

CHAPTER 25. SUBSTANTIVE RULES APPLICABLE TO ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Subchapter J. COSTS, RATES AND TARIFFS.

DIVISION 2. RECOVERY OF STRANDED COSTS.

§25.261. Stranded Cost Recovery of Environmental Cleanup Costs.

- (a) **Purpose.** The purpose of this section is to:
- (1) establish the procedures and criteria for determining the amount of stranded cost recovery electric utilities and affiliated power generation companies shall receive for environmental cleanup costs incurred to improve air quality in the state pursuant to Public Utility Regulatory Act (PURA) §39.263; and
 - (2) minimize stranded costs associated with the implementation of PURA §39.264.
- (b) **Applicability.** This section applies to:
- (1) electric utilities that seek to recover capital costs incurred during the period January 1, 1999 to April 30, 2003 to improve air quality; and
 - (2) affiliated power generation companies that seek to recover capital costs incurred during the period January 1, 2002, to April 30, 2003 to improve air quality.
- (c) **Definitions.** The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- (1) **Conservation Commission** — The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission.
 - (2) **Cost of replacement generating capacity** — The cost of replacing generating capacity lost through retirement of an electric generating facility. The annual cost of replacement generating capacity will be calculated using the following equation:

RGC=(PP)(G)	
Where:	
RGC =	Annual cost (in dollars) of replacement generating capacity
PP =	Purchased power price determined using commission-approved price projections.
G =	Amount of generation (megawatt-hour), which is the annual average of the output of the applicable electric generating facility for the three most current years as reported on Form EIA-767 or if not available on Form EIA-767, then the average annual output as reported to the commission, declining for the years 2004 and thereafter at the rate of 2.0% per year.

- (3) **Electric generating facility** — A facility that generates electric energy for compensation and that is owned or operated by a person in this state, including a municipal corporation, electric cooperative, or river authority.
- (4) **Expected remaining life** — The estimated life in whole years of the generating facility from May 1, 2003 as estimated by the utility at the time of filing its application for approval of its cost-effectiveness determination plan.
- (5) **Net book value** — The original cost of an asset less accumulated depreciation.
- (6) **Offset** — The allocation of emission allowances or credits from one facility to another facility in the same region.

CHAPTER 25. SUBSTANTIVE RULES APPLICABLE TO ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Subchapter J. COSTS, RATES AND TARIFFS.

DIVISION 2. RECOVERY OF STRANDED COSTS.

§25.261(c) continued

- (7) **Operations and maintenance (O&M) escalator** — The applicable operations and maintenance (O&M) escalator set forth in the unbundling cost of service rate filing package. The O&M escalator for a gas-fired electric generating unit shall be 2.0% and the O&M escalator for a coal-fired electric generating unit shall be 1.0%. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the O&M escalator for TNP One shall be 1.5%.
- (8) **Region** — The East Texas Region, West Texas Region, or El Paso Region, as defined by the conservation commission at 30 TAC §101.330.
- (9) **Retirement** — The permanent removal from service of an electric generating facility.
- (10) **Retrofit** — The installation of control technology on an electric generating facility to reduce the emissions of nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, or both.
- (11) **Retrofit Cost** — The net present value of the total capital cost and operating and maintenance cost to operate an electric generating facility after installation of a retrofit. The cost of a retrofitted unit shall be expressed in net present value dollars as of 2003 using the equation $VALUE = (ECCR + O\&M + FUEL + O\&MR + OE)$, where:
- (A) VALUE = net present value in 2003 over the expected remaining life of a retrofitted unit;
- (B) ECCR = net present value of the estimated capital cost of retrofit as of 2003 and the net present value as of 2003 of the expected capital cost of environmental controls installed no later than 2010 to meet future regulations for emissions. The commission will adopt a methodology for calculating the capital cost of environmental controls to meet future regulations for emissions.
- (C) O&M = net present value as of 2003 of operation and maintenance cost of unit without retrofit, calculated as $O\&M = (((\text{average of plant non-fuel fixed O\&M cost reported for the most current five calendar years on FERC Form 1}) \times ((\text{maximum generator nameplate rating as reported for the unit on Form EIA-411 or if not available on Form EIA-411, then the rating as reported to the commission}) / (\text{sum of the maximum generator nameplate rating as reported for all units comprising the plant at which such unit is located on Form EIA-411 or if not available on Form EIA-411, then the rating as reported to the commission}))) + ((\text{average of plant non-fuel variable O\&M cost, expressed in \$/MWh, reported for the most current five calendar years on FERC Form 1}) \times (\text{unit generation for 2003, calculated as the average generation in MWh for the most current five years as reported on Form EIA-767 or if not available on Form EIA-767, then the generation as reported to the commission, declining for the years 2004 and thereafter at the rate of 2.0\% per year})) \text{escalated by the O\&M Escalator for each year subsequent to the year in which the cost effectiveness determination was filed};$
- (D) FUEL = Cost of fuel, calculated as net present value as of 2003, over the expected remaining life of the retrofitted unit, using the equation $FUEL = HR \times G \times Gas$ where:
- (i) HR = unit heat rate, calculated as the average of the heat rate reported for the most current five calendar years on Form EIA-411 or if not available on Form EIA-411, then the heat rate as reported to the commission, expressed in mmBtu/MWh;
- (ii) G = unit generation, calculated for 2003 as the average generation in MWh reported for the three most current calendar years on Form EIA-767 or if not available on Form EIA-767, then the generation as reported to the commission, declining for the years 2004 and thereafter at the rate of 2.0% per year; and
- (iii) Gas = forward natural gas prices as adopted for the ECOM model in August, 2000 by the commission;

CHAPTER 25. SUBSTANTIVE RULES APPLICABLE TO ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Subchapter J. COSTS, RATES AND TARIFFS.

DIVISION 2. RECOVERY OF STRANDED COSTS.

§25.261(c)(11) continued

- (E) O&MR = Net present value as of 2003 of estimated additional operating and maintenance cost resulting from the retrofit, beginning with costs for calendar year 2003 and escalated each year at 2.0% per year and the net present value as of 2003 of the expected operating and maintenance cost of environmental controls to meet future regulations for emissions beginning with costs for the estimated year of installation and escalated each year through 2010 at 2.0% per year. The commission will adopt a methodology for calculating the O&MR cost of environmental controls to meet future regulations for emissions;
- (F) OE = Ownership effect, calculated as the net present value as of 2003, over the expected remaining life of the retrofitted unit, using the equation $OE = \text{VALUE}(PT + PI + \text{CAPIMP} - \text{OMTA} - \text{CAPIMPDEP} - \text{DEPTAXBEN})$ where:
- (i) PT = annual property tax, adjusted for income tax benefit = (applicable property tax rate) x (ADJECCR) x (1 – income tax rate) where ADJECCR is equal to ECCR reduced to reflect any property tax exemption for which the unit might qualify;
 - (ii) PI = annual property insurance, adjusted for income tax benefit = (applicable property insurance rate) x (ECCR) x (1 – income tax rate);
 - (iii) CAPIMP = annual continuing capital improvements, adjusted for income tax benefit = (1.25% of the sum of the net book value plus improvements) x (1 – income tax rate);
 - (iv) OMTA = annual income tax benefit on O&MR= (income tax rate) x (estimated additional operating and maintenance cost of the retrofit for the applicable year);
 - (v) CAPIMPDEP = annual tax depreciation on CAPIMP; and
 - (vi) DEPTAXBEN = (income tax rate) x (annual tax depreciation on ECCR).
- (12) **Transportation equipment** — A rail spur at a lignite-fired electric generating facility installed to receive deliveries of western coal. Transportation equipment does not include rail cars and unloading facilities.
- (d) **Requirements.**
- (1) **Qualifying retrofit costs.** To be eligible for recovery as invested capital pursuant to PURA §39.263, a retrofit cost must be:
- (A) reasonable and prudent;
 - (B) incurred in carrying out the most cost-effective alternative for improving air quality as approved pursuant to this section;
 - (C) incurred to reduce or offset emissions by an amount and at a location that is consistent with the air quality goals and policies of the conservation commission;
 - (D) incurred to offset or reduce the emission of airborne contaminants from an electric generating facility, where:
 - (i) the emission reduction or offset is determined by the conservation commission to be an essential component in achieving compliance with a national ambient air quality standard. For purposes of this section, any emission reduction or offset achieved by an electric utility or affiliated power generation company to comply with conservation commission regulations at 30 TAC Chapter 117 is deemed to have been determined by the conservation commission to be an essential component in achieving compliance with a national ambient air quality standard; or
 - (ii) the reduction or offset is necessary for an unpermitted electric generating facility to obtain a permit in the manner provided by PURA §39.264; and

CHAPTER 25. SUBSTANTIVE RULES APPLICABLE TO ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Subchapter J. COSTS, RATES AND TARIFFS.

DIVISION 2. RECOVERY OF STRANDED COSTS.

§25.261(d)(1) continued

- (E) associated with the engineering, procurement, or installation of pollution control equipment or transportation equipment, or the purchase of emissions allowances.
- (2) **Qualifying retirement costs.** Retirement costs may be included in the electric generating facility's stranded cost determination if retirement of the facility is the most cost-effective alternative, taking into account the cost of replacement generating capacity. Recoverable retirement costs are the net book value of the facility, including retirement costs, less salvage value.
- (3) **When costs incurred.** For purposes of this section, the electric utility or affiliated power generation company has incurred costs if it has expended funds or has committed to expend funds under the terms of a written agreement.
- (4) **Operating and maintenance costs.** This section does not authorize the recovery of operating and maintenance costs or the capital cost of a new electric generating facility.
- (5) **Apportionment of reductions.** As provided in this paragraph, the commission may apportion the capital invested to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, or both, among one or more entities owning facilities located in the same region. The capital investments for which recovery is sought must have been incurred pursuant to a written agreement between the entities executed prior to the date any such costs were incurred. The commission may not apportion capital costs under this provision unless the criteria of paragraph (1) of this subsection are met for each electric generating facility seeking capital cost recovery. Capital costs shall be apportioned by prorating the total capital invested between entities on the basis of reductions of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, or both, realized at each participating entity's facilities in the region.
- (e) **Request for approval of cost-effectiveness determination.**
- (1) **Application.** On or before January 10, 2003, an electric utility or affiliated power generation company that seeks recovery of capital costs pursuant to this section shall file an application for a determination that its plan for meeting the requirements of PURA §39.264 and the regulatory programs designed to achieve compliance with national ambient air quality standards are cost-effective under this section. No more than one application may be filed for generating facilities owned by the same electric utility or affiliated power generation company in the same region. The application shall include the information specified in subparagraphs (A) – (H) of this paragraph.
- (A) Description. A general description of the generating facility, including but not limited to:
- (i) net generating capacity in megawatts;
 - (ii) type of fuel used for electric generation;
 - (iii) the county and region in which each facility addressed in the application is located;
 - (iv) average capacity factor for the three most current calendar years as reported to the commission;
 - (v) generation in megawatt-hours for the three most current calendar years, as reported on Form EIA-767 or if not available on Form EIA-767, then as reported to the Public Utility Commission of Texas;
 - (vi) the expected remaining life of the facility; and
 - (vii) any other information required to perform the analysis prescribed by this section.

CHAPTER 25. SUBSTANTIVE RULES APPLICABLE TO ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Subchapter J. COSTS, RATES AND TARIFFS.

DIVISION 2. RECOVERY OF STRANDED COSTS.

§25.261(e)(1) continued

- (B) Total emissions. The total annual emissions (in tons) of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide:
 - (i) for the year 1997;
 - (ii) for the most recent calendar year for which data is available;
 - (iii) that is expected for the first calendar year after the implementation of the air quality improvement strategies for which cost recovery will be requested; and
 - (iv) for the calendar years 2003 through 2005.
- (C) Allocated emissions allowances. The number of emission allowances allocated to the electric generating facility by the conservation commission.
- (D) Capital cost estimate. The total amount of qualifying capital costs for each option evaluated by the electric utility or affiliated power generation company.
- (E) Alternatives. A decision analysis for all electric generating facilities owned by a utility or affiliated power generation company in the same region comparing the cost-effectiveness of the retirement option with retrofit options and all other possible options considered by the electric utility or affiliated power company. Other options shall include:
 - (i) offsetting emissions at the electric generating facility by installing control technology at another facility, consistent with the rules of the conservation commission; and
 - (ii) switching fuel used for electricity generation at the electric generating facility.
- (F) Comparative cost analysis. The net present value of the capital, operating, and maintenance costs of each option considered pursuant to subparagraph (E) of this paragraph. The period of the analysis shall begin on May 1, 2003, and extend for a period of 15 years. The discount rate used in the analysis and the cost of capital associated with each option shall be calculated differently. Both shall start with the capital structure and cost of capital as they are reported for the end of 1999 in the utility's annual report made pursuant to PURA §39.257. The discount rate shall be the after-tax weighted cost of capital, while the cost of capital associated with each option shall be taken directly from the annual report, except for the cost of debt. The cost of debt for this purpose shall be the average cost of debt for the months of October, November, and December 1999 as reported by Moody's Investors Service for utilities with the same Moody's bond rating as the utility making the filing adjusted to reflect any tax-exemption benefits for which a particular option might qualify. All assumptions used in the analysis shall be provided. If the lowest-cost alternative is not selected as the most cost-effective, an explanation of why it was not selected shall be provided. Where an electric generating facility is required to remain active to ensure reliability, retrofit shall be deemed to be the most cost-effective alternative for that facility. The commission shall give great weight to the recommendation of the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) Independent System Operator (ISO) in determining whether a facility is needed for reliability purposes.
- (G) Retrofit. The retrofit alternative analysis shall include calculation of retrofit cost and an estimate of the total cost per ton of pollutant reduced for each option considered. The retrofit alternative analysis shall also include the time-discounted, probability-adjusted cost of environmental retrofits that are reasonably foreseeable to require air quality improvement compliance no later than 2010. If the expected remaining life of the generating facility is less than 15 years, the retrofit analysis shall include the net present value of all relevant costs of retirement for those years remaining after the retirement date.

CHAPTER 25. SUBSTANTIVE RULES APPLICABLE TO ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Subchapter J. COSTS, RATES AND TARIFFS.

DIVISION 2. RECOVERY OF STRANDED COSTS.

§25.261(e)(1) continued

- (H) Retirement. The retirement analysis shall include the net present value of all relevant costs of retirement for each electric generating facility, including:
 - (i) the cost of replacement generating capacity in dollars as defined in subsection (c)(2) of this section. The amount of replacement generating capacity shall be the generating capacity of the unit retired adjusted, when appropriate and depending upon the size of the unit, to reflect energy savings or additions attributable to energy efficiency, transmission upgrades, distributed generation, and other similar measures; and
 - (ii) the net book value of the facility, including retirement costs and offsetting salvage value, which includes but is not limited to the market value of the land after the facility is retired, and the value of water rights, pollution credits or benefits associated with the facility, and other infrastructure.
 - (2) **Notice.** Notice of an application for approval of a cost-effectiveness determination shall be provided through newspaper publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the service area of each electric generating facility addressed in the application. Such newspaper notice shall state in plain language:
 - (A) the purpose of the application;
 - (B) the electric generating facilities addressed in the application;
 - (C) the air quality improvement strategy proposed for each electric generating facility addressed in the application; and
 - (D) the date the application will be deemed approved if no objection is filed with the commission.
 - (3) **Approval of an application for determination of cost-effectiveness.** An application shall be deemed approved without further commission action if no objection to the application is filed with the commission within 60 days after the application was filed and adequate notice has been completed.
 - (4) **Decision.** If an application for approval of an emissions reduction plan is not approved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, the commission shall render a decision approving or denying the application within 180 days from the date of filing of a complete application unless good cause is shown for extending the 180-day period.
- (f) **Reconciliation of environmental cleanup costs during the true-up proceedings.** The commission's final determination of recoverable environmental cleanup costs under PURA §39.263 shall be made during the true-up proceedings under PURA §39.262, subject to the provisions of this paragraph:
- (1) **Burden of proof for recovery of costs.**
 - (A) Burden of proof. In determining the amount of environmental cleanup costs that the electric utility may recover as invested capital under PURA §39.263, the electric utility or affiliated power generation company has the burden of showing that its qualifying costs during the period were prudent, reasonable, and necessary and were incurred to implement the most cost-effective alternative.
 - (B) Benchmarks. For those electric generating facilities where their owners can show that retrofitting the facilities is more cost effective than retiring them, the commission presumes that costs for retrofitting a natural gas-fired electric generating facility that are no more than \$7.00 per kilowatt for nitrogen oxide combustion control technology and

CHAPTER 25. SUBSTANTIVE RULES APPLICABLE TO ELECTRIC SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Subchapter J. COSTS, RATES AND TARIFFS.

DIVISION 2. RECOVERY OF STRANDED COSTS.

§25.261(f)(1)(B) continued

\$25 per kilowatt for technology that reduces nitrogen oxide emissions by 80% or more are reasonable and prudent. Likewise, the commission presumes that costs for retrofitting a coal-fired electric generating facility that are no more than \$10 per kilowatt for nitrogen oxide combustion control technology and \$50 per kilowatt for technology that reduces nitrogen oxide emissions by 80% or more are reasonable and prudent. For actual costs that exceed these per-kilowatt benchmarks, the utility must establish that those costs were reasonably incurred. Costs that the utility estimates and the commission affirms as the estimated costs of each plant's environmental retrofit, as determined in a proceeding under subsection (e) of this section, shall be aggregated as the maximum reasonable and prudent investment for the fleet retrofit, and the costs in excess of the fleet total are not recoverable through stranded costs.

- (2) **Scope.** Any issue related to determining the prudence and reasonableness of the environmental clean-up costs which the electric utility or affiliated power generation company is seeking recovery as invested capital shall be within the scope of the proceeding. The prudence and reasonableness of the alternative selected for each electric generating facility is not within the scope of this proceeding.