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1		FORE THE					
2		C SERVICE COMMISSION					
3	In the Matter of:						
4		DOCKET NO. 160021-EI					
5	PETITION FOR RATE INCREAS FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COM						
6		/ DOCKET NO. 160061-EI					
7	PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF 2016-2018 STORM HARDENING	G PLAN					
8	BY FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.						
9		/ DOCKET NO. 160062-EI					
10	2016 DEPRECIATION AND DISMANTLEMENT STUDY BY,						
11	FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COM	/					
12	PETITION FOR LIMITED	DOCKET NO. 160088-EI					
13	PROCEEDING TO MODIFY AND CONTINUE INCENTIVE MECHAN	NISM,					
14	BY FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.						
15		/					
16	V	VOLUME 1					
17	(Pages 1 through 171)						
18	PROCEEDINGS: HEARI	ING					
19	COMMISSIONERS						
20	COMMI	RMAN JULIE I. BROWN ISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR					
21	COMMI	ISSIONER ART GRAHAM ISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ					
22		ISSIONER JIMMY PATRONIS					
23		ay, August 22, 2016					
24		enced at 9:30 a.m. luded at 12:20 p.m.					
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Betty Easley Conference Center PLACE: Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR REPORTED BY: Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6734 

## APPEARANCES:

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J.R. KELLY, PUBLIC COUNSEL; CHARLES REHWINKEL, ERIK L. SAYLER; and PATRICIA A. CHRISTENSEN, ESQUIRES, Office of Public Counsel, c/o the Florida Legislature, 111 W. Madison Street, Room 812, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400, appearing on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida.

ROBERT SCHEFFEL WRIGHT and JOHN T. LaVIA, III, ESQUIRES, Gardner Law Firm, 1300 Thomaswood Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32308, appearing on behalf of the Florida Retail Federation.

JOHN B. COFFMAN, ESQUIRE, John B. Coffman, LLC, 871 Tuxedo Boulevard, St. Louis, Montana, 63119-2044; and JACK MCRAY, 200 West College Avenue, #304, Tallahassee, Florida, 32301, appearing on behalf of AARP.

APPEARANCES (Continued):

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DIANA CSANK, ESQUIRE, 50 F Street, NW, 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20001, appearing on behalf of Sierra Club.

KENNETH L. WISEMAN, MARK F. SUNDBACK, WILLIAM M. RAPPOLT, and KEVIN C. SIQVELAND, ESQUIRES, Andrews Kurth, LLP, 1350 I Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005, appearing on behalf of South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association.

STEPHANIE U. ROBERTS, 110 Oakwood Drive, Suite 500, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27103; and DERRICK PRINCE WILLIAMSON, ESQUIRE, 1100 Bent Creek Boulevard, Suite 101, appearing on behalf of Wal-Mart Stores East, LP, and Sam's East, Inc.

THOMAS A. JERNIGAN, CAPTAIN NATALIE A. CEPAK and CAPTAIN LANNY ZIEMAN, ESQUIRES, USAF Utility Law Field Support Center, Air Force Legal Operations Agency, 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida 32403, appearing on behalf of Federal Executive Agencies.

APPEARANCES (Continued):

NATHAN A. SKOP, ESQUIRE, 420 NW 50th Boulevard, Gainesville, Florida 32607, appearing on behalf of Mr. Daniel R. Larson and Mrs. Alexandria Larson.

SUZANNE BROWNLESS, KYESHA MAPP, ADRIA HARPER, DANIJELA JANJIC, and MARGO LEATHERS, ESQUIRES, General Counsel's Office, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, appearing on behalf of the staff of the Florida Public Service Commission. APPEARANCES:

KEITH HETRICK, ESQUIRE, General Counsel, and MARY ANNE HELTON, ESQUIRE, FPSC General Counsel's Office, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, appearing as advisors to the Florida Public Service Commission.

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## PROCEEDINGS

2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Today is August 22nd, 2016.
3 This is the FPL rate case, and I'd like to call this
4 hearing to order.

Staff, will you please read the notice.

MS. BROWNLESS: By notice issued on July 15th, 2016, by the Commission Clerk, this time and place has been set for a hearing in Docket Nos. 160021-EI, 160061-EI, 160062-EI, and 160088-EI, a petition for increase in rates by Florida Power & Light Company, a petition for approval of the 2016 to 2018 storm hardening plan by Florida Power & Light Company, 2016 depreciation and dismantlement study by Florida Power & Light Company, and petition for limited proceeding to modify and continue incentive mechanism by Florida Power & Light Company.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much. And at this time, we'll take appearances starting with on my left.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Wade Litchfield from Florida

Power & Light Company.

MR. BUTLER: John Butler for Florida Power & Light Company. Also enter an appearance for Maria Moncada, Kevin Donaldson, Ken Rubin; Susan Clark of the Radey law firm; and Charles Guyton of the Gunster law

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firm. Thank you.

MR. MOYLE: Good morning. I'm Jon Moyle with the Moyle Law Firm representing the Florida Industrial Power Users Group. They're commonly known as FIPUG. And Karen Putnal of our firm should also be reflected as appearing on behalf of FIPUG.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

MR. WISEMAN: Good morning. Ken Wiseman from Andrews Kurth for South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association. And I'd also like to enter the appearances of Mark Sundback, Bill Rappolt, and Kevin Siqveland, all of Andrews Kurth.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

MR. JERNIGAN: Good morning. Thomas Jernigan for the Federal Executive Agencies. Along with me I have Captain Cepak, Captain Natalie Cepak, and Captain Lanny Zieman. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'm sorry. Could you state the last party?

MR. JERNIGAN: Lanny Zieman, Captain Lanny Zieman.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.

MS. CSANK: Good morning. Diana Csank with the Sierra Club.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

MR. SKOP: Good morning. Nathan Skop appearing on behalf of Daniel and Alexandria Larson.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

MR. WRIGHT: Good morning, Commissioners.

Robert Scheffel Wright of the law firm Gardner, Bist,

Bowden, Bush, Dee, LaVia & Wright, appearing on behalf

of the Florida Retail Federation. I'd also like to

enter an appearance for my law partner John T. "Jay"

LaVia, III. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

MR. COFFMAN: May it please the Commission, I am John B. Coffman, appearing on behalf of AARP. Also appearing today is Jack McRay.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

MR. REHWINKEL: Good morning. Charles

Rehwinkel, Deputy Public Counsel. I would also like to
enter an appearance for J. R. Kelly, Public Counsel,

Patty Christensen, and Erik Sayler of the Office of
Public Counsel, appearing on behalf of the citizens of
Florida.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

MS. BROWNLESS: Good morning. Suzanne
Brownless. I'm appearing on behalf of the Commission
staff. And with me will be Danijela Janjic, Kyesha
Mapp, Margo Leathers, and Adria Harper.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

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MS. HELTON: And good morning. I'm Mary Anne Helton. I'm here as your advisor today. I'd also like to make an appearance for your General Counsel, Keith Hetrick Hetrick.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. And it's great to have you all here today, and to members of the audience, thank you so much for being here today and being part of this overall process. Before we get into any preliminary matters, I want to first take this opportunity to thank our fine, dedicated staff who have put in hundreds and hundreds of hours. They've worked late on the weekends, evenings, and in order so that we can have an efficient, fair, and proper proceeding.

Our entire legal staff and technical staff led by Suzanne Brownless and, of course, Bart Fletcher really has done just an outstanding job, so I wanted to take the opportunity to thank you first and foremost. I also want to take the time to thank those staff members who attended all of the nine service hearings with us throughout the state of Florida, and as well as my fellow Commissioners, I want to thank you guys for that journey that we took, and appreciate all of the work, especially Cindy Muir, who helped lead all of the -- or organized all of those meetings.

Finally, I'd like to thank the prehearing officer in this docket, Commissioner Lisa Edgar, our senior and most experienced Commissioner here. Thank you for taking the time. I know you put a lot of extra time and energy into this and managing this docket. So thank you for that.

Now I'd like to give you all an overview, a roadmap of how I foresee the next two lovely weeks that we have here together today. So we have two weeks, approximately 50 witnesses with 11 parties, which includes the Public Service Commission staff. In order to have an efficient proceeding that is fair to all parties who are involved, while being sensitive of our time constraints, I am planning for us to take about a 45-minute lunch break each day where there's a general natural stopping point, taking ten- to 15-minute breaks every two to three hours so that our court reporter can rest and we can all stretch. Also, I'd like to end each night before suppertime, hopefully no later than 7:00, but, of course, that is subject to change, depending on how the case proceeds.

I'd like to also start the day before 9:30 as much as possible, and so I'll make the announcement of the start time at the conclusion of each day, so that we can cover as much material as possible. Please feel

need to, but try not to disturb the flow of the proceeding. And that's very important for the audience members who are here today. This is the official technical hearing that is being transcribed for the record, so it's important that you're courteous to all parties involved, especially when there's a witness on the stand. So I want to take that opportunity to thank you all for being here again, and now we'll get into some preliminary matters. Staff.

free to stretch your legs and move around as much as you

MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am. The first preliminary matter is sequestration. FIPUG and South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association have both reserved the right within their prehearing statements to request that certain witnesses be sequestered during the hearing.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Mr. Moyle, do you wish to request sequestration of witnesses at this time?

MR. MOYLE: Yes, ma'am, pursuant to Florida

Evidence Code Chapter 90.616(1), we would invoke our

statutory right to have witnesses who are testifying in

this matter not be in the room, not listen to what's

being said on video, not read transcripts, not talk to

other witnesses, not talk to lawyers. But as is

commonly done in trial and DOAH proceedings and others,

we'd like to invoke the rule of sequestration of witnesses.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'll give you an opportunity to argue that in just a moment.

Hospital Association, Mr. Wiseman.

MR. WISEMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

Yes, the Hospital Association also would request the right to -- or is requesting that witnesses be sequestered, and it would be for all witnesses in this case.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. And I will give each of you an opportunity to argue the merits, and then I'll turn to Florida Power & Light for a response. And I will start with you, Mr. Moyle, and please provide brief -- a brief argument.

MR. MOYLE: Okay. Well, I would, I've cited the statute to you, which is 90.616(1), and it says, "At the request of a party, the Court shall order," and it goes on and says the Court can do to it on its own motion, "witnesses excluded from a proceeding so they cannot hear the testimony of other witnesses." And then it says, "Except as provided in (2)," and there's some exceptions in (2).

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Hold on one second. Thank you.

MR. MOYLE: Professor Ehrhardt, who is recognized as one of the leading authorities on evidence in the state, in his treatise that is from 2008, June 2008, exclusion of witnesses, has some comments that I think that are instructive. He says, on page 655, that Section 90.616 adopts the view of the federal Rule 615 that sequestration is demandable as a matter of right.

Also I made this point, I don't think it's debatable, but he says on page 656, quote, it seems clear that sequestration prohibits more than merely preventing a witness from hearing another person testify. Wigmore suggests the process of sequestration also involves preventing the prospective witnesses from consulting each other and preventing them from consulting a witness who has left the witness stand.

There has also on occasion been discussion about whether the Florida Evidence Code applies, and the provision I'm quoting, 90.616, is contained within the evidence code. But I would refer you to 90.103, which is the evidence code and says, "Scope and applicability." And paragraph 2 says, quote, this act shall apply to criminal proceedings related to crimes brought after the effective date of this code and to civil actions and all other proceedings pending on or

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brought after October 1, 1981.

Again, Professor Ehrhardt, at page 655, says "The use of the word proceedings," quote, unquote, "on proceeding instead of the word trial," quote, unquote, "suggests the legislative intent is not to limit the provision to trials."

And I would also note that the Florida Supreme Court in Hernandez vs. State of Florida, 4 So.3d 642, addressed sequestration and made the following This is on 663, I believe. Quote, while our decisions under the common law emphasize the discretionary nature of the decision to sequester witnesses, Section 90.616 adopts the view that sequestration is demandable as a matter of right." And they cite Professor Ehrhardt following that statement.

So I think the law -- we would argue that the law in Florida is clear that it's a right, just like people are provided a lot of other rights, and it's a right that we would opt to invoke before this proceeding. I don't know that I really need to, unless you tell me you would like me to, you know, kind of explain the reasons why, but --

> CHAIRMAN BROWN: No. Thank you.

Mr. Wiseman.

MR. WISEMAN: Thank you. I'm not going to

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belabor the legal argument Mr. Moyle has raised, and we believe the law in Florida -- in Florida, it's mandatory; if we request sequestration, it must be granted. And I'm not sure -- if you want me to get into the specific reasons why we think it's important here, I I'll do that.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, if you could do that very succinctly.

MR. WISEMAN: I will. Very simply, there's a lot of overlap on the -- of the issues here where one witness's testimony borders on issues that are raised by another witness, and this proceeding should be hearing the testimony of individual witnesses, what they have to say. If the process is followed where a witness takes the stand, provides testimony, and thinks about it after the fact and says, "Oops, you know, maybe I missed something, maybe there was something I said that was wrong," or another witness is listening in and has the same reaction, there's the opportunity for the second witness, the subsequent witness to effectively pad the record and place things in evidence that really were not within the scope of that witness's testimony. So we think, as a practical matter, sequestration is needed here.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: So those are the reasons.

Okay. Thank you. 1

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And FPL.

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MR. REHWINKEL: Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Where is that coming from?

MR. REHWINKEL: Public Counsel down here. would like to be heard on this, but would be happy to go after FPL. We do not support sequestration.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I don't think it's appropriate for you to go after FPL, and you did not raise it as an objection during the prehearing conference.

MR. REHWINKEL: My understanding was the only requirement is that if you wanted sequestration, you had to raise it. We are opposed to it, and we would like to be heard on why it is not a good idea.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Staff? All right, you can go right now.

MR. REHWINKEL: Okay. The Public Counsel has several witnesses in this case. The request for sequestration came after all the testimony had been filed, at least the company's testimony and the intervenors' testimony. I've been practicing for 31 years now before this agency and have never encountered sequestration. All of the testimony is prefiled in this case. All of the depo -- we've taken

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ten-plus depositions. Those have been open and available to all of the witnesses to review and listen to. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of discovery responses that will make up part of the record in this case, and that has been available to all of the witnesses.

Sequestration, as it is stated in the statute, bars witnesses from hearing the testimony of other witnesses. FPL has \$20,000 of rate case expense estimate in here for stenotype reporters, which we believe means they take daily transcripts of the proceedings and disseminate that as they need throughout their cadre of witnesses and support personnel. We do not believe that is a fair and level playing field to have sequestration with all of the resources that are available to FPL that we don't have. We have done everything and structured our case with the understanding that our witnesses would be able to assist us in cross-examination, as has been done for decades before this agency, and it is a substantial hardship to us to represent the people of the state of Florida with sequestration. We understand the reason for it being requested. We do not believe that it fits the process that has been in place that we have replied upon in preparing our case, preparing our evidence to present to

the Commission, and it will make a significant hardship 1 2

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to us.

If you do grant sequestration, we would urge and say that it is only fair that the order on sequestration be plenary, comprehensive, and global, and restrict all witnesses from knowing anything about what's been testified to live in the hearing. No live daily transcripts, no memos, no listening on the phone, on the internet, watching it on television, any communication. It has to be plenary or it's not effective and it is unfair to the parties.

This statute, we believe, is not written for the process that goes on at this Commission where it -this proceeding is on the telephone, it can be seen around the world, it's seen statewide on television, and all of the evidence has been prefiled. So for those reasons, we do not support it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Excellent, good points that you raised. Parties, any other parties before I turn to FPL? Would any other parties like to chime in?

All right. Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: Well, Mr. Rehwinkel certainly stole my thunder. FPL opposes sequestration for many of the reasons, frankly, that Mr. Rehwinkel laid out.

I would point out that, you know, the Hospital

Association and FIPUG rely too heavily on the evidence code. This is a -- not a judicial proceeding. It's an administrative quasi-judicial proceeding. As far back as 1957, the Florida Supreme Court has acknowledged, quote, in administrative proceedings, the formalities and the introduction of testimony common to the courts of justice are not strictly employed. That's from De Groot v. Sheffield, 95 So.2d 916, Florida 1957.

There's a decision of the Florida First DCA in 2011, Bush v. City of Mexico Beach, 711 -- or 71, sorry, So.3d 147, that makes the same point under the 1996 amendments to the Florida APA.

So you are not, as Mr. Moyle and Mr. Wiseman would suggest, bound to follow the Florida Evidence Code in your decisions on sequestration here. Furthermore, even if the evidence code applied, you know, there are exceptions. Mr. Moyle alluded to them but didn't give them a lot of attention in his comments. One of them, under Section 90.616(2)(c), the Florida courts have frequently excluded expert witnesses from the application of the rule of sequestration, and we have a lot of expert witnesses here.

And finally, I'd just reiterate what

Mr. Rehwinkel had said. You know, there's prefiled

testimony. There are depositions. People know what

other witnesses have said. And there's a decision in the Florida Supreme Court in 2000, Beasley v. State, in which -- really fairly similar circumstances. A trial court denied sequestration where the testimony of the witness for whom sequestration was sought had already been memorialized in a deposition, and the court basically said, "What's the point? The testimony is already there." The Supreme Court affirmed that decision of the trial court. So for all of those reasons, we urge you to deny the request for sequestration.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. Having heard arguments from all the parties here today who spoke, my ruling is that the motion for sequestration of witnesses by FIPUG and the Hospitals is denied. No witnesses will be sequestered in this case for of all the reasons articulated by Office of Public Counsel and FPL. It's not practical, nor is it appropriate in this proceeding. Thank you.

Moving on to other preliminary matters.

MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am. The next matter is witness availability. Last week, the South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association indicated that its witnesses, Mr. Baudino, Baron, and Kollen, would only be available on Thursday and Friday, August 25th and 26th,

and not available at all on the second week of the hearing. AARP also wished to have the Commission set a date certain for the appearance of its witness, Michael Brosch.

Additionally, some of OPC's, Wal-Mart's, and FIPUG's witnesses are not available during portions of the first or second weeks of the hearing. My understanding is that FP&L wishes to present its direct case without interruption, but is thereafter amenable to accommodate the schedules of these witnesses. Because this matter has been the subject of many emails over the last week and, frankly, a bit confusing for me, I would like to ask each of the parties if they have any scheduling requests at this time.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Let's go with the ones that we have those challenges, starting with FIPUG.

MR. MOYLE: So as we've done in multiple proceedings before, the parties typically work well with each other about scheduling witnesses and a lot of witnesses have to come in from out of town. FIPUG has one witness, Mr. Jeff Pollock. And I consulted with Mr. Butler. He thought his case was going to go for at least the first week, so I didn't worry about that. But then Mr. Pollock is not available toward the end of the second week and he's available the 29th, 30th, and 31st.

And for travel plans, I asked everybody, "How about if he goes on the morning of the 30th?" Nobody wrote back and said they had a problem with that, so, you know, he's scheduled to be down here Monday night and hopefully take the stand Tuesday, the 30th.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Hospitals.

MR. WISEMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just a clarification. I've made clear to FPL -- it wanted to know whether we were requesting that our witnesses take the stand prior to the conclusion of FPL's direct testimony, and we made clear we are not. It will be a real challenge for our witnesses to get here the second week, but we don't intend to interfere with FPL's direct case. So the 25th and the 26th are the preferable dates for our witnesses.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's Thursday and Friday of this week.

MR. WISEMAN: Yes.

**CHAIRMAN BROWN:** Okay.

MR. WISEMAN: If that becomes impossible, then one way or another we will get our witnesses here the following week, but right now I can't give you -- there will be some days they can't show up, and we'll have to figure that out a little bit on the fly.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. And the next, FEA.

MR. JERNIGAN: Ma'am, while we don't have specific dates our witnesses have to be appear, they are all traveling out of town. And if we could get an idea of approximately what days so that we can arrange that travel and have them here for those specific days and limit the number of days that they need to be here, it would be appreciated.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, that is that challenge.

MR. JERNIGAN: Thank you, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sierra.

MS. CSANK: Chairman Brown, we do not plan to present witnesses.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. And -- I know that.

And the last -- Wal-Mart.

MS. ROBERTS: (Not on microphone).

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Pardon me. Could you please come up? I don't believe you had an opportunity to give a notice of appearance as well, so please give -- at this time give your notice of appearance.

MS. ROBERTS: Certainly. Stephanie Roberts for Wal-Mart. I'm at Spilman, Thomas & Battle. I would also ask that my colleague Derrick Williamson be acknowledged for the hearing. He and I are both going to be appearing.

Our witness, Steve Chriss, was available this

week. But after speaking with Ms. Brownless, we realized, you know, we don't intend to interrupt FPL's case. And so Mr. Chris is also available to come back on the 1st, so I've asked that he do that. He's traveling from Arkansas.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. And we'll try to get you a seat here. Our staff will try to accommodate you expeditiously so that she has a seat available.

And Public Counsel.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you. Madam Chairman, we think we're pretty good. We're flexible with our witnesses. We've asked our witnesses to travel on Sunday with the assumption that the pace of the company's case will take them at least through Friday. Ralph Smith is not available on the first two days, but he's our last witness and he will go last.

Mr. Pous is flexible on his timing as well and he lives the closest. So he's available on all the days and we can make it work. Mr. Dismukes is not available the Wednesday and Thursday, but we would hope to move him — take him up early. And Mr. O'Donnell is not available on Tuesday. But having said all that, we believe that we have the flexibility to move our witnesses around to put it in the window between the company's and the direct and rebuttal.

1 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Excellent. Thank you.

MR. COFFMAN: AARP?

Wal-Mart.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I mean, AARP. Thank you.

MR. COFFMAN: Yes. We have one witness,
Michael Brosch, who is not available this week, so we
don't expect that it would interfere with the direct
case of the utility, but we would respectfully request a
date certain. Tuesday the 30th would be the most
convenient, although we could do it another day next
week. But we'd just request a date certain. If the
30th is good, we would like to lock that in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Thank you.

FPL, any response?

MR. BUTLER: I've not heard anything that would be too difficult to accommodate if we can fit it in after the end of our direct case and ideally before we start our rebuttal case. We're flexible on whatever order works for everyone else.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Thank you. And I do strongly believe that any petitioner should be allowed to put on its case in chief first and foremost. And to the extent -- this Commission is always willing to work with the parties and accommodating the witness schedules. But to the extent the intervenors can work

together along with FPL and agree on how to arrange the witnesses differently than they appear in the Prehearing Order, we'll try to accommodate those requests too. But we will first begin with the first week at least so that FPL can present its full case in chief.

Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: Just a somewhat related matter. It think in the prehearing conference we established that the witnesses are going to appear based in the order as set forth in the Prehearing Order, and that FPL said they're not going to take any direct and rebuttal witnesses at the same time. That's important for preparation and getting ready. So to the extent that there's a change, I don't think it's something that's contemplated for just to be we're changing the order as compared to letting everyone know we're changing the order and making sure everyone is comfortable with the proposed change in the order.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Excellent. FPL.

MR. BUTLER: We don't have any intent of changing the order of our witnesses. And I meant my comment in terms of being flexible to work with the parties on changes to the intervenor witnesses.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's what I thought you meant.

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All right. Any other matters on the witness availability?

Okay. Ms. Brownless, let's move on to other preliminary matters.

MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am. The next preliminary matter is the matter of affidavits recently filed by the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club has requested that it be allowed to have ten Sierra Club member witnesses testify at this final hearing regarding its associational standing or, in the alternative, mark for identification the affidavits of these witnesses as a composite exhibit to be admitted into evidence at the beginning of the hearing. The Sierra Club exhibits are marked for identification as Exhibit 113A on page 26 of the Prehearing Order.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sierra Club.

MS. CSANK: Good morning, Chairman Brown. we circulated to the parties in this case, the Sierra Club and FPL are prepared to stipulate that Sierra Club has associational standing and meets the standing requirements under Florida rules both for the administrative proceedings purposes as well as for appellate purposes.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

FPL, can you confirm?

MR. BUTLER: We have so stipulated, of course 1 with the understanding that as a result, they will 2 3 withdraw their request to enter the affidavits into the record. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. 5 Sierra Club, will you confirm that? 6 7 MS. CSANK: Yes. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. I also reaffirm 8 9 the standing of Sierra Club to fully participate as a 10 party in this proceeding, so -- which was granted previously in PSC Order PSC-16-0299-PCO-EI, which was 11 12 issued on July 27th. So we are finished with the affidavits. 13 14 Ms. Brownless. 15 MS. BROWNLESS: I just want to make sure that I have the stipulation straight. And so we will not --16 17 you are withdrawing Exhibit 317A; is that correct? 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sierra Club? 19 MS. CSANK: Yes, that's correct. 2.0 MS. BROWNLESS: Thank you so much. 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Moving on to any 22 other preliminary matters? I believe we have a motion 23 for official recognition, Ms. Brownless; is that 24 correct? 25 MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am, that's the next

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thing.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. I'm going to entertain very brief arguments on the motion first by FPL and then by the intervenors. Stress again, brief.

MS. MONCADA: Thank you. I will try to be as brief as possible.

FPL filed this motion for official recognition of certain Commission orders out of an abundance of caution. We are, of course, aware of the practice that this Commission has to recognize its own orders and that any party is free to cite the Commission's orders in their post-hearing brief.

The reason FPL files this motion is because we have done some research on appellate precedent and found some case law that makes it not exactly black and white but it's actually murky as to whether we can then on appeal, if an appeal were to occur, cite and rely on the Commission orders, and that is the reason for our motion.

As a matter of law, we have satisfied all of the legal requirements. We provided the parties the sufficient time. We've cited Section 90.202(5), which says that a tribunal can take judicial notice of official actions of legislative, executive, and judicial -- official actions of the legislative,

executive, and judicial departments of the state.

Although the other parties objected to this motion, no

one has taken the position that this is not an official

action as contemplated by the rule.

Instead, the parties' objections appear to be that the Commission already has in place a practice to recognize the orders. And we don't intend to disturb that, but rather thought this was a streamlined, efficient way to get the orders into the record, if we so needed it on appeal.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Ms. Contada (sic).

MS. MONCADA: Moncada.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Moncada. Thank you for the correction.

And for future matters, if FPL does wish to continue this practice of filing motions for official recognition, it would be helpful in the schedule to actually write the name -- the title in addition to the order number. Although I do think it's easily acceptable and -- accessible, it's helpful to see what the case is in the order.

MS. MONCADA: We will do so. And we can also provide a replacement schedule, if that would be helpful for this Commission.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I believe staff would

appreciate that, as would I.

We are going to take argument now from Public Counsel and then the rest of the intervenors who are opposing this, starting with Mr. Rehwinkel.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you, Madam Chairman and Commissioners. The Public Counsel opposes this because it is not required and we believe that it is a trap for the unwary. We do not -- there's nothing in -- I think this looks like about 100 orders. There's no description of the orders and what they relate to and how they relate to the case.

They're -- I assume from FPL's motion that they're saying that they're worried that when they get into the appellate sphere, that there will be a lack of nexus between the orders that they would cite and the case, but this piece of paper and these bare numbers do not provide any nexus.

We would supplement that request and ask the Commission to just take notice, official recognition of all of your orders and that -- the case -- the problem would be solved. Because qualitatively there's nothing different from this naked list of orders and these documents here, which are the official reporters.

120.53 requires you to index all of your orders. So we would ask that if you were to grant such a motion, that

you'd just take notice of all orders that are indexed pursuant to 120.53, and that would solve the problem that is presented.

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It -- we understand the concern by FPL about getting into the appellate world and having some fault. But we think if you just take a broad notice of all your orders, that fixes that, if that's the nature of it. But more to the point, parties that don't do this would be subject to some sort of fault from here on unless you're going to make that a practice. This is late. came on Friday, very late in the process, less than 72 hours before the start of this hearing, and I believe the appropriate time to have raised this would have been much earlier in the process where the parties could have -- rather than getting ready for the -- preparing for testimony and cross-examination and the hearing itself, spent time trying to review 100 orders. It's unfair. So we think that it is unneeded and this is too late, and the fix is really to just take notice of all your orders pursuant to one -- that you indexed pursuant to 120.53. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

MS. MONCADA: Madam Chair, I hate to interrupt, but if it would short circuit further arguments on this matter, FPL is willing to agree to

that stipulation that OPC has suggested. We have 1 provided also other alternatives, which is to have 2 everyone submit a comprehensive list or a joint 3 expensive list at the end. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: And that's the recognition of 5 all orders that are indexed? 6 7 MS. MONCADA: We would agree to OPC's suggestion to recognize all orders that are indexed or 8 9 alternatively provide a comprehensive list for all 10 parties. CHAIRMAN BROWN: This is getting murky here 11 now, so let's just do this. I appreciate the 12 13 willingness to stipulate, but I'd like to hear from all 14 of the parties first, okay, that object to the motion. And it was filed two days -- staff; is that correct? 15 16 MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am. 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So it is a timely motion. 18 MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. So I'd like to hear 20 all other arguments opposing the motion, starting with 21 AARP. I'll just go down the line here. 22 MR. COFFMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 oppose the motion as well. I'm not aware of any forum 24 where the deciding body has to recognize its own orders.

It seems completely unnecessary, and it does concern me.

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There are a couple of prior Florida PSC orders that we would wish to cite to ourselves, and now we're concerned that maybe we didn't do something that we should have done, didn't have notice that we should have done. But I guess in the alternative, we would support OPC's idea of recognizing all previous PSC orders.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Great.

FRF.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Good morning. Frankly, FPL's motion is a solution where there is no problem. Your Order Establishing Procedure states the following. "The Commission will recognize Florida Statutes, Commission rules, and Commission orders. Accordingly, it is unnecessary to seek official recognition of those materials." FPL left out the phrase that I just emphasized in its motion. It's clear their motion is unnecessary. There's no reason for them to file this three days before the hearing. The youngest case they cite in their motion is from 1990. This could have been brought up much earlier. It could have been brought up at the prehearing if it was an issue.

I do agree with Mr. Rehwinkel's suggestion and we would cheerfully stipulate that basically what you're Order Establishing Procedure says, you'll take official

recognition of all orders. But I think as a stipulation 1 2 to resolve this problem today we can stipulate to recognize all your orders. I think it's that simple. 3 Thank you very much. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Thank you. 5 Thank you. 6 MR. WRIGHT: 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. Skop. MR. SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair. 8 9 Larsons also concur with Public Counsel and the rest of 10 the intervenors in opposing the FPL motion. 11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. 12 Sierra Club, you're not listed as opposing. 13 Do you oppose? 14 (Nods negatively.) MS. CSANK: CHAIRMAN BROWN: No? 15 MR. JERNIGAN: Ma'am, I believe that our 16 17 position has already been laid out by the previous 18 intervenors, and we continue to oppose and believe that 19 your order is clear already. Thank you. 2.0 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. 21 Hospitals? 22 MR. WISEMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair. 23 agree with the other Intervenors. We continue to oppose 2.4 the motion for the reasons that have been stated, and we 25 would stipulate to the alternative proposed by OPC.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

Now, Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: Thank you. The -- your legal counsel, my recollection, has advised you over the years to say there's no need to take official recognition of your orders, that parties are free to cite them and can cite them. And FPL is not even suggesting that there is a problem. They're saying, "Oh, there may be a problem. It might be murky." Well, there's murky laws out there. We just had our sequestration argument. That may be a murky area of the law as well. And you have said there, let's go with the longstanding practice of the Commission, which is, you know --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I did not say that, Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: Okay. I'm sorry. Well, anyway, the ruling was consistent with the longstanding practice. The longstanding practice here has not been to take official recognition of orders like this because I think it's -- you know, Mr. Rehwinkel, I think, used the words "trap." It's a little bit of a surprise. So if you don't put the order in there, then somehow if you're up on appeal and you find -- or are aware of a PSC order and you didn't put it in the list, you're, you know, not able to cite it? That seems to me to be

unfair and surely not adequate notice with it be being filed on Friday. And I don't -- you know, it's not needed.

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I mean, consistent with your advice of your counsel, I would suggest that you deny the motion. If there is going to be a subsequent motion by Mr. Rehwinkel to take notice of everything, then I think that should be handled as a separate motion. It's not part of this motion. This motion is to take official recognition, and we would oppose it.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. And before I turn to staff or find staff, I'll give FPL an opportunity to address the stipulation again and also the comments that were made.

MS. MONCADA: Sure. We, again, are willing to enter into the stipulation that was suggested by Mr. Rehwinkel and was agreed to by most of the intervenors. In addition, many have pointed out again that your Commission practice and that your advisors have stated throughout the years that there is no need to take official recognition. That is for purposes of citing the Commission orders in the post-hearing brief. And the concern here is what the appellate courts would do, and that is the reason we have filed this motion in an abundance of caution. But, again, it seems like

Mr. Rehwinkel came up with a workable solution that we are agreeable to.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Helton.

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MS. HELTON: I agree that it seems like we have a workable solution to a problem that I'm not sure is a real problem or not. But given that, I think that I have no issue with taking official recognition of all Commission orders by you today, as has been suggested by OPC and agreed to by Florida Power & Light and some of the other parties.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, and that's what we'll do.

All right. Moving on to other matters. Are there any other matters at this time? And I'm turning to the parties as well. Any other preliminary matters, Mr. Rehwinkel?

MR. REHWINKEL: Yes. Madam Chairman, I would like to make a few comments about the process that has occurred to date. The Public Counsel has -- would like to commend the Commission and Prehearing Officer for dealing with a very complex case that has changed as -- since March 15th as it was filed. But we just want to put on the record some observations about the state of case and the process before we --

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is there a preliminary matter, or is this just narrative?

MR. REHWINKEL: Well, I can make some objection. I would like to make some objections about the process that has occurred. I need to state this for the record.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Madam Chairman, we would ask whether any of these objections should have been made before the prehearing conference. Frankly, we're ready to roll. We thought we had all the preliminary matters identified, teed up, and addressed, and now we're hearing for the first time that Mr. Rehwinkel has a narrative that he would like to walk the Commission through.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I kind of agree with that, Mr. Rehwinkel. Is there a preliminary matter that you need to address that --

MR. REHWINKEL: Okay. I can.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is there a preliminary matter that you need to address that is ripe for consideration at this time, not a narrative?

MR. REHWINKEL: Yes, there is, because I'm going to now, thanks to Mr. Litchfield, object to the process. I want to raise an objection for appellate

purposes.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Please proceed.

MR. REHWINKEL: Okay. It could have been done a little bit less, but we will take it all the way. Thank you.

The Public Counsel would like to state for the record and object to this hearing process. The case was filed on March 15th. Testimony was filed on March 15th. Along with that testimony was an exhibit that was a depreciation study of the company. Ninety days later, they amended that document, 21 days before intervenor testimony was due at a time when discovery could not have been conducted on that amended document. So we -- our due process was denied.

On May 3rd, the dismantlement study was corrected 45 days after it was filed. On April 15th, the company filed a petition for an incentive mechanism to be considered in this case a month after the deadline for filing testimony in the case itself. We object to that as a matter of record and as a matter of due process.

So I was -- want to state those for the record, and I have now done that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

FPL.

MR. LITCHFIELD: May we respond briefly? CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes. MR. LITCHFIELD: Certainly all of those, it strikes me, could have and should have been raised well before now, certainly even well before the prehearing conference. What we would propose to do, in other words, not to slow down the process here today, is we'll get back and provide a written response into the record with respect to those objections at some point over the next few days, and we're ready to move forward on that basis. 

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Just a moment. Office of Public Counsel, do you have a written -- written objections that you'd like to file?

MR. REHWINKEL: We would be happy to do one.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think that would be appropriate in response to FPL's comments.

MR. REHWINKEL: Our objection is for the record and it's an ore tenus motion, but we'd be happy to make that objection written.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: So just for the record, FIPUG would join in FPL's objection. As we understand it, it's an objection and I guess -- I'm not sure of the motion, but it's an objection to -- that due process

wasn't provided. So I think that's the objection. 1 don't know what the motion asks you to do. Maybe give 2 3 us another month before we start. But, anyway, we would just join the objection for the record. 4 5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Any other parties would like to comment before I turn to our legal staff 6 7 on this? MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chairman, we'll join the 8 9 objection for the record and, if necessary, address it 10 in our brief. Thank you very much. 11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. That's very 12 appropriate. Thank you. 13 MR. WISEMAN: Madam Chair, SFHHA also would join, for the record, in the objection. 14 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Any other objections by any of the intervenors? 16 17 MS. CSANK: Sierra Club will also join. MR. JERNIGAN: FEA will also join. 18 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 20 MR. SKOP: The Larsons will also join. 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 22 MR. COFFMAN: AARP will join as well. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. 2.4 Wal-Mart? 25 MS. ROBERTS: Wal-Mart will join as well.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Are you okay sitting over 1 2 there? 3 MS. ROBERTS: I am? We are going to change at the break. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 5 Okay. MS. ROBERTS: I'm fine for now. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. All right. Yes, Ms. Brownless, I would love 8 9 to hear from you. 10 MS. BROWNLESS: I just want to make sure I understand what the actual objection and motion is. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. Rehwinkel, that is you. 13 Ms. Brownless asked you what -- thank you. 14 MR. REHWINKEL: We will provide it in writing, but our objection is that we have been denied due 15 process because we did not have sufficient opportunity 16 17 to respond to late-filed information having to do with 18 the depreciation study, the dismantlement study, and the storm hardening -- I mean, the -- I apologize -- the 19 20 incentive mechanism that was filed on April 14th. And 21 we object for the record that our rights were denied 22 because our opportunity to respond was limited, and it 23 impacted our ability to represent our clients. 24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: So it's definitely not a 25 motion. It's just a blanket objection of due process.

MR. REHWINKEL: That's correct.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.

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MS. BROWNLESS: Thank you so much.

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my intent when we started off this process, to be clear,

MR. REHWINKEL: Madam Chairman, in stating --

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was that we wanted to state that -- we wanted to state

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these objections, and we are about to engage in a

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process that has many, many opportunities for either the

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granting or the denial of due process, and we were just

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trying to lay a foundational premise that we would hope

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would be taken into consideration as we go forward.

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I was going to say that in light -- even under

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with us in getting us information in a timely fashion,

all of this, the company has been very good in working

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discovery in a timely fashion. They have gone and done

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to state this objection for the record. I'd be glad to

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I don't think that's

a lot to help the process in my opinion. But I needed

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do it in writing, but I was not intending to --

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necessary at this point. Thank you. It's not

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necessary.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mary Anne.

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MS. HELTON: Madam Chairman, I think I just

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heard -- or we've heard today an objection and that

Florida Power & Light wants an opportunity to respond in writing. I haven't heard a specific request for any type of relief. I think Mr. Rehwinkel is just wanting to make this objection on the record. I think that's been done, and I think you can now move forward with the hearing.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Awesome. Thank you.

Okay. Moving on, any other preliminary matters?

I believe we have some proposed stipulations to get to.

MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. Okay.

MS. BROWNLESS: All parties have agreed to stipulate Issue No. 73A and B, and the stipulation would be the appropriate method of calculating working capital is the balance sheet method.

And with regard to Issue No. 117A, Florida

Power & Light, OPC, AARP, FRF, the Larsons, and South

Florida have agreed to stipulate to Issue 117A as

follows. "The appropriate level of gain on disposal of

utility property is 5.759 million for the 2017 test

year." FIPUG, Sierra Club, Wal-Mart, and FEA have taken

no position on this issue; therefore, it appears that it

can be a Type B stipulation.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. And first, does 1 2 any party disagree with the representation made on the 3 stipulation of Issues 73A and B? Seeing none. All right. Does any party disagree with the representation 4 5 of their position on Issues 117A? Seeing none. Does any party object to the stipulation of Issue 117A as it 6 7 is worded? Okay. I do not see any, Ms. Brownless, and 8 so --MS. BROWNLESS: At this time, should the 9 Commission desire to do so, you could vote to accept 10 those stipulations. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. 13 Commissioner Edgar. 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Madam Chair, if you're 15 open to it, I would move approval of the stipulations as described. 16 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. 18 Is there a second? COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Second. 19 2.0 CHAIRMAN BROWN: All those in favor, say aye. 21 (Vote taken.) 22 All right. The stipulations pass. Thank you. 23 MS. BROWNLESS: At this time, we would also 24 like to discuss the stipulation of witnesses. All 25 parties have agreed to stipulate the testimony and

exhibit, which is Exhibit No. 397 on the Comprehensive

Exhibit List of staff audit witness Iliana Piedra into

the record and to excuse her from attending this final

hearing. We would suggest that Mr. Piedra's testimony

be inserted into the record after that of Rhonda Hicks,

if that is acceptable to the Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Yes. We'll admit the testimony of Iliana Piedra as though read and will admit at this time, seeing no objections, Exhibit 397, and excuse the witness from her participation.

(Exhibit 397 marked for identification and admitted into the record.)

Are there any other witnesses that have been stipulated by the parties at this time?

MS. BROWNLESS: No, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Let's move along to exhibits, please.

MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am. Staff has prepared a Comprehensive Exhibit List that includes all exhibits attached to the witnesses' prefiled testimony as well as staff's identified exhibits. The list itself is marked as Exhibit No. 1 and has been provided to the parties, the Commissioners, and to the court reporter. At this time, staff would request that Exhibit No. 1 be entered into the record and all other exhibits be marked

for identification as identified therein. 1 2 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Seeing no objection, 3 staff would request that Exhibit No. 1 be entered into the record, and all other exhibits be marked for 4 5 identification purposes. Okay. (Exhibit 1 marked for identification and 6 7 admitted into the record.) (Exhibits 2 through 396 and 398 through 558 8 9 marked for identification.) MS. BROWNLESS: Thank you. We would have one 10 correction to the Comprehensive Exhibit List. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 13 MS. BROWNLESS: And that would be on page 490 14 -- Exhibit No. 490 on page 47. And it's just --15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Just wait a second, please, so that everyone can get there. 16 17 MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Please. All right. 19 MS. BROWNLESS: Exhibit No. 490 should read Ousdahl for sponsoring witness 10 and 1, not 10 20 21 through 1. 22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: How about 1 and 10? 23 MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am. 24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 25 MS. BROWNLESS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Any other 1 2 changes? 3 MS. BROWNLESS: No, ma'am. That would be the only change to the Comprehensive Exhibit List. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. 5 MS. BROWNLESS: At this time, the staff would 6 7 also request to enter into the record the service hearing exhibits, which are identified within the 8 9 Comprehensive Exhibit List as Nos. 2 through 27. CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Seeing no 10 objections from any of the parties, we will enter into 11 12 the record the service hearing exhibits, which are Nos. 2 through 27 on the Comprehensive Exhibit List. 13 14 (Exhibits 2 through 27 admitted into the 15 record.) MS. BROWNLESS: Thank you, ma'am. 16 17 Finally, we would ask if the parties have identified any exhibits on the staff's portion of the 18 19 exhibit list --CHAIRMAN BROWN: Parties? All right. 20 21 MS. BROWNLESS: -- which starts on page 22 33 with which they cannot stipulate. 23 MS. CHRISTENSEN: Commissioner --24 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Let me just get there for a 25 sec.

Okay. Ms. Christensen.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Commissioners, as we indicated at the prehearing conference, OPC will not be agreeing to stipulate any part of the discovery portion of the Comprehensive Exhibit List at this time. And as we agreed to do, as the witnesses appear on the stand and as the exhibits related to that witness are identified as the witness takes the stand, we can take a look at it at that point in time. You know, obviously we're preparing to put on our case, and it's quite an extensive Comprehensive Exhibit List. You know, we have done our best to try and at least make copies of it so we can have it available in paper copy to take a look at as the witnesses come up, but at this time we would not be agreeing to stipulate any of the discovery responses staff has sponsored.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Ms. Christensen.

I did get a chance to watch the prehearing conference,
so I heard that objection during that. Can you just
give me a reason, legitimate reason for not stipulating
to staff's exhibits when you've had these discovery
responses for a great deal of time, as have all of the
other parties? In fact, some of these are your own
discovery.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: One legitimate reason is

because we need to determine how these discovery responses are going to be presented to the witness and how -- what types of questions are going to be asked about those exhibits. You know, they also will need to be admitted through the witnesses and sponsored. Some of these exhibits have been created by FPL personnel that are not necessarily people that are testifying here today, so the witnesses will have to adopt those responses.

And I think just as a matter of hearing practice, the appropriate methodology for moving exhibits into the record is to do it through the witnesses that you are requesting sponsor that exhibit, and part of our case is understanding how those documents are intended to be used by the other parties.

So for those reasons, you know, and also, you know, this is a stipulation and, frankly, our right is not to stipulate to anything at this point. For those reasons, we would not be agreeing to stipulate to the discovery at this point in the process, you know, and that's our position. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Any other parties object to those -- yes, Hospitals.

MR. WISEMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair. The Hospitals also will not stipulate, although we would

agree with OPC that we will at the time the witness takes the stand be ready to stipulate or not as to an exhibit at that point. But it's the same point that OPC raised. These are discovery responses that are -- if they're stipulated into the record, there's no context. There may be particular responses, discovery responses that would be stipulated into the record for which there's no witness, and we think that's improper. There could be discovery responses that are misleading and additional discovery -- I'm sorry -- additional testimony would be needed in order to clarify the information that's in those responses. So we think that just stipulating them in wholesale is improper.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think those are all fair, reasonable arguments for objecting to a stipulation.

But I don't encourage the parties, and since we will be breaking at suppertime, to use that time to see -- to look over those staff exhibits and be able to examine whether or not you can stipulate the next day if you've had an opportunity to review the witness that will be coming on the stand the next day.

MR. MOYLE: Madam Chair, just out of an abundance of caution, I don't know if you need to say we object for the purposes of preserving the right --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sure, sure.

MR. MOYLE: -- but we similarly object. And I'll take 30 seconds and tell you a reason why is I had a judge one time say to me in a court proceeding, "Moyle, Mr. Moyle, if you want me to be aware of something in a document that's this thick, you need to show it to a witness and talk about it. You know, you can't just dump a bunch of stuff in the record and in your PRO cite it and want me to go, 'Oh, yeah, I remember that,' because you never brought it up." That is, I think, the same point that's being made by OPC and the Hospitals and we agree with it. We think it's a good point. You've got witnesses here. If you've got questions, ask them.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All fair points. I agree. So, yes, Ms. Brownless.

MS. BROWNLESS: If I may just talk a little bit about how the staff intends to go about identifying these staff exhibits. For example, if you look at Exhibit No. 399 on page 33 of the Comprehensive Exhibit List, we would intend to ask Mr. Goldstein, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Miranda about the response to the first set of interrogatories No. 1; ask Ms. Ousdahl to identify the first set of interrogatories 3 through 5, 7 through 9, 13, 29 through 31, 36 through 37, 39, 42, 50 through 52, 55, and 56; then ask Ms. Slattery about 14 through 28;

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Mr. Barrett and Ousdahl about 40. We will not be able to move these exhibits into the record until the last witness who has sponsored the responses that are identified in Exhibit No. 399 takes the stand and has authenticated the materials. So I just wanted to make sure that the parties understood that that is the process that we will use.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Ms. Christensen.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Yes. And we understand that. We did want to point out for the record that since these are discovery responses, there does have to be some authentication. I mean, there has to be some -in hearsay, that there has to be some use or identification that they're either used in the ordinary conduct of affairs, they're not irrelevant, immaterial, or duplicative of other information that's already in the record, or that if they are hearsay, they can't be relied on solely for a finding in this record. And we wanted to put that on to -- into the record so that we can keep that in mind as these items are being addressed in the documentation. Just authenticating that they responded to the discovery we don't think will be sufficient to seek to move the exhibits into the record. Thank you.

MS. BROWNLESS: And if I may respond to that

point.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes.

MS. BROWNLESS: We will not be able to hear any objections until the last witness sponsoring that exhibit. Now the point I want to make is that under Chapter 120, hearsay evidence is admissible. It's not admissible if it is the sole evidence. If, in fact, the parties believe that the material is hearsay, they need to make an objection when we get to the end and preserve that for the record. And I believe that having the -- each party authenticate as true and correct the responses to their discovery, the part of the discovery that they prepared, is adequate and will preserve the right.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. So, Mr. Moyle, I do want to just stress to the parties, we've already gone over the process, so spending a little bit of extra time on this. You all have a clear understanding, and I'm amenable to that obviously, since you haven't stipulated (phonetic), so we're going to move along, Mr. Moyle, unless you want to raise a new point.

MR. MOYLE: Well, I think this may save time.

I mean, to the point that Ms. Brownless raised about
hearsay, you know, it's in 120 as to what it can be used
for. You know, I thought maybe a standing objection to

hearsay that is coming in that's not corroborated would be an efficient way to deal with that as compared to going through each exhibit and taking a bunch of time, if there would be a willingness to consider that.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I would like to go as the witness enters the stand. I would like the parties to object as that happens and make sure those objections are timely.

All right. Moving on to opening statements.

We will begin with FPL. I'm just going to go through an overview of your time allocations per the Prehearing Order. Mr. Butler has 20 minutes. Office of Public Counsel, you have ten minutes. All remaining intervenors have five minutes for opening statements.

And please remember that there will not be any sharing of time between the parties; however, if the intervenors have a preference of order after we go to OPC, please feel free to address me at that time and let me know.

So we're going to start and, as you know, I do like to stick with the time. So this device up here kind of lets you know. When it gets yellow, you have about two minutes left. Unfortunately, you know, I will stop you. All right?

So when you're ready, please let me know.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Madam Chairman, this is Wade

Litchfield. Before I'm on the clock, I would like to 1 distribute some exhibits because I know that you will 2 cut me off if I exceed my allotted time. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sorry. I will. 4 MR. LITCHFIELD: And I will absolutely make 5 that mark. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. MR. LITCHFIELD: We'd like to distribute a 8 9 series of exhibits. They're all prefiled exhibits in 10 the case, so I'd like to work from those this morning, if I could. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Certainly. 13 (Pause.) 14 I believe everybody has the handout. 15 MR. LITCHFIELD: Then, Madam Chairman, Commissioners, we are ready to move forward. 16 17 Good morning. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Good morning. 19 MR. LITCHFIELD: And we appreciate the 2.0 opportunity to be here before you today. You're very 21 familiar with the request that has been filed by Florida 22 Power & Light Company, so I'm not going to spend time 23 describing it for you this morning, but I will summarize 24 it in one simple statement. Fundamentally, 25 Commissioners, this is case is about endorsing what has

obviously and clearly been working very well. So I've distributed a booklet to you. It has several of the exhibits filed in this case by FPL witnesses. And each page is numbered for convenience, and I'm going to refer to the page numbers as opposed to the exhibit numbers.

Starting with page 1, this is an essential frame of reference for the case. It shows the monthly residential bills for all Florida utilities, FPL being the lowest at \$97.92 for a typical bill of a thousand kilowatt hours, saving residential customers in 2015, based on 2015 rates, \$276 relative to the average.

Page 2 shows very clearly the bill progression for 2017 through 2020 for residential customers based on FPL's filed case. So, for example, in January of 2020, if FPL's request is granted, FPL bills will still be \$14.34 a month below the average residential bill among all Florida utilities, again, based on their 2015 rates, not even taking into account what increases their bills may see over that same period.

Page 3, also a really important reference point, indicates that even with the requested increases over the four-year period, in January 2020, FPL's typical residential bill will be lower than it was in January 2006, 15 years earlier. Again, well below the averages for both Florida and the nation as a whole, and

again even at those utilities' 2015 rates.

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Pages 4 through 6 are three exhibits that I've pulled from Ms. Cohen's testimony to show you the bill impacts for three different customer classes over the same 15-year period. And I'm really going to focus you just us on the key takeaway that I've circled at the top of each of those graphics, and you'll see that if FPL's request is granted, residential bills over that period will have decreased 1.4 percent compared to CPI increases over the same period of 33 percent.

Turning to page 5, it shows a decrease for small businesses of 8.6 percent over the same period. And turning to page 6, for large commercial customers, the decrease is 5.1 percent; again, in contrast to a 33 percent increase in CPI even if FPL's request is granted.

Page 7 is a very interesting graphic. describes the -- it describes parity, which is a very important principle in ratemaking. It simply means that as a matter of policy, what we try to do is to have each customer class contribute proportionately the same amount to the utility's authorized return. And so a parity ratio of 100 percent is the targeted outcome for each class, and FPL's proposal over these four years will move rates for all customer classes closer to

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parity.

So, for example, in the case of the small business and residential customers that you see on the left side of the graph, they -- we will do so by lowering their relative contributions. And in the case of the larger business customers on the right-hand side of the graph, moving from the blue to the green to the gray, you will see that their contributions necessarily would increase over that period to move them closer to parity.

Page 8, this shows FPL's residential bill reductions between 2006 and 2016 relative to other major southeast investor-owned utilities. Only three of those 15 show bill reductions during that same period. The others, you see, quite clearly show a very wide range of increases, many in the 30 to the 40 to the 50 percent range over that period of time. So, Commissioners, every time you hear during this case that FPL's results are simply the result of low natural gas prices, ask yourself two questions. First, why have so few other utilities made the conversions or the upgrades to their fleet to take advantage of low gas prices? And the second question is even for those that have done so, why is it that even with low gas prices, their overall costs continue to increase at rates that exceed FPL?

Turn to 9, if you would, page 9. This is out of Mr. Reed's testimony. And it shows ranked performance relative to ranked situational challenges. And so, for example, on his plotted graph, those that are most challenged utilities plot high on the Y axis. Those that perform the best plot furthest to the right on the X axis. And so where do you want to be? You want to be at the very top quadrant or furthest to the right. Look at where FPL is: The most challenged and yet the best performing, according to his analysis, which has not been contested by any intervenor in this case.

Pages 10 and 11 also from Mr. Reed's testimony show total non-O&M fuel per customer. Lower obviously is better. Page 11 shows the same results if the analysis is done on the basis of megawatt hours sold. But they both show -- and you look at FPL, the solid blue line, in contrast to the other groups, FPL has performed significantly better over the entire period, and even over the last few years has started to widen the gap.

I want to focus you on that dotted line, which relates to the large utilities and that comparison. So when you hear from the intervenors again that FPL is simply the beneficiary of scale or economies because

we're so large, remember this graph. Remember that dotted line comparison. And, again, this is non-fuel O&M, so remember this graph when you hear that it's all about low gas prices and FPL has done really nothing.

Do non-fuel O&M costs matter? Well, the next page show pretty clearly that they do. And JJR-8 on page 12 shows that over just a ten-year period, depending on which comparator group you use, that FPL's customers have saved between 10- and 16 billion dollars. You will not hear that number mentioned by any of the intervenors during the course of this case.

Page 13, we're moving into our fossil fleet.

Ms. Kennedy has got some graphs that I want to cover here. Page 13 shows a number of performance categories in which we've achieved major improvements. I've circled three to focus on: Fuel efficiency, non-fuel

O&M per kWh for the fossil fleet, and workforce requirements per megawatt. Each of those improved by 25 percent, 58 percent, and 78 percent respectively over the relevant period. Again, none of the things on this exhibit have the first thing to do with low natural gas prices.

Page 14 shows the improvements in heat rates that the system has achieved, meaning less energy to produce the same number of kilowatt hours. But what I

really like about this graph is that it shows the improvements as they relate to discrete decisions by FPL to upgrade or modernize our fleet to high efficiency gas units or to add solar. During my tenure at the company, which has been about 18 years, I have either participated in or supervised many, if not most, of these proceedings in which FPL sought permitting from the Commission. I cannot recall a single instance in which anybody to my left here was there with us telling the Commission this is a good idea. Not one instance do I recall. I recall a few times where we were opposed. The Commission, however, approved these projects, and customers are realizing the benefits.

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Page 15, tangible customer savings and value associated with these decisions since 2001. That \$8 billion number that I've circled for you of cost avoidance, again, nothing to do with lower gas prices. It has to do with burning less fuel, not less expensive fuel.

Page 16, I really like this graph because what it shows very clearly is that had FPL's non-fuel O&M performance in its fossil fleets progressed at the same -- at the rate of inflation, look where we would be. We would be right there with the pack, with the rest of the industry. But look, in fact, where we are.

To me, this demonstrates a pretty clear emphasis on cost control at Florida Power & Light.

Page 17, I've got one exhibit for you for the nuclear division, and I want to focus you on the INPO performance, which has improved dramatically since the last base rate proceeding, but then also the cost per megawatt hour has come down substantially due both to cost control measures within the nuclear division as well as the uprate projects that, again, were so heavily contested by some of the folks here to my left.

Page 18, we're moving to transmission and distribution. And Mr. Miranda's organization has made tremendous progress in improving reliability at FPL. You can see the progress that we have made or intend to make on the hardening projects. And by 2018, we'll, in fact, have 60 percent of the feeders hardened or under-grounded at that point.

What we do know, Commissioners, is our customers want reliability. You look at pages 19 and 20, these simply show improvements in SAIDI and improvements in momentaries respectively over that time period as a result of these efforts.

And then you would ask, now how do we compare to the region or to the national average? Page 21 will lay that out for you, and it shows that we are

significantly better than the next best performer, and we are performing in the range of, give or take,

50 percent better both on a regional- and a
national-based comparison.

So does our performance matter to customers?

Well, we surely think that it does. And pages 22 and 23 from Ms. Santos' testimony show very clearly that customer satisfaction scores are really quite exceptional in every category. And again on page 24, it shows how our service has translated into fewer logged complaints with the Florida Public Service Commission.

up for you for this case, Commissioners. And with that, I want to turn to page 25, if you could. This is from Mr. Barrett's testimony. It does an excellent job, I think, of illustrating the 2017 revenue requirement need. It's called a waterfall exhibit or chart, and what it really does is show the additions and then the subtractions that gets you to the actual revenue requirement need.

On the left you've got capital initiatives.

Obviously that's the largest one. And that includes a lot of the projects, the undertakings, the investments that have allowed us to achieve the performance that we've just spent a few minutes talking about.

The depreciation study. With additional invested capital, we would certainly expect, all other things equal, that depreciation expense is going to increase. I'll spend a little time on that in a moment as well. The reserve amortization component also building to the revenue requirement need for 2017. I mention that because the loss of this mechanism as a result of the end of the settlement is very significant. It, in fact, was a major reason why we were able to agree to a lengthy settlement in the last case.

And then on the other side of the ledger, I want to focus you on that O&M bar that I've circled for you, and to note that that is the level of savings that we've been able to extract from our base O&M. We were already best in class, but we didn't rest there. We went out and we found additional productivity improvements. That actually lowers our revenue requirement request. Clearly one of the benefits of a long period of that settlement that we just are in the process of winding up.

26, I include that just to show you the four major categories of capital investment that you would expect to see: Reliability, hardening, generation upgrades, and general capital for system growth. And I would just note that OPC has challenged only very modest

amounts of this capital investment and for reasons that

we believe do not withstand scrutiny.

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So that turns to 27. What -- page 27. What OPC has opposed is the depreciation study. But I want to note something using this exhibit here. It's Figure It's out of Ned Allis's rebuttal testimony. And as shown on this figure, and this is really important, had FPL simply taken the same depreciation parameters that were approved in 2009 in that docket and applied those to the current plant balances, the depreciation expense actually would have increased by 753 million, not 187 million. In other words, the request would have needed to be \$600 million higher. FPL has worked very, very hard to hold down the incremental annual depreciation expense. But I would suggest that if the Commission is to find acceptable any aspect of Mr. Pous's depreciation study, it should not be for the purpose of finding an arbitrary means to lower FPL's revenue requirement, but rather for the only purpose of deferring or avoiding a second base rate case over the same four-year period similar to how the reserve surplus was used in the past case.

Pages 28 and 29, I just want to draw your attention to illustrate that the reason for the additional increase in 2018, the subsequent year

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adjustment, again is capital investment. Again, investment that is largely uncontested in this case. And without that adjustment, as Witness Barrett will indicate, we certainly would be back in for another full base rate proceeding as soon as that filing could be prepared.

Pages 30 to 35, we're going to roll through these fairly quickly. 30 is really just a composite. These are from Mr. Dewhurst's testimony. 30 is a composite of 31 through 35, so I won't spend time on 30 but move straight to 31. And what it shows, and I've circled this, is that compared to the other major southeast IOUs, FPL has got the lowest residential bill and, in most cases, it's by quite a wide margin.

Page 32 shows non-fuel O&M. Again, FPL most efficient in the region. Page 33, best reliability in the region. Page 34, second best in customer satisfaction, but we are gaining ground. And 35, page 6, cleanest again by a wide margin.

So I want to finish with 36. That's the last exhibit in your handout. And I want to talk about these four elements that we refer to at FPL as the "virtuous circle." Very, very important and fundamental to our operating philosophy. We believe that if we deliver superior customer value, that that will improve,

increase, affect directly customer satisfaction. We believe that if customer satisfaction is strong, that that is going to help us have a more constructive regulatory environment. We believe that if we have a more constructive regulatory environment, we will have a strongly financial position. And we believe that with that strong financial position, and you will hear our witnesses testify to this, that is the platform through which, by which we are able to deliver the type of service that we've been able to deliver. Very, very important.

highlighted for you this morning demonstrate that this approach has been working exceptionally well for years. Intervenors do not contest two of these elements. They don't contest superior value or customer satisfaction, that those are positive, that those are good, we ought to be going after those. What they do ask you to do, though, is to weaken FPL's financial position. And you'll hear from FPL witnesses why in our view, in their view this is shortsighted, it is misguided, and fundamentally wrong.

So we keep hearing from the intervenors that our level is to be expected, even required. Why?

Because they say, "Well, you're a regulated monopoly.

You're supposed to provide this level of service." And yet, Commissioners, by most of the metrics and standards that we benchmark ourselves against, we don't look like a conventional regulated utility. Think back to some of the graphs that we've just walked you through. We don't look like a conventional regulated utility. And, in fact, when we look at ourselves in the mirror, we don't see ourselves as a conventional regulated monopoly utility. We haven't done things in a conventional way. We have taken some innovative steps and worked hard to lead out in areas of performance improvement. We've been successful in a number of areas and we have work to do in some other areas.

In short, we have not been satisfied simply to show up for a return of and on our investment. So while acknowledging, Commissioners, that we're not perfect in our performance, we still have work to do, we think that our commitment to performance and our commitment to improve our performance certainly distinguishes us in the industry. And so if our return on equity and if our equity ratio are a little above national averages, maybe there's a really good reason why they should be and why they are and why they have been. That will be up to this Commission to decide during the course of this case. But are our customers doing better than average?

Absolutely they are. They're doing a whole lot better than average.

For these reasons, Commissioners, we think this is a very straightforward case for us to present in terms of price, in terms of quality of service, in terms of reliability. Our customers are the very best served customers in the state of Florida and arguably in the nation. We think that this is an equally straightforward case for you to decide. As I stated at the outset, we fundamentally are simply asking the Commission to approve and endorse what has been working so well for our customers. And I thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Litchfield.

All right. Ms. Christensen, any handouts?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: No, no handouts. Sorry.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. So whenever you are ready.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Okay. Good morning,

Commissioners. Patty Christensen for the Office of

Public Counsel representing the ratepayers of Florida

Power & Light.

One word describes FPL's rate request in this matter: Excessive. FPL's request for multiple test years and a limited scope proceeding three years from

now is unjustifiable and excessive. And FPL's 826 million base rate increase for 2017 is excessive. The additional 2018 base rate increase for 270 million is even more excessive. Finally, the 209 million mid-2019 increase for the Okeechobee Clean Energy Plant is unprecedented and unwarranted at this time.

FPL says that it's not seeking a rate increase for 2020 and plans to stay out for four years; however, there's nothing -- there's no prohibition against FPL filing for an increase should its earnings fall below its authorized rate of return range at any time during the four-year period.

FPL is also requesting an excessive cost of capital. The company is asking for 100 basis points or 1 percent point increase over its currently authorized midpoint of 10.5 to increase its ROE to 11.5. This includes FPL's requested 50 basis point surplus ROE inflater for what FPL concludes is superior performance. However, FPL customers have already paid and are still paying for all the supposed superior performance in current base rates. OPC agrees that FPL's customers benefit from lower rates, yet this is because of more efficient plants for which FPL customers are paying in rates as well as lower natural gas prices, which are lower due to market conditions and which FPL does not

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control.

FPL has done nothing more than what a responsible utility manager should do to ensure fair, just, and reasonable rates under Florida's regulatory compact.

OPC has evaluated FPL's petition, the minimum filing requirements, discovery responses, testimony filed in this proceeding, including the testimony filed in the storm hardening plan, incentive mechanism, and the depreciation and dismantlement dockets, which were consolidated with this Florida base rate case. OPC's review of these dockets shows that FPL's request in these dockets are more excessive.

OPC has engaged multiple nationally recognized expert witnesses, who have extensively reviewed the information filed in this proceeding to trim these excesses to a reasonable revenue requirement. As a result, OPC has identified four principle areas for these adjustments: depreciation, revenues, capital structure, and return on equity.

Mr. Jack Pous is OPC's depreciation expert with 40 years of experience. Mr. Pous has reviewed FPL's depreciation study. His review demonstrates that FPL's requested increase of 195 million in depreciation expense is materially overstated. Mr. Pous recommends

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more realistic parameters for many of the depreciation accounts. If adopted, Mr. Pous's recommended rates would generate a total company depreciation over-collection of 923 million, which he recommends be flowed back to current customers over four years.

The sum of Mr. Pous's adjustments results in a reduction to FPL's 2017 revenue requirement of 280 million for new lower depreciation rates, and an additional 221 million in flowback to customers in 2017 for excess depreciation reserves on a jurisdictional basis.

Dr. David Dismukes is OPC's expert witness on incentive mechanism and forecasting. Dr. Dismukes has reviewed FPL's sales forecast for the 2017 and '18 base rate cases. After comparing the 2015 net energy for load forecast that FPL used for a Ten-Year Site Plan and it's Okeechobee need determination case with the forecast that FPL is now proposing be used in this rate case, Dr. Dismukes has determined that FPL's rate case forecast significantly understates revenues in the test years. He recommends that the Commission reject FPL's proposed rate case forecast and employ the 2015 NEL forecast previously used by the Commission to approve the Okeechobee need determination for FPL.

Adopting the 2015 NEL forecast will decrease

the company's revenue request by 206 million in 2017 and 259 million in 2018. Dr. Dismukes will also testify that FPL's proposed incentive mechanism with its changes should not be approved, and the 2012 incentive mechanism should be allowed to lapse. FPL should revert to the Commission's longstanding and proven gain on sales mechanism.

Kevin O'Donnell, a chartered financial analyst, is OPC's expert who testifies about capital structure. Mr. O'Donnell addresses FPL's excessive equity ratio request of 59.6 percent equity. As Mr. O'Donnell will testify, FPL's request in this case puts an unnecessary and costly burden on FPL ratepayers, an extra \$40.97 per year for a typical residential customer. And this is not warranted or fair or reasonable.

Mr. O'Donnell's examination of capital structure demonstrates that FPL's proxy group average equity ratio used by FPL's own expert is 49.3 percent, and the national average for the allowed equity ratio is 49 percent. Rather than use FPL's proposed unreasonable hypothetical capital structure of 59.6 percent equity, Mr. O'Donnell recommends a more rational hypothetical capital structure of 50 percent equity. Applying a 50 percent equity ratio, which is in line with industry

averages, results in approximately \$337 million reduction to FPL's 2017 request.

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Dr. Randy Woolridge is OPC's expert witness who testifies on return on equity. Dr. Woolridge has evaluated FPL's requested ROE in light of current market conditions and the changes that have occurred since the last -- FPL's last rate case. FPL's requested 11 percent ROE, especially with its requested 59.6 percent equity ratio, is excessive under current market conditions. Dr. Woolridge testifies that both interest rates and awarded ROEs around the United States have decreased since 2012. Dr. Woolridge applied the discounted cash flow method checked by the asset --Capital Asset Pricing Model and used OPC's proposed capital structure of 50 percent and a comparable electric proxy group to determine that the appropriate ROE for FPL is 8.75 percent. Using an 8.75 percent ROE will result in approximately a \$560 million reduction from FPL's 2017 request.

OPC's other experts have additional adjustments based on their thorough examination of FPL's request. Bill Schultz, who is a CPA from Michigan and long-time witness before this Commission, recommends reductions to FPL's increase in unneeded new employee positions and storm hardening-related expenses, as well

as other adjustments.

Ralph Smith, who is also a CPA from Michigan and a long-time witness before regulatory commissions,

testifies to accounting adjustments and revenue

requirements. Mr. Smith recommends reductions for rate

case expense, tax-related costs, and generation overhaul

expense, as well as other adjustments.

Mr. Dan Lawton, economist and attorney, testifies about FPL's financial integrity and surplus ROE inflater. Mr. Lawton will validate that if this Commission were to implement all of OPC's recommended adjustments in this docket, FPL will maintain its financial integrity. He also testifies that FPL should not be given the 50-basis-point surplus inflater, not only because it's not warranted, but it's also nothing more than paying a premium on service sufficiencies that the customers have already paid for and for lower natural gas prices.

Based on this extensive expert review, OPC has determined that a rate decrease of 870 million is appropriate for 2017, and that no rate increases are needed for '18 or for the Okeechobee limited scope adjustment in '19. We believe that at the end of the hearings, the Commission will also conclude that FPL's excessive rate request needs to be dramatically cut. We

believe that based on all the evidence, the Commission 1 will also determine that OPC's recommended rate decrease 2 of 807 million for 2017 with no 2018 or '19 increases is 3 the fair, just, and reasonable result in this matter. 4 Thank you. 5 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Ms. Christensen. 6 7 All right. The next -- I don't know which order is your preference. Does anybody have an order 8 9 with the intervenors? Anyone want to go first? MR. MOYLE: We had talked about going down the 10 line this way, if that's all right, with OPC. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. You want to go last, 13 don't you? I could have seen that. 14 15

All right. So you have five minutes, although you do not have to use all of it. And I will let you know when your time has expired.

MR. COFFMAN: Thank you very much. May it please the Commission.

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Again, this is John Coffman appearing on behalf of AARP and it's 2.8 million members here in the state of Florida, many of whom are in the South Florida area and customers of Florida Power & Light.

Affordability for essential services including electricity is a top priority for AARP Florida, and we are pleased to be here. The -- we are here to ask that

your decision today on residential customers, on the citizens of the state. And you have before you just dozens and dozens of witnesses and exhibits detailing the utility's exhibits, and yet your job here is to balance the utility's interest and its shareholders again the customers and the other public interests. And so I know it's sometimes hard to do as we delve into the details of the utility, but I would ask that you take that seriously and look at the impact that this case will have.

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We believe that the evidence, after having reviewed it, is very strong in support of a rate decrease. \$800 million a year is excessive based on the current rates, and we would ask that you would take into strong consideration the Office of Public Counsel's evidence. We have our own witness that we will also present, Mike Brosch, who has decades of experience in the utility regulatory field, having also testified to Florida. And when you look at the evidence here, there isn't a lot of dispute about the prudence of the capital investments that are being proposed here, but it's the issues of return on equity and capital structure that are worth just hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars, and that is the profit that is left on the

table after the utility does what it's supposed to do and is providing adequate service.

And so we would ask that you very carefully scrutinize the request for a double digit return on equity. It is far out of the mainstream over the last few years as far as public utility commissions are concerned. We support the Office of Public Counsel's 8.75 return and definitely something that's not in the double digits. A 59 percent capital structure we think is also very excessive, very on the outside of what is reasonable from around the country.

We also oppose the pre-approval of a piecemeal adjustment for the Okeechobee power plant. It is still quite a ways down the road. And with a lot of the projections of the future test years that they have proposed, our witness, Mr. Brosch, will explain why we think that the credibility of this should be called into question. The closer to the present time, the more reliable the numbers are. And we also think that you should look at the projections that this utility has made in the past to address the credibility of what they have proposed here.

AARP is not generally in favor of multiyear plans. We have not had good experiences with them and would caution against locking rates in, locking rate

increases in for too long of a period. We favor a much shorter period and would prefer that you just approve a

rate decrease or a rate change for one year.

with regards to the rate design within the residential class is the customer charge, and we have a strong preference for leaving the fixed customer charge where it is. And we have a difference of opinion as to what the cost study is, but we also believe that there are strong policy reasons for leaving the fixed charge as low as you can have it. And the reasons include just control over monthly expenses and the ability to get the biggest financial payback for conservation and energy efficiency. We found that that's a very popular issue that AARP members tell us about.

And so we would ask once you get down to designing the rates, that you leave the customer charge where it is, and that as you review all these important decisions, that you not grant any rate change higher than it needs to be, and that you keep in mind the senior citizen who may be living alone or in a small home and has low usage and is doing everything that they can to keep their monthly bill under control, and hopefully grant a rate decrease. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much.

Mr. Wright, Retail Federation.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Good morning, Commissioners. On behalf of the Florida Retail Federation and our more than 8,000 members, many of whom are Florida Power & Light customers, thank you for the opportunity to address you.

The Retail Federation represents our members, but we also take very seriously the responsibility that while we don't specifically and technically represent individuals the way our Public Counsel does, we must speak on behalf of our customers, the real people who shop in our stores every day. Now y'all know I've been doing this a long time, including my service on the Commission staff from 1982 until late 1988, and so you won't be surprised when I bring some historical perspective to bear on this case.

The real issue in this case is straightforward: What level of revenue requirements and what rates you should approve for FPL that will enable it to fulfill its responsibility of providing safe and reliability service at the lowest possible cost while being able to pay all its bills, pay all its employees, pay all it debt service, and still raise sufficient capital while providing an opportunity to raise a reasonable rate -- earn a reasonable return on its

equity investment.

Now here's some specific history that's relevant to this specific FPL rate case. According to a Commission report, revenue reductions and increases ordered by the Florida Public Service Commission from 1960 to present, FPL's rates have been reduced many times, including 1988, '89, '90, '91, '99, and 2002, and FPL has given customers revenue sharing refunds in 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003. FPL has also increased its rates pursuant to GBRA or GBRA-type increases several times. There's been exactly one case in the last 31 years in which the Commission voted issue by issue to decide a general rate case for FPL. That was in 2009, voted in 2010, Docket 080677. FPL filed MFRs asserting that it needed increases much like those it has requested in this case.

In the 2009 case, they asked for a billion dollars a year for 2010. Here they're asking for \$826 million in 2017. In 2009, they asked for an extra 247 million for 2011. Here they're asking for 270 million in the next year. They asked for a new plant, GBRA, the West County 3, in July of 2011 for \$182 million a year, very comparable to the request for Okeechobee of \$209 million in this case. The total request in 2009 was \$1.5 billion, just under. In this

case, it's just north of \$1.3 billion a year. The Commission, in January of 2010, determined that Florida Power & Light could continue providing safe and reliable service, pay all its employees, pay all its bills, and have an opportunity to earn a reasonable return on its investment with a one-time rate increase in 2010 of approximately \$76 million per year, no second-year step increase, and no subsequent increase for West County 3.

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With help from the consumer parties supporting a 2011 settlement, FPL operated with a base rate freeze at the levels ordered by the Commission in January of 2010 from 2010 until 2013, yet FPL throughout this period provided safe and reliable service, paid its bills, paid its employees, and was able to raise sufficient capital to make all needed investments. during this period, FPL's stock price increased steadily. It's increased its dividends every year. according to its earnings surveillance reports filed with this Commission, it consistently earned at the top of its authorized range, 11 percent on a PSC-adjusted basis throughout the entire three years. The vast preponderance of evidence in this case demonstrates that FPL can fulfill all of its responsibilities with no increase in rates at all and, in fact, with significant reduction in rates somewhere between 200 odd and 800 odd

million dollars a year. Even if the Commission froze
FPL's rates at current levels, FPL's own MFRs show that
with no increase in 2017 and even assuming FPL's
understated sales forecast, FPL can pay all its bills
and all its employees and support its investment in 2017
and still have net operating income of \$1.6 billion.

Even with a rate freeze, they don't need an increase in
2017, 2018, 2019, probably not 2020 either. Their
service is indeed valuable, but we customers have
already paid for that value, and FPL simply does not
need anymore customer money.

Now why is this history relevant? Because the utilities, and this is shown in your report, the utilities always ask for way more than they need.

Sometimes they resist decreases but then agree to decreases or rate freezes in settlements. Sometimes the Commission orders them or grants small increases. But the utilities always continue to provide safe and reliable service, pay their bills and raise needed capital.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thirty seconds.

MR. WRIGHT: This case is no different. FPL's requested increases are overreaching. You should reject them. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Wright.

All right. Mr. Skop, the Larsons.

The FPL rate request before the Commission

represents one of the largest electric rate increases in

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MR. SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Florida's history. The Larsons believe that the

majority of the FPL request is excessive and

Skop appearing on behalf of the Larsons.

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unjustified. Hardworking Florida families should not be forced to pay higher electric rates in order to fuel FPL

deny the majority of the FPL request based upon the

profits. Accordingly, this Commission should properly

record evidence in this docket.

Conceptually the arguments that FPL has advanced in support of this excessive and unjustified rate request are the same fundamentally flawed arguments that FPL made during the 2009 rate case that was denied by the Commission. Separating fact from fiction, FPL claims of customers having low bills does not provide a legal basis for granting the substantial rate increase requested by FPL. Fair, just, and reasonable rates must be determined using the record evidence in this docket rather than public relations and advertising campaigns.

Additionally, FPL uses the same 2009 rationale to state that even if the entire rate increase was approved, customer bills would still be lower than a

carefully selected point in the past. Undoubtedly this oversimplification takes advantage of currently low natural gas prices, while ignoring FPL's heavy dependence on natural gas-fired generation and the resulting bill impact if natural gas prices increase above current levels.

Furthermore, the FPL claims that FPL requires a higher return on equity to continue to be able to make investments are also completely without merit. Not only does FPL have the obligation to serve its customers under the regulatory compact which grants it a monopoly, but the record evidence in this docket will clearly demonstrate that FPL has made billions of dollars of investments at substantially lower midpoint ROE, which has remained constant ever since the Commission lowered the ROE in the 2009 rate case.

FPL is financially healthy and does not need a higher ROE to continue to provide safe, adequate, and reliable service to its customers. Although lacking a request for FPL customers to pay for a new corporate jet, the 2016 FPL rate request also has many parallels to the 2009 rate case that was denied by the prior Commission.

The 2009 rate case requested the largest electric rate increase in Florida's history. Based upon

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the record evidence, PSC staff recommended denying approximately 900 million of the \$1.4 billion request before it reached the bench for decision. By lowering the midpoint ROE to 10.5 percent and requiring FPL to utilize surplus depreciation, the Commission rendered a decision which kept FPL financially healthy, while denying the majority of the unjustified request which would have significantly increased electric rates during the greatest economic recession since the Great Depression.

FPL was outraged over the decision, claiming terrible things would happen. Less than a month after the decision, however, history had proven the Commission clearly made the correct decision as evidenced by the fact that FPL reported record earnings. FPL was able to raise capital at attractive interest rates, and its parent company significantly increased its quarterly dividend payment. All the terrible things that FPL claimed would happen as a result of the Commission failing to grant the 2009 rate increase never came to fruition.

The 2010 settlement subsequently affirmed the Commission's decision in all material aspects, including a midpoint ROE of 10.5 percent. FPL also embraced the use of surplus depreciation as effective, being able to

manage ROE within the upper end of the range as evidenced by the 2010 and 2012 settlements.

In the wake of denying the largest unjustified electric rate increase in Florida's history, however, four Commissioners were summarily purged from the Commission. Next, the executive director, a 35-year veteran, unquestionable integrity, who was well respected by PSC staff, was forced to resign and replaced with a former PSC Commissioner who was fined by the Ethics Commission for allegedly accepting a gift from a regulated company when he was a Commissioner. Finally, completing the transition, the division director for accounting and finance, a 25-year veteran of unquestionable integrity, who was also equally well respected by staff, was allegedly forced to resign by the new executive director.

Since these changes, the Commission has routinely approved nearly every FPL request, no matter how unreasonable. The Woodford project at issue in this proceeding, which the Commission was recently overturned by the Florida Supreme Court, exemplifies the PSC shifting significant financial risk to FPL customers to the benefit of FPL over the objection of the Office of Public Counsel. Simple math illustrates the cumulative ROE that FPL would have earned on this investment in the

near term --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thirty seconds.

MR. SKOP: -- larger than the expected savings the FPL customers would have received over the life of the project. Indeed, the Larsons believe that when it comes to the Florida Public Service Commission, the greed of FPL apparently has no boundaries.

In closing, the Larsons believe the majority of the FPL request is excessive and unjustified.

Hardworking families should not be forced to pay higher electric rates in order to fuel FPL profits. Where the record evidence established that FPL has failed to meet its burden supporting the request, this Commission should properly deny such request. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Skop.

All right. Moving on to Wal-Mart.

MS. ROBERTS: Good morning, Commissioners.

Again, my name is Stephanie Roberts, and I'm here on behalf of Wal-Mart Stores East, LP, and Sam's East, Incorporated.

Throughout the state of Florida, Wal-Mart has 223 super centers, ten discount stores, 75 neighborhood markets, 48 Sam's Clubs, and eight distribution centers. Clearly it is a large user of power throughout the state of Florida, and with FPL they have 650 million-kilowatt

hours annually. And it is for this reason that Wal-Mart has intervened in this docket, and we appreciate the Commission's and the staff's time in allowing this intervention.

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Wal-Mart has intervened on four specific limited issues as set forth in Steve Chriss's testimony. Mr. Chriss is the senior manager for energy regulation analysis for Wal-Mart, and he will be joining us next week. He has testified before this Commission. And the issues about which he is going to testify are, first, the need to balance FPL's requested revenue increase in ROE, and has suggested that the revenue increase in ROE be denied and certainly be set at no higher than 10 percent.

FPL's proposal to allocate production capacity cost is the second issue Mr. Chriss will be addressing, and he has requested that, and Wal-Mart is requesting that the Commission deny the application for a 12CP and 25 -- excuse me -- percent energy methodology.

Mr. Chriss's testimony offers alternative approaches, including the current approach, which is the 12CP and 1/13th methodology that's used.

Mr. Chriss also addresses rate design for certain schedules, which are GSLD-1, GSLDT-1, GSD-1, and GSDT-1.

And finally, Mr. Chriss will address the 2019 Okeechobee LSD, and has asked that if the Commission approves that LSA for rate schedules that contain demand charges, that the increase to those schedules should only be applied to the demand charge. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

Hello. Sierra Club, Ms. Csank.

MS. CSANK: Madam Chair, Commissioners, Diana Csank appearing on behalf of the Sierra Club and its 30,000 Florida members, many of whom are FPL customers.

Sierra Club joined this proceeding to protest FPL's \$1.25 billion gas combustion turbine cost. As you know, Florida has a natural gas overreliance problem.

Just weeks ago, Commissioners voiced their impatience to solve this problem, and the Commissioners are right.

There is no time to lose. Billions of dollars are on the line. The money of Floridian families, businesses large and small, to them, natural gas price shocks are a real ongoing threat because FPL built and continues to grow an outsized natural gas-burning power plant fleet. Customers lost billions of dollars on financial hedging programs for gas plants across Florida on top of the billions they pay FPL to build and maintain these plants, and customers are on the hook to pay billions more if the Commission does not prevail on FPL to stop

growing its reliance on natural gas and finally to start adding, in earnest, clean, low-cost, low-risk alternatives instead: solar, wind, energy efficiency, and battery storage. These are the solutions to gas price volatility, to achieving a balanced mix of energy resources. And at today's prices, they are a bargain. Even FPL witnesses admit this. For instance, in their prefiled testimony on the company's three new solar power plants. And NextEra, FPL's affiliate, is the world's leading solar and wind power developer, rapidly advancing battery storage projects and divesting from natural gas plants.

What is FPL doing? Why is FPL still on a gas plant building spree? Astoundingly, the company's request here includes natural gas combustion turbines that add up to more megawatts than any of the last four natural gas combined cycle need proceedings. These gas turbines also cost \$1.2 billion, as I mentioned before.

This includes, number one, the \$800 million gas peaker projects. These are seven large new combustion turbines. Number two, the \$450 million existing gas plant expansion projects. These are changes to the 26 existing combustion turbines to yield, in FPL's words, more megawatts, gas-burning megawatts. Together, the peaker and expansion projects amount to

approximately 2,000 megawatts of gas-burning power plants and that much more exposure for FPL's customers, especially as these plants are supposed to help keep the lights on for the next 30 years, and we can't bank on natural gas prices staying low for that long.

To be clear, the projects that I just described are on top of the 13,000-megawatts of natural gas-burning power plants that FPL has added since 2001. To put this in perspective, today FPL has only 110 megawatts of solar online. The company's request here includes adding 220 megawatts of solar this year for a total of 330 megawatts, a fraction of 1 percent of the company's generation. This is a devastatingly low level of investment in a market where solar generation additions are beating natural gas additions elsewhere.

Indeed, the Sierra Club advocates across the country in electric utility regulatory proceedings, and the experience of other states and even municipal utilities here in Florida, including Tallahassee, shows that ramping up clean, low-cost, low-risk alternatives helps keep rates down, defers the need for billion dollar gas plants, and defends against the risks associated with these gas plants.

So, again, Sierra Club is in this proceeding specifically to protest the gas combustion turbines and

requests that the Commission deny FPL's request to recover for them. First, there's the threshold question of whether the turbines are even properly before the Commission instead of in a resource planning docket, a fuel clause docket, or environmental docket. And second, assuming for the sake of argument that the turbines are properly before the Commission in this proceeding, FPL has not shown that they are the prudent choice. FPL has not looked at alternatives. FPL contends that there is no resource planning issue in this proceeding, but that trivializes the --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thirty seconds.

MS. CSANK: -- \$1.25 billion of its customers' money that is going towards these plants. Despite claims of taking a long-term view and wanting to preserve flexibility, the company did not look at any options to proceed more incrementally to phase out existing gas plants according to their age and efficiency and to add new energy resources that are least cost. And let's be clear on one point. FPL claims it needs to maintain a certain level of --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Ms. Csank, your time is done. Thank you.

All right. Moving on to Federal Executive Agencies.

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MR. JERNIGAN: Thank you, ma'am,

Commissioners. My name is Thomas Jernigan. I represent the Federal Executive Agencies. And for those of you who are not familiar, in Florida that means I represent the Air Force, NASA, Navy, and your tax dollars. And what we are here and what I travel around the country to do is to ensure that those tax dollars are spent in a reasonable fashion such that they are able to accomplish their mission.

Every dollar that we spend on utilities is a dollar that comes out of our training, our budget for training and equipment for launching our launches out of Cape Canaveral or Patrick Air Force Base, or just making sure our reservists down at Homestead Air Force Base are ready to go. And so when I go out and look at what's going on in the country and then I look at the case that has been presented to you, I have to agree with my colleagues to my left and right. What we're hearing today is excessive, and that's going to have an impact.

I also look at another guiding principle when I travel around. It's that regulation exists to substitute for competition. This is a monopoly. This is a monopoly that has no competition. And you here today are here to ensure that in the absence of that competition, they are still held accountable and are

here to -- given a reasonable opportunity to operate and recover their costs and a reasonable opportunity to make a profit, not a guarantee. What they've asked for here today is a guarantee. What you've heard from FPL today was that you'll hear that they're a little above the ROE in the nation, that they're a little above on capital. What you'll hear in the testimony is that the national average is around 9.5. They've asked for 11.5 on our ROE. For capital, it's around 50 percent. They're at 60/40. Those are excessive, and that excess comes at a detriment to your tax dollars and to the people who are paying those bills. And it's not necessary for what they need to do, and that's provide safe and efficient electricity. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Jernigan.
Hospital Association, Mr. Wiseman.

I didn't start it yet.

MR. WISEMAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: You're welcome.

MR. WISEMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair and Commissioners. Ken Wiseman for the South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association.

Among the number of misstatements that Mr. Litchfield made was his actual opening statement when he said that this case is about endorsing what has

been working well. What he should have said is that at least from FPL's perspective what this case is -- this is about endorsing what's been working well for FPL. The fact is this is a rate case that should not have been filed. If you go back and you look at the surveillance reports, FPL has been earning an 11.5 percent return on equity for four years now. That is -- it's not just a little above the national average. It's way above the national average. FPL is doing fine it's return on equity is exorbitant, and it certainly did not need to come into this Commission and ask for an increase in that return on equity.

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Let's talk about capital structure. Now SFHHA has proposed in this proceeding that FPL have a capital structure of 50 percent equity ratio. Contrary to Mr. Litchfield's statement, SFHHA is not attempting and has no interest in FPL not maintaining its financial integrity. SFHHA wants FPL to maintain its financial integrity. A 55 percent equity ratio does that. Base the capital structure on the circumstances that exist today, not the circumstances that existed seven years ago.

Now I want to get to cost of service allocation issues. As you know, all of you Commissioners know, for over 30 years FPL has had in

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place a 12CP and a 13th methodology for allocating the cost of production plant. As most of you, if not all of you, know, over the last 15 years SFHHA has opposed that. It's opposed it for one reason: Because when FPL adds capacity to its system, it's adding it only for one reason, and that's to be able to satisfy its reserve margin requirements associated with its summer peak demand. Large commercial class customers do not cause FPL to need to add capacity to its system to meet that demand. The evidence will show that. The evidence is going to show, again contrary to Mr. Litchfield's statement, that the parity results that he presented are skewed. In fact, with the 12CP and 1/13th methodology, to be honest, that -- large commercial class customers are subsidizing other customers who are not paying for the capacity that FPL installs to serve their needs. But in this case, FPL is proposing 12CP and 25 percent, which would exacerbate the problem.

We could be here supporting a 1CP method as we have in the past. We're not. We're saying to the Commissioner, you know what -- you've -- you know what the 12CP and the 13th methodology is. It's been in effect for 30 years. It's middle of the road here.

Just maintain it.

I want to talk about minimum distribution

system, MDS. We know you've rejected it in the past, but to be honest, I think it's been unfairly characterized here based upon an assumption that it means FPL would install facilities to serve zero load. That is not MDS. MDS assumes something that cannot be disputed, is that to connect the customer to the distribution system, you have to put in facilities. You need poles, you need transformers, you need conductors. Cost causation principles should follow -- or cost responsibility should follow cost causation. MDS does that. It attributes to the customers who cause those facilities to be installed to simply connect them to the system to pay for those facilities. And so we're asking -- we know you've approved MDS --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thirty seconds.

MR. WISEMAN: -- in the context of the TECO settlement, in the context of Gulf Power's settlement.

We're asking you to look at it again here and approve it in the context of this litigated proceeding. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

Mr. Moyle, FIPUG.

MR. MOYLE: Thank you. Thank you, Madam
Chairman. And for the record, Jon Moyle on behalf of
the Florida Industrial Power Users Group.

The Florida Industrial Power Users Group are large users of electricity that often go 24/7. So electricity is a very big variable component of their business. A lot of them compete nationally and internationally. So when a rate case comes in, it's a big deal. And that's who I'm representing, and you'll hear me ask questions about CILC. That's a rate class for large industrials.

There's a saying about the best defense is a good offense, and I think that's what this case represents. You got a little bit of history from Mr. Wright and Mr. Skop about past Commission proceedings and how there have been situations where rate reductions were in order, or the case Mr. Skop referred to, there was a small rate increase. But as the point has been made, FPL has been doing very, very, very well, and you have the Office of Public Counsel presenting evidence to you that a more than 800 million reduction is in order. You have the Hospitals with a witness and evidence saying you should reduce rates by \$200 million.

So, you know, FIPUG's view is, well, if that's the facts on the grounds as it relates to the intervenors, let's come at it with an aggressive ask.

And FPL surely has come at it with an aggressive ask --

more than \$1.3 billion. And it's not like it's a one-shot deal. They want 220 -- I'm sorry -- 826 million in '17. Then they come back in 2018 and ask for 270 million. And then in 2019, they want another 200 million, 209 million.

You would think after the last rate case settlement, FPL, as Mr. Wiseman said, they're earning at the top of the range, that maybe the ratepayers could have had a little relief before FPL came in to ask for the next rate case. That's not the case. The existing settlement agreement expires on December 31 of '16, and they're in asking for rate relief the very next day. So there's not like a month break or a six-month break or a year break. It's, boom, the very next day they're asking for 826 million in rate relief. They don't need it.

I wanted to make a point, as you consider this, that rates and taxes are very, very similar. They're essentially the same in that taxes are set by governmental entities. You all act as a governmental entity. Taxes are used to fund a monopoly, the government. FPL is a monopoly. And the people who are imposed taxes and/or rates really don't have a choice in paying them. I mean, if you don't pay your electric bill, you don't have the lights on. So the scrutiny

that's used when reviewing new taxes, legislative bodies

look at it skeptically and they look at it with some

aversion and reluctance. We suggest that that's the

same type of view that should be taken with respect to

FPL's request before you.

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The legislature in the past few years has made a number of tax reductions for people. That's something that is in order in this case. As I've pointed out, you have testimony before you that the rates aren't needed, and I don't think there's really any dispute amongst any of the intervenors. From the military to the retail to the industrial customers, they don't need the rates.

Now Mr. Pollock is going to be our witness.

He is going to point out that with respect to certain industrial customers, FPL is seeking an 83 percent increase. That is a huge increase, and it's at the same point in time that industrial customers in the state are declining. So as the current facts are, industrial customers are declining and FPL is proposing to hit them with an 83 percent rate increase. That's not warranted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thirty seconds.

MR. MOYLE: FPL has taken away some credits, some CILC credits that you all have used as a demand device, a demand savings device. There's no justification for that. The credits should be restored.

And there's also some further rate design issues.

I guess I would just close with this point.

Mr. Litchfield, when he was noting -- he said, "We've done a great job on the price, the quality of service, and the reliability." Well, none of those are sufficient to justify a rate increase.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Your time is done. Thank you.

MR. MOYLE: We would ask no rate increase.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Moyle.

And thank you to all the parties for their opening statements. It's always such a good part of this process and a nice overview, so thank you very much for those.

Moving along to the witnesses, and before we call the first witness to the stand, we have about 20 minutes until the lunch hour. I want to remind everyone of the APA's evidentiary standard applicable to this proceeding. Section 120.569(2)(g) of Florida Statutes states that, "Irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded," and I fully intend to follow this standard. So, please, I ask all of the parties here today and the attorneys to be respectful of this process.

Also I want to remind everyone that when we

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get to the intervenor witnesses, that friendly cross will not be allowed as provided in the Prehearing Order. We do have much ground to cover, as noted, and I want to make sure that this is as efficient and fair of a process as possible. So please be mindful and respectful to all.

Now as a house keeping matter and I don't believe this was mentioned to you all during the prehearing conference, but in order to facilitate a more smooth hearing process, I'd like to ask that before you begin conducting your cross-examination of a witness, please provide our staff, who will be sitting and accompanied here, with copies of all cross-examination exhibits that you plan to use so they can be distributed to us at one time. That will be extremely helpful and will help facilitate more distribution. And, again, if that's possible, if you can do that, we would be grateful for that.

Now I'll be swearing in all of the witnesses at once. So for all of the witness who are here in the audience today who are listed as witnesses in the Prehearing Order, if you could please stand with me and raise your right hand.

(Witness collectively sworn.)

Did I hear "I do"? Thank you so much. Please

be seated.

All witnesses will be called in the order that they appear in the Prehearing Order, with the exception of those where everyone is in agreement that they will be taken out of order, as we discussed earlier on.

The order of cross-examination shall be as follows for the direct: OPC, FIPUG, Hospitals, FRF, FEA, Sierra Club, Wal-Mart, AARP, the Larsons, staff, and then redirect. During intervenors' testimony, FPL shall cross the witness immediately before staff.

As also stated in the prehearing order, witnesses are permitted up to five minutes each on direct and rebuttal to summarize their testimony. But please remember that the witnesses, you do not have to use all of that allotted time. And I will be timing it. So counsel for each witness shall be responsible for entering their prefiled testimony and exhibits into the record. And I think that covers all of the witnesses.

Does anybody have any questions? Do any of my fellow Commissioners have any statements or comments before we begin?

Staff, have I left anything out?

MS. BROWNLESS: No, ma'am. I think you've done a good job.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's nice. Thank you.

1	All right. Mr. Butler, you may call your
2	first witness.
3	MR. LITCHFIELD: Thank you, Madam Chairman.
4	FPL is pleased to call its first witness, its president,
5	Eric Silagy.
6	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Good morning.
7	Whereupon,
8	ERIC SILAGY
9	was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power &
10	Light Company and, having first been duly sworn,
11	testified as follows:
12	EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. LITCHFIELD:
14	Q Good morning. Good morning, Mr. Silagy. You
15	were you just sworn moments ago, were you not?
16	A Yes, that's correct.
17	<b>Q</b> Would you please state your name and business
18	address for the record?
19	A Eric Silagy, 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno
20	Beach, Florida 33408.
21	<b>Q</b> By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
22	A Florida Power & Light as the president and
23	CEO.
24	<b>Q</b> And you prepared and caused to be filed
25	31 pages of prepared direct testimony in this

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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- That's correct.
- Do you have any changes or revisions to your prepared direct testimony?
  - I do not. Α
- Subject to the adjustments set forth in Ms. Ousdahl's KO-19 and KO-20, if I were to ask you the questions contained in your direct testimony, would your answers today be the same?
  - Yes, they would. Α
- MR. LITCHFIELD: Madam Chair, I would ask that Mr. Silagy's prefiled direct testimony be inserted into the record as though read.
- MS. BROWNLESS: We will enter Mr. Silagy's prefiled direct testimony into the record as though read at this time.

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1		I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY
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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 and CEO.
9	Q.	Please describe your duties and responsibilities in that position.
10	A.	I have overall responsibility for the management and operations of FPL.
11	Q.	Please describe your educational background and professional
12		experience.
13	A.	I have a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the University of Texas at
14		Austin and a Juris Doctorate from the Georgetown University Law Center. I
15		was appointed to my current position in 2011. My professional background is
16		described in more detail in Exhibit ES-1.
17	Q.	Are you sponsoring or co-sponsoring any exhibits in this case?
18	A.	Yes. I am sponsoring the following exhibits:
19		ES-l Eric Silagy Biography
20		• ES-2 Typical Residential 1,000 kWh Bill – 2006 through 2020
21		• ES-3 Value Provided to FPL Customers
22		
23		

## 1 Q. 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 introduction of the witnesses who are submitting direct testimony on FPL's behalf in support of the filing.

#### Q. Please summarize your testimony.

FPL is a major part of Florida's economic platform: we provide electric service to more than 4.8 million customer accounts, or about half of our state's homes and businesses; and, to my knowledge, FPL is the largest private investor in the state. We recognize the important role FPL plays in Florida and have worked hard to continue to improve the value we provide customers. Indeed, today we provide electric service that is cleaner and more reliable – and even more affordable – at a time when the average U.S. utility bills have increased by about 29 percent over the last decade. In fact, today our typical residential 1,000 kilowatt hour ("kWh") customer bill ("typical residential bill") is about 14 percent *lower* than it was 10 years ago.

A.

Our ability to deliver outstanding customer value is the result of consistent and cumulative action over an extended period of time, reflecting a philosophy and approach to our business that we sometimes refer to as the "virtuous circle." The starting point for us on this "circle" is focusing on delivering superior customer value. Customer value promotes customer satisfaction, which in turn helps to support a constructive regulatory environment; and a constructive regulatory environment is necessary to help

FPL maintain the strong financial position that has been, and remains, critical to our ability to deliver a solid value proposition for our customers. It is apparent that FPL's long-term strategy has worked extremely well. Of course, many of the decisions we have made in support of this strategy have required the approval and thorough oversight of the Florida Public Service Commission (the "Commission"). This filing seeks to continue the track record of success and the policies and strategies on which that success has been built.

The core of our strategy over the last 15 years to deliver strong customer value consists of four key elements: (1) a relentless focus on efficiency and productivity; (2) smart investments that contribute to lower O&M, lower fuel costs, lower emissions, better reliability, and otherwise improve customer value; (3) sound financial policies including a strong balance sheet; and (4) a willingness to innovate and embrace new ideas and technology. We feel very good about the results that we have achieved through these efforts. Currently, FPL's typical residential customer bill is about 30 percent lower than the latest national average, helping keep Florida competitive economically. Within Florida, FPL's typical residential bill is about 20 percent lower than the latest statewide average of reporting utilities. At the same time, as FPL witnesses describe, the Company delivers nationally recognized award-winning service, outstanding reliability, and one of the cleanest generation emissions rates of all large U.S. utilities.

Illustrative of our consistent, strong commitment to operating efficiently is the fact that, over the last four years, FPL improved upon its already exceptional non-fuel operating and maintenance ("O&M") performance. As demonstrated in witness Reed's exhibit JJR-6, FPL has consistently been a best-in-class performer and we continue to effectively manage non-fuel O&M. As FPL witness Reed's analysis shows, in 2014 alone, FPL's *annual* non-fuel O&M expense is \$1.9 billion *less* than an "average" utility. Put another way, if FPL operated as an "average" company, our O&M would be more than double its current level, adding about \$17 to the monthly typical residential bill or costing customers more than \$200 per year.

To maintain and improve upon our combination of excellent service and low bills for customers over the long term, we must continue to make smart, long-term capital investments in our infrastructure. From the end of 2013 through 2017, on a total company basis, we will have invested \$15.8 billion in our infrastructure, or nearly \$4 billion annually – far more than the Company earns in any one year. In order to sustain such levels of investment cost-effectively, obtaining an appropriate return on equity ("ROE") and recovering prudently incurred costs is crucial.

In an effort to promote long term stability for customers, the Company and Florida's economy, FPL's request addresses rates over a multi-year period. Specifically, we are proposing a base rate adjustment in 2017, a smaller,

subsequent-year adjustment in 2018, and an adjustment in mid-2019 that is limited only to recovery of the cost of the FPL Okeechobee Clean Energy Center. With the approval of these requests, there would be no general base rate increases in 2019 and 2020. While not without risks to FPL, this approach is itself a significant benefit for customers in terms of providing rate certainty, and avoiding repetitive and costly rate proceedings.

In addition, this multi-year approach would allow the Company to continue focusing on ways to improve its operations and performance, better meet customer needs and expectations, and ultimately provide strong, smart infrastructure that delivers reliable, clean, affordable electricity to the Floridians and businesses we serve. As illustrated in Exhibit ES-2, today's typical residential bill is significantly lower than both the state and national averages and also is lower than it was ten years ago in 2006. In addition, we currently project that through the remainder of this decade, even with these requested base rate increases, our typical bill would continue to be lower in 2020 than it was in 2006, and would remain among the lowest in the state and nation.

As a company, we know that when people choose to live in our service area and businesses choose to expand or locate here, FPL's low bills, high reliability, clean emissions and excellent customer service can play an important role in their decision. The investments FPL has made with the

approval of the Commission will continue to help us meet the increasing needs and expectations of our customers. We are proud to serve our fellow Floridians with outstanding value, supporting the strength and stability of Florida's economy while preparing responsibly today to ensure we can meet the energy needs of the future. If approved, this four year rate proposal would enable us to continue on this successful path.

#### II. HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTIVE SETTLEMENTS

Q.

A.

#### Please summarize FPL's recent base rate case history.

Over the last 17 years, FPL has entered into five multi-year settlement agreements that in each instance were approved by the Commission. During the relevant periods, those agreements provided customers with a degree of rate stability and certainty while at the same time allowing the Company to maintain a strong credit rating and balance sheet. This in turn has enabled FPL to continue to meet customer needs through multiple major storms and the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression – challenges that we hope never recur, but which we must remain prepared to deal with in the future.

In approving our 2012 Rate Settlement, the Commission determined that the agreement "provides FPL's customers with stability and predictability with respect to their electricity rates, while allowing FPL to maintain the financial strength to make investments necessary to provide customers with safe and

reliable power." Order No. PSC-13-0023-S-EI, at 7-8. FPL's Commission-approved settlement agreements, including our most recent four-year agreement, have worked very well in meeting those objectives. At the same time, they avoided additional costly and resource-intensive base rate proceedings and allowed the Company's management team and employees to focus on ways to continue to find efficiencies, develop and implement innovative technologies and solutions, and improve the way in which services are delivered. In my opinion, this constructive regulatory framework has been a critical element of our success in becoming a top performer nationally in delivering clean, reliable, low cost energy to our customers. Long-term rate solutions have been a hallmark of Florida regulation over the last 17 years, providing a significant degree of stability and certainty that otherwise would not have been possible.

Of course, at the end of the term of any multi-year agreement the Company and the Commission are able to review rate levels relative to the costs the Company is incurring and expects to incur to provide service, including the investments in infrastructure that the Company has made and is making. Such a review also takes into account the typically rising costs of operations as well as any efficiencies and cost reductions that the Company was able to realize during the term of each settlement.

# 22 Q. Has the current settlement agreement worked well for customers?

23 A. Absolutely. As described by FPL witness Barrett and other FPL witnesses,

the 2012 Rate Settlement has proven to be of significant value for our customers. During the term of this settlement agreement, FPL has been able to continue to improve its already high level of service and operational performance. As I stated earlier, this period of stability has been one of the key benefits of a multi-year rate solution, allowing management and all employees to focus on improving service delivery for customers and realizing additional efficiencies in the Company's operations.

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During the term of the agreement, FPL completed its modernization of the Cape Canaveral and Riviera Beach plants on time and on or under budget. The modernization of the Port Everglades plant also is nearing completion and is expected to be operational ahead of schedule and under budget. FPL also has continued to improve its performance in several key categories both nationally and statewide. Specifically, FPL has: (1) lowered O&M costs; (2) worked to reduce future costs, as demonstrated by the buy-out of the Cedar Bay Power Purchase Agreement; (3) lowered emissions even further; (4) continued to make improvements in system fuel efficiency; and (5) improved This was accomplished while keeping typical customer bills reliability. among the lowest in the state and nation. These achievements are discussed in detail by FPL witnesses Barrett, Kennedy, Santos, Miranda, Reed, and others. In short, we continued to look for ways to provide the highest level of overall service to Florida customers at a reasonable cost, delivering significant improvements in customer value.

#### III. FPL'S OPERATING PHILOSOPHY AND VISION

### Q. Please describe FPL's operating philosophy.

Central to our operating philosophy is a strong and steady focus on improving A. customer value both short and long term. We approach this as an ongoing process involving smart investments in our infrastructure and a sustained commitment to efficiency and productivity and, in general, improving all aspects of our service and reliability. Our ability to deliver outstanding customer value did not and does not happen overnight or by accident. Rather, it is, and must be, the result of consistent and cumulative action over an extended period of time.

The success we have had in delivering outstanding customer value reflects a longstanding philosophy and committed approach to the business that we sometimes refer to as the "virtuous circle" and is discussed by FPL witness Dewhurst. Not surprisingly, the starting point for us on this "circle" is focusing on delivering superior customer value. Fundamentally, and perhaps obviously, we believe that exceptional customer value results in strong customer satisfaction. The combination of customer value and customer satisfaction in turn helps to support a constructive regulatory environment. A constructive regulatory environment, in turn, is essential to our ability to deliver customer value, because to deliver that value FPL must maintain a strong credit rating, have ready access to sufficient debt and equity capital,

and rely on stable, constructive regulation to make the types of smart, innovative, capital-intensive investments necessary to produce that customer value. This virtuous circle model has worked exceptionally well for customers over many years. The Company's request in this proceeding is a proposal to continue this proven and very successful approach.

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Under the framework I just described, we strive to do the right thing even before we are ordered or asked to do so – and at times in the face of intervenor opposition that is focused only on the short-term. When the Great Recession was disrupting other Florida businesses, we maintained our long term perspective, continuing to make smart investments in our infrastructure and building a system that would provide long-term benefits to customers in terms of both reliability and low bills. A key example is our ongoing investment in highly efficient generating plants that have saved our customers billions of dollars in fuel costs. In addition, these investments have positioned us to be in compliance today with the 2030 carbon emission rate target that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Power Plan ("CPP") has proposed for Florida. Another example is the modernization of our grid, building one of the strongest and smartest grids in America today. At a time when many areas of our country are struggling to deal with daunting infrastructure problems, we can be proud of the smart, modern infrastructure we have built in Florida and the value that it brings to customers every day.

1	Q.	Please describe the benefits of FPL's forward-looking investment
2		strategy.
3	A.	Had we not started investing in clean generation years ago, we would not be
4		positioned as we are today - providing significant fuel savings to customers
5		and standing much better prepared than most companies to meet the CPP
6		standards. Had we not started years ago to build a smarter and stronger grid,
7		we would not be in the position today of providing outstanding reliability to
8		our customers. Had we not invested in FPL's and Florida's future, we would
9		probably be just an average performing utility today - meeting our basic
10		regulatory requirements, but not providing the billions in annual savings that
11		we currently provide. FPL's track record demonstrates that there are real,
12		tangible customer benefits, including comparatively low electric bills and high
13		reliability, from FPL's approach.
14		
15		FPL has provided a number of substantial benefits for our customers by not
16		settling for being an "average utility." For example, if FPL were an average
17		performing utility:
18		• Our customers' reliability would be 50 percent higher (Florida average
19		of 92 minutes versus FPL average of 61 minutes);
20		<ul> <li>Annual fuel costs would be more than \$400 million higher;</li> </ul>
21		<ul> <li>Annual non-fuel O&amp;M expense would be nearly \$2 billion higher;</li> </ul>
22		The annual typical residential bill would be nearly \$500 higher overall;
23		and

1		• Emissions would be higher, adding the equivalent of more than six
2		million cars to our roads for an entire year and our risk of incurring
3		billions of future environmental compliance costs would be
4		substantially increased.
5		
6		We believe that the ability to take a long term perspective is what has worked
7		for our customers and for Florida, and we must continue on that path. The
8		ability to deliver value to customers is a result of cumulative and consistent
9		actions taken over an extended period of time.
10		
11		IV. THE VALUE FPL CURRENTLY PROVIDES
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13	Q.	Please highlight FPL's performance and service to its customers.
14	A.	FPL is an industry leader in most of the core aspects of its operations and
15		service. Exhibit ES-3 provides a summary of the value that our customers
16		enjoy as a result of our strong overall performance. In addition, key elements
17		of the Company's performance and service are described by FPL witnesses in
18		more detail as follows:
19		• FPL witness Cohen explains that FPL's typical residential bill
20		currently is among the lowest in the state and has been the lowest, or
21		average, for the past seven years;
22		• FPL witnesses Morley and Cohen explain that, over the last decade

inflation was nearly 20 percent, and the costs of many other goods and

services have increased even more. For example, food and homeowners/renters insurance have both increased by 28 percent while the cost of medical care has increased by 38 percent. Over that same period, the national average typical residential electric bill has increased by about 29 percent. However, over that same period, FPL's typical residential bill has gone down 14 percent, and typical commercial and industrial bills have gone down from 16 percent to 23 percent; 

- FPL witness Kennedy explains that the transformation of FPL's generating fossil fleet since 1990 has resulted in industry-leading "top decile" or "best-in-class" performance across key indicators (e.g., heat rate, forced outage rate) and avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; in fact, our efficiency improvements since 2001 have resulted in approximately \$8 billion in customer fuel savings strictly from lower fuel consumption by more efficient generating units;
- FPL witness Santos explains that FPL's Customer Service continues to be recognized nationally, as evidenced by numerous awards. This superior customer service and high level of customer satisfaction is achieved through continuous process improvement and state-of-the-art technology deployment;
- FPL witness Miranda presents FPL's outstanding Power Delivery reliability FPL's System Average Interruption Duration Index ("SAIDI") is best among the Florida investor-owned utilities over the

last decade. Additionally, FPL's 2014 SAIDI performance ranked 44
percent better than the national average, based on the most recent data
reflected in PA Consulting's annual reliability benchmarking study. As
FPL witness Miranda explains, FPL has one of the strongest and most
advanced grids in the nation and continues to incorporate enhanced
smart grid technology to improve reliability, and proactively anticipate
and respond to system disturbances. Additionally, FPL is an industry
leader in logistics, storm preparedness and storm response;

- FPL witness Goldstein addresses the availability, efficiency and safe operations of FPL's nuclear units, which for decades have delivered billions of low-cost kilowatt hours to customers with zero emissions; and
- FPL witness Reed discusses the Company's outstanding non-fuel

  O&M performance and operational efficiency.

# Q. What is the basis for FPL's strong performance?

A.

I discussed previously the constructive regulatory framework and stability of multi-year rate solutions that have afforded FPL the opportunity to focus on system and operational efficiencies and improvements. But within such a framework, there is no doubt that two keys to our success have been and continue to be our ability to attract and retain excellent employees and our culture of innovation and continuous improvement. A few recent examples include:

1	• FPL was an early mover toward a cleaner, lower cost generating fleet
2	in the 1990s when we began the modernization of our generation fleet;
3	• FPL has developed (both through its experience as well as extensive
4	planning and review efforts) one of the top storm preparation and
5	response organizations in the industry;
6	• FPL has redesigned its compensation and benefits programs to keep
7	costs low while at the same time providing more value for attracting,
8	retaining, and engaging employees;
9	• FPL has been a leader in Florida in the development and construction
10	of cost-effective solar generation, which benefits all customers;
11	• FPL has deployed an award-winning Advanced Metering
12	Infrastructure and enhanced smart grid system; and
13	• FPL has implemented an initiative, known internally as Project
14	Momentum, that is specifically focused on generating and evaluating
15	productivity and efficiency improvement ideas.
16	
17	FPL is a top performer in major categories of operational performance and has
18	one of the cleanest, most efficient generation fleets in the country, and we
19	have achieved these results cost-efficiently, with bills that are well below the
20	national and state averages. In fact, most customers are paying less today than
21	they did 10 years ago. At the end of the day, we recognize the essential nature
22	of what we do. We take our responsibility seriously, and we are committed to

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	Q.	How has the Company's overall strong performance been recognized by
4		the industry?
5	A.	FPL is an internationally-recognized company, having received a number of
6		prestigious and significant awards, as described by our operational witnesses.
7		In addition, there are three NextEra Energy awards that I believe underscore
8		FPL's high level of overall performance and contribution to our parent
9		company's success. NextEra Energy has been ranked No. 1 in the Electric
10		and Gas Utilities sector on Fortune's list of "World's Most Admired
11		Companies" nine out of the last 10 years. NextEra Energy has also been
12		named a World's Most Ethical Company® seven times by the Ethisphere
13		Institute, an independent center of research promoting best practices in
14		corporate ethics and governance. In addition, NextEra Energy in 2015 was
15		ranked by EI Energy Intelligence as the top green utility in the United States
16		and No. 4 in the world based on clean emissions and renewable energy
17		capacity.
18		
19		V. SUMMARY OF BASE RATE REQUEST
20		
21	Q.	Why is FPL seeking a base rate increase?
22	A.	FPL currently serves about 4.8 million customer accounts representing more
23		than 10 million people in 35 Florida counties, with approximately 68,000

miles of distribution lines and 6,900 miles of high voltage transmission lines, and more than 26,000 MW of installed capacity. We have a responsibility to maintain our existing infrastructure, and to plan and invest to meet customer needs today and in the future, and we strive to do so affordably and reliably. We also are aware of the significant responsibility and economic impact we have as the largest electric utility in Florida, the state with the fourth-largest gross domestic product in the U.S., and 18<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world.

A.

In order to fulfill that responsibility, we must first maintain the ability to continue delivering value for customers so that Florida remains an attractive place to live and a competitive environment for businesses to succeed. Consistent with the prior rate adjustments that were necessary and have been approved by the Commission, our current request will ensure that continued viability. Again, as discussed by FPL witnesses Santos, Miranda and Cohen, we expect to continue to improve service at rates that are projected to remain among the lowest in the state and nation, even with these requested adjustments. As discussed by FPL witness Morley, this can be contrasted with the rising costs of most other consumer goods and services, such as food, medical care, and homeowners/ renters insurance.

## 20 Q. Please describe FPL's proposed four-year rate plan proposal.

Prior multi-year rate settlements have allowed FPL to focus on improving its performance and service delivery for customers and have provided the Company with the financial capacity to make the necessary investments to

improve the infrastructure through which those services are delivered. FPL's base rate proposal similarly lays out a multi-year approach. FPL's request will allow it to continue to improve on the value FPL provides its customers and enhance bill certainty and stability through 2020.

Specifically, we are proposing a comprehensive base rate adjustment for 2017, a smaller, subsequent-year adjustment in 2018, and an adjustment in mid-2019 that is limited only to recovery of the cost of the FPL Okeechobee Clean Energy Center once the unit begins generating power for our customers. Approval of these requests would allow us to commit to no general base rate increase until 2021, at the earliest.

As addressed by FPL witness Ousdahl, absent any rate relief in 2017, the Company's ROE is projected to fall to 7.88 percent, which is well below the bottom end of the current authorized ROE range. Absent any rate relief in 2017 and 2018, the Company's ROE is projected to be only 6.95 percent. Rather than conduct separate base rate cases for both 2017 and 2018, and create uncertainty around subsequent potential needs for 2019 and 2020, approval of our proposed plan (general increases in 2017 and 2018, and a limited increase in 2019) would enable the Company to continue investing in operational and service-related improvements without additional base rate proceedings for rates effective through 2020. We believe this is the most efficient and effective approach to long-term rate and revenue certainty and,

as we have demonstrated over the past four years, is in the best interest of our customers.

A.

Importantly, I also would note that the Commission retains full surveillance authority over the Company for all four years of the proposed plan. If at any time the Company's earnings were to exceed the approved range, the Commission could conduct an earnings review and reset rates, if necessary.

## Q. Please describe the Company's request for a base rate increase in 2017.

The 2012 Rate Settlement provided for limited base rate increases and deferred a general base rate proceeding for four years, but it did not avoid the underlying need for a general base rate increase in 2017. As a result, and as described by FPL witness Barrett and other witnesses, FPL's base rate request for 2017 is driven in large part by the significant investment during 2014-2017, for which there is no provision for recovery in the current settlement agreement. This investment is necessary in order to address customer growth, improve reliability and storm resiliency, expand clean energy generation capabilities, meet regulatory compliance requirements and provide long-term customer savings.

FPL does not operate as a short-term thinker and, indeed throughout the term of the current settlement, we have continued to maintain a long-term, customer-centric approach to our planning. The investments we have made, financed primarily through capital markets and supported by base rates, are

1	designed to maintain the strong value that the Company delivers to customers
2	- high reliability, clean energy and low bills.
3	
4	FPL witnesses Barrett, Goldstein, Kennedy and Miranda will address these
5	investments in their testimonies. But before they do, I would like to provide a
6	brief overview:
7	• Reliability: While our service reliability is excellent - better than
8	99.98 percent reliable - we must continue to invest in order to make
9	the grid stronger, smarter, more responsive and more resilient to
10	outage conditions. FPL's initiatives and efforts to strengthen,
11	modernize and improve the reliability of its grid are consistent and
12	aligned with the Department of Energy's "Grid Modernization
13	Initiative" issued March 2015, and its recently issued (November
14	2015) "Grid Modernization Multi-Year Program Plan."
15	• Capital requirements for customer growth: For the period 2014
16	through 2017, we project nearly 220,000 new service accounts, and
17	over 450,000 new service accounts by the end of 2020. In the face of
18	such significant growth, FPL must build facilities in advance to meet
19	the needs of these additional customers. To put this in perspective,
20	only three of Florida's 55 electric utilities have more than 450,000
21	customers – in effect, by the end of the decade, we will be adding what
22	would equate to the fourth largest electric utility in Florida.

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has one of the cleanest emission profiles among comparable utilities nationwide, and we continue to invest in cleaner, more fuel-efficient generation, including the modernization of aging peaking units and the addition of three new large-scale solar energy centers.

Generation advancements: FPL's high-efficiency fleet of power plants

Finally, the 2012 Rate Settlement authorized an ROE midpoint of 10.5 percent. As FPL witnesses Dewhurst and Hevert discuss, a solid financial platform is essential to FPL's ability to continue to invest capital strategically and beneficially for customers in a variety of market conditions, and to respond quickly to emergency situations. Indeed, FPL's need for financial strength is particularly important because of the unique and significant exposure that our predominantly coastal service area faces and the lack of a fully-funded storm reserve.

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. Taken in combination, FPL witnesses Dewhurst and Hevert recommend an appropriate allowed retail regulatory ROE midpoint for FPL of 11.5 percent, which includes a 50 basis point ROE adder that would recognize FPL's strong track record of superior performance and provide an incentive for continued future strong performance. This Commission has utilized ROE adders in the past to

encourage superior performance. As FPL witness Dewhurst addresses, the ROE adder is an appropriate mechanism by which the Commission can encourage utilities to strive to be exceptional – not just FPL, but all utilities.

A.

One final note on what is *not* in the 2017 request. In most rate cases, increases in non-fuel O&M costs are a significant driver of the base rate request. However, a key factor in the ability of our Company to avoid the need for a base rate increase since 2013 has been our aggressive focus on controlling these O&M costs. As FPL witness Barrett describes, despite general inflation-related increases and customer growth that are projected to add nearly \$145 million to our non-fuel operating costs, we estimate that our non-fuel base O&M expense will actually be *lower* in 2017 than it was in 2013. This is a remarkable achievement by our employees and, as a result, FPL has moved from an already impressive top-decile cost position to being the best-in-class utility in non-fuel O&M cost management. This extraordinary efficiency provides real and substantial savings for our customers every single day.

# Q. Please describe the Company's request for a base rate increase in 2018.

As noted above and as described by FPL witness Ousdahl, even with the full relief in 2017, the Company's ROE will fall below the approved range in 2018. Rather than file a separate case in 2017 for new rates in 2018, we are requesting a Subsequent Year Adjustment for 2018. As addressed in the testimony of FPL witness Barrett, the primary drivers of the increase in

revenue requirements in 2018 include continued investments in infrastructure
to support system growth and to provide long-term economic and/or reliability
benefits to customers.

Q. Please describe the Company's request for a limited scope base rate increase in 2019.

As addressed by FPL witness Kennedy, the Company's investment in the construction of a highly fuel-efficient, state-of-the-art combined cycle ("CC") natural gas unit will be completed in mid-2019. FPL's Okeechobee Clean Energy Center is projected to be the most fuel-efficient CC unit on FPL's generation system, further enhancing customer savings produced by our already highly efficient system. We also expect it to be the most fuel-efficient and among the cleanest gas-fired units not only in the state of Florida, but in the world. Beyond the fuel savings and system reliability improvements, the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center is estimated to generate significant economic benefits, including millions of dollars in tax revenues for local governments and school districts and hundreds of good-paying temporary and permanent jobs.

A.

Given the \$1.2 billion capital cost associated with the addition of a new power plant based on the Commission need determination in Order No. PSC-16-0032-FOF-EI, FPL witnesses Barrett and Ousdahl explain our request to include recovery of this investment in base rates in 2019 when the unit enters commercial operation. This limited scope adjustment will not include any

1		other capital investments or O&M costs; rather, it will address only the cost of
2		the unit once it begins providing benefits to customers, including a
3		corresponding reduction in fuel costs.
4	Q.	Please describe the specific rate adjustments that the Company is
5		requesting.
6	A.	As FPL witnesses Barrett and Ousdahl describe, and as is presented in the
7		minimum filing requirements ("MFRs"), the Company is requesting approval
8		of the four-year rate plan summarized below:
9		• \$866 million increase effective in January 2017;
10		• \$262 million subsequent year adjustment effective in January 2018;
11		• \$209 million limited scope adjustment for the Okeechobee Clean
12		Energy Center in mid-2019 once the unit goes into service; and
13		• No increase in 2020.
14		This structured approach will ensure continuation of the industry-leading
15		value proposition that we deliver to customers - high reliability, clean energy
16		and low bills.
17		
18	VI.	ACTIONS TAKEN TO MITIGATE THE REQUESTED INCREASE
19		
20	Q.	What actions has FPL taken to control costs and mitigate the requested
21		increase?
22	A.	As discussed in more detail below and also by several of FPL's witnesses, the
23		Company has worked hard and has been innovative with respect to managing

and controlling costs. This is one reason that the typical residential bill for an FPL customer has been the lowest bill on average in the state for the past seven years among reporting electric utilities, approximately 20 percent lower than the Florida average and approximately 30 percent lower than the national average, as discussed by FPL witness Cohen.

The 2012 Rate Settlement benefitted customers by eliminating the need for further general base rate increases for the years 2014-2016, providing stability and certainty around the level of customer bills. Throughout the term of the agreement, FPL has continued its diligence in working to hold costs down while continuing to deliver outstanding reliability and superior performance in all areas of operations.

FPL prides itself on operating efficiently. As previously stated and as described by FPL witness Barrett, one key factor in the ability of our Company to avoid the need for a base rate increase since 2013 has been Project Momentum – an aggressive, internally generated approach to control non-fuel O&M costs. 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. Today our non-fuel O&M performance is best in class. As explained by FPL witness Barrett, despite inflation-related increases as well as other business cost

increases, FPL's actual non-fuel O&M expense is projected to be millions of dollars lower in 2017 than it was in 2013.

As I previously stated, and as explained by FPL witness Reed, for 2014 alone (the last year for which data is available), if FPL had been just an average performer among benchmarked electric companies instead of having exceptional performance, we would be spending \$1.9 billion more than we currently do every year to deliver the same product to our customers. To put it another way, if we were an average performing electric provider with an additional O&M expense of \$1.9 billion annually, our typical residential monthly bill would be higher by about \$17 – an increase of about 18 percent over the current level. This relentless and aggressive focus on operational efficiency is an extraordinary achievement that has and will continue to result in over \$200 a year in savings for our customers.

FPL's fossil fleet generation performance, as addressed by FPL witness Kennedy, also has resulted in significant savings to customers, 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, resulting in industry leading reductions to system heat rate, carbon dioxide and other air emissions, forced outage rate and total non-fuel O&M costs. As discussed by FPL witness Kennedy, the improvements in fuel consumption and O&M costs at our fossil plants resulted in \$1 billion of savings for

customers in 2015 alone. These savings are directly attributable to our continuous investments in highly efficient generation, investments that some opposed but which today clearly are benefiting all customers and Florida's economy. It is important to note that these fuel-efficiency savings are *in* addition to the savings from lower natural gas prices in recent years.

Further, our fleet's carbon emission rate places us in an excellent position to exceed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's CPP goal ultimately implemented in Florida, assuming the CPP legal challenges are unsuccessful. Currently, FPL is the only utility in the state, and likely one of the few in the nation, to be in such an advanced position today. The end result is cleaner air for all Floridians today and a major cost advantage for FPL customers for years to come by preventing billions of dollars in compliance costs that might otherwise be necessary.

FPL's long-term steady approach, our culture of innovation, and our steadfast commitment to excellence have created an ongoing progressive effort for improvement within the Company. This culture, in turn, has benefitted our customers with typical bills that are less now than they were 10 years ago and higher reliability, lower emissions, and lower fuel costs — an uncommon combination of value.

1		VII. INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES
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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		• Moray P. Dewhurst – Capital structure and financial policies, ROE
7		performance adder, storm recovery mechanism;
8		• Robert E. Barrett, Jr. – Support for requested revenue requirements,
9		FPL's financial forecast;
10		• Kim Ousdahl – Calculation of the revenue requirements and requested
11		revenue increases, accounting issues and Company adjustments;
12		• Robert B. Hevert, CFA, Sussex Economic Advisors, LLC - Cost of
13		equity and capital structure;
14		• Manuel B. Miranda – Power Delivery costs and performance;
15		• Roxane R. Kennedy – Power Generation costs and performance;
16		• Marlene M. Santos – Customer Service costs and performance;
17		• Mitchell Goldstein – Nuclear costs and performance;
18		• John J. Reed, Concentric Energy Advisers – FPL's operational and
19		financial performance relative to industry benchmarks;
20		<ul> <li>Rosemary Morley – Sales and load forecast;</li> </ul>
21		• Kathleen Slattery – Payroll and benefit expense;
22		• Tiffany C. Cohen – Rate design;
23		• Renae B. Deaton – Cost of service;

1		• Keith Ferguson – 2016 Depreciation and Dismantlement Studies,
2		Decommissioning Study; and
3		• Ned W. Allis, CDP, Gannett Fleming Valuation and Rate Consultants,
4		LLC – 2016 Depreciation Study.
5		
6		Some of these individuals, as well as others, also may provide rebutta
7		testimony on behalf of FPL.
8	Q.	What conclusion should the Commission draw from your testimony and
9		that of the other FPL witnesses?
10	A.	We at FPL are proud of the achievements that allow us to deliver exceptiona
11		customer value - low bills combined with high reliability, excellent customer
12		service and low emissions rates. And consistent with our culture of
13		continuous improvement and innovation, we intend to continue to improve
14		even further. That objective underscores FPL's request in this proceeding
15		Our request will enable us to continue to invest in our system and delive
16		exceptional customer value. With a constructive regulatory outcome, our
17		customers' and the state's interests in low cost, reliable, clean power will be
18		best served.
19	Q.	Does this conclude your direct testimony?
20	A.	Yes.

#### BY MR. LITCHFIELD:

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And, Mr. Silagy, you also have two exhibits Q that were identified as ES-1 -- excuse me, three exhibits identified as ES-1 through ES-3 attached to your direct testimony; correct?

Α That's correct.

These were prepared also under your direction or supervision?

Α Yes, they were.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Madam Chair, I would note that these have been pre-identified in staff's Comprehensive Exhibit List as Exhibits 44, 45, and 46 respectively.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

#### BY MR. LITCHFIELD:

Mr. Silagy, would you at this time provide a summary of your direct testimony to the Commission?

I would. Α

Madam Chairman and Commissioners, on behalf of all of FPL employees, thank you for the opportunity to be here today. Over the next two weeks you're going to hear from a lot of FPL witnesses. They're going to cover both our performance over the past four years and also, importantly, about our future plans. You're also going to hear a lot of big numbers. That's not

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surprising because we're a big utility serving nearly 10 million people, or half of the population of the third largest state in America. So it's not uncommon that in our case it's going to be associated with big numbers. However, what's not big is our average customer bill. Don't worry. I'm not going to go into my little spiel on the state speech. But our performance over the last four years has been very strong.

We've successfully completed a number of very large and important capital projects such as Canaveral, Riviera Beach, and Port Everglades. All were completed on time, if not early, and on, if not under, budget. We've improved reliability on a system that was already the most reliable in Florida and now among the United States as a whole. We've improved on an emissions profile that was already the cleanest in Florida. Now is the cleanest in the southeast U.S. and among the cleanest in the United States. We've won a number of awards, national awards for excellent customer service. And all at a time when many other utilities around the country were actually raising their bills, we, in the past ten years, have actually lowered our bills. fact, our bills are lower today than they were a decade ago, and our bills are 30 percent lower than the

national average.

We've also continued to look for ways throughout the company to tighten our own belts to save on costs. We've had a lot of focus on our O&M expenses, and we've been able to reduce those significantly. We now benchmark, as you'll hear from Witness Reed, best in class in the United States. Four years ago we were top decile performer. Now we're best in class. The difference in us performing like an average utility is a cost savings of \$1.9 billion a year in O&M that we don't spend each and every a year. That's real savings for customers every single month, month in and month out. In fact, it translates to a savings of over \$17 a month on the average customer bill on just the amounted of O&M that we don't spend compared to being an average utility.

As Witness Barrett will explain, our proposal is largely driven by the investments in infrastructure. These investments will do a variety of things, including they'll strengthen our grid, they'll continue to improve our reliability and, importantly, our storm resiliency. They'll continue to allow us to ensure compliance with a growing body of NERC, FERC, and other federal regulatory requirements. They'll allow us to further upgrade our generation fleet, including the cost of -- or for the

use of cost-effective solar power, and ultimately these are going to end up providing savings for customers.

We're also proposing an adjustment to our allowed equity midpoint of 11 percent and proposing a 50-basis-point equity adder to recognize our excellent performance, the value we provide customers, but most importantly, to also incentivize that continued performance and, frankly, to send a message to the entire state that performance does matter.

Witness Hevert and Dewhurst will discuss these detailed -- these points in detail. What is clear that our financial strength and our ability to attract capital is critical and ultimately translates into customer savings.

Commissioners, we're not perfect and there's always room for improvement. But I think as you can tell, I'm pretty proud of the performance that our company and our employees have delivered to customers over the past four years, and this case is really about our ability to be able to continue to do that going forward. Your approval of a multiyear settlement four years ago has provided us stability and predictability and the necessary financial resources and the strength to deliver what is arguably the best value proposition in the United States. This case is about us being able

to stay on that path, to continue to provide that 1 excellent value to customers, and I appreciate the 2 opportunity to present it today. Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much, 4 Mr. Silagy. 5 MR. LITCHFIELD: Thank you, Madam Chairman. 6 7 Mr. Silagy is available for cross-examination. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. We will begin 8 9 with the Office of Public Counsel. MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chairman, may I ask, would 10 you please go down the order of party cross-examination 11 12 one more time? 13 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Absolutely. 14 MR. WRIGHT: I wasn't writing quite fast 15 enough. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Absolutely. And this is 16 17 going to be for all of the direct witnesses, so please 18 pay attention. Office of Public Counsel, FIPUG, 19 Hospitals, FRF, FEA, Sierra, Wal-Mart, AARP, Larsons, 20 staff, and then FPL redirect. And my apologies that 21 staff didn't provide that to you a little bit earlier 22 for you, but --23 MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chairman, they may well 24 have in an email. There have been a lot of emails.

Just for planning purposes and getting my cross exhibits

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to the staff, may I ask, do you plan to take lunch at 1 2 noon, or do you have a plan on that? CHAIRMAN BROWN: We'll see where there's a 3 natural stopping point, but somewhere between 12:00 and 4 12:30. 5 Thank you. 6 MR. WRIGHT: 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You're welcome. Now it's Office of Public Counsel's turn. 8 9 MS. CHRISTENSEN: Thank you. 10 **EXAMINATION** BY MS. CHRISTENSEN: 11 12 And good morning, Mr. Silagy. 13 Good morning. 14 I just have a few questions for you. I wanted Q 15 to clarify, I think you went through this with your counsel, you do not have changes to your direct 16 17 testimony that you filed March 15th, 2016; correct? 18 Α Correct. 19 Okay. And you did not file an errata to your direct testimony; is that correct? 20 21 That's correct. 22 Okay. Can I refer you to page 7 of your Q 23 testimony. Let me know when you're there. 24 I'm there. Α 25 Okay. Great. On page 7 you say, "With the

approvals of these requests, there will be no general 1 base rate increase for 2019 and 2020"; is that correct? 2 That's correct. 3 Okay. And are you referring to FPL's 2017, 4 '18, and '19 request in that statement? Is that a 5 correct summary of your testimony? 6 7 I'm referring to the updated filings that were made. I think Mr. Litchfield asked me that during my 8 9 questioning about KO -- I'll have to look at the number -- but our amended filing, 826 million, 270 10 million, and the 209 million, if that's what you're 11 12 asking me, Counselor. 13 Okay. And I just want to make sure that I'm 14 clear. If the Commission approves less than the full 15 revenue requirement for 2017, which is the 826 million you talked about; 2018, the 207 million that you 16 17 mentioned; and the Okeechobee step increase, which I 18 think is around 206 million -- I may be wrong on that. 209. 19 Α 209 million. Would your statement that there 2.0 21 will be no general base rate increase in 2019 and '20 22 still be correct? 23 So what is the question?

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Commission were to grant something less than the full

The question essentially boils down to if the

revenue request that was made by FPL in the proceeding, would the statement that there will be no general base rate increase in 2019 and '20 still hold true?

A Commissioners, I don't know the answer to that question. We've tried very hard to come up with a plan and a request that would allow us to commit to staying out for four years if the request is granted. If in your judgment something less is granted to FPL, then we'd look very hard at what our opportunities would be to stay out or whether or not we'd need to come back in.

**Q** Okay. And just to be clear then, it's not a definitive, yes, we will stay out through 2020?

A Our commitment is absolutely definitive, that based on our filing, we will stay out through 2020.

Q All right. Now I'm confused because to the last question, if you get something less than the full revenue requirement that you requested, you testified that you didn't know whether or not you would be able to stay out, and then you said, "Yes, we will commit to stay out even if we get something less than the revenue -- full revenue requirement." I just want to make sure I understand.

A No, Counselor, that's not what I said. What I said, and to make clear, Commissioners, is based on our filing, we're committing to staying out for the four

years through 2020 unequivocally. However, I will tell 1 you that anything less, we'll have to look and see what 2 the opportunity is to stay out or not. 3 Okay. And I think this is going to be my 4 5 final question. If at any time during the four-year period FPL were to earn below the authorized range for 6 7 its ROE, would your statement that FPL would stay out until 2020 still hold true? 8 9 Again, Commissioners, based on our filing, we believe we'll be able to stay out for four years. We're 10 committing to stay out for four years based on this 11 12 filing. Okay. So is that a no, if the authorized ROE 13 14 fell below the range that's approved by the Commission, 15 you would not be staying out through 2020? Is that based on us receiving 100 percent of 16 17 our request? 18 Whatever the approved ROE is in this case, if it fell below the range, are you committing -- you would 19 possibly come in and seek a base rate increase before 2.0 21 2020; would that be a true statement? 22 Α

A Counselor, I can't answer your question. It's a hypothetical that I don't know what the parameters are. I'm trying to be as clear as I can on this.

There's nothing opaque. We are committing to a

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four-year stay out based on our filing. And beyond 1 2 that, we would have to see what the circumstances are at the time. 3 MS. CHRISTENSEN: Okay. Thank you. I have no 4 further questions. 5 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. Mr. Moyle. MR. MOYLE: Thank you. 8 9 **EXAMINATION** BY MR. MOYLE: 10 Mr. Silagy, I'm a little confused by that last 11 12 line of questioning. I understand your proposal is a 13 four-year proposal in effect; is that right? 14 That's correct. Α And for the fourth year -- let me ask you 15 16 this. If you got 98 percent of your request, would you 17 commit to staying out for four years? 18 Mr. Moyle, I don't know what the answer is, Α 19 whether it's 98 percent or whether it's 50 percent. 20 We'll have to look at it and see. We have put together 21 a case with a lot of thought that will hopefully give us 22 the opportunity we're committing actually to staying out 23 for four years. 24 Right. And you and I have had occasion to

talk when you've been placed under oath before; right?

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1	A Yes, we have.
2	<b>Q</b> And you're fa
3	of a mechanism that oft
4	which is it directs wit
5	no, and then if an expl
6	explanation. Are you f
7	MR. LITCHFIEL
8	witness.
9	MR. MOYLE: I
10	with that mechanism tha
11	CHAIRMAN BROW
12	are you aware that you
13	allowed an opportunity
14	THE WITNESS:
15	know I believe is accep
16	CHAIRMAN BROW
17	THE WITNESS:
18	that. I don't know.
19	CHAIRMAN BROW
20	continue, please, with
21	BY MR. MOYLE:

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Q	And	you're	familiar	with	the	Commis	ssion's	use
of a mech	nanism	n that	often time	es mov	res t	hings	along,	
which is	it di	rects	witnesses	to ar	nswer	quest	cions ye	es or
no, and t	chen i	f an e	xplanatio	n is r	neede	d, to	provide	e an
explanati	ion.	Are yo	u familia:	r with	n tha	t?		

MR. LITCHFIELD: Object to the lecture of the

MR. MOYLE: I'm just asking if he's familiar with that mechanism that the Commission uses.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Just a second. Mr. Silagy, are you aware that you answer yes and then you're allowed an opportunity to explain your answer?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. Yes, no, or I don't know I believe is acceptable; is that correct?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All of those are acceptable.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. I believe I said that. I don't know.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Mr. Moyle, continue, please, with your questioning.

- **Q** Did you read the Prehearing Order in this case?
  - A No, not in its entirety.
  - Q So back on my pending question, you answered

1	it without a yes or no. Just to be clear, if FPL got
2	97 percent of their ask, I assume that means that you
3	would not commit to staying out for four years; is that
4	correct?
5	A Yes. I am not at this time able to tell you
6	what we'll be able to stay out or not over four years,
7	anything that differs from our filing.
8	<b>Q</b> Okay. Thank you for that yes.
9	A You're welcome.
10	<b>Q</b> And in my opening statements a couple of
11	parties have made this. I just want to confirm. Your
12	testimony, as I read it, you give an overview of the
13	case; is that right?
14	A That's correct.
15	Q Okay. So for the year 2017, you're seeking an
16	\$826 million increase; is that right?
17	A Yes.
18	<b>Q</b> Okay. And what day are you expecting or
19	asking this Commission to award, per your request, those
20	monies? When would it be effective?
21	A Well, I can't answer that with a yes or a no,
22	but I'll give you a date. It would be January 1st of
23	2017 is when we would expect the Commission to put rates
24	into effect.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Q Okay. And when does your current rate

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agreement expire?

A December 31st of this year.

Q So that's a continuing -- there's no gap in between for ratepayers to not have the new rates go into effect; is that right? So the rate agreement ends on one day and the next day you're asking for new rates; is that correct?

A Yes.

**Q** And then for 2018, you're asking for another 270 million?

A Yes.

Q And then 2019, you're asking for 209 million?

A Yes, \$209 million is a limited scope adjustment related to Okeechobee only. No general base rate increase.

**Q** So that's more than \$1.3 billion in rate increases; is that right?

A Yes.

MR. MOYLE: I do have some exhibits.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: You didn't hear me, did you?

MR. MOYLE: Well, I didn't know when the right
time to do that was, so --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is it possible for you to compile all of the exhibits that you plan on handing out at once?

MR. MOYLE: Yes, I have -- they can take the 1 2 box and just --3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. MR. MOYLE: And I wasn't kidding about the 4 5 box. (Pause.) 6 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: While Mr. Moyle is doing that and our staff is so graciously all helping over there, 8 9 Ms. Brownless, the first exhibit number that we will be marking for identification purposes I have would be 559? 10 MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, ma'am. 11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Thank you. 12 MR. MOYLE: If you would like, I can ask 13 14 questions while they're being distributed. CHAIRMAN BROWN: I do not like that. 15 16 Mr. Moyle, while they are distributing, could 17 you help identify the order in which you'd like them 18 labeled? We will be starting at Exhibit 559. So if you 19 have a preference, then --MR. MOYLE: Sure. In my box each exhibit was 2.0 21 in a folder that said one, two, three, four, five, six, 22 seven. So I think I can --23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think you can recreate it 24 The first one I had was Aviation Assets. on your own. 25 MR. MOYLE: Aviation Assets would be one.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. So for everybody, if 1 you can -- I know they're still being disseminated, but 2 to utilize the time wisely, we're going to label 3 Aviation Assets, the title, as 559. 4 MR. MOYLE: And then the 2016 Registered 5 Lobbyist for FPL, that's two. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 560 is the 2016 Registered Lobbyist for FPL. Yeah, 560. 8 9 Go ahead. MR. MOYLE: And then the next one would be the 10 Percent Increase by Rate Class Sought by FPL for 2017 11 12 and 2018. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. That will be labeled 13 14 as 561. That is the Percent Increase by Rate Class. MR. MOYLE: 561? 15 16 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes. 17 MR. MOYLE: And then I guess 562 would be 2017 FPL Rate Increase. 18 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I don't have that. I don't 20 have that. 21 MS. BROWNLESS: We don't have that one, Jon. 22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Keep moving along, if you 23 could. 24 MR. MOYLE: I think it may have been part of a 25 composite. But, anyway, let's go to the next one.

next one I have is Customer Changes 817 to 216. 1 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yeah. That's what I have 2 That would be -- Customer Changes will be five --3 MS. BROWNLESS: Sixty-two. 4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 562. All right. I'm going 5 to repeat all of them after we're done. 6 7 MR. MOYLE: And then the next one I have is the consent order regarding cooling canals. 8 9 MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chairman, I do apologize, 10 but with all the papers being handed out and the conversation, I either missed 562 or the Customer 11 12 Changes was 562 or what, but can I please have some help 13 on this? 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes. MR. WRIGHT: And I don't think I'm alone 15 16 actually. 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You're going to get help in 18 just a second. I'm going to get through all of the --19 marking them. And then we'll go through, and whatever 20 you don't have, staff will accommodate you. All right. 21 MR. WRIGHT: I'm trying to write them down on 22 my exhibit list, so. 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. 563 is the 24 Consent Order Cooling Canals. We just got your 2017 25 Rate FPL Increase. It was just handed out. So do you

want to put that --1 MR. MOYLE: Why don't we, just for ease, mark 2 it as 561A maybe. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: We're going to do 564, 4 Mr. Moyle. 5 MR. MOYLE: Okay. 6 7 MS. BROWNLESS: Do we have -- can we just perhaps take a minute and let all the paper get 8 9 distributed and then --CHAIRMAN BROWN: I thought it was. 10 MR. MOYLE: All right. I got 564 on that. 11 And then I have the Consent Order. You've -- I think 12 13 you've marked that. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 563, yeah. What's 565? 15 MR. MOYLE: And then that is a case, the case of --16 17 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Miami-Dade. MR. MOYLE: -- Miami-Dade County v. Florida 18 19 Power & Light. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. And then the last one 20 21 is the ROE Adder that we have, 566; is that correct? 22 Mr. Moyle? 23 MR. MOYLE: Yes. 2.4 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is that correct? Okay. 25 going to go over this for all the parties. And, again,

it would be very helpful if you have them organized 1 upfront when you cross-examine a witness, very helpful, 2 rather than stopping every time you have an exhibit. So 3 this will help ease. And Mr. Moyle just was notified of 4 this process, so I thank you all for bearing with us on 5 this. It will make it a lot more easier for all the 6 7 parties if we get it as we progress. So 559 is the Aviation Assets. 560 is the 8 9 2016 Registered Lobbyist for FPL. 561 is the Percent Increase by Rate Class Sought by FPL for 2017 and 2018. 10 562 are the Customer Changes 815 to 216. 563 is the 11 12 Consent Order Cooling Canals. 564 is the 2017 FPL Rate 13 Increase. 565 is the Miami-Dade County case. And the 14 last one is 566, which is the ROE Adder Affecting Performance. 15 Mr. Moyle, is that correct? Is that what you 16 17 have? Okay. Sorry for making you do this. 18 MR. MOYLE: No, I think we're right. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'm right. Okay. 20 (Exhibits 559 through 566 marked for 21 identification.) 22 MR. MOYLE: I'm not -- there may be --23 depending on his answers, I may not use some of them, 24 but --25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Thank you.

does anybody have any problems or missing any of these 1 exhibits? Does everybody have them before we proceed? 2 3 And when we take lunch, I hope you all take an opportunity to organize your exhibits so that it becomes 4 a little bit easier in this process. So everybody 5 squared away here? Staff, are you squared away? 6 7 Ms. Brownless, are you squared? MS. BROWNLESS: One second and I can tell you. 8 9 Yes, ma'am. Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Mr. Moyle, are 11 you ready to proceed? I am. 12 MR. MOYLE: 13 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. Silagy, are you ready to proceed? 14 15 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 16 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. All right. 17 have the floor, Mr. Moyle. BY MR. MOYLE: 18 19 So, Mr. Silagy, I want to just understand, you 20 know, your understanding of what is in this case and 21 what's not in this case in terms of what you're asking 22 this Commission to award rates for. Is that fair? 23 MR. LITCHFIELD: No, it's not. I object. 24 It's a very vague question. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: Well, the question is designed to 1 2 test his knowledge as to what FPL is seeking from you 3 all. CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'll allow it. I'll allow 4 5 the question. BY MR. MOYLE: 6 7 All right. So the exhibit that's been marked as 559, do you have that in front of you? 8 9 MR. LITCHFIELD: I'm sorry. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: There was no answer. 11 MR. LITCHFIELD: There was a question pending, and I did not hear an answer. 12 13 MR. MOYLE: Oh, I'm sorry. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. Silagy, you're allowed to 15 ask --BY MR. MOYLE: 16 17 I asked you if it was to fair to ask you 18 questions about your knowledge as to what FPL was asking 19 for for recovery in this case as compared to what they're not asking for recovery for in this case? 20 21 MR. LITCHFIELD: And I objected to that 22 question on form, and then Mr. Moyle reformulated his

question and said, "What is FPL asking for in this

case?" That's the question I thought Mr. Silagy was

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prepared to answer.

MR. MOYLE: Well, if that was my question, I strike it. Because what I'm trying to ask him is whether he is comfortable with me asking him questions about whether he knows what FPL is asking you all to award as compared to what he's not asking you all to award.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think that's fair game to ask him based on his knowledge. So, Mr. Moyle, you may proceed. Can you restate the question, though?

## BY MR. MOYLE:

Q Okay. Well, I think the question I tried to ask was whether that was -- he thought that was fair for me to ask those questions of him. I think that was the pending questions. Do you think that's fair?

A I don't know what you're going to ask, so I can't tell you if it's fair. But I can tell you that I will do my best to answer your questions about what's in this proceeding.

**Q** Okay. But generally speaking, to prepare for your testimony, you're familiar with the rate case, are you not?

A Yes, I am, generally speaking.

Q And, you know, dollars are important, so you're also, you're familiar with the dollars that you're requesting and some of the major components and

what's in and what's out; fair?

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Yes, generally speaking, that's correct.

So the first Exhibit I handed you is -- has been marked as 559. It's been entitled Aviation Assets. Do you have that?

Α Yes.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Madam Chair, I hesitate to jump in at this point, but I think my objection or the basis for my objection might inform process moving forward.

Mr. Silagy has sponsored, and I think we were asked and did a very careful effort to identify by witness who sponsored particular responses to interrogatories and production requests in this case. Mr. Silagy has sponsored a grand total of three, and this is not on the list. In fact, Exhibit 559 is sponsored by Ms. Ousdahl. And I think in the interest of getting through in the allotted time, asking the right question of the right witness is going to be very, very important for us.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I agree, but I don't know where Mr. Moyle is going with those questions and as they pertain to his direct testimony.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Fair enough.

MR. MOYLE: And if he doesn't know, he can

just say, "I don't know," you know.

## BY MR. MOYLE:

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**Q** So you have before you an exhibit that's been marked as 559; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And it has a number of items in here. There's yellow highlighting in there. I'll represent to you that that is mine. I'll just read it, but it says, "Aviation asset transfers in 2011, FPL recorded a gain of 6.15 million as a result of transferring its aviation assets to its parent, NextEra. The book value of the transferred assets, related assets, and the sale of a purchase contract for an aircraft under construction amounted to 33.462 million. The resulting gain for the difference between the appraised value of transferred assets and net book value was deferred and has been amortized into income over a five-year period consistent with FPSC order referenced above." Do you have an understanding as to what I just read and what's on this exhibit means?

A I'm not familiar with this. I'm sure Witness

Ousdahl can answer that question for you.

Q Okay. So you don't know whether FPL -CHAIRMAN BROWN: Asked and answered.

## BY MR. MOYLE:

Okay. Do you -- does FPL currently make use 1 Q 2 of aviation assets? 3 Yes. How so? 4 5 How so? By flying on the aircraft. Α And which aircraft are you referencing? 6 0 7 It depends on the aircraft. We have a helicopter as well as fixed-wing. 8 9 0 As well as what? Aircraft, fixed-wing. 10 11 What kind of fixed-wing aircraft. 12 A jet fixed-wing aircraft. Α 13 Falcons? 0 14 Α Yes. 15 MR. LITCHFIELD: May I -- excuse me. ask Mr. Moyle to point to the issue in this case to 16 17 which this line of questioning is relevant, whether 18 there is any representation in the company's filing as 19 to whether these assets are in the requested cost of service before we proceed to go down this path? 20 21 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. Moyle? 22 MR. MOYLE: Well, sure. So I think you all 23 are being asked to look at things and say, "Should we 24 allow recovery of these?" I want to ask him if they're 25 flying around on Falcon jets and helicopters, is that

part of their ask here and are they seeking money from the ratepayers for that or not? So that was going to be my next question before the objection.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. Moyle, but it has to related to his pre -- direct testimony. Okay? Can you point me in the direction of where that discussion is?

MR. MOYLE: Well, he's asking -- he's -- on behalf of the company, has an overview of the case, and he's asking for 1.3 billion plus. And I just wanted him to answer whether expenses for aircraft and jets are part of the ask. It's a yes or no question.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: It is a yes or no question, but I believe he already indicated that another witness was more appropriate for that question. I could be -- I may be restating his --

MR. LITCHFIELD: And even if Mr. Silagy is able to answer this particular question, what it amounts to from Mr. Moyle's perspective is that he ought to be able to ask Mr. Silagy with respect to each and every cost component that may or may not be in the filing whether Mr. Silagy is aware of whether it's in there or not. There are many witnesses to come in this case who are absolutely poised to answer those questions.

MR. MOYLE: Right. But it's not a valid objection for him to work on my trial strategy and say,

"Mr. Moyle, you should ask Ms. Ousdahl that question
rather than Mr. Silagy." If he knows whether they're
asking ratepayers to pay for, you know, flying on
corporate jets, he can say, "Yes, Mr. Moyle, we think
it's an efficient use of time for us to go use corporate
aircraft," or he can say, "No, we're not making that
ask. We put it below the line."

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I understand what you're asking. Thank you.

Legal, I do believe he's going down a stream of questions that are outside of his direct testimony, and that is a slippery slope.

MR. MOYLE: It's a puddle.

MS. HELTON: I'm sorry. I didn't -- I don't know if I want to know, but I didn't hear Mr. Moyle's last comment.

MR. MOYLE: I only have three questions on -- in these areas.

MS. HELTON: Madam Chairman, it is a slippery slope. You do have the discretion to allow the intervenors and FPL to go beyond the scope of the cross-examination that's filed. But we do have a lot of witnesses here, and I'm not sure where exactly this is going. Maybe Mr. Moyle can ask a couple of more questions and then we can move on.

1	CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'll give you some latitude,
2	a little bit.
3	MR. MOYLE: Okay.
4	BY MR. MOYLE:
5	<b>Q</b> Is FPL do you have an understanding whether
6	FPL is asking the ratepayers to pay for the use of
7	corporate aircraft in this case?
8	A No, I'm not aware of any aircraft expenses
9	being included in this rate case, but Witness Ousdahl
10	can provide you any details.
11	Q So are you telling me that it's not, or just
12	that you're not 100 percent sure and I should ask
13	Ms. Ousdahl?
14	A Mr. Moyle, I told you that I don't believe
15	there are any aviation expenses included in this rate
16	case, and Ms. Ousdahl will be able to answer that in
17	more detail.
18	<b>Q</b> Okay. Same question with respect to political
19	activity. You all have a number of lobbyists that you
20	employ, 34 or so; is that right?
21	A I don't know the number of lobbyists,
22	Mr. Moyle.
23	<b>Q</b> You want to go to Exhibit No. 560?
24	A I'm there.
25	<b>Q</b> How many does the Florida Legislature 2016

1	registrations by principal name reflect?
2	A According to this exhibit, 34, if your
3	numbering is correct.
4	<b>Q</b> Okay. And you I assume you know some
5	people on this list; is that right?
6	A They're employees on this list.
7	<b>Q</b> Okay. And then there's some contract people
8	as well; right?
9	A Yes, there are.
10	<b>Q</b> Okay. Does it look accurate to you?
11	A I can't tell you the accuracy of this list.
12	I've not seen this document before.
13	MR. LITCHFIELD: Madam Chair, is it
14	Mr. Moyle's contention that these costs are reflected in
15	rates, or is he simply asking the witness whether they
16	are?
17	MR. MOYLE: I'm asking the witness.
18	MR. LITCHFIELD: Okay.
19	BY MR. MOYLE:
20	${f Q}$ So do you know whether these are included in
21	rates?
22	A No, they are not included in rates as far as I
23	know. All political expenses are below the line.
24	<b>Q</b> But I should check with Ms. Ousdahl on that?
25	A I would you're welcome to ask Ms. Ousdahl

that as well.

**Q** Okay. How about -- and this is the last line, Madam Chair.

The memberships and associations that perform lobbying functions such as Associated Industries, do you know whether you're asking the ratepayers to pay for FPL's membership in associations like Associated Industries, who's -- one of their main objectives is to engage in lobbying? Do you know, yes or no?

A No, I do not know whether they're included. I believe they are not, but Ms. Ousdahl can -- Witness
Ousdahl can answer that for you.

**Q** Okay. I want to switch topics a little bit, and to your pleasure, I mean, I'm switching -- I do have some questions with him, so do you want me to just plow through or do you want to take a break?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'm anticipating we take lunch about 12:30, so you've got about 15 more minutes.

MR. MOYLE: Okay. I have various lines of questions, so I'll shoot for a 12:30 break point.

## BY MR. MOYLE:

- Q Okay. Mr. Silagy, FPL is a monopoly; correct?
- A We are a regulated monopoly in Florida.
- That's correct.
  - Q And that means that other companies, other

electric companies can't compete for your customers by offering them lower energy or other incentives; is that correct?

A Yes, Commissioners. It means a variety of things. That's one component. It obviously has other components to it such as a duty to serve as well.

**Q** And you would agree that being a monopoly significantly lowers FPL's business risk, all other things being equal; correct?

A No, I don't know that I can actually agree with that. I think our duty to serve and the -- what we are required to do also creates its own set of risks.

Q And did you understand my question when I said "all things being equal," what that means?

A No, I guess I don't understand that.

Q Okay. So that -- I'm trying to ask the question just to isolate on one piece, and so I know you guys have a nuclear plant and there's some risk associated with that. I'm asking you to just put everything else aside and focus on the idea of a competitive market as compared to a monopoly, and I'm asking you if you can agree that having a monopoly is a lower risk profile, all things being equal, as compared to being in a competitive market?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Madam Chair, I think

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Mr. Moyle is getting into areas that are directly addressed in direct and in rebuttal by other witnesses in this case. I don't see anything in Mr. Silagy's testimony that relates to cost of equity or risk factors associated with cost of equity.

(Transcript continues in sequence in Volume 2.)

1	STATE OF FLORIDA ) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	COUNTY OF LEON )
3	
4	I, LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR, Official Commission
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein
6	stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the
8	same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true
9	transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
11	<pre>am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.</pre>
12	
13	DATED THIS 23rd day of August, 2016.
14	
15	Linda Boles
16	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR
17	FPSC Official Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6734
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