

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition for limited proceeding to  
approve stipulation and settlement agreement  
by Progress Energy Florida, Inc.

DOCKET NO. 120022-EI  
ORDER NO. PSC-12-0071-PCO-EI  
ISSUED: February 17, 2012

ORDER GRANTING INTERVENTION

BY THE COMMISSION:

On January 20, 2012, Progress Energy Florida, Inc. (PEF) filed a Petition for Limited Proceeding to Approve Stipulation and Settlement Agreement. PEF requested that the Commission hold a limited proceeding pursuant to Sections 366.076 and 120.57(2), Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Rule 28-106.301, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The purpose of the limited proceeding is for the Commission to approve the Stipulation and Settlement Agreement (Agreement) which is attached as an exhibit to PEF's Petition. The Agreement is executed by PEF, the Office of Public Counsel (OPC), the Florida Industrial Power Users Group (FIPUG), the Florida Retail Federation (FRF), White Springs Agriculture Chemicals, Inc. d/b/a PCS Phosphates (White Springs), and the Federal Executive Agencies (FEA).

PEF asserts that the approval of the Agreement is appropriate under the limited proceedings section of the statutes, Section 366.076, F.S., because it represents the settlement of issues within the Commission's jurisdiction in several existing and continuing Commission dockets. The Agreement, if approved, would resolve issues in each of the several dockets. The Agreement includes an adjustment in the Company's base rates which will become effective with the first billing cycle in January 2013. PEF included with its petition proposed tariff sheets reflecting the changes in the rates which would occur if the Agreement is approved.

On February 10, 2012, Florida Industrial Power Users Group (FIPUG) filed a Petition to Intervene (Petition) in this docket.

Petition for Intervention

In its petition, FIPUG states that it is an ad hoc association consisting of industrial users of electricity within Florida. The cost of electricity constitutes a significant portion of FIPUG members' overall costs of production. FIPUG argues that its members require adequate, reasonably priced electricity in order to compete in their respective market. FIPUG asserts that in this case, the Commission will consider PEF's request for approval of a Stipulation and Settlement Agreement to which FIPUG is a signatory. Moreover, FIPUG contends that this determination and the costs that may flow from such a determination will affect FIPUG members' substantial interests by affecting their costs of electricity, thus affecting their production costs, their competitive posture, and their levels of employment. Thus, as customers of PEF, FIPUG members' substantial interests will be affected in this docket.

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

00927 FEB 17 2012

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

Standard for Intervention

Pursuant to Rule 25-22.039, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), persons, other than the original parties to a pending proceeding, who have a substantial interest in the proceeding, and who desire to become parties may petition for leave to intervene. Petitions for leave to intervene must be filed at least five (5) days before the final hearing, must conform with Rule 28-106.201(2), F.A.C., and must include allegations sufficient to demonstrate that the intervenor is entitled to participate in the proceeding as a matter of constitutional or statutory right or pursuant to Commission rule, or that the substantial interests of the intervenor are subject to determination or will be affected through the proceeding. Intervenors take the case as they find it.

To have standing, the intervenor must meet the two-prong standing test set forth in Agrico Chemical Company v. Department of Environmental Regulation, 406 So. 2d 478, 482 (Fla. 2<sup>nd</sup> DCA 1981). The intervenor must show (1) that he will suffer injury in fact which is of sufficient immediacy to entitle him to a Section 120.57, Florida Statutes (F.S.), hearing; and (2) that this substantial injury is of a type or nature which the proceeding is designed to protect. The first aspect of the test deals with the degree of injury. The second deals with the nature of the injury. The “injury in fact” must be both real and immediate and not speculative or conjectural. International Jai-Alai Players Assn. v. Florida Pari-Mutuel Commission, 561 So. 2d 1224, 1225-26 (Fla. 3<sup>rd</sup> DCA 1990); see also, Village Park Mobile Home Assn., Inc. v. State Dept. of Business Regulation, 506 2d 426, 434 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1987), rev. den., 513 So. 2d 1063 (Fla. 1987) (speculation on the possible occurrence of injurious events is too remote).

Further, the test for associational standing was established in Florida Home Builders v. Dept. of Labor and Employment Security, 412 So. 2d 351 (Fla. 1982), and Farmworkers Rights Organization, Inc. v. Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services, 417 So. 2d 753 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1982), which is also based on the basic standing principles established in Agrico, 406 So. 2d 478. Associational standing may be found where: (1) the association demonstrates that a substantial number of an association’s members may be substantially affected by the Commission’s decision in a docket; (2) the subject matter of the proceeding is within the association’s general scope of interest and activity; and (3) the relief requested is of a type appropriate for the association to receive on behalf of its members.

Analysis

It appears that FIPUG meets the two-prong standing test in Agrico as well as the three-prong associational standing test established in Florida Home Builders. FIPUG asserts that it is an ad hoc association consisting of industrial users of electricity in Florida and that the cost of electricity constitutes a significant portion of these customers’ overall costs of production. FIPUG further states that this is the type of proceeding designed to protect its members’ interests. Therefore, FIPUG’s members meet the two-prong standing test of Agrico.

With respect to the first prong of the associational standing test, FIPUG asserts that its members are electric customers of PEF and that its members’ substantial interests will be directly affected by the Commission’s decision in the above referenced docket. With respect to the

second prong of the associational standing test, the subject matter of the proceeding appears to be within FIPUG's general scope of interest and activity. FIPUG is an ad hoc association whose members are industrial consumers of electricity. FIPUG contends that its members will be directly affected by the determination and cost that may flow from the Commission's decision in this docket. Furthermore, FIPUG has been granted party status in similar proceedings, such as the Commission's annual fuel clause proceedings.<sup>1</sup> As for the third prong of the associational standing test, FIPUG is seeking intervention in this docket to represent the interests of its members in reviewing the CR3 outage and PEF's actions taken in regard to such outage. Because those costs affect the electric rates that its members must pay, FIPUG appears to be in a position to request the Commission to grant relief on behalf of its members.

### Ruling

Because FIPUG meets the two-prong standing test established in Agrico as well as the three-prong associational standing test established in Florida Home Builders, FIPUG's petition for intervention shall be granted. Pursuant to Rule 25-22.039, F.A.C., FIPUG takes the case as it finds it.

Based on the foregoing, it is

ORDERED by Commissioner Eduardo E. Balbis, as Prehearing Officer, that the Petition to Intervene filed by Florida Industrial Power Users Group is hereby granted as set forth in the body of this Order. It is further

ORDERED that all parties to this proceeding shall furnish copies of all testimony, exhibits, pleadings and other documents which may hereinafter be filed in this proceeding to:

Florida Industrial Power Users Group  
c/o Jon C. Moyle, Jr.  
Vicki Gordon Kaufman  
Keefe Anchors Gordon & Moyle, PA  
118 North Gadsden Street  
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<sup>1</sup> See, Docket Nos. 080001-EI, 070001-EI, 060001-EI, 050001-EI, 040001-EI, In re: Fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause and generating performance incentive factor, in which FIPUG participated as an intervenor on issues regarding electric rates its ad hoc members would pay for the succeeding years.

By ORDER of Commissioner Eduardo E. Balbis, as Prehearing Officer, this 17th day of February, 2012.



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EDUARDO E. BALBIS  
Commissioner and Prehearing Officer  
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Copies furnished: A copy of this document is provided to the parties of record at the time of issuance and, if applicable, interested persons.

LCB/tef

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.

Any party adversely affected by this order, which is preliminary, procedural or intermediate in nature, may request: (1) reconsideration within 10 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.0376, 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 wastewater utility. A motion for reconsideration shall be filed with the Office of Commission Clerk, in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code. Judicial review of a preliminary, procedural or intermediate ruling or order is available if review of the final action will not provide an adequate remedy. Such review may be requested from the appropriate court, as described above, pursuant to Rule 9.100, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.