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Matthew M. Childs, P.A.

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March 1, 2000

Blanca S. Bayó, Director Division of Records and Reporting Florida Public Service Commission 4075 Esplanade Way, Room 110 Tallahassee, FL 32399

#### DOCKET NO. 991779-EI RE:

Dear Ms. Bayó:

Enclosed for filing please find the original and twenty (20) copies of the Direct Testimony of K. M. Dubin and J.P. Stepenovitch on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company in the above referenced docket.

Very truly yours,

Matthew M. Childs, P.A.

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Enclosure

cc: All Parties of Record

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#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE DOCKET NO. 991779-EI

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of Florida Power & Light Company's Direct Testimony of K. M. Dubin and J.P. Stepenovitch have been furnished by Hand Delivery,\*\* or U.S. Mail this 1st day of March, 2000 to the following:

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Matthew M. Childs, P.A.



## BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## **DOCKET NO. 991779-EI**

## REVIEW OF THE APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF WHOLESALE POWER SALES BY INVESTOR-OWNED UTILTIES

MARCH 1, 2000

## **TESTIMONY OF J. P. STEPENOVITCH**

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

02774 MAR-18

FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

## **BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

In re: Review of the appropriate application of incentives to wholesale power sales by investor-owned electric utilities. DOCKET NO. 991779-EI

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FILED: March 1, 2000

## PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH P. STEPENOVITCH

- 1 Q. Please state your name and business address.
- A. My name is Joseph P. Stepenovitch. My business address is 11770 U.S.
  Highway One, North Palm Beach, Florida 33408.
- 4 Q. Please state your position and the nature of your responsibilities at FPL.
- A. I am the Director of Wholesale Operations in FPL's Energy Marketing & Trading
  Division. My primary function in that position is to oversee the overall generation
  asset optimization. This function oversees fuel purchases/sales, power
  purchase/sales, and transportation for fuel and power.

9 Q. Please describe your educational background, and work experience.

A. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration in 1989 from
 Barry University in Miami, Florida. I have been employed by FPL since 1980. In
 that time, I have held various positions within FPL's Power Supply Department;
 (1) System Operation Senior Specialist from October 1980 through February
 1982; (2) Interchange Coordinator from February 1982 through February 1986;
 (3) Operational Planning Supervisor from February 1986 through May 1991; (4)

Manager of Interchange Operations from May 1991 through April 1997; and (5)
 my current position since April 1997. Prior to my employment with FPL, I worked
 for New England Power Service Company for twelve years in a variety of
 positions in power delivery and systems operations areas.

## 5 Q. In addition to your position at FPL, do you participate in any related 6 organizations?

7 A. Yes. I am currently FPL's representative to the Florida Energy Broker Network,
8 Inc., FRCC Market Interface Committee, and the Board of Directors for NESA
9 (National Energy Services Association).

#### 10 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to describe why incentives are appropriate and how incentives benefit both the customers and the stockholders. I will describe the dramatic changes which have taken place in the wholesale energy market over the past several years and also describe how FPL's wholesale operations are changing in order to be a well equipped participant in this new and evolving market.

### 17 Q. Why should the Commission approve a stockholder incentive?

A. In Order 12923, the objective of establishing the incentive was to maximize
 economy sales and provide a net benefit to customers. This objective to
 maximize economy sales, which could provide significant benefits to customers,
 continues to be valid today. However, due to the changes in the market, as

described later in my testimony, the economy sales which were the subject of
 Order 12923 are practically non-existent.

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3 Utilities are now making more opportunity sales outside of the broker network. 4 particularly outside of the state. This increases FPL's costs. Therefore, the 5 shareholder incentive should be extended to all opportunity sales to provide 6 adequate incentive for utilities to maximize these off-system sales which will 7 benefit customers to a greater extent. FPL believes incentives would also apply 8 to capacity sales made with a utility's "temporary" excess generating capability. 9 These opportunity sales allow Florida utilities to reduce overall costs through 10 greater asset utilization. The more efficient use of capacity will help minimize 11 retail rates for all Florida customers. Applying incentives to all opportunity sales 12 also will protect against disincentives such as increased O & M costs, which 13 includes the wear and tear on generation assets required to make these sales.

14 To maximize opportunity sales, additional effort is required on the part of the 15 utility to utilize additional manpower and equipment. Therefore, a sharing of 16 non-fuel revenues between retail customers and stockholders is fair, and would 17 provide an incentive for utilities to pursue these sales even further. This will allow 18 the retail customers to more fully realize the benefits of existing generating 19 resources in Florida. Structured properly, incentives will motivate a utility to 20 pursue the maximum amount of savings possible. Incentives will serve to 21 promote management's willingness to allocate additional resources and funds to 22 its energy marketing and trading functions. This in turn will serve to increase the

frequency and duration of FPL's opportunity sales, that will ultimately benefit its
 customers as well as our shareholders.

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# Q. Describe how the wholesale market has changed since the incentive was initiated.

Up until about 1994, FPL mainly traded with other in-state utilities in broker 5 Α. economy transactions. Power that was traded outside the state was transacted 6 7 almost exclusively with Southern Company. Further, FPL was mainly a net purchaser of power. Today the transactions are guite different. FPL trades almost 8 exclusively in opportunity (off-broker) transactions. FPL has become a net seller 9 10 of power (almost two to one in recent years), and transactions for wholesale 11 power with non-utility entities have become prevalent. To keep up with the 12 market, FPL has had to enter into contracts with power marketers as well as 13 other utilities. FPL has increased the number of contracts from approximately 63 14 to over 400 in the past three years. This does not come without additional costs 15 to FPL.

16 FPL now is keenly aware of power prices and electric markets outside of Florida, 17 and regularly sells and buys power with parties located several transmission 18 For example, FPL has sold power as far away as the svstems awav. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland Power Pool and Commonwealth Edison in 19 20 Chicago. Furthermore, the power market has become more complex as 21 evidenced with the creation of power exchanges and "trading hubs" as well as 22 developing forwards market (i.e., futures contracts have been established in several trading venues throughout the United States). Products often have to be 23

1 customized and expanded to include, for example, options, calls and puts (types 2 of options), and tolling arrangements (gas for electricity transactions) to name a 3 In addition, the State of Florida has seen a significant number of few. 4 independent non-regulated power companies announce the intention of building 5 merchant plants in the State of Florida. In fact, Orlando Utilities Commission has 6 sold several units to one of these companies. This means more excess 7 generating capacity in Florida and thus more effort to make sales. All these facts 8 evidence how the wholesale market has become more complex over the past 9 few years, making wholesale sales transactions more competitive, difficult, and 10 challenging to make.

## Q. As of today, what changes has FPL made to effectively compete with other marketing and trading organizations.

13 Α. FPL's Energy Marketing and Trading organization has had to grow in order to 14 remain competitive. We have hired new employees whose skill sets were 15 needed to help us operate in the changing marketplace. FPL has merged its fuel 16 and power activity all within one group. This has enhanced our ability to 17 arbitrage between commodities and reduce price volatility to our customers. We 18 have significantly enhanced our trading and support systems, which requires 19 more information and management support. There have been significant 20 upgrades to our computer infrastructure. For example, we have added a new 21 risk management system called Nucleus. We have had to gain access to all the 22 new OASIS sites and tagging systems. We have purchased software to assist 23 us with transaction evaluations. We have had to purchase weather services and

market publications. In order to transact in different regions and with new
parties, we have had to become members of various power pools. FPL also
added a new phone system to handle the increased volume of transactions and
expanded its trading floor. All of these changes have added to FPL's cost
structure. However, customers have received a more than commensurate
benefit from these investments as gains on off-system sales have increased from
\$5.5 million in 1996 to approximately \$59.1 million in 1999.

### 8 Q. Please summarize your testimony.

9 Α. The Commission's objective of establishing the incentive was to maximize 10 economy sales and provide a net benefit to customers. This objective continues 11 to be valid today. Utilities are now making more opportunity sales outside of the 12 broker network, particularly outside of the state. The wholesale market has 13 become more complex, making wholesale sales transactions more competitive, 14 difficult, and challenging to make. Therefore, the shareholder incentive should be 15 extended to all opportunity sales to provide an incentive for utilities to maximize 16 these off-system sales which will benefit customers.

### 17 Q. Does that conclude your testimony?

18 A. Yes it does.

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