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1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 3 In the Matter of: DOCKET NO. 130196-EI 4 PETITION FOR APPROVAL TO DISCONTINUE MECHANISM FOR 5 GOVERNMENTAL RECOVERY OF UNDERGROUNDING FEES, BY 6 FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY. 7 8 9 PROCEEDINGS: COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA ITEM NO. 4 10 COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: CHAIRMAN RONALD A. BRISÉ 11 COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM 12 COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN 13 Tuesday, August 27, 2013 14 DATE: 15 PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way 16 Tallahassee, Florida 17 REPORTED BY: JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporter 18 (850) 413-6732 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

## PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Item Number 4.

MR. ROME: Good morning. My name is Don Rome with Commission staff. This item, Number 4, is Docket Number 130196. It's a petition from Florida Power and Light Company to discontinue a tariff that was approved in 2003 that provides an optional mechanism for local governments to recover costs of undergrounding electric service through fees on Florida Power and Light's electric bills. The company indicates that it has received few inquiries regarding the tariff over the past ten years and has not executed any tariff agreements with local governments.

Staff has reviewed the information provided by the company, and staff also notes that there are no other similar agreements executed by other IOUs in Florida. And, therefore, staff is recommending approval of the company's request to discontinue the tariff and to cancel original tariff sheets 6.600, 6.601, and 6.602.

Staff is available to answer any questions you may have, and it's my understanding that there also is a representative from the company here this morning, if you should have any questions.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very

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Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. My question is for Mr. Butler. I'm curious about this particular tariff, and wondering why do you believe, in your opinion, that FPL -- the munies in FPL's service territory don't utilize this particular tariff since 2003?

MR. BUTLER: Well, I think probably the biggest reason it hasn't been utilized is just that as we have explained when the tariff was originally approved, we are not in a position to compel people to pay with the use of disconnection or the normal remedies we would have if somebody doesn't pay for their electric service. And so I think every municipality that has looked at it, you know, even seriously enough to give it a second thought has concluded that they would be putting themselves -setting themselves up for a complicated and awkward situation in which some people do their duty and pay this amount that shows up on the bill, others don't. We can't do anything about it. They have, I guess, possibly some lien remedies or something like that, but it becomes a very difficult circumstance for them to actually follow up on collection. And, of course, it

would become controversial and very unfair if you have got some people who are paying as requested by FPL and their municipality, and then others who aren't, and there really isn't any direct consequence of not doing so.

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That seems to be the biggest single concern about using it. You know, the administration of it certainly is something that has been a concern to the municipalities, although as we point out in our petition, you know, we had been anticipating enough interest that we could justify a fairly modest administrative fee. That's clearly not going to be feasible, because we have had virtually no interest.

If we were to continue this, it would have to be with a very high administrative fee, which I think would add another element of, sort of, disincentive for both the municipalities and their residents. Because, you know, a fee of a million or two million dollars for administration on this is often in the ballpark of as much as they are wanting to collect for their undergrounding project. So it would really end up being unfair to the municipalities and their customers, in our view of it.

To your question, I think the main thing is just the concern about the sort of vagueness on how

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municipalities would actually go about enforcing collection.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: That's helpful. I appreciate the response, too. In 2003, when FPL originally filed for the tariff, there was interest, though, right, from the munies?

MR. BUTLER: We thought that there was going to be. There had been some expression of thinking that, gosh, it would be great if there were some way to, you know, collect this money from our customers or our residents in a way that the utility, which is obviously billing them anyway, could assist with. And this was the arrangement that, you know, we came up with and obviously the Commission had approved at the time.

But the big fly in the ointment is what I just described. And we don't see any legitimate way around that, because I don't think it would be appropriate or consistent with your rules that we would, you know, try to use disconnection as a hammer for enforcing collection. If we can't do that, then, you know, it sort of falls in the idle threat category, that we just -- not much we can do about actually making the collections happen.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: Certainly.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Balbis.

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Chairman. I have a few questions for Mr. Butler, as

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

After the hurricanes of 2004 and 2005, I know that there was a tremendous amount of interest in the undergrounding of utilities. If we approve that this tariff or this mechanism be eliminated, what other mechanisms are there for customers or municipalities that want to underground overhead utilities?

MR. BUTLER: Well, the main mechanism, Commissioner Balbis, that was actually put into place on the heels of those hurricane seasons, as you are suggesting, is the governmental assistance mechanism, the GAF. And pursuant to that, for qualifying areas it has to be a certain size of area that is being undergrounded, but there is a 25 percent reduction in the amount that the municipality would otherwise pay for the undergrounding. That remains available to municipalities. We've had a few that have used it, certainly a lot more than have used the MGRUF tariff, and it's something that I think has provided a significant degree of, sort of, incentive and has facilitated undergrounding projects that might not

otherwise have happened. So that's the main mechanism
that is available to municipalities that would assist
them in getting over the hump of the extra cost of

undergrounding their facilities.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then focusing on this mechanism, have you reached out to any of the municipalities, either through the Florida Association of Counties or League of Cities, as to how this could be modified to make it more effective or gotten their opinion as to if it's okay for this to be removed, maybe they're not aware of it. Have you coordinated at all with those groups?

MR. BUTLER: To my knowledge, not with the sort of collective groups, but we have had conversations. In fact, we had quite a detailed discussion over the past year or so with the Town of Surfside in Dade County about their possible interest in using the mechanism.

A lot of the problems that we're, you know, recognizing exist in it, and that in our view make it infeasible as a viable mechanism came out in the course of those discussions. You know, the concern about the large administrative fee, the concern about the inability to enforce the collection and what that would do to their ability to use this as a mechanism of

collection that bondholders could be satisfied as sufficiently secure that they could really use it for their financing.

Ultimately, we and the Town of Surfside decided that it wasn't a route that made sense to them, and the reasons that, you know, sort of stood as obstacles that couldn't find any legitimate way over them that was consistent both with Surfside's needs and our desire to protect the general body of customers against subsidizing Surfside is basically why we're here today.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. So that's what prompted this petition? Because I'm trying to figure out what prompted this, and what would be the harm in just leaving this tariff available just in case there is an influx of interest?

MR. BUTLER: Okay. I would say that the experience and the discussions with Surfside, and there have been a few other municipalities that have had just surface level interest that have expressed similar concerns about the mechanism. But, you know, the discussions with Surfside were the most involved and sort of pointed out most explicitly what the concerns and the problems with the mechanism were.

And to your question about the problem of

what would be wrong with simply leaving the tariff in place, clearly we can't, consistent with protecting the interest of the general body of customers, leave it in place with the current \$50,000 administrative fee.

That was based on what has turned out to be a wildly optimistic assumption that there would be 20 or 25 municipalities who would be interested. So if you collect 50,000 from each of them, you're in the ballpark of what, at the time, we had estimated the, you know, administrative costs for setting up the collection system would be.

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Clearly, we don't have anything near that level of interest. If we got one or two, it would be more that we have had in the last decade. So we would need to change this administrative fee to something that is high enough that, frankly, we don't think it would be in the interest of the municipalities, or, importantly, our customers who live in those municipalities, to have them use a mechanism in which there would have to be such a large administrative fee collected from them, in addition to the cost of undergrounding, as a basis for using the, you know, FPL bill for collecting the -- you know, collecting the charge.

I quess it's one of those things. I don't

know any better way to put it than it seemed like a nice idea at the time. You know, it was something that, had we gotten the interest from a substantial number of municipalities, could have been viable. But without it, and we have no reason to think that we're going to get interest from a substantial number of municipalities, it doesn't -- you know, it doesn't look viable to us. And we don't think it's a good idea to leave it out there as something that is apparently available, but would have such a burdensome charge associated with it.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Well, how many municipalities indicated a surface level interest, and which ones?

MR. BUTLER: I don't know off the top of my head which ones. My understanding is that there were, over the last decade, you know, less than a half dozen who have ever even, you know, contacted us to say what is this about. And as I say, Surfside is by far the one that took it the furthest in terms of actually meeting with us, you know, discussing some of the provisions, what they would have needed to see changed in order to have it work for them.

And one of the big things they were concerned about was the enforceability of the collection

mechanism. And then, from our perspective, recognizing 1 that, you know, this assumption that had been built 2 into the original request of the fairly substantial 3 level of participation just could not possibly be 4 justified, and we would need to drastically increase 5 what the administrative charge would be. 6 7 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And, Mr. Chairman, one further question for staff. 8 9 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: If the Commission were 10 to approve staff's recommendation and eliminate this 11 12 mechanism, what would the harm, if any, to the 13 ratepayers be? I mean, what's the downside to this, I guess, is the question. 14 MR. ROME: We don't see a downside. 15 **COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Okay. 16 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Graham. 17 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Mr. Butler, how are you 18 today? 19 2.0 MR. BUTLER: I am well. And, you? COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Not bad. 21 22 Commissioner Balbis already asked some of the questions I was going to ask. I guess I just need to 23 Ten years ago you guys came before us with 24

this idea of this tariff, correct?

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MR. BUTLER: That's right.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: This wasn't something that someone from the PSC thought was a good idea and went to you and said let's implement this?

MR. BUTLER: It wasn't. I believe that there was another utility, it may have been Duke, then Progress, that had one of these that had been, you know, petitioned and adopted. And we ended up looking at it and saying I guess we could do something similar, and we brought it to you. But, yes, it was a utility idea; it wasn't a Commission idea.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Now, when this thing first kicked off ten years ago -- and this is where I was going to get into the League of Cities/Association of Counties -- did somebody go out like Pied Piper and spread the seed and show everybody that this is the mechanism that we have out there, is this something you guys are interested in, or was it just we passed a tariff and everybody just stayed quiet?

MR. BUTLER: Well, you're asking a question about something before my involvement with this. But my understanding is that this has been made known to the municipalities, the League of Cities, other sources through the years that it has been available, and it hasn't been something that there has been a lot of

interest for.

I can't say, based on the early lack of interest, that it's something that has been pushed very hard in the last few years. But, you know, I think it's fair to say that it's a mechanism that the municipalities are aware exists. And if it met needs they felt they could serve with it, that they know they could have contacted us to, you know, pursue it.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Well, I thought it was a clever mechanism. And we hear -- I know I have heard for years people talking about always wanting to put all the utility underground because esthetically it looks better, and during hurricanes you have less chance of the pole blowing over and damages that way.

What I didn't know, and I'm glad you said it off of Commissioner Brown's question, was not having any leverage to collect that. I know there are several things that go onto the power bill, you know, franchise fees and other fees along those lines. Do you also not have the leverage to collect those fees? You know, can someone just come through and say I'm going to pay the power portion of my bill and nothing else?

MR. BUTLER: Those portions are considered part of the power -- you know, the power bill as I understand it. When the tariff, this tariff was

originally proposed, it was, you know, made explicit as

it should be that this is not, you know, part of

regular electric service. And as such, it is not

something that is, you know, subject to the -- subject

to our ability to disconnect for nonpayment.

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The various taxes and franchise fees that we are obligated to collect, you know, we treat those as being part of the cost for electric service that's provided, so obviously people aren't free to pay only for a portion of the electric service that they receive.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Are there other things in the bill that are, such as like that? You don't have to --

MR. BUTLER: There are a small number of things -- if you mean like this, like the MGRUF tariff --

## **COMMISSIONER GRAHAM:** Yeah.

MR. BUTLER: -- where it's, sort of, payment is optional. There are arrangements where, for example, you know, energy savings measures or, you know, matters that are services that customers might elect to buy for power conditioning or something like that, those fall into the same category.

You know, if somebody were to take some sort

of surge protection, for example, they may end up getting billed through the utility bill. But if they don't pay for it, you know, that's not something that we would be disconnecting for, because it's not part of the basic electric service and the charges that are sort of unavoidable in association with providing the basic electric service.

So there aren't a lot of examples, but, you know, it's not the only thing that has ever appeared on a utility bill that would not be subject to the leverage of disconnection.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: And how are those things tracked, or is there, like, a -- is the late fee associated with that, you know, just like the late fee that's associated with not paying your bill? You know, if somebody decides they're not going to pay that, but they are just going to pay the power bill and the associated taxes that go along with that, and yet this other item sits over there and it just accumulates over time. I mean, is there any collection that goes in with that? Does that, after awhile, get forgiven? Surely there's something that has happened before.

MR. BUTLER: I think the simple answer for most of those is that, you know, just to use the example of a service that somebody elects to purchase

separately from the utility service, they are basically paying in advance, and if they don't pay they stop getting the service.

**COMMISSIONER GRAHAM:** So in this case you'll go through and you pull the power line out of the ground?

MR. BUTLER: Well, it's not a pulling the power, but if it's some sort of surge protection or if it's, you know, an insurance product, for example, that would protect appliances, they just lose the coverage on it. And, yes, we would, in the event of physical equipment, I guess, go and remove the physical equipment. But they are paying in advance for those services, and if they pay they continue to get it. If they don't, it's discontinued.

Here the difference being that this is something where it's supposed to be a long-term commitment to pay for this undergrounding over, many times, quite a few years. And so it really wouldn't be in the same situation where somebody could simply stop paying and stop getting the benefit of the undergrounding.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Well, I wasn't here ten years ago when all this came through, just like yourself, and it seemed like it was a good idea, and

it's a shame that this is a mechanism that, you know,

more municipalities haven't taken advantage of. But

that being said, I don't feel like it's my job to force

you guys to keep it in your books if it's not working,

and clearly ten years is plenty of time to allow for it

to work. And if it's not working, I guess there is no

reason to hold on to it.

MR. BUTLER: That is certainly our view. Thank you.

MR. BAEZ: Commissioners, I was just going to add a little bit of background to how these mechanisms came up. And we talk on levels of municipalities, but the fact is that this particular tariff was created as a compromise. Because what you were really dealing with were island communities within municipalities, or certain neighborhoods. And it became, probably, an unworkable solution in the end. But to try to address how do you isolate the customers, in particular, that are picking up the tab for this against an entire municipality.

So you don't have -- the tariff doesn't seem to function on a municipality level as a whole, as a unit, but rather how do you rope in the particular neighborhoods that were asking for the undergrounding service. And so price -- I think Mr. Butler has made

the clear point that you're just priced out of the market, if you are having to pick up the \$2 million to set up the billing systems and then also pay for the work.

These smaller communities, or these smaller neighborhoods within the communities, the price is a little bit too steep. I think it's natural that you haven't seen the kind of adoption that you would have hoped.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

I have a question for staff. In 2003, when this tariff and mechanism was developed, what level of effort was required to do so? Was it a workshop; was it eight months of work; was it a very simple process?

MR. ROME: Well, I can't speak to that directly. That was before my time, as well. I would guess, based on a review of the historical record, I don't think that there was the equivalent of, say, rule development workshops or anything at that time. It was a request by the utility at the time for what appeared to be a viable program. But as the last ten years have shown, it just hasn't gelled.

MS. DRAPER: Commissioner, Elizabeth Draper

with staff. If I may answer his question, because I believe I worked on this docket.

The utility simply filed a petition. Staff did its analysis and filed a recommendation to approve the tariff. There were no workshops or any parties participating, if I recall.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. So it was a relatively quick process, then?

MS. DRAPER: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Because my fear is that there was an extensive process done to develop this tariff, and time has passed, and we are going to eliminate this mechanism very quickly, and perhaps it's just something that needs to be tweaked. So I'm comforted about the fact that it seems like a quick process.

I still would like to hear from either the Florida Association of Counties or League of Cities on this. And perhaps not this particular docket, but any other proposed mechanisms. Because I know that when I was in local government there was a tremendous amount of interest in undergrounding utilities, and perhaps they need to be made aware of the mechanisms that exist. And if this one — there is a likelihood of subsidization from customers that don't participate.

That concerns me, but I would like to see Florida Power and Light to continue to coordinate with local governments as to different mechanisms that are in place, or that perhaps can come to us to have this, if people want it.

## CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

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My take on this item is that I think it's cost inhibitive, and I say that from a perspective of an experience in a different setting.

Years ago -- and when I say years ago, maybe five or six years ago -- the City of North Miami was going through the process of seeking to have lines undergrounded. And the reality was that it was too expensive for them to participate and take advantage of this. And it was the municipality as a whole, it wasn't a neighborhood.

And so part of the challenge here is for many smaller municipalities, they just can't afford to go through this. And I think for this program to be viable, it would require a legislative change in that it would allow for multiple municipalities to, sort of, be able to come up together as a -- I don't know if they want to hold the -- be the controlling entity over the lines and take the responsibility as a set of municipalities, and that's part of the challenge that

exists here.

aye.

We attempted to address that at the legislature. But getting all of those municipalities together to sort of agree on what the terms would be became a bigger challenge. So I think everybody decided that we would leave that as is. And if municipalities wanted to move forward, they would do it from their pocketbooks. So that's my perspective on this item.

And looking at it, I think that it is cost inhibitive, and it doesn't make sense to keep something that is just not viable, a tariff that is just not viable around. But I think having a program that would make sense is something that needs to be looked at and worked on.

Commissioner Graham.

**COMMISSIONER GRAHAM:** I'll move staff recommendation on Item Number 4.

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** Second.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It has been moved and seconded.

Any further comments or questions?

All right. Seeing none, all in favor say

(Vote taken.)

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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STATE OF FLORIDA

: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

COUNTY OF LEON

I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.

IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 11th day of September, 2013.

JANE FAUROT, RPR

Official FPSC Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6732

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION