1	FI.O	BEFORE THE RIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION					
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3		DOCKET NO. 12	0015-EI				
4	In the Matter of:						
5	PETITION FOR INCREASE IN RATES						
6	BI FLORIDA POWE	/	COM CE				
7		VOLUME 1	RECEIVED FPSC 12 AUG 23 AM 9: 57 COMMISSION CLERK				
8		Pages 1 through 168	NOISION 19				
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10	PROCEEDINGS:	HEARING					
11	COMMISSIONERS	CUATEMAN DONALD A DETCÉ					
12	PARIICIPAIING:	CHAIRMAN RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR					
13		COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN					
14	DATE :	Monday, August 20, 2012					
15	TIME:	Commenced at 9:34 a.m.					
16		Concluded at 2:44 p.m.	n				
17	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148					
18		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida					
19	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR					
20		JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporters					
21		(850) 413-6734/(850) 413-6732					
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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

APPEARANCES:

JOHN T. BUTLER, R. WADE LITCHFIELD, and KENNETH RUBIN, ESQUIRES, Florida Power & Light Company, 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408-0420; and KEVIN DONALDSON, ESQUIRE, Florida Power & Light Company, 4200 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33134; and CHARLES GUYTON, ESQUIRE, Gunster Law Firm, 215 South Monroe Street, Suite 601, Tallahassee, Florida 32301; and SUSAN CLARK, ESQUIRE, Radey Law Firm, 301 South Bronough Street, Suite 200, Tallahassee, Florida 32301; appearing on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GREGORY FIKE, CHIEF; CAPTAIN SAMUEL MILLER; and KAREN WHITE, ESQUIRE, Federal Executive Agencies, AFLOA/JACL-ULFSC, 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1, Tyndall AFB, Florida 32403-5319, appearing on behalf of the Federal Executive Agencies.

JON C. MOYLE, JR., and VICKI GORDON KAUFMAN, ESQUIRES, Moyle Law Firm, P.A., 118 North Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, appearing on behalf of Florida Power Users Group?

KENNETH L. WISEMAN, MARK F. SUNDBACK, LISA M. PURDY, WILLIAM M. RAPPOLT, J. PETER RIPLEY, and BLAKE R. URBAN, ESQUIRES, Andrews Kurth, LLP, 1350 I Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005, appearing on behalf of South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association

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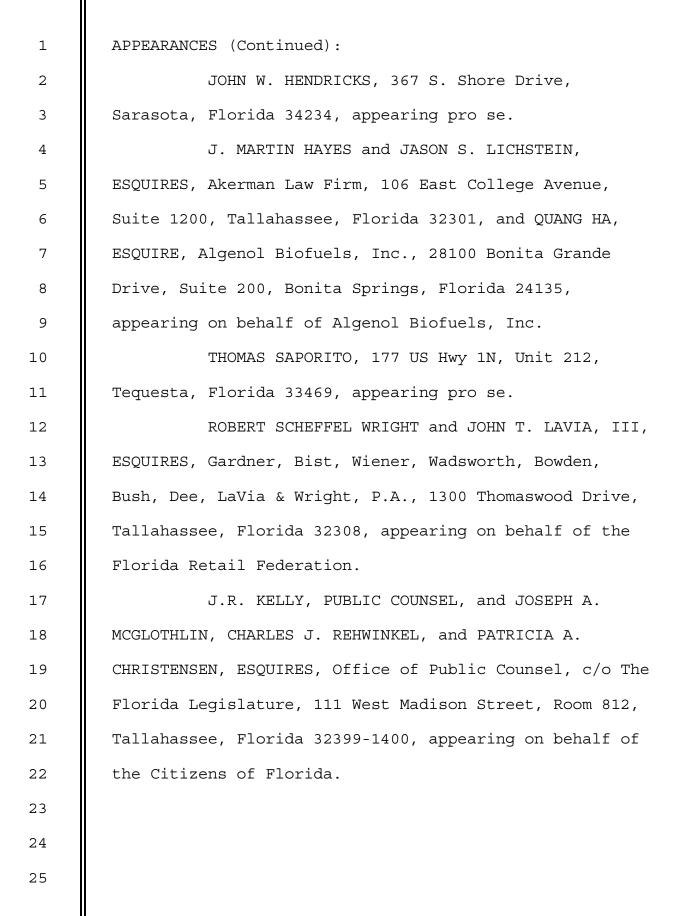
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APPEARANCES (Continued): WILLIAM C. GARNER, ESQUIRE, Nabors, Giblin & Nickerson, P.A., 1500 Mahan Drive, Suite 200, Tallahassee, Florida 32038, appearing on behalf of the Village of Pinecrest, Florida. KEINO YOUNG, LARRY HARRIS, CAROLINE KLANCKE, and MARTHA CARTER BROWN, ESQUIRES, FPSC General Counsel's Office, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, appearing on behalf of the Florida Public Service Commission Staff. CURT KISER, GENERAL COUNSEL; MARY ANNE HELTON, DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSEL; ROSANNE GERVASI and SAMANTHA CIBULA, ESQUIRES, Florida Public Service Commission, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, Advisor to the Florida Public Service Commission. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Good morning, everyone.

Today is August 20th. And how do I know that? Today is my son's first day in first grade.

So it is 9:30, and we are convening for a hearing on Docket Number 120015-EI.

Mr. Young, if you could read the notice.

MR. YOUNG: Good morning. By notice issued on July 17th, 2012, by this, by the Commission Clerk, this time and place has been set for a hearing in Docket Number 120015-EI, petition for rate increase, petition for increase in rates by Florida Power & Light Company.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. At this time we will take appearances.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Wade Litchfield and John Butler appearing on behalf of Florida Power & Light. And I would also like to enter appearances for four other attorneys with us who will be presenting witnesses throughout this proceeding. They are Ken Rubin and Kevin Donaldson of Florida Power & Light. In addition, Ms. Susan Clark of the Radey, Yon & Clark firm, and Mr. Charlie Guyton of the Gunster law firm.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very much.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIKE: Good morning. Lieutenant Colonel Greg Fike appearing on behalf of the Federal Executive Agencies. Also like to enter appearances for Ms. Karen White. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. MR. MOYLE: Jon Moyle on behalf of the Florida Industrial Power Users Group, FIPUG. I'd also like to enter an appearance for Vicki Kaufman on behalf of FIPUG. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. MR. WISEMAN: Good morning. Kenneth Wiseman

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of the law firm Andrews Kurth on behalf of the South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association. And I would also like to enter the appearances of Mark Sundback, Lisa Purdy, Bill Rappolt, Peter Ripley, and Blake Urban, all of the Andrews Kurth law firm.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

18 MR. HENDRICKS: Good morning. John Hendricks
19 appearing pro se.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.
 MR. GARNER: Bill Garner of the law firm
 Nabors, Giblin & Nickerson, appearing on behalf of the
 Village of Pinecrest.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

MR. SAPORITO: Thomas Saporito, appearing pro

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

MR. WRIGHT: Good morning, Commissioners. Robert Scheffel Wright and John T. Lavia, III, of the Gardner, Bist, Wiener law firm, appearing on behalf of the Florida Retail Federation.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

MR. REHWINKEL: Good morning, Commissioners. Charles J. Rehwinkel, J. R. Kelly, Joseph McGlothlin, and Patricia Christensen, on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. Any other Intervenors?

MR. HAYES: (Inaudible. Not on microphone.)
CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: You may have to come to the
microphone, please, sir. There's a seat available right
there. Turn on the microphone, please, sir.
MR. HAYES: This is my first time here.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Understood. Understood.

MR. HAYES: Martin Hayes, Jason Lichstein from Akerman Senterfitt on behalf of Algenol Biofuels, Inc.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. Staff.

MR. YOUNG: Keino Young, Caroline Klancke, Martha Carter Brown, and Larry Harris on behalf of

Commission staff.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MS. HELTON: Mary Anne Helton, advisor to the Commission. I'd also like to make an appearance for our General Counsel, Curt Kiser, and Rosanne Gervasi and Samantha Cibula, who will also be advising you during the course of the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. There are some.

MR. HAYES: Excuse me, Mr. Chair. I did not enter an appearance for Quang Ha, General Counsel for Algenol. I apologize.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Young, there are some individuals who are not present this morning. How do we handle that?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. The individuals, the parties who are not present this morning are Daniel R. Larson and Alexandria Larson and Mr. Larry Nelson.

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Order Establishing Procedure, Hearing and Procedures, under (a), attendance at hearing, it states, unless excused by the presiding officer for good cause shown, each party or designated representative shall personally appear at the hearing. Failure of a party or a party's representative to appear shall constitute a waiver of

all the party -- of that party's issues, and that party may be dismissed from the proceeding.

Given the fact that Ms. Larson is not here, staff would recommend -- Ms. Larson and Mr. Nelson are not here and didn't state an appearance, staff would recommend that they be dismissed from the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. I think everyone had ample notice with respect to the fact that we would proceed today.

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I have not heard anything or gotten a notice from anyone saying that they would not be present here today, so I think that the recommendation that they would be dismissed from the hearing is appropriate and I think we'll move forward in that direction.

MR. YOUNG: Duly noted, sir.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. Are there preliminary matters that we need to deal with?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. Staff would note that an amendatory order to the Prehearing Order that was issued was issued this morning. The amendatory order corrects three scrivener's errors. This -- the amendatory order was passed out to the parties and Commissioners this morning.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.

MR. YOUNG: Staff would note that an order denying the joint motion to suspend the procedure scheduled was issued on Friday, August 17th, 2012.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right.

MR. YOUNG: Staff would note that FPL, FIPUG, FEA, South Florida Hospital filed a joint motion for approval of settlement agreement. Staff recommends that the Commission proceed with the hearing as scheduled and the joint motion for approval of settlement be taken up at a later time.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. YOUNG: Moreover, staff recommends that all, that all other motions relating to any stipulation that has been ruled -- that has not been ruled on prior to the hearing, prior to the start of the hearing be taken up at a later time.

MR. REHWINKEL: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, Mr. Rehwinkel?

MR. REHWINKEL: I don't know if, where the posture is, but if, if we are still on the, the initial matter relating to this order, the Public Counsel and the Florida Retail Federation would like to be heard on this matter. And we would like to ask that the Commission reconsider the order of the Chairman, and we

would ask that we be granted leave to present argument at this time, prior to the commencement of the evidentiary hearing.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. What are my options?

MS. HELTON: Mr. Chairman, our procedural rules provide for the opportunity to seek reconsideration of nonfinal orders, which is what your order was that was issued on Friday. So my recommendation to you is to hear argument from Mr. Rehwinkel and Mr. Wright and then to allow a response by FPL and any of the other parties who joined in on the motion to suspend the schedule.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. We will do that in terms of providing ample opportunity for, for us to hear what has to be said.

MS. HELTON: Mr. Young was reminding me that maybe I should state the standard, and the standard for a motion for reconsideration is a mistake of fact or law. They must show that there was a mistake of fact or law for your order to be reconsidered.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Mr. Rehwinkel.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I, I have argument that, that may, you may consider lengthy, but I believe that, that it will be aimed at

efficient use of the Commission's resources. And I also can represent to you that these are, these remarks were jointly prepared by the Retail Federation and the Public Counsel, and I will make the arguments for two parties at once.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. REHWINKEL: And I do appreciate at the outset the, the reminder by Ms. Helton about the mistake of law and fact. And before I get into my prepared remarks, we believe that the mistake, if you can call it that, was a matter of timing of our full and complete remarks prior to the, the Chairman's issuance of the order, and it is not a matter of timing that we take issue with. It was what it was.

The Citizens of the State of Florida through the Office of Public Counsel and the Florida Retail Federation respectfully request this Commission to reconsider the decision reflected in Order Number PSC-12-0430-PCO. I have extra copies of the order, if any of the Commissioners or parties do not have the order with them, and I will be referring to this, to this order, if it would be appropriate to pass them out.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. If you can make that available to, to one of our staff persons so that it can be passed out. Or actually I think we have our own

copies, so.

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MR. REHWINKEL: Okay.

MR. YOUNG: It's tab 5 in your books.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: You may proceed.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We ask you to reconsider this decision to not suspend the hearing in light of the August 15th filing by FPL and the parties with whom they cut this deal. To be absolutely clear, Commissioners, the Public Counsel and FRF do not advocate for suspension for the same reason that FPL does.

We believe that you are required to suspend this hearing in order to rid the process of the undue influence of the pendency of the FPL document, as I will refer to the August 15th filing, has on the scheduled hearing. We strongly contend that FPL document must be removed from consideration completely. The only way that can happen is by the denial that it richly deserves.

Any hearing on the merits of that new filing we believe must be in the form of a full revenue requirement rate case that has effectively been filed. That cannot occur without a duly noticed full and evidentiary hearing accompanied by new MFRs and supporting testimony.

To the extent you believe it to be appropriate to consider that FPL document on a standalone basis, a posture that we contend would be unlawful in a number of significant ways, starting with the fact that it would convert a ten-day hearing, this hearing, on a full-blown, eight-month file and suspend rate case into a one-day hearing on a 17-page summary document and the accompanying tariffs, and continuing with the fact that it would violate both Chapter 120, *Florida Statutes*, the Florida Rules of Administrative Procedure, and almost certainly Chapter 366, as well as the parties' fundamental due process rights.

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We have advanced arguments on the legal deficiency in that approach, and I will not address them here but I can answer questions on them, and they are still our positions and perhaps they will be supplemented as allowed by law and our response to the substantive provisions of the motion to approve.

The Public Counsel and FRF understand the rationale of the Chairman's order under the rushed circumstances that FPL forced onto this process. Our request for reconsideration and the comments supporting them are not intended as a criticism of that order.

While we believe the preliminary view that the Commission should go forward is understandable on its

face, given the 11th hour nature of the filing, we submit that there are nevertheless serious countervailing public policy and due process reasons that should be considered which dictate suspension of this hearing.

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The analysis, the analysis and ruling section of the order is found on pages 2 and 3 of the order. The OPC and FRF submit that the Commission should reconsider that order, and I will address these provisions by highlighting them and briefly addressing them, and then presenting our argument supporting the request to suspend this hearing.

I would also note that the reference in the order on page 1 is limited to the very brief preliminary response filed by OPC and the Retail Federation just hours after the company's filing. Therein we told the Commission that we would be filing a complete response, and we did do that the next day.

We submit that reconsideration consider all the arguments that were advanced in the version we filed less than 48 hours after the FPL filing, but only minutes before the order was issued. This is where the mistake of fact or law occurred, is that the order in the rushed circumstances did not consider all of the arguments that we advanced for, for the suspension of

the hearing.

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In the analysis and ruling section there is a statement that says the joint motion was filed less than three working days before the start of a ten-day hearing. As we noted in our joint response, the FPL document was filed at 5:15 on Wednesday, 5:15 p.m. This is really less than two full working days before the hearing and less than two days before the order was issued. This late disruption and the impact on OPC and FRF preparation of the case was instead a factor supporting suspension.

The order further states, at this point over 36 witnesses are scheduled to appear and travel and accommodations arrangements made. This is a situation caused by FPL. The remaining parties should not be penalized because of FPL's brinksmanship. This is not a consideration that should support continuation of the hearing at this point.

The provisions also state that it appears that the dates proffered in the joint motion are untenable, and alternate dates may raise due process concerns. Furthermore, this Commission has carefully crafted a procedural schedule that will allow post-hearing activities and a final decision within the statutory time frame required by Section 366, *Florida Statutes*.

The OPC has demonstrated, and we will discuss in more detail shortly, that FPL has constructively waived its right to assert any due process claims. They have created their own problems by the new rate relief request they have filed in the FPL document. FPL cannot have it both ways in this last-minute filing.

There is no statutory time frame applicable to the March filing or this new filing. They have either waived such rights or abandoned them by a new and so far MFR and testimony deficient request for a completely new and different revenue increase.

The order also states, there is no requirement that a ruling on the motion to approve settlement be made prior to the taking of witness testimony and the development of the record.

This is the crux of our concern. This statement alone is a tacit, if not explicit, acknowledgment that an unsupported -- purported settlement along with tariffs may, will, or can be given some substantive status along with the extensive record that has been developed and will be developed regarding the March filing.

As discussed later, this dual track or dual pendency is a serious and fundamental due process violation. This statement in the order succinctly

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describes the core of the prejudice and due process concern of the Public Counsel and FRF, which I will get to.

The order finally states that, given significant time, effort, and expense that has been expended to date, as well as the monumental task of rescheduling such a, such a complex hearing, if the Commission does not approve a settlement and a later evidentiary hearing is required, I find the joint motion to suspend shall be denied.

Aside from this express statement in the order that the settlement is still actively pending during this hearing, the elevation of administrative ease over protecting due process of parties, other than the Public Counsel and FRF, is a great concern. FPL is the one that has created this morass, and they're the ones who should bear any inconvenience occasioned by their own purposeful action in filing the FPL document. You should not visit on the customers the resulting disruptive and prejudicial disadvantage of proceeding at this juncture of the hearing.

So, in summary, we're asking for reconsideration because the arguments made in our pleading were not considered in the, the order that was issued 48 hours later.

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I also need to note that we, and I'll get to this in more detail, we believe that the 2010 settlement that FPL is currently operating under constitutes a -it supersedes the eight-month clock that would otherwise be on this hearing. There is no eight-month clock on this hearing. You do not need to be concerned about an eight-month clock. They cannot put rates into effect until any earlier than January of 2012.

And additionally, the Office of Public Counsel, which the State of Florida has designated to represent all ratepayers in proceedings conducted by this Commission, is among eight Intervenors, maybe now six, who have not executed the purported settlement.

Given our plenary statutory representative role, the Public Counsel asserts that it is a necessary party to any settlement that would legally, fully, and effectively resolve all revenue requirements in a typical case.

Typically you would not proceed to hear a case and possibly waste extensive resources when a legitimate comprehensive settlement among all the major parties was pending before you, especially when it could potentially obviate the need for a hearing. That situation is different than the one pending before you now in that there is no such valid settlement.

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With the FPL document lacking any legitimacy, the instant situation does not lend itself to the dual track contemplated in the Commission's order. This in and of itself would be prejudicial to the parties who did not sign the settlement. As we noted in our Friday response, the purported settlement, the FPL document, is the elephant in the room, and we are asking you to remove that elephant before beginning any evidentiary consideration on the March filing.

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Your preliminary determination to proceed to hearing on the March filing, while leaving this document pending, the FPL document pending, very much creates a severe difficulty for the OPC and FRF. The very pendency of that proposal creates an untenable situation where the parties who have not capitulated in that self-serving proposal cannot be assured that they have not suffered prejudice just by the mere filing of what cannot be deemed a valid settlement.

Let me be specific. We believe the FPL document and the order creating this situation by denying suspension creates genuine issues of due process denial as to, one, whether the Commission has been tainted unwittingly by a suggestion within the filing and in statewide media that the Public Counsel and FRF are uncooperative, recalcitrant, and cannot reach a

settlement.

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Absent definitive resolution by the Commission on the motion for approval and the FPL document, the specter of this taint cannot be effectively removed. Its mere perception undermines the orderly administration of justice and erodes public confidence in this process.

Two, whether the testimony, evidence, and positions reflected in the Prehearing Order that you have issued and the March filing have been modified in any way by agreements that may or may not be reflected in publicly filed documents is not known. On Friday, a fifth party filed a notice of agreement with a stipulation. The basis for this agreement and its impact on customer rates or company earnings over the next two years is not yet a matter of public record.

Three, whether the unilateral filing of the FPL document has on the eve of this hearing interjected issues and signaled FPL's true wish list of issues they would like to be resolved in their favor over the next four years must be resolved with a full evidentiary hearing on the March request.

The Public Counsel and FRF are not suggesting that the Commission cannot at least facially describe a process for legally quarantining such issues related to

the FPL document. However, we believe that the true effectiveness of such a process is a matter of some doubt.

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We suggest that the better course of action in terms of providing due process and avoiding even the perception that the hearing and record, which are the subject of protections of Sections 120.57 -- 120.57(1), *Florida Statutes*, have been contaminated would be -- the better course would be to take a timeout and first dispose of the FPL document by either denial or dismissal.

Only then can the Commission decide when the hearing should be resumed or, in the unlikely event of approval of that document, the Commission can issue an order that we will swiftly take to court, appeal.

Whether -- four, whether the process is harmed by the mere specter of the mechanism used here where the utility petitioner can choose, one, two, or three special interest customer intervenors who don't represent all the customers to reach a self-serving so-called settlement, and file it at a crucial time when the non-submitting Intervenors are preparing for hearing and create mass confusion and uncertainty, is offensive to the legislative scheme that considers the Public Counsel to be a necessary party.

FPL's tactic under the misplaced authority of the South Florida Hospital case must be strongly discouraged by this Commission. Why misplaced? The Public Counsel was a party to that case, in the South Florida Hospital case, and that proceeding was a proceeding, a limited proceeding that you, the Commission, started and you, the Commission, controlled the out -- the schedule of.

We ask you to put an end to this and to do it emphatically. Do not let it linger and cast its unsavory shadow over this hearing process. Allowed to flourish, this scheme embodied in the FPL document will be destructive to the process and, if encouraged, it will let its proponents try again and again to exclude their legal representative of all the customers from major rate cases.

The only way to do that is to suspend this hearing, deal with the FPL document swiftly and decisively, and then and only then reconvene the hearing at a time that is convenient to the Commission and the parties, without regard to the time frame that FPL mistakenly wants to impose.

Remember, FPL created this situation. Avoid the temptation to let them play Baron Munchausen. Again, they created this situation. Don't empower them

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It is clear the company has constructively waived any time clock that, that might exist by filing the FPL document and the accompanying proposed tariffs, and that, more significantly, FPL has in fact submitted a new and materially different request for rate relief when compared to the one it filed in March of 2012.

On the point of the clock, let me turn to that. You should feel no pressure, Commissioners, in deciding this matter that you must agree to the unrealistic time frames that FPL proposes in their, in their motion.

FPL is prohibited by the terms of the 2010 settlement from placing new base rates into effect prior to January 1, 2012. Therefore, the otherwise applicable statutory eight-month clock effectively has been superseded by that agreement. The same settlement agreement also provides that existing rates shall continue into effect until you approve new rates.

What's more, by introducing relief based on new issues -- by introducing a request for relief based on new issues and theories, FPL has effectively amended its case and constructively waived the additional time clocks, the 12-month time clock that would otherwise be applicable.

In short, your ability to provide a time frame for the hearing suspension that affords the Public Counsel, FRF, and other non-signing parties their full procedural rights is not impinged in this instance by the statutory time clocks in Chapter 366.

We submit, and this is important, that the FPL document also constitutes a new filing for timing purposes. FPL filed its MFRs and supporting direct testimony on March 19th, 2012. As you have noted in your order, you established ten days, beginning August 20, 2012, for the evidentiary hearing on FPL's filing.

FPL has filed testimony of many witnesses supporting the MFR schedules that are the foundational evidentiary element of its request for rate relief. The Public Counsel and FRF have prepared the presentation of our respective cases and evidence based on the case FPL filed, and based it upon the resulting understanding of which parties are aligned with respect to evidence and positions they are advancing. FPL is the one who dropped the bomb in the form of a whole new rate case on its own case.

Why do I contend that FPL has filed a new case? The purported settlement materially amends the terms of the original filing. It proposes revenue

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shifts inconsistent with the March filing. It proposes a novel and complex asset sharing mechanism that was not a part of the new -- the March filing. It proposes two generation base rate adjustments, or GBRAs, for two future test years, 2014 and 2016, for which no evidence exists. It proposes an increase in the late payment charge filed in the March case, and it adds rate increases and mechanisms affecting recovery in fuel and capacity cost recovery clauses, all of which were not part of the March filing.

Effectively, simply, the FPL document constitutes a new rate case filing. This new filing is unaccompanied by supporting MFRs, supporting testimony, or notice to customers. It is tellingly unaccompanied by a tariff that has its own legal status. The file and suspend statute applies to those proposed tariff sheets as well.

Yet FPL basically wants the Commission and the parties who did not execute the FPL document to process this very different filing by August 31. The order on suspension unwittingly leaves a possibility of consideration of this type of determination, a possible outcome, by leaving the FPL document pending during the hearing.

We submit to you it is not appropriate for

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them to have two alternative forms of relief pending at the same time. The prejudice to the Public Counsel and FRF is as obvious as the necessity for suspension of the scheduled hearing. At a minimum, the FPL document constitutes a constructive waiver of the time frames that would attend a new rate case filing, as I have pointed out.

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Let me also point out that with respect to the alignment of the parties as -- that goes to the heart of prejudice that we believe this hearing will suffer, there are two provisions of the FPL document that are worth noting. Paragraph 15, and this is, this is in the purported settlement that was filed on August 15, provides in relevant parts, in relevant part, and this is the second sentence of paragraph 15.

The parties further agree that they will support this agreement and will not request or support any order, relief, outcome, or result in conflict with the terms of this agreement in any administrative or judicial proceeding relating to, reviewing, or challenging the establishment, approval, adoption, or implementation of this agreement or the subject matter thereof.

Paragraph 16 also provides that the parties that have reached agreement with FPL receive the

benefits that they negotiated, and will not be deprived of them if new parties sign on.

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Together these provisions indicate that the FPL document represents that the four signatories, FPL, FIPUG, the Hospital Association, and the FEA, have a contract that is, has separate force and effect from what would result from Commission approval. And that is an agreed to modification of the March filing, and that FPL and the enlisted signatories have contractually obligated themselves to advocate it before the Commission, and they cannot advocate anything different than what is in the FPL document proposal, the March filing notwithstanding.

Until you dispose of the motion for approval and get rid of the FPL document, the Commission and non-signatories such as FRF and OPC are at a minimum prejudiced because they will not, in the preparation and presentation of our case, be able to gauge the tension in the alignment and/or participation of the signatories during the hearing on the March 12th base rate request.

Furthermore, it is not clear exactly what FPL's proposal is under these facts. What rate does FPL actually want to implement in January 2013? The rates in the March 2012 testimony and MFRs, or those attached to the August 2012 settlement document, or something

that's a combination of both?

And if FPL asserts that it is the former, what are the Commission and the parties to make of FPL's facial breach of its contractual obligation with the other three parties? This creates an impossible situation for the parties, including OPC and FRF, in conducting our case.

As a result, in the circumstances this Commission finds itself in, it should find that it is no longer obligated to provide a schedule that facilitates what is now just a desire rather than a statutorily guaranteed right by FPL to implement rates by January 1, 2013.

You now have before you two different cases, and the latter filed case has irretrievably tainted the first one. Commissioners, you do have the ability to suspend the hearing. We believe that the order that was issued is understandable, but it contains a mistake in that it did not consider our arguments that we advanced. That mistake is an opportunity for you to reconsider the Chairman's order under those circumstances and consider the arguments that we have just advanced. If you do that, it will enable you to exercise the appropriate deliberations while observing, observing the parties' due process rights.

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For these reasons, we urge you to reconsider 1 the initial decision to deny and to affirmatively 2 suspend this hearing scheduled for the next two weeks, 3 establish procedures and time frames for the disposition 4 of the purported settlement in a way that respects the 5 due process rights of Public Counsel, FRF, and other 6 7 parties. I appreciate your patience in listening to my 8 9 lengthy remarks, but we felt this is very important for both of us. 10 Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Rehwinkel. 11 And you said you were speaking on behalf of yourself and 12 FRF; right? 13 MR. REHWINKEL: Yes. 14 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. 15 MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, might I have 16 17 60 seconds? CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I think there was a statement 18 19 that was made that you were represented already; right? MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. 2.0 Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. 21 FPL. 22 MR. LITCHFIELD: Thank you, Chairman Brisé. We can certainly understand why Public Counsel 23 24 and the Retail Federation would like to convince you that this is something unusual, out of the ordinary, 25 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

extraordinary in fact, a new rate case. I think I heard that at least 15 to 20 times. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The public policy of this Commission and the State of Florida is to encourage settlement discussions, and that's exactly what we did. We sat down with parties that were willing to sit down with us and we negotiated in good faith an outcome that we and the other signatories feel represents a reasonable balancing of interests. And we did what has been done in many cases before, we filed a proposed stipulation and settlement agreement.

No, it's not unanimous, but contested settlements have been approved in the past. We felt like we wanted to get it in front of the Commission and that's why we filed it.

Nothing could be further from the truth in terms of it being a separate or new proceeding. The discovery has been going on for eight months, these issues have been out there. We did not sit down with the parties to my immediate left and map out a new filing or a new set of issues. We were negotiating from the case as filed and the issues as filed.

We, we worked together collaboratively, reached a good settlement agreement, and we brought it

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to the Commission. It's certainly within the Commission's latitude to take the settlement up at some point during this process. It's filed in the context of this hearing.

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The Commission determined that it would not take it up immediately, and I presume the Commission will yet determine when it will take it up. In the meantime, the schedule goes forward. We're here, this is a properly noticed hearing, not a separate rate case.

Again, if the OPC and Retail Federation's arguments are accepted, that would have an unbelievably chilling effect on settlement discussions and parties agreeing to file a settlement agreement for fear that their rate case would be called a new rate case, put on a separate track, and a new clock started. That just can't be the public policy of the State of Florida.

I don't think anything that I heard has changed my mind in terms of whether they have, whether there has been a mistake of law or fact here with respect to the Commission's order.

Granted, we did ask that the Commission take up the settlement agreement at the close of the hearing. That's not what the Commission determined to do. We're willing to support the Commission in a process that provides reasonable due process to all parties to have

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the settlement agreement heard.

We think a part of the record of this case would normally be a part of that consideration, and then whatever additional proceeding the Commission sees fit to institute, we are willing participants in that process.

I would, I would say that, in closing, that again, if, if the public policy of the state to encourage settlements is to be encouraged, Public Counsel and Retail Federation's efforts to obstruct and literally hold this proceeding hostage until, until we agree to where they want us to be in terms of a settlement simply should not be countenanced.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. -- were you speaking on behalf of anyone else, or just --

MR. LITCHFIELD: Just Florida Power & Light, sir.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me, let me start by saying I've practiced before this Commission for a long time, and I'm not sure I can recall many orders on a procedural matter entered by a Chairman that have been in effect reconsidered and

reversed, and that's what you're being asked to do. And the standard, has there been a mistake of law or fact, is a very high standard.

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And I think, I think the arguments set forth by Public Counsel do not meet that, that standard. They said that, well, there was a timing issue. We filed one set of papers opposing the motion and then we filed another set of papers, and then I think what they said was a short period of time went by and then an order came out.

You know, whether you who, who signed the order read that, had the ability to read it, you know, I don't know, but, but they surely had an opportunity here today to rearticulate those points.

They are arguing it's a mistake of law, that, that they're a necessary party to a settlement. I mean, the Legislature, I think, can clearly articulate when someone is a necessary party. And in our review of the statute, we don't see that they're a necessary party to a settlement, and that the way it works is they, by statute, can participate in cases when they so desire. They have discretion, I'm in this case, I'm not in this case, and they file a notice.

But Public Counsel is saying, well, we have veto authority over, over any settlement. And if that

were to be the result, it, you know, it would be detrimental to parties like FIPUG in terms of trying to have discussions related to settlement.

I mean, why would, why would, why would we have discussions if, you know, if OPC, you know, had veto authority, and it could, it could, I think, not be the proper result. I don't think there's anything in the statute that gives them veto authority, and I don't think that with respect to a settlement that they have to necessarily sign.

There's a Supreme Court case that South Florida Hospital Association took up on a previous settlement when they did not sign an agreement, and the Supreme Court looked at it and said, you know what, South Florida, they didn't have to sign it. The settlement with less than all parties is approved. So there's, there's precedent for that.

I think, I think an issue that has been raised by their remarks is sort of the status, you know, of, of the settlement agreement. In terms of characterizing this as a brand-new rate case, you know, rate cases have MFRs that fill up huge boxes and you've got to get rooms to stack them in. You know, this settlement agreement, you know, is not more than 50 pages.

So it's, you know, it does contain terms that

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have been discussed in part of this rate case and part of the process for a long, long time. And this notion about, oh, well, it has other, other matters in it going forward, the generation base rate adjustment, well, it has a four-year term, a stay-out term, where we're not coming back in front of you in 2004 and 2006 having the rate cases.

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We think that the settlement is a fair deal, and we're prepared to present testimony that it is a fair deal. And with respect to, you know, the notion about due process, I would argue that by Public Counsel opening the door and talking in great detail about the settlement agreement, what its terms are, characterizing it as, quote, unquote, a self-serving agreement, you know, I think that provides us the opportunity to put some evidence on because, you know, they've opened the door with respect to the settlement agreement.

So we, you know, while we initially filed and said we'd like additional time, we understand the Chairman's ruling. We understand that, that everyone is dressed up, you have all the witnesses here, they've come, they're ready, they're ready to go.

The concern about due process, they're going to have a chance to ask all these witnesses questions about the settlement agreement. Well, the settlement

agreement this, the settlement agreement that, they can do that. I think evidentiary, from an evidentiary standpoint it's a, it's a filing, a pleading. It can be used as part of this case.

So, you know, the notion about the settlement agreement being tantamount to a rate case, I'm not sure that we, you know, agree with that. Surely if you just look at the weight of paper involved in the MFRs of a rate case and you look at the settlement, there's a big material difference there.

And the timing of it, you know, I don't know that, that, you know, there needs to be an apology for that. I mean, it has put some time pressures on it. But, you know, you pick up the papers about every day and you read about cases settling on the courthouse steps before they go in. So, you know, it, it, you know, it is what it is, but we're prepared to move forward.

We're prepared to talk about the settlement agreement with respect to the terms of it, and we think that would help build a full record for you all, so that you would have a lot of testimony, a lot of back and forth about the settlement agreement, in addition to the case as filed.

So, you know, we would -- while we had

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initially filed in support of postponing it, at this point, with all the witnesses here, we would encourage that you move forward. We think that due process is afforded, because all these witnesses will be here and there will be an opportunity to ask questions about it.

If you all decide to say, well, not only will we give you two weeks of hearing and due process now, we'll give you additional time at a later point in time when you, if you decide to consider the settlement separately, which, you know, we would encourage that it be considered at the appropriate time.

So I guess we sort of changed our, our position. We're ready to, we're ready to put on, put on the case and cross-examine witnesses. And, and Mr. Rehwinkel said that the contract won't allow me to take adverse positions. You know, I respectfully disagree, because the settlement agreement, I think the provision he was referring to -- first of all, it's contemplated that in future administrative proceedings you're not going to take positions that are contrary to a settlement.

I mean, I think from the standpoint of perspective it was forward-looking, not necessarily considering this case. But there's also the first sentence of paragraph 15 says, the provisions of this

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agreement are contingent on approval of this agreement in its entirety by the Commission without modification.

So that's a contingency that has not yet taken place, approval. So our position is, is while it is procedurally awkward, you know, we're going to put on our litigation position. We have a litigation position and a settlement position, and we're going to talk about our litigation position and we'll also talk about our settlement position.

But I think to the extent you allow the hearing to, to move forward, you're giving everybody ample due process, because you've got everybody here, you've got all the witnesses here, and you've got the opportunity to, to ask the questions.

> Thank you for the chance to respond. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Moyle. Mr. Wiseman.

MR. WISEMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SFHHA supports the statements that have been made by FPL and FIPUG. As Mr. Moyle points out, yes, we moved to suspend the procedural schedule. But, Mr. Chair, you ruled against that on Friday and we're prepared to go forward at this point.

I was really surprised frankly by some of the statements I heard from Public Counsel about this being

a last-minute deal put on the, put before the Commission just two business days before the commencement of this hearing.

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If you'll recall, back in 2000 there was a settlement proposed to this Commission. South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association represents most of the major hospitals in South Florida, which is probably the most important business segment in that community. And, in that settlement, no one consulted us prior to entering into a settlement. We were handed a document just a few days before the hearing was to commence and told, take it or leave it. And we came before this Commission and we opposed it. Everyone else was in favor of it. And we asked for a hearing on the merits to discuss the terms of that settlement, and what we were given was half an hour of oral argument.

What we're proposing here is something far different than what happened in 2000. This hearing is ready to go forward. There is going to be a lot of evidence presented in the context of a litigated proceeding.

And to the point Mr. Moyle just raised, we're going to take, we're going to put on evidence in support of our litigation position. We don't know whether you're going to approve the settlement or disapprove the

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settlement, so we have to support the litigation position that we've expressed in the prepared testimony of our witnesses and which we will pursue through cross-examination. I can assure you that FPL is not going to like some of that cross-examination, but that's our litigation position.

Where we are in terms of litigation versus a settlement are two different things. Settlement is give and take. You win some issues, you lose some issues. That's inevitable. But that doesn't mean that the settlement is a bad settlement. That's the nature of every settlement that I'm aware of.

So we're prepared to go forward with this hearing. We have witnesses who will be here. We're prepared to cross-examine witnesses. And we, we think OPC and the Retail Federation and the other Intervenors should be given their due process rights. Absolutely. Frankly, more than we were given back in 2000.

We think they should be able to explore in this hearing all issues, and explore whether they believe they can show that the proposed settlement should be approved or disapproved. That's fair. And we don't see any reason why you should limit those due process rights. But that can take place commencing today. There's no reason at this point to delay that,

and we think the hearing should go forward.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Mr. Wright, do you have any comments?

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I will abide by my previous commitment to hold this to 60 seconds.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Rehwinkel presented lengthy eloquent argument as to why we, we do believe that our due process rights have been, will be abridged by continuing with this hearing today. I just wanted to bring that in for a quick landing.

FPL's motions have in very practical terms caused obvious prejudice. I lost three-plus person days that I would have otherwise spend, spent getting ready for the hearing. Public Counsel probably lost two or three times that amount in what would have been spent getting ready for the hearing instead of dealing with these motions in the last five critical days before the hearing starts. That's obvious prejudice.

Additionally, we are, we are prejudiced -- and I just heard Mr. Wiseman and Mr. Moyle say they're going to put on their litigation cases. I'm very interested to see how this plays out, because what we've got is a

contract to support one litigation position and, and litigation positions.

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The old saying goes, you can't tell the players without a program. We got a program. It's the Prehearing Order. But frankly, under the circumstances, we can't really tell what uniforms exactly a bunch of the other players are wearing. We've got two sets of proposed tariffs, which really are two different rate cases pending at the same time.

I, we truly believe that it's prejudicial for us to have to go forward to hearing on this at this time.

And by the way, just to be clear, we will resist any effort at all vigorously to take up anything relating to the settlement agreement. There's -- it's functionally a petition, we've had no opportunity for discovery, as vouchsafed to us by the Florida administrative procedure rules, we've had no opportunity to prepare for a hearing on it, there's been no notice of a hearing on it, and it clearly violates Chapter 120. Thanks for your indulgence.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. I think there's a question from -- okay.

Mr. Saporito.

MR. SAPORITO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I

agree with OPC, there is certainly an elephant in the room, but that elephant is called due process rights. It matters not that OPC's decision may have came after the Commission's decision in their order to deny the continuance and rescheduling of this matter, because the ultimate decision by this Commission would not have changed because of the due process rights, my due process rights that are being violated with any continuance.

I, I suffered extensive and significant financial hardship to come to the August 14th Prehearing Conference, to the extent that I had to make financial arrangements to, for my lodging stay and travel, and I cannot get refunded for those lodging arrangements. They're prepaid and they don't issue refunds.

So I made that decision because, you know, I intended to follow the Commission's rules. I'm a consumer, I'm a private citizen, I'm a United States citizen, and I wanted to engage the Commission to share my viewpoints and my opinions in this, in this proceeding.

Therefore, any continuance or rescheduling of this proceeding to another time, another day would just deprive me and undercut my due process rights 100%, and that's not fair to me.

I understand OPC's position, FRF's position with respect to due process, but the due process rights that are being violated here are caused by FP&L. FP&L and these other attorneys, these other signatories to this alleged settlement agreement were done in secret, and without the participation or even the invite of the other parties in this proceeding. No one else was invited to participate in that document.

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So we were denied due process because we weren't even allowed to engage in those settlement negotiations. And I'm sure the Commission can reflect back on *Jaber* (phonetic), which OPC argued, and the Supreme Court found where, I think it was SFHHA was arguing about their due process rights, but they were a party to a proceeding, a settlement. I'm not a party to that settlement, nor are many of the other parties here. So it's, it's a violation of our due process rights not to even be in that, in that document.

To the extent that FPL and these other signatories would even suggest that this Commission allow this proceeding to go forward and allow them to bring in evidence and testimony to support their alleged settlement agreement is another violation of my due process rights and the due process rights to the people who weren't signatories to that alleged document,

because we didn't, we didn't have an opportunity to engage in discovery. I didn't have an opportunity to depose anybody. I didn't have an opportunity to ask for documents. I didn't have an opportunity to ask them to answer interrogatories under affirmation. So my due process rights and those of the non-signatories are being violated in that way also.

To the extent that they, FPL's alleged settlement agreement was even submitted to this Commission, it's outrageous. The terms, conditions, and -- proposed in there would shift a significant amount of costs and expenses from the signatories and put them back on people like me, who, who are the residential consumers of FP&L. And that in and of itself is unfair, and the Commission cannot possibly approve that, in my view.

Therefore, my suggestion to the Commission is such that you ought to go back and take another look at my emergency order for relief, where I posited that the solution to this is to, one, deny any continuance or rescheduling in this matter, deny FPL's proposed settlement agreement, and continue this hearing as ordered by Commission Graham on August 14th.

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Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Mr. Rehwinkel.

MR. REHWINKEL: Very briefly, Mr. Chairman. The remarks of Mr. Litchfield and Mr. Moyle taken together illustrate the precise problem that we see with these two pending requests for relief. Mr. Moyle said, contends to you that they can introduce evidence relating to the petition, that it can be considered by you, that it is a pleading, and that evidence and testimony can be taken on this.

Rebuttal testimony was due on March -- on July 31st. Discovery cutoff was on August 13th. They cannot introduce new evidence, new testimony at this time.

What you heard was an explicit admission by them that they do intend for you to consider all of the evidence that's filed plus what was filed on August 15th. That is a patent, express admission that they will violate our due process rights if the Commission accepts that as a way to proceed in this hearing.

The Public Counsel would even consider seeking appellate relief in the form of a writ if the proceeding were to proceed under these circumstances. I, I was a little bit shocked to even hear an expression that frankly about how they would expect us to, this to be considered in the case.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. I think we've heard from all the parties on this issue.

MR. KISER: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Graham, I saw your light first.

MR. KISER: Mr. Chairman, I'll wait until the Commissioners are finished.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am speaking from a truly layman's point of view, not being the registered attorney like some of my colleagues are, I can just tell you from the way I understand this, we, we get stipulations when we go through rate hearings all the time. We've gotten them, we've had them at the beginning of the hearings, we've had them halfway through, and we've had them on the last day of the hearings where stipulations get floated through. So this is nothing that's new or special in my short bit of time that's been on the council. So I can't see why this is such a, a different thing from, from the norm.

I, I agree with the, with the Chairman's position. I think we should move forward with the case

as we have it.

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With the stipulation that came forward, the first thing I noticed, that we didn't have General Counsel -- I'm sorry -- Public Counsel signed on to it. And, in my opinion, Public Counsel is here to speak for all of the ratepayers, and their job is to put on a case for all the ratepayers. And that being the case, it's difficult to even entertain a stipulation that Public Counsel is not part of.

So I think we should wait, put the stipulation at the end of the hearing, let the Public Counsel put on their case, listen to what they have to say, and determine if we want to settle that case or if we want to listen to the settlement.

That, in my layman's term, is where I think we are. I look at it almost like someone being at a trial, and there's continuing plea bargaining during the middle of the trial as the trial is moving forward. I can't see that being any different than this.

Thank you.

21CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:Thank you, Commissioner22Graham.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I agree a lot of -- with what Commissioner

Graham said on this. I do have some questions or concerns that were brought up by this, and I want to direct a question or two to Mr. Moyle on it. And it's really the issue of a legal position and a settlement position. And just to be specific, I think one of the,

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And just to be specific, I think one of the, one of the things that I'm struggling with is, you know, for example, on the issue of return on equity, and you're going to be cross-examining or proffering witnesses on return on equity, and FIPUG's position as listed in the Prehearing Order is that, and I quote, given market conditions today, FPL's ROE should be no higher than 9%.

So I'm struggling with if you're going to be cross-examining or proffering witnesses that support that, in essence you are supporting a denial of the settlement agreement because the settlement agreement has an ROE that's higher than that. So how are you going to deal with that specifically and, and still provide an adequate argument to your position?

MR. MOYLE: Sure. And our -- FIPUG, just so we're clear, has one witness, Jeff Pollock, who is going to talk about rate design and interruptible credit, which is important to FIPUG, it's a part of the settlement agreement, and we're going to focus a lot on

that, and we have adopted positions of others with respect to the ROE.

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So, you know, we have an agreement, we support the agreement. The agreement is contingent upon approval of the Commission, as I indicated, which has not yet been done.

So we are going to cross FPL's ROE witnesses, Mr. Avera, because they are at a position of 11.5 in their testimony, 11.25 with a .25 adder for good performance, and we're going to challenge the good performance adder and we're going to challenge the, you know, 11.25. It's higher than the settlement number, which is 10.7. Okay? And so we'll argue it needs to be lower, it needs to be lower.

You'll have conflicting evidence on that point. I don't know that I'll be able to get Mr. Avera to concede that, oh, yes, it should be lower. He's been an expert a long time, and I'll maybe make a few points, but I'm not sure he will concede to that point. So you're going to have conflicting evidence.

Now, you know, the settlement agreement is at 10.7. Ultimately you may have to say, well, you know, is that, is that the right number? There'll probably be some discussion about that. What does, what does Gulf have, what does Progress Energy have with its nuclear

operations? I think that will be part of the discussion.

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But I think that it is an unusual position, and in my opening remarks I was going to comment on that, and I don't want there to be confusion that we do not support the settlement agreement because of some of the, some of the cross that we're going to be conducting. It will be adverse. But I think at the end of the day it'll provide you with a full record that you can consider and, and make a decision as to, as to the settlement agreement.

So that's, that's kind of how I see it with respect -- I don't, I don't see it as you've got to be this or you've got to be that. I mean, I think, to Commissioner Graham's point, you know, in a criminal context plea bargaining is going on, sometimes in a civil context settlement discussions ensue during the course of the proceeding. So, so that's, that's kind of, I hope, responsive to your question.

20 **COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Okay. Thank you. And I 21 appreciate the analogy of plea bargains, and 22 Commissioner Graham did bring it up, and settlements 23 being agreed to at a courthouse steps.

I think what we may be facing with here is instead of a prosecution and a defense agreeing to a

settlement, we in essence have a prosecution and the prosecution perhaps. So we don't have all parties, and the organization who's legislatively designated to represent all the ratepayers is not a signatory.

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So that's kind of the unusual situation that I know I'm personally dealing with here, and whether to proceed or not to proceed is what we're facing, and actually was there a mistake in fact or law made by the Chairman in his decision. So I, I appreciate that explanation.

And I have a question for OPC on -- you indicated a lot of, in the beginning of your statement, legal, I'll use the word issues, but legal challenges associated if we start the hearing and then take up the settlement. But those challenges only exist if the settlement is agreed to. If it's dismissed or denied, would there still be those legal challenges?

MR. REHWINKEL: No.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay.

MR. REHWINKEL: If -- yes. If the elephant is removed, we're good. But we don't think you're in a posture today because, as much as I have enmity toward that document, there are parties that have substantial interests that are embodied in that document, and they're entitled to a hearing on whether you should

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entertain that or not.

We, we think that it's facially invalid, but we're willing to put on a case about the substantive invalidity of it, and we'll be filing something tomorrow on that.

So I don't think you're in a position right now to dispose of it the way it needs to be disposed of in order to take it out of this process.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then the other legal point that you brought up, and it's actually a question for staff on this, and is that, the Chairman, I assume it would be the Chairman did not consider OPC's response to the motion. Is there a, a time frame? Is there any limitations or deadlines in order to consider it, or is that, is that a valid legal argument at all?

MR. REHWINKEL: Before the staff addresses that, may I make a point about that? Ordinarily a motion under the rules entitles any person who has an interest and wants to respond to it to do so within seven days in writing.

We weren't stupid. We knew that there was an exigent circumstance. We filed a document early in the next, next day to say, hey, we have a problem with this, we're going to file something the next day.

So we accelerated our response, we did the

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best we could. We filed it, I believe, at 4:20, and we knew that the Commission needed to get something out.

The reporters were calling us saying, what are they going to do? And they were calling the Commission, I'm sure; what are they going to do? We knew there was a big rush. We were trying as hard as we could.

He did nothing wrong in the sense of waiting as late as he could. But we did the best we could. I call it a mistake of law or -- but it wasn't something that, that he could be faulted for. It just was the circumstance that they were in. But we, we rushed, and we should not be dinged, if you will, because we did something in less than 48 hours that we normally have seven full days to do.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Staff?

MS. HELTON: I think I agree with what Mr. Rehwinkel has said. I believe there has not been a mistake here. Rule 28-106.204, which is set out in the uniform rules of procedure, which addresses motions and the filing of motions and the filing of responses, states that when time allows, the other parties may, within seven days of service of a written motion, file a response in opposition.

So the rules themselves contemplate situations that are such as this that -- there was a definite need,

I think, on the part of all the parties here today, the staff, you, all the people here in the audience, to know whether the hearing was going to happen on Monday or not.

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As far -- I almost hesitate to say this, but let me just throw it out there. The rules don't contemplate filing two responses, which is in effect what OPC has, has done here with this situation. I understand what they did, and if I were sitting in Mr. Rehwinkel and Mr. Wright's shoes, I probably would have done the same thing, but the rules do not contemplate filing two responses.

And I will also note that we have spent quite a bit of time here this morning already, and I think that Mr. Rehwinkel and Mr., Mr. Wright have had an opportunity to make the Chairman and the rest of you fully aware of the issues that they see where we are in the process.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. I have nothing further.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Commissioner Balbis.

Commissioner Brown. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And I think that OPC did raise some good

points in its response and during here. But I'm of like mind with my non-lawyer colleague, Commissioner Graham. I'm trying -- I'm having a hard time finding the mistake of law or fact here.

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That being said, I have some questions for staff that were raised here. Can we consider the settlement along with the rate case during this technical hearing?

MR. KISER: I would be very hesitant to do that, just because there are issues in the settlement that haven't been raised and the parties haven't had due process to look at those. And when it gets appropriate time for me to address the, the Commission, I have one solution in mind that might put some fears aside about these issues coming up during the regular rate case. A motion in limine is one of the things I'm thinking about.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And a question for Ms. Helton regarding the eight-month clock that was, OPC said that is inappropriate and inapplicable. Can you please address that?

MS. HELTON: I think I understand OPC's point with respect to the eight-month clock. However, I don't think you can ignore the eight-month clock. I think you have to read that in conjunction with the settlement

that was signed by many of the parties sitting here at the table now. And it's my under, it's my understanding and my belief that the schedule that we're operating under today was meant to allow the company to implement rates under the settlement agreement so that they can implement new rates effective January 1, 2013. So that's what, where we are.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Any other comments from Commissioners?

Well, since I was the one that issued the order, I guess I have a couple of words to say myself. And then we'll hear from Curt, because after that point we'll, you know, you all have to decide whether I made a mistake of law or fact.

There are a couple of issues that I thought were important in dealing with this whole issue of whether to proceed or not to proceed and so forth. And I view the, the settlement issue and the rate case as two completely separate issues. That, one, we go through this process and we get all the information that needs to come to us this way. And we needed to provide an opportunity for us to work on a schedule that makes sense so that rates can be implemented when they need to be implemented.

The second aspect of this that I thought was

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important, and we will probably address this later on this week, is that if it is not found that, you know, I made a mistake of law or fact, then we would lay out a schedule that is separate from this process to deal with the settlement. And then that would provide an opportunity for interrogatories and all of that to occur within that space, with deadlines, and, and put us at a position that is forward-looking and with an understanding that, you know, at this point on those things can be addressed, the settlement and so forth can be addressed.

So I think that this provides us an opportunity to move forward with the cases looked as, thought about since it was scheduled months and months ago. It provides a certain amount of certainty for everyone who is involved in this process, and, moving forward, it takes away some of the uncertainty that we would have had to deal with with all of the scheduling things that we would have to handle if we had sort of suspended the hearing. That is sort of my layman's basic rationale.

And with respect to the, the two responses by OPC, I know what time they came in. And we sat down and contemplated all the issues that were there, and they were all taken into account. And at the end of that, we

came up with the decision that the process that we are outlining is the most appropriate process for this instance. Does it become precedential? Hopefully not. But, as every instance is an individual instant, we thought that at this time this is the proper course of action for the circumstances that we have before us.

Mr. Kiser.

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Oh, I'm sorry. Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Whenever we're in a position for a motion, I'd be willing to make one.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. I think we may have some counsel from, from our General Counsel.

MR. KISER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission.

First of all, I think that in setting out the argument it's very obvious that Mr. Rehwinkel cited absolutely zero case law for what he's advocating, not one item did he give us of a misinterpretation of the law and any case filings on that.

Most of the things that he talked about are speculative, things that could happen in the future, not things that are certain to happen. As you said in your comments, no date has been set for dealing with the issues of that settlement. That is something to be decided by the Commission and the Chairman as they move

along and as we see the case develop and as you see the speed with which we move or we don't move, and giving all the limitations on the calendar.

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That's one of the, one of the serious considerations that you, that you mentioned, over the last Thursday and Friday trying to deal with this issue of just the logistical problem of trying to move these things back with other things that do have some definite deadlines to them that we also have to respect.

In civil practice, whenever there's some issue in the case that is a significant issue and parties are concerned that it will be inappropriately brought up and discussed and therefore have a tainting effect on the potential outcome, they use a motion in limine, where the judge rules that that issue cannot be brought up, that issue cannot be addressed, can't be spoken to, no information, no evidence, no witnesses, no statements by counsel, all of that are barred.

And if the Commission is concerned that there might be some chance that these issues might bleed over into one another, something like taking that approach to where comments, et cetera, evidence, witnesses, et cetera are off limits on that issue until the appropriate time for that settlement or any other settlement to be taken up, let's keep the case limited

to the way it was filed and set aside that, the two settlements are there and potentially others that might still come forward.

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So I think there are ways to guard against that and keep that from happening. But by and large, most of the issues that Mr. Rehwinkel raised are speculative, and therefore I would suggest that the Chair would be, it would be appropriate to deny the motion for reconsideration for failure to meet the standard that was enunciated earlier of, of a mistake in law or fact.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Kiser.

If there are no further comments from Commissioners, I think we're in a position to entertain a motion.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move that we deny the motion for reconsideration in this matter.

> CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Is there a second? COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Second.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: It's been moved and seconded. Any further discussion? Okay. Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

All right. Thank you very much.

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MR. REHWINKEL: Mr. Chairman? 1 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, sir, Mr. Rehwinkel. 2 MR. REHWINKEL: In view of the Commission's 3 decision, the Public Counsel has a further motion to 4 make. I will let Mr. Kelly address that. 5 MR. KELLY: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, 6 7 Commissioners. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Good morning. 8 9 MR. KELLY: I'll be very brief. We're making a motion. It's a motion in the alternative of three 10 11 parts. We're making a motion to dismiss the 12 settlement altogether or set for expedited oral argument 13 on the motion to approve or deny the settlement that's 14 15 submitted by Florida Power & Light, the Hospital Association, FIPUG, and FEA, or, in the alternative, 16 dismiss FPL's petition for rate increase that was 17 submitted on March 12th. 18 I won't go into the -- we spent a lot of time 19 2.0 here, Mr. Chair. In the interest of time, I won't go into argument about this. It's set forth in the motion, 21 and you folks are, can read it very quickly. But we 22 need to do this in order to have a proper record, 23 please. 24

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. I suppose everyone is

going to need a few minutes to, to digest this, take a look at it. It is five minutes to 11:00. Thirty minutes or an hour or so to take a look at it? Let's set reconvening at 11:30, and then we'll sort of gauge where we are at that point. Okay? So we are at recess until 11:30.

(Recess taken.)

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. We will reconvene at this time.

Lieutenant Colonel Pike, I think you have someone --

LT. COL. PIKE: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Federal Executive Agencies wanted to enter an appearance also for Captain Samuel Miller. I failed to mention his name at the initial beginning of the proceeding. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. All right. We have a motion on the table that has been offered by the Office of Public Counsel. Commissioners, we took some time to take a look at it. As I read it, I think we heard all the arguments for the issues contained within this motion. So I think we are probably in the posture to have discussion among Commissioners and then vote.

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So whoever feels that they are comfortable

leading the discussion, we're welcome to that at this 1 point, or we are also ready to entertain a motion. 2 Commissioner Brown. 3 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And I do take 4 issue with being forced to make a decision on the 5 settlement agreement one way or the other today. With 6 regard to there are three issues in this motion to 7 dismiss, I have some questions for staff with regard to 8 9 the motion to dismiss. Do we have to vote the settlement up or down 10 now in order to proceed with the hearing? 11 MS. HELTON: It is my belief that you do not 12 13 have to do that. It is my belief that it's -- that everyone in the room is capable of distinguishing 14 between what would be the litigation phase of the docket 15 and what would be potentially the settlement phase of 16 the docket and that they can easily be separated and 17 that you can easily not allow any discussion, any 18 19 argument, any cross-examination about the settlement 2.0 during the course of the litigation phase of the proceeding. 21 COMMISSIONER BROWN: So a motion in limine, 22 would not -- we don't have to do that? 23 MS. HELTON: That is one vehicle that is 24 25 available in the law to do that.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. If I may, with regard to the third alternative, the alternative motion to dismiss the petition for the rate increase, having a rate case pending -- we already heard this over the past hour and a half, so it's kind of rearguing the merits again of what we just discussed. But having a rate case pending along with a settlement agreement that has not yet been voted on today, that does not translate into two separate rate cases, and I just wanted that clear. Is that correct? MS. HELTON: That's my understanding. I mean,

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the settlement agreement has not really -- does not have the force and effect of law at this point in time because to do that you would have to approve it. I believe that you can proceed forward with the litigation phase of the proceeding.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Commissioner Brown.

Commissioner Balbis.

21 **COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 22 And I agree with Commissioner Brown and 23 staff's analysis of the issues brought forth in this 24 motion. So if the Commission desires, I would be in a 25 position to make a motion on this issue.

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1	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.
2	MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman.
3	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Wright.
4	MR. WRIGHT: May I be heard very briefly?
5	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure.
6	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, sir.
7	I just want to make clear two things. First,
8	this is the Public Counsel's motion; we are not joint
9	movants with respect to this. And we would oppose any
10	expedited ruling on the motion for approval, the second
11	request for relief articulated in the motion.
12	Thanks for letting me speak.
13	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.
14	Commissioner Balbis.
15	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
16	And in light of staff's comments and the fact
17	that settlement agreements are being negotiated I assume
18	all of the time during numerous proceedings, so the fact
19	of having addressing Item C of OPC's motion that we have
20	two dual tracks, I think you have multiple tracks going
21	on all the time behind the scenes as parties try to come
22	to an agreement.
23	So with that, I disagree with the three
24	sections of the motion, and I move that we deny OPC's
25	motion to dismiss.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. It has been 1 Is there a second? 2 moved. COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Second. 3 CHAIRMAN BRISE: It has been moved and 4 seconded. Any further discussion? Okay. 5 Seeing none, all in favor say aye. 6 7 (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Let the record 8 9 reflect that the motion by OPC has been denied. Okay. With respect to how we move forward, the idea 10 is that on Wednesday, and I know that is the last day 11 for people to respond to the settlement agreement, and 12 once that is done, then we will set out sort of a 13 schedule specifically for that part of this docket. 14 15 The other aspect is that we suppose that there will be interrogatories and so forth that will go on 16 throughout this process. So I know that our staff has 17 some that they want to proceed with, so parties are able 18 19 to do so as necessary, and we will set dates for that. All of that will be laid out by Thursday afternoon. 2.0 That is our plan at this juncture, and any further 21 discussion on this will take place on Thursday 22 afternoon. 23 24 MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, Mr. Wright.

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MR. WRIGHT: You may have already articulated 1 this point, and if you have, then please consider this 2 request for clarification. But you, Ms. Helton, 3 Mr. Kiser, and Commissioner Brown have all mentioned 4 some concept of a ruling in limine or a motion in 5 limine. And just so I am clear, I would offer an 6 7 ore tenus motion in limine that no testimony or evidence with respect to the settlement agreement be received in 8 9 this hearing. MR. REHWINKEL: Mr. Chairman, if the Public 10 Counsel could just add to that --11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. 12 MR. REHWINKEL: -- the Evidence Code, Section 13 90.408 states, "Compromises and offers to compromise: 14 Evidence of an offer to compromise a claim, which was 15 disputed as to validity or amount, as well as any 16 17 relevant conduct or statements made in negotiations concerning a compromise is inadmissible to prove 18 19 liability or absence of liability for the claim or its value." We would cite that as well in support of the 2.0 motion that the Retail Federation just made. 21 22 Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. 23 Thank you. 24 Ms. Helton. 25 MR. MOYLE: May I be heard?

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Moyle before we go to Ms. Helton.

3	MR. MOYLE: The provision that Public Counsel
4	just cited, you know, has just made as an ore tenus
5	motion, I haven't researched it, but I would suggest
6	that that relates to digging behind what was in the
7	settlement. What did you trade this for for that, and
8	it gets into the settlement discussions themselves.
9	And I think everyone presumably understands
10	that is not something that can be done. But to the
11	extent that the settlement agreement, which is a public
12	document and has been filed with the SEC, to the extent
13	that it can be used in a limited fashion to point out,
14	say, an evidentiary provision of statement against
15	interest.
16	If FPL's ROE witnesses is on the stand and,
17	again, as I responded to Commissioner Balbis, you know,
18	we are going to take a position that the ROE should be
19	lower. I think I should at least be able to say are you
20	aware that in the SEC filing that you on behalf your
21	client agreed to a 10.7 ROE? I think that's fair game
22	with respect to, you know, a statement against interest
23	or an admission that from an evidentiary standpoint,
24	then I should be able to ask those questions.

I also think that Public Counsel has opened

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the door with respect to the substance of the settlement by, you know, all of their opening remarks that they talked about the terms of the settlement and made a whole bunch of comments about it. I think from an evidentiary standpoint that they have opened the door and now they want to close it, and I don't think they can do that.

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So from a standpoint of the motion in limine, and it also presents a practical issue which is, you know, if your plan is to have this hearing and then a subsequent hearing, you know, there will probably be relevant evidence that comes out in this hearing and how you deal with that. I guess you could take this whole record and incorporate it and put it into the settlement hearing.

But, I don't want there to be some kind of an argument, you know, if somebody is saying, well, Mr. Reed was here, but he's not at the next one, and my due process rights have been waived because I couldn't ask Mr. Reed questions about the settlement per your ruling. I mean, I think that is sort of inviting error, and I don't I think that could be done. But, you know, from FIPUG's position, you've got all the folks here, we don't have any objection to the extent that questions want to be asked about the fairness of the settlement.

And then if it is followed up by a subsequent fairness hearing, I think everybody's due process is more than afforded.

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But if the ruling is we are only going to talk about the litigated case, I would like to have the latitude to, at least from an evidentiary standpoint, make some points about statements against interest. And also don't want there to be subsequent arguments that people would make to somehow say, well, the motion in limine ruling, you know, prejudices due process rights.

So I guess if all of the parties who are not signed onto the agreement to support the motion in limine, I think they would have a hard time later saying the due process rights have been denied. But I just wanted to bring those points up for consideration.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Litchfield.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Thank you, Chairman Brisé.

Mr. Moyle beat me to the mike. I endorse what he just said, so my comment is brief. And that is, at the end of the day this is the same proceeding. This is about Florida Power and Light Company's base rates that will be established 1/1/13.

There is record evidence that all the parties have filed and certainly we are not backing away from our prefiled position. At the same time, we have

entered into a compromise with some of the major parties here that we fully support and intend to support throughout the process. So in this regard, you really can't de-link the two proceedings.

This record that we develop here will be some frame of preference for the Commission's decision at the end of the day whether to approve the settlement or not. And Public Counsel will take a position contrary to the settlement agreement. They will do that through this proceeding, and they will do that through any subsequent proceeding, but I really don't think that we can de-link them in the way that Mr. Kiser was suggesting.

MR. REHWINKEL: Mr. Chairman, I apologize, but these arguments that you have just heard from these two, they make our case for us. And they are putting a record down here that an appellant court is going to review.

We have not opened the door to anything. This is preliminary matters. The evidence is not being taken yet. You have not started -- you haven't even heard opening statements. So we have not opened the door on anything. And we reject in every possible way that this settlement, which was filed two days even after the close of discovery, can have any bearing in this case.

And I apologize, I will keep my mouth shut,

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but they have reopened this can of worms, and they are illustrating for you how intertwined this filing is that has no place in this case. And I appreciated your remarks as you were explaining your order that your effort was going to be to keep the settlement out of the rate case. And it is no -- there is not one shred of testimony offered by any of the witnesses, the 36 that you have noted, that addresses a settlement offer that was filed after they filed their testimony.

So we strongly support their motion in limine, and we believe Mr. Kiser had it right that that is at least a good start to curing what ails this hearing.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Mr. Wiseman.

MR. WISEMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I just want to add to the comments that were made by FPL and FIPUG. The subject matter of the proposed settlement obviously is the subject matter of this litigated proceeding. And as a result, many of the issues that are in the settlement proposal obviously are issues that are in the litigated proceeding, as well.

Purely as a matter of administrative efficiency, there is going to be evidence taken on those issues in the litigated proceeding. And so to the

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extent that you were to grant the motion for limine and simply cut off additional questions concerning those same issues because they arguably are relevant to the settlement proposal, as well, I think it's going to end up in a nightmare, where what you are going to end up with is one record here and then you are going to have to in major part duplicate that record in a subsequent proceeding on the settlement proposal.

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I think from the perspective of administrative efficiency, the much more logical way to go is to have the technical hearing, take the evidence, whether it is about the litigated proceeding or about the settlement proposal, then subsequently give the parties their due process rights to bring in any -- in a subsequent procedure, however you decide to establish that, and allow the parties opposing the settlement their opportunity in that subsequent proceeding to develop additional evidence as they wish concerning the reasonableness of the settlement. But there is no reason to make that second proceeding simply a duplicate in major ways of the proceeding that is about to take place.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. Commissioner Graham, you have a question or

comment.

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COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is, once again, from my layman point of view. This is to staff. Staff, to cut through all this stuff that we are going through right now, is it possible just to -- the original settlement agreement that is put up there, is it possible to deny the settlement without prejudice, or maybe even give Florida Power and Light to withdraw it, so then all this stuff goes away?

MR. KISER: Let me take a shot at it. Certainly, Commissioner Graham, going at the last comment you made, that would always be in order that if one of the parties, in this case Florida Power and Light, if they were to withdraw it, yes, that would end it. But they haven't chosen to do so so far. I don't know if a break would cause that to happen or not, but that would clear the air on that.

And I think that some of the issues that are raised, the problem is if you do the motion in limine, you are going to have to stick with it. And if that means that you come back in a subsequent hearing and you have to go back to some of those issues because somebody said I wasn't able to raise that on the first go-round, yes, you will have to go back through that. It will be

a little bit time consuming.

But I think in order to try to stick with what the intent of what the Commission has done so far, and to try to totally separate the process on the rate hearing as filed, you're going to have limit. Otherwise you're going to be constantly, in my opinion, going back and forth between, you know, arguments and documents and witnesses trying to use the stuff that they want for the settlement in this hearing.

And so to try to keep it separate, you're just going to have to draw a line and say that is out of bounds. We will come back to it later, if necessary. Recognizing, yes, there may be a little bit of having to go back, but, you know, this isn't the most expedited process.

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Go ahead, Mary Anne.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mary Anne.

MS. HELTON: I just conferred with Ms. Cibula who, as you all know, heads up our appellate department. And I asked her, well, what do you think about Commissioner Graham's suggestion if you were to go ahead and deny it, and she has not taken issue with that. If you wanted to deny it without prejudice, then I think that would help clear the air. Or Florida Power and Light could help clear the air and let us get forward

with their case in chief and withdraw the petition. Or the motion, excuse me. I didn't mean to say petition.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Litchfield.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Our answer in either case would be no. We stand by our petition for a base rate increase filed in March. But, again, in an interest in reaching a compromise with a lot of the major constituents here in the State of Florida and working out a deal that we believe is in the best long-term interests of the State of Florida, our customers, and our investors who back the infrastructural investments that we make in the billions of dollars a year in this state, we fully support the settlement. And, frankly, for it to be denied even with prejudice -- without prejudice, excuse me, at this time, we think could potentially impair our due process rights.

We've heard a lot about the due process rights of Public Counsel, and we are respectful of those, but you have parties here who have worked very, very hard over months. We have heard the term surprise. We have heard the term bomb. We have heard the term last minute from the far end of the table here several times today. And I want to be clear that if there is any suggestion in those assertions that folks other than Mr. Saporito, for good reason, which I don't need to go into here,

unless you need me to, but that other folks were fully invited to engage in the settlement discussions. If there is any indication or suggestion by the use of those terms to the contrary, that simply would not be accurate.

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So the settlement that you have before you is not a last minute effort. It is the result of a -- and the culmination of a lot of very lengthy and vigorous and rigorous discussions among the parties that were willing to meet. We think it represents very, very good value for the State of Florida as a whole. And so, no, we are not willing to withdraw it.

We do think there is a very easy path forward here. This record in terms of -- just like any stipulation that comes before the Commission, the record of this case is going to provide the appropriate context for the Commission to consider ultimately whether to approve that or not.

If there are additional procedures or additional evidence or days that the Commission thinks that we should institute in order to establish and provide due process for all parties, as I said before, we are very willing participants in all of that, and we support the concept of discovery and responding to staff's requests. We just don't see a reason not to

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proceed here this morning.

It's clear that Public Counsel does not like the settlement. We understand that. And Retail Federation has joined with them. But what is also clear is not only do they oppose the settlement, they want to oppose any procedural path forward that would allow us a meaningful opportunity in the form of our due process rights to have that settlement agreement taken up at an appropriate time.

They have filed two responses to the initial motion that we filed. They have intended that they want to file yet a third, even though the seven-day waiting period is not an automatic right of the parties, as Ms. Helton pointed out. But they have filed two, they plan to file a third.

This morning they asked for the Commission, again, to reconsider Chairman Brisé's order. That was denied, so then they promptly filed a motion to dismiss the settlement agreement, largely on the basis of the same arguments which the Commission properly denied. Even in the body of that motion they said, and if the Commission will not grant our motion to dismiss the settlement agreement, we'd like you to dismiss the entire base rate petition that Florida Power and Light Company has filed.

Well, this at the end of the day is just a collection or a series of efforts and tactics to prevent due process from going forward. So we have heard a lot about their due process. There is due process that must be adhered to down here at this end of the table, as well, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. See, that's why I'm an engineer and Mr. Litchfield is an attorney. I just throw that out there for conversation. Thanks.

MR. MOYLE: Mr. Chairman, if I could just be heard briefly, because we all are, you know, joint movements on that. And I really think given your previous ruling that is postured to move forward with taking evidence shortly.

And, you know, this isn't completely new ground that's being tread upon in that you may recall in the Gulf case there was a settlement that sort of traveled along with the hearing, and you all had separate proceedings to take that up and consider that. And so to the extent that that is the desire to have evidence, I heard Public Counsel say -- initially in their argument they said, well, you know, our due process is violated because we can't, you know, take

evidence. But then they filed a motion to say, well, rule.

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I mean, I don't think you can have it both ways. And I think the better course is to take the evidence, listen to it, make a fair judgment about the settlement, and whether you say nothing about the settlement comes in, we can deal with that as long as we have a separate opportunity to present evidence about why we think the settlement is fair.

But I just don't want someone who's not supportive of the settlement to say, well, because you didn't allow me to cross-examine a witness who may not come in later, I don't want that to be the basis for any kind of appellate thing. And, I don't know that we have that, because I think both Retail and OPC have said they are filing, you know, to support the motion in limine.

But, you know, I think from our perspective, you know, denial should not be pursued. But, you know, you haven't seen the arguments in opposition, which I think are coming Wednesday. We wouldn't be opposed to pushing that off, if they need more time to do that. We are in a middle of a trial, you know, and then have a separate procedure for the consideration of the settlement where if we have to we can just basically adopt the record here and try to put that in.

So, you know, I think, I guess, in sum, that 1 the motion to, you know, deny we would not support. And 2 we think, as Mr. Litchfield said, we've put a lot of 3 time into it. We think it's a fair settlement, and at 4 some point want to talk about it. And today may not be 5 the day, but we think, as was done in the Gulf case, 6 7 keeping it out there makes sense and would encourage you to keep it out there. 8 9 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. Commissioner Balbis. 10 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 11 And I just want to follow up on Commissioner 12 Graham's comments because, apparently, I mean, OPC keeps 13 talking about what I would consider this cloud of the 14 15 settlement agreement that may taint the record. So I want to talk about that, but first I want to ask Mr. 16 Litchfield, how would your due process rights be 17 violated if the Commission voted on the motion that FPL 18 filed last week? 19 MR. LITCHFIELD: I'm sorry, I was just handed 2.0 a note when you asked your question. I apologize. 21 22 Would you repeat that? COMMISSIONER BALBIS: How would your due 23 process rights be violated if we voted on the motion 24 25 that FPL filed last week today?

MR. LITCHFIELD: On the motion to approve the settlement agreement?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes.

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MR. LITCHFIELD: Our due process rights would be violated if you voted on the motion to -- if you voted to deny the settlement agreement and simply held it out for later -- for us to refile, because the clock is ticking, Mr. Commissioner.

We have an eight-month statutory clock, and what we have asked is that this settlement agreement be taken up at the end of the evidentiary record. We're not interested in creating any procedural infirmity here, either. We'd like the record evidence to come through, and then we would like the Commission to give reasoned consideration to the settlement that we have worked out.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I just want to follow up on something you just said. Correct me if I'm wrong. So you're saying that if this Commission denies the motion to approve the settlement, that will be a violation of your due process rights.

> MR. LITCHFIELD: If you vote today to deny it? COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes.

MR. LITCHFIELD: We would not have had a chance to be heard on it, yes.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And if staff could respond to that. (Pause.) Because it contradicts what staff has just said, Commissioner Graham.

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MS. HELTON: No, I'm trying to formulate an answer for you, Commissioner. Oral argument is not a right. They have filed a motion to approve the settlement. If you, for whatever reason you decide, do not think that that settlement is appropriate, I don't know that you have to hear testimony, you do not have to hear evidence, or you do not have to hear oral argument. I don't know that that is a right provided in Chapter 120, or in our procedural rules, or in Chapter 366 that you must hear that.

If you decide as a matter of efficiency that we have already spent this morning talking about the settlement, or the proposed settlement, and you decide that you do not need to hear anymore argument about it and you are ready to deny it either with or without prejudice, I think that -- I don't see -- I cannot conceptually understand how Florida Power and Light's due process rights have been hurt in any way.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay.

MR. MOYLE: Could I be heard on that? COMMISSIONER BALBIS: No. Hold on one second. Well, yes, because I was going to change gears, so it

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probably is the appropriate time.

MR. MOYLE: We take a slightly different view. And I think that in the settlement the question is is it fair. And some parties are saying, yes, it is fair and other parties are saying no, it's not fair. So that presents, in effect, an issue for which it's probably appropriate to take some evidence. So to the extent that it was summarily, you know, denied without the opportunity to present some evidence, then maybe to the point about due process you may have an issue.

MR. SAPORITO: Commissioner Balbis, may I be heard on that?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes, sure.

MR. SAPORITO: First of all, I want to talk very quickly about FPL's contention that their due process rights have been harmed in any way in this issue related to this proposed settlement agreement are specious at best.

They lost and waived all their due process rights with respect to this proposed settlement when they intentionally, as they just admitted on the record a while ago, omitted me from any of these discussions. For whatever reason they did that, they waived their due process rights in this matter. So they have no due process rights. The only thing they did here is put

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this Commission between a rock and a hard place.

And I respect Commissioner Brown's legal opinion and her position in not wanting to make an up or down decision today, but the only way that can happen is if this Commission does one of two things, it either grants the opportunity for someone to file a motion in limine and this Commission holds them to the letter of that motion, or as you have suggested, Commissioner, you do an up or down vote and deny this petition or deny their proposed settlement with prejudice. And that way it can be readdressed later as the Chairman has previously spoken.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Balbis, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes. And I just wanted to really discuss the issues before us now and whether or not that procedure should be followed or not. And one thing that I don't want to have happen is go through this hearing and have questions not asked by parties or by ourselves that that may be an important question. Especially if we are going to be considering the settlement, or if we proceed down that line, consider the settlement, deny the settlement, and we can't now go back.

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1	So I want to make sure that all the
2	information is entered into the record. But I'm kind of
3	concerned with something that Mr. Moyle said on a line
4	of questioning that he is going to be asking. And it
5	would be, well, are you aware that in the settlement you
6	agreed to X, Y, and Z? And I'm not sure how appropriate
7	that is, and I do have some concern about that. But I
8	just wanted to put out there that the last thing I want
9	to do is have parties not ask questions because we have
10	limited their ability to do so.
11	And back to the previous discussion, I agree
12	with staff in that if this Commission would like to,
13	that can move we can rule on a motion that was filed
14	by FPL without having due process rights violated.
15	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Any further
16	comments?
17	MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman.
18	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Wright.
19	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, sir. I appreciate the
20	opportunity. I'll be brief. I just want to say
21	basically two things. First, I cannot for the life of
22	me see how a denial of a motion without prejudice can
23	possibly abridge due process rights. That's what
24	without prejudice means, you have the opportunity to
25	refile.

In this context, you know, I have articulated the view that what FPL has filed is a complete new set of tariffs. I think those tariffs as proposed are subject to the requirements of Chapter 366, the Commission's rules, Chapter 120, and the Florida Rules of Administrative Procedure.

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I think we're entitled, as you suggested, I believe, to conduct full discovery on them and to have a hearing with notice, and so on. And that is really the gist of my motion in limine, as the Retail Federation's motion in limine, and that is don't take evidence now because we haven't had notice. We haven't had any of the requirements of our due process rights to hearing.

And that leads to my second point. I am sorry, but my friend, Mr. Litchfield, simply misstated our position. We are not in any way attempting to deny or deprive FPL or the signatories to the settlement, even though we disagree with it, of their due process rights. It's a new filing. I believe it's functionally the equivalent of a petition. It's asking you, the Commission, to approve a new set of tariffs.

Their due process rights are fully satisfied by the Commission having a hearing on that proposal, that set of proposed tariffs at an appropriate time after all parties have had the opportunity to conduct

discovery, present evidence, present testimony, conduct cross-examination, and all the other things that we are expressly authorized to do pursuant to the Administrative Rules and the Administrative Procedure Act.

They have full rights to pursue this. You know, we could conclude this case, and they could file a new petition. For example, we could have a hearing on this case, having hopefully granted our motion in limine to preclude evidence being taken on the settlement agreement, per se, at this point. We could go through this hearing, and then you could continue the record of this hearing to some future date after we have had the opportunity to conduct discovery, after we have all had the opportunity to present evidence and testimony with respect to settlement in some future hearing.

You have continued the record before. You continued the record in the St. Lucie 2 case thirty years ago.

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Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And I like what Mr. Wright is suggesting.

Staff, after hearing all of the different

arguments by the parties here, can you give us your best recommendation?

(Laughter.)

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MS. HELTON: I like my job. I'm not sure if I want to give you my best.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I like that.

MS. HELTON: I have not heard anything this morning, nor have I read anything in the filings that have been made by the parties to date that makes me think that we need to suspend this hearing, that makes me think that you cannot start this hearing, you cannot hear opening statements, and you cannot take evidence from the parties.

I think that whether you have a motion in limine granted or whether the presiding officer as he is sitting as the presiding officer decides to keep the scope of the hearing narrow and tailored to the prefiled testimony that is filed and tailored to the petition that was filed back in March. I think that you can keep the hearing on track, and we can build a record for you to make a decision on the petition. And I think that you can take up the settlement motion at a later date after we have had a chance to hear from all of the parties, after we have had a chance in particular to hear from OPC and FRF, who are not signatories, about

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how they would like to proceed with the process.

I haven't heard the Chairman or any of you say how you think that should go, and I don't think any decision has been made on that because we do not know yet all of the arguments that are going to be raised with that respect. But having not heard that I do not believe creates a situation where you can't go forward today and do your job.

MR. KISER: I agree.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Just my thoughts on this. I understand the idea of sort of limiting the questions and so forth, but I think we have the discretion -- particularly, I have the discretion to pull back on questions which I think are beyond the scope of the prefiled testimony, and I think we are going to manage it accordingly, understanding everything that is working here together.

So we dealt with the motion, the original motion. There was a comment, and I don't know if that was a sort of formal motion by Mr. Wright, and so that is where we are procedurally. In essence, are we going to move forward with the motion in limine, in essence.

I will tell you candidly that I think that the Chair is quite capable of limiting the questions, if they go out of the scope that we are seeking. But that

1	is a decision that the board has to make. So, you know,
2	I'm ready to entertain a motion at this point or
3	further comment, I mean.
4	Commissioner Balbis.
5	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
6	And I'm not sure it requires a motion or not,
7	but I will be more than happy to do so. And I move we
8	proceed with the hearing as scheduled and have the
9	Chairman retain all the authority in dealing with
10	questions asked during the hearing.
11	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Edgar.
12	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I concur,
13	and I do believe that that is the most appropriate way
14	to move forward, and that the discretion as to any
15	individual objections or questions should remain with
16	the Chair.
17	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.
18	Commissioner Graham.
19	COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I just want to make sure
20	that Commissioner Balbis' motion is speaking to
21	Commissioner Wright (sic). Do we have to deny his
22	motion? I don't know if it just goes away, or is it all
23	one motion.
24	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, there was a motion
25	dealing with limine, and that is all this motion is

dealing with. 1 2 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So to be clear, the motion denies Mr. Wright's motion. 3 CHAIRMAN BRISE: Right. It has been moved and 4 seconded. All right. 5 Mr. Counsel. 6 7 MR. KISER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to say that however the vote 8 9 goes, at any time if at the development of the hearing it looks like you need a little more control, you can --10 he can, or any parties or a Commissioner can make 11 another motion for it at that point, if it looks like 12 you need to go that route. But at this point it sounds 13 like you are going to with the Chair's discretion and 14 that will certainly work. 15 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. 16 17 Okay. It has been moved and seconded. All in favor say aye. 18 (Vote taken.) 19 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very 2.0 much. 21 22 It is 12:10. So we have spent all this time getting to where we need to be in terms of being in a 23 position to move forward. We are going to take our 24 25 lunch break at this time. We look to come back at 1:00 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

o'clock. You can expect that we are going to run until 6:00 p.m. this afternoon. Tomorrow we are going to begin at the same time, 9:30, and we expect to run until 6:00 p.m. tomorrow evening. Wednesday we may begin start -- we may begin having different ending times, but we will let you know

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on Wednesday as to how that will proceed. But for today and tomorrow it's 6:00 p.m.

MR. SAPORITO: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Saporito.

MR. SAPORITO: Yes. I would just like to have an opportunity before we start the proceedings in this case to address the full panel on Issue 188, which the presiding officer dropped, and I made an oral motion to do that.

MR. YOUNG: That's the next item.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: That's the next preliminary matters item.

Okay. Thank you very much. At this time we stand in recess.

(Lunch recess.)

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Good afternoon. We are going to reconvene at this time. I think we are going through some of the issues. I think we are now on -- per my script, we are on D. So if you would move forward at

this time, Mr. Young.

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MR. YOUNG: All right. Mr. Saporito made an ore tenus motion for reconsideration at the prehearing of the prehearing officer's ruling at the prehearing conference striking the inclusion of Issue 188 into this proceeding.

The proposed Issue 188 states that, "Is FPL's investment in energy conservation, advertisement, consumer energy efficient appliances, and consumer electric generating system prudent, appropriate, and are reasonable?" I stated 188 was proposed by Mr. Saporito and objected to by Florida Power and Light. The Prehearing Officer struck the issue.

As stated earlier today, the standard for review on a motion for reconsideration is whether the motion identifies a point -- the motion identifies a point of fact or law which was overlooked or which the Commission -- in this case, the prehearing officer failed to consider when rendering its decision.

Staff believes that Mr. Saporito has failed to meet his burden, and his ore tenus motion for reconsideration of the Prehearing Officer's ruling should be denied. As stated during the prehearing conference, staff believes that issue -- Mr. Saporito's Issue 188 is subsumed in Issue 94.

CHAIRMAN BRISE: Okay. Thank you very much. Mr. Saporito, you requested to be heard on this issue, so we're going to go ahead and grant that request.

MR. SAPORITO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Issue 188 states whether FPL's investment in energy conservation, advertisement, consumer energy efficient appliances, and consumer electric generating system is prudent, appropriate, and/or reasonable. At the August 14th, 2012, prehearing, the presiding officer dropped this issue from this docket following objections raised by FPL and on the basis of ill-conceived opinions proffered by Staff in support of FPL's allegations.

Notably, staff and FPL improperly and incorrectly interpreted Issue 188 to the disadvantage of me by alleging that Issue 188 somehow relates to FPL's demand-side management programs. FPL stated that we object to Issue 188. It really goes to a point that was made at the very outset of this prehearing conference that this docket isn't about demand-side management programs and sort of the appropriate goals -- plans for achieving the goals, et cetera. We just don't think this issue is appropriate to the base rate proceeding, ID at Page 98 of the transcript.

Staff stated that we agree, and also as

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pointed out that the prehearing officer has already made a ruling that issues dealing with conservation and goals in terms of questioning the plans are not appropriate for this docket, ID at Page 1000 (sic) of the transcript.

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The argument to be made here is that Chapter 366.06, rates, procedure for fixing and changing, provides in relevant part that in fixing fair, just, and reasonable rates for each consumer class, the Commission shall, to the extent practical, consider the cost of providing service to the class as well as the rate history, value of service, and experience of the public utility, the consumption and load characteristics of the various classes of customers, and public acceptance of the rate structures consistent with Chapter 366.06.

The presiding officer, over my objection, allowed Intervenor Algenol to maintain Issue 62 in this docket. Issue 62 states, "Has FPL maximized the sources of net jurisdictional revenue that are projected to be reasonably available and technically viable for the 2013 test year? If not, what action, if any, should the Commission take in setting FPL's rates in this case?"

And then in parentheses, "(for purposes of this issue, 'net jurisdictional revenue,' may include net revenue related to the supply of CO2 captured from

an FPL facility.)" Here the Commission found that Issue 62 was relevant in this docket despite the fact that the record is devoid of any evidence that FPL has net jurisdictional revenue even remotely related to the supply of CO2 captured at any FPL facility.

The Commission's ruling on Issue 62 was reiterated here not to challenge the Commission's ruling on Issue 62, but rather to show the relevance of Issue 62 in comparison to Issue 188, and that Issue 188 is just as relevant in this docket on the very basis that the Commission allowed Issue 62 in this docket.

Notably on July 2nd, 2012, Algenol Biofuels, Inc. filed direct testimony of R. Paul Woods, the CEO of the company. Mr. Woods testified in relevant part as follows:

"Question: What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?

"Answer: My testimony is to expand upon the facts and questions raised by Algenol's petition to intervene. The harm that an increase will do to Algenol's current and future business, as well as providing a revenue generating alternative to a rate increase that Algenol can provide to FPL." At the ID at Page 3 of the prehearing statement.

With respect to Issue 188, the heart of the

issue goes to whether FPL maximizes the sources of net jurisdictional revenue that are projected to be reasonably available and technically viable for the 2013 test year in connection with investment in revenue generation through consumer electric generating systems, consumer energy efficient appliances, et cetera.

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Notably, when consumers install electric generating systems, such as PV solar systems, wind generators in connection with energy efficiency appliances, such as hot water systems, surplus electric power is put back into FPL's electric grid through Florida's net metering law. Although FPL credits the consumer provider for the electric power returned to FPL's grid, FPL then resells that very same electric power back to other consumers but at a much higher monetary rate, and thereby generates revenue which FPL would otherwise not have received.

Notably, these additional revenue streams 18 benefit consumers first by allowing FPL to maintain lower electric rates; second, by negating FPL's need to build more and more power plants; and, third, by 22 negating FPL's need for additional infrastructure through a rate request and ROE adjustment.

Unlike Algenol's proposed theoretical and unproven utilization of CO2 capturing devices for use by

FPL described in Issue 62 for the purposes of revenue generation, Issue 188 deals with proven technology which is already installed at consumer locations and connected to FPL's grid. Therefore, Issue 188 is extremely relevant to this docket consistent with the Commission's rationale relied upon in deciding to allow Issue 162 (sic) in this docket.

To the extent that Issue 188 is just as relevant in this docket, if not more relevant than Issue 62, where both issues are related to FPL's net jurisdictional revenue streams available and technically viable for the 2013 test year, this Commission should allow Issue 188 in this docket as a matter of law.

In the alternative, I respectfully request that the question of relevance and whether to allow Issue 188 in this docket be certified on the record to preserve my appeal rights and my due process rights in this matter accordingly. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Saporito.

On the issue of Issue 188 being subsumed in 194 -- I mean, 94, I think we are ready for a discussion here at the Commission level. I don't know if staff wanted to add anything at this point before we entertain that.

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1	MR. BUTLER: Just very briefly. I think that
2	Commissioner Graham properly rules on Page 205 of the
3	Prehearing Order that what Mr. Saporito is talking about
4	is really a subject that is covered by the goals-setting
5	process, the process of developing DSM plans with
6	respect to the goals, and in the annual energy
7	conservation cost-recovery proceeding. It's not so much
8	a matter of relevance as it is just that you have other
9	proceedings where those subjects are properly and fully
10	addressed, and it just doesn't need to be addressed here
11	in this rate case docket.
12	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you.
13	Commissioners? Commissioner Graham.
14	COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I move we deny the
15	request.
16	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
17	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It has been moved and
18	seconded. All in favor say aye.
19	(Vote taken.)
20	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. The request is
21	denied. So the issues are subsumed in 94.
22	MR. YOUNG: Staff will also note that there
23	are some outstanding motions regarding confidentiality
24	that will be addressed by separate order.
25	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Are there any
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witnesses that have been excused from the hearing?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. But before we go to the witnesses, staff would recommend that the presiding officer make some notes about -- comments about confidentiality.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Staff has already addressed the issue that we will address some of those confidentiality issues by separate order. I will also take this opportunity to remind everyone that the record does include confidential information. When discussing issues that are supported by evidence that is confidential, all must take every precaution to avoid stating the confidential information out loud. I think that that is standard procedure here, and we trust that everyone will respect that process.

Okay. Witnesses that have been excused from the hearing. The parties have indicated that they have no objection to the excusal of a few people, so at this time if we can have Mr. Young go through that with us.

MR. YOUNG: Not a problem. As you stated, Mr. Chairman, the parties have indicated that they have no objection to excusal of Staff's Witnesses, Rhonda Hicks and Kathy Welch, provided that Kathy Welch's deposition is entered into the record.

The Commissioners have also indicated that

they do not have any questions for staff witnesses. Staff requests that Rhonda Hicks and Kathy Welch be excused from the proceeding and at the appropriate time their testimony and exhibits be entered into the record as though read. Staff further requests that the deposition transcript of Kathy Welch be marked and entered into the record at the appropriate time.

CHAIRMAN BRISE: Okay. Thank you very much. MR. YOUNG: Staff notes that there are no other stipulated witnesses at this time.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. YOUNG: Dealing with the Comprehensive Exhibit List. The Comprehensive Exhibit List, prefiled testimony and exhibits, and the composite exhibits to staff and the parties, staff notes that the Comprehensive Exhibit List was distributed to the parties and marked as Exhibit Number 1. Staff further notes that the service hearing exhibits are marked on the Comprehensive Exhibit List as Exhibit Numbers 2 through 37.

At this time, staff requests that the Comprehensive Exhibit Number 1 and the Service Hearing Exhibits marked as Exhibits 2 through 37 be moved into the record.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Do I have --

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MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes.

MR. BUTLER: We have a minor correction to make on the Comprehensive Exhibit List that we would like to make before it is moved into the record.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. If you can do that at this time.

MR. BUTLER: Okay. It's on Page 16 of the Comprehensive Exhibit List, Exhibit Number 125. It is Mr. Reed's Exhibit JJR-3, and there was a problem on the header of the exhibit, but the proper title for this exhibit is Situational Assessment Rankings, not Productive Efficiency Rankings. As you can see, the Productive Efficiency Rankings is actually JJR-4, the next one down.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: I would just note for the record, Mr. Chairman, that that same error occurred in the prehearing order on Page 182. The same thing, Situational Assessment Rankings instead of Productive Efficiency Rankings.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISE: Thank you very much. Are there any other corrections that need to be made with respect to these exhibits? Okay. Seeing

none, we seek to move these exhibits into the record at this time. Okay. Does that require a vote? Okay. So those records will be moved into the record at this time.

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MR. MOYLE: Just so I'm clear, are all -- are we moving all those exhibits in? Because I was thinking that we were moving the exhibit list in and not all the exhibits. That we would do that with individual witnesses.

MR. YOUNG: You're moving Exhibit Number 1 and 2 through 37, which are the service hearing exhibits.

MR. MOYLE: Okay. No objection.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. So those exhibits will be moved into the record.

MR. YOUNG: Yes.

(Exhibit Number 1 through 37 marked for identification and moved into the record.)

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Staff.

MR. YOUNG: Staff notes that the parties in this proceeding have agreed to stipulate the introduction of the following exhibits into the record, and they are Exhibit Numbers -- and I'll go slow -- 38 through 52, 56, 61, with the exception of response Numbers 58 through 60; 62, 66, 67, 70 through 73.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

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1	MR. YOUNG: That's it for the exceptions. And
2	also staff would move 62 through 85, 87 through 90, 92
3	through 95, 97, 100, 101, and 103 through 105. Staff
4	would request that these exhibits be moved into the
5	record at this time.
6	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Are there any
7	objections?
8	MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, I have no
9	objection, but as slow as Mr. Young was going
10	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. Go ahead and go over
11	it again.
12	MR. WRIGHT: it's too fast for this lawyer.
13	Thank you.
14	MR. REHWINKEL: Could he do both sets of
15	numbers that he went through? I'm trying to catch up,
16	too.
17	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. We will ask Mr. Young
18	to go over the staff exhibit numbers again.
19	MR. YOUNG: All right. So at this time the
20	staff would move the agreed-to stipulation of the
21	introduction of the following exhibits into the record:
22	Exhibit Numbers 38 through 52, 56, 61, with the
23	exception of Response Numbers 58 through 60; 62, 66, 67,
24	and 70 through 73.
25	Staff now would move also into the record I
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think Mr. Wright has a question.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: I apologize, but because of the close proximity of the numbering of the exhibit numbers and the interrogatory numbers within Exhibit 61, I frankly just wasn't sure whether they are moving 61 with the exception of 58 through 60, 62, 71, and all those as part of 61, or whether Mr. Young had moved on to the rest of the exhibit numbers. I apologize. I'm trying.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Let's see if we can separate those two and go that route.

MR. YOUNG: So if you look at Page 8 on the Comprehensive Exhibit List, Exhibit Number 61, staff will move that -- staff requests that it be moved into the record and there are some exceptions within Exhibit Number 61. And those exceptions that we have -- that everyone has not agreed upon informally was numbers -in 61, Numbers 58 through 60, 62, 66, 67, and 70 through 73. That's within 61, okay? All right. Staff moves Numbers 62 through 85.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. MOYLE: 62 to 85 of the other exhibits, right?

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes.

MR. YOUNG: Was identified Exhibit Numbers --

Hearing Identification Numbers 62 through 85. 1 All right. Also, staff moves 87 through 90. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: You may proceed. 3 MR. YOUNG: 92 through 95, 97, 100, 101, 103 4 through 105. 5 CHAIRMAN BRISE: Okay. Everyone got that? 6 7 Okay. Are there any objections? 8 Okay. Seeing no objections, we will move 9 those exhibits into the record. 10 (Exhibit Numbers 38 through 52; 56; 61, with 11 the exception of Response Numbers 58 through 60, 62, 66, 12 67, 70 through 73; 62 through 85; 87 through 90; 92 13 through 95; 97; 100; 101; and 103 through 105.) 14 MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, may I inquire with 15 staff as to what their plans are for the ones that 16 weren't on the list just read, the sort of ones in 17 between? 18 19 MR. YOUNG: We're about to get to that. Just 20 one second. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. 21 22 MR. YOUNG: In addition, Mr. Chairman, staff has circulated hearing exhibits which contain documents 23 produced by Florida Power and Light in Response to 24 Staff's 12th Request for Production of Documents Numbers 25 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

86, 87, and 88. These pages were inadvertently omitted 1 from the Hearing Exhibit Number 64. Okay. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. 3 MR. YOUNG: And you should have this right 4 now -- you should have this up in front of you for your 5 disposal. 6 7 As stated, these pages were inadvertently omitted from Hearing Exhibit 64, which we just moved 8 9 into the record. No parties objected to the introduction of this exhibit. As such, I would ask that 10 this item be marked with a hearing exhibit number and 11 moved into the record, and that will be Hearing Exhibit 12 13 Number 741. I mean, 471. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: 471. All right. Let's move 14 that into the record at this time. Are there any 15 objections? Okay. Seeing none --16 17 MR. SAPORITO: Mr. Chairman, why can't we just put those -- include those pages in Exhibit 64 if that 18 19 is where they belong? CHAIRMAN BRISE: No, I think the process 2.0 requires that we set a separate exhibit number to them. 21 22 MR. WRIGHT: And, Mr. Chairman, just so I'm clear, this is the files regarding Production Responses 23 24 84, 86, and 87 that is now coming in as 471? CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Right. That is correct. 25 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. All right. So we will move Exhibit Number 471 into the record at this time.

(Exhibit Number 471 moved into the record.)

MR. YOUNG: Staff would note for the clarity of the record that Exhibit Numbers 86 and 91 have been withdrawn.

(Exhibit Number 86 and 91 withdrawn.)

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. YOUNG: Now, with regard to the remaining of staff's exhibits, the following exhibits have not been stipulated to, and those are Exhibit Numbers 53 through 55, 57, the remaining portion of Exhibit Number 61, 96, 98, and 99.

All of these exhibits consist of documents produced by Florida Power and Light in response to interrogatories and requests for production of documents. Florida Power and Light has stipulated that the documents and responses that it has produced are authentic and are either documents maintained by the company in the ordinary course of business or were prepared under FPL's supervision or control.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, staff recommends that these exhibits be moved into the record.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Let me make sure I get

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1	this right. So Exhibit Numbers 53 through 55, 57, the
2	remaining portion of 61, 96, and 99.
3	MR. YOUNG: 98 and 99.
4	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: 98 and 99. Thank you. Are
5	there any objections? Okay. Seeing none, at this time
6	53 through 55, 57, the remainder portion of 61, 98, and
7	99 are entered into the record.
8	(Exhibit Numbers 53 through 55, 57, remainder
9	of 61, 98, and 99 admitted into the record.)
10	MR. YOUNG: And 96. I don't think you
11	mentioned 96.
12	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: And 96.
13	(Exhibit Number 96 admitted into the record.)
14	MR. YOUNG: 96, 98, and 99.
15	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: 96, 98, and 99.
16	MR. YOUNG: Thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.
18	MR. YOUNG: With respect to all other
19	exhibits, staff intends to authenticate and move those
20	exhibits into the record at the appropriate time.
21	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you.
22	MR. YOUNG: Staff also recommends that the
23	parties' prefiled exhibits be marked as designated on
24	the Comprehensive Exhibit List. Moreover, Mr. Chairman,
25	staff recommends that any exhibits proffered during the

technical hearing that are not identified on the exhibit list be numbered sequentially following those in the exhibit list. And I think the next item, if an exhibit is proffered, will be Number 472.

(Parties' Prefiled Exhibits marked as designated on the Comprehensive Exhibit List.)

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. All right.

MR. YOUNG: I think the Chairman has already set a preliminary schedule that he stated before breaking for lunch.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Right.

MR. YOUNG: At this time, Mr. Chairman, there are no stipulated issues for the Commission to consider at this time.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. We are soon going to be moving into opening statements. We will begin with FPL, and then we will hear from the intervenors.

For the purpose of the hearing, we would like to -- let me rephrase that. For the purpose of the hearing, we would like the intervenors to provide opening statements and cross-examination in the following order -- let me make sure this order is correct.

MR. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, staff recommends that the intervenors provide opening statements and

conduct cross-examination in the following order: After Florida Power and Light, FIPUG -- after Florida Power and Light, the intervenors will provide opening statements with OPC providing the first opening statement, and then followed by FIPUG, South Florida Hospitals, Federal Retail Federation, Village of Pinecrest, FEA, Algenol, Mr. Saporito, Mr. Hendricks. Hopefully, I did not forget anyone.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. YOUNG: All right. However, during cross-examination staff recommends this order. That for FPL witnesses, staff recommends that FIPUG, South Florida Hospital, FEA, Algenol, then OPC, then Florida Retail Federation, then the Village of Pinecrest, Mr. Saporito, and Mr. Hendricks.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. So let me make sure I got that right. So then we have FPL, then OPC, then FIPUG, South Florida Hospital Association, Federal Executive Association -- Agencies, rather, Algenol, Florida Retail Federation, Village of Pinecrest, Mr. Saporito, and then Mr. Hendricks.

MR. YOUNG: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. That is the order for opening statements.

MR. REHWINKEL: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, Mr. Rehwinkel. 1 MR. REHWINKEL: Charles Rehwinkel. Public 2 Counsel would prefer to -- we would ask that we be 3 allowed to give our opening after the signatories; 4 meaning after FIPUG, South Florida Hospital and Health 5 Care Association, and FEA. If you could -- we think 6 7 that would be appropriate under this posture that we find ourselves in right now. 8 CHAIRMAN BRISE: Sure. I think that could be 9 10 granted. Thank you. 11 MR. REHWINKEL: MR. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, just to inquire, Mr. 12 Rehwinkel, so you wouldn't want Algenol to go after you? 13 MR. REHWINKEL: I apologize. I forgot about 14 15 Algenol. We would want Algenol together. I didn't know whether they were -- I'm not 100 percent certain of 16 their alignment, but, yes, we would like to go after 17 Algenol. Thank you. 18

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Perfect. So then with that in mind, so we will hear from FPL, then FIPUG, then South Florida Hospital Association, FEA, Algenol, and then OPC.

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Okay. I want to thank our prehearing officer for keeping a tight ship in terms of allotting times and so forth.

MR. REHWINKEL: Mr. Chairman, one other thing. If you are leaving preliminary matters, I just need to make a statement before you do that. But if you are still there, I will wait until you are concluded. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. And so we are looking to limiting the amount of time for opening statements to 20 minutes for FPL, if I'm reading this right, ten minutes for OPC, and then five minutes for all the other intervenors. And there will not be any sharing of time moving forward. Okay. So I think that provides a guideline in terms of the amount of time that is allotted to anyone.

A couple of comments on friendly cross. I want to give every party and every witness the time they need to do the job that you are here to do, but we would ask for your cooperation. To that end, I would like to ask the parties to make an effort to limit friendly cross, as I would like the parties not to conduct discovery during this proceeding as you go through the process of asking questions to those who are on the stand.

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Mr. Rehwinkel.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would need to make a statement for the

record. I do not intend to provide argument, but I need to renew three objections for the record. The Office of Public Counsel renews its objection to this proceeding continuing with the August 15th settlement pending.

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Number two, the Office of Public Counsel renews its objection to the settlement agreement being considered in any way in this hearing that you are about to conduct.

And, number three, the Office of Public Counsel objects to the lack of a preemptive measure such as would be contained in FRF's motion in limine which was denied that would prevent the settlement signatories from interjecting the August 15th settlement filing into the case.

Thank you for allowing me to make that statement. And I would like to give the Commission notice that based on what has happened so far in preliminary matters, the Public Counsel for planning purposes is considering asking that the order of witnesses be modified based on alignment of party interests based on the discussion earlier today. I have nothing to suggest to you now, but we will endeavor to provide a proposal, and we will do it off the record with the other parties first.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. And duly noted. MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Wright. MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, sir. Just very briefly. I respect your ruling on our motion in limine. I wish it had been granted, it wasn't. That puts the burden on us to object on a continuing basis to anything that we think strays to where it shouldn't in this context to anything relating to the settlement agreement. I would just like to state at this time that we have a continuing objection to any such questions and I and Mr. LaVia will do our very best to lodge a specific objection every time it happens, if it happens at all. Thank you, sir. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. Mr. Saporito. MR. SAPORITO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, I would just request clarification from the Chairman relevant to this issue that we have all been talking about all morning, the settlement issue. My concern is that the Commission made a judgment today that, you know, you are well knowledgable

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that you can reign in any improper testimony at will during the proceeding, and that is all fine and good. I would just -- since we are going through an order of procedure on the record as a preliminary matter to take in evidence in here, can you issue a directive or order from the bench there that, so that the record is clear that no evidence or testimony is to come into this record with respect to that FPL proposed settlement.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Objection.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: We addressed all of that earlier today, okay. Thank you.

MR. MOYLE: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes.

MR. MOYLE: I have a preliminary matter. We brought it up with the Prehearing Officer last week related to FIPUG's sole witness, Mr. Jeff Pollock. And we brought it up last week. He is obligated to be in another proceeding during the second week and needed to work with the parties to have him go out of order as compared to what is found on the list. All the parties have been contacted, and I think Ms. Kaufman has worked with them, and there is an agreement that Mr. Pollock could go this week. And I think he is scheduled to go after FPL Witness Santos.

So thank you to the Prehearing Officer for

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making that accommodation, and the parties for allowing us to accommodate our expert witness' schedule. Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. Are there any other preliminary matters that we need to address? MR. WISEMAN: Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, Mr. Wiseman. MR. WISEMAN: Sorry. I just wanted to raise a preliminary issue, as well, concerning --CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. MR. WISEMAN: -- our witnesses' availability. We have informed the other parties that two of our three witnesses also have commitments before other state agencies, and that they are unavailable on certain dates. But we are certainly happy to work with OPC and try to work out a schedule to accommodate everybody's witnesses. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. All right. Are there any other preliminary matters that we need to address at this time? MS. KLANCKE: Staff is unaware of any other preliminary matters at this time. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very much. At this time we are going to move into swearing FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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in our witnesses. If you know that you are a witness, if you would rise with me so I can swear you in.

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(Witnesses sworn collectively.)

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. We'll go into our opening statements. We laid out the order and we will go with FPL.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Thank you. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. It's good to finally begin here this afternoon. And I have asked your staff to distribute to you a compilation of exhibits in this docket that I will work through briefly, mind you, in the course of my opening remarks.

We filed our petition, as you know, along with supporting materials back in March of 2012, earlier this year. We have had months and months of discovery. And, in fact -- and I put this number out there because it is pretty eye-popping -- 349,000 pages of data and information have been produced and reviewed in connection with this docket. This means one thing; it's a complex case.

Any rate case is a complex proceeding. And I suppose at this point, in light of Public Counsel's statements on the record subsequent to the pre-prehearing matters that we all participated in this morning, it's appropriate for FPL, again, on the record

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to simply state our support for a settlement that we did negotiate and reach with the other parties. And I won't go into any further detail in that regard, but I want to note that we certainly support that settlement moving forward.

The package that I have compiled for you here, these are exhibits that appear in the docket, and we have numbered the bottom center page sequentially and that will be probably an easier frame of reference for you as I work through the exhibits. But I want to start with describing FPL's performance, because we think fundamentally that that is very important for this Commission to take into context as you decide the merits and the issues in this case.

The standard for the recovery of costs in a base rate proceeding is prudence and a fair rate of return on the capital that's invested in fulfilling FPL's statutory obligation under Section 366.03 of the Florida Statutes, which is that we provide, quote, reasonably sufficient, adequate, and efficient service, close quote.

We believe that the evidence will show that FPL is doing far more than meeting this baseline standard, and that is, in large measure, why we are proposing and requesting indeed a 25-basis point or a

quarter of a percent adder to the return on equity that we are asking for in this case. Our bills are low, our reliability is high, and our customer service is very strong.

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But beyond that, in assessing the merits of our request, our budget proposals, our capital needs, return on equity, or conversely whether to accept positions of the intervenors to cut FPL's operating budgets, to weaken its financial integrity, to cut or slash its return on equity, or even to disallow portions of employee compensation that we believe have produced these benefits.

I would suggest two things in this regard as we move forward in the case, Commissioners. One, what we're doing at Florida Power and Light is working very well. And, secondly, with the exception of the last base rate decision that we were involved in, constructive regulation here in Florida has really worked well for us and for our customers, and has facilitated the achievements that we are going to present to you today.

So with that, I'd like you to turn Page 1. And this is an exhibit from Renae Deaton's testimony. It's a comparison of the Florida utility typical 1,000 kWh residential bill. And you will see there at the top

of the page in blue is Florida Power and Light Company's average of \$96.29, and then you will see the Florida average of \$126.01, and the national average of \$128.11.

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Now, a fair question is this: What kind of savings would it mean for a residential customer to take service from Florida Power and Light Company compared to taking service from somebody that provides at the national average? And we did the math, and it would mean that a Florida Power and Light residential customer in this category would save about \$381.84 annually. That's the equivalent of almost four months of free electric service.

The aggregate numbers are equally impressive. If our customers were paying average U.S prices conservatively, they would be paying and their bills would be collectively \$2.3 billion higher.

Now, you will hear from others in this proceeding that FPL's low-cost position is due to scale effects or to the current low natural gas prices. Mr. Reed, who is going to be before you momentarily, and Mr. Dewhurst, who appears in this proceeding, among others, will explain that these factors are not the primary driver or reason for FPL's low-cost position. Rather, they will testify that productivity improvements and strategic investments in better and more efficient

technology, decisions supported by this Commission in the past, have made the difference. In fact, of that \$2.3 billion figure I refer to, well over half of it comes from O&M, operation and maintenance, efficiencies.

Now turn to Page 2, if you would. This is an exhibit that David DeRamus, a witness in this case, is going to be filing, and he discusses the overall affordability of Power and Light's electric service. And you will see that this exhibit reflects prices in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale area, which is a major portion of our service territory.

Prices for a few of the goods and services most of us would consider to be essentials in the daily lives of our customers, and he compares that to the consumer price index, or the rate of general inflation over the past 27 years. And as you see by the green line there representing FPL's electric prices, we have performed very, very well over an extended period of time, and not just during periods of low natural gas prices.

Now, I'd like for you to turn Page 3, then. And this is an exhibit that Mr. Reed will discuss, productivity efficiencies discussing nonfuel operation and maintenance costs per customer. And it shows our relative position compared to a group of Florida-IOUs, a

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national group of IOUs that he refers to as the straight electric group, and then a subset of that group with customers of more than 2 million; meaning the larger utilities. And it shows that we are 47 percent lower in non-fuel O&M than the large utilities group shown there with the purple line.

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And so if one believes that FPL's cost position is simply due to economies of scale, this one exhibit demonstrates that that is just not the case because there is virtually no difference if you look between the purple-dotted line and the red-dashed line. Or, in another words, no difference between the large group and the straight electric group, which is comprised of smaller utilities.

Page 4 demonstrates the same impact except on a per megawatt hour basis. So whether you look at it on a per customer or a per megawatt hour, the results are the same.

And so a fair question is what are some of the costs in FPL's O&M figures? Well, for one, salaries, including the employee incentive compensation that Public Counsel says should be disallowed because they claim that the incentives are driven towards shareholder benefits and not consumer benefits or customer benefits.

It seems pretty clear from this graph that

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customers are benefiting greatly from our employees' productivity, and we believe that if we are taking care of the customer that our shareholders should be treated fairly. We just don't want to be penalized for the way we decide to structure our compensation as part base and part incentive.

Page 7 is also -- excuse me, Page 6 of -- I need you to skip forward to Page 6. I apologize. I have got the order slipped a little bit here. But if you will skip to Page 6, again, an exhibit of Mr. Reed's, shows the direct benefits to customers.

Now, each bar graph there shows the amount of savings relative to the averages that he computes. And if you look at the one on the far right compared to the national average standards that if FPL customers were paying those costs it would mean a loss of savings to our customers that would exceed \$1.6 billion alone in 2010.

Now, if you could turn back to Page 5 for me. This is where Mr. Reed benchmarks us on an important reliability measure that you are very familiar with, SAIDI, or the System Average Interruption Duration Index. And this shows that we are performing 27 percent better relative to the industry average. These are just a few of the benchmarks that Mr. Reed has compiled and

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we will be prepared to discuss when he takes the stand.

Now, there are individual witnesses, and I'd invite you to turn to Page 7, that will appear on behalf of FPL. And the first one that I will focus you on is Ms. Kennedy's exhibit that shows some significant improvements in four categories. I'll just focus you on the first one there, a lower heat rate by 24 percent.

This means that FPL's system is now able to generate 24 percent more electricity using the same amount of fuel. So whether fuel prices go up or down, FPL's customers are better off, and she shows that she has reduced her O&M costs by 41 percent. Measurable and meaningful benefits for our customers.

Flipping to Page 8, she shows that relative to the industry whose costs have risen generally at the rate of inflation, you see that the yellow and the dashed line fairly on top of one another. And then you look at the blue line at the bottom showing FPL's improvements, and it shows a 67 percent difference lower than the industry average.

Page 9, also from Ms. Kennedy, again, shows that our heat rate is 22 percent better than the industry average. This means that FPL has saved customers billions in fuel costs and will continue to save customers billions in fuel costs going forward.

And yet you are going to hear that fuel costs are not an issue in this proceeding. I've got a couple of observations in that regard. The first is that fuel prices and fuel costs are not the same, and we cannot conflate the two. We are not taking credit at FPL for lower fuel prices, but we are taking credit for the investments that we have made and the productivity improvements that we have implemented that have reduced the amount of fuel that we need to generate the same amount of electricity. As I said, this lowers fuel costs independent of prices. And so while the recovery of the fuel costs is certainly not an issue in this proceeding, a lot of the factors and the costs and the initiatives, including employee performance, that leads to those fuel costs certainly is at issue in this proceeding.

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Page 10 is shifting gears to customer complaint rates. You will see that, generally speaking, Florida and Florida utilities do pretty well in this category, and FPL shows on a per 1,000 customer basis only .06 customers per 1,000.

Page 11, if you will turn there. This was filed in the docket yesterday. As we typically do at the end of the quality of service hearings, we essentially take inventory and we submit that report to

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the Commission, and this is a graphic representation of the attendance and the participation at those hearings.

And the one thing that, of course, we know, and if we took a poll in this room, I'm sure it would come out like this. Nobody really wants to pay more for milk; they don't want to pay more for gasoline; they don't want to pay more for really anything. So we understand that, and we obviously are not surprised when people express their preference that they would rather not see their electric bills go up.

But the one thing that was very significant to us as a result of those hearings is that how few people actually had service complaints from Florida Power and Light. Less than 6 percent who appeared of the 281 actually voiced negative service complaints about FPL. That is gratifying to us. We work very hard at that, and we have a good record in that regard.

And maybe even more significant is that of those who spoke against a rate increase, 50 percent of them spoke favorably about the service that we do provide. Again, we take that to heart. It's in part a reward to us for what we do. We don't provide perfect service. With 4.5 million customers, we are going to have some misses, and we try to responsibly address those as quickly as possible.

You will hear from Witness Hardy and Witness Santos as to the level of effort that we spend in, A, minimizing the number of complaints, and, B, when they do occur, getting after them quickly and addressing them responsibly. You will hear from Witness Santos, and she's somewhat modest, too modest, eight years in a row winner of the Service One Customer Award.

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Now, turning to Page 12. Mr. Flaherty provides another example, and I won't spend any time here but, again, in every category compared to his peer group on A&G expenses better in every group in every case for every single year from 2007 to 2010.

Now, against this backdrop, I would like to focus a little bit on the actual request itself, because I think this frames it properly. And I would like you to focus on some of the key drivers here, but really just one. Look at the one on the far left, \$367 million. That is really a composite of the effect of the reserve surplus issue that obviously was at the center of debate and discussion not only in the last case, but even was a central part of the settlement agreement. And Mr. Barrett will talk to you about the details, but I want focus you on that as a significant impact in why we are back here today.

The bill impacts of FPL's revenue request

appear on the next two charts. These are Ms. Deaton's exhibits. At FPL we are very, very bill conscious, and these show the specific breakdowns of the bills. And as Mr. DeRamus will testify, the bill at FPL remains one of the most affordable bills that our customers pay today.

This clearly shows the breakdown, or the distinction between base and fuel, so I don't want there to be any confusion that we are trying to confuse the two. This clearly shows the separation, but the bottom line remains that even with the request granted, we will remain the lowest residential bill in the State of Florida.

Now I want to talk a little bit about the fair rate of return at FPL, something that obviously is a very important topic for us and will be litigated extensively here. But the picture is quite clear. The company is investing billions annually. We are the largest investor in the State of Florida and we have to go to the capital markets to get financing for those investments.

The capital markets are competitive. We compete against other utilities. We compete against the clients of a lot of the folks here to my left for the financial capital that is out there. Some of the folks to my left have clients that are earning in the 20 to

25 percent rate on their return on equity. It takes a fair rate to maintain our financial strength.

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If you will look at Page 16, this shows what FPL has been earning within its authorized ranges. And the current settlement agreement has enabled the company to earn 11, 11, and 11 in each of the last three years. That agreement which enabled us to do that is expiring, and we are asking the Commission to establish an ROE of 11.25 along with a 25-basis-point adder.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: You have about five minutes left.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Thank you, sir. If you'll turn to Page 17 in the booklet. This shows three things. It shows that at 10 percent we currently have the lowest authorized return on equity in the entire southeast region of coastal states there. Yet we have got the highest residential customer satisfaction scores and the second lowest typical residential bill.

The next three pages, and I won't spend much time on them, Mr. Chairman, show a breakdown of each of these points on a map of the southeast, and you can see the utilities plotted there with their authorized rates of return. And if you flip the page, you will see we have plotted the customer satisfaction scores. And if you flip to the third wage you will see that we have

plotted the residential bills. So, again, currently lowest authorized ROE in the southeast in this area, highest customer satisfaction score among residentials, and second lowest bill.

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If we contrast this to OPC's recommended ROE, which if granted, would be the lowest return on equity awarded any utility in the United States in the last two years. And it's even lower than an award that was granted recently to a Massachusetts utility that is a distribution only; no generation, no nuclear, no hurricane exposure of the nature that we have here, and the utility that received that ROE being penalized for poor performance. Poor performance, and their ROE was higher than the one that Public Counsel is recommending to you in this case.

You'll hear that FPL's ROE should be low because its capital ratio is higher than average. Yes, it is, and we don't dispute that. But what we do disagree with is that capital structure or equity ratio should be the sole measure of risk to the exclusion of all other risk factors.

The truth is it is just one of many, and we have a unique risk profile that our witnesses will testify to that justify a capital structure in that order, and it has been in place for close to 20 years

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and served customers in the State of Florida well.

Well, OPC is taking a lot of extreme positions in this case. And I want to focus on them specifically, because they are taking positions that are more extreme than a lot of the customers they that purport to represent here. I talked about the lowest ROE. The capital structure -- they are recommending a shift in our capital structure that would be an effectual swing of \$3 billion relative to, or in term of debt and equity in that relative ratio.

They are proposing a \$40 million swag to punish the company for not using a corporate structure that would be more familiar to one of its witnesses. They are requesting that the Commission intrude on how the company designs and administers its compensation programs, and it would propose to eliminate from base rates properties that the company has purchased and acquired in order to provide service in the future.

I won't spend time showing you the graph that is in your packet relating to Mr. Silva's testimony, but he will be prepared to talk about that. They say that there are no negative consequences if you accept the recommendations. That is worse than conjecture. It's just flat out false. The last two exhibits that we include in this packet are exhibits that Mr. Dewhurst

sponsors in which he will show that categorically that is not an accurate picture.

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But even beyond that, Commissioners, without reference to the miscalculations or miscitations with regard to what other jurisdictions are doing, I would ask you to consider two things as we move forward. A strong capital structure and rate of return for Florida Power and Light has served its customers in the State of Florida extremely well for decades, and that is borne out by the materials that I have just walked you through.

Our cost structure is among the very lowest, our performance among the very best, and we would ask that any decision in this case that you make be made with reference to these points. And in that regard, I hope that this booklet will serve you well as we move forward in this proceeding.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much, Mr. Litchfield. Thank you for managing your time appropriately.

At this time, we will hear from FIPUG. You have five minutes.

MR. MOYLE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And let me start just by thanking the

Commission and staff for the time this morning to work through some procedural issues. We are in a somewhat unique procedural posture. We have talked a lot about it. In my prepared opening, I was going to clearly make the point that we are going to be taking a litigation position that is different from a settlement position, and we will. We will be crossing FPL's witnesses, but I don't want that to be confused in any way that at the end of the day we support the settlement agreement, and at the end of the hearing we will support the settlement agreement. We support it now, and we think it is a fair deal. So, thank you. Thank you for the time. I think those were important legal issues, and I know it took up a lot of time.

You're going to hear from one witness for FIPUG, a direct witness, Jeff Pollock, and he focuses on rate design, and rate design is complex. You kind of -you get into the weeds pretty quickly with rate design.

But I want to just spend a minute and talk about an issue that we think is very important to the industrial clients that I represent, and also is important -- and they will speak for themselves, but the military, and the Federal Executive Agencies, and a number of hospitals -- and that relates to an interruptible credit. That is Issue Number 169 in the

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case; it's squarely in front of you. And the interruptible, you know from your previous proceedings that the interruptible credit is something that people who say, look, you can turn my power off on a hot summer day rather than going out and building a peaking power plant. You can cut the switch on my power. I will agree to allow you to do that, but in exchange I should receive some credit. And there is an interruptible credit that is in place. It hasn't been raised in something like twelve years.

So you hear all this testimony, Mr. Reed is going to talk about the CPI going up, and it costs more to build power plants, and, you know, we need an increase. Well, likewise and similarly, the interruptible credit should go up as well, because it's pegged to the cost of building a peaking power plant. And we are going to spend a lot of time on that interruptible credit issue, so I wanted to preview that for you.

The details on it, the current interruptible credit rate is \$4.68. Mr. Pollock is going to suggest that it be north of \$12, and the settlement agreement has it at \$7.30, so it's in between.

And why is this credit, you know, so important? Well, the case as filed by Florida Power and

Light, the base rates as filed would have resulted -will result that my clients, a lot of them would see an increase in their base rates of 24 percent. All right. That is a tough number to try to deal with when you are, you know, mired in a recession and trying to come out to say, well, we're emerging from the recession, welcome to a 24 percent base rate increase. It's among the highest increases proposed in the case as filed in terms of customer classes.

So the credit that we negotiated and that you will hear Mr. Pollock talk about mitigates that impact of the rate increase. And this administration, Governor Scott has talked about jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Commissioner, I object. He is talking about the negotiated purported settlement and not his prefiled testimony. I object to any consideration of those remarks.

MR. WRIGHT: Join the objection.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Mr. Moyle.

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MR. MOYLE: Well, okay. I don't think it's a secret that this Governor has focused on jobs, and I just want to tell you a little bit about the jobs and the economic impacts. Witness Reed spends a lot of time

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looking at statistics from the Bureau of Labor.

I'm going to use an exhibit with him, the most recent labor statistics that come out. It came out last week. Florida's percentage went up 2/10ths of a percent. But there is also segments in there that talk about manufacturing jobs and health jobs combined with education. And from month-to-month, from June until July, Florida lost more than 10,000 jobs, more than 10,000 jobs in those two sectors.

So, you know, again, with the focus on jobs, if your decision is can we do something to mitigate the impact of FPL's case as filed by adjusting the credit upward, I think the strong answer ought to be yes, and this is the time to do it. You know, it's not the time to kick this credit issue down the road. It's front and center here. Witness Pollack has testimony. There is no other witness, no other party that has taken a position opposing it other than FPL, and FPL's opposition is, well, it may not be the right place to have this conversation. But we are having the conversation, we have witnesses that will be here, it's part of the settlement agreement, a chief part of the settlement agreement.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, renew the objection. If he keeps to his witness' testimony and

what the evidence will show, that's fine; but mentioning 1 the settlement agreement is improper. Continue the 2 3 objection. Thank you. MR. McGLOTHLIN: Mr. Moyle seems to be intent 4 on injecting this settlement agreement along with 5 several of them into even opening statements, and I 6 7 think that is reason enough to renew our motion in limine. 8 9 MR. MOYLE: So can I just --10 MR. SAPORITO: This is Mr. Saporito, and I agree with that. 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, sir. 12 Mr. Moyle, if you could address the objection. 13 MR. MOYLE: Thank you. Maybe you can give me 14 a little more time, because I have been interrupted --15 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, understood. 16 MR. MOYLE: Typically, opening statements are 17 not interrupted. Mr. Rehwinkel talked about the 18 19 settlement at length this morning, and I didn't interrupt him. They have made their objection known. 2.0 They filed a motion in limine. You have ruled on it; 21 you said I will allow some discussion about it. 22 I think it's appropriate for putting in 23 context the settlement on this credit that is so 24 25 important to us to give you some perspective about,

okay, it's at, you know, four bucks and change now. We're taking it to twelve in the testimony. You know, the settlement is seven.

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I think that's appropriate and consistent with your ruling. We'll have to put on evidence on it, but it gives you a better frame of reference. So I'll move on and just make the --

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Not before I move to strike that reference to specific terms of the settlement agreement. That is bordering on the outrageous, and I move to strike.

MR. WRIGHT: We would join that motion to strike.

MR. SAPORITO: I join that motion, Mr. Chairman. I would point out, I believe my recollection is that this attorney misstated the Chairman's decision.

It is my understanding that the Chairman does not allow any testimony with respect to the settlement, and I think he just stated that you are going to accept some in this record.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Saporito, but these are opening statements, so there is no testimony being offered at this time.

Secondly, part of Mr. Moyle's comments are dealing with how he's going to frame his case with the

issues that he is going to address with his witness that he's going to bring forth.

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I understand your objection with the issue of mentioning certain specific terms within the settlement, and we are going to ask Mr. Moyle at this point as he continues his comments to remove -- I mean, not to continue down that path. But to strike whatever has been stated at this point, we're just going to sort of move on from here. Thank you.

Mr. Moyle, you have about a minute left.

MR. MOYLE: Okay. So I was trying to make the point that jobs are important. That my clients, you know, they hire a lot of people, they pay a lot of taxes. You know, the military is facing budget cuts coming up with Congress. You know, the hospitals have Medicaid.

There are a lot of fiscal pressures. So given a choice between taking some action on this interruptible credit, which will provide additional revenue in the form of a credit, that we're not running from that, we think it's due and owing because it hasn't been adjusted, you know, in twelve years. And all the other things are going up, why shouldn't the credit go up, as well. That we think you should make the adjustment. Mr. Pollock says \$12. That would be great

if you did that, because nobody -- these other parties are not saying, no, that's not; they have taken no position on that issue.

So I was saying please don't kick the credit can down the road. Please make a decision on that, and make a decision that recognizes the important role that industrial customers and others play in our Florida economy. So, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I guess the only other thing, I mean, this is unusual because we're typically aligned with OPC, and we're really not. But OPC is statutorily charged with representing all the customers and, you know, the military, the hospitals, and large industrials are part of their client class, and they have taken no position, you know, on this issue. So it's a little unusual, but, you know, we're kind of -- we're not, you know, the old term about potted plants. I mean, we are important members of the fabric of Florida, and I just wanted to make that point.

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Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much, Mr. Moyle.

Okay. At this time we will hear from the South Florida Hospital Association. Mr. Wiseman.

I think Mr. Moyle got a little excited over

there.

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2 MR. WISEMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Chair, I expected OPC to throw water all 3 over me, but I didn't think it was coming from Mr. 4 Moyle. Hopefully, I can still make sense of this. 5 Commissioners, first of all, thank you for the 6 7 opportunity to make this opening statement. And at the outset I want to make clear that SFHHA strongly supports 8 9 the proposed settlement. We believe that the settlement provides substantial benefits to all FPL ratepayers and 10 that its approval will substantially benefit --11 MR. WRIGHT: I renew my objection, Mr. 12 Chairman. 13 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Duly noted. 14 15 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, sir. MR. WISEMAN: In my opening statement, I want 16 to focus on two technical aspects of our filed case that 17 also show that the discussions in the press about cost 18 19 shifts seriously mischaracterize the effect of the 2.0 settlement, and by implication mischaracterize the recommendations that we are making to you in our 21 22 litigated case, as well. One of the most basic tenets of utility law is 23 24 the cost responsibility should follow cost causation. 25 In other words, responsibility for payment costs the

utility incurs to provide service should be allocated to customer classes commensurate with the degree to which each customer class causes the utility to incur those costs.

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FPL's cost of service model and its rate design violate that basic ratemaking principle. Over the course of the last several years, FPL has incurred billions of dollars to install new generating capacity and is going to spend hundreds of millions of dollars more in the next few years, again, to add more generating capacity.

The evidence will show that FPL is adding that capacity only for one reason, to serve its summer peak demand. It has no need to add that capacity to serve demand in any other months. In fact, the forecasted winter reserve margin for FPL from now through 2021 ranges from 26 percent to over 42 percent. That is obviously far in excess of a 20 percent or 15 percent reserve margin.

Now that begs the question, which rate classes are causing FPL to add capacity to serve the summer peak? The definitive answer is that it is not large commercial class customers whose load is basically flat throughout the year, but FPL's continued use of the 12 CP and a 13th methodology for allocating production

costs and the way FPL develops its demand allocation factors completely distort this picture. FPL's studies significantly understate the contribution that large commercial class customers make to collection of FPL's revenue requirement.

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Now, in the last rate case the Commission acknowledged that SFHHA's Witness Mr. Baron made a persuasive argument in favor of the summer CP methodology which allocates production costs based upon each customer classes' contribution to the summer peak, but nonetheless the Commission opted to stay with the 12 CP and a 13th methodology.

Commissioners, it is now time to adopt the CP methodology -- summer CP methodology, because the evidence in this case will support that methodology on an overwhelming basis. And I want to be very clear about this. This is about the process of accurately assigning cost responsibility to the rate classes responsible for incurrence of those costs. This is not about shifting costs from one rate class to another.

Now, the other technical issue that I want to discuss, and it is related, is to discuss SFHHA's recommendation for the Commission to adopt the minimum distribution system for classification of distribution facilities. There is a misperception at this Commission

about the underlying rationale for the MDS system. In the last rate case, FPL's witness opposed the MDS system based upon an argument, and the Commission paraphrased it as follows in its order, quote, zero or minimum load requirements of customers is purely fictitious because no utility builds to serve zero load, end quote.

Commissioners, the MDS system does not contemplate that a utility would built facilities to serve zero load. The MDS system is based upon the indisputable fact that a minimum set of facilities must be installed to serve each customer regardless of its load. The evidence will show that FPL has established procedures to install minimum facilities on a customer-specific basis as it hooks up new customers in exactly the way that is contemplated by the MDS system.

Now, the MDS system you may or may not be aware of is not some strange methodology that is being proposed here and is just adopted in maybe a handful of states. It has been adopted in 21 states in this country, and its opponents here in Florida have mischaracterized it. Without recognition of the MDS system, costs are being imposed on customer classes that are not accurately tracked by cost causation and that results in a subsidy.

Commissioners, you adopted the MDS system in

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the Gulf Power case in the context of a partial settlement. We submit it is time for the Commission to take a fresh look at the MDS system in the context of this case, and that the evidence will support its use on FPL's system and result in the proper assignment of costs among the customer classes.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much, Mr. Wiseman.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Before we take the next one, I respectfully move to strike the references to the settlement agreement and the media that were in the early part of Mr. Wiseman's remarks.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. Duly noted.

FEA.

LT. COL. PIKE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. I am appearing today on behalf of the Federal Executive Agencies. Those agencies represent essentially four different major groups; cape Canaveral, NASA, Patrick Air Force Base, and Homestead Air Force Base. Those FEA customers at these locations fall into primarily four rate classes with roughly 80 percent of all payments being made under the commercial/industrial CILC 1T rate class.

Under FPL's proposal, according to Schedule E-13A, the CILC 1T rate class would see a 34 percent increase in its base revenue rate. This is by far the largest percentage increase of any of the rate classes and three times higher than the proposed 11 percent average for all rate classes. Such an increase would result in an approximately \$3.5 million increase in utility bills for FEA facilities excluding fuel costs.

Such a large increase is entirely unreasonable. And as a background, every base or FEA facility has a wing commander or a facility manager that is ultimately responsible for achieving the base's mission. Every year the base or facility is allocated a portion of money appropriated by Congress to carry out that mission. The appropriated money pays for things like, in the case of NASA, space launch operations, or in the case of the Air Force, fuel for aircraft, deployment equipment, and training for deploying personal, or gate guards, et cetera.

However, that money also needs to cover utility bills. So every dollar of increase utility cost is a dollar less that the wing, or in this case, NASA, or a wing commander can spend on the flying mission, the national security mission, the deployment mission, et cetera.

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As primarily a commercial/industrial customer, it is less costly for FPL to deliver power to FEA customers. FEA customers primarily receive power from FPL at more efficient higher voltages, the distribution networks are less complex, and the commercial/industrial load control program benefits all customers by helping FPL avoid the necessity of building costly additional peaking facilities.

However, the petition for a rate increase by FPL does not adequately take into consideration these factors, and if approved by this Commission would result in disparate treatment of FEA customers. To aid in the Commission's efforts to determine a fair and reasonable rate for all rate classes, we ask the Commission to consider the testimony of our two expert witnesses, Mr. Michael Gorman and Mr. Robert Stephens with special emphasis on three main areas I would like to highlight at this point right now.

The first, consider the testimony of Robert Stephens with regard to the minimum distribution cost of service methodology to more appropriately identify the portion of primary and secondary costs that are customer related for future cost of service work. And I echo the comments of the Hospital Association in that regard.

Second, consider the testimony of Mr. Gorman

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whose adjusted ROE of 9.25 percent, which would recognize the significant decline in the capital market costs since 2010, FPL's last rate case.

And, third, consider the testimony of Mr. Gorman with regard to the common equity ratio currently in place at FPL of 59 percent, which is far in excess of common equity ratios necessary to support FPL's current bond rating and is unreasonable in relation to its proxy group, and it is materially out of line generally with the electric utility industry capital structures used to set rates.

At the end of the day, you know, every additional tax dollar spent by the FEA or DOD on utilities is a dollar less spent on flying the jets, the NASA mission, taking care of the troops and defending our nation. If the increase request by FPL is adopted as proposed that could equate to an additional \$3.5 million that are no longer available for operational mission requirements.

FEA respectfully requests that the Commission establish rates that are fair and reasonable for all FEA customers. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. At this time we are going hear from Algenol.

MR. HAYES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Algenol

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is going to waive its right to an opening statement and 1 we'll rely on our prefiled statements and testimony. 2 Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. 4 OPC. 5 MR. McGLOTHLIN: Mr. Chairman, we have a 6 7 PowerPoint slide presentation to make. We just need enough time to put that in motion, and we also have it 8 9 in handout form. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. 10 MR. McGLOTHLIN: If you could give us a couple 11 of minutes to hand those out. 12 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. No problem. 13 (Pause.) 14 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: You may proceed. You have 15 ten minutes. 16 MR. McGLOTHLIN: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, 17 this proceeding is largely a cost of capital case. 18 The 19 major dollars at issue are in this area. At issue in the case are FPL's cost of equity capital and also the 2.0 proportions of debt and equity capital and the capital 21 structure that you should employ for ratemaking 22 The subject of capital structure on the one 23 purposes. hand and return on equity on the other hand separately 24 place hundreds of millions of dollars at issue in this 25

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I want to point you to the first slide, which is a line graph of interest rates that Dr. Woolridge, one of our witnesses prepared. It shows that, first of all, interest rates are at historically low levels. It also shows that interest rates in the economy are lower now than they were in 2010, the last time this Commission visited FPL's required return on equity.

That leaves me to make an observation as to an interesting consensus in this case, and the consensus is that FPL's cost of equity capital has come down since the Commission authorized 10 percent ROE in March of 2010, nearly two and a half years ago. In the last case, FPL's witness advocated a midpoint of 12.5 percent. After reviewing current data in this case, the same FPL witness recommends 11.25 percent midpoint, lower than before.

In the last case, OPC recommended a 9.5 percent midpoint. Our same witness in this case recommends a range of 8.5 to 9, depending on the capital structure that you employ. So it stands to reason that anyone who believes the Commission got things about right when it set the return on equity at 10 percent in the last case, after reviewing this more current data would also conclude that the appropriate return on

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equity for FPL is below 10 at the current time.

Now, you and we have heard FPL complain that a return on equity of 10 percent is unfair because it is the lowest in the state. When it makes that unfairness claim, FPL tends to leave out the fact that its equity ratio of 59.62 percent is by far the highest in the state and, in fact, is higher than most any other utility in the country. FPL's extreme high equity ratio lowers FPL's overall risk profile, and the return on equity that the Commission sets must be commensurate with that lower risk.

You will see in the second slide, which is a very brief quotation from the March 2010 order establishing ROE of 10 percent, that the Commission observed the connection between equity ratio and the required return on equity at that time. But while FPL often prefers to describe its earnings on a weather-adjusted basis, in this case it doesn't want to view its authorized return on equity on a risk-adjusted basis. FPL would prefer to present return on equity and equity ratio as separate items. You will hear them say we need a higher return on equity, and we need this 59 percent equity ratio.

It's important to focus on the significance of the disconnect in that presentation, and in my several

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minutes remaining, I want to tell you how OPC's witnesses will establish and quantify that critical relationship explicitly. Our witnesses will describe that a utility raises capital in two forms, debt, by which I mean bonds and short-term notes, and equity in the form of common shares and preferred shares. Equity capital is more expensive than debt. Debt must be paid before shareholders make a profit, so equity investors require a premium on top of the cost of debt. The utility, therefore, gets more bang for the capital buck with debt, and that's why the use of debt is referred to as leverage, but use of more debt also increases financial risk.

On the other hand, because equity costs more than debt, the higher the equity ratio the higher the revenue requirements that customers have to pay. So the question is where do you draw the line? And with respect to that, it is instructive to look at what the utility industry has done on broad basis.

The next slide shows the proxy group that FPL Witness Avera uses, and you will see on that slide that the average equity ratio of the utilities in his group is 47 percent.

Another slide shows the utility industry sector followed by Value Line, and that shows that Value

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Line calculates a 47 percent average equity ratio.

Now, our Witness O'Donnell will testify that if a company has high business risk, logically it should offset that high business risk with low financial risk, which would mean low debt and high equity. Similarly, if the company has low business risk, it has the opportunity to use more debt, which argues for a lower equity rate.

Now the rating agencies agree that NextEra's unregulated-affiliates have a higher business risk than the regulated utility FPL. So let's see what NextEra does with respect to how it places equity capital in its companies.

That is the next slide, which is a three-bar chart. And you will see that the higher risk affiliates have only 21 percent equity ratio compared to the low risk FPL, which has a 59.62 percent equity ratio. In terms of relative risk, it doesn't make sense. It's actually topsy turvy. But while it's irrational from the standpoint of relative risk, it does make sense if the strategy is to maximize equity returns where they are the safest in the regulated entity, and to use those returns to finance expansion of more risky unregulated businesses.

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Our Witness Mr. O'Donnell concludes that 59.62

percent equity ratio is unnecessarily expensive to customers. The Commission's choice in that event is either to use a lower equity ratio by imputing one for ratemaking purposes, or if it chooses to permit FPL to employ the 59 percent equity ratio for ratemaking purposes, it needs to reflect that lower financial risk in the ROE returns.

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He recommends a 50 percent equity ratio, and he arrives at that conclusion by reference to two things. First of all, the 47 percent average in the industry, and the fact that NextEra itself on a composite basis, which includes FPL, has only a 39 percent equity ratio. And that 39 percent is the equity ratio that equity investors see, perceive, and evaluate when they buy stock in the parent company.

On the other hand, if the Commission employs a 59.6 percent equity ratio, then our Witness Dr. Woolridge recommends that the corresponding ROE must be lower by 50 basis points. You will see his recommendation in the next slide. He recommends that if the 50 percent rate ratio is used, the corresponding ROE is 9 percent. On the other hand, at a 59.6 percent equity ratio, the appropriate return on equity is 8.5 percent.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. McGlothlin, you have got

about two minutes left. Just thought I'd let you know.

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MR. McGLOTHLIN: All right. I'll wrap up very quickly.

I'll move to my next slide, which shows three different scenarios. This slide was prepared by our Witness Kevin O'Donnell, and it shows the significance of the matters I've been describing.

First of all, the choice of capital structure by itself, without reference to the ROE aspect, the difference between the 59 and 50 percent by itself, the choice of 50 percent would reduce FPL's revenue requirements by \$214 million. That's in his testimony.

Now, the three scenarios that you see there correspond to a combination of a 59 percent equity ratio and 8.5 percent ROE, the 50 ratio and 9 percent ROE, and a third scenario that falls midway between those, 55 percent common equity ratio and 8.75 percent ROE.

And the right-hand column shows the impact on FPL's revenue request of each of those scenarios. And I will simply conclude by making the point that regardless of whether you choose the 50 percent equity ratio that we recommend, the 59 percent equity ratio that FPL desires, or someplace in the middle, and if you employ the appropriate return on equity in combination with that, the impact is almost enough by itself to

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completely offset the amount of the increase that FPL proposes to place into effect on January 1st, 2013.

Thank you for listening. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. McGlothlin. At this time we will hear from Mr. Wright from FRF.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Good afternoon, Commissioners, and thank you for the opportunity to address you in this important case on behalf of the Florida Retail Federation and its membership of more than 9,000 Florida businesses.

In this case, FPL seeks your authorization to increase its base rates so as to recover from its customers an additional \$516 million a year starting in January of 2013, plus an additional \$173.9 million a year starting in June of 2013.

We are not saying at all that FPL does not provide safe, adequate, reliable service. What we are saying is this, as agreed by FPL's former President Mr. Olivera and by the presidents of at least two other Florida investor-owned utilities, it is FPL's duty -- it is a Florida Public Utilities' duty to provide safe, adequate, reliable service at the lowest possible cost.

Thus, this case is about how much, if any, additional base revenues FPL needs in order to fulfill

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this duty. Does it need more money to do its job of providing safe, adequate, reliable service? This is the ultimate issue you are called upon to decide, and, by the way, it is ultimately Issue 126.

The evidence will show that FPL does not need any additional base rate revenues in order to do its job. In fact, competent substantial evidence of record, the testimony of the Citizens' witnesses, and the testimony of several other consumer parties' witnesses will show that FPL can continue to provide safe, adequate, reliable service with a rate decrease of up to \$253 million a year.

And by the way, when we talk about the impact on jobs, we, you, everyone, should talk about the beneficial impact of keeping an additional \$516, \$690 million in the pockets of Florida customers instead of sending a good chunk of it off to investors in other states.

19 FPL's request is excessive and unreasonable.
20 Granting the request would result in unfair, unjust, and
21 unreasonable rates, because FPL doesn't need any
22 increase at all in order to do its job, to provide safe,
23 adequate, and reliable service.

Historical evidence will show that this is just the latest example in a longstanding unbroken

pattern of excessive FPL rate-hike requests over the past 40 to 50 years. In the 1960s, the Commission ordered a handful of rate reductions to FPL, no increases at all. In the '70s and '80s, in six or seven rate cases the Commission, the Florida Public Service Commission granted rate increases that ranged between 38 percent and 63 percent of what FPL requested in those cases. By the way, the 63 percent was 30-years ago in 1982.

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Since the 1983 case; that is, over the last 28-years, FPL's rate case history has been dominated by four major dockets: Docket Number 990067, an earnings review initiated by the Public Counsel in 1999, in which FPL settled with all consumer parties for a \$350 million permanent base rate reduction that also produced additional revenue sharing refunds of more than \$200 million in succeeding years.

In 2002, a settlement agreed to by all parties in Docket 001148 was a Commission initiated earnings review for FPL. FPL took the position that its base rates should not be changed in MFRs and in testimony. However, at the conclusion of that case, FPL agreed to a settlement that reduced its base rates permanently by \$250 million a year with additional revenue-sharing refunds following.

In 2005, FPL sought a base rate increase of \$430 million a year, which the parties, including myself, litigated literally up to the eve of the hearing, but then agreed to a settlement that included zero increases in base rates, but with provisions for FPL to increase its base rates in subsequent years as new power plants came on-line.

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In 2009, in Docket 080677, FPL asked for \$1.29 billion, the Commission awarded seventy-five and a half million dollars. FPL didn't like that decision, but the evidence will show clearly that since that decision, over the last three years, FPL has increased its dividend three times, including a month after the Commission's vote. Their stock price has increased roughly 50 percent from the day of the Commission's vote to yesterday, or Friday. And that FPL has consistently attained ROEs at the top of its authorized range. That is already shown by Mr. Dewhurst's exhibit that was presented by FPL.

So over the last 30 years, last 28 years, other than the base rate increases that all parties agreed to for new power plants as they came into service, we have had four dockets. FPL agreed to reduce rates twice, it agreed to freeze its rates once, and in the fourth case the Commission granted about a 7 percent

of what it requested.

Now as Mr. McGlothlin mentioned in his opening, the witnesses testimony will show that just two issues ROE and capital structure would result in wiping out \$547 million of FPL's total base revenue request. That's more than the request they have asked for effective January 1st, 2013. Other adjustments offered by the Citizens' witnesses and by witnesses for the other parties would further reduce that to the point that on a net-basis FPL, in our view, does not need any base rate increase at all to do its job of providing safe and reliable service next year in 2013.

Commissioners, under Chapter Section 366.01, your polestar is the public interest. In this case, the public interest, the interest of the State of Florida as a collective whole, the Florida economy, and Florida's individual and corporate citizens would be harmed by the massive increases requested by FPL in this case.

History shows, amply demonstrates that FPL has never needed what it claimed it needed in order to do its job of providing safe, adequate, reliable service while covering all of its costs and earning healthy returns. Competent substantial evidence of record demonstrates -- or will demonstrate, it's not in yet -that FPL does not need a base rate increase to do its

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1	job, to provide safe and reliable service at the lowest
2	possible cost in the 2013 test year. And, accordingly,
3	you should deny its requests.
4	Thank you very much.
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1 2 STATE OF FLORIDA) 3 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS 2 4 COUNTY OF LEON) 5 WE, JANE FAUROT, RPR, and LINDA BOLES, RPR, 6 CRR, Official Commission Reporters, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and 7 place herein stated. IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we 8 stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the 9 same has been transcribed under our direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true 10 transcription of our notes of said proceedings. WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative, 11 employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor are we a relative or employee of any of the parties' 12 attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor are 13 we financially interested in the action. 14 15 DATED THIS 23rd day of August, 2012. 16 17 18 JANE FAUROT, RPR LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR 19 20 FPSC Official Commission Reporters 850-413-6732/6734 21 22 23 24 25 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION