FILED APR 17, 2014 DOCUMENT NO. 01753-14 FPSC - COMMISSION CLERK

000001

1		BEFORE THE
2	FLORIDA	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3	In the Matter o	f:
4		DOCKET NO. 130301-EI
5	PETITION TO MOD	
6	OF EXISTING ENV PROGRAM BY DUKE	
7	FLORIDA, INC.	/
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13	PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA ITEM NO. 6
14		
15	COMMISSIONERS	CHAIRMAN ART GRAHAM
16	ranticirating.	COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ
17		COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN
18	DATE:	Thursday, April 10, 2014
19	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center
20	I HACE.	Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way
21		Tallahassee, Florida
22	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporter
23		(850) 413-6732
24		
25		

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. We did our line change, so let's move on to Item Number 6.

MR. GRAVES: Good morning, Commissioners.

Robert Graves with Commission staff.

Item 6 addresses the petition by Duke Energy Florida requesting environmental cost-recovery for three projects that will allow the company to operate Crystal River Units 1 and 2 through 2020. The operation of these units through 2020 is estimated to result in a savings of more than \$300 million when compared to retiring the units in 2016.

Commissioners, in this context, significant savings are associated with avoided transmission projects and avoided purchased power agreements which would be required to maintain system reliability until new generation can be placed in the Crystal River area.

Staff recommends that the projects are required to comply with environmental regulations imposed by the government and the company's petition should be granted.

Members from Sierra Club as well as the company are here to discuss this petition.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sierra Club.

MS. CSANK: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, my

1 name is Diana Csank.

2.0

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Pull that mike to you, please.

MS. CSANK: I'm the qualified representative for Sierra Club joined by co-counsel from Earthjustice, Alisa Coe and Bradley Marshall.

We are here today because we are very concerned that the Commission and Duke's customers would depend on the continued operation of these old units at Crystal River South for the reliability issue identified in this docket at untold cost. In the company's words from the December 2013 Compliance Plan in the executive summary, to quote, the challenges associated with limited continued operations will be cost-effectively maintaining plant reliability with these older units. So that's at the heart of this docket and what is before the Commissioners today is the serious reliability issue and how we cost-effectively manage it. How do we keep the lights on without breaking the bank.

And our concern is that the record before the Commission does not substantiate. It does not demonstrate that the compliance plan and the cost-recovery petition is, in fact, cost-effective.

What we are recommending and asking for today

is a better plan from this company, and I'm going to explain why we think that better plan is required here and what that plan should look like. That very same filing from which I quoted, the December 2013 compliance plan, includes a caveat that the figures before the Commission today, the \$28 million in capital cost, the 2 million in O&M costs, those are tentative. They are estimates. And they are subject to change, depending on additional compliance requirements, other cost overruns that may occur.

And so the question is what is cost-effective; what exactly are customers going to be on the hook for. And we have talked to the company. And, you know, in fact, they do stand by these estimates as such, as estimates. And so the question is will the company be on the hook for the additional risk that customers will be exposed to, should they depend on these old units that are hardly controlled to meet this reliability issue.

And, of course, the company cites the regulatory compact and their ability to come back before the Commission and ask for recovery for any additional cost overruns for additional compliance requirements that we may hit down the road.

And so what we're asking for is to go into

this with eyes wide open to really understand what are those risks. What are the contingency plans to meet this reliability issue, and what will \$28 million really buy Duke customers? If the largest power company in the nation isn't willing to take on these risks, why should their customers. And so will they be getting, one, two, three years of power?

Well, the company is proposing that
eventually a combined cycle unit will come on-line and
it will resolve the reliability issue here. But that's
a hypothetical plant, Commissioners, that hasn't gone
through the permitting process. Construction hasn't
begun yet, and so there is inherent risk and
uncertainty as far as how long customers will have to
depend on these old units to get them by to keep the
lights on until that new plant comes on-line.

Well, we know ultimately these units are a dead end. In 2020 they have to come off-line. The company has committed to stop burning coal at these units in 2020 because of the regional haze rule. And so rather than spending money on these units until 2020 with limited returns, the question is, one, getting a full accounting of the risks and the liabilities associated with going down this path. And once we start going down it and we make a decision

today to approve this plan, it will be harder to extricate ourself and to cast about for alternatives once we are in the year 2016/2018 and these risks may arise.

And one thing that we wanted to underscore is that, you know, in staff's recommendations, with all due respect to staff, they point to these rules that we have cited and say they are speculative. Well, the cooling water intake structure rule will be finalized on April 17th, this month. And the company in their ten-year site planning context has identified that very rule at these particular units could cost between 45 million to \$750 million. Those are their numbers. That is a very wide range to be sure.

Our point is not to exhaustively recite to you all of the regulatory compliance risks that may be incurred by going forward with this plan. Again, what we are asking for is a better plan, and an accounting by the company in writing in the record of what those risks are, what they look like, what the plans are for meeting those risks, what the contingency plans are. That is what's missing from this record before you today.

And in terms of the solution, in terms of an additional aspect of what the plan should ultimately

hold, our comments have highlighted that renewable resources -- energy efficiency, solar power, as examples -- should be included in an integrated resource plan for how you meet the reliability issue here.

2.0

These resources, the clean energy resources that we are citing to would help with the diversification issue, the Commission's oft-cited strategic concern about the overreliance on natural gas. They would also be resources that would serve Duke customers for years to come, well beyond 2020. And the transmission upgrades that are cited, those also are infrastructure upgrades that would serve customers for a long time. It's not the dead end that these units represent.

So in conclusion, what we are asking for is a better plan by the company that shows, one, a full accounting of the risks associated with the plan that is before you today, and also a full accounting of the alternatives, the pragmatic way that we can move forward and build the resource mix for Duke customers that will serve them in the long-term that will be cost-effective and that will be prudent. I welcome your questions.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you. Did one of your

other colleagues want to speak, as well?

MS. COE: No, Commissioners. We're just here to answer any questions that we might be helpful for.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Let's hear from the utility.

MS. TRIPLETT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Diane Triplett on behalf of Duke Energy.

I'm going to just very briefly speak and then turn it over to Gary Perko to address the specific environmental issues. But I think it's important for the Commission to remember that the issue in this docket in this proceeding is quite limited, and it really is is the compliance plan for these units, is it the most cost-effective option and have we considered everything.

And to the extent that the Sierra Club wishes to discuss energy efficiency or renewables, as the Commission is well aware, there are other dockets in which those matters will be considered. The demand-side management goal-setting docket is ongoing right now. In addition, the Commission -- we just filed the Ten-Year Site Plan, and so the Commission will work through that process, as well.

So those are the forums in which those other items will be considered, and so here really the only

relevant thing is did we consider all of the possible
environmental regulations that would impact the limited
extended operation of these units.

Now I'm going to turn it over to Mr. Perko.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Perko.

2.0

MR. PERKO: Good afternoon, Commissioners.

I can touch upon each of the regulations that the Sierra Club mentioned in their comments, but I don't want to bore you, if that's not something you are interested in. Suffice it to say that each of the regulations that the Sierra Club cited in their comments has an implementation schedule. The to-be-promulgated cooling water intake rules that Ms. Csank mentioned, for example, yes, it's scheduled to be released next week after several delays, but that regulation will include an implementation schedule that generally is implemented as NPDES wastewater permits are renewed over the years.

In this case, the NPDES permit for Crystal River South has recently been renewed, so we are not talking -- we are talking about five years hence, when that comes up for renewal, which takes you into 2019, which is essentially at the outer edge of the limited operation we are talking about for Crystal River South.

Each of the other regulations that the Sierra

Club mentions has similar implementation schedules that will extend well into 2019 if not beyond 2020. So beyond the operation time limit that we are talking about here.

Other than that, the Sierra Club's comments, spent a lot of time talking about particulate emissions, but the main thing that they ignored is the fact that the company's plan does include enhancements to the electrostatic precipitators that will improve the efficiency of the ESPs to reduce particulate measures below the limits that the Department of Environmental Protection has established for those units, and that will keep them under the significance levels for PSD permitting, which is what they alleged could result in the need to install a baghouse.

Now, we don't believe that's the case, but the bottom line is there is a permit application pending before the Department of Environmental Protection. That's their job to make that determination. We're confident that they will, and we're confident in this compliance plan. So unless you have any other questions, we're here to answer any that you may have.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Would the Sierra Club like to address?

MS. CSANK: In response to the implementation time horizon, what Duke Energy has just said to you is, again, a verbal reassurance. What the record lacks is documentation in this record to explain exactly what the company is thinking in terms of each of these rules. And there is a possibility that, you know, upon further study they will identify that certain of these rules would bear on the time horizon that's relevant up through 2020 and there should be some accounting for that in the record before you.

Moreover, when it comes to the mercury or toxics and particulate matter issue, there we do want to underscore that ultimately what is before you today is a plan. There is an implementation schedule for testing that plan to prove it up and to demonstrate that it will work, but the Commission would benefit from recalling that this is two very old units, and that the DEP process hasn't been concluded yet.

And the company in that statement I quoted to you at the very beginning, they acknowledge that this is a challenging thing they are trying to do, that there are risks and cost-effectiveness issues inherent in it. And until they demonstrate to you that this is a workable solution, that the equipment they are proposing to install, the electrostatic precipitators

that they are planning to adjust, that it all syncs up
and works well, until you have that before you and have
that reassurance, it's premature to make a prudency
determination without that information before you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you.

Commissioners? Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you.

I have a question for staff, and it's concerning some of the issues that the Sierra Club has brought up on assurances on what the total cost of the project will be, et cetera. And it's my understanding that what's before us today is the evaluation of those two alternatives, and that if we approve it then it will be allowed to be recovered through the ECRC clause and annual proceeding, correct?

MR. GRAVES: Yes, sir. And it's in that proceeding that we will perform the prudence evaluation of their costs.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So if the costs skyrocket, or a project is delayed, or it is found not to work, all of those issues will be addressed during that annual proceeding, correct?

MR. GRAVES: Yes, sir. We will have that opportunity to investigate any cost overruns, if you will.

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

1112

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

22

23

24

25

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And I guess my question for the Sierra Club, are you not comfortable with that proceeding? Because that's where we review all of the actual dollars spent, et cetera, and make the prudency determination at that point. Why is that not a viable method?

MS. CSANK: Thank you for the question. terms of the procedure, the main concern that we have is that the plan just isn't robust in terms of the alternative presented. There really isn't sufficient accounting for not only the liabilities, and certainly we would want more in the record in terms of assurances on what those liabilities are and get a better sense of what the cost overruns might look like, but, also, the point that we want to drive home is that there are alternative resources that could serve Duke customers in the long-term and have ultimately greater benefits. And there is just no -- there's holes in the record. There is no evidence to substantiate that this is the cost-effective path forward because there is such a narrow discussion of those alternatives. How can we be reassured?

And we are not asking for a heavy lift, especially in this year when we have the numeric conservation goal-setting happening. The company has

performed this analysis. And so for them to make a fair comparison and to conclude and demonstrate and substantiate that this is cost-effective and these are the resources that make the best sense, you need to have that information before you in terms of what those alternatives are and how they fit in here.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.

And back to staff, with these two alternatives, the alternative that Duke Energy is requesting that we approve will keep those two coal units in operation through mid-2018 up to 2020, correct?

MR. GRAVES: Yes, sir, that's correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And what are the sizes of those units in megawatts?

MR. GRAVES: They total 740 megawatts. The precise breakdown of the two I'm not sure of at this moment. I can find that very quickly, though, if you would like.

as the cost-effectiveness, when compared to the other alternative, I mean there's \$307 million worth of savings. And just as important to that is that we will keep 740 megawatts of baseload generation in operation until we have time to come up with another alternative

in that area, which would be the combined-cycle option that was presented in the recommendation.

MR. GRAVES: Yes, sir. I was going to say that's correct. And on the \$300 million savings, the customers will actually realize a net savings in 2017. And by the time the units retire the savings will exceed \$100 million, based on current estimates.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I guess to my colleagues, I mean, I appreciate the Sierra Club's concerns, and I think they are valid concerns. But because we have an annual proceeding where we will be reviewing all of the dollars spent on this project, that I feel that kind of mitigates some of those concerns, at least from my standpoint. And the ability to keep baseload generation online for a number of years until we solve the long-term reliability issues, I think is very appealing.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Was that a motion?

and for the reasons that I just stated, I think it is the most cost-effective option that was evaluated with \$307 million worth of savings, and keeping baseload generation in operation is the best solution at this time. And because we have an annual proceeding to review the costs associated with this project, I think

the customers are protected. So with that, I move staff's recommendation on all issues.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and seconded, staff recommendations on all issues. Any further discussion?

I agree with you, Commissioner Balbis. I think there is enough safeguards with the annual clause to make sure that we stay on top of this.

Any further discussion?

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: I think some of the other issues that the Sierra Club has brought up will be taken up in other dockets. Not only this year, but as time progresses some of those issues will be addressed as time moves forward. But in this instance, I think the staff recommendation best protects the customers at this point.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

I just would like to add to all of that and say thank you for coming and participating, and I hope you will continue to join us and work with our staff in whatever are the appropriate forums and the appropriate ways. But I hope that you will continue to be involved as we move forward. So, thank you.

MS. CSANK: Absolutely.

1	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: No further discussion?
2	All in favor say aye.
3	(Vote taken.)
4	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed?
5	By your action you have approved staff
6	recommendations on Item Number 6.
7	That concludes our Agenda Conference today.
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	
2	STATE OF FLORIDA)
3	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
4	COUNTY OF LEON)
5	
6	I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard
7	at the time and place herein stated.
8	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that
9	the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a
0	true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
1	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties,
2	nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I
3	financially interested in the action.
4	DATED THIS 17th day of April, 2014.
5	
6	Jane Faurot
7	JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Hearings Reporter
8	(850) 413-6732
9	
0	
1	
2	
3	
	II