BEFORE THE 1 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 In the Matter of: 4 REVIEW OF FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT 5 COMPANY'S EARNINGS. 6 7 8 10 11 12 COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA PROCEEDINGS: 13 ITEM NO. 10 14 COMMISSIONERS 15 PARTICIPATING: CHAIRMAN ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR 16 COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS 17 COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN 18 DATE: Tuesday, January 11, 2011 19 20 Betty Easley Conference Center PLACE: Room 148 21 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 22 23 REPORTED BY: JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporter 24 (850) 413-6732 25 00352 JAN 14 =

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Item 10.

MR. SLEMKEWICZ: I'm John Slemkewicz.

Item Number 10 is a review of Florida Power and Light's earnings. Based on FPL's earnings surveillance reports through October 2010, FPL has been reporting returns on equity in excess of its maximum authorized ROE of 11 percent. In the event that FPL is still earning in excess of 11 percent for the 12 months ending March 31st, 2011, staff is recommending that the Commission order FPL to hold excess earnings, if any, for that period subject to refund under a corporate undertaking.

Staff is prepared to answer any of the Commissioners' questions, and representatives of the company are here and Public Counsel.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, sir. Let's hear from FIPUG. You don't look like Mr. Moyle.

No. That's all right, we don't need to drag you down here.

Yes, sir.

MR. BUTLER: FPL. Should I speak first?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let's hear from the intervenors first, and then we'll let you close out.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you.

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MR. BECK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Charlie Beck. I'm with the Office of Public Counsel.

And, Commissioners, we believe the agreement that we and a number of other intervenors signed last August covers the overearnings of Florida Power and Light and makes the staff's recommendation unnecessary.

Let me just review briefly our agreement, if I could, and some of the important points. Last August, our office along with a number of others, including the Attorney General, FIPUG, who you heard from on the previous issue, the Retail Federation, the Federal Executive Agencies, and the South Florida Hospital Association signed an agreement with Florida Power and Light that covered their earnings and their base rates for a three-year period of 2010, 2011, and 2012. There's a couple of important points from that agreement I think you should at least be aware of.

First is the return on equity that was set in the agreement. In the last rate case the Commission set Florida Power and Light's return on equity at 10 percent with a range of 9 to 11, probably one of the lowest return on equities that this Commission has set. Now our witness actually proposed

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a lower return on equity. We had Professor Randy
Woolridge from Penn State testify. And the Commission
relied on our testimony on that, but nonetheless you
ordered this return on equity.

Our agreement cements that for a three-year period. So no matter what interest rates do or anything else over this period happens, the customers can be assured that the company won't come in asking for a higher return on equity. Certainly there are signs that could be happening. This past October, I think, set the lowest rates on 30-year mortgages we have seen in a long, long time. Those have gone up by a full percentage point since that time. But no matter what happens, if interest rates skyrocket during this period, the customers are assured that the rates set using a low return on equity stay the same.

Another unique aspect of the last rate case was depreciation and that takes us into the issue before you. We sponsored a witness, Jack Pose (phonetic), who identified a very large depreciation surplus that had been collected from customers over the past from Florida Power and Light, and he proposed returning that surplus over a four-year period, and the Commission relied on that and set a four-year flowback of that at \$224 million a year approximately.

That kept rates lower by \$224 million a year by doing that.

What our agreement has done, has used that to keep Florida Power and Light's rates within a reasonable range of earnings, and at the same time protect customers from any rate increase over the three years. If Florida Power and Light's earnings are below the range that have been set by the Commission, they are able to use additional amounts to bring them up to the very bottom of the range, and if their earnings go above the top of the range, 11 percent, they have to not flow that back. And I think that's the position we are in now.

Customers benefit by that, because to the extent that the company does not use up that depreciation surplus, that is available for later to benefit customers at a later time. Now, our agreement has a comprehensive plan to cover the base rates and earnings of Florida Power and Light, and we think that that covers the issue that is in front of you today. And that's all I have. I'll be happy to answer any questions.

> CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Beck.

Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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Good morning. John Butler on behalf of Florida

Power and Light Company, and good morning to you and
to the fellow Commissioners.

I would start by saying that I agree with Mr. Beck's comments and concur with all of the points that he has made.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sir, could you say that again. I don't ever hear that.

(Laughter.)

MR. BUTLER: I will say it slowly and distinctly. FPL agrees with Mr. Beck and all the points that he made today for this purpose. Be sure and get that qualification in there.

We would urge you, respectfully, to deny staff's recommendation. I think that an earnings review for FPL is unnecessary. As Mr. Beck noted, you approved a settlement agreement among FPL, all of the major intervenors, including Public Counsel in the proceeding. The settlement agreement stabilized FPL's base rates through the end of 2012. One of the principal motivations for the parties to settle was avoiding the need for a rate case or a rate review while providing FPL with the tools that it needed to do so.

Paragraph 7 of the settlement agreement

gives FPL the tool it needs to keep earnings within the authorized 9 to 11 percent range by varying the amount of reserve surplus we amortize. As Mr. Beck noted, the order that was entered last March that's superseded by the settlement on this issue would have set a flat \$223 million per year amortization back of a credit that has the effect of increasing earnings for the company.

What the settlement agreement did, and it is very important and very effective, is it gives us flexibility to vary the amount of the reserve surplus that we amortize back, and basically only use the amount that we need so that we are not a position as we were actually earlier in this year where we are both amortizing surplus we don't need because of very extreme weather, and as a result showing real high earnings and at the same time, you know, using up reserve surplus that otherwise would be left over at the end of the agreement to the benefit of customers. So Paragraph 7 gave us the mechanism we needed to vary the amount of reserve surplus and keep it within the 9 to 11 percent range.

On December 17th, once the settlement agreement had been approved and it was clear we could utilize that Paragraph 7 to control earnings, we filed

our forecasted earnings surveillance report for 2010. I admit it is a little odd to be filing a forecasted report for 2010 on December 17 of that year, but what happened is that we asked for and were given the opportunity to defer filing the forecasted earnings surveillance report for the year until we had clarity on either the approval of the settlement, or if it wasn't approved, our reconsideration motions, both of which affected what our earnings would end up looking like for 2010.

The forecasted earnings surveillance report we filed for 2010, it took into account all of the extreme weather that actually occurred up to that point in the year, shows that FPL will be within the 9 to 11 percent range on the actual nonweather normalized basis that the settlement envisions and that staff has been focusing on. And we fully intend to continue using Paragraph 7 throughout the term of the settlement agreement to keep earnings within that 9 to 11 percent range on an actual nonweather normalized basis. So we have the tool, we have been using it, we are going to use it to keep our earnings within that range as envisioned. And in the extremely unlikely event that we cannot maintain earnings within that range throughout the settlement term, Paragraph 6

of the agreement gives Public Counsel, the Attorney General, and all the other intervenors full authority to initiate a rate proceeding.

Let me turn briefly to the monthly earnings surveillance report, or ESRs I will refer to them as for shorthand that FPL has filed so far. They do not indicate a need to adjust rates. First and foremost, as I mentioned a moment ago, they were filed before the settlement agreement was approved, and thus they don't fully reflect FPL's use of Paragraph 7 to control earnings.

As shown in the forecasted 2010 ESR that I was just describing, once you take the settlement agreement into account and reflect its effects, we are within that range, and that is where we intend to keep it. The reason that the ESRs, the monthly ESRs that had been filed earlier were showing such -- you know, showing earnings above the top of the 11 percent range is due to one simple fact, the extreme weather that Florida has been experiencing within the 12 months that are measured in those ESRs.

FPL and the state had the coldest January and the second hottest June ever recorded in 2010. In addition, the fourth quarter of 2009 had very extreme weather. These reports are for a rolling 12-month

period, so well on up into the, you know, end of the third quarter of 2010, the reports would have been reflecting extreme weather in 2009 that wasn't even within the period covered by the current rates.

I also should point out that each of the monthly ESRs for 2010 is based, in part, on earnings for months prior to March 2010, and in that earlier period, FPL was operating under a Commission-approved settlement agreement that did not set an ROE to measure earnings. So, in other words, it's looking at earnings in a period where by agreement FPL wasn't being measured by its earnings.

Now, initiating an earnings review based on revenue spikes due to extreme weather is inconsistent with both how rates are set, which is on a weather normalized basis, and with the intent of the settlement agreement. Initiating an earnings review at the same time that a settlement agreement is in effect would send the wrong signal to settling parties. If a settlement is approved, then it should be given an opportunity to work as it is intended.

And, finally, initiating an unnecessary earnings review sends the wrong signal to the investment community about stability of rates and rate regulation in Florida. It's destabilizing impact on

our regulatory construct can increase the cost of capital for FPL and other Florida regulated utilities which ultimately will translate into higher rates for all of our customers.

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With that, I close. I ask you to deny staff's recommendation and I welcome any questions that you have. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I guess I'll start. Mr Butler, I have a question for you. It's your -- I guess what you are trying to say is you feel that this overearnings case or docket is moot after the fact that we approved the stipulation.

MR. BUTLER: I think that's right. I think it's unnecessary. I think we have the tools to control our earnings. We intend to, it's what the settlement envisions, and we are, so it is just -- it is moot and unnecessary. And as I say, it sends the wrong signal to start one where you have got a settlement in place that is supposed to address the very issue that the earnings review would be opened to address.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Now, the question I have, the stipulated agreement also speaks to if there is an underearnings you guys can reopen it, and if there is an overearnings that we still have

the ability to address that.

MR. BUTLER: That's right.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Now, the question is let's just assume for some reason you guys aren't able to capture all the money that is there, and there is an overearnings that is there. What happens to the control that the PSC is trying to gain through this docket? Does that control go away?

MR. BUTLER: No. You always have the ability to initiate a rate decrease proceeding, including an interim rate decrease proceeding if you find that, you know, we are unable to use the settlement mechanism to keep our earnings within the allowed range. So, you know, not approving staff's recommendation here doesn't, you know, give up any rights on your part. The other parties have all of the rights that I mentioned under Paragraph 6 of the agreement to initiate a proceeding on their own initiative, if it turns out that we are unable to control rates within our ROE within that range. But, again, I think that is an extremely unlikely circumstance.

2010 was kind of the -- in many respects, the most challenging year if you want to look at it

from that perspective of keeping earnings within the range. Because as we move forward in 2011, and certainly 2012, the company is continuing to invest in its system. It is continuing to incur increases in costs as other businesses will, and we'll start finding a point where this turns around, where we actually are needing to use reserve surplus amortization to keep our earnings where they need to be within the range from sort of the lower end pressure. So, we really don't see practically any likelihood whatsoever of being in the situation where we were unable with the mechanism of the settlement agreement to avoid overearnings in, you know, 2010, pretty much already there, or 2011, or 2012.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: To staff, I guess my question is because I see that this thing was filed back in October. After the passing of the stipulated agreement is this pretty much moot, or why is it that we need to continue moving forward with this, or how do you disagree with FPL's position?

MR. WILLIS: I'll be happy to respond to that, Chairman. And let me go back in response to that by addressing some of the points made by Public Counsel and Mr. Butler.

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First and foremost, staff does not envision that anything we are going to do in this earnings review would change the rates of this company. We are not looking on a prospective basis to open up a full-blown rate case and change those rates by any means. Staff is aware of what Mr. Butler said as far as abnormal weather for last winter and during the summer of 2010. Staff is also aware of the abnormally extreme cold weather in December and as forecasted for January of 2011.

All staff is asking the Commission to do with this recommendation is simply to look at any earnings during the period of time April 1st through March 31 that may exceed the 11 percent threshold.

And I use the term may exceed, because staff can't sit here today and assure this Commission that because of the abnormal weather conditions that the company will not overearn.

Now, Mr. Butler made a comment a minute ago about weather normalization adjustments, and he and I have an extreme disagreement over whether weather normalization, an adjustment is something that the Commission should take into account with overearnings. As far as staff is concerned, overearnings of the company are overearnings. Weather normalization

adjustments are only used when you are actually forecasting consumption for a future test period in which rates are going to be set. That consumption is what we used to divide the revenue requirement of the company over to set future rates.

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Now, if the company underearns or overearns based on those rates, we don't look back and say it was due to weather, therefore, a company cannot come in for a rate case because of abnormally warm or, actually, abnormally normal weather conditions. Nor would we say a company did not overearn because of extremely severe weather conditions such as abnormally hot weather or abnormally cold weather.

The company at this point has used the settlement agreement. Staff would like to see the settlement agreement work, also. We by no means are trying to do anything to undo the settlement agreement. We'd like it to go all the way through to the end of its term.

As far as the overearnings for this period, the company has continued to exceed its 11 percent high end of the range all the way through the last earnings surveillance report which we received in October. That exceeding of the 11 percent return is even with the fact that the company has reversed all

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of the amortization of the reserve surplus from its In other words, they have not amortized any of that reserve surplus whatsoever at this point.

Does it mean they will not if they earn below the 11 percent in the future? All of that is pursuant to the settlement. It would be available for future periods all the way through to the end of the settlement agreement. Anything left over will be to the benefit of the customers, as Mr. Butler said.

Mr. Butler also mentioned that any overearnings pursuant to the settlement, and I believe it is Paragraph 5, that any party could at any point petition the Commission for a proceeding to take care of those. What was failed to be mentioned is that that is prospective in nature. When the Chairman asked will the settlement agreement be able to take care of any overearnings that might happen during this period of time staff is looking at, if a party were to bring forward an earnings proceeding, for instance, in March or April, that would be prospective. earnings above 11 percent would not be available to the Commission. They would be gone at that point. That's why staff is here today with the recommendation asking you to take this action to go forward and set revenues, anything in excess of that 11 percent

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earnings cap level going forward for that 12-month period, and let us test just for that 12-month period to see if there's any earnings.

Staff's intention is that if there are overearnings above 11 percent that the staff would come forward at that point in time, along with the company, to make suggestions on how the Commission might use any of those overearnings. We don't anticipate those earnings to be great at this point. The Commission would probably act somewhere in October. We would not until May, actually, get an earnings surveillance report in to cover that period of time. That's when the March earnings surveillance report would be issued for that 12-month period. Commission at that point would get a recommendation probably in the summertime as to whether there were any overearnings. If there aren't, this docket disappears.

Staff would come down to the Commission and ask for this docket to be closed because there are no overearnings. It is kind of like a no harm/no foul docket. The company says the overearnings -actually, the stipulation entered into by the parties and the company that the Commission approved will actually cause the company not to exceed its

11 percent. If that is true, this docket goes away. Nothing happens under this docket.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let me tell you what my concern is at this docket. I love the fact that we had all the intervenors, FPL and everybody come to the table and staff and come up with the stipulated agreement. I think that is the direction -- I speak for myself -- but I think that's the direction that the PSC should be going towards in most of that stuff is bringing everybody to the table and you guys come up with the happy median, and it's win/win for everybody. So I applaud that effort.

My concern is this docket may send a message that regardless if you guys all came to the table and came up with a happy median, we still want to pick and twist and do what we can just to -- I don't want to say undermine the stipulated agreement, but I just don't want for that to feel like that's the case. And I guess my question to you is if we don't move forward with this docket, what potentially do we lose by doing that? I mean, do we still have the same control if we don't have this docket and you decided in March that they are overearning? Does that mean that we are just going from March moving forward, or can we go back all the way to, I guess it's March of last year, April 1st

of last year?

I guess I'm trying to understand, you are saying that if everything is fine, if their auditors are creative, then there is not going to be an issue here. But if everything is not fine and their auditors aren't creative, then there is going to be an overearnings issue. And I guess my question is can you still do that in three months and not pass this docket?

MR. WILLIS: Chairman, my opinion is that in three months 2010 will be closed at that point and you will have no ability whatsoever to attach any revenues that the company might have overearned during that period of time. You might be able to go forward in 2011 from January forward, but normally we look at a calendar year for overearnings, and in my opinion is you would have no ability except on a going-forward basis.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Now, if this stipulation was passed eight months ago, I think it may have been a different story. The fact that it just passed last month -- I'm sorry, Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. Just a few questions.

First, how much earnings do we have over the

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1 11 percent that are actual, through what date? I know
2 we have June and May, what are the full amount of
3 actual overearnings, per se?

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner Brown, based on the company's earnings surveillance reports, I can go right down the list. In March of 2010 we had 11 percent; in April it went down below 11 to 10.77; May, 11.28 percent; June, 11.43 percent; July, 11.68 percent; August was 11.79 percent. You can see the hot summer months. September, 11.34 percent; and the latest, October, 11.16 percent.

I would truly expect November will be back down close to 11 percent. I'm not sure it will be under, but it will be pretty close. And based on the cold December month, it may go back up again.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Do we have prospective numbers taking it out through March?

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, only the company would be able to produce prospective numbers. What you do have is the company filing an estimated earnings surveillance report like Mr. Butler said, and in the earnings surveillance report they have indicated that they believe the settlement will work and they will earn 11 percent for the

period of time.

grasp this, because under the stipulated settlement agreement it does address under Paragraph 6 that an intervenor can come in and petition for a rate case. But I guess that language is specifically for prospective, you know, surveillance reports.

MR. WILLIS: That's correct. The staff initiated their recommendation in October, that's when we filed it. And that was October 2010, because we were trying to capture 2010. Once the company closes the books, I truly believe we have lost the jurisdiction at that point. We are only here today because of the litigation that was in place, and the inability for staff to bring our recommendation forward to the Commission and the Commission to act. And I think now that the court has relinquished that, the Commission can take this action now, even though we are in 2011, because the court was responsible for stopping this action.

commissioner brown: I would just feel more comfortable with the prospective numbers rather than the actual numbers, because typically the Commission doesn't look back, so say that the earnings that the company is underearning, we are

not going to surplus, you know, the customers or vice versa. So I just feel more comfortable from a prospective moving forward rather than looking at the actual earnings, because have we -- I know there was a case cited, a TECO case that was analogous, although it was prospective in nature and not actual earnings. So just to distinguish this case, it seems a little unusual that we are basing these overearnings on actual rather than prospective.

MR. WILLIS: Well, Commissioner, in that TECO case the overearnings came to the Commission's attention because of a filed estimated earnings surveillance report which was required to be filed in March by our own rules.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Right.

MR. WILLIS: That is where the company indicated that based on their estimate they were going to start overearning because of a prior rate case at that point. In this case, you have a company filing that same estimated earnings surveillance report later in the year estimating three months out in their own estimate saying that based on their figures and their calculations they will not overearn. They will, pursuant to the settlement, earn 11 percent.

We, as staff, don't have of the ability because we don't have the numbers the company has before them to go out and do this kind of estimation of what the earnings are going to be. That is why we have to look at what has actually --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Actual.

MR. WILLIS: -- occurred, and that is why we require actual calculations of earnings by month.

And these are rolling 12-month periods, by the way.

As a new month comes on, an older month drops off.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Now, does the company, and Mr. -- pardon me.

MR. BUTLER: Butler.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. Mr.
Butler, have you provided surveillance reports
prospectively through, up until what date to the
Commission?

MR. BUTLER: We have not presented any surveillance reports that go past the end of 2010. We will be providing that information, you know, later in this year. I don't have any precise figures that I could share with you other than, as I mentioned earlier, it is fully FPL's intent to use the settlement agreement, Paragraph 7, to stay within the 9 to 11 percent range. And in view of

the sort of inevitable increases in investment and increases in cost, it actually become, if you want to call it that, easier to stay within that range as the costs go up and the rates don't. We have no reason at all to expect that we would have difficulty, you know, maintaining the earnings within the 9 to 11 percent range during 2011 or 2012, the last year of the agreement.

commissioner brown: Just two more questions. And then has a party come in under the stipulated Paragraph 6, under the stipulated settlement agreement intervening, challenging, or petitioning for a rate case to your knowledge?

MR. BUTLER: No one has at this point because we have been -- we have the settlement agreement, of course, just to prove -- I think everybody is waiting to watch it work as it is supposed to, and following the earnings surveillance reports as they are filed in the upcoming months and years. But, you know, if it did end up getting out of that range, I am confident that my good colleague, Mr. Beck, would be quick to initiate a proceeding to reduce the rates. You know, if it was because of some reason that their office felt that legitimately the company was in a position that it

was going to be continuing to overearn.

If I may, Commissioner Brown and Mr.

Chairman, I'd like to just briefly touch on this point that Mr. Willis raised about sort of reaching back, this sort of retroactive effect.

it, but I am already past the time that I need to get -- and rather than me leaving just a panel of four to make this decision, I think I'm going to take a recess. We will break for lunch now, and we will come back here at 1:00 o'clock, and we will go from there. And you will be the one to take over then, because I was going to ask you the same question, but I know it is not going to be a two-minute answer, and, therefore, let's just -- we'll take a recess and we will come back at 1:00 and we continue this.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you.

(Lunch recess.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. I want to thank everybody for their patience. I had something I had to do at the Capitol, so sorry for my recess to run out of here. But we need to get back to where we were.

We are on Item Number 10, and the question was before Mr. Butler about Item Number 10, basically, and if it's going to be moot or not, and rebuttal from what Marshall Willis had said.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to start by addressing this question of prospective versus retroactive rates. FPL's understanding is that the Commission, you know, rates are to be changed prospectively only. We don't believe the Commission has authority to change rates retroactively. And this is confirmed in Section 366.07 of the Florida Statutes, which provides that, quote, "When the Commission determines that rates need to be adjusted, it may by order fix the fair and reasonable rates to be imposed, observed, furnished, or followed in the future." The words in the future is in the statute.

Similarly, the Commission has a mechanism for adjusting rates on a, sort of, quick turnaround basis, the interim rate statute. But it, too, envisions that the adjustment that is made once the quick assessment is completed will be prospectively. And Statute 366.071 provides that, "Any refund ordered by the Commission shall be calculated to reduce the rate of return of the public utility during the

pendency of the proceeding to the same level within the range of the newly authorized rate of return which is found fair and reasonable on a prospective basis."

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What that means is that you can initiate an interim rate proceeding to make a quick determination of what, if any, rate or portion of the rates are excessive, and there can be a refund of that amount, but it's during the proceeding, during the pendency of the proceeding, not looking backward to what may have occurred before a proceeding was initiated.

This works the same way for rate increases and decreases. It's parallel and applies equally and fairly in both directions. So, for example, FPL could not come to the Commission and ask for additional revenues to make up for underearnings it experienced since our new base rates and went into affect in March of 2010. Now, if we were in an underearning position, you know, what we could do is to petition the Commission to increase our rates prospectively to give us an opportunity thereafter for reasonable earnings. If we wanted an interim rate increase, we could make an application for that. But, again, it would be interim starting with the point where we are asking for new rates, not something that goes back, and, you know, gives us money that we hadn't been collecting

because of an underearnings situation up to that point.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I have a question for you.

MR. BUTLER: Sure.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Specifically to that issue, that being the case, looking here at this docket, this thing was based off the numbers that the PSC was given from May and June of last year. So if they are doing from the point of the information that we are getting in, they are doing it from May or June of last year moving forward, is that correct, or it is from where this thing was filed, which was October of last year moving forward?

MR. BUTLER: If they are -- I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I guess my question is, and I guess after I hear from you I'll hear from them, but my question is is it from May or June when the PSC got the information that says that we think there is overearning, is it from where they file it, or is it from, because of the stay that we have been under, is it from when that stay has been released? And I just want to hear what your answer from that is. Because what is sounds like, even if it is from

this point moving forward, you know, it's almost like you are making the staff's argument that if you don't do it now, if you do it some other time then you are missing all of this opportunity of all the way back to either June, or September, or where we currently are today.

let's just pick a month, say October of 2010, that earnings surveillance report is reflecting the results from November of 2009 through October 2010, that 12-month period. So it is measuring what the company earned in that period. You know, our understanding, our view of this is that if you were to order a refund of money in that period, you know, based on that information, not prospectively, but saying, okay, you collected a certain amount in that period, you would be ordering a refund retroactively. You would be requiring a refund of amounts of revenues that were collected in the past based on a determination that is being made now.

Now, of course, you could initiate a proceeding at this point, if you felt that there was reason to do so. And I will have to pause and say that for all of the reasons we were discussing before lunch, I don't think there is any reason to do so. We

are not overearning in 2010. We are not going to be overearning in 2011 or 2012. We will be filing a forecasted earnings surveillance report for 2011 in March of this year, 2011, that will show what we are expecting as our earnings for the year. So I don't see that as being a realistic scenario.

But if you were to initiate a proceeding say now, what would end up happening is that you would end up, you know, putting a certain amount of money subject to refund that we would be collecting starting now moving forward. And at the end of a rate proceeding, if you determined based on your review of what our revenue requirements were that we had, in fact, been earning on that basis too much in that period from now to the conclusion point of the proceeding, then, you know, that money that we would have collected subject to refund would end up being refunded to customers.

But I think you can see from what I just described that would be completely inconsistent with the settlement that was just approved. We have a settlement in place. We have rates that are determined. We have a mechanism to keep our earnings within the range that was approved by the Commission in March, and then sort of reiterated by all of the

parties as being the agreed range in the settlement agreement, and that mechanism will ensure that this occurs.

If you initiate a rate proceeding now, you are going to be in parallel re-reviewing FPL's rates and the reasonableness of what we are collecting where one of the principle motivations for having the rate case settlement was to end a very lengthy, very contentious, very time consuming, very distracting series of rate proceedings. So that is our view of what you would be doing if you were to initiate the earnings review now.

The earnings review can't go back and get money that was collected in the past. And as to initiating a rate proceeding to determine whether our rates are now appropriate just seems completely inconsistent with the settlement agreement, unnecessary, and the sort of thing that really frankly will spook the investment community and is counterproductive to the state's goal of being a business friendly environment where people see stability and the opportunity to make informed investment decisions prospectively.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Nice plug for the Governor. I like that.

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

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I didn't mean to cut you off. Was that everything?

MR. BUTLER: No. I had responded to your question. Let me just briefly move to one other point, and then I will be finished.

Staff has referred to several orders in its recommendation where the Commission and utilities have previously reached an agreement to some mechanism for dealing with how earnings actually turn out under, you know, the measure of earnings surveillance reports, but in each of those instances they are agreements. For example, the 1995 TECO decision that is referenced in the staff recommendation, in that situation the staff recommended initiating an earnings review proceeding. Before there was a decision by the Commission to either initiate it or not initiate it, there was an agreement with the utility to put in place a settlement in lieu of having a decision on that staff recommendation for the earnings review.

That settlement involved these elements. It was kind of interesting. They approved a higher ROE for TECO than what TECO had before the earnings review had been put into play by the staff recommendation.

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It deferred any additional earnings above the top of the new higher range to be disposed of later. It didn't have any cash refunds, it simply said there will be a mechanism. It was actually contemplated that it would be tied to consideration of what revenue requirements in a test year for a future rate proceeding would be.

But as you can see, I mean, it is very different than the idea of sort of imposing a cash refund on the utility. There have been other instances among those cases that are cited by staff where there have been things such as agreements to fund a storm reserve, or agreements to fund an environmental reserve, basically taking money that, you know, the parties have agreed to treat as overearnings and instead of either having the utility keep it or the utility refund it as cash to the customers, you put it into some sort of reserve so that in the future customers are going to have a lower amount that they have to pay on. And that is fundamentally what we agreed with Public Counsel and all of the other major parties in our rate case to do and what you approved in our settlement.

Now, if we have high earnings because of extreme weather or whatever other reason it might be,

we are going to be reducing, you know, and possibly reducing all the way down to zero the amount of the depreciation reserve surplus credits that we amortize, and in lieu of doing what we were ordered in March, which was a straight 223 million per year of that, we will take that amortization down as low as it needs to go, including down to zero, if necessary, so that we don't end up exceeding the top of the 11 percent range.

When we reduce the amortization of those credits, what that means is that it leaves depreciation expense higher than it otherwise would be. That means plant-in-service is lower. That means the revenue requirements the next time we come to you for a rate proceeding are going to be lower than they otherwise would be. It is a direct benefit to customers. It is what Mr. Beck referred to earlier. In my mind it is directly analogous to the idea of using any form of overearnings as a funding for a storm reserve or an environmental reserve such as had been approved in some of the earlier settlements of potential overearnings proceedings with other utilities.

But, again, you know, the principal point is there is no case law in which the Commission has over

a utility's objection imposed a refund of cash earnings from prior periods. Instead there are these series of negotiated resolutions to proceedings of that sort. That is what we view the settlement as being. We told staff that back in September when they asked us about initiating an overearnings proceeding in the first place, and we think it is working exactly as it is intended and to the benefit of customers.

And with that I will finish. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I have two questions. I guess the first question, for Mr. Butler, if this Item 10 were to go through, in your opinion, your legal opinion, where would the overearnings case start? Because it is always from a starting point moving forward. Where would it start?

MR. BUTLER: If you initiated the proceeding, it would start from the point of initiation, as I was describing, trying to describe earlier under the interim rate statute. You would be able to put a portion of our revenues subject to refund for a determination at some point subsequently based on a prospective review of what our earnings requirements were, whether some portion of the money placed subject to refund should be returned to customers.

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Now, that evaluation would need to take into account what our earnings were in the period starting with when the rate proceeding is initiated moving forward and a determination based on the final full rate proceeding, what portion of those monies were properly refunded, if any, to customers. That's how the interim rate statute works; that's what you have authority to do.

And, again, I will reiterate that that would be a complete departure from the settlement which is intended to be instead of having some sort of further rate proceeding. But, if you did it, that is what would happen.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: The second question is for you, as well. The settlement agreement gives you the flexibility to use future money to offset current earnings or overearnings.

MR. BUTLER: It actually gives us the ability to not use future money we were told to use in the rate case order so that we don't end up exceeding the 11 percent range. If we end up getting cash revenues higher than expected because of high sales, you know, extreme weather, that means we don't need as much reserve surplus credits. So instead of taking those credits, we basically leave

them in the bank, if you want to call it that, so that they will serve to reduce revenue requirements in the future.

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See, the idea of the settlement, and it really follows up to something that the Commission had done in the rate proceeding, is that a portion basically of our revenues that meet our revenue requirements under the rate order are in the form of a credit reversing this depreciation reserve surplus, and the accounting entry, I mean, what it amount to it is a negative expense, so it is as if it is revenues and some portion of our revenues is in that amount of a reversal of these reserve surplus credits.

If it turns out that we get more cash than we expected because sales are higher than expected, we don't need to use as many of those credits to end up at that time place, and we basically just leave them in the bank. When they are in the bank, the accounting effect is reducing our rate base and, therefore, reducing our revenue requirements the next time that we would come back to a rate proceeding.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: This is a difficult one to me, and I can't speak for the rest of the board, but the overarching good of all of this is the stipulated agreement. And the direction I want to

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see this Commission go is more and more of those stipulated agreements. So I find myself going more towards making sure that everybody feels good and comfortable about the agreement that we came to, and not trying to have a second twist or a second pull on that agreement. I can't speak for everybody else, but let's see what they have to say.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And actually to segue off that, I was going to ask staff since the Office of Public Counsel has agreed with the utility company that the settlement is new and we need some ample time to make sure that the provisions take effect, what is your take on OPC's testimony here that it may be premature at this time? Because I do find that a very compelling reason for supporting the settlement agreement, that OPC is here to support the provisions, particularly since they have an opportunity under Section 6 to challenge, to initiate an earnings review.

MR. WILLIS: Let me take a shot at that.

I believe Public Counsel's concern in this is that
this somehow is going to end up in a rate case
format where we'll be back where we were two years

ago dealing with the rate case. That's not staff's understanding of this recommendation that we are putting forth at all.

All we are dealing with here is nothing more than the earnings under this period of time, if it exceeds 11 percent. There is no intent that this is going to end up in a rate change. There is no intent that this is going to be looking at a prospective rate change; it only deals with that time period.

As far as whether this is premature, I think if you don't deal with it today the time period we're talking about is gone, and that is totally up to the Commission to decide whether you want to take that risk or not.

This recommendation that we are putting forth is -- you might even look at it like an insurance policy. We want the settlement to work. Staff wants the settlement to work. We think the settlement can work. We think we have had some abnormal weather. Hopefully next year it's not going to be abnormal, and the settlement is going to work just fine. Whether it will end up where the company will be able to fall within what the settlement says they can because they may not have any more amortization they can back off for this year, since

they backed off everything, we don't know. We can't

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sit here today and tell you that.

But we do know, and I probably ought to let Ms. Crawford talk about this since she's our lawyer on whether or not we will have an ability after this point to come back and look at this time period, but my opinion is you would not. It would be a lost period.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

MS. CRAWFORD: Thank you, Commissioner.

Jennifer Crawford for legal staff.

I have to agree with Mr. Willis. Although I have heard the concerns that have been expressed today, I have to agree that this does not impinge on the settlement. I'm very much in favor of the settlement. I very much want to see it work. To me this is, indeed, an insurance policy. It protects the customers, it allows staff the time to investigate whether we are in an overearnings situation or not. There are a number of remedies available, if we are, to address those overearnings for this period, should it turn out that it doesn't normalize out during the course of the year. That doesn't begin to touch the ROE. And I don't think that has ever been the anticipation of staff is that we are going to end up

in a full blown rate case.

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I have to agree also that if we don't attach jurisdiction over the funds, holding them subject to refund, not making a recommendation regarding their disposition at this time, of course, I think that period is lost. FPL needs to get its books closed for the year 2010, and we are at that point.

That being said, if the Commission has a measure of comfort, given the comments that are made today, that the settlement will indeed take care of the earnings, I think it certainly has the discretion to let that happen. Again, I would just emphasize in an abundance of caution and wanting to make sure the customers are given adequate consideration and care in this process, we again would recommend, as we have in our recommendation, that the Commission exercise its jurisdiction over those funds at this time.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown, are you done?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chair. I have a couple of questions for Mr. Willis.

You know, obviously with the somewhat speculative or projection-based exercise in estimating

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what our expenses and earnings will be, that's why the ESRs are in place for us to, by definition, monitor that. What are the methods currently in place right now for us to deal with potential overearnings, if you can briefly describe those one or two different methods that we have in a typical case.

MR. WILLIS: Well, the Commission basically has used two methods to deal with overearnings. One is described -- well, they are actually both are described in our recommendation, but the one we prefer to use is to do a conference with the company once these earnings are detected and ask for an earnings cap letter. We have been very successful at doing that. In fact, we will have another company coming before you at the next Agenda Conference as a result of an earnings cap letter.

We have been very successful since, I guess, the late 1970s doing these earning cap letters. And the earnings cap letters basically have dealt with the overearnings for a period of time where it looked like they weren't going to -- the overearnings would not continue forward, but were only for a period of time. And in cases where it looked like they were going to continue on, they dealt with a rate reduction to take

care of that.

The other method is to open up a formal proceeding and put revenues subject to refund pursuant to the interim statute if the Commission doesn't believe we have proper authority to do what staff is asking today. And in that case, just to let you know, if we were to do that pursuant to our recommendation here, we believe you could go back to the date that this was to appear before the agenda conference, which was October 12th, and take jurisdiction as of that date on a prospective basis.

That is not what we are asking you to do.

We think because of the court case and our estoppel of dealing with any FPL matters, that at that point the court would allow us to go back to that date when this would have been heard to go forward from that time frame. That is not that we are really asking you to do. If you are wanting to muddle up some financial markets, as Mr. Butler said, I think that is how you would do it by opening up that type of overearning proceeding, and that is not what we are asking. We are just asking you to follow forward with this recommendation to give yourself sort of an insurance policy that this settlement truly is going to work.

We are only looking at this bare time period

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of 12 months. That's the time period, hopefully, that the abnormal weather will cure itself, and hopefully in the rest of 2011 there won't be a problem.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you.

And in response to Staff Data Request Number 3, and I know you have read off some of the ROEs that were filed for the different months, you also had a column, and I don't know if the rest of the Commission has this or not, but where it basically has as filed, which I would assume is with no depreciation. So, basically, the lowest ROE that the company could achieve for that month, and those numbers that you listed, some of those were in excess of the 11 percent, correct?

MR. WILLIS: That's correct.

modifications that the company can make to get those below 11 percent, or even using the stipulation and the components of the stipulation in dealing with this, they have used everything at their disposal?

MR. WILLIS: Well, they have used everything at their disposal as far as the stipulation goes. The company could go forth and spend more money. They could put money into more tree trimming. There is a lot of means of bringing

the rate of return down if they truly believe that was occurring. That is there on a prospective basis.

Obviously you can't go back in time and spend money, but the stipulation really talks about the surplus itself, and how to deal with the surplus. And that's what was reflected on what you saw, which was basically a rate of return with no surplus amortization taken versus the other column you referred to which was where the order required that they take a monthly amortization of that surplus which raised the rate of return above 12 percent.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: One last question,
Mr. Chair. Is there a point in time -- I know you
mentioned that when FPL closes its books that
possibly the opportunity to recover those potential
overearnings would be gone. Is there a point in
time in the next few months where maybe we'll have a
clearer picture so we can assess whether or not -the ability of the stipulation to work? Basically,
a clear picture to know, okay, we are all
comfortable that it is going to be below the
11 percent as required by the stipulation?

MR. WILLIS: That's a tough one. Once you get past the winter months you will be able to

assess the time period we are talking about. The only problem with dealing with the 12-month period we're talking about, your time for dealing with that is probably today. I'm not sure we could go forward at another agenda or a month from now and deal with the same time period, because I believe at that point the 2010 year would be closed and gone, forgone for the Commission to act on.

Chairman.

As far as 2011, we will continue to monitor. We will continue to monitor and see how that goes.

Hopefully, everything falls right within the stipulation.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr.

First, I think, if I may, a question to staff and then to OPC. My first question to our staff is you've mentioned somewhere during the course of this discussion that there have been other instances where companies have signed rate cap letters and that the Commission has then proceeded along that course. In the past, with any of those instances, have any of those companies been subject to settlement agreements or something else similar that puts down parameters

and requirements separate from the rate cap letter and what would ensue?

MR. WILLIS: You're talking about whether the settlement agreement was in place at the time?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Or something similar.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, I can't think of one. I can't really think of one where that happened. We have had rate cap letters result in settlements, but I can't remember where a settlement was in place where we ended up asking for a rate cap letter.

commissioner edgar: So this is somewhat, and I still am thinking it through as to whether that is a meaningful point or not, but this is somewhat of a unique situation from instances that this Commission has dealt with in the past?

MR. WILLIS: I would agree with you there.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And then if I could to Mr. Beck on behalf of OPC. Mr. Butler said some moments, some minutes ago, I believe, that from the perspective of the utility that if the staff -- if the staff were directed to proceed as they have recommended today, that that would be inconsistent with the settlement agreement, duplicative with the settlement agreement, and would also send a negative

signal to financial markets. From the perspective of your office, do you agree with that statement or those descriptors?

MR. BECK: To a certain extent,

Commissioner, I do. Let me explain why I'm here -
COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Please.

MR. BECK: -- because we are here agreeing with the company.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Because I am a little perplexed.

(Laughter.)

MR. BECK: The Commission's decision in Florida Power and Light's rate case was very proconsumer decision in our opinion, and the company was very unhappy with the Commission at the time that that decision was made. The Commission ordered a 10 percent midpoint return on equity, and gave them a very, very small fraction of what they asked for in the case.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I was here.

MR. BECK: What we tried to accomplish in the agreement was to take what we viewed as a very proconsumer decision and keep those benefits for just as long as we could, and I described that earlier. No matter what interest rates do in the

coming time, you know, Florida Power and Light cannot come in and try to increase their return on equity. I bet they are frothing at the bit to do so, but they bargained that right away, so the customers don't face that for the next two years.

We also have the freeze on their base rates, very, very important from all the customer parties that we have that, that they can't file for another two years. Now, why did Florida Power and Light agree to that? You know, I don't know. You know, they only know what it is, but I have an opinion, and I'm pretty sure I'm right, that a significant part of that is they wanted certainty in their dealings with us, with the other consumer parties. And once the Commission approved the agreement, they wanted that, too. I think we got cold hard cash for that certainty, in my mind. I couldn't quantify it, but I'm sure it was a big ingredient of it.

So, you know, if you go forward with this, it is rather extraordinary. I don't know of instances where the Commission has tried to place money subject to refund while there is an agreement in effect, and the agreement has a comprehensive scheme that gives us the rate certainty, it gives us the return on equity certainty, extends those benefits, and I think the

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Chairman.

company expects to have some certainty, too, from it.

We are concerned that the next time a company is thinking of reaching an agreement that has very proconsumer aspects from our mind, they need to know that they have that agreement, and that the people who sign it are going to be in support of it, and that the Commission is going to support it.

We have a comprehensive scheme in the agreement to control the return on equity. I think it is working. From what we know, the return on equity for calendar year 2010 will be under 11 percent, and the depreciation surplus that would otherwise have been used up or burned if the Commission's order had stayed in effect would be there to benefit customers in the future, and that is a lot of money. That is a couple of hundred million dollars that was used by the Commission to get rates where they are. We are going to take that and keep it, and it will be available in the future.

We think the agreement overall sets a good It protects customers and it has given us great benefits and we want to support that. So that is why I am here.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: If I may, Mr.

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, thank you.

And thank you, Mr. Beck, for that. That was very helpful to me, and helped clear up some of the confusion, I guess, that I was having. You know, you have participated, I'm sure, in many, many, many fruitful settlement discussions, and maybe some that ultimately did not come to resolution over the years personally, and, of course, from the perspective of your office. I have said over the years numerous times that as one Commissioner I welcome settlements. And similar to what some of our colleagues have said today, in the past believe that it is an important tool that is before the parties, before your office, before the Commission to be able to review and either accept or not settlements and stipulations that come before us.

I was very pleased individually to be able to support the settlement agreement that came before us very recently, and the rate stability and rate certainty that it offers both to the utility and to the consumers, and also for the regulatory work that we do on a qo-forward basis. We have some certainty, too, as to what we are looking at as we look at other issues, as well.

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But I also believe and have heard discussions in this room in the past that a settlement agreement does not remove the oversight or jurisdiction of this Commission. And I'm looking at you, but I'm also speaking just to the room. And I guess that is one thing that I am still -- and I think we are getting close, but I still want to make sure that there isn't some oversight responsibility or protection to the consumers that this Commission has that is somewhat separate from the role that your office has, or other intervenors, and other signees, and that there is not some protection to the customers in the shorter time frame that would be lost without this. And/or that there is not a harm to proceeding in the manner that the staff is recommending. And I know you have probably kind of answered that, but would you do it one more time?

MR. BECK: Certainly. The Commission does retain its regulatory oversight of the companies and you exercise that in approving the agreement, as well. But the agreement has points where the parties can come in, where we can choose to come in if they are overearning. We don't think that is happening. We think that this year it is not going

to the happen. The agreement was designed to stop that from happening. And I think it is working as intended. So, you know, we are pleased with the agreement. We think we are getting the benefits of it; it's working as we thought.

commissioner edgar: And you believe that if the Commission were to move forward, and I don't mean to put words in your mouth, so this is a question -- is it accurate that you believe that if the Commission were to adopt the staff recommendation, that we would be doing something counter to the decision that we made approving the settlement agreement?

MR. BECK: We think the better course is to let the settlement agreement go forward and take care of this because we think it is working.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Mr. Butler, do you have anything additional?

MR. BUTLER: I would, once again, concur with Mr. Beck. Twice in a day, that's getting dangerous. But I guess what I can add and just reiterate is that the settlement mechanism is working. I mean, we filed our forecasted 2010 surveillance report that really reflects most of what has happened in 2010. You know, we are within

the 9 to 11 percent range there. We do have the flexibility -- one of the things, not to get into too much of the accounting detail, but you may remember in my very early remarks that I was noting that the latter part of 2009 had some pretty extreme weather in it. And as that rolls out of the 12-month rolling averages, we are seeing the return on a nonweather adjusted basis coming down.

We are very confident for 2010 that we have the flexibility with the mechanism that exists to return final actual results for 2010 that are within the 9 to 11 percent range, so we don't see any need for it in 2010. As I mentioned earlier, I think 2011 and 2012 are actually going to be easier cases from that perspective that we will probably have to take some of the reserve surplus amortization, but we certainly won't have an issue of exceeding the 11 percent upper end of the range.

I definitely concur with Mr. Beck's comment about the kind of chilling effect to settlements. I mean, settlements are what you do, you know, in lieu of some sort of overearnings proceeding. Not having an overearnings proceeding on top of that settlement agreement. And I think it's a complicated point that I may not have done a very good job of expressing

here, but the mechanism we have, the reduction in these reserve surplus amortization credits that result when we have higher earnings is exactly the sort of mechanism that has been included in settlements of overearnings proceedings. So where a lot of the utilities that were brought before the Commission and agreed to earnings cap letters, what they ended up agreeing to do, which was to take the extra earnings and put them into some sort of mechanism that would later benefit customers in the form of lower rates.

We have got low rates. You know, we are the lowest in the state. We are in the lowest quartile for the country. As Mr. Beck probably points out, we have an extremely low ROE relative to the range of utilities through the country. We have very high reliability. There is just not a problem here.

Nothing is broken that needs to be fixed, and we have the mechanisms to make this work for the term of the settlement and we very much appreciate your supporting the settlement in that respect. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right, thank you to our staff, of course, and Mr. Beck, and Mr. Butler. And, Mr. Chairman, that was helpful for me.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you.

Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just have one question for staff at this point. The company has asserted that, in essence, we can't retrospectively go for a refund moving forward, and, in essence, that is outside of our authority. If you can address that, and in what circumstance, if we went forward, we would get to that point, and what chances exist that we would then be found in court a little bit further down the line. And the final question down this line, is there a greater policy issue that staff is trying to get to.

MS. CRAWFORD: I will tackle as much as I can and then I will look to Mr. Willis to help finish out anything I might have missed. The general principle of retroactive ratemaking is that new rates are not applied to past consumption. In other words, the courts have interpreted retroactive ratemaking to occur when an attempt is made to recover either past losses, or underearnings, or overearnings and prospective rates. And, again, that is not what we are doing here.

We are not looking to change rates prospectively based on past, what may be overearnings. We are looking to take jurisdiction over funds that we

believe may be earned beyond the utility's maximum authorized range. The range is 9 to 11 percent. It's there to recognize that the utility is going to have fluctuations below and above the midpoint, and what we are seeing in these ESRs are amounts above the maximum authorized range.

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And as Mr. Willis had mentioned, there are a number of ways to more informally address overearnings when we don't necessarily see a problem with the authorized range, although for various reasons there may be overearnings, and that's the posture that we are in. And it is very true that we do not have a case on point that has gone to the point of having an order where we have requested the Commission take that jurisdiction where it has not been voluntarily given by a utility. I believe that our general grant of authority does give us that discretion. I think it's an issue of fairness to the customers, and the courts have said that fairness in utility ratemaking goes both ways, both for the utility and the customer. And I think what staff has put forward to you today is an attempt to provide that balance.

Put the jurisdiction over those funds, hold them subject to refund. We are not making a recommendation regarding the disposition at this time.

We are certainly not making a recommendation regarding changing ROE. And, again, we have every interest in seeing the stipulation go forward and to succeed.

That being said, if we are at the point where we are beginning to identify an overearnings situation, let us take jurisdiction. Have the Commission take jurisdiction over those funds. Give staff the ability to go forward with that protection in place, examine whether there are overearnings, and what might be done about that.

So the long-winded way to answer, we haven't taken this particular step, although I do firmly believe it is well within the Commission's discretion and jurisdiction to do so. That being said, I believe you asked what are the chances this might end up in court. I would suspect there is a fair chance. I certainly don't want to speak for FPL, but I think that is a real possibility if the Commission is to accept staff's recommendation in this case.

That being said, I think there may be some very good reasons to take that step, not the least of which is to not unintentionally provide a disincentive for other utilities to cooperate with staff when we do identify overearnings possibilities.

We have had wonderful success in this

informal process with other utilities in getting the earnings caps letters. It is working very well. It has actually, I think, helped us not go into full blown rate proceedings. It has allowed us to -- utilities in those situations to bring a proposed settlement to the Commission on how to address those overearnings. And so those are kind of my thoughts and concerns in that regard. And have I answered your questions or have I missed a piece? In the greater policy, I suppose that would be it.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chair.

I guess I would just like to start as far as the stipulation is concerned, I am in support of that. I mean, that is one of the -- I don't want to say few items, but that is one of the items that I was able to vote on and support, and I do think it is a great agreement for all parties.

That being said, I have a question for Mr. Butler. If your contention is that the stipulation includes a provision to be able to deal with these potential overearnings and have FPL to either use depreciation or other methods to do it, and if your latest correspondence indicates that your annual

forecasts -- and if I'm using the wrong terms, I

apologize -- but in your annual forecasts you feel

that you are going to be below the 11 percent, and

also how Mr. Willis pointed out that you also have the

opportunity to invest in activities that benefit the

ratepayer, i.e., tree trimming, et cetera, to then

spend more towards the benefit of the customer to,

again, stay under that 11 percent, what is the concern

if the Commission does agree with staff's

recommendation so that if all of those tools that are

in your tool chest don't work, that we have the

ability to not lose those funds that maybe can be

appropriated somewhere else.

MR. BUTLER: FPL's concern, Commissioner,

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MR. BUTLER: FPL's concern, Commissioner, is primarily one of precedent and perception. We have a settlement. The settlement does what I described. I won't get back into all the details of it, but it addresses the potential for high earnings just as mechanisms that were approved in the earnings cap letter negotiations that staff described does.

The settlement is intended to work and stand on its own feet. It is intended to resolve a lengthy contentious proceeding, and it is intended to provide stability, rate stability and regulatory stability

that, in our mind, and I think I can speak for a lot of the investment community in looking at this, would be considerably undermined by layering on top of it an overearnings investigation.

Now, a Mr. Willis and Ms. Crawford just acknowledged, you have not done this, imposed it on a utility that has not agreed to a mechanism. Of course, we think we already have agreed to a mechanism, but if you imposed it on top of that mechanism you would be doing something that is truly departing down a new path. It would be a path that shows, honestly, kind of a lack of trust in the settlement mechanism that all the parties have agreed to, and we think it sends totally the wrong signal.

I think that's mostly what it's about.

Because in one level you're right, we will control
earnings so that -- through the mechanisms provided by
the settlement agreement, so that we would not end up
having a reason for you or the staff to initiate the
overearnings refund determination. But we will be
doing so under what I think is perceived as a cloud of
this overearnings proceeding. And it is just not
sending the right signal, you know, in an era when we
feel that restoring Florida's reputation for
constructive regulation is really important. It's

just not sending the right signal. That is really the fundamental thing that we have as a concern about it. It chills future settlement negotiations, which I think was Mr. Beck's point, and because it's unnecessary it's also inappropriate.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you.

And I guess as a follow up to that, on the trust comment, and I appreciate that, and I understand that, if the Commission decides to vote against staff on this and not go with their recommendations, you know, what I would hate to see is at the end the year, you know, we kind of regroup and say, well, we used all the tools at our disposal and we are at 11.25.

Sorry. You know, so it is kind of one of those -- I guess I'm kind of making a point and not really asking a question, but, you know, that's kind of -- I look at the opposite side of it, as well.

So those are kind of the two issues we have to deal with is that in a perfect world you would be able to use the tools, you would be at the 11 percent, and we wouldn't have an issue. But staff is seeing an early indication that maybe those tools aren't effective at this time or you haven't used all of them yet. So if you'd like to respond to that you can.

MR. BUTLER: We will not end up in the

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situation that you just described, I can assure you. And what, staff, is seeing, inherently, looking at, say, for example, in October 2010 earnings surveillance report is a report that is showing the results of FPL's operations for the months of November 2009 through October 2010. The first, what, six months of that wasn't even under the rate agreement. I mean, under the rate decision. It was under a prior settlement agreement that didn't even regulate ROE. It's looking at the wrong periods.

The most recent thing we filed, what staff should be looking at and what it has looked at it in other earnings cap reviews is the sort of most current forecasted surveillance results. For us the most recent thing we filed for 2010 shows that we are within the 9 to 11 percent range for 2010. We will be for 2011 and 2012.

I appreciate your concern. It would be very unfortunate for everybody to go the route that we are requesting for you to go, and then for us to end up with some above 11 percent return. But we have the tools to keep that from happening, and we will keep that from happening.

> CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

> > FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

I have, I think, I won't completely commit, but I think I just one more question, and then I will be ready when the rest of the body is. I feel like maybe I have been hearing on one point, if not more, but one point two different answers, so I would like to pose that to the three groups, our staff, OPC, and the company that has talked with us on this item today. Has there been, during the past months, a definitive demonstration of overearnings? Have overearnings occurred, and that is a fact, or we are still, you know, gathering information, or one set of numbers says one thing, another says another.

There may be various, but I feel like I have heard FPL say there has not been, OPC say there has not been, and our staff says that there has been. And sometimes that is a matter of, you know, which numbers -- when there is a difference, which numbers you are looking at or which time frame you are looking at. So I want to boil the question down as simply as I possibly can that is not so simplified that it has no meaning, which is has there been a definitive demonstration of overearnings during the time period that has been discussed before us?

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner Edgar, I'll start first.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Please. Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: In staff's opinion there has. The company is required on a monthly basis to file an actual earnings surveillance report with the Commission. They have done that. And in response to a question earlier from the Commission, I read off the actual, and these are actual rate of returns that I read off earlier, starting in March with 11 percent, going through January with, you know, actually June and July with 11.43, 11.68, 11.79, 11.34, ending in October with 11.16. As Mr. Butler says, these are rolling 12-month averages with the month ending in the one I described.

The last actual earnings surveillance report we have is for the 12-month ended October of 2010. It shows 11.16. It would be a 16 basis point overearnings at that point for that year. For the rest of the time period we are looking at, the rest of 2010, that would have to be all projected. The company naturally has its own projections. They have filed an earnings surveillance report that they filed -- they finalized in December they had filed earlier that says based on their best projections, their best guess, they believe they will be at 11 or under, which would not be under. That is their saying

they would not be overearning. Staff can't come to you today and say in full faith we can say that is true. We can't.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Does that work for you, Mr. Butler?

MR. BUTLER: I think that's probably a technically accurate statement. This is a point of distinction that we would certainly draw. First of all, the settlement agreement, what we are trying to achieve is to be within the 9 to 11 percent range each year, you know, on a calendar year basis for the year in question. I'm sorry, the settlement agreement basically applies to three years, 2010, 2011, and 2012. That's our commitment. We are going to be there for 2010.

You know, I'm in a difficult position here because due to public disclosure requirements and securities law issues there are things that I can't get into details about, but I will just reiterate once again that we are very confident that for 2010, you know, the settlement provides us with all the ammunition we need that we will be within the 9 to 11 percent range for calendar year 2010. And for the reasons I described earlier feel even the same confidence I guess buttressed by the sort of natural

decline expected otherwise in earnings for 2011 and 2012 that we have the mechanism and we will use it for that purpose. So that is our response that we know there is not an overearnings situation now, and there is not going to be one for that period of the settlement agreement.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. And what I think I'm hearing is not an inconsistency, so I will leave it at that. Mr. Chairman, again, thank you. And I'm ready to make a motion whenever we are in that posture.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sounds good. We have one other light on. Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Just one last question, and I think this is a question for staff. I think, Ms. Crawford, I think you said this earlier, or Mr. Butler said it, that the Commission would not go back and surcharge customers if the company was overearning under this analysis; is that correct?

MS. CRAWFORD: That is correct. The utility is in a unique position, however, to project what its earnings are going to be. And since Florida does allow a projected test year, it has been our experience, especially with the larger more

sophisticated utilities that long before they are actually overearning they have filed a test year letter and they are coming in for a rate case.

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The customers don't have a counterbalance to that. We don't have a projection to tell us whether they are going to be overearning or not. What we have to rely on are the actual ESRs as they come in, and so there is that regulatory lag that --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Pardon me. Could OPC technically step in in that role, though?

MS. CRAWFORD: I don't know how they would have access to any sooner or projected information than we already have access to.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. That's all. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. This happens to me often. Not always,
but often that I reviewed all the information, and
discussed with staff, and discussed with my direct
staff, and did my own thinking, and kind of thought
I knew where I was and then came into the room and
heard the discussion and questions from other
Commissioners and other answers, and answers that
were given to those questions, and kind of came down

to a different conclusion that I thought maybe I was at. And this is one of those examples for me.

As I said, I believe strongly that the Commission has the authority and the jurisdiction and, indeed, perhaps even the obligation to enter into earnings reviews to go forward with rate cap letters in certain instances and that that is an important statutory tool that we have in our regulatory and oversight role. I also think that the situation that we have is, as I think the discussion has brought out, is unique from when that tool has been used in the past by virtue of the fact that there is a settlement agreement in place.

I applaud our staff for bringing this recommendation before us for our consideration and discussion and to bring out some of the aspects of it, and in my mind this discussion has helped to elucidate a little bit some of the provisions and the actual workings of the settlement agreement. Every settlement agreement it seems we all learn a little bit more as we get into them, and I think this is one example of that.

I also note that the settlement agreement came before us as a Commission for action and received a staff recommendation, and then we were not able to

take action for other reasons. But yet time marched on, and business went on, and as additional information came forward, the staff filed later this recommendation before the Commission had taken any action to approve or disapprove the settlement, and I think it was exactly correct in my opinion for the staff to not have presumed that the settlement agreement would be approved and would be in effect and, therefore, to continue to look at what was, is, and perhaps could be the situations that the Commission would be in.

So with all of that as background, I do believe that the settlement provides, as we talked about, certainty and stability. And by virtue of OPC speaking, again, in favor of the agreement that they entered into, and the action that the Commission took, and the fact that any of the other intervenors to the rate case and also the parties to the settlement are not here speaking in favor of the staff recommendation, I presume that they would agree with the position that the utility and OPC has put forward.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, I would make a motion that we do not approve the staff recommendations on Issues 1, 2, or 3, and that that would mean that we close the docket, which would be

Issue 3, and that we even perhaps consider directing our staff to include in the final order language such that this decision is not precedent setting for the use of an earnings review or a rate cap letter and other unique instances as we move forward.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: A second for purposes of discussion.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and seconded.

Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I, too, want to applaud staff for bringing forward their recommendation. I do think that with the disjointed schedule that we ended up dealing with, I think this put this in a very weird posture. And I think with the backdrop of the fact that we have the settlement and stipulation agreement that is voted and is beginning to work, I think I do agree with OPC and the company that this may send the wrong message at this time.

But I do agree that, as a Commission, we have the full responsibility even as we are watching the settlement work to continue to keep an eye out to ensure that our consumers are protected. So,

therefore, today I think I will be voting against the staff recommendation, but I do commend them on the work that they have put forward on this item.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown followed by Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I would reiterate the comments of my fellow Commissioners. I do feel that that settlement agreement provides some protections. Again, the fact that OPC is here advocating for it sends a loud message that we need to give it time to work itself out, and that we do have the protections granted under Section 6, so I'm going to support Commissioner Edgar's motion.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chair.

Again, to reiterate what some of the other Commissioners have mentioned, but I think, Mr. Butler, your comments that you still have those tools and that you fully expect that at the end of the year when the dust settles that you will be below the 11 percent, which obviously is important, is important to me, and I think that, again, fortunately because of the timing, I do want to commend staff for being vigilant in reviewing this. And I think that because it is a

unique situation, I don't want the message to get out, and it sounds like the Commission doesn't either, that an earnings cap letter is still not a tool that can be used and encouraged for other utilities to voluntarily work with staff to address these issues, that because of the stipulation that clearly addresses potential overearnings, that we kind of find ourselves in this unique position. And that's all the comments I have. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I'm not going reiterate what the last four of you said, so all in favor say aye.

(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Those opposed?

By your action you have approved the motion which declines the staff recommendation on Item 10.

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1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	
5	I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do
6	hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I
8	stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct
9	supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
11	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
12	attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 14th day of January, 2010.
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16	JANE FAUROT, RPR
17	Official RPSC Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6732
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