what that standard 5 should be if we don't have one. But because we 6 don't have an adequate standard by which to judge the sufficiency of this pleading, then I 7 8 think probably the motion should fail. 9 And with that, all in favor, aye. 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ave. 11 COMMISSIONER JABER: 12 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: 1.4 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: 1.5 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show it 16 approved. Thank you. MR. HOWE: Chairman Jacobs, could I just 17 18 ask that the Commission order reflecting your 19 vote, that in that order the Commission 20 explicitly state that compliance with Rule 21 106.201 was not necessary in this case so that 22 we can preserve it for appeal? 23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't think that 24 was the vote, Mr. Howe. 25 MR. MCLEAN: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That was not the vote.

> COMMISSIONER JABER: No.

And, Mr. Chairman, I didn't want to say anything while you were giving your comments. I understood the motion to be in recognition that the motion to dismiss calls for us to make a finding based on the sufficiency of the testimony, and I disagree that that's the standard associated with a motion to dismiss. And like Commissioner Palecki, I agree we should hear this case and base our decision on the merits of this case, and that's the purpose of my supporting the vote. It had nothing to do with whether the rule was applicable or anything like that.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. It sounds like that's the answer, Mr. Howe.

(Conclusion of consideration of Item 16A.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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COUNTY OF LEON)

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I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter transcribed under my supervision; and that the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 22 are a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

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

DATED THIS 21st day of August, 2001.

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