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1	BEFORE THE		
2	FLORIDA	A PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
3	In the Matter o	of:	
4		DOCKET NO. 090372	-EQ
5	PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF NEGOTIATED PURCHASE POWER CONTRACT WITH FB ENERGY, LLC BY PROGRESS ENERGY		
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7	FLORIDA.	energy /	
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13	PROCEEDINGS:	AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 8	
14			
15	COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING:	CHAIRMAN NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP	
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17			
18	DATE:	Tuesday, June 29, 2010	
19	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center	E, 01
20		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way	R-DA
21		Tallahassee, Florida	
22	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporter	M 7 1 1 1
23		(850) 413-6732	DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And we are going to move on to Issue 8. Let everybody get in place.

(Pause.)

Everyone ready?

MS. CRAWFORD: Thank you. Jennifer Crawford for legal staff.

Commissioners, Item 8 is the motion for reconsideration filed for US Funding Group, LLC. Staff is available for questions. I understand parties for Progress Energy and FB Energy are also available, should the Commission have questions for them.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

Commissioners? Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

For reasons that I will explain, I respectfully disagree with the legal analysis in the staff recommendation, and at the appropriate time I'd like to be recognized to make a motion to deny the motion for reconsideration thereby affirming the Commission's prior order.

In this case their granting a motion for reconsideration would be improper because there is

no mistake or fact -- excuse me. There is no mistake or issue of law that has been appropriately overlooked.

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The procedural posture as I understand it from Page 2 of the staff recommendation is the Commission took PAA action on the petition and for FB Energy's and Progress petition, and it was subsequently protested by the Funding Group.

Subsequent to that, FB Energy filed a motion to dismiss. That motion came to the Commission and was decided on the merits for lack of standing. So, the legal sufficiency of the pleading was in question.

Now, the argument asserted by the petitioner in this case, being the funding source, is that Florida Statute -- let me get to it real quick -- 120.569, Subsection C -- actually (2)(c) provides an opportunity after the fact, after a decision has been made, rendered on the merits, to go back and basically retry an issue that the Commission has already decided. And I want to take a look, specifically, at the statute because the argument advanced by the petitioner completely misconstrues the statute in a manner in which the statute was never intended, and that can be gleaned from a plain reading of the statute.

The purpose of this statute is to focus on the required content of the pleading, not the legal sufficiency of the pleading. And if we -- for example, if a motion were to -- by the uniform rules were to require that elements A, B, and C had to be plead, and it was submitted to the Commission and only elements A and C were included, then under Florida Statute 120.569(2)(c) the Commission shall review the petition, determine it's not in conformance with the uniform rules, and shall dismiss allowing leave to amend. So that focuses on the content of the petition in accordance with the uniform rules.

"Unless otherwise provided by law, a petition or a request for hearing shall include those items required by the uniform rules adopted pursuant to Section 120.545(b)(4). Upon receipt of a petition or a request for hearing, the agency shall carefully review the petition to determine if it contains all of the required information. A petition shall be dismissed if it is not in substantial compliance with these requirements or has been untimely filed." And then it goes on to say, "The agency shall promptly given written notice to all parties of the

action taken on the petition and shall state with particularity its reasons if the petition is not granted and shall state the deadline for filing an amended petition, if applicable."

So what has happened here is that the petitioner -- when the motion to dismiss was filed, in its responsive pleading the petitioner put in a placeholder which, you know, is being construed to put -- excuse me. A placeholder in their pleading which is now being used to try and amend after the fact in the wake of an adverse ruling that was decided on the merits, i.e., the denial of the -- I mean, the granting of the motion to dismiss. And, you know, this seems to be somewhat -- and I'll get into a little bit of an explanation -- of abuse of process, because the petitioner's underlying request deals with a land use issue, an easement that is founded in zoning and real property that the Commission does not have jurisdiction over.

But moreover, the statute is being used to provide or interpreted in a manner that provides a do-over or a get-out-of-jail-free card to go back now in the face of an adverse ruling that was determined on the merits by this Commission to say we get to go amend after the fact because we don't

like the result that was determined on the merits.

That's not what that statute says. The statute completely focuses on the content of the pleading, not the legal sufficiency. And when the Commission ruled, it was based on the legal insufficiency, i.e., lack of standing. It was decided on the merits, and our order specifically addressed that issue.

Now, where we are at with this is that the petitioner's interpretation of the statute is clearly erroneous and it is misconstruing the statute in a manner in which a plain reading of the statute does not provide for in any manner.

Secondly, the case law that they cite can be readily distinguished from this instant case, because in the case that they cited, which I have before me, which is the City of Winter Park, there was no decision on the merits. The administrative law judge said we're just dismissing. Didn't give a reason; never got there; just kind of threw it out and said that the pleading was well taken.

So this case really is not on point to the situation that happened, because the Commission rendered a decision on the merits for dismissing the case for lack of standing. It was like the

Commission typically does. So it seems to me that the petitioner is essentially grasping at straws trying to use a placeholder nugget that they put into their responsive plead to the motion to dismiss only to request a do-over in the wake of an adverse ruling, and that's clearly not how the procedural process works.

What should have happened if the petitioner was diligent is that when they filed their motion to protest or their request to protest and there was a responsive motion to dismiss, then the petitioner at that time could have requested a deferral, which they did not do. They could have requested leave to amend from the Commission, which they did not do. They also could have requested a voluntary withdrawal without prejudice to amend their complaint and come back, assuming they still had sufficient time.

What they did was just chose to roll the dice, stick a little clause in the responsive pleading that says, basically, as staff noted, in its response the Funding Group requests if we grant FB Energy's motion to dismiss, the Funding Group be allowed to file a timely amended petition curing any identified defect in accordance with the statute.

That is not what this statute says, and that is an abuse of the process. You don't get a do-over if you don't make your case on the merits the first time.

So in the totality of this, and looking at the Florida Statutes annotated, the interpretation in subsequent case law from the First DCA clearly supports this interpretation. And in 2008, the First DCA on 988 So.2d 107 basically stated,
"Because an insurers petition did not include the statement of material facts in dispute it was properly dismissed. However, the insurer should have been allowed to amend its petition under the statute."

So, again, it focuses on content, not the legal sufficiency. The content was all there. The Commission rendered a decision on the merits, and that decision was adverse to the petitioner because they lacked standing under the two-prong test of Agrico. So just because they put a clause in the responsive pleading doesn't allow the statute to be misinterpreted in a manner for which it was never intended, and a manner which undermines the ruling that was decided on the merits by the Commission.

And the staff recommendation did not

really detect nor correct this misperception. So

I'm trying to say that the statute and the manner in
which it is being used is being misconstrued by the
petitioner, and that a motion for reconsideration is
not appropriate because there were no mistake of
fact or law that were overlooked by the Commission
when we rendered the motion to dismiss.

So, like I say, there is some other additional case law in Florida Statutes annotated that clearly support that, and I'll briefly mention the one additional case. Okay. It was — this was from the Third DCA in 2003, which, again, is after the case they cited, but it was accorded the opportunity to conform its petition to the uniform rules in accordance with Florida Statutes annotated 120.569.

Okay. So the bottom line is is the DCAs, or District Courts of Appeal has subsequently interpreted this statute that if you are missing a required element of the pleading the agency shall dismiss and grant leave to amend, and then come back within a certain period of time so the petitioner doesn't get a harsh result. Okay. But what the statute does not do is the statute does not speak to the legal sufficiency. If you have all the required

elements and you take that decision to a decision on the merits, then you don't get a do-over in the wake of an adverse result, and that is what the petitioner is trying to accomplish here.

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So, Madam Chair, I'm happy to look to, you know, Mr. Wright or the parties or legal to take a look at that. But, again, the statute here is being misconstrued in a manner in which a plain reading would not support nor is it supported by controlling case law. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Madam Chairman and Commissioners. Schef Wright appearing on behalf of Florida Biomass Energy, LLC.

I want to say I am in the unusual, ironic, and somewhat unenviable position of agreeing with everything that Commissioner Skop just said except the result of not going forward as per the staff's recommendation. I mean, straight up they blew it. They have had since December to plead facts sufficient to establish their standing. They, US Funding Group, have not done so. Period. End.

Everything Commissioner Skop said is correct. In practical terms, and I don't disagree with what Commissioner Skop said that the statute is

not ambiguous on this point, but there is a strong preference in Florida law for avoiding -- and all law, really -- for avoiding harsh results. And there is a risk to us, and this is why we would be agreeable to and sort of suggesting, in fact, in our response to their motion for reconsideration the relief as recommended by the staff, except we would go seven days, not 15. But, really, they have had since December.

But there is a risk that the Florida

Supreme Court where this appeal would go could say,

nah, the Commission really should have given them

leave to amend to file -- you know, to plead

whatever standing facts they could possibly plead.

I would agree that is a small risk, but it's a risk,

and to play that out would likely cost us, I mean, a

rock bottom minimum of six to eight months, and

probably more like 10 to 12 months.

We believe, and we put this -- we believe this on information and belief, but we do believe that Funding Group's tactics here are dilatory. We believe they are trying to string this project out so as to adversely impact my client's, Florida Biomass Energy's ability to develop this project. Further delay with an appeal, even what I would

suggest would be a facially meritless appeal hanging over our heads makes our lives more difficult.

We don't believe that they can plead facts to establish standing, we just believe that it would be better, all things considered, to give them another week from hopefully tomorrow when the order might be issued, give them another week to file something, tee it up, and settle it once and for all. That way there would be no cloud hanging over us as to some pending appeal.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop and then Ms. Triplett.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

You know, Mr. Wright's perspective is based on trying to avoid appeal on behalf of his client, which I respect that position. Granted the motion before us, however, is a motion for reconsideration, which specifically requires the Commission from a legal perspective to ascertain whether there was a mistake of fact or law. And, clearly, as Mr. Wright has admitted, there is no mistake of fact or law. It is not a harsh result. If anything it's an abuse of the statute and the process.

1 I am reasonably certain that based on what I have read in prior pleadings that the dispute 2 amongst the parties is better resolved in a county 3 court in civil litigation, a real property issue or 4 a zoning issue not before the Commission. I do 5 believe that they are trying to string this along 6 7 and hold this proceeding that FB Energy and Progress have entered into. And I think that the 8 Commission's purview is to ensure that the process 9 is not abused, to promote administrative efficiency, 10 not to do things over that were already decided on 11 the merits. And so I do respect Mr. Wright's 12 concerns, but those are advanced on the interest, 13 self-serving interest of his client, not the legal 14 15 sufficiency of granting or denying the motion for 16 reconsideration. Thank you. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Mr. Wright, do you 17

want to respond to that, and then I'd like to go to Ms. Triplett and then to staff.

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MR. WRIGHT: Well, again, I agree. You know, we believe that Funding Group has attempted to abuse your process and we believe these are dilatory tactics. We just believe it would be better to get that resolved. And our suggestion in our response to their motion for reconsideration was in the

nature of a request that the Commission issue -which is like a motion, that the Commission issue a
procedural order giving them an extra week to
respond.

I would suggest -- it's a difficult situation, frankly, it really is, because they have completely failed to plead fact even though they have had at least three shots at doing so that might establish their standing. Nonetheless, and not withstanding that, we really believe it would be better and would respectfully ask you to just issue the procedural order, give them a week to respond, and let's tee it up to see what they do. They may not do anything, in which case we'll really be done. But it's a difficult situation. We believe this is best all the way around. You know, if there is an appeal that will take that much more time, et cetera. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: How about we go to Ms. Triplett, and then we'll come back to you.

MS. TRIPLETT: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Dianne Triplett on behalf of Progress Energy

Florida.

We agree that this is a difficult situation to evaluate, but I find myself leaning

towards -- and maybe this is just because I'm more risk averse, being an attorney, but I agree with the staff's recommendation that in an abundance of caution we allow procedurally for that opportunity to amend, knowing that in all likelihood they will not be successful in amending. But I think the APA, like Florida state courts, routinely allow for one more shot even though -- and I defended cases where I know that plaintiffs are not going to be able to amend and state sufficient facts, but the opportunity is still provided. So I think that would be the more prudent course here.

MR. WRIGHT: Very briefly, if I might, just ask you or offer this. I believe the Commission could issue an order on its own motion saying we do not believe that there has been -- that there has been any mistake of law or fact. However, in an abundance of caution to ensure -- really to ensure against the risk of further protracted proceedings and to settle the standing issue once and for all, the Commission orders that they've got a week to respond and tee it up from there.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop and then staff, please.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam

Chair.

Again, the tension here, again,

Ms. Triplett and Mr. Wright are representing the

interest of their client. They are being risk

averse to the extent that they would like to avoid

an appeal if, in fact, an appeal ever materializes

is based on this proceeding and transcript thereof,

which I think that there has been significant

showing that the petitioner was not diligent, and

there is no legal basis to grant a motion for

reconsideration because there was no mistake of fact

or law that the Commission failed to consider.

So while I respect parties being risk averse and managing their risk, what's important to this Commission so that we don't get admonished on appeal is that we follow the statute. And the statute clearly does not say that you get a second bite at the apple in the wake of an averse ruling when you weren't diligent to begin with. So for giving them leave to amend their petition to allege ultimate facts that were already once decided on the merits with respect to standing is completely contrary to the plain reading of the statute. And, you know, staff has evenly mentioned that it appears from the petition that the defect cannot be cured

based on the two-prong analysis in Agrico.

Again, it's a tension between, you know, sometimes you just say boo and we are supposed to run and hide versus sticking to the letter of the law. And the letter of the law here clearly states they had an opportunity, they've met the required content, it was subject to a motion to dismiss which this Commission decided on the merits. The order was proper. It included the reason for the granting of the motion to dismiss. There is no error, there is no mistake of law, there is no mistake of fact. And while I appreciate the position, that is not what the statute says. This is an abuse of process.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Staff.

Commissioner Edgar.

commissioner edgar: I was just going to say -- thank you, Madam Chair -- that at this moment, it could change, but at this moment I am not completely comfortable with the alternative suggestion that Mr. Wright has proposed. So if we are going to consider that, I would like to discuss that further. I have some concerns about that.

But I would like to hear from our staff in response to some of the concerns that Commissioner Skop has raised as to the legal basis for the

recommendation that is before us.

MS. CRAWFORD: I shall do my best. I don't disagree with Commissioner Skop's reading of the statute. However, clearly because that is what I recommended, I do believe there is a tension between the statute language and the due process concerns that are at stake. And what I looked specifically at is dismissal of the petition shall at least once be without prejudice for the opportunity to cure whatever the defect is unless it conclusively appears from the face of the petition that the defect cannot be cured. That is a fairly stern wording, unless it conclusively appears from the face of the petition.

What US Funding Group is arguing is that they should have been given the opportunity to amend their protest to show that they do have standing. And what they argue is that there was no information present to conclusively establish that Funding Group isn't a customer of Progress, that Funding Group cannot allege other substantial interest or more broadly plead interests, and that Funding Group cannot plead more broadly the statutes and rules applicable to the decision and how its substantial interests fall within the zone of interest protected

by 120.57 proceedings.

Looking at, for instance, the 2003
Brookwood case, which I believe Commissioner Skop
has alluded to, it mentions that all doubt should be
resolved in favor of granting process. And that, I
think, has been the history of this Commission. If
the Commission would prefer to take a more strict
reading of the statute and deny the motion for
reconsideration, I think it's well within its
discretion to do so.

However, based on Commission practice and history of affording ample process, I believed that was the best route to go, especially since the parties who stand to be substantially affected by the request for a hearing have indicated that would be their preference, as well. So that was staff's reasoning in presenting the recommendation it did. And if I've missed a question, please let me know.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Any other questions?

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Again, I think that, you know, parsing the statute is a dangerous game. Clearly the statute speaks in its totality about the content of the

pleading, not the legal sufficiency of the pleading. In the context of dismissal of the petition at least once shall be without prejudice. That is to avoid the harsh result.

Basically, if you read that statute in its entirety, if the uniform rules say you have to plead A, B, and C, but the petitioner only plead A, then they are granted -- the Commission shall dismiss the petition granting leave to amend under the statute and giving them sufficient time to refile so it has all the required elements. So that is basically avoiding summary judgment for the petitioner and a harsh result.

It is not saying in any way, form, or fashion, nor should be it construed from a plain reading of the statute that after a decision has been made on the merits in the wake of lack of diligence by the petitioner by failing to take a deferral, by failing to request leave to amend, by failing to take an involuntary withdrawal without prejudice — I mean a voluntary withdrawal without prejudice to go amend and come back, they just roll the dice and say, you know what, we're going to put this little placeholder in there and we get a free do-over in the wake of an adverse result.

That's not the way our legal system is founded. If they were not diligent, clearly they had opportunity. They squandered that opportunity and now they're trying to bootstrap this statute in a case that has nothing to do with their argument to try and find another way in to continue their dilatory tactics. And that is an abuse of the

process.

If you look at the original motion that they filed, which was requesting or protesting the order, they do assert zoning issues, which last nothing to do with the Commission's jurisdiction.

They talk about an easement, and this property is, you know, a half mile away allegedly from the proposed plant site. But, you know, if you have an easement by necessity, I mean a local court can grant that. So that's not — that is a circuit court issue, that is not — property issues and zoning issues are not within the jurisdiction of the Florida Public Service Commission. We deal with energy issues.

We approved a proposed agency action on the power purchase agreement for the contract. It was subsequently protested, subject to a motion to dismiss, which was granted on the merits. The

content of the pleading was sufficient, so either one of two things is happening here. Either our order was deficient, which I don't believe it was, or we didn't ensure that all the requirements of the uniform rules were met, or we're just saying in an abundance of caution for no good reason we are just going to go let them have a do over.

You know, that is analogous to a plaintiff in a civil trial going to court and getting a million dollar verdict and the defendant says we don't like it, we want a do-over. That's just an absurd result. And I respect the position of the parties, and I respect the adversity of appeal, but there is no guarantee that this will be appealed, particularly in light of what some of the discussion has been here today. Because I think any appellant would be literally shaking in their shoes to go try and pull this off, noting that the plain reading of the statute is supported by subsequent controlling case law does not support their position. It is not a good faith argument. So that's my position.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Mr. Kiser.

MR. KISER: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I pretty much stand right squarely behind
Ms. Brubaker's analysis and her position. I would

1 like to point out that between the Florida Criminal 2 Rules of Procedure, the Florida Civil Rules of 3 Procedure, those are clearly designed to be very definitive and many times harsh results can happen. However, the Administrative Code, the Administrative 5 Law for Florida from day one has always been 6 intended that it would be a little more lax. 7 would not have quite the definitive requirements. 8 There are a number of areas, swearing in expert 9 witnesses, a number of other procedures that apply 10 11 in administrative law that don't apply in civil and criminal proceedings. So there's clearly a 12 different standard that allow more discretion, more 13 leeway in your administrative processes. And, 14 therefore, I think that's one of the reasons why we 15 are suggesting this approach because you can make 16 those distinctions. So that's the only thing I want 17 to make clear that everybody understand, there 18 19 really is a difference between those sets of rules. One was designed from day one to be more lax than 20 the others. 21

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: One minute, please.

In taking into consideration Commissioner Skop's reading of the statute, and I understand that, and then listening to staff about how, kind of

the history here to afford ample process to make sure --

MR. KISER: Right.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: -- what would be the harm, if you could just help me here, and I understand Commissioner Skop, perfectly what he is saying, but I have also sat through proceedings here where we have kind of weighed either due process or ample process in order to -- I guess would it help us if we took staff's recommendation to remove all doubt by giving us that time and what would be the downside to doing that.

MR. KISER: Well, I suppose in an exaggerated situation, if it was so common that the Commission was blinking every time somebody cited one of the administrative rules, that they really didn't matter, at some point you could potentially get in a situation where a party could come in and argue, well, this Commission has been all over the board. The rules really don't mean a whole lot. They are just kind of simple guidelines and not really rules. That would be an extreme case that someone, you know, at some point might want to try to cite this or other ones as the rules really don't apply, and you can just kind of make things up as

you go along, but that would be in a very extreme case.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam

Chair.

Mr. Kiser, with respect to the granting of the motion to dismiss, what in your legal opinion is the specific fact or law that the Commission overlooked or failed to consider in rendering that order?

MR. KISER: I don't know that right now that I could come forward with one that would satisfy you. I think that Ms. Brubaker has stated that, you know, in an abundance of caution, just to eliminate any possible doubt, and hopefully shorten the process, and shorten the amount of process that's involved in this decision that we go ahead and take that extra step. So I don't know that I could give you an answer on that one.

commissioner skop: You would agree, would you not, that in an abundance of caution is not the legal standard for granting a motion for reconsideration, is that correct?

MR. KISER: I'm not aware. I'm only aware of the ones that you have sited before. I don't

1 know if Ms. Brubaker has an example that she could 2 site or not. 3 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Ms. Brubaker. MS. CRAWFORD: If I were asked the 4 question, I believe that the mistake of fact or law 5 would be that the Commission's order should have 6 7 specifically afforded an opportunity to amend the 8 protest. MR. KISER: Yes, I would agree with that. 9 COMMISSIONER SKOP: No amendment was 10 requested until the decision was rendered on the 11 12 merits after the fact. MS. CRAWFORD: Yes, I understand. 13 COMMISSIONER SKOP: This is sounding very 14 15 squirrely, Commissioners. But, again, I'm going to 16 make the motion when I have the opportunity to do 17 so. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar. 18 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Madam 19 20 Chair. I, as always, appreciate the depth and 21 thoroughness that Commissioner Skop has brought to 22 the discussion today. And similar perhaps, not to 23 put words in your mouth, but perhaps similar to an 24

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earlier statement that Mr. Wright made, I am in

agreement with most of it, but not necessarily the result.

And in that what I mean is I also have strong concerns about always potential abuse of process and also try to make our decisions and weigh in for administrative efficiency, believing that that is best, of course. In this instance, though, I don't think that the issues that are before us rise to the level of abuse of process, or that to go forward as the staff has recommended would be in violation of administrative efficiency.

So with that, I do believe -- it is my opinion that we do have the discretion under the statute to move forward as the staff has recommended, and that remains my preference, and at this point what I would vote for.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I'm ready to make a motion.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Just let me give my -- what I feel. I feel that -- I understand whole-heartedly what you're saying, Commissioner Skop, but I have seen us here before sometimes look at the statute and sometimes stick to it strictly and other times say, okay, there's some logic in

moving a different way. I am for affording ample process, and I think that is what we are doing here today if we go with staff's recommendation.

So I'm kind of leaning towards going with staff's recommendation in order to have no doubt and move forward with it, but that's not to discount at all what my colleague, Commissioner Skop, is saying. He is right on point, and I understand that, but I think that sometimes we each are right on point and look at things a different way and move forward a little differently.

I don't think it's an abuse of process.

It could be. And as Mr. Kiser has mentioned, it could come back in our face. And you say it is an extreme, and it could, and I think then we'd have to take a second look. But I think for today I may lean towards staff recommendation, and not discounting, again, what my colleague, Commissioner Skop, has mentioned, because he is right there. But I do see some flexibility, and I feel more comfortable with removing all doubt and maybe moving with staff's recommendation.

Having said that, Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam
Chair.

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And I appreciate the views of my colleagues. I think from a legal analysis standpoint, you know, I probably can't concur with what may be the majority view on this. The petitioner has been afforded all forms of due process. Their lack of diligence does not excuse the Commission granting them additional due process that is not warranted either by controlling case law or by statute.

You know, the issue as I see it here is, you know, Mr. Wright has concurred basically that my interpretation of the statute is correct. He has even mentioned it's abuse. It's just the preference of his client to avoid a potential appeal. ultimately the issue before the Commission is whether to grant or deny a motion for reconsideration, and that requires a legal standard. And that legal standard is that the motion needs to identify a specific fact, point of fact or law that the Commission overlooked or failed to consider in rendering its order. We did not do this.

The case law that was cited is not on It can be readily distinguished from the Commission's order which clearly articulated the basis for the Commission's denial -- I mean,

granting of the motion to dismiss, which was lack of standing because the petitioner failed to meet the two-prong test as articulated in Agrico. Okay. So by warranting this leave to amend after the fact, which is trouncing on the statute to begin with, the end result will be they'll plead something, we'll go through this process again, and there is no guarantee that they are not going to appeal this further the next time if they get an adverse result. So it's like how many adverse results do you have to get before you get to the end of the process.

So I respect the views of my colleagues.

Certainly, you know, there is discretion. But on this one, you know, I'm looking specifically at the legal standard whether to grant or deny a motion for reconsideration. That standard in my professional legal judgment has not been met, and I would basically at this point, Madam Chair, move to deny the staff recommendation on Issues 1 and 2.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Is there a second? There's no second.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: The motion fails.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: The motion fails,

yes.

Just one other question. If they come

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1	back under your recommendation as the statute
2	indicates that hold on one second. If they come
3	back, then they would have to actually, what they
4	would be showing us is if they thought there was a
5	defect or something that wasn't conclusively found
6	before?
7	MS. CRAWFORD: They would need to plead
8	conclusively, definitively that they have standing
9	and that their pleading does sufficiently meet the
10	standards for requesting a Chapter 120.57 hearing.
11	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And if they can't
12	come up with that, then it's up to this Commission
13	to decide whether that's found or not, right?
14	MS. CRAWFORD: That is correct.
15	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. All right.
16	Do I have a motion?
17	MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chairman.
18	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry. Mr.
19	Wright.
20	MR. WRIGHT: If it might, I would just
21	like to reiterate our request is articulated in our
22	response, that they be allowed only seven days, not
23	15. Thank you.
24	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar.
25	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Madam Chair and I

was going to mention that point. If I may, to staff, the difference between seven days and 15 days isn't something that I feel strongly about, and I do recognize also just the practicality that there is a holiday, perhaps, in that time frame as well. But is there either through practice or rule language or statute language, of course, a basis for seven days versus 15?

MS. CRAWFORD: There is not. The reason I recommended 15 over seven is simply that of trying to accommodate both interested parties having sufficient time to accommodate the pleading. But I can commit to getting this order, whatever the Commission decides to do today turned around very quickly, ideally tomorrow, and will commit to moving very quickly on whatever additional process is afforded pursuant to the Commission's vote today.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

Madam Chair and Commissioner Skop, at this time I would offer a motion that we approve the staff recommendation as it is before us on all issues.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And that's for the 14 or the seven days?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: That would be the 15

1	days, as it's written.
2	COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. So we
3	don't have to pass the gavel, I will second the
4	motion, but I will not be voting in favor of it.
5	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you. So we
6	have a second.
7	All those in favor, aye.
8	(Vote taken.)
9	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those opposed?
10	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye.
11	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Show the motion
12	adopted. Thank you very much.
13	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Madam Chair, on that
14	one.
15	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.
16	COMMISSIONER SKOP: I just want to state
1,7	for the record, again, my dissent on this was based
18	on the lack of legal sufficiency to grant the motion
19	for reconsideration. Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.
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2	STATE OF FLORIDA)
3	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
4	COUNTY OF LEON)
5	T TAME ENUDOR DDD Chief Hearing Deporter
6	I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard
7	at the time and place herein stated.
8	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that
9	the same has been transcribed under my direct
10	supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
11	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
12	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
13	attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
14	DATED THIS 1st day of July, 2010.
15	
16	Camp Dunost
17	JANE FAUROT, RPR
18	Official FPSC Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6732
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