BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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3 DOCKET NO. 120015-EI

4 In the Matter of:

PETITION FOR INCREASE IN RATES
BY FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.

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VOLUME

Pages 353 through 488

VOLUME 4

COMMISSION CLERK

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PROCEEDINGS: HEARING

11 COMMISSIONERS

PARTICIPATING: CHAIRMAN RONALD A. BRISÉ

COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR

COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM

COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN

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DATE: Tuesday, August 21, 2012

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TIME: Commenced at 9:33 a.m. Concluded at 12:00 p.m.

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PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center

Room 148

4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

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REPORTED BY: LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR

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Official FPSC Reporter

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APPEARANCES: (As heretofore noted.)

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Transcript follows in sequence from
3	Volume 3.)
4	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Good morning, everyone. We
5	will reconvene this morning. Docket Number 120015-EI.
6	Mr. Young.
7	MR. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, we have a
8	housekeeping matter. Yesterday Mr. Reed presented
9	direct and rebuttal testimony, and I think
10	Mr. Litchfield would like to make a request.
11	MR. LITCHFIELD: We'd like to have Mr. Reed
12	excused from the rest of the hearing.
13	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: That is perfectly fine.
14	Mr. Reed is excused.
15	MR. LITCHFIELD: That's very good, because
16	he's in Montreal and I'd hate to have to call him back.
17	(Laughter.)
18	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Mr. Young, are
19	there any other issues that we need to tend to this
20	morning?
21	MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. On August 20th,
22	Mr. Saporito filed a motion in limine regarding any
23	testimony related to the proposed settlement agreement
24	between Florida Power & Light, the Florida, the Florida
25	Industrial Power Users Group, the South Florida Hospital

and Healthcare Association, and the Federal Executive Agency.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Saporito.

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MR. SAPORITO: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners.

I filed this motion in limine to protect my due process rights in this proceeding and the due process rights of the other non-signatory parties to the proposed FP&L joint settlement agreement.

As the Chairman knows, this proceeding went forward after the Commission unanimously voted to deny OPC's motion to dismiss or deny that joint motion for settlement. And the Chair elected to, I suppose the term could be referee the proceeding going forward and to determine whether or not any testimony proffered in this proceeding presented material testimony in support or related to the proposed FPL motion for joint settlement.

Well, that process didn't seem to work very efficiently nor fairly in my view, and in fact jeopardized and trampled on my due process rights as far as I'm concerned, because on more than one occasion myself, OPC, and FRF voiced objections more than once because of what we believed to be a violation of the

Chairman's directive with respect to bringing in, soliciting testimony related to that proposed FPL joint settlement agreement.

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authorized in refereeing this proceeding in that manner with respect to soliciting testimony related to the FPL proposed settlement agreement causes me significant problems in exercising my rights to participate in this proceeding as an Intervenor party, because now I have to deal with what I consider to be two rate cases, because no decision has been made by this Commission on either of the rate cases and they're both continuing in a dual mode fashion.

So that puts me in a very uncomfortable position of having to monitor witness testimony in a dual mode, one in mode with respect to the instant docket before this Commission, and in the secondary mode, trying to analyze witness testimony and understanding what the terms and conditions of this proposed settlement agreement is and whether any of that testimony relates to that document, and juggle all these things at the same time. And, you know, quite frankly, I can't do that effectively to protect my due process rights.

And so, therefore, this Commission, this

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Commission in my view needs to do more than just referee in the matter that has been taking place. And that's why I proffered this motion in limine, to provide the Commission with the necessary authority to ensure for the protection of my due process rights in this proceeding and the due process rights of other non-signatory parties to the proposed FP&L joint settlement agreement.

In the alternative, I would strenuously urge this Commission to engage in an up or down vote on that FPL proposed joint settlement document so that it could either be approved or disapproved today. There's two elephants in this room right now. It's that document and it's my due process rights.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Saporito, there seems to be a question or a comment.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, I've got a point of order. I've got a point of order. Didn't we address this issue and deal with it yesterday?

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: We did, but there's a motion that has been filed. So it's one of these things that we have to deal with apparently.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Is, I quess to the

staff, is this motion any different than the motion we 1 dealt with yesterday? I thought this was the same 2 question that Mr. Wright asked. 3 MS. HELTON: It is the same question that 4 Mr. Wright asked, but I think Mr. Saporito has filed his 5 motion, I quess it was late yesterday, in response to 6 7 the course of the proceeding, and I believe that he -- I don't want to speak for Mr. Saporito, but I think that 8 9 he feels that the timing is ripe again to file another one, and I don't think that he is prohibited from doing 10 11 so. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 12 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Commissioner 13 Graham. 14 MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, 15 it's John Butler over here for FPL. 16 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, sir. 17 The last point that Mr. Saporito 18 MR. BUTLER: 19 made, though, is actually going beyond his motion. alternative of an up or down vote on our settlement 2.0 proposal is nowhere in his motion in limine, and we 21 would object to his arguing it for that reason. 22 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. 23 24 MR. McGLOTHLIN: Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: If everyone could just wait a 25

few minutes. I think Commissioners have a few comments 1 2 before we proceed, and it may help us be in a better procedural posture as to where we need to be. 3 Commissioner Edgar, then Commissioner Balbis, 4 then Commissioner Brown. 5 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 6 7 Just one very quick question to staff. When was this motion filed? 8 9 MS. HELTON: I saw it this morning after I was here, and I got here at 8:15. So sometime between 8:15 10 and afterwards I think it came in, but I'm not sure. 11 Maybe Mr. Young might know better. 12 13 MR. YOUNG: I was told about 9:21 last night. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: If I might, Mr. Saporito, 14 is that approximate to, to when this motion was filed 15 with the Commission? 16 17 MR. SAPORITO: I can't testify to the exact time, but I do see them posted on the PSC website right 18 now, both of these, this motion and another one I filed. 19 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: At what time? 2.0 MR. SAPORITO: I don't know. It gives a date 21 of August 21st for this motion. 22 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Which is today. 23 24 MR. SAPORITO: Yes. 25 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I, I

believe I will have some comments, but I'd like to wait and hear first. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Commissioner Balbis.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: (Not on microphone.)

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

I have a question for staff. I did like the suggestion yesterday by Mr. Kiser, so I'm interested in hearing what the effectual difference is between a motion in limine and giving the Chair discretion, as we did yesterday.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Kiser.

MR. KISER: Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, I think it's probably one of -- where the Chair has discretion, obviously they can choose to hear something that would involve the settlement, thinking it's just a minor reference or insignificant reference, et cetera.

A motion in limine I think is pretty final.

It's going to be a clear line, black and white. You're either -- if it deals with that subject matter, it's out of bounds and you can't take it, and the Chair would not have the discretion then to allow it. It would be across the board zero tolerance, in my opinion. Whereas the use of discretion, as happened yesterday when

references were made to different comments, phrases that were only involved in the settlement document, he used his discretion to allow that to come in.

And under -- passing the motion in limine -- and, by the way, I would add that yesterday when I was describing that, I said you can, for example, you could vote it down now or defer it, but at any time in the future, if you feel that the way things have gone you need to go back to it, it can be raised again at any time. And that was, that was part of my comments.

So I think it's one of just not giving any discretion, it would be a clear line that, no, nothing comes in on that. And you can then, if you want to, you can then deal with how to handle those questions that you think might be appropriate but just not at this time.

For example, they could be held in abeyance, noted, and then when, at some future time when the settlement does come up, those would be admissible to be asked at that time. So you could still, could still get to those, providing the witnesses are still here.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And I think, with no offense to the Chairman whatsoever, I think this makes it just much more cleaner. I think it's a real clean approach to take.

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sorry.

Staff, is this your recommendation?

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MR. KISER: (Not on microphone.)

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: We couldn't hear that.

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MR. KISER: I'm sorry. I said yes. I'm

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

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Commissioner Balbis.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

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and thank you, staff, for your recommendation. I think

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that one of the issues we dealt with throughout the day

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yesterday was it seemed to be -- at times we kind of

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slowed down a little bit because there were multiple

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objections to not only questions or statements

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questions of witnesses that were either outside the

associated with the settlement agreement, but also

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testimony, et cetera.

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I mean, I would recommend that, if this is a way to tighten things up, to do so. And I think that not only should we focus on discussions dealing with the settlement, but also when there's questioning and cross-examination of witnesses, we spend a lot of time, you know, and I believe the Chairman showed a lot of patience with cross-examination questions. And I think any way we can tighten this procedure up so we can get to the issues at hand would be beneficial. And if this

is a way to do so, I would be in favor of it, but I 1 welcome other comments from my fellow Commissioners. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Just to continue the 3 process, hearing from those who, who have comments from 4 those who are before us. 5 Mr. Saporito, are you finished explaining your 6 7 motion? And please stick to the motion. MR. SAPORITO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yeah. 8 9 And just concluding, it's just that, you know, I'm just, I just feel that I'm in a very uncomfortable position, 10 and I, and I can't deal with, with this situation any 11 further and it's impinging on my due process rights. 12 13 I came here to engage in this proceeding. I paid all the expenses and everything and I followed all 14 15 the rules, and I just want to participate in a fair and just manner without my due process rights being stepped 16 17 Thank you very much. on. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. 18 Mr. McGlothlin. 19 MR. McGLOTHLIN: Very briefly. I think 2.0 Ms. Helton made an important observation, which is that 21 this motion has been made with the benefit of 22 yesterday's experience. 23 I believe when you first took up the matter 24 25 yesterday, Mr. Chairman, you had every right to expect

that your guidelines, your expression of your witnesses, and even your cautionary statements would be sufficient for the purpose.

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Unfortunately there emerged a very clear pattern and strategy of using this proceeding as an opportunity to inject references to in support of this purported settlement agreement. I think in light of that, the, the hard and fast remedy of the ruling on limine is called for.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Any further comments from Intervenors or petitioners on this issue?

MR. BUTLER: From FPL, yes.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: First of all, I would object to Mr. McGlothlin's characterization yesterday. I think if there was any pattern at all, it was of using objections to obstruct the proceeding.

But putting that aside, you know, you don't need a motion in limine, and I don't think a motion in limine is going to address the concern that has been expressed from the bench.

First of all, as Mr. Saporito's papers suggest, you know, one of the main purposes of a motion in limine is in jury trials, where you are concerned

that relatively inexperienced lay participants in the decision process might end up hearing something that they just shouldn't hear. You'd end up having to discontinue the trial or something because they shouldn't have that information before them, and it's focused on particular pieces of information that are actually at that time before the, the judge for deciding whether the jury should see that information or not.

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This isn't like a jury trial. This is, you know, if you want to analogize it to a court proceeding, it's very much like a bench trial, where you have the judges themselves are making the decisions of fact as well as the rulings on law. And in that setting, you know, there are multiple cases.

There's a wonderful one that we found in southern -- a federal district court case from the Southern District of Texas that just really excoriated the plaintiff for seeking a motion in limine, saying that it just, it didn't fit the context of the bench trial. The courts routinely hear information and make decisions on whether they do or don't want to consider that in their decision. It's very different from a jury trial setting.

And to the sort of, you know, the concern about not knowing exactly where the line is or what the

-- whether objections might be limited, I just don't see how you're really going to improve things by granting a motion in limine.

You're still going to be getting questions that are of all flavors and all gradations of relationship or lack of relationship to the proposed settlement. There isn't a document that we're looking at and saying, okay, this document goes in or doesn't go in.

So you, as Chair, are going to continue to be called upon to make judgment calls about whether a particular question is objectionable because it relates to the settlement, whether it's objectionable because it's too far from the issues in the case, et cetera.

So, in our mind, nothing would be served by granting Mr. Saporito's motion in limine, and in fact it's just not a device that is well suited to this proceeding.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: Let me indicate that I don't think the granting of Mr. Saporito's motion is appropriate in terms of drawing that hard and fast line for a number of reasons. One is which, you know, you said yesterday, you ruled on it yesterday. You know, arguably it's the

law of the case. You made a ruling. Were the events of yesterday such to warrant reconsideration? Maybe.

But I think there needs to be some measure of flexibility, because I'm going to -- you know, I think I have due process rights to ask Mr. Silagy because ROE is an issue in the case, and it's also an issue in the settlement. So if I say, Mr. Silagy, can you do okay maybe, possibly without an 11.25 ROE? You know, I think that's a fair question.

Now, to the extent that that, you know, gets in, you know, well, you know, there's a statement in an SEC filing that has a different number. I think, I think that evident -- from an evidentiary standpoint, you know, should, should be considered.

I guess the thing that I, I would find helpful, because I don't -- you know, we want to move it along. I mean, I view the current situation not as a denial of due process for those who oppose the settlement, but really almost tantamount to double due process.

Because if the intent is to have this hearing and then have a second hearing on fairness of the settlement, you know, then, you know, arguably they would have -- if I asked Mr. Silagy, because yesterday you made a ruling, you said I'm denying the, you know,

the motion in limine. We'll allow something. I made my opening statement, I said we support the settlement, it's fair. I was explaining the difference between the litigation position and the settlement position, it's fair, and I said that.

Now, you know, if -- I don't want to go through this whole proceeding and have somebody say, well, you didn't put on any evidence that it was fair. So if I ask Mr. Silagy is it fair, and he says, yes, I have evidence. But if the plan is to say, Mr. Moyle, don't ask that question with respect to fairness because it gets to the core of the settlement, we're going to do that in a subsequent proceeding. As long as I know that and will have the opportunity to put on evidence at a subsequent point in time, you know, then that's fine.

But at this point I'm not 100% clear, you know, how it is going to proceed. So, you know, I don't, I don't perceive that I can't in serving my client at least try to, you know, build a bit of a record that supports what I said in my opening statement.

But if there is concretely going to be this second proceeding, I'll refrain from asking the fairness question, but I sure should be able to ask questions about, you know, the CILC credit, which is a big issue

in the case for us. It's, it's squarely teed up in the, in the litigated case, and Mr. Pollock is saying it needs to go up significantly. But if I start asking Mr. Silagy about that and they say, well, objection, the CILC was part of the settlement, then my due process is, is impinged upon if I can't put on evidence about an issue that is, you know, in both the settlement and in the, in the case.

So, you know, to the extent that the intent is to have a subsequent hearing and that's made clear and made known, then, you know, I can tailor my questions in a way that stays away from, you know, the fairness stuff. I mean, I probably will still, I think it's fair game to, you know, to ask on the CILC and the ROE, but that's, that's kind of how, you know, how FIPUG views it at, as we sit here right, right now. And I don't think that, you know, a hard and fast line motion in limine is, is the proper way, because that almost requires you to anticipate the questions that might be asked, you know. And it's kind of -- you're probably going to have to deal with it either way. But I think the discretion, you know, to make the judgment should be retained.

And to the extent that there is the -- you're envisioning having a subsequent hearing, you know, on it, then the whole due process argument, at least in my

mind, if it's coupled with some discovery and other 1 things, I don't see it as a denial of due process. 2 know, I see it almost as double due process. But thank 3 4 you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Moyle. 5 Any more Intervenors or Petitioners need to 6 7 make comments on this issue at this time? Seeing none, Commissioner Edgar. 8 9 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 10 I have a question for Mr. Saporito as to your In the statement of the facts on page 3, you 11 motion. write that one or more signatories to the settlement on 12 more than one occasion solicited witness testimony 13 related to the settlement in defiance of the Chairman's 14 15 directive. Can you give me an example of that from yesterday, realizing we had, we did have just one 16 witness? 17 MR. SAPORITO: The statement is based on the 18 objections we launched on the record, and my 19 recollection is more than once, where we, we addressed 2.0 this what I perceive as a violation of the Chairman's 21 directive with an objection to protect the record. 22 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Can you give me an 23 24 example? 25 MR. SAPORITO: I'll have to go review the

transcripts, but I can if I can look at the transcripts.

I was up all night, Commissioner, so, you know, I'm
running on zero.

commissioner edgar: I was up almost all night, so I feel your pain. Okay. So, so no example. And this is why -- and, yes, I was up almost all night, as I'm sure many of us were and will continue to be, so perhaps my, my memory is perhaps a little blurry.

I do recall objections to statements in opening statements, but that of course is not witness testimony. And I recall an objection that Mr. Rehwinkel raised to a term that was used by a witness in response to a question that I was asking, and that obviously doesn't fall into this, this category. And the question that I asked was very much on point to Issue 54, which is an issue in the case. And there may have been other examples. I'm just not recalling them right now, examples that fit into your statement of the facts here.

And if Mr. Rehwinkel -- again, I'm just trying to refresh my memory as well.

MR. REHWINKEL: Yes. Commissioner, my recollection is that Mr. Moyle was using an exhibit to cross-examine Mr. Reed, and the subject matter was related to employment. And an objection was lodged by Ms. Christensen and I think joined in by others about it

straying as well as it being friendly cross. And that, that was, that was in there.

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Because one of the arguments that, that, that FIPUG has advanced is that the purported settlement will help with the employment situation. And we objected on the basis that it was interjecting issues related to that. Yeah.

thank you for refreshing my memory. I do recall the discussion as to there being friendly cross between FIPUG and FPL, and if indeed that were the case, being an unusual situation. And I do remember the testimony and questions as to, I think it was maybe Bureau of Labor market statistics or something along those lines. I am less clear as to whether that questioning did or would fall into direct solicited witness testimony to the settlement in, in defiance.

I, I appreciate the desire of my colleagues and our staff to use appropriate procedures to focus this hearing on the issues that are before us. I'm just not completely convinced that this motion would actually do so, realizing that if the motion were to be granted, that there would still potentially be an opportunity for an objection by any party, signatory or not, and then that would require a ruling from the Chair, which would

require the presiding officer's discretion as to that particular factual situation.

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So, again, recognizing I have a desire, I believe my colleagues all have a desire, as do the parties, to, to focus on the hearing sort of before us and to make this proceeding as fair and efficient and effective as possible, I'm not sure this motion helps us get there.

MR. REHWINKEL: Mr. Chairman, if I might say one thing. And I think there is a, there is a very palpable tension in this hearing that is only going to be enhanced. We made our arguments yesterday and the motion in limine was made by FRF. We agreed with it. It was left to kind of a case-by-case adjudication on those things.

And then we have now been accused this morning, I assume that it was directed at me, of engaging in an obstructionist objection tactic to delay or disrupt the hearing. And, and we're put in that position. I'm not -- we have been very professional in advancing our objections. We have not engaged in extended or disruptive motion practice with respect to these objections. That's our only option to protect the record.

We were very clear in what we thought the

prejudice of having this document hanging over this hearing was, and I believe that the elephant in the room is sticking its nose under the tent, and it will continue. And left to the discretion of the parties to try to kind of ease and work around the ruling or the case, the law of the case, is going to drive the same behavior. We have to protect the record because we, we feel strongly about our rights.

So I just felt like I needed to explain the reasons we made our limited objections yesterday. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure.

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Before I go to Commissioner Brown, I have a question on, sort of a follow-up to the question that was posed, or posed and comment made by Commissioner Edgar regarding the, the exhibit that was proffered by FIPUG relating to something that would be generic in nature. And so I suppose this goes to the ruling that I made yesterday on that particular exhibit.

If the question is posed with respect to, say, growth rate in terms of employment and so forth, that is a broad and generic term, a broad and generic issue that is dealt with or can be dealt with in the rate case. So I don't understand how that infringes on anyone's rights to move forward.

So I'm just unclear as to, and maybe staff can 1 2 help me understand, where that line is. Because if, if there is sort of a broad generic issue that relates to 3 the issue within strictly the rate case, are those 4 questions not available to be asked? 5 MS. HELTON: If you're asking me, Mr. Chairman 6 7 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, I am. 8 9 MS. HELTON: -- I believe that if there is a 10 line of questioning that directly relates to the rate case, directly relates to testimony as was filed in the 11 original petition or in response to the testimony filed 12 in the original petition, or directly relates to one of 13 the issues in the case, I believe that is fair game, 14 even if it also relates to the settlement. 15 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. 16 MR. REHWINKEL: The only, the only thing I 17 would add, Mr. Chairman, is the response to our 18 19 objection was -- that was my last question on this 2.0 line -- and there was no real explanation that it was intended to be within the scope of the, of the case as 21 22 filed. I can give you that explanation 23 MR. MOYLE: 24 now, if you would like. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Moyle, I really don't 25

need the explanation right now. 1 Commissioner Brown. 2 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. Thank you. 3 And I know that we just got this motion as well, and I 4 just read it this morning. 5 But, Mr. Butler, you raised some compelling 6 7 arguments, and I would be curious to know if you would be planning on filing a response to this motion. 8 9 MR. BUTLER: We can, if we are asked to do so. I consider our response, you know, orally here -- sure. 10 We'll file a response. When would you like it filed? 11 (Laughter.) 12 13 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Commissioners, I personally would like to hear, would like to hear more 14 15 on the response from, from FPL particularly with regard to this motion before we make a ruling on it. 16 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. 17 Commissioner Balbis. 18 19 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I, I agree with Commissioner Brown on allowing FPL 2.0 to respond, and I look forward to their response. 21 I have a question for Mr. Rehwinkel, actually. 22 And it may -- I just want to give you a hypothetical 23 situation, because I'm trying to work my way through 24 25 this and understand your objections. But if, for

example, this, the motion to accept the settlement was never filed, or if it's withdrawn, there is nothing to prevent either Mr. Moyle to ask any question as long as it has to do with, with the case or the testimony, et cetera.

So in that case, he could still move forward with as much questioning to maybe in the back of his mind argue the settlement agreement, and you would have no, no place to object to it as long as it pertained to it.

So do you agree with that? Or I'd like to hear your comments on that hypothetical situation.

MR. REHWINKEL: I agree with everything you said. The, at the outset we noted that -- I mean, I think you and Commissioner Graham asked the correct question about withdrawing or just denying the petition. That would rid this process of any concern that we had whatsoever.

But we are now, in addition to the case that we had planned before August 15th, we now have to guard, be on guard to protect the record from what we consider to be improper late-filed requests by the company. So we are always going to have to be trying to be vigilant about that.

And I agree with exactly what you said. You

make a good point. It's going to be somewhat subjective in our minds about where this is going. And, you know, we had a response that, that -- I'm sure that the Commissioner had no idea she was going to get an answer that had a phrase that was lifted out of that settlement agreement. But the witness uttered the words, we waited until she finished her cross and then objected. But, you know, we knew right then, but my goal was not to jump in and disrupt the Commissioner's questions about that.

So we're always going to be trying to evaluate that. You, you, you make a good point, and I agree with your hypothetical. But it's just something that we're going to have to deal with if there's not some sort of more specific guidelines that a motion in limine would give with some concrete --

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So what would the difference then be? If, if they withdraw the settlement agreement or the motion to approve the settlement agreement and then resubmit the exact same agreement at the end of the hearing, have the opportunity to enter in or ask whatever questions they feel appropriate, when you now have no real valid reason to object to the line of questioning, what's the difference between that and what we're faced with today, where it's in front of us

but we're not going to vote on it now? What's the difference?

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MR. REHWINKEL: Okay. The difference would be if it was withdrawn, you would not be considering it at all. Okay. The fact that it is pending and there is some lack of clarity about its status as far as how you can consider it and how you can take evidence on it, the record is not clear as to what the evidence is being taken on.

If they refile it after the case, they're subject to whatever requirements there are for a document that's filed in that state. I'm assuming no other parties would join on. It's not a comprehensive agreement among the parties to the case. Then you have to decide what its status is as far as a filing. Is it a new case, is it, is it an offer of settlement, a unilateral offer of settlement or, as you, as we think you characterize it correctly, the analogy between a prosecution and a prosecution agreement?

I mean, we think it is a friendly agreement that FPL has brought forward. So if you see that at the end of the, at the hearing, it'll be what it will be.

And I wouldn't have any concerns if it was withdrawn and then we dealt with, with whatever state it, it would have after this case is concluded, or after the record

1 closes on this case.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.

And, thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the, the leeway you've given me. I mean, my goal is to keep this proceeding moving. And whether it's approving the motion in limine or not, my goal is to keep it moving and, you know, having these objections, while still preserving all the parties' rights is my goal. So however we get there I'll fully support.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Mr. Chairman, one, one quick point, if I could.

Public Counsel continues to say that they are prejudiced by the fact that there is a partial stipulation in play in the case. There are partial stipulations in play in every case, and I've never yet heard a party say my rights, my due process rights are prejudiced because some of the parties in this case agree to a position, or even resolution of all of the positions.

This is a very novel, creative, and I think an obviously obstructionist position that OPC is taking in order to prevent a partial stipulation from moving forward in any way, shape, or form. They've already asked us to, to withdraw it. They've asked that you dismiss it.

It is business as usual for this Commission to have a partial stipulation in play during the course of a proceeding. And then it is within the Commission's purview, based on the record evidence, to agree or disagree with that stipulation. It is as simple as that.

MR. SUNDBACK: Mr. Chairman, if we could.

It's the Hospitals. We've refrained from entering this fray so far this morning. We are now eating up the second morning in a row of this hearing, arguing over the same points we ate up yesterday morning over.

Administrative agencies are a creation of the 20th century to create what are expected to be sophisticated triers of fact who can deal with a fluid, dynamic environment, not a 19th century court of law.

We would like to get some progress in the hearing. The witnesses are lined up. If we understood the Chair yesterday, these issues are going to be taken up in greater detail on Thursday.

And instead of rehashing the same issue over and over again from the same litigants even before the hearing started, eating up the first morning of the hearing, now well into the second morning of the hearing, if we simply proceeded along the, the route that was outlined by the Chairman initially yesterday

morning, we would be getting through this hearing and you would be able to determine eventually what weight the evidence was entitled to and the purposes to which that evidence could be applied.

2.0

So we'd respectfully request, first, that the motion be denied, and, second, we get after our business.

MR. MOYLE: Mr. Chairman, just one, one quick point. Yesterday -- I commend the Florida Retail Federation for indicating that they would like to have a standing objection as it relates to testimony coming in about the settlement, and we're fine with that. We're not going to say you waived your rights. We're not going to say you waived your rights to OPC.

But if OPC would likewise register a standing objection and not, you know, throughout the course of the proceedings, including in opening statements, keep objecting, objecting, I think, you know, the record should be sufficiently preserved and we can get on about having some, some testimony.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I couldn't have said it any better than the representative for the Hospital. I think we beat this thing up for about two and a half hours yesterday. I

think the point that Commissioner Balbis just made 1 earlier, no matter how you go about moving forward, it's 2 going to come down to the discretion of the Chair to 3 move this hearing forward. 4 I was completely satisfied the way we were 5 yesterday afternoon moving forward, so I move that we 6 7 deny the motion and move forward. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and 8 seconded. Any further comments? 9 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I just want to say I want 10 it -- I don't know if I can support the motion at this 11 moment, because I'd like to hear a more thorough 12 response from FPL. I thought they raised some good 13 comments today, and I'd like to see those before we --14 before I make a decision, so. 15 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Are we ready for a 16 17 vote or, okay, or any further discussion? Okay. No further discussion. 18 19 All in favor, say aye. 2.0 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Aye. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Aye. 21 22 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Aye. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Aye. 23 24 Okay. Any opposed? 25 COMMISSIONER BROWN:

1	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Motion carries.
2	Okay. We have Mr. Silagy on the stand.
3	MR. LITCHFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. FPL
4	has called Mr. Silagy to appear here this morning, and
5	he was sworn yesterday at the outset of the hearings.
6	Whereupon,
7	ERIC SILAGY
8	was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power &
9	Light Company, and, having been duly sworn, testified as
10	follows:
11	DIRECT EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. LITCHFIELD:
13	Q Mr. Silagy, would you please state your name
14	and business address.
15	A Eric Silagy, 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno
16	Beach, Florida.
17	Q And by whom are you employed and in what
18	capacity?
19	A President, Florida Power & Light.
20	Q And have you prepared and caused to be filed
21	21 pages of direct testimony in this proceeding?
22	A I have.
23	Q And you filed errata with regard to your
24	testimony in one of your exhibits on Thursday,
25	August 16th; correct?

1	A That's correct.
2	Q Other than the changes reflected in the
3	errata, do you have any further changes or revisions to
4	your prefiled direct testimony?
5	A I do not.
6	Q Then considering the errata changes in
7	connection with your testimony, if I were to ask you the
8	same questions today set forth in your direct testimony,
9	would your answers be the same?
LO	A They would.
L1	MR. LITCHFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I would ask
L2	that Mr. Eric Silagy's prefiled direct testimony, with
L3	the corrections made with the errata filed on Thursday
L4	of last week, be inserted into the record as though
L5	read.
L6	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Mr. Silagy's prefiled
L7	testimony shall be entered into the record as though
L8	read, if there are no objections.
L9	Okay. Seeing none.
20	BY MR. LITCHFIELD:
21	Q Are you sponsoring exhibits to your direct
22	testimony as well, Mr. Silagy?
23	A I'm sorry?
24	Q Are you filing exhibits along with your direct
25	testimony?

1	A Yes.
2	Q And those exhibits consist of ES-1 through
3	ES-3?
4	A That's correct.
5	MR. LITCHFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I would note
6	that these exhibits have been premarked for
7	identification as numbers 135 through 137, respectively.
8	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.
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ERRATA SHEET

WITNESS: ERIC SILAGY - DIRECT

PAGE#	LINE#	CHANGE
5	5	"25" to "24"
12	2	"25" to "24"
14	17	"25" to "24"
17	19	"3" to "2"
18	4	"4" to "3"
ES-2,	Second	Change total bill amount for January 2013 from "\$96.33" to "\$94.49"
Page 1	column in chart	
ES-2,	Third	Change total bill amount for June 2013 from "\$97.10" to "\$96.80"
Page 1	column in chart	

1		I. INTRODUCTION
2		
3	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
4	A.	My name is Eric Silagy. My business address is Florida Power & Light
5		Company, 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408.
6	Q.	By whom are you employed and what is your position?
7	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL" or the
8		"Company") as President.
9	Q.	Please describe your duties and responsibilities in that position.
10	A.	I have overall responsibility for the operations of FPL.
11	Q.	Please describe your educational background and business experience.
12	A.	I have a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the University of Texas at
13		Austin and a Juris Doctorate from the Georgetown University Law Center. I
14		was appointed to my current position in 2011. My professional background is
15		described in more detail in Exhibit ES-1.
16	Q.	Are you sponsoring any exhibits in this case?
17	A.	Yes. I am sponsoring the following exhibits:
18		ES-1 - Eric Silagy Biography
19		• ES-2 - FPL Projected Typical 1,000-kWh Residential Customer Bill
20		for December 2012, January 2013 and June 2013
21		• ES-3 - Change in FPL Typical 1,000-kWh Residential Customer Bill
22		Compared to Changes in Other Consumer Costs

1	Ų.	what is the purpose of your testimony:
2	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to provide an overview of FPL's filing and an
3		introduction of the witnesses who are submitting direct testimony on FPL's
4		behalf in support of the filing.
5	Q.	Please provide a background and current status of the Company as it
6		relates to the requested rate relief.
7	A.	For more than 86 years, FPL has helped power Florida, through both boom
8		times and economic challenges. As the state has grown, the Company has
9		grown, too - building and adapting an electrical infrastructure year after year
10		to meet the energy needs of a vibrant, ever-changing population. In its first
11		year in business, FPL served about 10 percent of the state's 1.5 million people
12		with 70 megawatts of generating capacity and fewer than 1,500 total miles of
13		power lines.
14		
15		Today, FPL directly powers close to half of the 19 million people that call
16		Florida home with approximately 4.6 million residential, commercial and
17		industrial customer accounts. FPL's 10,000 employees operate and maintain
18		more than 71,000 miles of power lines and 25,000 megawatts of generating
19		capacity to keep the lights on across more than 27,500 square miles of 35
20		Florida counties.
21		
22		We recognize the essential nature of what we do, and we are committed to
23		doing it right. We are honored to be recognized nationally as a leader in our

1	industry for the significant value we provide our customers, and we are
2	always looking for ways to improve.
3	
4	Currently, FPL's typical residential 1,000 kilowatt hour ("kWh") customer
5	bill ("typical bill" or "typical residential bill") is 25 percent lower than the
6	latest national average, helping keep Florida competitive economically.
7	Within Florida, FPL's typical bill is the lowest of the state's 55 electric
8	utilities; and even with the total base rate increase we are requesting, it would
9	remain the lowest. At the same time, as FPL witnesses describe, the Company
10	delivers nationally-recognized award-winning service, excellent reliability,
11	and one of the cleanest generation emissions rates of large U.S. utilities.
12	
13	There is a basic, underlying reason for this. We strive for efficiency and
14	excellence in our operations so we can deliver reliability and satisfaction in
15	our service. We invest in improvements and innovation today so we can
16	better serve our customers tomorrow. With excellent reliability, clean
17	generation and outstanding customer service - all for a comparatively better
18	price - we believe that our performance reflects a deep, long-standing
19	commitment to our customers and our state.
20	
21	Our performance is, in part, the result of major infrastructure investments like
22	the new, high-efficiency energy center currently under construction near Cape
23	Canaveral. FPL is financing this \$1 billion modernization in order to produce

1 significant savings and benefits for our customers and their families for years 2 to come. 3 4 Our performance is also the result of our consistent, strong commitment to 5 operating efficiently, with our cost-per-kWh performance placing us among 6 the best utilities nationwide. We are not immune to the pressures of the rising 7 costs of goods and services we must purchase in order to provide affordable, 8 reliable, clean energy, but as FPL witness Reed will discuss in more detail, we 9 have been successful at keeping operational costs down compared with much 10 of our industry. 11 12 Furthermore, to maintain our combination of strong reliability and lower bills, 13 we must continue to make major capital investments in our infrastructure. 14 FPL is already the largest private investor in Florida. From 2011 through 15 2013, as addressed by FPL witness Dewhurst, we will be investing 16 approximately \$9 billion, or approximately \$3 billion annually – far more than 17 the Company earns in income in any year. In order to pay for and sustain this 18 level of investment cost effectively, obtaining an appropriate return on equity 19 ("ROE") and recovering through base rates prudently incurred costs is crucial. 20 21 Finally, it is also important to note that, since 2010, we have been operating 22 Commission-approved settlement agreement ("2010 under 23 Agreement") that was supported by the Company, major intervenors and the Commission staff. It effectively froze our base rates, with the exception of adjustments for completed components of the extended power uprates project. This agreement provided for interim recovery of West County Energy Center unit 3 through a non-traditional recovery mechanism and also allowed the Company to maintain an 11.0 percent return by providing flexibility in the use of non-cash depreciation reserve surplus amortization. Designed as a temporary financial bridge, the 2010 Rate Agreement expires at the end of this year.

II. SUMMARY OF BASE RATE REQUEST

A.

Q. Please describe why the Company is requesting a base rate increase in 2013.

We know that there is never a good time for a rate increase. While there are signs that the economy is improving, it is still a challenging time. We continue to be mindful of this fact when working to balance the impact on customer rates with the need to maintain a high quality of service as well as the financial integrity of the Company.

We also have a responsibility to continue to plan and invest on a long-term basis to ensure that we will meet the needs of our customers, not just this year or next, but many years into the future. In fact, this sustained, long-term investment is one reason that we currently have the lowest residential bill in

the state. The 2010 Rate Agreement essentially precluded any general base rate increases for three years and deferred a base rate case, but it did not avoid the underlying need for a base rate increase. As a result, FPL's base rate request for 2013 is being driven in large part by the significant impact of the accelerated amortization of available non-cash surplus depreciation ordered by the prior Commission.

Also, the Company's investment in the construction of a high-efficiency, combined-cycle, natural gas-fired power plant will be completed in mid-2013. FPL's Cape Canaveral Next Generation Energy Center ("Canaveral Modernization Project") will immediately improve system efficiency and reduce our overall fuel consumption rate – the savings from which are passed directly to our customers through the fuel clause. As discussed by FPL witness Barrett, FPL's decision to meet our customers' 2013 need for power by modernizing the Cape Canaveral plant is projected to save customers about \$600 million over the life of the project.

Further, the need for rate relief in 2013 is a result of the increase in operating costs due to the infrastructure and manpower required to serve Florida's growing population. Between the end of 2010 and the end of 2013, FPL anticipates growth of almost 100,000 new service accounts. At the same time, while our focus on efficiency and productivity has lessened the impact of inflation, the costs of many materials and products that the Company must

purchase in order to provide affordable, reliable power have risen significantly over the past few years. Much in the way that the prices of food, healthcare, gasoline and many other everyday products and services have been increasing in recent years, the costs of copper wire, steel and other essential utility needs have been rising as well. We expect FPL to maintain its position among the top utilities nationally in operating and maintenance ("O&M") expense performance, but these cost pressures nonetheless contribute to our need for rate relief.

Finally, the 2010 Rate Agreement has enabled FPL to earn an 11.0 percent ROE, much closer to our actual cost of equity; however, the mechanism that makes this result possible is not sustainable. Without a base rate increase in 2013, the Company's earnings will drop rapidly and significantly. A utility's ability to earn is crucial to its cost of investing in major infrastructure improvements on behalf of customers. FPL's allowed retail regulatory ROE midpoint of 10.0 percent – currently the lowest of all Florida investor-owned utilities ("IOUs") and among the lowest nationally, based on decisions rendered since our last base rate proceeding – disadvantages the Company, and ultimately our customers, because we must compete for the capital necessary to fund investments on behalf of customers.

Through this proceeding, we are seeking an adjustment in our allowed ROE midpoint that, as FPL witnesses Avera and Dewhurst explain, (a) better

reflects the market cost of equity to firms against which we compete for capital and (b) is supportive of the level and quality of performance that will continue to help us deliver the lowest bill in the state for our customers. Fundamentally, we believe that sound regulatory policy suggests that companies with a proven record of delivering better value for their customers should be encouraged to continue their best-in-class performance. This provides a strong incentive to continue to deliver high levels of performance, and in fact encourages others to do the same. We believe that an appropriate allowed retail regulatory ROE midpoint for FPL is 11.25 percent. Also, as addressed by FPL witness Dewhurst, included in our requested base rate increase is a 0.25 percent ROE performance adder that would be applied if, and only if, FPL maintains its position as the lowest-cost electric provider in Florida, based on a typical 1,000-kWh residential customer bill.

A.

Other FPL witnesses explain these drivers and provide detailed justifications for each through testimony and exhibits. They will also present key performance benchmarks and other fact-based indicators to demonstrate our Company's commitment to delivering value for our customers.

Q. Please describe the specific rate relief that the Company is requesting.

As FPL witness Ousdahl describes, and as is presented in the minimum filing requirements ("MFRs"), the Company is requesting a \$516.5 million increase in base rates effective in January 2013. As addressed below, this increase will

enable the Company to meet the mounting cost pressures that were temporarily bridged by the 2010 Rate Agreement.

In addition, we also are requesting a base rate step increase to address the costs of the Canaveral Modernization Project that is scheduled to go into service in June 2013. Effective with the in-service date, our customers will begin receiving the benefits of the plant, i.e., lower fuel costs and lower overall system emissions. (To reflect the lower fuel costs, FPL will propose a step decrease in the fuel factor effective on June 1, 2013, concurrent with the planned in-service date of the unit). As FPL witness Barrett explains, the base rate step increase will better match our obligation to pay for the approximate \$1 billion cost of the unit with projected customer benefits. This base rate step increase will be \$173.9 million; however, as discussed by FPL witness Barrett, FPL's decision to meet our customers' 2013 need for power by modernizing the Cape Canaveral plant is projected to save customers about \$600 million over the life of the project.

III. ACTIONS TAKEN TO DEFER THE NEED FOR AN INCREASE

- Q. What actions has FPL taken to control costs and defer the need for this
- 21 increase?
- A. As discussed in more detail below and also by several of FPL's witnesses, the
- Company has worked hard over time to manage and control costs. This is one

reason that the typical residential bill for an FPL customer is the lowest of all 55 electric utilities in Florida and 25 percent lower than the national average, as discussed by FPL witness Deaton.

In addition, the 2010 Rate Agreement, which effectively froze base rates, essentially deferred necessary recovery of continued investment in the electrical infrastructure and postponed addressing the inflationary pressures that have been and continue to drive increases in our O&M costs.

FPL prides itself on operating efficiently. FPL witness Reed addresses our overall O&M costs. His benchmarking shows that FPL has out-performed similarly-sized companies across an array of financial and operational metrics. Specifically, in terms of O&M expense performance, FPL is the top performer in Florida, and is consistently ranked in the top quartile among comparable companies nationwide. The benefits of FPL's strong performance are indeed substantial. For 2010 alone, if FPL had been just an average performer among the 28 benchmarked electric companies instead of having exceptional performance, our non-fuel O&M costs would have been approximately \$1.6 billion higher than actual costs. Simply put, if we were an average performing company with an additional O&M expense of \$1.6 billion, our typical base bill would be higher by about \$16 – an increase of about 37 percent over the current level.

FPL's fossil fleet generation performance, as addressed by FPL witness Kennedy, has resulted in significant savings to customers, thereby reducing the potential impact of a base rate increase. The transformation of our fossil fleet over time has resulted in substantial improvements to operating performance by reducing heat rate, CO₂ and other air emissions, forced outage rate and total non-fuel O&M costs. As an illustration, compared to our efficiency just 10 years ago and using a conservative annual fuel cost of \$3.5 billion, our industry-leading performance in lowering our heat rate represents customer savings of about 19 percent or approximately \$650 million per year. And while these are fuel savings and not base rate savings, they arise from our investments in highly efficient generation, directly benefiting customers and in turn helping to minimize the impact of a base rate increase on customer bills.

Further, several of FPL's witnesses explain how productivity and process improvements have helped to mitigate the scope of our requested increase. Our need is significantly less than it otherwise would have been because the improvements we implemented since 2010 have resulted in \$76 million worth of savings in our 2013 revenue requirements.

Finally, as discussed earlier, FPL has a history of working to tighten our belts year after year. Over the past 25 years, FPL has continued on a steady march toward highly efficient operations. For example, as FPL witness Morley

explains, FPL has gone from serving 2.6 million customers in 1985 to serving 4.6 million customers in 2012, a 75 percent increase. However, the number of FPL employees decreased 27 percent over the same time frame, from approximately 13,700 in 1985 to about 10,000 today. FPL's ability to serve 75 percent more customers with 27 percent fewer employees, all while providing nationally recognized reliability and customer service, is a simple illustration of the Company's commitment to continuous improvement in operational efficiency. Such efficiency and performance do not happen by accident.

IV. PROVIDING OUTSTANDING VALUE TO CUSTOMERS

Q. Please address FPL's overall performance and service to its customers.

- 14 A. FPL customers receive service that is recognized as top-tier in many operational aspects. These are described in more detail as follows:
 - FPL witness Deaton explains that FPL currently has the lowest typical residential bill of all 55 electric utilities in Florida and is 25 percent lower than the latest national average. This has been the case, on a 12-month-ending basis, since 2009; and even with our full requested increase, FPL would continue to be the lowest as compared to the current rates of all other Florida electric utilities.
 - FPL witness Kennedy addresses the efficiency and performance of the Company's fossil generation, which has been a major contributor

to our ability to keep rates lower over time. Our performance has consistently exceeded national averages and has frequently been top-decile or best-in-class when compared to other large fossil fuel-generating fleets within the industry. As a result, the Company has been able to cut fuel costs by a cumulative \$5.5 billion since 2001, and every dollar of those savings has been received by customers through the fuel adjustment factors on their bills. This figure is equivalent to more than an entire year's worth of fuel at current prices. At the same time, emissions have been reduced significantly, benefitting not only FPL customers and all Floridians today, but also for years to come.

- FPL witness Santos describes how the Company provides superior customer service, while at the same time maintaining a low-cost and highly efficient operation. In 2011, FPL received the ServiceOne award for an unprecedented eighth year in a row. This award recognizes outstanding performance across a number of functional areas within the Customer Service organization.
- FPL witness Hardy addresses the Company's excellent distribution reliability. Over the past decade, FPL's System Average Interruption Duration Index ("SAIDI"), the most complete overall measure of reliability, has been the best overall when compared with Florida's other IOUs. Additionally, FPL's Distribution 2006-2010 SAIDI performance ranks in the first quartile in a recently completed Davies

Consulting Inc. reliability benchmarking study, which included 31
utilities in approximately 30 states, each of which serves between
300,000 and 5 million customers.

FPL also delivers excellent transmission reliability, as presented by
FPL witness Miranda. The industry reliability study conducted by

- FPL also delivers excellent transmission reliability, as presented by FPL witness Miranda. The industry reliability study conducted by SGS Statistical Services in 2011 shows that FPL was in the top ten percent of national survey participants for 2008 through 2010. And while 2011 study data is not yet available, FPL's 2011 transmission reliability continued to improve by another 21 percent over 2010. In addition, FPL has had the best transmission and substation average reliability of all Florida IOUs during the five-year period from 2006 through 2010.
- As addressed by FPL witness Stall, our nuclear fleet has been another important factor in our ability to keep our bills low and service high. Over their lifetime, FPL's nuclear units have operated safely and delivered billions of low-cost kilowatt hours to customers with zero emissions. The availability of these units since their construction has been excellent, providing significant, ongoing benefits for customers. Since 2000, FPL's nuclear generation has resulted in more than \$14 billion in fuel savings for our customers.

These significant accomplishments highlight FPL's superior overall service to customers over the years and demonstrate the value that our customers receive.

Q. How should FPL's request be viewed from a customer's perspective?

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We recognize that no increase in costs is ever welcomed, and so we believe it is important to recognize the fact that while the costs of other everyday goods and services have gone up in recent years, FPL's typical residential bill has gone down. FPL witness Morley addresses some common consumer costs, noting that although the annual rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") has been relatively low in recent years, the cumulative increase from 2006 to 2012 was 14.2 percent. Some goods and services have experienced even more substantial price increases. For instance, over the same time period, the prices of groceries and healthcare have gone up by about 20 percent and 24 percent, respectively, while the price of a gallon of gas has gone up by more than 41 percent. At the same time, FPL's total typical residential bill has gone down by 13 percent. And from 2012 to 2013, as FPL witness Deaton explains, while the impact of the rate increase on the base bill would be an increase of 16 percent, the total residential bill would increase by a net of only 3 percent due to fuel savings, lower fuel costs and other reductions. Moreover, even with FPL's requested increase the typical residential bill in 2013 would still be 10 percent lower than it was in 2006.

Similarly, FPL witness Deaton explains that FPL business customers' total bills have decreased, on average, about 14 percent from 2006 to today. Our request is for an increase in the base portion of the bill that, for most business customers, will vary from 4 percent to 16 percent depending on the rate class. However, due to fuel savings, lower fuel prices and other adjustments, the net impact on most business customers' total bills will range from an increase of 4 percent to an actual overall decrease of 3 percent.

A.

Our request addresses cost increases over a period of several years, not just for a single year, and, as FPL witness Deaton states, even with the total requested increase of \$690.4 million, FPL's typical residential customer bill would still be the lowest of all 55 electric providers in Florida based on current rates. Given our standing as the lowest-cost provider and the favorable position of FPL's typical residential bill compared to the rising costs of other goods and services, as well as the overall value of the service we provide our customers, we believe the requested increase is reasonable.

17 Q. Please summarize your conclusions with regard to the relative impact of the proposed price increase.

We are proud of the fact that we bring exceptional value to our customers. We are also aware of the significant responsibility we have as the largest electric utility in Florida, the state with the fourth largest gross domestic product in the U.S. – and 17th in the world. In order to fulfill that responsibility, we must first maintain the ability to continue delivering value

1		for customers so that Florida remains an attractive place to live and a
2		competitive environment for business. Our request will ensure that continued
3		viability.
4		
5		V. INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES
6		
7	Q.	What are the main topics addressed in the testimony filed on FPL's
8		behalf?
9	A.	The testimony submitted by the other witnesses on behalf of FPL in this
10		proceeding is offered to explain and support:
11		• An overview of FPL's outstanding performance and the value that
12		FPL's customers receive as a result of this performance, including low
13		O&M costs, low rates, excellent reliability and customer service,
14		highly efficient fossil generation, and an outstanding emissions rates
15		profile;
16		• The need for a general increase in base rates effective January 2013;
17		• The need for a base rate step increase beginning in June 2013 to
18		recover the costs associated with the Canaveral Modernization Project;
19		• An ROE of 11.25 percent together with a performance adder of 0.25
20		percent for maintaining the lowest typical residential bill in Florida;
21		Adjustments that the Commission requires FPL to make or should
22		allow to be made in establishing FPL's rates; and

I		• The proposed rates and service charges that implement the requested
2		rate relief.
3	Q.	Who will be testifying on FPL's behalf in this proceeding?
4	A.	In addition to me, the following Company witnesses will testify as part of
5		FPL's direct case:
6		• William E. Avera, Ph. D., Financial Concepts and Applications, Inc. –
7		ROE and capital structure;
8		• Robert E. Barrett, Jr. – FPL's financial forecast;
9		• Renae B. Deaton – Rate design;
10		• Moray P. Dewhurst - Need for requested revenue increases, ROE,
11		capital structure, storm reserve and accrual;
12		• Joseph A. Ender – Cost of service;
13		• George K. Hardy – Distribution costs and quality of service;
14		• Roxane R. Kennedy – Power Generation costs and performance;
15		Manuel B. Miranda – Transmission and Substation costs and quality of
16		service;
17		• Dr. Rosemary Morley – Sales and load forecast;
18		Kim Ousdahl – Calculation of the revenue requirements and requested
19		revenue increases, accounting issues and Company adjustments;
20		• John J. Reed, Concentric Energy Advisers - FPL's operational and
21		financial performance relative to industry benchmarks;
22		• Marlene M. Santos – Customer Service costs and quality;
23		Kathleen Slattery – Human Resources costs and benefits; and

• J. A. Stall – Nuclear cost and performance.

Some of these individuals, as well as others, also may provide rebuttal testimony on behalf of FPL.

VI. CLOSING COMMENTS

A.

8 Q. Do you have any closing comments?

Yes. In closing, on behalf of the 10,000 Floridians with whom I have the privilege of working as a FPL employee, I want to convey a simple message to the Commission and to our customers: at FPL, we focus not only on what we must do to deliver value for customers today but also what we can do to deliver value for customers in the future. This approach, in the form of sustained investments and a commitment to efficiency, helps us deliver excellent service, strong reliability and the lowest typical bill in Florida. Again, we are very mindful of the impact that any increase in costs can have on our customers, and with this in mind, we are requesting what we believe is necessary to preserve our ability to continue to provide our customers with the exceptional value of low bills, high reliability and excellent customer service that they have come to expect.

21 Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?

22 A. Yes.

BY MR. LITCHFIELD:

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Q Mr. Silagy, have you prepared a summary of your direct testimony?

A I have.

Q Would you please provide that summary to the Commission at this time.

A Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners.

On behalf of Florida Power & Light's 10,000 dedicated employees who live and work here in Florida, I thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

For more than 86 years FPL has helped power

Florida, and today we serve nearly half of the

19 million people that call Florida home. We understand
the tremendous responsibility this obligation carries.

We're committed to providing excellent value to all of
our customers.

We also know there's never a good time for a rate increase, and we are mindful of the fact that the economy remains uncertain. That is why we want to be sure that we clearly explain why our rate proposal is the right course of action at this time.

Accordingly, my testimony and that of our witnesses will explain the key drivers in this case. They will also focus on what we've done over the past several years and what we'll continue do in the future

to provide the excellent value proposition that our customers have come to expect. That is, excellent reliability, outstanding customer service, clean generation, and all at an affordable price.

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As you're aware, FPL has been operating under a settlement agreement since 2010 that effectively froze our base rates. It was also supported by the company and all of the major Intervenors. However, it also provided an important mechanism for the company to recover the revenue requirements associated with the West County Energy Center Unit 3, and also allowed the company to maintain an 11% return on equity by providing us flexibility in the use of theoretical noncash depreciation reserve surplus.

Designed as a temporary bridge, the 2010 rate agreement expires at the end of this year and that, combined with the financial challenges that lie ahead, is why we are here today.

Our rate proposal will allow the recovery of the Cape Canaveral Next Generation Energy Center, a \$1 billion investment by our shareholders that is currently under construction. Because it will use 33% less fuel on a per-megawatt-hour basis, the plant will effectively pay for itself through fuel savings. At the same time, it will generate far fewer emissions and

continue to support our efforts to deliver exceptional service reliability.

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The company also anticipates adding nearly 100,000 new customer accounts between 2010 and 2013, which will require us to install new poles, wires, transformer -- transformers, and all other related type of infrastructure.

And like the cost for many other businesses, the cost for these and many other materials and products that we must purchase in order to provide affordable and reliable power have risen. While we have focused on efficiency and productivity to lessen this impact, we are not immune to the effects of inflation.

Furthermore, to maintain our combination of low bills and high reliability, we must continue to make capital investments in our infrastructure. Between 2011 and 2013, FPL's shareholders will invest nearly \$9 billion in new infrastructure, that's \$3 billion every year, to strengthen and improve our electric generation and our delivery system.

And finally, we're seeking an adjustment in our allowed equity midpoint. Despite the fact that we provide our customers with the lowest typical residential bill in all of Florida, the highest reliability among IOUs in Florida and among the best in

the nation, outstanding award-winning customer service, our current allowed midpoint of 10% is the lowest among all the Florida IOUs and in the bottom one-third of the nation.

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In addition, we're asking for an equity adder of one-quarter of 1% to recognize our excellent performance. We believe it's in the public interest and it's also sound regulatory policy to encourage companies with a proven track record of top performance to continue such performance. This incentive, as addressed by FPL Witness Dewhurst, would be applied if and only if we continue to provide the lowest typical residential bill out of all Florida's 55 electric providers.

Our witnesses will explain the key drivers and key factors in this case through their testimony and exhibits. We will also present key performance benchmarks and other fact-based indicators to demonstrate our commitment to delivering the value for our customers.

We've worked extremely hard to improve the efficiency and the productivity of our company. In fact, the company's operating and performance benchmark is in the top 10% of all utilities nationwide, and this saves our customers over a billion dollars every single year.

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Commissioners, all of us at FPL work very hard every day to provide our customers with a value proposition and a customer experience that is second to none. And I commit to you that we will continue to strive for excellence every single day.

Thank you.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Mr. Silagy is available for cross-examination.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Mr. Moyle.

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

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. MOYLE:

- Q Good morning, Mr. Silagy.
- A Good morning.
- Q Your testimony, on page 4 you say that the purpose of the testimony is to provide an overview of FPL's filing and to introduce the, the witnesses who are submitting direct testimony. I take it from that that you have an overview understanding of, of the case as filed?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Okay. So would you be comfortable if I have, in my cross-examination of you, you know, ask you questions, not necessarily designed to get down into the weeds, because I understand you have witnesses, but, you

1	know, general, broad overview questions with respect to
2	your case, and then some issues that have been raised,
3	including an issue that FIPUG has raised related to the
4	CILC credit? Would you be comfortable with those
5	questions?
6	A I'll do my best to answer them.
7	MR. MOYLE: Okay. I have an exhibit I'd like
8	to use with, with the witness.
9	MS. KLANCKE: I believe we're on Exhibit
10	Number 482.
11	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: That's correct. 482.
12	(Exhibit 482 marked for identification.)
13	BY MR. MOYLE:
14	Q Mr. Silagy, I've handed you MFR E-13(a). And
15	you're aware that your company files MFRs in advance of
16	a rate case; correct?
17	A That's correct.
18	Q Okay. And this MFR, what I wanted to ask you
19	about is the percent increase reflected on column 5 on
20	page 1 of 1. Do you, do you see that?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. So, so I understand this exhibit to
23	show in effect what the various customer classes, the
24	percent increase that they may receive if your case as
25	filed is approved. Is that, is that your understanding?

1	A Mr. Moyle, I'm not familiar with this
2	particular document, so I think Witness Deaton could go
3	into great detail as to what these exact percentages
4	represent.
5	Q Okay. The column says increased percent;
6	right?
7	A That's correct.
8	Q Okay. And whether you need this document or
9	not, do you have an understanding with respect to a
10	number of clients that I represent in terms of the rate
11	schedule that, that they're on?
12	A Could you read the question
13	Q Sure. I represent large industrial users.
14	A Uh-huh.
15	Q People that use a lot of, a lot of power. And
16	do you know, do you have any information with respect to
17	whether any of them are on the CILC-1T rate?
18	A Yes. I'm generally familiar that there are
19	industrial customers that are on the CILC rate
20	structure.
21	Q Okay. And under the third column, we don't
22	even have to refer to this, but this shows a 34%
23	increase under this line number. If you go down to the
24	third one, CILC-1T, and you go across to column 5, it
25	shows percent increase, 34%. I understand Ms. Deaton

1	may ask this, but is, do you have an understanding with
2	respect to the amount of increase that your filed rate
3	case would have with respect to the CILC-1T?
4	MR. McGLOTHLIN: Objection. The witness
5	answered the same question a moment ago and said he was
6	not familiar with the document and could not answer the
7	question. It's asked and answered.
8	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.
9	MR. MOYLE: I've tried to take it away from
10	the document and ask him if he knows irrespective of the
11	document.
12	MR. McGLOTHLIN: No. The question directed
13	him to a particular value and a particular column on a
14	document with which he said he was unfamiliar.
15	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Objection sustained.
16	BY MR. MOYLE:
17	Q Do you know if the military bases, Patrick Air
18	Force Base, Homestead Air Force Base, NASA, if they are
19	taking service under the CILC-1T rate?
20	A I'm not familiar whether they are or not.
21	Q Same question with respect to the hospitals?
22	A I'm not familiar specifically.
23	MR. MOYLE: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, this is
24	482?
25	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes. It is 482.

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Are there any objections to 482? I'm trying 1 to deal with these as they come through. 2 Okay. Seeing none, thank you. 3 BY MR. MOYLE: 4 Now, Mr. Silagy, there was an exhibit that was 5 admitted into evidence yesterday, 472. There's already 6 7 been a little discussion about it this morning with respect to a document compiled by the Bureau of Labor 8 9 Statistics. I have a copy of that, but I'd like to share that with you. Did you have a chance to look at 10 that document or no? 11 Not yesterday during the hearings, no. 12 13 MR. MOYLE: Can I, can I get him a copy of that? 14 15 (Document handed to witness.) BY MR. MOYLE: 16 17 And Mr. Reed, I asked Mr. Reed some questions, asked him to do some math, and on the second to the last 18 19 page of that document under manufacturing, my recollection of his testimony was that there were 2.0 approximately 3,500 lost manufacturing jobs from 21 22 June 2012 to July 2012. I see that. 23

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healthcare and education, 6,700 jobs lost from June 2012

Okay. And then on the next page, with the

to July 2012. 1 I see that as well. 2 All right. So if you add those up, my math is 3 over 10,000 jobs lost month to month in those two 4 Would you agree? 5 sectors. 10,200 specifically, if my math is correct. 6 Α 7 And isn't that about the size of your company? Florida Power & Light has about 10,000 8 9 employees. That's correct. Yeah. And you're one of the biggest employers 10 Q in the State of Florida, aren't you? 11 We're one of the larger employers in the State 12 of Florida. 13 14 Q Okay. 15 Α I don't know about everybody in the rest of 16 state. And now, to kind of hopefully tie this back 17 together, but wouldn't you agree -- you're an economics, 18 19 you have an economics degree from the University of Texas; isn't that right? 20 Yes, that's correct. A long time ago. 21 22 Okay. So just to get into some macroeconomic Q conversations and discussions, wouldn't you agree that 23 if your rate case is approved -- well, hold on a second. 24 25 Let me just have a quick conversation about the CILC

credit. Okay? 1 2 You're aware that some of my clients are on interruptible tariffs; correct? 3 Α Yes, sir. 4 And that essentially says that if you agree to 5 have your power turned off during times of peak demand, 6 7 you get a credit, in broad terms. That's correct. 8 9 Okay. And that's a valuable service; correct? I'm sorry? It's about able service? 10 It's a valuable --11 Q 12 Α Oh. -- a valuable thing, the ability to shut 13 Q somebody off when you have a peak load? 14 15 Α Yes, it is. Okay. And that credit typically is pegged to, 16 because it, it allows you to avoid building peaking 17 power plants; correct? 18 19 That's correct. That's the theory, is that it provides you the ability to defer the building of 20 peaking power plants, which of course reduces the amount 21 22 of capital expenditure. And I think there, there's a balance and there's a sweet spot in there to find, 23 24 wherever that is. 25 Okay. And when costs are going up to build

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power plants, Mr. Reed, you heard him yesterday say the costs for building power plants are going up. Is that your understanding?

A I think that's generally true.

Q Yeah. And so it would follow logically, based on the concept of the CILC credit, that also the CILC credit might warrant an increase; correct?

A Again, I think you have to look at it in the context of what are you trying to offset? And we build power plants not just for peaking load. We build power plants to serve baseload, load around the clock, and so there's a balance of offsetting peak load versus providing the system reliability through baseload generation.

So I think there's a, again, there's a sweet spot of trying to find, and I think reasonable minds can differ on where that is, but there is a place that optimizes, if you will, the need to provide baseload generation, system reliability, and then offsetting that peak load as well.

You still also need those peak plants in place to a certain extent so you can, you know, hit the button and in a few seconds bring incremental power on for those times when it's simply not enough to be able to deploy CILC.

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Q And I'm not suggesting that you have no need for peaking plants. I'm simply suggesting that the theories you describe with respect to an interruptible credit and large customers agreeing to be turned off works against having to build more peaking plants; correct?

MR. SUNDBACK: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for interrupting. But we'd like to move to strike a portion of Mr. Silagy's last answer. He was asked the question, if memory serves, whether the price of constructing power plants has increased, because apparently Mr. Moyle was trying to correlate the lack of movement in CILC credit to the increase in power plants.

Mr. Silagy proceeded to provide a discourse that went way beyond that topic in which he purported to explain to us, for instance, why various power plants are constructed. That didn't relate to the question that was asked, and, in fact, moved beyond his prepared testimony.

So we'd move to strike that as just larding the record with some information that wasn't called for by the question and wasn't even a follow-up on his prepared testimony.

Sorry for the interruption.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr., Mr. Litchman --

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1 Litchfield. Sorry.

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MR. LITCHFIELD: I really don't have any strong feelings about this one way or the other. I, I heard it as a fair response to a fair question. But I really don't have strong feelings one way or the other, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MOYLE: I'm indifferent.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. We'll allow that answer. But moving forward, if the question is a yes or no question, offer the yes or the no, and then, if necessary, maybe some editorial comment as allowed by the questioner.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. MOYLE:

- Q Okay. So let's kind of just run back. We don't need to have that answer again. But you would agree that construction costs for power plants have gone up; correct?
 - A Generally I agree, yes.
- **Q** And you've described the theory with respect to the CILC theory in that it obviates or mitigates the need to build additional peaking plants; correct?
 - A Generally, yes.
- Q Okay. And that that credit typically is pegged to cost of construction of power plants; correct?

I don't believe I said that. No. 1 Α 2 Is that your understanding with respect to the Q 3 theory? Α Again, I'm not an expert on the theory of how 4 CILC rates are designed. 5 Okay. Are you aware that the CILC credit has 6 0 7 not been increased in many, many years? I think, I think it may be 12. Do you have information about that? 8 9 I do not, Mr. Moyle. 10 Okay. Now, to try to tie this somewhat together, you would, you would agree that to the extent 11 that a business is confronted with a 34% rate hike, that 12 to the extent that the CILC credit was, say, adjusted 13 upward in a way that provided additional credit for 14 15 customers on that rate, that it would have the effect of mitigating against a 34% price increase; correct? 16 17 Well, I would first say --Yes, no, if you can, and then explain. 18 19 However, that's 34% on the base rate. 2.0 So I think what you're talking about is a CILC credit actually offsetting the total bill, and that base --21 22 that increase of the total bill is significantly less than a 34%. 23

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rates.

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Okay. And I just want to talk about base

I don't want to mix the fuel in with it if we

can at this point. But I think, I think, I think I got you to acknowledge that to the extent that less than 34% -- well, if 34% is awarded and there's a CILC credit, that that will have a mitigating impact. You would agree, to the extent it does have a mitigating impact, that that would result in having the businesses who take advantage of this credit having additional capital in their pocket; correct?

A I would agree that they would have additional revenue. I cannot speak to how they would utilize that.

Q Okay. So, but if you have additional revenue, then you have the ability to make judgments as to how to use it. You can build new plants, you can hire new employees, you can provide returns to your investors, you can hold on to it for a rainy day. It gives you additional funds to make decisions with; correct?

A I would agree with that. Yes.

Q And to the extent that a business is confronting tough economic pressures, or segments are, as I think reflected in Exhibit 472 with the loss of jobs, wouldn't you agree to the extent that jobs were important, that it would warrant serious consideration of an upward adjustment of a credit?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Let me object to the form of the question. There's first a narrative and then a

compound question. And I've let a few of these go, but 1 would request that counsel ask just a question as 2 opposed to prefacing those questions with his own 3 testimony. 4 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. I think we 5 addressed some of that on yesterday, so if we can clean 6 7 up our questions. MR. MOYLE: I can, I can break it down. 8 9 tried to wrap it all up in one to save a little time, but I'll break, break it down. 10 BY MR. MOYLE: 11 So I think I've gotten you to agree that, that 12 having an adjustment in the CILC would mitigate the 34% 13 rate increase. I think I've also gotten you to agree 14 15 that that would result in having additional capital in the --16 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Moyle. 17 MR. LITCHFIELD: Same objection. 18 19 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Moyle. 2.0 MR. MOYLE: Okay. I'm sorry. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: One question at a time. 21 22 MR. MOYLE: Okay. BY MR. MOYLE: 23 If a company has additional capital, do you 24 25 think that would make it more likely or less likely

that, that they could not have to cut jobs? 1 2 Α More likely. More likely that they would not have to cut 3 jobs? 4 I thought that's what you asked me, yes. 5 Α likely they would not have to cut jobs. 6 7 Okay. Okay. It was not very well worded. just wanted to make sure we weren't talking past one 8 9 another. 10 It was a double negative. 11 Okay. Let's, let's move on to, to some other, 12 another area. On page 5, line 23 --13 I'm there. 14 Α 15 -- you talk about Canaveral and you say that FPL is financing this 1 billion modernization in order 16 to produce significant savings and benefits for our 17 customers and their families for years to come. 18 19 I want to spend a little time with you talking 2.0 about financing. It can be a little complex, but I want to try to have an overview conversation, you know, with 21 22 you about financing. So how specifically, when you say FPL's financing this 1 billion mechanism, how is it 23 24 doing so? 25 Α Well, again, let me start by saying that

ahead.

for you as the Vice President of Financing on Canaveral.

Witness Barrett is, is prepared to go into great detail

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And for me to understand it better, I need an overview. I don't, I don't need the detail, but go

MR. LITCHFIELD: I'll object to any questions that seek discovery at this point in the proceeding.

THE WITNESS: So from a financing standpoint we have to go out and access the capital markets or the debt or equity in order to borrow the money to pay for these plants in advance.

You know, in the fossil generation fleet, when we go out and we build plants like Cape Canaveral, as an example, we are not earning a return. We're not getting recovery on those plants until they actually go into commercial operations.

So from the time that we actually start the construction until the time that they go into commercial operations, we are financing those plants. After they go into commercial operation is when we are seeking Cape Canaveral as an example for the revenue requirement to then go and begin to impact the base bill concurrent with our fuel adjustment factor also be adjusted downward to offset for the system efficiencies that come with bringing in Canaveral.

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1 1	I DV	MD	MOYLE:
	1 1	LIL.	MOIDE:

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Q So you go -- in order to finance a new plant, you get debt and equity; correct?

A Correct.

Q And is, is that the same -- that would hold true for your future construction plans that you have for your upcoming plants, that you would --

A Yes.

Q -- access capital? And then with respect to the mix of debt and equity, do you have specific mixes that go in? Like, out of the billion dollars for Canaveral is a certain percent debt and a certain percent equity?

MR. LITCHFIELD: May I object to the question?

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure.

MR. LITCHFIELD: I think we're getting into the details that are sponsored and discussed in particular by other witnesses in this case. I think, I think we've gone well past an overview type of question here.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. I would tend to agree.

MR. MOYLE: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to hopefully make a point here. I'm not intending to get into the weeds on finance, but I think it's a fair question with respect to knowing, you know, what the

break is between debt and equity. 1 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I think on yesterday, when 2 some of the other individuals were asking questions, we 3 asked people to remain focused on what the, the person 4 who is testifying offered in their prefiled testimony 5 and so forth, so we're going to ask that we keep down 6 7 that path. MR. MOYLE: Okay. I appreciate that. 8 9 BY MR. MOYLE: Mr. Silagy, so you do, you do testify about 10 financing Cape Canaveral; correct? 11 On a general basis, that's correct. 12 13 Okay. And on a general basis do you know the Q debt/equity split? 14 MR. McGLOTHLIN: Objection. That has been 15 ruled on about 30 seconds ago. 16 MR. MOYLE: Did you rule against me? 17 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I sure did. 18 19 MR. MOYLE: Okay. Sorry. 20 (Laughter.) BY MR. MOYLE: 21 All right. In, with respect to debt, there's 22 a lot of rating agencies that, that assign ratings to 23 you; is that right? 24 25 Again, I would, I would defer any technical Α

1	aspects of this to Witness Dewhurst, who is our Chief
2	Financial Officer. But, yes, we have credit rating
3	agencies.
4	Q And the ratings that they issue are for your
5	debt, not for your equity; correct?
6	MR. LITCHFIELD: Objection. Outside the scope
7	of this witness's testimony.
8	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Objection sustained.
9	BY MR. MOYLE:
10	Q How much is your how much are you seeking
11	to increase your ROE in this case from the current
12	midpoint to the, to what you filed?
13	A Our current allowed midpoint is 10%, and we
14	are seeking an 11.25% plus a 25 basis point adder for
15	performance.
16	Q So it goes from 10% to 11.5?
17	A The current allowed midpoint is 10%. We're
18	currently earning actually an 11%. So from a standpoint
19	of what we're earning to what we're asking for, it goes
20	from 11 to 11.25. And then if the Commission saw fit
21	for the 25 basis point adder, that would also be added
22	to that.
23	Q All right. So I just want to, I just want to
24	go midpoint to midpoint. Your current midpoint is 10;
25	correct?

1	A That's correct.
2	Q And in this case you're asking, with the
3	adder, for 11.5.
4	A With the adder, that's correct.
5	Q Okay. How much does that represent in terms
6	of dollars?
7	A That is going to be about \$160 million.
8	Q 160
9	A Subject, subject to check.
LO	Q Isn't it 160 per 100 basis points?
L1	A Yes, you're correct. You go from the
L2	10 midpoint to the 11.5, that's correct. It would be
L3	240 million.
L4	Q 240 million?
L5	A That's correct.
L6	Q And with respect to your capital needs, your
L7	capital needs in the test year, your Capex spend, did I
L8	understand your testimony to be that it's a \$3 billion
L9	Capex spend in the test year?
20	A That's correct. Roughly we'll be spending
21	about \$3 billion every year for the next three years, or
22	from 2011 to 2013. Pardon me.
23	Q And you've testified, and part of the reason,
24	if I understand it, that you need an increase in return
25	on equity is to access capital markets; is that right?

1	A Again, I would defer the technical aspect of
2	this to Witness Dewhurst, who goes into great detail
3	about the need to access the capital markets. But
4	generally speaking, in order for us to be able to
5	continue to invest in the infrastructure, yes, we need
6	to access the capital markets.
7	Q And actually you talk about the ROE on page
8	9 of your testimony, starting at line 10.
9	A That's correct.
10	Q And you say, a utility's ability to earn is
11	crucial to its cost of investing in major infrastructure
12	improvements on behalf of customers; is that right?
13	A That's correct.
14	MR. MOYLE: I have an exhibit I'd like to use.
15	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: This exhibit number will be
16	483, if I'm correct.
17	(Exhibit 483 marked for identification.)
18	MR. MOYLE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
19	MR. LITCHFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I'm looking at
20	the exhibit, and I appreciate the opportunity to see it
21	before we move on with questioning.
22	I'm going to object to the line of questioning
23	relative to this exhibit. This purports to, to lay out
24	facts and figures that have not yet been presented in
25	this case, not yet been established, and I don't think

Mr. Moyle can or should establish any of this through this witness, because this is well outside the scope of Mr. Silagy's testimony.

If Mr. Moyle would care to discuss this exhibit with Mr. Dewhurst, I would have absolutely no objection.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

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MR. MOYLE: Mr. Chairman, I mean, he, he said he's an economics major, he says he's talking about financing, he says ROE is needed with respect to the ability to attract capital. We've already had conversations about a number of these things. This is a couple of follow-up questions with respect to that conversation.

The only thing that I think that we may have to establish through another witness, which we'll do, and I'll ask him to assume, is the 1% interest differential between the current credit rating and the next highest credit rating. I think it's, I think it's very appropriate for me to wrap up this line of questioning using, using an exhibit.

MR. LITCHFIELD: There's not a single reference in Mr. Silagy's testimony to the cost differential between credit ratings. It's just not there. But that is a subject of Mr. Dewhurst's

testimony, and so thus my objection. We're not really going to be efficient here in moving through a line of questioning.

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A company president, as you know, speaks at a general level to a lot of topics, and part of the purpose of his testimony is to introduce those topics and the witnesses that then will follow him to support the -- and provide the evidence in great detail. This is a case where Mr. Dewhurst is the witness to address this exhibit, and I would encourage Mr. Moyle to talk to Mr. Dewhurst about this.

MR. MOYLE: Mr. Chairman, as a matter of litigation strategy, I can make decisions about, I think, who I wish to ask certain questions of with respect to what's in their testimony. He put it in his testimony. I think I have every right in the world to, to ask questions about it.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Mary Anne.

MS. HELTON: Where is it in his testimony, Mr. Moyle?

MR. MOYLE: Well, he talked about financing Canaveral, which we've already, we've already talked about. He says on page 5, line 23, quote, FPL is financing this \$1 billion modernization. So he's

talking about financing there. And then he comes over 1 and on page 9 talks about the increased request for the 2 ROE because it's crucial to the utility's ability to 3 invest in major infrastructure. 4 And then they go on down on line 19, and he 5 says, because we must compete for the capital necessary 6 7 to fund investments on behalf of customers. MS. HELTON: Mr. Chairman, those sound like 8 9 awfully general questions to me. And looking at this exhibit, based on the few economics courses I had in 10 college, this looks like it's a lot more specific. My 11 12

recommendation is to follow Mr. Litchfield's suggestion.

This does not seem to be the correct witness.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. So this is beyond the scope of this witness.

BY MR. MOYLE:

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- Q You were, you were involved in the last rate case, weren't you?
 - A Not directly, no.
- **Q** But you were, you were here in Tallahassee, weren't you?
- A I was involved in the, more in the settlement agreement that followed the rate case.
- Q Okay. If I asked you some questions about the last rate case, would that, would you have information

with respect to being able to answer them?

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MR. LITCHFIELD: Well, I would, I would pose an objection here to the extent that it's outside the scope of Mr. Silagy's testimony, and would ask Mr. Moyle first to direct us to where Mr. Silagy speaks about that.

MR. MOYLE: Well, I think, I think they talk in there about the bad result, the negative signal to investors. I mean, I can go find it.

The question I want to ask him is with respect to the results of the last rate case, isn't it true that FPL's continued to perform well, as indicated by Mr. Reed yesterday in all his benchmark material, that they've continued to perform well and score out in the top percent. They got an A, notwithstanding the results of the rate case. I think it's a fair question.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. LITCHFIELD: No objection to that question.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I think that's a fair question as well.

THE WITNESS: I thank you for recognizing our excellent operational performance. And, yes, we have, we've done a nice job operationally. I would say on a financial basis though we have not actually performed well. We are currently earning the lower cash return

than we have in the last two decades.

BY MR. MOYLE:

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- Q But you're earning 11%, aren't you?
- A We earn a book return of 11%, and that is almost exclusively due to the large amount of theoretical surplus cash depreciation -- noncash depreciation reserve that we are able to utilize, which this year we're projecting to be over \$500 million.

 That's a book return.

On a cash return we're earning closer to an 8%. And it's important, because on a cash basis that's what we pay the bills with. So far I've not been able to get anybody to take theoretical depreciation, noncash surplus depreciation in lieu of cash.

Q Well, I'm impressed that the general conversation has gone into a concept of theoretical surplus depreciations. But with respect to the question I posed, I mean, you're doing okay, notwithstanding the results of the last rate case; correct?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Asked and answered.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I would agree. It's been asked and answered.

BY MR. MOYLE:

Q Okay. After the last rate case, I think there were some announcements that you weren't going to move

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forward with Cape Canaveral; is that right?

No, not specifically. The announcement was is Α that we were going to review the modernization projects, given the decision, and then make a decision after reviewing those projects. Subsequently we did move forward with them, and the settlement agreement was an important part of the decision to do so.

So, so you are moving forward with, with Canaveral and Riviera?

As I stated in my testimony, Canaveral is under construction. Riviera also is under construction.

Okay. And you've been able to, to do that, you've been able to do that, notwithstanding the 7% of your ask in the last rate case and a 10% ROE; is that correct?

We have -- first off, I would, I would disagree with the 7% characterization. That's not accurate at all. We, we -- after the decision was rendered by the Commission, we entered into a settlement agreement, which all of the Intervenors, major Intervenors who are here at the table, signed. And that actually resulted in a significant difference from the outcome of the Commission.

In fact, we received over \$300 million worth of benefit from that settlement agreement, including,

and importantly, the full recovery revenue -- well, subject to the fuel limitation, actually, for West County Energy Center Unit 3, and that was critical in our decision-making for being able to move forward with Canaveral and Riviera.

Q And I may have had it wrong, so what is, what is the number with respect to your last rate case? What was asked for and what was awarded by the Commission, if you know?

A It would be closer to 25 to 30%.

Q As to what the Commission ordered or what the settlement resulted in?

A As to what the result was and how we're running our business.

Q Okay. So, so the specific question, after the rate case last time and the Commission made a decision, what was the percent, if you know, that this, that this Commission, that the Public Service Commission awarded to Power & Light in the order?

MR. LITCHFIELD: I'll object to the question.

I think it's terribly misleading. The Commission order is the Commission order, but that's not the result and outcome of the last case. The result and outcome of the last case was the settlement agreement that Mr. Moyle entered into on behalf of his client, Mr. Wright entered

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into on behalf of his clients, and that subsequently was approved by the Commission, and that was the economic platform by which the company moved forward, not the original Commission order. So I object to the question. It's misleading.

MR. MOYLE: Mr. Litchfield is free to bring these points back up on redirect. It's a fair question with respect to what the result of the Commission decided. And if he wants to say, well, yeah, we entered into a settlement and that was better for us and it's a different percent, I think that's fine. But I think absolutely, if he knows, I have the right to ask him the question.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Well, if Mr. Moyle is contending that the Commission's subsequent order approving the settlement agreement did not supersede the prior Commission order, that would be news to the company.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mary Anne?

MS. HELTON: I think the order speaks for itself. I mean, the order sets out what the Commission approved. And I'm still kind of having a hard time kind of following where Mr. Moyle is going here. I don't --

MR. MOYLE: I don't want to take the time to get the order to have him do the math and do that. If

he knows the percent based on the order, he can answer.

If he doesn't know, he doesn't know, I mean. And where

I'm going is simply saying, hey, last time you asked for
a lot of money, you didn't get much, but you're doing

okay.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right.

MR. MOYLE: And I don't have a friendly cross objection, I know.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: If, if I understand your questioning, you asked about the settlement, and then you're going to the precursor of the settlement.

MR. MOYLE: He gave an answer related to the settlement --

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: No. No. Answer my question.

MR. MOYLE: No. I disagree, because I asked him about the result of the rate case, the litigated rate case, and he didn't answer that question. He went in and said, well, we got a settlement and depreciation, and talked about the, you know, the settlement that occurred after the PSC order. I'm trying to ask him with respect to what FPL sought in their last rate case and what the result that the Commission, after the hearing, everybody filed their briefs, they voted on the rate case, what percent of their original ask that represented.

I'm not worried about the settlement and the 1 subsequent order. I'm trying to focus him on the 2 litigated result of the last rate case. 3 MR. LITCHFIELD: But then, Mr. Chairman, he's 4 asking the witness to opine as to how well FPL faired, 5 given the --6 7 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Circumstances. MR. LITCHFIELD: -- initial order that was 8 9 superseded in terms of the economic impact for the 10 company. MR. MOYLE: I think if we take it one step at 11 a time and if he could answer that question, then I 12 probably could move into the next. And, and if there's 13 an objection, he can pose it. 14 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I think I agree with, with, 15 with, with FPL on that one. So if you could move on to 16 another question. 17 BY MR. MOYLE: 18 19 Mr. Silagy, you would agree, would you not, that notwithstanding the events following the last rate 2.0 case, that in the interim period of time between that 21 22 case and this case, that FPL has operated efficiently, effectively, provided reliable power to its customers; 23 24 correct?

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

You know, I apologize, but you lost me on the

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notwithstanding on -- are you suggesting post settlement 1 between now? I'm just trying to understand what time 2 frame you're asking me. I apologize if I just didn't 3 follow. 4 Just, just from when you filed your, filed 5 your rate case. I mean, there's been a continuum of you 6 7 all providing safe, dependable electricity from when you filed your last rate case up until today; correct? 8 9 So operationally you're saying from the time Α that we filed our last rate case until today? 10 11 Q Yes. Have we been able to maintain our operational 12 Α 13 ability? And the answer to that is yes. Right. And you would also agree, would you 14 Q 15 not, that the, the, the primary concerns of businesses and people in Florida is the, is the operational 16 17 concern? They want to make sure the lights are on; right? 18 19 What I would agree is that --Α 2.0 Yes or no, and then if you would explain, Q please. 21 22 Yes and no. Yes, I would agree that our Α customers expect the lights to be on today and tomorrow. 23 24 Our customers also expect us to be able to continue to 25 have the ability to invest and make sure that we're

1	investing in technology that keeps the lights on
2	efficiently and affordably next year and a decade down
3	the road.
4	MR. MOYLE: Thank you for, for your time
5	Appreciate it.
6	THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
7	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Is that it, Mr. Moyle?
8	MR. MOYLE: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.
10	South Florida Hospital Association.
11	MR. SUNDBACK: Good morning. Thank you, Mr.
12	Chairman.
13	CROSS EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. SUNDBACK:
15	Q Good morning, sir.
16	A Good morning.
17	Q Let's look at what's been designated as your
18	Exhibit ES-1, which is marked as 136, if the note taking
19	at this end is correct.
20	You state there that you were Chief
21	Development Officer at FPL?
22	A I'm sorry?
	11
23	Q You state in that CV that you were Chief
23 24	
	Q You state in that CV that you were Chief Development Officer at FPL. A Oh, yes.

1	${f Q}$ I apologize if I'm not pronouncing it,
2	pronouncing clearly.
3	A No. No. That's
4	${f Q}$ And what were the years in which you served in
5	that capacity?
6	A From 2000 and towards the end of 2007
7	until, I believe it was the beginning of 2010, subject
8	to check.
9	Q And then what years did you serve as Senior
10	Vice President, as you've identified in your CV?
11	A From that time, roughly 2010, until December
12	of last year.
13	Q Okay. And was 2007 the beginning of your
14	employment at FPL?
15	f A At Florida Power & Light. But prior to that I
16	was with what is now NextEra Energy Resources.
17	Q And how long were you with NextEra Energy
18	Resources?
19	A I began employment there in April of 2003.
20	Q And you were working there in the development
21	of generating projects as well?
22	A I was primarily focused initially on mergers
23	and acquisitions, the acquisitions of projects. And
24	then after that in what we call business management,
25	which is actually the management of operating assets in

other parts of the country.

Okay. And let's

direct, if we could, lines

2.0

Q Okay. And let's look at page 14 now of your direct, if we could, lines 7 through 8. There you reference the company's commitment to continuous improvement in operational efficiency. When did the company's commitment to continuous improvement in operational efficiency begin?

A Long before I joined the corporation.

Q And it was an ingrained part of the culture when you arrived; right?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. Now, when you moved over to the utility side of the house, you brought with you the experience you had obtained when you were working on the merchant side of the house; right?

A That's correct.

Q And you believe that helps you attain what's been characterized by FPL as excellence in management; right?

A I think it's one element of my experience that helps.

Q And you want us to weigh the background that you've summarized in your CV in order to determine whether your testimony has a sufficient basis; isn't that correct?

1	A I provided my CV as background for you to make
2	your own judgments.
3	Q Let's look at your direct, page 20, line 6,
4	through page 21, line 1, where you list the witnesses.
5	With the exceptions of Witnesses Reed and Avera, these
6	individuals work in the NextEra organization; correct?
7	A No. Witness Stall is also not with, not as an
8	employee at this point.
9	Q Thank you. In the past was he employed by FPL
10	or NextEra?
11	A Yes, he was.
12	Q And when they do work, when these individuals
13	do work for FPL, they report directly or indirectly to
14	you; correct?
15	A Yes. Generally speaking, that's right.
16	Q And you're responsible in that sense for
17	determining whether these individuals have performed in
18	accordance with the criteria that are articulated for
19	instance in your testimony; right?
20	A I'm part of the determination. Obviously we
21	have a pretty rigorous performance review process, which
22	I'm sure Witness Slattery can provide information.
23	Q Okay. Now, at page 12 of your testimony,
24	lines 10 through 22, you discuss Mr. Reed's study a bit;
25	right?

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A Excuse me. That's correct.

Q Did you review his work before you filed your testimony?

A Generally. Not in detail.

Q I see. You state that Mr. Reed's study, and this is at lines 11 and 12, shows that FPL has outperformed similarly sized companies. In your opinion, why is it important to look at similarly sized companies?

A I think it's important because it's, it's critical to compare apples to apples on companies. I don't say that it is the only factor, but being able to compare companies to like companies is an important methodology in benchmarking.

Q And one of the reasons you might want to use similarly sized companies is you can determine how successfully different enterprises of the same size have captured and exploited scale economies; is that correct?

A Scale economies is one element of any benchmarking performance. But I would have to defer to Mr. Reed to explain how he came up with his methodology.

Q And similarly, looking at similarly sized enterprises allows you to determine whether the manager of the enterprise has successfully captured synergies from that enterprise, compared to other similarly sized

enterprises; correct? 1 Generally speaking, I would say that's 2 correct. 3 Thank you, sir. 4 Can we look at an exhibit that got marked 5 yesterday with Mr. Reed, and we'll distribute it again. 6 7 It's marked as hearing Exhibit 478. And, in particular, if you'd turn your 8 9 attention to what's marked as attachment number 1, page 1, which is the middle of five sheets. Do you have that 10 page, sir? 11 I believe I do. 12 Α Okay. Now, looking under the straight 13 Q electric group, that first array of data, it's not your 14 15 testimony that a company like Public Service of New Mexico, which is the fifth entity from the last in the 16 straight electric group, is similarly sized to FPL, is 17 it? 18 I am not familiar personally with the size of 19 Public Service Company of New Mexico. 2.0 Would it be your testimony that a company that 21 22 has about a ninth of the number of customers that FPL has is similarly sized to FPL? 23 24 No. Α 25 And so the other entities on that list, for Q

instance, Dayton Power & Light and TECO, that have a 1 fraction, maybe an eighth or a seventh of the number of 2 customers of FPL, those aren't similarly sized either to 3 FPL, are they? 4 Again, I think it's a matter of opinion of 5 Α what's a similar sized company. But I don't know if 6 7 those accurate -- if that's an accurate reflection of their size. I don't know. 8 9 Do you think that Mr. Reed was working from flawed or incorrect data? 10 MR. LITCHFIELD: Let me object to the question 11 in this line of questioning. Again, I think this 12 13 particular counsel now is asking misleading questions in referring to work papers of Mr. Reed and focusing on the 14 15 straight electric group as opposed to the large utility group. So I object to the form of the question as 16 17 misleading. MR. SUNDBACK: I'm sorry. I didn't mean to --18 is Mr. Litchfield done, Mr. Chairman? 19 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: You may proceed. 2.0 MR. SUNDBACK: The witness has made a 21 characterization about similarly sized companies in the 22 Reed study in his testimony and he doesn't limit it or 23 qualify it, and we're trying to test whether that 24

assertion is in fact accurate or whether it's a

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mischaracterization of the study and the group of 1 entities that were utilized in this study by Mr. Reed. 2 We're entitled to probe whether his 3 characterization of Mr. Reed's material, which he 4 purports to rely on, is accurate, or whether it's 5 incorrect, whether he misunderstood what was represented 6 7 in those data. MR. LITCHFIELD: Well, I think Mr. Reed 8 9 testified yesterday that he included three separate 10 proxy groups for the sake of completeness or for reference. I don't think he, I don't think he was 11 suggesting, even Mr. Reed, that he was focused only on 12 13 the straight electric utilities group or only on the Florida group or only on the large utilities group. 14 15 MR. SUNDBACK: Your Honor, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Litchfield may be drawing two salaries now, one as a 16 lawyer and one as a witness. We're waiting to hear from 17 Mr. Silagy for a response to an answer, not from 18 Mr. Litchfield. 19 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. I'll allow the 2.0 question. 21 22 MR. SUNDBACK: I'm sorry, Mr. Chair?

MR. SUNDBACK: I'm sorry, Mr. Chair?

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I will allow the question.

MR. SUNDBACK: Thank you, sir.

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1	BY MR. SUNDBACK:
2	Q So you're not contending that Mr. Reed's data
3	were flawed or incorrect in any way, are you?
4	A No.
5	Q Thank you.
6	You'll recall you had a discussion with
7	FIPUG's counsel earlier today, and you said that FPL had
8	not been performing well from a financial perspective
9	since the last rate case. Do you recall that?
10	A Yes, I do.
11	Q Okay. And similarly, on page 9 of your direct
12	at lines 15 through 20, you assert that FPL is
13	disadvantaged because of its 10% midpoint ROE; do you
14	see that?
15	A I do.
16	MR. SUNDBACK: Okay. Mr. Chairman, if we
17	could have marked with the next appropriate exhibit
18	number a series of excerpts from an FPL presentation.
19	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: That would be 484.
20	MR. SUNDBACK: Okay. Thank you, sir.
21	(Exhibit 484 marked for identification.)
22	BY MR. SUNDBACK:
23	Q Sir, do you have a copy of this material?
24	A I do.
25	Q Okay. And in this instance, NextEra Energy,

Inc., is, through these materials, providing information 1 to European investors; correct? 2 That's correct. 3 And that's an effort by NextEra Energy, Inc., 4 to expand or maintain its funding base; correct? 5 Generally speaking, yes, it's an effort to 6 Α 7 actually have a dialogue with investors in Europe. Okay. On page 2 of this handout, there's a 8 9 reference to, in the caption, two strong businesses. Would you agree that one of the two strong businesses 10 that's referenced in that caption is FPL? 11 I'm sorry. Page 2 in my exhibit is the cover 12 13 page. I'm sorry. I'm not giving you the right 14 Q information there. Let's look at the third page, which 15 in the upper, in one corner is labeled page 2 of 5. 16 17 That didn't contemplate the cover sheet, and I apologize for that mislabeling. 18 19 Would you agree that the caption on that page 2.0 that references two strong businesses includes a reference to FPL? 21 22 Yes. Α Okay. If you'd turn to the next page, you'll 23 24 see a caption, attractive investment opportunity. Would 25 you agree that the first bullet point under that

caption, which references visible growth opportunities at both primary businesses, also refers to FPL as well as NextEra Energy Resources?

A Yes.

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Q Okay. Let's look at the next page, please. You'll see a set of four bar charts, if you're on the same page as, as I am. And the caption indicates that there's an expected shift to a more regulated and long-term contract business by 2014. Does that contemplate more revenue arising from FPL, among other things?

A I didn't produce this document, so I can't tell you exactly what the calculations were. I can tell you it contemplates more regulated business, which also includes regulated businesses outside of Florida.

Q Okay. Okay. And one reason the shift that's detailed on this page to more regulated businesses is important is outlined on the next page, isn't it, the potential to pay more dividends?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Let's look at your prepared testimony again, page 9. And it's a fairly long sentence, lines 15 through 20. Towards the end of that sentence you make an assertion that FPL has to compete for capital. Do you see that?

2.0

A I do.

Q Okay. Now, that competition comes from both utilities and nonutility entities; is that not correct?

A That's correct. We compete for capital on a global basis.

Q And, in fact, even within the NextEra Energy organization, presumably FPL has to justify access to capital; is that not correct?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. And you, you experienced that on both sides of the house, did you not, when you were working for the nonutility functions of NextEra Energy?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. On that same page, just before that reference to competition for capital, on lines 13 through 15 you reference a utility's ability to earn; do you see that?

A I'm sorry. Could you point me to -- oh, yes, on line 13? Yes, sir.

Q Yes. Yes, sir. I would like to explore that with you for just a moment. Presume that a company that's not rate regulated simply replaced some of its existing equity with debt, didn't change the overall level of capitalization, just changed its capitalization structure a hair.

In that instance, earnings per share of that enterprise would increase because the earnings would be spread over a smaller equity base; is that not correct?

A Again, I would defer, if this is getting into capital structure, to Witness Dewhurst.

Q You've testified, sir, about a utility's ability to earn; right?

A I have.

Q And I want to explore that with you just a bit, especially given your experience on both sides of the house. And you've said you have to compete with others to attain capital for FPL; correct?

A That's correct. We have to --

Q And I'd like to understand how that competition works. Now, are you unable to tell me of your own knowledge that if an unregulated enterprise simply reduces its equity component and ups -- substitutes for that equity more debt, that earnings per share will not increase because those earnings will be spread over a smaller equity base?

A No. I believe that would be correct.

Q Okay. If FPL's capital structure was changed, for instance, in this rate proceeding for regulatory purposes, by replacing some of its existing equity with debt, earnings per share of FPL would not increase

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automatically, would they? They could be reduced.

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Again, I would defer to Witness Dewhurst as to

what the impacts overall of the corporation would be.

The key on the capital structure, in my opinion, as

somebody who is responsible for the operations of the

company, is maintaining a strong financial position on

the balance sheet so we can continue to access the

capital markets when we need to to either invest in

infrastructure or to address issues that come up in the

regular course of business that are uncertain.

All right. So, Mr. Silagy, are you telling me

that you don't even know, even though you're here testifying before the Commissioners now and spearheading

the rate case, whether if, from a regulatory

perspective, the capital structure of the company was

deemed to include more debt and less equity, whether

that would affect the level of equity per share, the

dividends per share that could be paid, for instance, to the parent, NextEra Energy, Inc.?

What I'm telling you is, is that I believe

weakening the capital structure of the company has an adverse impact on our ability to be able to attract

capital and operate the company in a manner that

continues to provide what I think is exceptional service to our customers.

MR. SUNDBACK: Mr. Chairman, I'd move to strike the question -- the answer in its entirety. It was as straightforward as you can get. A yes or no works just fine. And if he wanted to provide an explanation, he could.

But it strains credulity to believe that the president of a utility cannot determine whether a change in the capital structure is going to affect, for instance, earnings per share of the utility.

I guess if his answer is I don't know, that's also useful information, but he hasn't even volunteered that. He hasn't said yes, no, I don't know. He's given you a different -- he's answered a different question.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Well, I object to counsel's characterization of the witness's answer. I think the witness is providing an answer to Mr. Sundback. It may not be the answer that Mr. Sundback would like to receive, but the witness is entitled to provide an answer consistent with his understanding.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. I think we'll, we'll strike the whole answer. You can pose the question again. Maybe if we start with a yes or no, and then move forward.

MR. SUNDBACK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. SUNDBACK: 1 2 Do you need the question back, sir? Q Yes, please. 3 Α Let's see if we can pull it together. 4 Thank you. 5 Α If FPL's capital structure was changed by 6 0 7 replacing some of its existing equity with debt for purposes of setting rates, earnings per share of FPL 8 9 would not automatically increase, would they? 10 Α No. 11 Thank you. And so in that sense there's a distinction 12 13 between regulated, rate regulated entities and enterprises whose rates are not regulated concerning 14 15 capital structure; is that right? In that sense. In that sense, there's a distinction between 16 17 rate regulated entities and unregulated entities. Okay. Let's look at your direct, page 16, if 18 Q 19 we could, lines 9 through 12. 2.0 I'm there. 21 Thank you, sir. The referenced study of 22 transmission substation average reliability, that study

A I'm not familiar with the exact elements of

didn't adjust for differences in relative age of

equipment between utilities, did it?

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1	the study.
2	Q Would you agree that, all else being equal,
3	older equipment tends to be more prone to malfunction or
4	being worn out, just, just like older people?
5	A No. I would not agree to that in
6	transmission.
7	Q Okay. Let's look at page 19, line 7, through
8	page 20, line 2 again, where you've got, got the
9	A I'm sorry. Which line again?
10	Q Starting at page 19, line 7, through page 20,
11	line 2, where you summarize the main topics. Do you see
12	that?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Main topics addressed in the testimony. That
15	list doesn't include the issue of whether FPL's
16	efficiently managing the level of equity capitalization
17	in its capital structure, does it?
18	A No, it does not.
19	Q So from FPL's perspective that's not an
20	important issue.
21	A No, I would not agree with that statement.
22	MR. SUNDBACK: Okay. Thank you for your time,
23	sir.
24	No further questions, Mr. Chairman.
25	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Sundback.

We are -- it's almost 11:30. We're going to 1 qo to lunch at 12:00. So we're going to go ahead and 2 work through 12:00, and then we'll take our, our break 3 at that time. 4 At this time we'll hear from FEA. 5 LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIKE: Thank you, Mr. 6 7 Chairman. CROSS EXAMINATION 8 9 BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIKE: Good morning, Mr. Silagy. 10 Good morning, Colonel. 11 I just have a couple of questions, couple of 12 13 questions for you. Just to clarify, you're testifying in regard 14 to Issue 127 in the case, which is what economic impact 15 will FPL's request for rate increase have on customers, 16 businesses, and communities in Florida. Is that 17 correct? 18 Yes. I believe I'm listed on that as well as 19 Α 2.0 Witness DeRamus. And on page 18, line 2 through 4 of your 21 22

Q And on page 18, line 2 through 4 of your testimony, you state, Our request is for an increase in the base portion of the bill that, for most businesses, business customers, will vary from 4% to 16%, depending upon the rate class. Is that a true statement?

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1	A Yes, sir.
2	Q Isn't it also true then that some business
3	customers will have an increase in the base portion of
4	their bill that is greater than 16%?
5	A In the base portion of the bill, yes, sir.
6	Q According to your petition, the CILC-1T rate
7	class is projected to see a 34% increase in the base
8	revenue from the sale of electricity; isn't that true?
9	A I'm not familiar with the exact amount on
10	that. I saw that in the previous schedule, so I believe
11	that to be true.
12	Q Earlier this morning you stated you're
13	generally familiar with the customers that reside within
14	each respective rate class; isn't that true?
15	A Generally speaking, yes, sir.
16	Q And you are aware then that some of your
17	customers in the Federal Executive Agencies represent
18	customers such as NASA, Cape Canaveral, Patrick Air
19	Force Base, and Homestead Air Force Base?
20	A Yes, sir.
21	Q Are you aware that Cape Canaveral resides
22	within the CILC-1T rate class?
23	A I'm not specifically aware of that.
24	Q Are you aware that NASA resides within the
25	CILC-1T rate class?

1	A Again, I'm not specifically aware of that.
2	Subject to check, I would agree.
3	Q Are you aware that Patrick Air Force Base
4	resides within the CILC-1T rate base?
5	A Again, same answer.
6	Q Are you aware that utility bills for federal
7	agencies, the payment of those bills comes out of the
8	same pot of money that Congress appropriates to those
9	facilities for base operations?
10	A I understand that the military receives an
11	appropriations through Department of Defense. But I
12	don't know exactly how it is divided up amongst the
13	military installations.
14	Q And are you aware right now that the
15	Department of Defense is projected to face severe budget
16	cuts as part of the so-called fiscal cliff in 2013?
17	A No, I'm not aware of specifics around what the
18	budget cuts are.
19	Q Are you aware that the federal government will
20	be facing tough choices in how it spends the taxpayer
21	dollars within the next coming years?
22	A Yes, Colonel, I am very aware that there are
23	difficult choices to be made. And that's why I am
24	frankly very proud of the fact that we offer the lowest
25	bills in the state to not only our residential

customers, but among the lowest bills to all installations, including the military.

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And I do respect greatly the mission that the military provides. I am the son of an Air Force colonel who spent, you know, a career, including combat, and I completely understand the mission at hand.

I'm very proud of the fact that not only do we do the lowest bills, but we have in the last ten years moved off of being the largest user of oil in this country to generate electricity to one of the least users, 97% reduction, which is \$4 billion worth of customer money that we're not sending overseas.

So I appreciate very much what you do, and we are trying our hardest to be part of the solution by providing low bills and high reliability.

Q Are you familiar with what a Base Realignment and Closure committee is?

A I am familiar with BRAC on a very general basis. Yes, sir.

Q And are you aware that currently right now in the Capitol there is serious consideration of another round of BRAC committees to take place in the coming years?

A No, sir, I'm not familiar that there is another round of BRAC, but I will take your word for it.

MR. SAPORITO: Mr. Chairman, I would like to lodge an objection, as this testimony is outside the scope of his prefiled testimony, is it not?

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIKE: Mr. Chairman, I'm,
I'm merely addressing the issue that the witness is, is
here to testify on, which is what does the economic
impact of FPL's request for a rate increase have on
customers.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. I'll overrule that objection.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIKE:

Q Would you agree that the utility bills that need to be paid out of the budget allocated to an Air Force base or NASA would be a factor that a BRAC committee would consider in determining whether to close a base or facility?

A Yes, sir, I would agree. Having worked on defense appropriations myself a long time ago, I believe that all elements are considered. And when a military base or installation is compared to other installations in deciding which ones will remain open and which ones will remain closed, a large number of factors are included, and obviously the expenses related with running that particular installation are important.

And that's why I think our bills, being not

only the lowest in Florida but well below the national average, actually help Florida's military installations stay open, because we're actually positioning them to be more advantageously positioned -- excuse me -- to be, you know, greater benefits to keeping those open than a military installation in another state that has higher 7 electric bills.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I'm going to caution the witness to answer the question at hand and sort of cut down on the editorial.

THE WITNESS: I apologize, Mr. Chairman, but I think, I believe the question was about, you know, the bills being an impact to the installation. And I think the low bills in our state that FPL provides actually is an advantage to including -- if we receive 100% of our requested ask, we will still have bills that are significantly below the national average, which I think actually advantages Florida's military installations.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIKE: One last question, Commissioner, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIKE:

If those, as you call it, low bills for Air Force bases and, and executive agencies in, Federal Executive Agencies in Florida were to be raised by 34%,

would that not be an adverse factor that a BRAC 1 commission would consider in determining whether to 2 close that facility or installation? 3 Colonel, I will -- no, because our bills are 4 not going up by 34% for the military installations. 5 That is on the base portion of the bill, not the net 6 7 portion, which is in fact what the military installations pay. 8 9 Moreover, I think it is not just low bills, but reliability that the military relies on to, to be 10 able to provide its mission that they also look at. And 11 I think our exceptional reliability and our low bills 12 would look favorably by BRAC in Florida. 13 LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIKE: No further 14 questions, Mr. Chairman. 15 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. 16 At this time we'll hear from Algenol. 17 MR. HAYES: We have no questions. Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. The Office of 19 Public Counsel. 2.0 CROSS EXAMINATION 21 22 BY MR. McGLOTHLIN: Mr. Silagy, in response to a question from 2.3 Q Mr. Moyle, I believe you agreed that if a customer on a 24 particular rate schedule that he referred you to were 25

able to spend less money for electricity, that customer 1 2 would have more money. Do you remember that question 3 and answer? Α No, sir. I don't remember it that way. 4 remember about the -- and forgive me if I'm getting this 5 I think it was whether or not a customer would 6 wrong. 7 generate more revenue through CILC was the line of the questioning, but I, I may be mistaken. 8 9 I believe you agreed that if a customer had a 10 bigger credit, that customer would have more money at the end of the day; correct? 11 I agreed that if a customer generated more 12 13 revenue through the credit, that they would have the ability, as Mr. Moyle, I believe, put it, was to 14 determine how to deploy the capital. I'm paraphrasing. 15 Well, more generally, if a customer on any 16 17 rate schedule were able to pay less for electricity on a net basis, would it be true of any customer, that that 18 19 customer would have more money? Yes, sir. I think if we're able to lower 2.0 bills across anything, whether it's milk or electricity, 21 people have more disposable income in their pockets. 22 On page 7 of your prefiled testimony. 23 Q 24 I'm there. And at lines 6 and 7, you say, Designed as a 25 Q

1	temporary financial bridge, the 2010 rate agreement
2	expires at the end of this year. That term, temporary
3	financial bridge, you are characterizing that settlement
4	from FPL's perspective, are you not?
5	A I'm characterizing specifically the use of
6	noncash depreciation reserve surplus, which is going
7	away at the end of 2013, as the noncash component that
8	acted as a temporary bridge. It's what has allowed us
9	to earn 11% return on equity, which we discussed at
10	length during the settlement discussions, and everybody
11	agreed that was an important element.
12	Q But my point is, your characterization of the
13	agreement as a temporary bridge is FPL's
14	characterization, is it not?
15	A It is my characterization.
16	MR. McGLOTHLIN: No further questions.
17	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.
18	Mr. Wright, from Florida Retail Federation.
19	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
20	CROSS EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. WRIGHT:
22	Q Good morning, Mr. Silagy.
23	A Good morning, Mr. Wright.
24	
24	Q You're offered as the company's witness, first

economy, and I just have a couple of fundamental 1 predicate type questions with respect to that. 2 Will you agree that, that we are hopefully 3 coming out of the worst recession in our lifetimes, 4 since the 1930s? 5 I hope we are coming out of it. 6 Α 7 When do you mark the, what's been called the Great Recession as having started? 8 9 Probably in the 2008 time frame. Would you agree that the stock market bottomed 10 in March of 2009? 11 Subject to check, I will -- I think that's 12 13 about right. And the housing market probably bottomed in 14 2009 or 2010? 15 I think that's generally right in Florida and 16 17 probably nationally as well. And I think in your testimony you used the 18 word challenging, but would you agree, generally 19 speaking, that Florida's economy is still struggling? 2.0 21 Yes. I would generally agree it's still 22 struggling, although we have seen signs of recovery. 23 But I do believe that it is tepid, comparatively 24 speaking, to where it was before. 25 Q Thank you.

1	A You're welcome.
2	Q Will you agree that it is FPL's duty to
3	provide safe and reliable service at the lowest possible
4	cost?
5	A No, sir, I don't agree with that.
6	MR. WRIGHT: Okay. Then I have an exhibit.
7	Mr. Chairman, I think this is 485.
8	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, that's correct.
9	(Exhibit 485 marked for identification.)
10	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, these
11	are excerpts of the testimony of three IOU presidents,
12	Mr. Olivera, Mr. Dolan, and Mr. Crosswhite from Gulf
13	Power Company.
14	In the interest of offering optional
15	completeness, I do have copy, one single copy of the
16	complete transcripts that I'd be happy to make available
17	to, to parties. But these are, obviously, by their
18	seals and the date stamp, copies excerpts from copies
19	of the official Commission transcripts.
20	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: If any parties have
21	objections, please make those known now so we can
22	efficiently move forward.
23	MR. MOYLE: I guess I'm trying to understand
24	what, what the use of this is for.
25	MR. WRIGHT: It's to well, I asked him a

question, like questions others of us on, at the table have asked over the years, does Mr. Silagy agree that it is FPL's duty to provide safe, adequate, reliable service at the lowest possible cost. He says, no, he would not agree. This is for purposes of testing that statement. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. MR. MOYLE: Okay. Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. You may proceed. BY MR. WRIGHT:

- **Q** Mr. Silagy, if you'd look at, I think it's the fourth page in, in the upper right-hand corner it's numbered page 520.
 - A I'm there. Sorry. I'm there.
- Q This is an excerpt from the transcript of Mr. Olivera's testimony during the 2009 rate case, Docket 080677, in which I asked him would he agree that the utility has an obligation to serve its customers and to do so at the lowest possible cost.

You'll agree with me that Mr. Olivera answered, I would agree that that is one of our obligations. Would you not agree with that?

A I see that.

Q Okay. Were you here when he gave that testimony?

I don't recall if I was in the room or if I 1 Α 2 saw it on TV. Okay. I'd like to ask you to turn a couple of 3 pages further on. You'll come to a page that has the 4 number 257 in the upper right-hand corner. 5 Α I'm there. 6 7 This is the testimony of Mr. Vincent Dolan, President of Progress Energy Florida at the time. At 8 9 lines 12 through 16 he was asked, Will you agree that Progress Energy Florida has a duty to provide service, 10 safe, adequate, reliable service to its customers at the 11 lowest possible cost? And he answered, Yes, I would. 12 Correct? 13 I see that. 14 15 Q Okay. And finally, the last three pages are an excerpt from the transcript of Mr. Crosswhite, Mark 16 Crosswhite, Gulf Power Company's testimony in its recent 17 rate case before the Florida Public Service Commission. 18 19 If you'll look at the last page of my exhibit, 2.0 page number 91 in the upper right-hand column, in cross-examination by Mr. McGlothlin the question and 21 22 answer went like this. Mr. Crosswhite, you would agree with me, would 23 you not, that Gulf Power Company has an obligation to 24

pursue service at the least cost for customers?

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Answer: Yes, sir.

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Do you see that too?

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I do. Α

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Okay. Now we've got three Florida IOU presidents, including your predecessor, agreeing that it's the utilities' duty to provide service at the lowest possible cost. How can you disagree with that?

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I disagree with it because it is not my reading of the statute of 366, which specifically, and

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rather than paraphrase I'll read it, it says that each

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public utility shall furnish to each person applying

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therefore reasonably sufficient, adequate, and efficient

It is not our duty to provide it at the least

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service.

between those.

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15 cost. Moreover, I don't think it's, I don't think it's

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good operational practice. I wouldn't want to be

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sacrificing safety, as an example, in order to provide

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least cost. I wouldn't want to be providing worse

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reliability or customer service simply for least cost.

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I think it's a function of trying to find the balance

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At Florida Power & Light, we clearly strive to

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provide the least cost, and I think we've demonstrated

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we've done that, but we haven't done it at the sacrifice

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of reliability, at customer service, or at safety.

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Q Did you understand my question to suggest in any way that you should sacrifice safety or reliability in order to provide service at the lowest possible cost?

A I did actually, because I believe in the practical world that I live in, I don't look at just the least cost. And you specifically asked me if it was my duty and the company's duty to provide least cost, and in a practical sense I don't think that's correct.

Q Mr. Silagy, I believe that I asked you the question, do you agree that it's the company's duty to provide safe, adequate, and reliable service at the lowest possible cost?

A Again, if, if it is a function of making sure that we're providing reliable and safe and excellent customer service, all at the least cost, that is our desire, but under the statute it is not our duty.

Providing exceptional service, whether it be in cost or reliability, is not our duty, but it is our desire. And I think that's what separates your, our interpretation of it.

Q I think with one more question we can move on.

When you say it is FPL's desire, would you agree that it is FPL's goal to do that?

A Our goal is to provide the least cost, most affordable generation, and the most reliable, and the

most outstanding customer service, and also the cleanest generation that we can. And I think we've proven that year in and year out.

Q Thank you. You testify in a number of places in your testimony about the company's request for base rate increases in this case, including pages 10, 18, and elsewhere, I think, on 8 and 11 with respect to Canaveral.

My question for you is this, is it your testimony that FPL needs an additional \$516.5 million a year in base rate revenues in order to meet its goal or desire of providing safe and reliable service in 2013?

A Yes. It is my testimony that we have requested what we need, as Witness Ousdahl will provide great detail over.

Q Is it also your testimony that FPL needs an additional \$173.9 million a year in base revenue requirements in order to meet its goal of providing safe and reliable service starting in June of 2013, when the Cape Canaveral unit is scheduled to achieve commercial service?

A Yes, it is.

Q Just bypassing briefly, just so we'll have something to talk about in simple terms, regarding FPL's requested base rate increase, the January 2013 increase,

do I have it right that the increase represents roughly 1 a 12% increase in total base revenues? 2 Subject to check. I haven't looked at it that 3 way. Yeah. 4 I can tell you, I calculated it by dividing 5 516.521 million from your MFR A-1, by 4,266,616,000 from 6 7 your MFR C-1, and got right at 12%. Does that sound -can we work with that? 8 9 We can. 10 Thank you. You're welcome. 11 Okay. Will you agree with me that the simple 12 fact that a utility adds a power plant to its generating 13 fleet does not mean that the utility needs an immediate 14 rate increase? 15 No, I don't think I will agree with that. 16 17 believe we went through a very extensive need determination process around the Cape Canaveral plant. 18 19 The Commission ruled that the plant was necessary. 2.0 We've gone to the market and accessed the billion dollars to build the plant, and I do -- we need to get 21 22 the -- be able to have the revenue requirements to recover for that plant when it goes into service. 23 But isn't it true that, that needing the 24

revenue requirements is different from needing an

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increase in base rates?

you. I apologize.

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Q Well, then I apologize also.

Will you agree with me that between 1985 and 2005 FPL had no base rate increases?

one and the same. If you have a -- I'm not following

I'm not sure I'm following you. I see them as

A No, I would not.

Q What base rate increases did FPL have between 1985 and 2005?

A We had a number of increases as plants came into service, specifically related around the 2005 settlement agreement, which I believe you were a signature to. That included generation base rate adjustment, which provided for a base rate increase when Turkey Point 5 came into service, West County Unit 1 came into service, West County Unit 2 came into service. Off the top of my head, those are three examples of base rate increases that did occur.

Subsequent adjustments in the fuel factors were also made, so there was a, a mitigated net impact to customer bills.

Q Excluding those three units that you just mentioned, which came in pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreement that was negotiated in 2005, did

FPL have any other base rate increases between 1985 and 1 the first GBRA increase for Turkey Point 5 that 2 occurred, I think, in 2005? 3 Yes. When the EPUs came in in January of 4 2010, and then also a base rate increase -- did I 5 miss -- then may -- please repeat the question, if 6 7 I'm -- I can tell somehow I'm not answering your question. 8 9 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I apologize for any distraction 10 I caused by reaching for another exhibit. 11 12 THE WITNESS: Okay. BY MR. WRIGHT: 13 My question was, still addressing the time 14 15 period between 1985 and 2005, Mr. Silagy, and you just answered with respect to 2010, so --16 17 I apologize. I am not familiar between '85 and, and 1990, but I'm happy to look at something, if 18 19 you can provide me the numbers. 2.0 MR. WRIGHT: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I've asked Mr. Lavia to hand Ms. Farley our next exhibit, which I 21 guess will be 486? 22 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes. That's correct. 23 (Exhibit 486 marked for identification.) 24 25 MR. WRIGHT: I will aver to you and all

parties that this is a document that I obtained from the 1 2 staff of the Commission. That is a summary of revenue reductions and increases ordered by the Florida Public 3 Service Commission from 1960 to the present. 4 particular edition was revised last December. 5 I have only included the section for electric 6 7 companies. I left out the -- is that true? Yes. left out telecommunications, gas, and water and 8 9 wastewater. MR. LITCHFIELD: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. 10 I ask counsel again to articulate the source of this 11 12 document? MR. WRIGHT: I obtained this from the 13 accounting section of the Florida Public Service 14 Commission staff. 15 MR. LITCHFIELD: Thank you. 16 17 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: You may proceed, Mr. Wright. MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 18 BY MR. WRIGHT: 19 Mr. Silagy, if you would look at the third 2.0 page in, counting the cover page as page 1, in the upper 21 right-hand corner you'll see page 2, and at the upper 22 left in bold type you'll see --23 24 Yes, I'm there. 25 -- you'll see Florida Power & Light Company.

Let me just ask you a simple predicate type 1 question. Are you generally -- how familiar are you 2 with Florida Power & Light Company's rate case history 3 before this Commission? 4 I'm generally familiar going back probably 5 into the early 1990s. I do not claim to be a historian 6 7 on all of FPL's rate cases. Okay. Well, I pretty much wanted to talk 8 9 about the period after 1985, although we may talk a little bit about the period preceding 1985. 10 Why don't you take a minute to look, if you 11 start at the middle of the page, on the left-hand side 12 there's a docket, 880355-EI, which is apparently, 13 appears to me to be the first tax savings proceeding 14 conducted by the Commission after the Tax Reform Act of 15 1986. 16 Does that -- is that generally consistent with 17 your understanding of history there? 18 I'm not familiar with the tax, with the 19 2.0 implications of the Tax Reform Act on the proceedings. 21 Okay. Well, if you'll just look down from 22 that 1988 proceeding to the bottom of the page, you don't see any rate increases. 23 24 MR. LITCHFIELD: I'll object to the form of 25 the question as misleading again. Counsel is presenting

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a very incomplete picture here. Without taking into account the settlement agreements that accompanied many of these resolutions, which included terms and conditions that would have had the effect of increasing cash returns to the company, it's a very incomplete picture, and I think this line of questioning is very misleading without each and every one of those settlement agreements and a review of those terms and conditions.

So I object to the line of questioning on the grounds that it's misleading.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: I have copies of each of the settlement agreements and the full orders approving them that I intend to offer into cross -- into evidence through cross-examination of Mr. Silagy.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Then I would request that if that's so, then Mr. Wright be prepared to give Mr. Silagy copies of those settlement agreements and sufficient time to review them in the context of this chart prior to being asked questions on the subject of what the ultimate impact for the company was with regard to particular outcomes in particular cases.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. MOYLE: And I have a question as well on the document. I mean, I'm looking at the one for Florida Power & Light and it looks like it goes through Docket Number 080001. I guess maybe I'm getting my years confused. It doesn't seem like that long ago that that was the last rate case, but --

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes, Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: If I might respond. As I said, I obtained this from the accounting staff. It has the revision date of 12/11/2011 on it. I honestly don't know why the orders in, both the rate case order and the, and the order approving the stipulation in Docket 080677 were not included here.

I do have a copy of the stipulation order that was approved by the Commission on February 1, 2011, that I'll provide as well.

And in response to Mr. Litchfield's request,

I, I would suggest that it might be a good idea for me
to hand, for us to hand out the orders that I
referenced, the stipulation from 19 -- stipulation,
settlement agreement orders from '99, 2002, 2005, and
2010, '11. That settlement was executed in August of
2010. For some reason it wasn't approved by the
Commission until February 2011.

But maybe I could hand those out before we adjourn for lunch and then we could go ahead and adjourn for lunch. Just a suggestion.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I think that that may be a good way to proceed. We are four minutes away from, from lunch, so we will -- if you could hand out those documents or have those documents handed out. And then when we return at 1:00, then we could move forward with the testimony.

MR. SUNDBACK: Mr. Chairman, one, one housekeeping item --

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure.

MR. SUNDBACK: -- if we could at this point. The Hospitals had asked to have identified Exhibit

Number 484, and I don't know which procedure we're working with, whether we move admission as soon as the cross-examination has been had on that document or at the end. But if this is an appropriate time, we'd move the admission of 484.

chairman Brise: We move them all in at the end, but we just want to make sure that there are no objections so that we're not dealing with those on the back end, rather than on the front end.

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

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. So once these 1 documents have been distributed, then we will recess for 2 lunch and reconvene at 1:00. 3 MR. LITCHFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I would just 4 note then, if we needed to express our objections to 5 exhibits at the, at the conclusion of cross, that there 6 7 was one that Mr. Moyle attempted to use that we had objected to, and we would retain that objection. 8 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. 9 MR. LITCHFIELD: Thanks. 10 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Are those all the documents 11 that need to be distributed? All right. 12 MR. LITCHFIELD: Mr. Chairman, the first one 13 that has just been distributed, not yet marked, but it 14 15 is simply the order, and it does not include the stipulation or the terms of the agreement that was 16 17 approved, truly is what we need in order to give full effect and a full understanding of the situation and the 18 19 economic impact. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Wright. 2.0 MR. WRIGHT: We'll get that, Mr. Chairman. 21 For some reason it's not available on the Commission's 22 website, nor is it available in any online service that 23 we could find. We'll get it. 24 MR. LITCHFIELD: Well, but this, this leaves 25

us in a bit of a pinch, because we don't have the opportunity to see it and, and have Mr. Silagy prepared to discuss it.

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It is -- I guess I'll make, I guess I'll make an objection of relevance generally at this point. It seems like we're setting ourselves up to spend a lot of time looking at prior Commission results, which at this point is past history. I mean, what we're about here today is, is the prospective need for rate relief for Florida Power & Light Company to continue to meet its obligations both to customers and to shareholders.

Past cases strike me as being only remotely, if at all, relevant. And it seems like we're setting ourselves up to spend a lot of time talking about past history that, that just seems to have no application whatsoever to the present facts, figures, and circumstances that are here with us today and given today's costs, today's projected sales, today's projected revenues, today's projected capital market needs.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. When we return we'll deal with, with all those matters.

Are those all the documents that have to be distributed at this time?

All right. So at this time we will recess for

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lunch until 1:00 p.m.
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                    (Recess taken.)
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                    (Transcript continues in sequence with Volume
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                      FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON)
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4	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing
5	proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this
8	transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
9	
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
11	attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
12	DATED THIS and day of August,
13	2012
14	
15	Benda Boles
16	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR FPSC Official Commission Reporter
17	(850) 413-6734
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