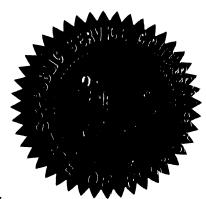
## BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 080001-EI

In the Matter of

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER COST RECOVERY CLAUSE WITH GENERATING PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE FACTOR.



## VOLUME 7

Pages 769 through 957

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PROCEEDINGS: HEARING

BEFORE: CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II

COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR

COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN

COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP

DATE: Thursday, November 6, 2008

TIME: Commenced at 9:37 a.m.

Adjourned at 12:48 p.m

PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center

Room 148

4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: LORI DEZELL, RPR

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Transcript follows in sequence from
3	Volume 6.)
4	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Good morning to one and all.
5	We'd like to welcome everyone today. I will begin
6	our hearing.
7	First of all, we've got a preliminary matter.
8	Before I go with staff for preliminary matters,
9	Commissioner Skop, you're recognized, sir.
10	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
11	Which way would you like to proceed? Are we still
12	going to go with the FPL?
13	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, because we'll be
14	proceeding next with Ms. Dubin, I believe.
15	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Great. I would
16	like to, if he's available, I'd like to recall
17	Mr. Jones for additional questions.
18	MR. BUTLER: At this time?
19	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Is Mr. Jones still here?
21	MR. BUTLER: He is.
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yeah, that's right. We
23	didn't excuse him. He's close to the door today.
24	MR. JONES: Hope springs eternal. Good
25	morning.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Good morning, Mr. Jones. I just wanted to briefly follow up on a line of questioning that I started yesterday. I had some time overnight to consider and rethink what was going on within the document that was provided in terms of the investigational record. You would agree that the leak was discovered on March 31st, 2006; is that correct?

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MR. JONES: Yes, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And based upon the testimony I've heard, it took approximately five days to repair that leak once it was found; is that correct?

MR. JONES: Yes, Commissioner. But let me explain that the repair of the leak included the investigation, the removal of all the insulation for extended condition, and the inspection and additional testing that we needed to do to assure ourselves that the unit was safe to restart. when you say repair, there's the physical repair, but there was much more involved.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, sir. And I do appreciate that, because we want to make sure that our nuclear plants are good to go and everything's in order before we restart them.

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So during that five days that it took to do all the things that you just mentioned, that resulted in five days of having to purchase power because the unit was not able to start up on schedule; is that correct?

MR. JONES: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Now, I believe yesterday you previously stated that not only are your employees but your contractors and their employees are also briefed about the necessity of reporting safety issues; is that correct?

MR. JONES: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Now, if I could draw your attention back to page 37 of the investigation report, and that was two weeks prior to discovery of the leak. And in that report, a second contractor was apparently told by the person of interest that, quote, "On or about March 14th, 2006," name deleted, "stated that he," quote, 'drilled a hole in a pipe,' end quote, "at the power plant." Name omitted "stated that he finally got a drill bit that worked and drilled a hole in a pipe." Name omitted "stated that he finally showed," expletive deleted.

Now, my concern is, if that second contractor

employee was told something by the person of 1 2 interest two weeks prior to the discovery of the leak, certainly that person had been trained in 4 reporting a safety issue. And I can't think of anything greater of concern than a nuclear safety issue. And that second person obviously did not report what the person of interest told them at that time; is that correct? MR. JONES: To the best of my knowledge, yes, that's correct.

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**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Okay. Because if he, in fact, would have done that, given somewhat of my knowledge of FPL's procedures, I believe there probably would have been immediate investigation and immediate safety standdown to act on that information. And from my -- what I see, I don't see that happening until after the leak was discovered two weeks later. Is that correct?

That is correct. MR. JONES:

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Okay. So the question that I have is that if this person, the second person, would have reported that leak immediately, as he had a duty to do and was grossly negligent by not doing, then certainly the person of interest could have been immediately identified. Obviously

they knew where the person of interest was working, 1 and they could have readily identified the leak two weeks prior and repaired it and done all the things you mentioned before the end of the shutdown period and theoretically avoided the need to purchase five days of power; is that correct? MR. JONES: Yes, that is correct.

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**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Okay. So going back to you, Mr. Butler, I think that we had the discussion yesterday, and again I'm not going to cross-examine a witness on a legal issue. You know, I'm not saying that there should be complete responsibility, but I am trying to say that the contractor I think has some liability there, and it bothers me that we're not going after a contractor. And I know the way I see it, and I've had some time to think about this from a legal perspective. Again, I'm a new lawyer. I don't know everything. You know, there may be flaws. But, you know, anyone can bring a legal action and try. You don't get anything without asking. It's a lot easier to just try and pass it through to the ratepayer.

But what I see here is certainly you have a claim under contract law for actual damages, which I think that you admitted yesterday. But what I

don't see is why there would not be a negligence claim against one or more parties, ideally the contractor, maybe the employee, maybe the sheet metal union, but again, namely the contractor for gross negligence, which is a tort, which hopefully they would have some insurance to cover the consequential aspect that wasn't covered under contract law, namely the purchased power. Because again, had their employee reported a nuclear safety issue — and again, this is a big concern for the NRC, because for the life of me, I'm more concerned about this second person than I am the first person.

I mean, I've got a lot of concerns about the first person, but this was somebody that knew something that didn't act on something that could have resulted in a nuclear issue, a nuclear safety issue. And had that person brought that information to light in a timely manner, they would have been able to fix that leak ideally or identify the leak before they even got into the testing and avoided that need for the \$6.2 million of purchased power.

So my question is, is that certainly there seems to be some form of a negligence claim that

FPL could pursue against the contractor that
doesn't involve hearsay, because you have a
statement from a person that said he had actual
knowledge, and at some point under the doctrine of
respondent superior or vicarious liability the
contractor is somewhat liable there.

MR. BUTLER: We are re-evaluating based on the information that we have from the FBI, which obviously we didn't have until pretty recently ourselves. The one thing I will observe that is not necessarily a disqualifying factor, but I have to observe it because I was deeply involved in the case actually on behalf of a claim for FPL near the start of my legal career, is that the law in Florida is fairly unfavorable to negligence claims against someone where one has contract remedies.

There is a pretty well established principle of the contract being viewed as, you know, the bargain between the parties as to allocating what the responsibility is, and thereby eliminating or limiting the extent of the negligence claims. But it's an issue that needs to be explored further. I agree.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** And I appreciate that and I appreciate that clarification and I understand

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the legal principle. But I also equally recognize that when you have gross negligence, you know, sometimes what was contracted for was only actual damages. It was probably reasonably foreseeable that if someone was grossly negligent and, you know, failed to disclose there might be a cause of action. I'm not saying there is, I'm not saying there's not. But I'm saying I'd like to see that pursued or at least some responsibility taken from the company again because safety briefs were given. So something fell by the wayside there.

But what I'm trying to say -- and I'm not doing this in a manner that should be taken as adverse to FPL. But what I'm trying to say is FPL should take action to try and indemnify its costs that it incurred before just passing them through to the ratepayer. And what I see here concerns me. I don't have a complete record. I wasn't privy to the investigation. I'm just looking at holistically -- I admit maybe there's some stuff I've missed in here.

But again, I'm just trying to piece together the pieces of the puzzle on a, you know, 24-hour turnaround basis in realtime, trying to say, okay, should we -- is FPL's request legitimate and should

that be passed through, or do we have concerns where FPL should take at least some portion of the responsibility, if not all.

Again, that's a question for my colleagues.

But I do think it's a very, very valid point on the second person -- second person, because he had a duty. He knew something that could cause -- that, you know, was -- you know, nuclear is ultra hazardous, and he knew something that was a significant safety concern. And if he was properly trained he should immediately disclose that.

I mean, even you, I mean, would you admit that, if I were your client and I told you I had just drilled a hole in a nuclear power plant, I think you would have to disclose that to the authorities if you remediated me and I chose not to tell.

Would you agree with that? That even -- even under the -- that's exception to attorney-client privilege?

MR. BUTLER: I'm struggling with my recollection of the ethics provision, but I think you're right.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Okay. So even an attorney would be forced -- I'm not putting the attorney

standard on this guy, but if he was properly trained he should have disclosed. To me it's a legitimate concern. Again, I'm not trying to -- I'm not trying to say, hey, you're liable for \$6.2 million, but what I'm saying is that contractor has got some potential liability here, and I think that that should be looked at and exhausted before we come directly to the ratepayer for full recovery.

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MR. BUTLER: On the last point, Commissioner -- and you may want to examine Ms. Dubin about this aspect, because she will cover it in her testimony -- the Commission's practice previously, and we have -- we've followed it and it's resulted in -- on occasion refunds to customers because of our ability in recovering funds, typically we have, the absence of imprudence, been allowed to recover costs that were incurred with a commitment that we will pursue any available opportunity for recovery elsewhere. then, to whatever extent we're successful, we flow that back as an -- through an after-the-fact -- I'm not sure refund or credit is the better term, but as a benefit to the customers through whatever year's fuel proceeding it would come up. We have

done that before and we certainly will do it here if we are successful in recovering anything.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Well, I'm just looking for, again, a good-faith showing by the company because, again, it's -- some of the evidence is circumstantial against the hole driller, but I think there is a legitimate question of fact as to whether that person should have been granted access in the first place. And I know that the argument has been that the NRC matrix is what we use. You know, I think some independent discretion goes there.

But what to me is even more straightforward is you had a person with actual knowledge of a potential nuclear safety issue that was a contract employee that failed to report that, and had he reported that in a timely manner, the apparent leak or the leak could have -- I mean, the hole could have been found, repaired, and the unit gone online as scheduled and avoided the need for \$6.2 million.

So to me it's a little bit harder to even overlook that one, because it's not just one person now, it's two people and, frankly, you know, that scares me, that somebody had knowledge of something and didn't -- didn't disclose it, if that, in fact,

1 is true.

MR. BUTLER: I understand. And as Mr. Jones testified, had we known it, we would have responded timely. Not knowing it timely is concerning, I agree, and it is something we will take a look at.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Thank you.

CCMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, Commissioner
Skop brings up an interesting point, and I wonder
what staff's opinion is, and also OPC and -- and
the others that are looking at this too. Because
if there is a way and if that contractor has
responsibility and the company can go to that
contractor and there's less of a hit on the
consumer, well, then, that's something we ought to
be looking at. And I'd like to know other's
opinion on that, what they think.

I mean, it sounds like there may be a remedy there. Second person didn't say anything. It did cause the company to have to go out and purchase fuel elsewhere. And if, as I said, if it would shift some of that pain from all on the consumer to maybe to the contractor as well as the company, it may — there may be a remedy there. So I need some other legal opinions on it.

Is it possible, and if that's possible, I heard the company say that they have done this before, that they could -- if they are successful later, I'd rather know now what the chances are, to be honest with you, and if there's a possibility there that the contractor -- I don't know how, but I'd like to know if the contractor can be held responsible for its individual who did not come to the company and report that.

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Would you like to hear from staff --

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** I think staff as well as our other attorneys here.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** I think Mr. Burgess wants to --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burgess -- let's go to Mr. Burgess first. Mr. Burgess, you're recognized.

MR. BURGESS: Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And to that point, I was intending to raise and seek the Commission's approval for the ability of the parties to brief the entire issue of the drilled hole. Even if you issue a bench ruling on the entire balance of the fuel adjustment issues, I was going to ask, because of how much significant information came in, and this issue

being Exhibit A of the import of this new information that came in a couple of days before the hearing, that even if your inclination is, your intent is to issue a bench warrant -- a bench ruling on all the rest of the issues in the case, that you allow the parties to brief and your staff to analyze the briefs and make -- bring a recommendation to you so that you have greater time for these issues to be explored and addressed by all the parties and your staff to make an analysis and bring you that.

So if we did that, it may get to Commissioner Argenziano's point and perhaps allow us to address some of the issues that haven't been fully explored, as Commissioner Skop is --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. And too,

Mr. Burgess, with respect to the point I just

raised, would OPC's position be that that would be

appropriate to avoid passing the costs to the

ratepayer if there were remedies available that

would be against the contractor?

MR. BURGESS: Oh, absolutely. Yes, absolutely, Commissioner. That is a point that we are very interested in.

1 COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. Thank you. 2 MR. BURGESS: Thank you. MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, may I respond 3 briefly to Mr. Burgess's suggestion? 4 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Sure. And I'll come back to 6 Mr. Wright and Ms. Bradley, and Mr. -- had a brain cramp -- McWhirter. Mr. Butler? And then I can 7 make -- and then I'll come to staff. You guys can 8 back clean up. Mr. Butler? 9 MR. BUTLER: I fail to see how the issue 10 raised by Commissioner Skop is something that can 11 be usefully briefed by the parties in this setting. 12 I mean, we know that the contractor has denied 13 14 responsibility for the incident. That doesn't mean the contractor necessarily could not be held 15 responsible, but it's going to have to be something 16 that a court would determine. 17 On -- we are going to end up presenting 18 information that almost certainly will result in a 19 conclusion that the Commission -- to the Commission 20 that there might be a cause of action, but it's not 21 22 certain. I think that's where we'll end up. 23 That's where Public Counsel will end up with any 24 briefing on the specific issue of the availability 25 of enforceable remedies against others in this

instance.

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It seems like that the pathway that the Commission has taken previously is the appropriate one because it doesn't try to either force a decision into a certain time period or require that the decision be made on the basis of just speculating on what might be possible. You know, we should pursue remedies, you know, evaluate the availability of them, and make the decision if we have information and an ability to pursue the claims against others, do so, and return any amounts that we recover to customers. I think it works very effectively. It has before.

We are absolutely committed to pursuing remedies, we've done so, and it just doesn't seem like that that process is something that deferring to briefing would advance the cause.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just to that, and I'm trying to balance things out, because the Commission could decide that — that it shouldn't be the burden of the consumer. We don't know the outcome of that yet with my colleagues and what conclusion I guess we're going to come to.

What would be the difference if you, I guess,

instead of shifting it to the consumer now, going 1 out and finding out if you have a case against the 2 contractor, and then if you do recover those dollars, then you will recover them and get to keep 4 them.

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MR. BUTLER: Well, Commissioner, if one assumes that the Commission determines, and I realize that it may be presumptuous to make the assumption, but if one assumes the Commission determines that FPL was not imprudent in its actions, that is a conclusion that I think entitles us to recover the costs that we incurred as a result of the replacement of power.

We also have an obligation -- now, there may be others who are also -- who are responsible to us and we can recover the funds from those sources. But it seems like that if we are put in a position where we don't recover the costs, even though we were prudent, except to the extent that we are able to go and get them from a third party, it's basically imposed a new legal standard on FPL. FPL is completely committed to aggressively pursuing recovery from others. We've done it before.

And in the -- in the context, in a decision

which the company behaved prudently itself, there are others that are possibly responsible for the consequences. It fits the regulatory construct of how the fuel clause works. And the idea of recovering prudently incurred costs currently to allow us to recover, in this instance allow us to keep, because we've actually already recovered, it would be a matter of refunding the costs in question, with an obligation that we understand and that we will pursue that whatever we can get from others is obviously to the benefit of customers and would be flowed back to them as a credit.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Did you say at the beginning that -- I guess I forgot what you said at

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Did you say at the beginning that -- I guess I forgot what you said at the beginning. I remember there was a question there I was going to ask you about -- I guess my question to you was how come you couldn't go and, you know, see if you have a case, try to recover from that contractor, and I think your first response was that you couldn't do that without us ruling that you were not prudent?

MR. BUTLER: If that was what I said, I didn't mean to say that. We certainly could. I mean, we're not legally precluded from seeking a claim against a contractor until you have ruled.

I was trying to say that I think that the Commission's consistent practice precedent in the fuel adjustment proceedings, and also consistent with the logic of recovering prudently incurred costs, is that if we — if you determine that we have prudently incurred them, then we should be allowed to recover them now.

But then also as a separate related but independent issue is our duty in all instances where there are other possible avenues of recovery to seek recovery from those avenues, and to the extent we are successful to, you know, credit that to the benefit of the customers.

commissioner argenziano: Can I ask to that point, how many other cases -- and forgive me because I haven't been here that long -- have there been that are exactly or kind of like this one, where there's a responsibility or an intentional act, that responsibility is more of the issue rather than a prudent cost just because something else had occurred, not intentional act? I see a difference in the scenario.

MR. BUTLER: Well, there are not a great number of them. Fortunately that means that the plants haven't been experiencing these sort of

circumstances regularly. There was one some number of years ago in which a group of overly enthusiastic teenagers drove a Jeep into the cooling canal at the St. Lucie power plant, and it was handled exactly like what I just described.

The conclusion was that FPL had not done anything imprudent in failing to maintain adequate security, but the people nonetheless circumvented it, got their Jeep into the canal, and the company ended up actually pursuing a claim against the insurer of the driver of the Jeep, and those funds were returned to customers. I think Ms. Dubin actually mentions that in her testimony, and you can examine her on the details of it.

But that's probably the one that comes to mind to me that is the closest analogy. And as I say, I would concede there aren't a lot of examples, and I will also say again that I'm glad there aren't a lot of examples to compare.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I'll pick you back off Commissioner

Argenziano's question. I guess it's -- my

understanding is that the cost of the purchased

power has already been recovered. It's just a

question -- the question before the Commission is whether FPL should be responsible. And I think that's the issue as framed; am I correct?

MR. BUTLER: That is the issue as framed. And then the practical reality of that is that I guess if you concluded we were responsible there would end up needing to be an affirmative refund of those monies, because they have already been collected from customers.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And I think, based on the discussion we've had, I mean, certainly that's a genuine issue of material fact as to the degree if any of FPL's responsibility or the contractor's responsibility.

But, you know, I know the example that you just presented about teenagers driving into the cooling pond or what have you, to me that seems to be a little bit more remote and more attenuated than the issue we have at hand, where you have at least two individuals. One's a bad actor, a person of interest that drilled the hole, and the second one that failed to report a nuclear safety incident, both of which were inside the plant, not just trying to, you know, what do they call it, joyride. But -- yeah, I'm getting old. I have to

remember back to my play.

But, you know, to me, I would struggle, and again, I'm not trying to take an adverse position against FPL. What I am trying to do in the same manner in which FPL has no problem insulating itself from risk, I'm trying to insulate the ratepayer from risk, exhausting all possible remedies, before such time as they are required to incur the cost. Actually they already have, because it's been recovered from them.

Now, what I'm trying to get to the bottom of is, you know, we should seek to indemnify them from the full payment of this because, again, I think there is some responsibility to -- to be had. It would be a lot simpler if, you know, we could go pursue legal claims. Or it would be a lot simpler and probably put myself and my colleagues in less of a hardship position if there was some willingness, again, to proactively kind of accept some form or aspect of responsibility. And I just -- you know, frankly, I've never seen that done. And, you know, it's troubling.

So again to me, I think that we need to get to the bottom of, you know, pursuing all remedies available to FPL, and I don't know whether

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concurrently, you know, perhaps maybe if we're forced to make a decision, maybe we refund a portion of it and then, subject to recovery or interest at the commercial paper rate or what have you, you know. Again, that's a decision we're going to have to make.

But I do want to address one quick point that you made in your opening arguments, going to chilling effect resulting from regulatory accountability. And, you know, in certain aspects, you know, it's certainly a valid argument. In this one I would adamantly disagree. Even in their dire straits, I think that the capital markets are sophisticated enough to distinguish between this instance and any resulting disallowance by this Commission from other cost recovery matters.

I don't really think it's plausible to think that this would have a chilling effect on new nuclear construction. I mean, people can rationally relate to the fact that somehow a hole, not by itself, got drilled into a critical nuclear component. And I think that people could reasonably understand why a commission would be apt to exercise its discretion to import some part of responsibility and disallowance of cost recovery to

protect the consumers, if it were to be determined.

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Again, that's the keywords. If it were to be determined that there was some responsibility there on the part of the utility.

MR. BUTLER: Commissioner Skop, I would respectfully disagree. Mr. Avera will be testifying later, going to that point. But fundamentally, FPL's perspective on this is that it is regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the specific area of safe, reliable operation of its nuclear plants.

One of the things that the NRC is directly and specifically concerned about is access to the plants. FPL did what the NRC directed it to do. In fact, actually did a little bit more aggressively, or implemented a little more aggressively than the NRC expects its access authorization, and somebody slipped through the cracks. And it's very unfortunate. We wish it weren't the case. And obviously the Commission does, everybody does. Customers of FPL clearly wish that weren't the case.

But it happened that way in spite of our efforts to comply with all applicable NRC expectations and requirements on access control.

And I do believe that were we to be found imprudent, responsible, whatever the term of art would be, applied to it, in spite of our having followed the specific directions of the regulator that is charged with ensuring safety and including proper access of the plants, that that would have a chilling effect. Mr. Avera will be speaking to that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And again, I would respectfully disagree. I mean, the amount in question is trivial in relation to most amounts that this Commission faced. I mean, it's analogous to basically saying that -- no, I'm not even going to go there.

But anyway, I would point out that it's not just one person here. It is two people, because again, what critically concerns me, and if I was not subject to ex parte rules, I would have already written a letter to the NRC, the chairman of the NRC, asking, hey, you know, there's a problem here. Because the second person, a contractor who had been trained, was apparently told about a hole in a nuclear pipe. He didn't tell a soul. That's a problem. That's a significant problem. If the NRC's not concerned about that, frankly they're not

doing their job.

So, to me, I'm concerned. I'm equally concerned with the NRC's action. I would hope they would take a look at this. I mean, because this is a critical safety concern. If somebody has actual knowledge that there is a hole in a nuclear plant piping, that's a problem. I don't see how you can say logically. I don't sleep well at night knowing that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I understand what Commissioner Skop is expressing. We all would be looking at, how could anybody say that, hey, you knew that there was a hole in this and you didn't say anything about it. I don't understand how the company could foresee that that person knew about that, so -- so to that point, I'm having a hard time.

If the NRC guidelines -- these are the guys who say this is what you will do in a nuclear power plant, put these guidelines down, this is where I draw the line in trying to be fair. I don't want the consumer to take any hits they don't need to take, because God knows they've had enough and they're having a hard time. So I'm looking for

1 those same things that you are.

Now, the first thing you talked about is a second party knowing and it's their responsibility. I'm there with you on that one. But as far as telling an entity, we talk about certainty in the market and certainty in places. If I'm the person who's responsible for a nuclear power plant, and I'm saying this to the OPC and to others too because this is what I'm struggling with. Here's the guidelines set by big guys. If the company has followed the guidelines, then how do you say the company is responsible?

Now, the NRC, if you want, maybe if we can as a commission -- I don't even know if we do that. In the Legislature we'd send off a letter and say, you know what, we think you haven't addressed maybe the fact that the guy failed the written portion of the test, and maybe you should send down in your guidelines to nuclear power plants new areas that you need to be looking at, like go back in and look at why the guy failed. Go back and look at why those charges were dismissed, because again, I have a problem in being fair.

And I don't know -- you know, there are people who probably don't want me to be fair, and that

usually happens on both sides of the aisle. 1 being fair, when I look at the charges against the person, if they're dismissed, and I live in America, they're dismissed. But maybe now, knowing that, you know, the guy was -- with the AG was and so on, the NRC could send back something to the regulators, and, I mean, being a regulator, you want people to think a little outside of the box too. But truthfully what is their obligation?

And if the big guys are saying these are the guidelines, well, then the guidelines could be faulty, but you can't fault the company if they followed the guidelines.

So the remedies I see, and this is just one commissioner speaking, is possibly what you indicated first, that there is additional responsibility somewhere else that could relieve the consumer from that.

And something still keeps going back to that site test. So the legal minds in this room should be looking in that area, I think, is where I only see, because I can't come up with the company having foresight of the second person knowing it and didn't say anything. And I can't come up with the explanation as to the company, you know, should

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have gone beyond the guidelines. Should they?

Maybe. And when you think about it in -- in some

type of -- what word am I looking for?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hindsight.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Hindsight, or to say, you know, the circumstances may be a red flag is here. But if we as a country say these are your guidelines and then when you follow the guidelines say boom, boom, you know, you can't do it that way.

So the other point -- I'd rather see us explore the other points to that, and that's where this commissioner feels that we have any kind of movement in that direction to alleviate the burden from the consumer.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And I tend to agree with that. Again, with respect to the first part, whether the person was properly granted unescorted access, I do think there's room for improvement in the NRC process there because, from what I've heard, there's nothing in place today that would prevent the same thing from happening elsewhere. Because the -- if we're going to stick solely to the guidelines, and the company is not going to exercise its independent discretion because it controls access, NRC doesn't control access, the

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company is the ultimate --

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**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** Yes.

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** You're recognized.

understand -- I understand that while they could have used in it more aggressive independent discretion, the guidelines are still the guidelines. And I would hope the company would be in discussion with the NRC about saying, hey, maybe we need more guidelines, and maybe this Commission could say, hey, you know, we're a little concerned. We had this case in front of us and, you know, they've met the guidelines, perhaps you should take a second look at the guidelines.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And to that point and to touch on Commissioner Edgar's comment that she made, certainly I would think that the company would take lessons learned and improve their own internal review on a forward-going basis, because if the NRC requirements don't currently address red flag issues such as this, it may be that the company would independently bolster its review so that when you see maybe arrest record, even though charges were dismissed, that heightens the level of review to prevent recurrence of an employee of this

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nature, you know, even getting anywhere close to a restricted access area.

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So again, I agree with you guys on that point, because again, that's a judgment call they followed, the NRC regulations. I do think there was some room for independent discretion. But again, my critical focus is trying to indemnify the ratepayers and exhausting all remedies before we just unilaterally pass it on to the consumers. And here --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: All of us.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, all of us. I don't want to speak for me. All of my colleagues I think share that interest. But the costs have already been incurred by the ratepayer, FPL has already recovered, and maybe, again, for the second aspect, maybe we require FPL to go out and diligently pursue all civil remedies, and if recovery is subject to interest to the ratepayer, and that would maybe make part of this go away. Does that sound reasonable?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, it does. And I want to continue the discussion, Commissioners. But let me do this and then we'll come back to the bench. I think Mr. Burgess had raised a question and we kind

of -- and it is, you know, related to what we're discussing and I was going to allow the intervenors to speak to that before I went to staff and came back to the bench.

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But, Mr. Burgess, we probably -- you probably forgot -- they may have forgotten what you said.

But you're recognized again and then we'll go with Mr. Wright, Mr. McWhirter, then Ms. Bradley.

MR. BURGESS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And judging by Mr. Butler's response, perhaps I miscommunicated. I am not saying that the reason that I'm asking for the opportunity to brief is solely to address the issue Commissioner Skop brought to light. I'm saying that because a document came in to the record within days of the beginning of the hearing and that document itself has led to hours of questions --

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Days.

MR. BURGESS: -- from the Commissioners -days of questions from the Commissioners
themselves, that normally we have months to prepare
and present a case on, and we didn't have it in
this case, that I think the Commission would be
better served for this issue to allow the parties
to try to put it into an organized context and

present to you how we see the issues, and what

Commissioner Skop raised is one of the issues that

we would seek to raise, but it's not the only thing

that we would try to raise through briefs. And I

think you would be well served to get that and to

get your staff's perspective on it before making a

decision on all of these issues that have arisen

and kind of surprised each one of us at the 11th

hour.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Wright? I'll come back to the bench. I'm going to go to the parties. Mr. Wright?

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Florida Retail Federation supports Public Counsel's, effectively, motion that we be allowed to submit briefs. This is an important issue and, like Public Counsel, we would -- we would plan, more likely for efficiency purposes, we would probably co-author our brief and cosign a brief with Public Counsel so you don't get whatever it is, seven different briefs. But we would like to brief the totality of issue 13C.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. McWhirter.

MR. McWHIRTER: Good morning.

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## CHAIRMAN CARTER: Good morning.

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MR. McWHIRTER: You didn't wake me up,

Mr. Chairman. My concern is the unstated concern or the unstated probability that you might rule from the bench without giving us an opportunity to reflect upon what we've heard here today. I would like to amplify Mr. Burgess's request to give a short period of time, not a long period of time, but a short period of time to let us explain in brief some of the things we think are important on all these issues.

And to show -- you just mentioned that we've spent days on a six-million-dollar issue. The last witness in this case, Mrs. Dubin, is going to provide the justification for a \$1.4 billion increase, and she's going to do it about two o'clock this afternoon, when everybody's antsy to get out of here, and I think that we're not going to have time to explore in sufficient detail the \$1.4 billion.

So I would respectfully suggest to you that you make a determination that you're not going to rule from the bench in this case, and I don't in any way want to lessen the significance of this issue with respect to the hole in the pipe. The

issue is really not who to put the blame on. The issue is, when you have two innocent parties, Florida Power & Light may -- you may determine that it's totally innocent and did good management. And customers are clearly innocent. They can't even get on the site.

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So between two innocent parties, where do you let the costs lie? And I think an intelligent short brief on that subject would certainly be helpful to the Commission. So I respectfully suggest to you -- endorse what Mr. Burgess has done, and I would also suggest that, with respect to several other issues in this case, you decline a bench ruling.

## **CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Ms. Bradley?

MS. BRADLEY: We would also support the OPC's position on this. But I have to go a step farther, because I'm at a severe disadvantage here. I haven't seen a lot of these records, and I can't just sign something waiving public record. Our office is the advocate for public records and government in the sunshine. And unless this court rules something is confidential, I can't see it.

So I would ask that the court rule -- make a ruling on some of these confidential documents

before the time that it's briefed so that I can have the advantage of seeing what you all are talking about. It's kind of hard to advocate when you can't even see what's being discussed, and particularly the NRC report that has reviewed what they did, I would certainly like to see that, would ask that you rule on it, either that it's confidential. If it's not -- if you rule it's confidential, then we respect that and we'll honor that.

So I would support Mr. Burgess's position but ask a little bit more so that I can effectively advocate on this issue.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I think that, under the rules of confidentiality, that a separate point that you raised, as we discussed yesterday, and Ms. Helton did kind of break it out to you in terms of the process as to how we handle confidential documents and all like that, and I don't think that puts you at a disadvantage if all the parties would be subject to the same perspectives on -- in terms of how we handle confidential information.

Yes, ma'am? Commissioner Argenziano.

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** And forgive this -- the ignorance here, but you mean the Attorney

General's Office can't get a confidential document?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: The attorneys that

3 participate in the case --

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** If the president of the Senate came and said, I need to see that, could he get it or she, someday maybe again?

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Hang on a second because we're crossing hairs. Ms. Helton?

wery strong laudable requirement in the state of Florida that most of our information that we have here is public records and anybody that wants to come and see it can see it. But they also — the Legislature has also decided that there are certain types of information that we — if the requirements are met in section 366.093, and there's also some equivalent provisions in the other — Chapter 364 and 367, that we must hold that information to be confidential.

So if someone comes to the Commission, the president of the Senate, and asks to see confidential information at our clerk's office, our clerk's office should say no. But there are mechanisms that a person can request to see the confidential information. Our rule sets out that

process in 25-22.006. Our rule states -- and I 1 don't have it in front of me and I probably should 2 pull it up -- but the preference is that the 3 parties to a case work out the mechanisms so that they can see the confidential information. 5 parties can't work out the mechanisms then they can 6 come to the Commission and we will help that 7 process along. But our preference is that the parties do it amongst themselves.

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I can't imagine that Florida Power & Light would deny the Attorney General access to its public records. I can't imagine that Florida Power & Light would make the Commission have to --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, why don't we find out right now on this subject.

MR. BUTLER: Sure. And Ms. Bradley may want to confirm whether she agrees or not, but I just spoke to her about it. I think -- here's the issue. The Attorney General's Office, unlike, for example, say FIPUG, if we were wanting to agree on providing Mr. McWhirter access to this document and could do it by a bilateral confidentiality agreement, the Attorney General's Office is a public body and has, you know, public disclosure responsibility under the same law that we've been

discussing.

But I understand from her that if you have determined that the document is confidential, then they may assert that confidentiality as an exemption from their obligation to disclose it.

That's the problem. When they get it, they have sort of this independent public records responsibility for it.

So it seems like, unless there's some disagreement among the parties as to the confidentiality of this report, the best thing to do would be just to have the Commission rule on its confidentiality and then we can directly provide it to Public Counsel and to Ms. Bradley, the Attorney General, and can make any arrangements of the private parties that --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you so much, because we seem to go around the long way. If there's a remedy there and we can rule that it is confidential, we know it's confidential, let's rule it's confidential and so that the Attorney General's Office can get it without having to

disclose it to others and make it happen. I don't see why that's a big deal.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: Thank you. I wanted to ask staff the -- I don't know if it's a statute. I assume it's a statute. Whatever affords us the ability to hold something confidential until we've decided that it's -- and ruled on it's confidential, and I'm prehearing officer in this case and eventually I guess we'll be taking up all the things that are outstanding with regard to confidentiality requests, but is the statute that requires us to hold something confidential until we've ruled on it, is that not good enough for the Attorney General's Office to consider it confidential in the meantime, or do we need to go ahead and rule -- I mean, I agree with Commissioner Argenziano. Maybe the simplest way is to rule on I don't know. But is it not considered it. confidential now in the meantime before we actually rule on it? And maybe Ms. Bradley --

MS. HELTON: I honestly don't know the answer to that question. I know that it's good enough for us to maintain the confidentiality here at the PSC, and I think maybe it would be better for

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Ms. Bradley to answer the question. I don't know whether that would protect the information if Ms. Bradley were to take it back to the Attorney General's Office.

**COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN:** Do you understand what I'm talking about, Ms. Bradley?

MS. BRADLEY: Yes, I do. And, in all honesty, I don't think we've had a ruling on that. I mean, we have to take the strict line because that's our job is to advocate for public record and government in the sunshine. But, like has been said, the easiest way, if you all rule it's confidential we respect that. And I'm not in the same position. OPC has a special exemption that they can respect that. The private attorneys are not, you know, part of the government, so they don't have any type of strict guidelines for them.

And so I'm kind of in a unique position here, and I hate to burden the Commission with this, but it does put us at a disadvantage if you don't rule on the confidentiality.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, we may have to look at this. But my concern is -- of course I've only been here three years and I've seen several cases before with the Attorney General's

Office participating, and I don't remember that being a problem before. So I'm not -- this is where my confusion is coming in, Ms. Helton.

there -- either was not confidential information at issue in the proceeding, or it may be that the ruling was already made on the confidentiality of the information and we had already deemed it to be confidential. I know that in the fuel docket there's an awful lot of information that comes through and it may be -- it sounds like this is not one of the ones that has come before the prehearing officer for a ruling.

There is a provision in 366.093, if my memory serves me correctly, that security measures are confidential under the statute, and it sounds to me that it's because of security reasons that this information should be held confidential, that the -- and I don't know why we could not go ahead today and rule it confidential. That would be included in the final order of -- or we could even issue a separate procedural order today for the prehearing officer to sign or the presiding officer to sign. So that seems like that would kind of close the loop and allow Power & Light to provide

the information to Ms. Bradley.

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Okay. Commissioner Edgar? CHAIRMAN CARTER: COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I hope this is not out of turn and if it is, I apologize. But I always enjoy back and forth discussion at the bench and with the parties, always. It's one of my favorite parts of the job, in fact. But yet we do still have witnesses that we have yet to hear from and they have been here for a few days and our calendar is tight the rest of the week. seems to me that the issue of potential rulings on confidentiality and also maybe potential additional briefing, I don't know, might be something better taken up after we have heard from the witnesses. Ι mean, you know, often we do a bench decision on issues. That is, you know, maybe something that we will be prepared to do later today. Maybe not. Ι don't know, because I don't know how far we're going to get.

But I'm just wondering if many of the issues that we have discussed, if actually making a decision at this point might be a little premature, before we have the opportunity to conclude the technical case.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

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disagree. I think that what's before us, we're talking about it right now, you either know now whether you want the Attorney General to have the information or not. I would like the Attorney General to have that information, knowing that it's confidential and that it remains confidential, so that no one else has any -- and in the statute the emphasis really is on proprietary. There is safety measures and systems and procedures, and I understand that. And that really is so that the average person out there who may want to do harm to the company, let's get logical here.

I think that if you don't want the Attorney General, you know, or -- I don't see the time making a difference as to when we make that decision. The discussion is at hand now and I for one would like to make the motion that, if we have to go the roundabout way of saying that we have to declare this information confidential in order for the Attorney General to get it and keep it confidential, well, then, let's do it.

So I move that we --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Before we -- before I entertain your motion, let me hear from Ms. Helton,

who is the counsel for the Commission. Ms. Helton, 1 recommendation for the bench on this matter? 2 Because we do -- and Commissioner Argenziano would 3 move and we could move forward on that. But give 4 us some guidelines here, because we do want -- all of us, we have always wanted the Attorney General to participate. Like -- as I said, for the three years that I've been here, they've been involved in all of the major cases, and I don't see a reason why they wouldn't be involved now. Did you get me?

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MS. HELTON: I'm having problems with the buttons this week. We are as we speak drafting an order to grant confidential treatment to the information in question. So I think -- I understand Commissioner Argenziano's -- I'm sorry, I'm having a hard problem with your name today.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Argenziano.

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** A lot of people do.

MS. HELTON: It's about making sure that we can hand over the information to the AG's office today. But we feel compelled to make sure that we dot all the I's, cross all the T's, and we have protected the information adequately. We want parties and utilities to feel comfortable when they file confidential information with us that the Commission has done everything within its power to maintain the confidentiality of that information.

So our goal is as quickly as we can to bring an order for signature to the -- I'm not sure if it should be the presiding officer or the prehearing officer. We can -- we don't even have to worry about that right now. For your signature, we will have it issued by the clerk's office and then we can, through Florida Power & Light, hand the information over to Ms. Bradley.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Do we need a motion or -
MS. HELTON: I don't think we need a motion.

I think this is something --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Can we just defer to -
MS. HELTON: -- that's done normally through
the course of the proceeding, and we can just have
an order issued.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And I think that we all agree that we want the Attorney General's Office to participate. Commissioner Argenziano, are you comfortable with that we allow the prehearing officer to sign the order allowing for the confidentiality --

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** As long as we make

that understanding now. Because if I'm not here later and there's a different discussion I want it stated --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: No, nobody leaves.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: -- that we aren't going to give -- we are going to give the Attorney General the opportunity to have that confidential information and keep it confidential. That's all I'm trying to say.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry.

I think we have gone way far afield. I think we are potentially setting very poor precedent for procedures before the Commission. I quite frankly am not comfortable having this Commission direct any commissioner as to what they should or should not do with a draft order brought to them my staff.

I -- I apologize, Commissioner, but I think that is inappropriate for the Commission to tell a prehearing officer what they should do with a draft order that she hasn't even seen yet.

chairman carter: All right. Let me handle it, Commissioner. Let me do this. As presiding officer, bring the order to me and I will sign it. I have the flavor of the Commissioners. I know where we want to be. You bring it to me and I will

1 sign it.

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

that, and I understand that heartburn of that, then I would like to put on the table the motion to make sure that we give that -- whether it's through your signature, but I'd like to move right now that we make sure that the Attorney General gets that information, and also add to that that it's kept classified. And I would -- that's the motion I set on the table. Whether it's done through your signature or through the vote here right now, I move to do that.

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Commissioners, we have a motion on the floor.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Second.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Motion and a second. Is there any further discussion? Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized for discussion and debate.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And if indeed we are going for the vote on this,

I'm just going to say I'm going to vote no, and not

because I have a disagreement with the Attorney

General having access, but I think this is very,

very poor procedure. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner McMurrian.

where I am is I don't think we really need to vote on it, and no disrespect to you, Commissioner Argenziano, but I think if we tell staff that they need to get a recommendation to whoever, and I have no hangup with whether it's the prehearing officer or presiding officer, they need to get a recommendation on confidentiality. They know that they're doing — and they're saying they're doing that already. So I guess my preference would be not to have a vote on it and they have the direction they need.

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** Sure. And, Mr. Chair?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I respect that.

I really do. But it seems to me, and my
frustration is and I guess I like to get things
done and it seems here that you take forever to get
something done, and I understand. But I don't have
the patience for that sometimes, and I'm going to
come right out and say it. I said, let's do it,
there's a motion on the table and let's rule on the

motion. With respect to your opinions -- and I really do. But I believe that sometimes you just get something done instead of taking the ten-mile approach. So, with the motion on the table, if you want to vote no, I guess you vote no.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

I also tend to agree. I second the motion in support of my colleague, because again, I do think the Attorney General should have access to the information in a timely manner, because again, I think that's the intent of all my colleagues. I do tend to agree with both Commissioner Edgar and Commissioner McMurrian, that procedurally it's -- I think it would have policy questions in terms of discretion of each individual prehearing officer, because I don't think I would react kindly to being told what to do or not to do.

But what I think we could do, and perhaps -perhaps Commissioner Argenziano may be amiable to
this. If we had a commitment from staff that would
be the direction and we could get it done in a
timely manner, perhaps we could just take that at
face, based on the representations made by staff on
the record without a vote. But I just wanted to

throw that out there.

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and, you know, I would vote to support getting that

I'm interested in getting that information,

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information affirmatively if I had to.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner, one second. Let me do this before I come back to you. And I'm

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going to come back to Commissioner Argenziano and

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then Commissioner Edgar.

you're recognized in debate.

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Ms. Helton, how long would it take you guys to

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draft that?

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have to write it. We can rule from the motion and

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: You know, you make a great point, Commissioner McMurrian. We don't really go from there. We don't really need to have it written. Any further debate? Any further debate? There's a motion on the floor. Commissioner Edgar,

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Yeah. Could I have the motion repeated, please?

Okay. And in my COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: nonlawyer version, in my legislative practice for 12 years, I move that this Commission vote on sending the confidential information, allowing the Attorney General's Office to have the confidential information that we rule is confidential, so that

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the Attorney General can have that information, which the companies seem to have no problem with, and keep it confidential, because there is confidential information in there obviously that is not meant for the whole world to see. That's my motion.

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Commissioner Edgar, any further questions on the motion? It's been moved and seconded.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Just a comment, and

Commissioner Argenziano and I agree on many, many,
many things, and I'm almost -- I'm so hesitant to

even say this, but the attorney in me is just
uncomfortable procedurally. And again, the
substance of it. But our staff has said to us, and
I'm not going to go to them because we've already
done that. But our staff has said to us that they
need a little more time to dot the I's and cross
the T's, and as an attorney that seems to me to be
a reasonable request.

Issues of confidentiality, as has been pointed out, we have a very strong public records and open government philosophy in this state, which of course I support. But I also recognize that occasionally, and in instances where we are dealing

with documents that could deal with an infrastructure of such import as a nuclear facility, occasionally there is a bump between the open government and public records requirements of our state and of the federal law. And that is the sort of thing that I would want our staff to be able to look at very, very, very carefully.

And I just am concerned with the precedent, and I don't think, as I have suggested, that we continue with the witnesses and let us move through that, which is what I came here to do this morning, that we continue with that and allow these procedural matters to have a little bit more time today, to me is not going ten miles down the road.

So that's just my take. So again, I'm just very uncomfortable with this from a procedural aspect.

MS. HELTON: Mr. Chairman, I may have a fix that -- I probably should have gone back and looked at the statute before responding earlier. It's been -- someone has reminded me that in 366.093, subsection 2, that the Commission has been given the authority to issue appropriate protective orders designating the manner for handling such information during the course of the proceeding and

for protecting such information from disclosure 1 outside the proceeding. 2. So my recommendation to you would be that you 3 could issue a protective order, staff can still 4 bring an order to grant confidential treatment to 5 the presiding officer, and we can do both and then 6 that way I think everyone is protected and I think 7 that staff would feel comfortable that the 8 confidentiality of the information has been 9 maintained. 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: How is that in the context 11 of where we are now, Ms. Helton? 12 I think --MS. HELTON: 13 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We have a motion, we have a 14 second, we had debate, and I'm getting ready to 15 call for the vote. What are you saying? 16 MS. HELTON: That if -- if Commissioner 17 Argenziano felt so inclined to change her motion so 18 19 it would be styled a protective order. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I was --20 Mr. Chair? 21 **CHAIRMAN CARTER:** You're recognized. 2.2 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just reading that 23 now, and I will amend the motion. 24 You're recognized. CHAIRMAN CARTER: 25 Okay.

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** I will amend the motion -- the motion to have -- hang on one second as I'm reading the statute.

Okay. I will go ahead and move that we label this as a protective order, designating the manner in which we give this to the AG as a confidential document.

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** And I would second that, and thank Commissioner Argenziano for adopting that amendment to her motion.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioners.

Any further debate or discussion based upon the input and revision of the motion presented to us by staff? Any further debate? Any further debate?

Staff, anything further before we vote?

MR. COOKE: One additional -- I'm sorry. It might be appropriate, just because, again, all -- there's no doubt we will get this accomplished. The question is making sure we've dotted all the I's and crossed all the T's. And it might be appropriate to ask if FPL would be willing to make the motion, because it's really the FPL's information that's being presented. Normally when the protective order takes place it's on motion of the -- one of the parties.

1	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Excuse me.
2	Mr. Chairman?
3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.
4	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's not what the
5	statute says. I don't have any problem doing that.
6	The company I said I think before already
7	indicated it had no problem.
8	MR. COOKE: I agree, and I just
9	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm trying to not
10	make a mountain out of a molehill. And if it's a
11	stumbling block, let's get it out of the way.
12	MR. COOKE: I agree. I would just I've
13	talked to Mr. Butler and I think they're prepared
14	to join into the
15	MR. BUTLER: If it is useful, we move for a
16	protective order granting confidential treatment to
17	the IT report, and I think upon your ruling
18	favorably upon that motion for protective order we
19	would be in a position to provide the document to
20	Ms. Bradley without concern over it being fully
21	disclosed.
22	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those in favor?
24	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Aye.
25	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye.

1 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Aye. **COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN:** Aye. 2 **CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Aye. 3 All those opposed? Show it done. We've kind 4 of beat a dead horse to sleep, Commissioners. 5 6 Ms. Bradley. MS. BRADLEY: I just want to briefly say thank 7 you and I certainly did not intend to create a --8 either a burden for the staff or Commission or a 9 delay. We're just kind of in a unique position and 10 take public records very seriously in our office, 11 and I -- I just needed a ruling. But I appreciate 12 your efforts. 13 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We -- we do -- I would 14 appreciate in the future going forward is that when 15 there's -- during the prehearing we get those 16 matters taken care of in the future. I think it 17 would be very efficient for all of us, because we 18 19 just spent an inordinate amount of time on something that -- I mean, all of us want the AG's 20 office to participate. But let's move on. 21 Commissioner Skop, you're recognized. 22 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Just briefly to 23 Ms. Bradley's point. I'd like to commend my law 24 school classmate, Ms. Alexis Lambert, who actually 25

is the head of the sunshine law at the AG's office. 1 2 She does a great job. Thank you. 3 Thank you. Mr. Twomey? CHAIRMAN CARTER: MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, the 4 5 AARP adopts and specifically endorses the comments 6 of Mr. Burgess, Mr. Wright, Mr. McWhirter, and 7 Ms. Bradley. 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Captain McNeill? Sorry. 9 Ms. White. Sorry. 10 MS. WHITE: She stepped out. We will do 11 whatever you tell us to do, sir. If you want us to 12 brief, we will; and if you make a bench decision, 13 we'll abide by that as well. We do support 14 Mr. Burgess in this matter. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Ms. White's 16 representing our Federal Executive Agencies. Okay. Let's kind of get us back around here. 17 Commissioners, what I said I was going to do is 18 19 hear from the parties, then go to staff, and then 20 come back to the bench on this request made by 21 Mr. Burgess. 22 Mr. Chairman? MR. BUTLER: 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Butler. 24 MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry. Very briefly. If you choose to direct briefing, one thing that had been 25

pointed out to me by my able colleagues I think is an excellent point, is it would I think be appropriate not to have the briefing cover the subject of the availability of legal remedies against third parties. The concern is that the information that is in those briefs will -- unless we go through another unusual -- highly unusual confidentiality procedure with respect to them, that would be public information filed in the clerk's office, and we'd hate to, if we were in a position of trying to enforce remedies against a party having something that was said by us or others that was unfavorable or casting doubt on the possible availability of claims be read back to us in whatever legal proceeding we were attempting to enforce the rights.

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So I think it's an issue that really is not — the Commission is not appropriately part of the decision for you to evaluate the — sort of extent and the validity of legal claims against the third parties, and it does put us in an awkward position if we have that briefed in a way that possibly puts things out there that we would have to be, you know, responding to if we end up pursuing legal claims. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Butler.

Staff, you're recognized. You guys remember where we are, right, procedurally? We're talking about the issue raised by Mr. Burgess.

MS. HELTON: I think that Chapter 120 states that when a party asks to brief a matter before an administrative agency that's been litigated, that we have to afford them that right. So staff's recommendation would be to allow the parties to brief issue 13C.

Now, with respect to Mr. Butler's argument, maybe what we can do is meet with the parties after the conclusion of the hearing and see if we can reach an agreement about what would be briefed and not be briefed, and perhaps if Commissioner Argenziano would allow the staff at the conclusion of the hearing to talk to her about what we think about what contract claims or civil claims that the company would have against Florida Power & Light, we can kind of get to Mr. Butler's concerns about doing this in a public forum where -- where someone may be able to use that against them later down the road.

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Mr. Burgess, what do you think?

MR. BURGESS: I think that is -- sounds like a good solution to me. I mean, I think it would be certainly worth the effort to discuss tactically what we might want to stay away from that may be in the interest of all of our clients. Now, where it ends up leading, I don't know. If -- you know, if the ruling is we can brief 13C, and we end up after meeting saying we disagree, you know, that we should not stay -- that we should stay away from this area, well, you know, then I assume it would be up to each party's --

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** I have faith and confidence in your ability to negotiate both sides.

MR. BURGESS: I appreciate that, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I always do. It's always -Commissioners, here's my perspective on this. Let
me do this. I'm going to need to collect my
thoughts on -- before coming to you with some kind
of disposition on this, because -- I mean, you
know, sometimes, you know, I think when you're
playing basketball a move on the fly is pretty
good. But on something like this, we may need a
little bit more deliberation, so I'm going to need
to get my thoughts together on how I'll come back
to you with this issue in terms of briefing.

Based on what Ms. Helton has said, the statute, from the administrative body we fairly --we do -- we'll have to grant that, but, I mean, we need to think about how we'll do that. Let me do this to kind of get myself together and get a chance to talk with staff on how we go further with that. And I had so much hope about progress for today. Let me ask this before we do the --

Let me ask this before we do the -Commissioners, does any Commissioner have any
further questions for Mr. Jones?

## **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** No.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Jones. You may be excused. And I don't think he's one of the rebuttal witnesses either, right, Mr. Butler?

MR. BUTLER: He is not listed, although depending on what Larkin says, he might. We don't know yet.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: All right. Are there any other preliminary matters before we take a break?

Because I'm going to need to get with staff before I come back to you in terms of the briefing perspective. Any other preliminary matters from the parties? Mr. Butler?

MR. BUTLER: None that I'm aware of.

1	Mr. Burgess?
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burgess, are there any
3	other preliminary matters?
4	MR. BURGESS: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. No, we
5	don't have any other preliminary matters. Thank
6	you.
7	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Wright?
8	MR. WRIGHT: No, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter, any other
10	preliminary matters, because we really need to get
11	started. I was hoping we were getting started over
12	an hour ago.
13	MR. McWHIRTER: Get going, Mr. Chairman.
14	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. McWhirter.
15	Ms. Bradley?
16	MS. BRADLEY: No, sir. I think I've exhausted
17	my limit. So let's go.
18	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Twomey?
19	MR. TWOMEY: No, sir.
20	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. White?
21	MS. WHITE: No, sir.
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Captain McNeill?
23	MS. MCNEILL: No.
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner
25	McMurrian, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: I just want to ask 1 Ms. Helton again can I get that reference again 2 about what you -- I guess it was a statutory 3 reference about if a party asks to brief then we 4 have to afford them that opportunity. Because I'm 5 6 going to look at that. 7 MS. HELTON: I don't think I gave you the specific statute, but I will do that now. 8 120.57(1)(b). 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioners, I want 10 to take a chance to get -- take a moment to get 11 with staff on that. Let's do this. Let's --12 13 everybody stay close. Let's come back on the hour. We're in recess. 14 (Break taken.) 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the record 16 and just, Commissioners, just to kind of get us 17 back in procedurally where we need to be, 1.8 Ms. Helton, based upon your review of Chapter 1 --19 20 is it Chapter 120 --MS. HELTON: Yes, sir. 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: -- point 57, does that -- we 2.2. have to give leave for the -- the submittal of the 23 briefs in this matter? 24

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MS. HELTON: Well, I think I heard Mr. Burgess

1	say and the other intervenors agree that they would
2	like to have the opportunity to brief issue 13C.
3	And I believe that, under 120.57(1)(b), that the
4	Legislature has determined that if a party wants to
5	file some type of post hearing written statement,
6	then they must be afforded that opportunity to do
7	so.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, based upon
9	the statute and based upon the respectable we
10	will grant that. Not like we can stop it anyway.
11	Let's do that and let's move forward.
12	With that, Commissioners, anything further
13	before we go further with our next Mr. Burgess,
14	you're comfortable with that?
15	MR. BURGESS: Thank you very much,
L6	Commissioners. I appreciate it.
L7	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Butler?
L8	MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry, I was conferring with
L9	my colleague. Am I comfortable with?
20	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, we just moved forward,
21	based upon Chapter 120.57, allowing the parties to
22	provide briefing.
23	MR. BUTLER: Briefing on issue 13C?
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: 13C, yes, sir.
25	MR. BUTLER: We do not object to that.

1	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Let's move
2	forward. Would you call your next witness.
3	MR. BUTLER: We will. That would be
4	Ms. Dubin.
5	KOREL DUBIN
6	was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power &
7	Light, and having been duly sworn, testifies as follows:
8	DIRECT EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. BUTLER:
10	<b>Q</b> Ms. Dubin, have you previously been sworn?
11	<b>A</b> Yes, I have.
12	<b>Q</b> Would you please state your name and business
13	address for the record?
14	<b>A</b> Yes. My name is Korel Dubin. My business
15	address is 9250 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida,
16	33174.
17	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And by whom are you employed and in what
18	capacity?
19	<b>A</b> I'm employed by Florida Power & Light as
20	senior manager of purchased power.
21	$oldsymbol{Q}$ I'm going to ask you if you have before you a
22	veritable laundry list of testimonies before. You have
23	before you testimony dated March 3, 2008, consisting of
24	nine pages with attached Exhibits KMD-1 and KMD-2?
25	<b>A</b> I do.

All right. And do you have before you 1 Q testimony dated on April 3, 2008? 2 Yes, I do. 3 Okay. Do you have testimony before you --4 Q excuse me -- dated August 4, 2008, consisting of nine 5 pages and attached Exhibits KMD-3 and KMD-4? 6 A Yes. Do you have before you testimony dated 8 Q September 2, 2008, consisting of 16 pages with attached 9 Exhibits KMD-5, KMD-6, and KMD-7? 10 11 Α Yes. And finally, do you have before you testimony 12 Q dated October 15, 2008, consisting of four pages and 13 attached Exhibit KMD-8? 14 Yes, I do. Α 15 16 Q Okay. MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, I would note that 17 these exhibits have been assigned -- preassigned 18 Exhibit Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 -- back to Exhibit 8, 19 the KMD-5 is actually already premarked as 8 -- and 20 then 14, 15, and 16. 21 **CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Thank you. 22 23 BY MR. BUTLER: Were these testimony -- testimonies and 24 Q exhibits prepared by you or under your direction, 25

supervision, or control? 1 2 Yes, they were. Do you have any corrections or changes to make 3 to them at this time? 4 No, I do not. 5 Α Okay. If I asked the same questions contained 6 in your prefiled testimony, would your answers be the 7 8 same? 9 Α Yes, they would. MR. BUTLER: I'd ask that Ms. Dubin's prefiled 10 direct testimonies be inserted into the record as 11 12 though read. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Prefiled direct testimony of 13 the witness will be entered into the record as 14 15 though read. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		TESTIMONY OF KOREL M. DUBIN
4		DOCKET NO. 080001-EI
5		MARCH 3, 2008
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name, business address, employer and position.
8	A.	My name is Korel M. Dubin, and my business address is 9250 West Flagler
9		Street, Miami, Florida, 33174. I am employed by Florida Power & Light
10		Company (FPL or the Company) as the Manager of Cost Recovery Clauses
11		in the Regulatory Affairs Department.
12	Q.	Have you previously testified in the predecessors to this docket?
13	A.	Yes, I have.
14	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?
15	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to present the schedules necessary to
16		support the actual Fuel Cost Recovery (FCR) Clause and Capacity Cost
17		Recovery (CCR) Clause Net True-Up amounts for the period January 2007
18		through December 2007. The Net True-Up for the FCR is an under-recovery,
19		including interest, of \$121,036,106. The Net True-Up for the CCR is an
20		under-recovery, including interest, of \$3,707,455. I am requesting
21		Commission approval to include this FCR true-up under-recovery of
22		\$121,036,106 in the calculation of the FCR factor for the period January 2009
23		through December 2009. I am also requesting Commission approval to
24		include this CCR true-up under-recovery of \$3,707,455 in the calculation of

1		the CCK factor for the period January 2009 through December 2009.
2	Q.	Have you prepared or caused to be prepared under your direction,
3		supervision or control an exhibit in this proceeding?
4	A.	Yes, I have. It consists of two appendices. Appendix I contains the FCR
5		related schedules, and Appendix II contains the CCR related schedules. In
6		addition, FCR Schedules A-1 through A-12 for the January 2007 through
7		December 2007 period have been filed monthly with the Commission and
8		served on all parties. Those schedules are incorporated herein by reference.
9	Q.	What is the source of the data that you will present through testimony
10		or exhibits in this proceeding?
11	A.	Unless otherwise indicated, the data are taken from the books and records of
12		FPL. The books and records are kept in the regular course of the Company's
13		business in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and
14		practices, and with provisions of the Uniform System of Accounts as
15		prescribed by the Commission.
16		
17		FUEL COST RECOVERY CLAUSE (FCR)
18	Q.	Please explain the calculation of the Net True-up Amount.
19	A.	Appendix I, page 3, entitled "Summary of Net True-Up," shows the calculation
20		of the Net True-Up for the period January 2007 through December 2007, an
21		under-recovery of \$121,036,106.
22		
23		The Summary of the Net True-up amount shown on Appendix I, page 3

1		shows the actual End-of-Period True-Up under-recovery for the period
2		January 2007 through December 2007 of \$146,613,806 on line 1. The
3		Estimated/Actual True-Up under-recovery for the same period of \$25,577,700
4		is shown on line 2. Line 1 less line 2 results in the Net Final True-Up for the
5		period January 2007 through December 2007 shown on line 3, an under-
6		recovery of \$121,036,106.
7		
8		The calculation of the true-up amount for the period follows the procedures
9		established by this Commission set forth on Commission Schedule A-2
10		"Calculation of True-Up and Interest Provision."
11	Q.	Have you provided a schedule showing the calculation of the actual
12		true-up by month?
13	A.	Yes. Appendix I, pages 4 and 5, entitled "Calculation of Actual True-up
14		Amount," shows the calculation of the FCR actual true-up by month for
15		January through December 2007.
16	Q.	Have you provided a schedule showing the variances between actual
17		and estimated/actual fuel costs and revenues for 2007?
18	A.	Yes. Appendix I, page 6 compares the actual fuel costs and revenues to the
19		estimated/actuals for January through December 2007.
20	Q.	Please describe the variance in fuel costs.
21	A.	Appendix I, page 6, line C11 compares the Actual End of Period Net True-up
22		under-recovery of \$200,358,364 to the Estimated/Actual End of Period Net
23		True-up under-recovery of \$79,322,258 resulting in a variance of

1	\$121,036,106. This variance is due primarily to a \$97,525,633 (1.6%)
2	increase in Jurisdictional Total Fuel Costs and Net Power Transactions (page
3	6, line C6), a \$21,617,546 (0.4%) decrease in Jurisdictional Fuel Revenues
4	(page 6, line C3), and an increase of \$1,892,924 in interest (page 6, line C8).
5	
6	The \$97.5 million increase in Adjusted Total Fuel Costs and Net Power
7	Transactions is due primarily to an \$82.3 million (1.5%) increase in the Fuel
8	Cost of System Net Generation, a \$31.0 million (30.7%) variance in the Fuel
9	Cost of Power Sold, and a \$12.8 million (4.6%) increase in Fuel Cost of
10	Purchased Power. These amounts are somewhat offset by a \$7.9 million
11	(4.4%) decrease in Energy Payments to Qualifying Facilities, and a \$18.5
12	million (21.1%) decrease in the Energy Cost of Economy Purchases.
13	
14	The \$31.0 million (30.7%) variance in Fuel Cost of Power Sold is primarily
15	due to lower than projected off-system sales and lower than expected fuel
16	costs. The \$12.8 million (4.6%) increase in Fuel Cost of Purchased Power is
17	primarily due to higher than projected purchases (an additional 216,007
18	MWhs) from Purchase Power Agreements (PPAs) at a slightly higher cost
19	than originally projected.
20	
21	As shown on the December 2007 A3 Schedule, the \$82.3 million (1.5%)
22	increase in the Fuel Cost of System Net Generation is primarily due to \$206.9
23	million (28.8%) greater than projected heavy oil cost, offset by \$122.3 million

(2.7%) lower than projected natural gas cost. Heavy oil averaged \$9.31 per 1 MMBtu, \$0.10 per MMBtu (1.1%) lower than projected, and 23,076,030 more 2 MMBtu's (30.3%) of heavy oil were used during the period than projected. 3 The natural gas price averaged \$9.70 per MMBtu, \$0.08 per MMBtu (0.9%) 4 higher than projected, but 16,716,955 fewer MMBtu's (3.5%) of natural gas 5 were used during the period than projected. 6 7 The \$7.9 million (4.4%) decrease in Energy Payments to Qualifying Facilities 8 is due primarily to a decrease in the energy purchases. The \$18.5 million 9 (21.1%) decrease in the Energy Cost of Economy Purchases is mainly 10 11 attributable to lower than projected economy purchases and lower than 12 expected market prices. What was the variance in retail (jurisdictional) Fuel Cost Recovery 13 Q. 14 revenues? As shown on Appendix I, page 6, line C3, actual jurisdictional Fuel Cost 15 Α. Recovery revenues, net of revenue taxes, were \$21.6 million (0.4%) lower 16 than the estimated/actual projection. This decrease was due primarily to 17 lower than projected jurisdictional sales, which were 488,364,370 kWh (0.5%) 18 19 lower than the estimated/actual projection. Pursuant to Commission Order No. PSC-08-0030-FOF-EI, FPL's 2007 20 Q. 21 gains on non-separated wholesale energy sales are to be measured against a three-year average Shareholder Incentive Benchmark of 22 23 \$19,672,897. Did FPL exceed this benchmark?

1	Α.	No.	
2	Q.	What is the appro	priate final Shareholder Incentive Benchmark level for
3		calendar year 200	8 for gains on non-separated wholesale energy sales
4		eligible for a sha	reholder incentive as set forth by Order No. PSC-00-
5		1744-PAA-EI in Do	ocket No. 991779-EI?
6	A.	For the year 2008,	the three year average Shareholder Incentive Benchmark
7		consists of actual g	gains for 2005, 2006 and 2007 (see below) resulting in a
8		three year average	threshold of:
9		2005	\$21,022,022
10		2006	\$19,438,254
11		2007	\$18,545,406
12		Average threshold	\$19,668,561
13		Gains on sales in 2	2008 are to be measured against this three-year average
14		Shareholder Incention	ve Benchmark.
15			
16		CAPACI	TY COST RECOVERY CLAUSE (CCR)
17			
18	Q.	Please explain the	calculation of the Net True-up Amount.
19	A.	Appendix II, page 3,	entitled "Summary of Net True-Up" shows the calculation
20		of the Net True-Up t	for the period January 2007 through December 2007, an
21		under-recovery of \$	3,707,455, which I am requesting to be included in the
22		calculation of the CO	CR factors for the January 2009 through December 2009
23		period.	

1		
2		The actual End-of-Period under-recovery for the period January 2007 through
3		December 2007 of \$19,268,464 (shown on line 1) less the estimated/actual
4		End-of-Period under-recovery for the same period of \$15,561,009 that was
5		approved by the Commission in Order No. PSC-08-0030-FOF-EI (shown on
6		line 2), results in the Net True-Up under-recovery for the period January 2007
7		through December 2007 (shown on line 3) of \$3,707,455.
8	Q.	Have you provided a schedule showing the calculation of the actual
9		true-up by month?
10	A.	Yes. Appendix II, page 4, entitled "Calculation of Actual True-up Amount,"
11		shows the calculation of the CCR End-of-Period true-up for the period
12		January 2007 through December 2007 by month.
13	Q.	Is this true-up calculation consistent with the true-up methodology used
14		for the other cost recovery clauses?
15	A.	Yes, it is. The calculation of the true-up amount follows the procedures
16		established by this Commission set forth on Commission Schedule A-2
17		"Calculation of True-Up and Interest Provision" for the Fuel Cost Recovery
18		Clause.
19	Q.	Have you provided a schedule showing the variances between actuals
20		and estimated/actuals?
21	A.	Yes. Appendix II, page 6, entitled "Calculation of Final True-up Variances,"

estimated/actuals for the period January 2007 through December 2007.

shows the actual capacity charges and applicable revenues compared to the

#### Q. What was the variance in net capacity charges?

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Appendix II. page 6. Line 13 provides the variance in Jurisdictional Capacity 2 Α. Charges of \$1,935,196 or 0.4%. This \$1,935,196 variance was primarily due 3 to a \$3,955,688 or 14.5% decrease in Incremental Power Plant Security 4 5 Costs and a \$1,228,751 or 0.6% decrease in Payments to Non-cogenerators. This decrease in Power Plant Security Costs is primarily due to lower than 6 projected costs for Turkey Point Security Search Equipment and a delay in 7 the completion of the planned work scope. Additionally, certain expenditures 8 9 associated with the NERC cyber security compliance project were delayed until 2008 and contributed to the variance. The \$1,228,751 or 0.6% decrease 10 in Payments to Non-cogenerators is due to lower than estimated capacity 11 payments to SJRPP. These decreases were partially offset by a \$2,735,526 12 or 0.9% increase in Payments to Cogenerators (QF's), primarily due to higher 13 14 than estimated capacity payments to ICL caused by higher than expected performance of the ICL facility during the last five months of 2007. 15

### 16 Q. What was the variance in Capacity Cost Recovery revenues?

As shown on page 6, line 16, actual Capacity Cost Recovery Revenues (Net of Revenue Taxes), were \$5,668,864 (1.1%) lower than the estimated/actual projection. This \$5,668,864 decrease in revenues, less the \$1,935,196 decrease in costs, plus interest of \$26,213 (page 6, line 18), results in the final under-recovery of \$3,707,455.

# Q. Have you provided Schedule A12 showing the actual monthly capacity payments by contract?

- 1 A. Yes. Schedule A12 consists of two pages that are included in Appendix II as
- pages 7 and 8. Page 7, shows the actual capacity payments for Qualifying
- 3 Facilities, the Southern Company UPS contract and the St John River
- 4 Power Park (SJRPP) contract. Page 8 provides the Short Term Capacity
- 5 payments for the period January 2007 through December 2007.
- 6 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 7 A. Yes, it does.

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		TESTIMONY OF KOREL M. DUBIN
4		DOCKET NO. 080001-EI
5		April 3, 2008
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and address.
8	A.	My name is Korel M. Dubin and my business address is 9250 West
9		Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33174.
10	Q.	By whom are you employed and what is your position?
11	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) as Manager
12		of Cost Recovery Clauses in the Regulatory Affairs Department.
13	Q.	Have you previously testified in this docket?
14	A.	Yes, I have.
15	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?
16	A.	An issue has been raised by the Office of Public Counsel (OPC)
17		in the fuel proceedings as to whether customers or FPL should be
18		responsible for additional fuel costs incurred as a result of an
19		outage extension in 2006 at Turkey Point Unit 3 which was
20		caused by a drilled hole in the pressurized piping. Consistent with
21		its prior precedent, the Commission approved FPL's request to
22		recover through the 2007 Fuel Cost Recovery (FCR) factor the
23		approximately \$6 million of replacement power costs associated
24		with the outage extension, subject to potential refund with interest

if the Commission were to determine subsequently that FPL is not 1 entitled to recover those costs. In the 2007 fuel proceeding, the 2 parties stipulated that this issue should be deferred to the 2008 3 fuel proceeding. My testimony discusses the regulatory policies 4 associated with recovery of replacement power costs. FPL witness 5 Jones describes the events that occurred during the Turkey Point 6 Unit 3 outage extension in 2006. 7 What standard has the Commission used to determine whether 8 Q. utilities may recover replacement power costs associated with 9 nuclear unit outages? 10 The Commission has consistently based that determination on 11 A. whether a utility's actions were prudent in whatever circumstances 12 led to the need for replacement power. These prudence 13 determinations essentially look to whether a utility acted reasonably 14 based on the information available to it at the time, without the benefit 15 of hindsight. So long as a utility's actions are prudent by this 16 measure, the utility is permitted to recover the replacement power 17 costs. 18 Do you believe that this prudence standard is appropriate for Q.

- Q. Do you believe that this prudence standard is appropriate for determining whether replacement power costs may be recovered?
- 22 a. Yes, I do. Replacement power costs constitute out-of-pocket fuel
  23 and/or purchased power costs actually incurred by a utility in
  24 providing electric service to its customers. As such, they are properly

recoverable through the FCR Clause just like any other power costs, unless they are shown to have been unnecessarily incurred because the utility could have avoided them had it acted reasonably.

The purpose of the FCR was clearly enunciated almost fifty years ago: the FCR allows a utility to recover its actual fuel costs, no more or no less. As stated in Order No. 2515-A, dated April 24, 1959,

"A fuel adjustment clause is intended to compensate for day-to-day fluctuations in the cost of fuel which cannot be anticipated in the base rates. It should be constructed and applied so as to reimburse the utility for the increase in the cost of fuel as related to generation. It also operates so as to pass on to the customer any savings realized by the utility from decreased cost of fuel."

Pursuant to this stated purpose of the FCR, the Commission has consistently based replacement power cost recovery determinations on whether a utility's actions were prudent in whatever circumstances led to the need for replacement power. These prudence determinations essentially look to whether a utility acted reasonably based on the information available to it at the time, without the benefit of hindsight. So long as a utility's actions are prudent by this measure, utilities have been permitted to recover the replacement power costs. For example, in 1984 the Commission reviewed and approved the recovery of replacement power costs associated with

the outage at FPL's St. Lucie Unit 1 associated with removal of the damaged Thermal Shield. In Order No. 15486 in Docket No. 840001-EI-A, the Commission relied on the prudence standard in approving recovery of those replacement power costs and even references OPC's concurrence that prudence is the standard when it states:

#### "Burden of Proof and Standard of Care"

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Public Counsel correctly pointed out that the utilities bear the burden of demonstrating that their fuel costs are reasonable and prudent. FPL has also correctly indicated that hindsight should not serve as the basis for liability in this case and that for a utility to be denied recovery of replacement power costs it must be shown that management acted unreasonably at the time the relevant decision were made...we find that FPL's decision to include a thermal shield in the design of SL1 was prudent when we consider the information known to the decision-makers at the time of the relevant decisions. Likewise, we have determined that FPL's operation of the unit prior to the extended outage was prudent and reasonable as was the repair and return to service. Accordingly, we have found that the replacement fuel costs incurred were reasonable and prudent and properly recovered through the fuel cost recovery clause." [emphasis added]

In 1996, the Commission reviewed several outages that had occurred at the St. Lucie plant in 1994 and 1995. One of the outage events is similar to the circumstances of the Pressurizer Piping incident in that it was a bad act, outside of the company's control. It was an act of trespassing, wherein a vehicle was driven up over the St. Lucie discharge canal berm and ultimately ended up lodging inside one of the discharge pipes. The Commission again relied on the prudence standard in determining whether or not FPL could recover replacement power costs stating that:

"We approve Florida Power & Light Company's request to recover replacement energy costs incurred as a result of outages at Plant St. Lucie during the period September 1994 through September 1995. FPL's actions regarding the outages were reasonable and prudent and, therefore, FPL should recover all replacement energy costs."

(Emphasis added). These are just two of many instances over the years where the Commission has evaluated actions that led to outages and allowed recovery of the resulting replacement power costs if the utility were found to have acted prudently. In fact, I have been personally involved in the Commission's FCR proceedings for almost 25 years and have never seen the Commission evaluate the recovery of replacement power costs using any standard other than prudence.

#### Q. Should FPL be entitled to recover the replacement power costs

1		associated with the 2006 Turkey Point Unit 3 outage extension
2		under the prudence standard?
3	A.	Yes. As FPL witness Jones explains in his testimony, FPL complied
4		fully with NRC requirements and industry standards in order to
5		prevent improper access and deliberate criminal acts, and took
6		extensive actions to swiftly and effectively investigate and inspect
7		both Turkey Unit 3 and Unit 4 after the drilled hole in the pressurizer
8		piping was discovered, enabling FPL to expeditiously return the plant
9		to service with minimal disruption in production. FPL's actions at
10		each step in this process were unquestionably reasonable and
11		prudent.
12	Q.	Would it be unfair to deny FPL recovery of its replacement power
13		costs even though its actions were prudent?
14	A.	Yes. To deny recovery of replacement power costs even where a utility
15		has acted prudently would be completely inconsistent with the purpose
16		of the FCR Clause. Such a policy would create a major disincentive to
17		investments in new nuclear capacity which FPL believes is important to
18		help ensure energy security and fuel diversity.
19	Q.	Did FPL provide its customers less low-cost nuclear energy in
20		2006 fuel costs than initially expected, due to the impact of the
21		Pressurizer Piping outage extension at Turkey Point Unit 3?
22	A.	No. Even with the outage extension due to the Pressurizer Piping
23		incident, FPL's nuclear units performed better than projected in 2006.
24		In its September 9, 2005 fuel adjustment projection filing, FPL

projected to generate 23,524,087 MWhs with its nuclear units in 2006. FPL actually generated 23,532,578 MWhs in 2006, even with the additional outage time resulting from the Pressurizer Piping incident. This additional nuclear generation saved customers approximately \$560,000 compared to the cost of natural gas that likely would have been burned instead.

Α.

Moreover, as reported in FPL's Generating Performance Incentive Factor (GPIF) testimony, FPL's nuclear fleet performance for 2006 was excellent. Even with the Pressurizer Piping outage, Turkey Point Unit 3 achieved an extremely high Adjusted Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF) of 91.3%. In fact, three of FPL's four nuclear units (including Turkey Point Unit 3) had Adjusted Equivalent Availability Factors that were so high in 2006 that they achieved the maximum available GPIF reward. In view of this strong performance, any suggestion that FPL's customers need special protection from the costs of FPL's 2006 nuclear operations simply does not ring true.

#### Q. Please summarize your testimony.

To deny recovery of replacement power costs even where a utility has acted prudently would be completely inconsistent with the purpose of the FCR Clause and with fundamental principles of ratemaking. It would put the utility at risk of not recovering its actual fuel costs whenever a nuclear plant is unexpectedly offline, even for reasons beyond the utility's control, and it would provide the utility no

1	corresponding reward for having to bear this large risk. Such a policy
2	would create a major disincentive to investments in any technology
3	that has very low energy costs, including solar and wind as well as
4	nuclear generation. Those investments are important to helping
5	achieve Florida's energy security, fuel diversity and environmental
6	(including climate change) goals.

- 7 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 8 A. Yes, it does.

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		TESTIMONY OF KOREL M. DUBIN
4		DOCKET NO. 080001-EI
5		August 4, 2008
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and address.
8	A.	My name is Korel M. Dubin and my business address is 9250 West
9		Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33174.
10	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
11	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) as Senior
12		Manager of Purchased Power in the Resource Assessment and
13		Planning Department.
14	Q.	Have you previously testified in this docket?
15	A.	Yes, I have.
16	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?
17	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to present for Commission review
18		and approval the calculation of the Estimated/Actual True-up
19		amounts for the Fuel Cost Recovery (FCR) Clause and the Capacity
20		Cost Recovery (CCR) Clause for the period January 2008 through
21		December 2008.
22	Q.	Have you prepared or caused to be prepared under your
23		direction, supervision or control an exhibit in this proceeding?
24	A.	Yes, I have. It consists of various schedules included in Appendices I

1		and II. Appendix I contains the FCR related schedules and Appendix
2		Il contains the CCR related schedules.
3		
4		The FCR Schedules contained in Appendix I include Schedules E3
5		through E9 that provide revised estimates for the period July 2008
6		through December 2008. FCR Schedules A1 through A9 provide
7		actual data for the period January 2008 through June 2008. They are
8		filed monthly with the Commission, are served on all parties and are
9		incorporated herein by reference.
10	Q.	What is the source of the actual data that you will present by
11		way of testimony or exhibits in this proceeding?
12	A.	Unless otherwise indicated, the actual data is taken from the books
L3		and records of FPL. The books and records are kept in the regular
L <b>4</b>		course of our business in accordance with generally accepted
L5		accounting principles and practices, as well as the provisions of the
16		Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by this Commission.
7	Q.	Please describe what data FPL has used as a comparison when
. 8		calculating the FCR and CCR true-ups that are presented in your
. 9		testimony.
2 0	A.	The FCR true-up calculation compares estimated/actual data
1		consisting of actuals for January through June 2008, and revised
2		estimates for July through December 2008, with the mid-course
:3		correction data filed on June 3, 2008. The CCR true-up calculation
4		compares estimated/actual data consisting of actuals for January

1		through June 2006, and revised estimates for July through December
2		2008 with original estimates for January through December 2008.
3	Q.	Please explain the calculation of the interest provision that is
4		applicable to the FCR and CCR true-ups.
5	A.	The calculation of the interest provision follows the same
6		methodology used in calculating the interest provision for the other
7		cost recovery clauses, as previously approved by this Commission.
8		The interest provision is the result of multiplying the monthly average
9		true-up amount times the monthly average interest rate. The average
10		interest rate for the months reflecting actual data is developed using
11		the 30 day commercial paper rates as published in the Wall Street
12		Journal on the first business day of the current and subsequent
13		months. The average interest rate for the projected months is the
14		actual rate as of the first business day in June 2008.
15		
16		FUEL COST RECOVERY CLAUSE
17	Q.	Please explain the calculation of the FCR Estimated/Actual True-
18		up amount you are requesting this Commission to approve.
19	A.	Appendix I, pages 2 and 3, show the calculation of the FCR
20		Estimated/Actual True-up amount. The estimated/actual true-up
21		amount for the period January 2008 through December 2008 is an
22		under-recovery, including interest, of \$354,844,749 (Appendix I, Page
23		3, Column 13, Line C7 plus C8). This \$354,844,749 under-recovery

is to be carried forward and included in the fuel factor for January

1	through December 2009.
2	
3	On June 3, 2008, FPL filed a petition for a mid-course correction to its
4	2008 fuel adjustment factors to recover a \$746,153,416 under-
5	recovery during the August through December 2008 period. At the
6	July 1, 2008 Agenda Conference, the Commission approved recovery
7	of 50% of this under-recovery, or \$373,076,708, during the August
8	through December 2008 period, and deferred recovery of the
9	remaining 50% to 2009. FPL is now calculating a 2008
10	estimated/actual under-recovery of \$354,844,749, including interest.
11	This is slightly lower than the remaining 50% of FPL's mid-course
12	correction under-recovery, because FPL now projects slightly lower
13	fuel costs for August through December 2008 than were reflected in
14	its mid-course correction filing.
15	
16	Appendix I, pages 2 and 3 also provide a summary of the Fuel and
17	Net Power Transactions (lines A1 through A7), kWh Sales (lines B1
18	through B3), Jurisdictional Fuel Revenues (line C1 through C3), the
19	True-up and Interest Provision for this period (lines C4 through C10)
20	and the End of Period True-up amount (line C11).
21	
22	The data for January 2008 through June 2008, columns (1) through
23	(6) reflect the actual results of operations, and the data for July 2008
24	through December 2008, columns (7) through (12) are based on

1		updated estimates.
2		
3		The true-up calculations follow the procedures established by this
4		Commission as set forth on Commission Schedule A2 "Calculation of
5		True-Up and Interest Provision" filed monthly with the Commission.
6	Q.	Were these calculations made in accordance with the
7		procedures previously approved in predecessors to this
8		Docket?
9	A.	Yes, they were.
10	Q.	Please summarize the variance schedule provided as page 4 of
11		Appendix I.
12	A.	The variance calculation compares the Estimated/Actual data to the
13		mid-course correction filing for the January 2008 through December
14		2008 period. FPL's mid-course correction filing projected
15		Jurisdictional Total Fuel and Net Power Transactions to be \$6.398
16		billion for January through December 2008 (See Appendix I, Page 4,
17		Column 2, Line C6). The estimated/actual Jurisdictional Total Fuel
18		Cost and Net Power Transactions are now projected to be \$6.393
19		billion for that period (Actual data for January through June 2008 and
20		revised estimates for July through December 2008) (See Appendix I,
21		Page 4, Column 1, Line C6). Therefore, Jurisdictional Total Fuel
22		Cost and Net Power Transactions are \$4.7 million or 0.1% lower than
23		the mid-course correction filing (See Appendix I, Page 4, Column 3,

Line C6).

1		Jurisdictional Fuel Revenues for 2008 are \$ 11.4 million higher than
2		in the mid-course correction filing (Appendix I, Page 4, Column 3,
3		Line C3).
4	Q.	Please explain the variances in Jurisdictional Total Fuel Costs
5		and Net Power Transactions.
6	A.	As shown on Appendix I, Page 4, Line C6, the variance in
7		Jurisdictional Total Fuel Costs and Net Power Transactions of \$4.7
8		million is a 0.1% decrease from the mid-course correction filing. This
9		variance is primarily due to slightly lower than projected Total Fuel
10		Costs and Net Power Transactions (\$0.9 million), plus higher
11		revenues from sales to FKEC and CKW contracts (\$2.8 million) and
12		higher Reactive and Voltage Control Fuel revenues (\$1.1 million)
13		than were included in the mid-course correction.
14	Q.	What is the appropriate estimated benchmark level for calendar
15		year 2009 for gains on non-separated wholesale energy sales
16		eligible for a shareholder incentive as set forth by Order No.
17		PSC-00-1744-PAA-EI, in Docket No. 991779-EI?
18	A.	For the forecast year 2009, the three-year average threshold consists
19		of actual gains for 2006, 2007, and January through June 2008, and
20		estimates for July through December 2008. Gains on sales in 2009
21		are to be measured against this three-year average threshold, after it
22		has been adjusted with the true-up filing (scheduled to be filed in
23		March 2009) to include all actual data for the year 2008.

1		2006 \$19,438,254
2		2007 \$18,545,406
3		2008 \$18,971,264
4		Average threshold \$18,812,528
5		
6		CAPACITY COST RECOVERY CLAUSE
7	Q.	Please explain the calculation of the CCR Estimated/Actual True-
8		up amount you are requesting this Commission to approve.
9	A.	Appendix II, Pages 2 and 3 show the calculation of the CCR
10		Estimated/Actual True-up amount. The calculation of the
11		Estimated/Actual True-up for the period January 2008 through
12		December 2008 is an under-recovery of \$26,555,378 including
13		interest (Appendix II, Page 3, Column 13, Lines 17 plus 18).
14	Q.	Is this true-up calculation made in accordance with the
15		procedures previously approved in predecessors to this
16		Docket?
17	A.	Yes, it is.
18	Q.	Have you provided a schedule showing the variances between
L 9		the Estimated/Actuals and the Original Projections?
20	A.	Yes. Appendix II, Page 4, shows the Estimated/Actual capacity
21		charges and applicable revenues (January through June 2008
22		reflects actual data and the data for July through December 2008 is
23		based on updated estimates) compared to the original projections for
24		the January 2008 through December 2008 period, filed September 4,

1		2007.
2	Q.	Please explain the variances related to capacity charges.
3	A.	As shown in Appendix II, Page 4, Column 3, Line 13, the variance
4		related to capacity charges is a \$3.8 million decrease. The primary
5		reasons for this variance are a \$2.5 million decrease in Capacity
6		Payments to Non-cogenerators, and a \$1.9 million decrease in
7		incremental plant security costs, offset by a \$1.1 million increase in
8		transmission of electricity by others, and a \$0.4 million decrease in
9		transmission revenues from capacity sales.
10		
11		The decrease in Payments to Non-cogenerators is primarily due to
12		lower than estimated capacity payments to Southern Company for
13		UPS during the first six months of 2008 due to an unanticipated credit
14		in February for a transmission service true up. This decrease was
15		partially offset by higher than anticipated SJRPP capacity charges of
16		approximately \$300,000 for the first six months of 2008.
17		
18		The decrease in incremental plant security costs is primarily due to a
19		change in work scope.
20		
21		The increase in the Transmission of Electricity by Others is due to the
22		fact that the transmission provider that FPL utilizes for its Indian River
23		PPA raised its firm transmission rate beginning in February 2008.
24		

The decrease in Transmission Revenues from Capacity Sales is primarily due to lower than projected off-system (economy) sales. Combining actuals through June with new projections for the remainder of the year, FPL projects to sell approximately 400,000 MWh less economy power than originally projected (resulting in lower transmission revenues). Of this total, 368,000 MWh of the total reduction in economy sales occurred in the January through June actual period.

In addition to the cost variances, Appendix II, Page 4, Column 3, Line 14, Capacity Cost Recovery Revenues, Net of Revenue Taxes, are \$29.4 million lower than originally projected. The \$3.8 million lower costs offset by the \$29.4 million revenue variance, including interest, results in an estimated/actual 2008 true-up amount of \$26.6 million under-recovery (Appendix II, Page 4, Column 3, Lines 17 plus 18). This under-recovery of \$26.6 million including interest, and the final 2007 under-recovery of \$3.7 million filed on March 3, 2008 results in an under-recovery of \$30.3 million to be carried forward to the 2009 capacity factor.

#### Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

21 A. Yes, it does.

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		TESTIMONY OF KOREL M. DUBIN
4		DOCKET NO. 080001-EI
5		September 2, 2008
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and address.
8	A.	My name is Korel M. Dubin and my business address is 9250
9		West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33174.
10	Q.	By whom are you employed and what is your position?
11	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) as
12		Senior Manager of Purchased Power in the Resource
13		Assessment and Planning Department.
14	Q.	Have you previously testified in this docket?
15	Α.	Yes, I have.
16	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?
17	A.	My testimony addresses the following subjects:
18		- I present for Commission review and approval the Fue
19		Cost Recovery (FCR) factors for the period January 2009
20		through December 2009. I propose that the FCR factors
21		be adjusted during the period in order to offset the impact
22		of the Generation Base Rate Adjustments (GBRAs) for
23		West County Energy Center (WCEC) Units 1 and 2 and

1	thus levelize the 1,000 kwn residential customer bill
2	throughout the period. I also present as an alternative
3	FCR factors that are uniform throughout the period, which
4	would not result in levelizing the overall bill.
5 <b>-</b>	I present for Commission review and approval a revised
6	2008 FCR estimated/actual true-up amount, which has
7	been updated to include July actual data and which is
8	incorporated into the calculation of the 2009 FCR Factors.
9 -	I present for Commission review and approval the
10	Capacity Cost Recovery (CCR) factors for the period
11	January 2009 through December 2009.
12 -	I present for Commission review and approval a revised
13	2008 CCR estimated/actual true-up amount, which has
14	been updated to include July actual data and which is
15	incorporated into the calculation of the 2009 CCR Factors
16 <b>-</b>	I present for Commission review and approval FPL's
17	projected incremental security costs for 2009, to be
18	recovered through the CCR Clause.
19 -	Finally, I provide on pages 73-74 of Appendix II FPL's
20	proposed COG tariff sheets, which reflect 2009 projections
21	of avoided energy costs for purchases from small power
22	producers and cogenerators and an updated ten year
23	projection of Florida Power & Light Company's annua

1		generation mix and fuel prices.
2	Q.	Have you prepared or caused to be prepared under your
3		direction, supervision or control any exhibits in this
4		proceeding?
5	A.	Yes, I have. They are as follows:
6		- KMD-5 Schedules E1, E1-A, E1-B, E1-C, E1-D E1-E, E2,
7		E10, H1, and pages 8a-8c and 73-74 included in Appendix II
8		- KMD-6 the entire Appendix III
9		Appendix II contains the FCR related schedules, Appendix III
10		contains the CCR related schedules, and Appendix IV provides
11		the alternate FCR schedules prepared using the standard
12		methodology.
13		
14		FUEL COST RECOVERY CLAUSE
15	<u>Adju</u>	sted FCR Factors to Levelize the Overall Bill
16	Q.	Is FPL proposing to levelize the Residential 1,000 kWh bill in
17		2009?
18	A.	Yes. In order to provide customers with a more stable, level bill in
19		2009, FPL proposes to levelize the Residential 1,000 kWh bill by
20		offsetting the GBRAs for WCEC Units 1 and 2 with the fuel
21		savings attributable to these new units. FPL has filed affidavits of
22		Dr. Steven Sim and Ms. Renae Deaton documenting and
23		describing the calculation of those GBRAs. The fuel savings of

\$164,850,000 attributable to WCEC Units 1 and 2 are presented in the testimony of FPL witness G. Yupp.

Α.

Without levelization, the overall 1,000 kWh residential bill would increase in June 2009 from the level in effect for January to May 2009, when WCEC Unit 1 begins commercial operations and the WCEC 1 GBRA becomes effective. Then, the overall 1,000 kWh residential bill would increase again in November 2009, when WCEC Unit 2 begins commercial operations and the WCEC 2 GBRA becomes effective. FPL's proposal will eliminate these two step increases.

Q. How does FPL propose to calculate the FCR factors that will implement this levelized 1,000 kWh residential bill?

FPL proposes to offset the GBRAs that become effective in June 2009 (WCEC 1) and November 2009 (WCEC 2), by crediting an equivalent amount of the units' fuel savings to customers over the same timeframe that the GBRAs will be in effect for 2009. This is in contrast to the standard methodology for calculating FCR factors, in which fuel costs for a given year (including any fuel savings) are levelized over the twelve month period. Offsetting the GBRA impacts will not require all of the projected fuel savings associated with operation of WCEC Units 1 and 2 in 2009; the remaining savings will be spread over the five month period of

January through May 2009.

Specifically, as shown in Mr. Yupp's testimony, FPL projects total fuel savings of \$164,850,000 in 2009, with the jurisdictional savings being \$164,637,858. \$93,085,358 of those savings are credited to June through October 2009 to offset the impact of the WCEC Unit 1 GBRA, and \$52,955,000 of the savings are credited in November through December 2009 to offset the combined impacts of the WCEC Units 1 and 2 GBRAs in that period. The remaining fuel savings of \$18,597,500 are credited in January through May 2009.

By spreading the fuel savings from WCEC Units 1 and 2 in this fashion, FPL has calculated levelized fuel factors for January through May 2009 of 6.744¢ per kWh, for June through October 2009 of 6.603¢ per kWh, and for November through December 2009 of 6.475¢ per kWh. The calculation of these FCR factors is further detailed on Schedule E1, pages 3a – 3c of Appendix II. Applying these factors results in a consistent 1,000 kWh residential bill of \$119.41 over the entire January through December 2009 period.

1	Q.	Will all fate classes see a levelized bill for the bandary
2		through December 2009 period?
3	A.	Only the "Typical" 1,000 kWh Residential Bill will be completely
4		levelized, while for other residential consumption levels and other rate
5		classes there will remain small differences between their bills for
6		January through May, June through October and November through
7		December. However, all customer classes and consumption levels
8		will see less of a fluctuation in their bills throughout the year than they
9		would without FPL's proposed levelization.
10	Q.	Is FPL's levelization proposal revenue neutral?
11	A.	Yes. The FCR Factors that FPL proposes for levelizing the bill are
12		designed to recover the same total FCR revenues over 2009 as
13		would standard, non-levelized FCR Factors.
14	Q.	Has the Commission previously approved using the "levelized
15		bill" methodology when a GBRA became effective?
16	A.	Yes. In Order No. PSC-06-1057-FOF-EI, dated December 22, 2006
L 7		the Commission approved FPL's use of the "levelized bill"
L 8		methodology for setting the 2007 FCR factors, to offset the impact of
L 9		the GBRA that became effective when Turkey Point Unit 5 went into
20		commercial operation.
21	Alter	native, "Standard" FCR Factors
22	Q.	As an alternative, is FPL also providing fuel factors using the
23		standard methodology?
24	A.	Yes. Although FPL requests approval of its "Levelized Bil

1		Methodology," in the alternative FPL has also provided fuel factors
2		using the standard methodology. Appendix IV includes Schedules
3		E1, E1-D, E1-E, E2, and E10, which calculate the twelve-month
4		levelized fuel factor (standard methodology). This twelve-month
5		levelized fuel factor spreads the savings resulting from WCEC Units
6		1 and 2 throughout the twelve months of 2009.
7	Q.	What is the proposed "standard methodology" levelized fuel
8		cost recovery (FCR) factor?
9	A.	6.636¢ per kWh. Schedule EI, Page 3 of Appendix IV shows the
10		calculation of this twelve-month levelized FCR factor. Schedule
11		E2, Pages 6 and 7 of Appendix II shows the monthly fuel factors
12		for January 2009 through December 2009 and also the twelve-
13		month levelized FCR factor for the period.
14		
15	FCR	Factors for Time of Use Rates
16	Q.	Has the Company developed levelized FCR factors for its
17		Time of Use rates, under both its "levelized bill" and
18		standard methodologies?
19	A.	Yes. Schedule E1-D, Pages 6a through 6c of Appendix II,
20		provides our Time of Use rate schedules. The on-peak and off-
21		peak FCR factors are 7.546¢ and 6.383¢ for January through
22		May, 7.405¢ and 6.242¢ for June through October, and $7.277¢$
23		and 6.114¢ for November through December. Schedule E-1D,

1		Page 4 of Appendix IV provides the Time of Use rates based on
2		the standard methodology.
3		
4		The time of use rates for the Seasonal Demand Time of Use
5		Rider (SDTR) are 7.394¢ (on-peak) and 6.354¢ (off-peak) and
6		are provided on Schedule E-1D, Page 6d of Appendix II. The
7		SDTR was implemented pursuant to the Stipulation and
8		Settlement Agreement approved in Docket No. 050045-EI, which
9		incorporates a different on-peak period during the months of June
10		through September.
11		
12		Utilizing the levelized bill approach, FCR factors by rate group for
13		the periods January through May, June through October and
14		November through December 2009, respectively, are presented
15		on Schedule E1-E, Pages 7a through 7c of Appendix II. FCR
16		factors by rate group for the SDTR are provided on Schedule E-
17		1E, Page 7d of Appendix II.
18	Q.	Were these calculations made in accordance with the
19		procedures approved in predecessors to this Docket?
20	A.	Yes.

1	Q.	Has FPL calculated the residential fuel charges using the
2		inverted rate structure for both its "levelized bill" and
3		standard methodologies?
4	A.	Yes.
5		
6		Revised 2008 FCR Estimated/Actual True-up
7	Q.	Has FPL revised its 2008 FCR Estimated/Actual True-up
8		amount that was filed on August 4, 2008 to reflect July actual
9		data?
10	A.	Yes. The 2008 FCR Estimated/actual True-up amount has been
11		revised to an under-recovery of \$296,048,402 reflecting July
12		2008 actual data. The calculation of the revised 2008 FCR
13		Estimated/actual true-up amount is shown on Revised Schedule
14		E1-B, on Pages 4a-4b of Appendix II. This \$296,048,402 under-
15		recovery is to be included for recovery in the FCR factor for the
16		January 2009 through December 2009 period.
17	Q.	What adjustments are included in the calculation of the
18		levelized FCR factor shown on Schedule E1, Pages 3a – 3c of
19		Appendix II?
20	Α.	As shown on line 29 of each Schedule E1, Pages 3a-3c of
21		Appendix II, the total net true-up to be included in the 2009
22		factors is a revised under-recovery of \$296,048,402. This
23		amount divided by the projected retail sales of 105,989,914 MWh

for January 2009 through December 2009 results in an increase of .2793¢ per kWh before applicable revenue taxes. The Generating Performance Incentive Factor (GPIF) Testimony of FPL Witness Frank Irizarry, filed on April 3, 2008, calculated a reward of \$5,383,572 for the period ending December 2007, which is being applied to the January 2009 through December 2009 period. This \$5,383,572 reward divided by the projected retail sales of 105,989,914 MWh during the projected period results in an increase of .0051¢ per kWh, as shown on line 33 of Schedule E1, Pages 3a – 3c of Appendix II.

of Appendix III.

Q.

## CAPACITY COST RECOVERY CLAUSE

Has FPL revised its 2008 CCR Estimated/Actual True-up

amount that was filed on August 4, 2008 to reflect July actual data?

A. Yes. The 2008 CCR Estimated/actual True-up amount has been revised to an under-recovery of \$26,832,716 reflecting July 2008 actual data plus interest. The calculation of the revised 2008 CCR Estimated/actual true-up amount is shown on Pages 3a-3b

1	Q.	What is the revised net true-up amount that FPL is
2		requesting to include in the CCR factor for the January 2009
3		through December 2009 period?
4	A.	FPL is requesting approval of a net true-up under-recovery of
5		\$30,540,170. This \$30,540,170 under-recovery represents the
6		revised estimated/actual under-recovery for the period January
7		2008 through December 2008 of \$26,832,716 plus the final true-
8		up under-recovery of \$3,707,455 that was filed on March 3, 2008
9		for the period January 2007 through December 2007. This
10		\$30,540,170 under-recovery is to be included for recovery in the
11		CCR factor for the January 2009 through December 2009 period.
12	Q.	Have you prepared a summary of the requested capacity
13		payments for the projected period of January 2009 through
14		December 2009?
15	A.	Yes. Page 3 of Appendix III provides this summary. Total
16		Recoverable Capacity Payments are \$836,786,814 (line 18) and
17		include payments of \$223,732,036 to non-cogenerators (line1),
18		Short-term Capacity Payments of \$47,319,630 (line 2), payments
L 9		of \$320,771,227 to cogenerators (line 3), \$2,405,832 relating to
20		the St. John's River Power Park (SJRPP) Energy Suspension
21		Accrual (line 4), \$31,439,262 in Incremental Power Plant Security
22		Costs (line 6), and \$4,354,655 for Transmission of Electricity by
23		Others (line 7). These amounts are offset by \$5,689,352 of

Return Requirements on SJRPP Suspension Payments (line 5), by Transmission Revenues from Capacity Sales of \$3,196,384 (line 8), by \$56,945,592 of jurisdictional capacity related payments included in base rates (line 12) and a refund of \$9,296,089 related to the true-up of the Turkey Point Unit 5 Generating Base Rate Adjustment (GBRA) for the period May 2007 through December 2008 (line 15). The resulting amount is then increased by the net under-recovery for 2008 of \$30,540,170 (line 13) plus the Nuclear Cost Recovery amount of \$258,406,183 (line 14). 

11 Q. Has FPL included costs associated with its Nuclear Power

12 Plant Cost Recovery (NPPCR) in the calculation of its

13 Capacity Cost Recovery (CCR) Factors?

A.

Yes. FPL has included \$258,406,183 on Appendix III, page 3, Line 14 for the NPPCR in the calculation of its CCR Factors. Per Order No. PSC-07-0240-FOF-EI, issued on March 20, 2007, the Commission adopted the Rule to implement Section 366.93, Florida Statutes, which was enacted by the Florida Legislature in 2006. The stated purpose of the Statute is to promote utility investment in nuclear power plants, and it directed the Commission to establish alternative mechanisms for cost recovery and step-wise, periodic prudence determinations with respect to costs incurred to build nuclear power plants. The Rule

1		provides the mechanism and the annual recovery of these costs
2		through the CCR.
3		
4		On May 1, 2008, in Docket No. 080009-EI, FPL filed a petition for
5		cost recovery of its NPPCR amount of \$258,979,772, which was
6		subsequently revised on August 6, 2008 to \$258,406,183.
7		
8		This \$258,406,183 is made up of 2006-2007 actual costs, 2008
9		estimated/actual costs and 2009 projected costs. It includes
10		\$7,766,748 of site selection costs, \$230,414,344 of pre-
11		construction costs and associated carrying charges for Turkey
12		Point Units 6 &7 and \$20,225,091 of carrying charges on
13		construction costs associated with the St. Lucie and Turkey Point
14		Nuclear Uprate Projects.
15	Q.	Has FPL included an adjustment associated with its
16		Generating Base Rate Adjustment (GBRA) for Turkey Point
17		Unit 5?
18	A.	Yes. FPL has included a credit of \$9,296,089, including interest,
19		(Appendix III, page 3, Line 15) for the true-up of Turkey Point Unit
20		5 costs for the period May 1, 2007 through December 31, 2008
21		as a reduction in the calculation of its CCR Factors. The
22		calculation of this credit is discussed in the affidavit and exhibits
) <b>3</b>		of Renae B. Deaton

1	Q.	Have you prepared a calculation of the anocation factors for	
2		demand and energy?	
3	A.	Yes. Page 4 of Appendix III provides this calculation. The	
4		demand allocation factors are calculated by determining the	
5		percentage each rate class contributes to the monthly system	
6		peaks. The energy allocators are calculated by determining the	
7		percentage each rate contributes to total kWh sales, as adjusted	
8		for losses, for each rate class.	
9	Q.	Have you prepared a calculation of the proposed CCR factors	
10		by rate class?	
11	A.	Yes. Page 5 of Appendix III presents this calculation.	
12	Q.	What effective date is the Company requesting for the new	
13		FCR and CCR factors?	
14	A.	FPL is requesting that the FCR and CCR factors become	
15		effective with customer bills for January 2009 through December	
16		2009. This will provide for 12 months of billing on the FCR and	
17		CCR factors for all our customers.	
18	Q.	What will be the charge for a Residential customer using	
19		1,000 kWh effective January 2009?	
20	A.	For January through December, the "typical" Residential 1,000	
21		kWh bill will be \$119.41 Of this amount, the Capacity Cost	
22		Recovery charge is \$8.55, the Conservation charge is \$2.04, the	
23		Environmental Cost Recovery charge is \$0.94, the Storm charge	

1		is \$1.45 and the Gross Receipts Tax is \$2.99.
2		
3		In addition, the January through May period includes a base
4		charge of \$39.31 and the fuel cost recovery charge is \$64.13. For
5		June through October, the bill includes a base charge of \$40.72
6		and the fuel cost recovery charge is \$62.72. For November
7		through December, the bill includes a base charge of \$42.00 and
8		the fuel cost recovery charge is \$61.44.
9		
10		A comparison of the current Residential (1,000 kWh) Bill to FPL's
11		2009 projected Residential (1,000 kWh) Bills is presented in
12		Schedule E10, Page 71 of Appendix II. As shown on Schedule
13		E10, the 1,000 kWh Residential Bill will increase by 7.80% in
14		January 2009.
15	Q.	How do these increases compare to the increases sought
16		and received by other utilities around the country?
17	A.	They are consistent with, and in some instances significantly
18		lower than, fuel-related increases seen elsewhere recently. For
19		example, in June 2008 Dominion Virginia Power received an 18%
20		increase in its residential rates to cover higher fuel costs.
21		Similarly, in July 2008, Appalachian Power Company sought an

increase in its fuel factors that would raise residential rates by

about 15%, and in August 2008, Alabama Power Company

sought a 14.6% increase in residential rates due to rising costs for coal and natural gas. All of these increases reflect the same reality of sharply increasing fuel costs that FPL faces. I also would like to point out that a significant portion of the increase in FPL's bills reflects investment in clean power technologies such as nuclear, solar and highly efficient combined cycle gas-fired plants, which will help FPL to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels and cut its greenhouse gas and other air emissions in the years to come.

## 10 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

11 A. Yes, it does.

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY	
3		TESTIMONY OF KOREL M. DUBIN	
4		DOCKET NO. 080001-EI	
5		October 15, 2008	
6			
7	Q.	Please state your name and address.	
8	A.	My name is Korel M. Dubin and my business address is 9250	
9		West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33174.	
10	Q.	By whom are you employed and what is your position?	
11	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) as	
12		Senior Manager of Purchased Power in the Resource	
13		Assessment and Planning Department.	
14	Q.	Have you previously testified in this docket?	
15	A.	Yes, I have.	
16	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?	
17	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to present for Commission review	
18		and approval revised Capacity Cost Recovery (CCR) factors for	
19		the period January 2009 through December 2009 that reflect (1)	
20		the Nuclear Power Plant Cost Recovery (NPPCR) amount	
21		approved by the Commission on October 14, 2008; and (2) a	
22		revised credit amount for the true-up of Turkey Point Unit 5	
23		Generation Base Rate Adjustment (GBRA) costs.	

1	Q.	Have you prepared or caused to be prepared under your
2		direction, supervision or control any exhibits in this
3		proceeding?
4	A.	Yes, I have. KMD-8 provides the revised CCR schedules as well
5		as a revised E-10 Schedule reflecting the impact of those
6		revisions on a 1,000 kWh residential bill.
7	Q.	What is the NPPCR amount that the Commission approved
8		for recovery through the CCR during the January 2009
9		through December 2009 period?
10	A.	At the October 14, 2008 agenda conference the Commission
11		authorized FPL to recover \$220,529,243 through the CCR during
12		that period.
13	Q.	Is this the same amount that FPL included in the 2009 CCR
14		Factors at the time of FPL's September 2, 2008 projection
15		filing?
16	A.	No. In its September 2, 2008 filing in this docket, FPL included
17		\$258,406,183 for the NPPCR in the calculation of its 2009 CCR
18		Factors, which was the amount that FPL had originally requested
19		in its August 6, 2008 filing in Docket No. 080009-EI. However, at
20		the cost recovery hearing held on September 11 and 12, 2008,
21		FPL witness Steven Scroggs presented an adjustment to the
22		2008 actual/estimated pre-construction costs, which eliminated
23		the long lead procurement line item from the October, November

1		and December 2008 estimate. This adjustment reduced the
2		requested NPPCR from \$258,406,183 to \$220,529,243. As I
3		noted previously, the Commission approved recovery of this
4		revised amount at its October 14, 2008 agenda conference.
5	Q.	Has FPL included any other revisions to its CCR factors for
6		the period January through December 2009?
7	A.	Yes. FPL has revised the credit of \$9,296,089, including interest,
8		for the true-up of Turkey Point Unit 5 costs for the period May 1,
9		2007 through December 31, 2008, which was included as a
10		reduction to the 2009 CCR factors in the September 2, 2008
11		filing. As presented in the revised affidavit and exhibits of Renae
12		B. Deaton that is being filed in conjunction with this testimony, this
13		credit has been increased from \$9,296,089 to \$9,307,126, in
14		order to include the Commercial Industrial Demand Reduction
15		Rider adjustment of approximately \$11,000 that was inadvertently
16		omitted from the original calculation of the credit.
17	Q.	What will be the revised charge for a Residential customer
18		using 1,000 kWh effective January 2009?
19	A.	As shown on the revised Schedule E-10 that is part of my Exhibit
20		KMD-8, the "typical" Residential 1,000 kWh bill will be \$118.99
21		instead of \$119.41 as shown on the Schedule E-10 that was filed
22		on September 2, 2008. Of this amount, the revised Capacity
23		Cost Recovery charge is \$8.16, instead of \$8.55 as originally

1		filed.
2		
3		As a result of these revisions, the "typical" 1,000 kWh Residentia
4		Bill will now increase by 7.42% in January 2009 instead of 7.80%
5		as originally filed.
6	Q.	Does this conclude your testimony?
7	A	Yes. it does.

## BY MR. BUTLER:

2.0

2.1

Q Would you please summarize your testimony,
Ms. Dubin?

A Yes. Good morning, Commissioners. The purpose of my testimony is to present for Commission review and approval FPL's fuel and capacity cost recovery factors for the period January through December, 2009. My testimony also addresses an issue raised by the Office of Public Counsel regarding replacement fuel costs incurred as a result of an outage extension in 2006 at Turkey Point Unit 3, which was caused by a drilled hole in the pressurized piping. OPC argues that such cost be borne by FPL, irrespective of whether FPL's actions were prudent.

Replacement power costs constitute
out-of-pocket fuel and/or purchased power costs actually
incurred by a utility in providing electric service to
its customers. As such, they are properly recoverable
through the fuel cost, just like any other power cost.
The Commission has consistently based determination for
recovery on whether a utility's actions were prudent in
whatever circumstances led to the need for replacement
power. These prudence determinations essentially looked
to whether a utility acted prudently based on the
information available to it at the time without the

benefit of hindsight. So long as the utility's actions are prudent by this measure, the utility has been permitted to recovery the replacement power cost.

Likewise, FPL should be allowed to recover the replacement power cost associated with the 2006 Turkey Point 3 extension under the prudence standards since, as Mr. Jones explained, FPL's actions at each step in this process were reasonable and prudent. FPL complied fully with NRC requirements and industry standards.

It's important to note that FPL's nuclear fleet performance in 2006 was excellent. Even with the outage, FPL's nuclear units performed better than projected in 2006, resulting in additional nuclear generation that saved customers about a half a million dollars. And even with the outage, Turkey Point Unit 3 achieved an extremely high equivalent availability factor, 91.3 percent.

In view of this strong performance, any suggestion that FPL's customers need special protection from the cost of the -- FPL's 2006 nuclear operation simply does not ring true. To deny recovery replacement power costs even where a utility has acted prudently would be completely inconsistent with the purpose of the fuel clause and would put the utility at risk of not recovering its actual fuel costs whenever a nuclear

plant is unexpectedly offline. 1 2 That concludes my summary. MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Ms. Dubin. I tender 3 the witness for cross-examination. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burgess. 5 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. MR. BURGESS: 6 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. BURGESS: Ms. Dubin, so do I understand correctly that 9 0 what you are saying is that the standard that the 10 11 Commission has to apply is whether the -- FP&L acted 12 prudent; is that correct? 13 Yes. Do you agree that Florida Power & Light has 14 the burden of proving that it acted prudently? 15 And as Mr. Jones said, we comply fully 16 A 17 with all NRC requirements. And would you -- then are you saying -- is 18 your testimony that if the Commission said, we don't see 19 enough information brought before us that FP&L carried 20 its burden of demonstrating that it acted prudently in 21 this particular hire, that that would, under your 22 understanding, be something that would lead the 23 Commission to disallow these costs? 24

25

Α

The Commission has to look at whether the

actions were prudent, and as I believe Mr. Jones went over time and time again yesterday, that FPL complied fully with the NRC requirements every step of the way prior to the outage, during the outage, and expeditiously returned the unit to in-service.

- **Q** I apologize. I was not clear in my question. My question is, if the Commission determines that Florida Power & Light has not carried its burden of proving that it was prudent, then is the Commission justified in disallowing the cost?
  - **A** If the Commission said that we were imprudent?
- **Q** No. If the Commission determines that you did not carry your burden of proving that you were prudent, is the Commission justified in disallowing the cost?
- A I believe it is the company's burden to show that we were prudent, and I believe that Mr. Jones all day yesterday explained that we were.
- Q Okay. Let me ask the question again. If the Commission determines that Florida Power & Light has failed to meet its burden that -- to demonstrate that its actions were prudent, is the Commission justified in disallowing the cost?
- A The Commission is justified in approving costs when they are deemed to be prudent.
  - Q Are they justified in disallowing costs when

they determine that the company, the moving party, has failed to meet its burden of demonstrating that they're prudent?

2.2

- **A** If you're saying if there's a determination of imprudence.
- Q No. I'm saying if the Commission -- if the Commission decides that you did not -- that Florida

  Power & Light did not carry its burden of proving that it was prudent, is the Commission justified in disallowing the cost?
- A The Commission is justified in approving costs for recovery when they're prudent and disallowing them if they have been imprudent.
- **Q** What if they have not been demonstrated to be prudent?
- **A** Well, I think that -- that the standard is prudence and it has to be demonstrated.
- **Q** And is the affirmative burden of the company to demonstrate to the Commission's satisfaction that it is prudent?
- A Yes. The company has to prove that it's prudent. And, as I stated and Mr. Jones stated all day yesterday, the company's actions have been prudent, have been reasonable, and that they complied with all of the NRC requirements.

1	MR. BURGESS: Thank you, Ms. Dubin. That's
2	all we have. Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Wright? Mr. McWhirter,
4	you're recognized, sir.
5	MR. MCWHIRTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
6	CROSS-EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. MCWHIRTER:
8	<b>Q</b> In the prehearing order, Mrs. Dubin it's
9	Ms. Dubin.
10	A Either way, Mr. McWhirter.
11	<b>Q</b> Huh?
12	A Either way.
13	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Good. You were assigned the task of proving
14	issues 1 through 11, 13C through G, and 23 through 30A;
15	is that correct?
16	A That is correct.
17	<b>Q</b> And
18	MR. BUTLER: Excuse me.
L9	$oldsymbol{Q}$ in the summary you just gave, does that
20	relate to all of these issues?
21	<b>A</b> Excuse me, Mr. McWhirter. I believe
22	Mr. Butler was going to
23	MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry. I was trying to
24	interject here. Did you say, Mr. McWhirter, that
25	she has the burden of proving all of those issues

1 or that she is assigned to address those issues? 2 MR. MCWHIRTER: Did I say she has the burden 3 of proving? MR. BUILER: Yeah. I presume that when the 5 MR. McWHIRTER: utility seeks a rate increase it has the burden of 6 7 proving the need for the fuel costs. Tunderstand. Some of the issues 8 MR. BUTLER: though are worded in ways that probably they aren't 9 issues that have a burden of proof associated with 10 I just want to make clear, you were asking 11 12 her if she is responsible as FPL witness to address each of those issues? 13 MR. MCWHIRTER: I think that's what I was 14 15 asking, yes. 16 Thank you. MR. BUTLER: 17 I may be wrong. MR. McWHIRTER: 18 BY MR. MCWHIRTER: 19 0 Ms. Dubin, you were -- early on in the order 20 in these proceedings, and a lot of other witnesses have 21 come ahead of you. Would you agree with me that in all 22 probability Chairman Carter is following the dictates of his predecessor, Saint Matthew, when he says the first 23 shall be last? You don't have to answer that question. 24 As I understand the issues that have been

assigned to you, there are three basic components of your testimony. In issues 1 through 11, you're talking about the fuel costs that the utility incurred and the allocation of those costs to the respective customer class and the appropriateness of that; is that correct?

A That is correct.

**Q** And in the issues, beginning with 13C, those are company issues, specific issues that come before the Commission with respect to Florida Power & Light that are unique to Florida Power & Light; is that correct?

A Yes, that is correct.

And I'm not going to ask you any questions about 13C, but with respect to 13D through 13G, is -- are those issues that relate to a base rate increase that Florida Power & Light is seeking with respect to the commencement of its West County Energy Center, Units 1 and 2, and an update on the cost of Turkey Point 5?

MR. BUTLER: Excuse me. Mr. Chairman, I believe that those issues were stipulated at the beginning of the hearing. Didn't show up in the prehearing order because it had been issued before the stipulation was approved. But there were stipulations on all of the issues Mr. McWhirter just referenced concerning the GBRA.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter?

MR. McWHIRTER: I didn't hear what he said,
Mr. Chairman.

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Oh, okay. Mr. Butler, would you repeat -- repeat, please?

MR. BUTLER: Certainly. I said, although it is not reflected in the prehearing order as such because it was issued before the approval of the stipulations, I believe that there are stipulations on each of the issues you just referred to regarding the GBRA mechanism and its implementation. And so, to the extent you are intending to ask questions about them, I would object because they've already been stipulated.

MR. McWHIRTER: Mr. Butler, what I want to do is get some clarification of what's involved in those issues. I'm not challenging in any fashion the amount of money that's sought, but the prehearing order and the stipulation don't identify the rate impact on consumers with respect to these issues which -- and the rate impact on consumers I believe is an issue that is of concern to -- should be of concern to the Commission when it makes its determination on the other issues in this case.

So I'm not objecting to the amount of money you're seeking, because we stipulated that you were

entitled to do that. I'm not objecting to the process. What I'm trying to delineate are the sums involved.

MR. BUTLER: Given the stipulation of the issues, I don't see how that is relevant to the proceeding, but I defer to the Chairman's judgment on that point.

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Ms. Helton?

MS. HELTON: I have to confess I'm having a hard time understanding the relevance also with respect to issues that have been stipulated. But it's within your discretion, if you feel like that you need to hear this line of questioning, you may do so.

chairman carter: Well, you know, we've been on so many rabbit trails I really would like to stick to the issue at hand. So if possible -- not if possible, but, Mr. McWhirter, if you could just zero in on the issue that we're really actually talking about, that would be very helpful, and I would consider it a favor from you.

MR. McWHIRTER: It's my great pleasure to accommodate you. And when I do it, I'll go through it very rapidly, if that's acceptable to you, Mr. Chairman.

1	CHAIRMAN CARTER: But stay stay clear.
2	Don't let's not violate the spirit of the
3	stipulation. I mean, the parties entered into it
4	and you were part of that too in good faith. So
5	let's not redo that, okay?
6	MR. McWHIRTER: All right.
7	BY MR. MCWHIRTER:
8	<b>Q</b> Let me ask you about
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Butler, obviously as
10	as we get there, if we get close, let's I mean,
11	make your objections timely so we can stay focused.
12	Mr. McWhirter, you're recognized.
13	MR. MCWHIRTER: I'm going to put on the
14	official hearing aid.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: You mean I got to say all of
16	that again?
17	MR. McWHIRTER: No, sir. I'm going to go as
18	though I understood what you said. If you need to
19	stop me, you can do that.
20	BY MR. McWHIRTER:
21	<b>Q</b> Now, issues 23 through 28 and 30A, those
22	issues relate to capacity charges that the utility is
23	seeking to collect, is that correct, in this proceeding?
24	<b>A</b> Yes, they are.
25	$oldsymbol{Q}$ All right. Now, I'd like to start first with

the fuel issues. And I think the easiest way to deal
with this is to walk through your schedule E-1. Do you
have that available? It's on page 3 of -- I think it's
Exhibit 3. Appendix 3. Oh, here it is.

On line 1 of that exhibit, which is the fuel cost of system generation, you indicate that the fuel cost for generating electricity from your power plants is \$6.2 billion for this year; is that correct?

A Yes, that is correct.

- And you indicate that you've got 97 million megawatt hours, and having used megawatt hours in column B, you translate megawatt hours to the impact not in megawatt hours but in cents per kilowatt hour. Would it be fair if I were trying to compare apples to apples to state that 6.3635 cents per kilowatt hour is comparable to \$63.63 per megawatt hour?
  - **A** Yes, that is correct.
- **Q** And a megawatt hour is a thousand kilowatt 19 hours?
  - **A** Yes, that is correct.
  - **Q** And a thousand kilowatt hours is the standard you normally use for public relations in showing the impact of rate increases?
- 24 A The typical residential bill is based on a 25 thousand kWhs, yes.

All right. Now, line 2 of that exhibit is 1 Q nuclear fuel disposal cost, and that's \$21 million. 2 Does -- does -- is that a fixed cost that's based upon 3 the number of megawatt hours that is produced from the 4 5 nuclear plants, or does that price vary with the cost -the price of fuel when you buy gas or nuclear fuel? 6 7 That's a requirement for the department -- a payment to the Department of Energy. It's 1 mill per 8 kWh and it's based on amount of fuel that is used. 9 The amount of nuclear fuel that's used? 10 11 A Yes. And it -- if the nuclear fuel goes up in price 12 Q or the gas goes up in price, that sum doesn't change. 13 It's based on the number of kilowatt hours or megawatt 14 hours that are produced with the nuclear plants; is that 15 16 correct? 17 Α Based on nuclear generation, yes. 18 Q Now, fuel-related transactions, briefly describe what that \$2 million is all about. 19 20 That \$2.6 million there is -- has to do with Α 21 rail cars. 22 And that is a return that you get on the 23 capital investment in rail cars that transports your

It's the carrying costs and the depreciation

coal?

Α

24

on rail cars.

2.2

- **Q** And the rail cars are used to transport coal?
- A Right. It's -- it's a fuel transportation expense that's recoverable through the fuel clause.
- **Q** And I understand that. If the price of coal goes up, does that price for depreciation and a profit on your coal cars, does that price -- that cost go up as well, or does it stay fixed?
- A Well, first, Mr. McWhirter, I wouldn't classify it as profit. It's a carrying cost and depreciation on the rail cars.
- **Q** I see. The carrying costs on your rail cars does not include a return on your investment in the rail cars?
- A Yes, but it's a carrying cost. And to put it in perspective as well, these rail cars were approved for recovery through the clause because it was the most economical transportation option. Furthermore, it was -- it was able to be able to bring low cost Powder River Basin coal to our generation system to the benefit of our customers. So I think it just needs to be looked at in total.
- **Q** I'm glad you pointed all that out. My only question to you was, if the price of coal goes up, does the return you get on the coal cars and the depreciation

- you get on them and the other carrying costs, does that change?
  - A No, it does not.

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- **Q** That's a fixed cost. And then incremental hedging costs, those are the salaries that you pay to people that are involved in your hedging operations?
- A Those are incremental O&M costs associated with an expanded hedging program. They include some salary expenses as well as software costs.
- **Q** If the futures price of natural gas or oil go up, does that change or is that just a salary of people that are working in that department and the software in that department?
  - **A** It does not vary, no.
- **Q** All right. Now, if you go to line 6, and when you take all these things into consideration, the cost that you pay for the fuel that you generate is \$63.79 a megawatt hour, in round terms; is that correct?
  - A Yes.
- **Q** Now, 96 million megawatt hours is insufficient to meet the demand on your system, so you buy electricity from other people; is that correct?
  - A We also include purchased power, yes.
- **Q** You do what?
- **A** We also purchase power, yes.

Yeah. Well, that's what I meant, buy and 1 Q 2 purchase, that's the same thing, isn't it? 3 A Yes. 4 Okay. And I'm pleased to see that the fuel Q cost of purchased power, exclusive of economy, is \$29.94 5 6 a megawatt hour. And yesterday we had -- or day before 7 we had Mr. Aldazabal on the stand, and he testified that 8 TECO also purchases power and it pays \$131.71 per 9 megawatt hour for its purchases. And I know you don't 10 know anything about theirs, but can you explain to me in 11 brief terms how it is that you were able to get such a 12 good deal with respect to your purchased power 13 purchases? That's a great tribute to your company, by 14 the way. 15 We have various contracts and some of which Α are at a very -- a very good price for -- negotiated at 16 17 a very good price. 18 And then you have economy purchases and then 19 Schedule C purchases. I won't go into the price you pay 20 for those. But qualifying facilities, what is a qualifying facility that's identified on line 10? 21 22 Payments to a qualifying facility are usually Α

facilities that are renewable in nature.

They're renewable?

Renewable energy.

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Now, by qualify, what is it that makes these 1 0 facilities qualified, entitle them to that designation? 2 The size of the generating unit and the -- and 3 4 the fuel source. Isn't it also a fact that those entities do 5 0 two things with their energy that they buy or create, 6 their own renewable source. And as a result, instead of 7 just generating electricity, they get a second and more 8 efficient use of the energy, the Btus input into that 9 generator, and because of that, they're called 10 qualifying facilities; is that correct? 11 That they have a better heat rate, is that 12 Α what you're asking? 13 Well, they may not have a better heat rate but 14 they may use the waste heat for some other part of the 15 process, and the end result is they're more efficient 16 than just a run-of-the-mine generator that you pump fuel 17 into and it pumps electricity out. 18 There's various qualifying facilities, but 19 A 20 yes, some use waste heat. So the payments to qualifying Uh-huh. 21 Q facilities are \$42.34 a megawatt hour, compared to what 22 it costs you to generate the fuel that you pay to 23 generate from your own facilities; is that correct? 24

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Α

That's correct.

1	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And from all your purchased power, the
2	purchased power agreements provide power to Florida
3	Power & Light at \$38.02 compared to \$36.79 for your own
4	generated power?
5	<b>A</b> That's the average, yes.
6	<b>Q</b> Now, are you familiar with I've asked the
7	Commission to take official recognition of the 10-year
8	site plan that you filed on April the 1st. Are you
9	familiar with that, and in particular schedule 7.1 of
10	that 10-year site plan?
11	<b>A</b> I'm familiar with it.
12	MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry, Mr. McWhirter. If you
13	want to ask her questions about that, can you
14	provide her a copy of what you are referring to?
15	Otherwise, Ms. Dubin, do you have a copy of
16	it?
17	THE WITNESS: I do not.
18	MR. BUTLER: Okay.
19	MR. McWHIRTER: This is the only copy I have,
20	John. Do you have a copy for yourself?
21	MR. BUILER: Yes, I do.
22	BY MR. McWHIRTER:
23	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Now, Ms. Dubin, on the top line of that
24	schedule 7.1, you show the 2008 available capacity to
25	deliver to your customers; is that correct?

A Yes.

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And in the second column we see the capacity Q that you buy from other parties, and I presume that is the same capacity that's listed on the lines we just talked about in your schedule E-1; is that correct?

MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, sir.

MR. BUTLER: I am going to make an objection. It's probably more precautionary than cutting off this line of questions. But Ms. Dubin is not sponsoring this schedule. To the extent she's able to answer questions about it, I do not object to her doing so. But, you know, the questions are sort of the nature of "you are stating" and "isn't this correct that you mean." Just make it clear that Ms. Dubin is not a sponsor of this schedule, and Mr. McWhirter is free to ask her about it to the extent of her knowledge concerning it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter.

MR. MCWHIRTER: That point is well taken. And, Ms. Dubin, even if I slip and say, you have some knowledge of this, please understand that I'm asking you to testify from the schedule that your company has filed and your knowledge of it, and if you don't have knowledge of it, please say you

don't and we'll go on to something else. 1 BY MR. MCWHIRTER: 2 Now, on that top line, what does it show the 3 available capacity that -- you call it import capacity I 4 believe -- what does it show for the year 2008? 5 Mr. McWhirter, I'm not sure where you're 6 7 pointing. Look at column 3 of schedule 7.1. It's firm 8 0 capacity import. 9 The -- column 3 states 2,255. 10 2255 megawatts; is that correct? 11 0 That's what it states, yes. 12 A Now, in the year 2017 it would appear that --13 what do you show there for the import capacity from 14 15 third parties for your company? To go back to what Mr. Butler said, the 16 Α schedule shows, and of course I don't --17 I understand. 18 -- file the schedule. On column 3 it shows 19 126. 20 So you're presently buying power from third 21 Q parties at a pretty good price, and 10 years from now, 2.2 you're going to get rid of those contracts. And I think 23 you talk about those contracts in your schedules 24 relating to the capacity charge. Would you look at --

- can you help me in finding that exhibit where you talk about your capacity? I think it's Appendix II or III to your testimony. And I think it's schedule 8 to that.
  - A I'm sorry, Mr. McWhirter. You're asking --
- Q I'm asking you to look at the schedule where you state the capacity payments that you're going to pass along to customers in this year, in 2009.
  - A They're included in Appendix III, page 3.
- **Q** All right.

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- A Of my September 2nd testimony.
- **Q** Bear with me just a minute, if you please. I don't want to slow us down but I have to find it.
- Okay. On your schedule E-12, page 1 of 2, you delineate the qualifying facilities and the unit purchase agreement you have with other utilities; is that correct?
- **A** On schedule E-12? I'm sorry, Mr. McWhirter. I'm not sure where you are.
- Q Okay. The document I have, at the top of the schedule, says Florida Power & Light schedule

  E-12-capacity cost, page 1 of 2, and at the bottom of the page it says 6. So it's the sixth page of -- it's very near the end of your appendix. It's page 251 of 260, according to what I have in my computer. And we're looking at Appendix III.

1 A Okay. I'm there.

- Q Okay. Now, you make capacity payments to these people, and last year you made something like \$553 million in capacity payments to these various entities, utilities and qualifying facilities; is that correct?
  - **A** That is correct.
- **Q** And those capacity charges are collected through the capacity charge?
  - **A** Yes, they are.
- **Q** And that capacity charge, in round numbers, is \$8.10 a megawatt hour for residential customers for the ensuing year; is that correct?
  - A Yes, I believe so.
- Q Now, it looks like, based on schedule 7, that these contracts you're going to let expire. Do you have any reason or any explanation of why Florida Power & Light has determined to let these contracts expire, even though they presently have apparently very favorable fuel prices with respect to them, and I presume favorable capacity payments or you wouldn't have entered into them?
- A Mr. McWhirter, the -- you're assuming that they're expiring because you're looking at the 10-year site plan? I'm not quite sure.

Well, if you look back at your -- the schedule 1 0 we were talking about a minute ago, it says term end --2 MR. BUTLER: You're referring to the contract 3 4 end dates on page --Yes, term end. The Broward North agreement 5 Q expires in 2010, Palm Beach Solid Waste Authority 6 expires in 2010, the Broward South expires in 2009, the 7 Southern Company UPS agreement expires in 2010, and 8 that's 931 megawatts. And in your schedule 1, you show 9 that now you have 2200 and something megawatts capacity 10 of purchased power, and in 2017 before your nuclear 11 plant comes on, that's going to drop to 126. So I 12 presume these contracts are going to expire. 13

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- A They are going to expire but that does not mean that we would not renegotiate or -- or extend them in some way. This schedule itself, just the -- the requirements are -- of the schedule, put the term dates of the contracts there.
- **Q** I see. So your company would do the prudent thing and if the price was right, you would contract again with these people if it was more economical to do so; is that correct?
- A Yes, Mr. McWhirter. And in my new position, where I'm manager of purchased power, I can assure you that we are talking with counter parties on these

1	contract	S.
2	Q	Good. Tell me about your new position,
3	you're n	ow in charge of purchased power, is that
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	fuel as well as contracts with independent
6	power pro	oducers?
7	A	I am manager of purchased power and resource
8	planning	•
9	Q	Did you help prepare that schedule 7.1?
10	A	No, I did not. Just recently though.
11	Q	Will you help prepare it next year?
12	A	No, that would not be my responsibility.
13	Q	What does that schedule show your reserve
14	margin to	be after these contracts are schedule 7.1,
15	after the	ese contracts expire? You'll have something
16	like a 20	percent reserve margin?
17	A	20 percent reserve margin is what's shown
18	there.	
19	Q	And that's before the nuclear plants come on
20	line?	
21	A	I I'm not sure, Mr. McWhirter.
22	Q	They're planned to come on line in 2018 and
23	2019?	
24	A	Yes, that's correct.
25	Q	All right. So your 10-year site plan doesn't

include the nuclear plants yet?

A I believe it goes through 2017. And the 20 percent there is consistent with the Commission's order on -- on approving the stipulation on the reserve margin at 20 percent.

Q I wasn't going to get into that but now that you've raised it, what happened was the utilities agreed that they would -- by 2004 they would have a 20 percent reserve margin and that order was issued back in 1991 when independent power producers wanted to provide power, and you said that you had adequate capacity then and by 2004 you would agree to do 20 percent. Is that essentially what that stipulation said? And that was the thrust of the Commission order?

A The stipulation is that the utilities agreed to use 20 percent, and that was approved by the Commission.

- **Q** And that was a stipulation between whom?
- A As -- as I understand it, the investor-owned utilities, and then approved by the Commission.
- **Q** And they approved the stipulation, and there were other parties in those -- in that proceeding. Did they approve the stipulation as well?
- **A** I am not sure, Mr. McWhirter.
  - Q Okay. Let's go on down in this schedule E-1,

- if you don't mind. On line 28, you have a carryover
  from year 2008 of \$296 million. And that's what we call
  a true-up. Can you give us a little more detail on what
  that's all about?
  - A In each fuel adjustment there's the three pieces. It's a final recovery from the previous year, the true-up for the current year, and projections for the subsequent year. And this is the true-up amount for the current year, which will be 2008.
  - Now, am I correct that in June of 2008, you requested an emergency midcourse correction for Florida Power & Light and you sought an increase of \$746 million to be paid in the last five months of the year; is that correct?
    - A That is correct.

- **Q** And the Commission determined that, maybe instead of requiring customers to pay that amount in five months, they should -- customers should be required to pay it in 17 months; is that correct?
- A That's correct. They spread it over two -- two periods.
  - Q Is it two years or 17 months?
- **A** Seventeen months.
- Q All right. Now, on your proposal, you were going to raise your fuel charges \$149 million a month,

- and under the Commission proposal, if you'll agree with
  me subject to check, when you spread it out -- they
  granted the 746 but they spread it out over 17 months,
  the month collected from customers dropped to
  \$43 million a month. Will you agree that that's the
  case subject to check?
  - A Subject to check. What the Commission did was spread out the underrecovery to have a smoothing effect.
  - **Q** And under that scenario, you told the Commission at the time that your true-up at the end of 2008 would be somewhere in the range of \$527 million.
    - A Subject --

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- **Q** Is that correct?
- A Subject to check, yes.
- **Q** Yes. And now we find it's only \$296 million and we still have two months to run; is that correct?
- A The -- the true-up amount is lower than what was included in the midcourse correction, and that's what we've included here, the 296 million, yes.
- Q Would it be fair to say that customers have benefitted to the degree of about -- I did the math here somewhere. I think it's about \$310 million as a result of the fact that they delayed the collection; is that fair to say? The difference between 527 and 296?
  - A Customers benefit in that it was a smoothing

1 out effect, yes. And you benefitted because you don't have to 2. pay interest and because you'd have a refund instead of 3 a true-up. So you benefitted by having -- avoiding the 4 interest payment; is that correct? 5 Well, it works both ways, Mr. McWhirter. 6 Now, am I correct that your bottom line here 7 Q is \$7 billion, -- \$7,033,000,000 that you propose to 8 collect in the year 2009 from customers for purchased 9 power and power you generate and the true-up from the 10 11 preceding year less line losses; is that correct? MR. BUTLER: Could you give a reference for 12 that figure, Mr. McWhirter? 13 MR. MCWHIRTER: Well, it's line 33 on schedule 14 15 E-1. Thank you. 16 MR. BUTLER: 17 BY MR. MCWHIRTER: Is that correct? 18 Q 19 That's correct. A And am I correct in stating that that number 20 Q is \$880 million more than the fuel price that you sought 21 from the Commission this time last year? 2.2. I'm sorry, Mr. McWhirter. Can you rephrase A 23 24 that?

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If you compare, and maybe you have to do this

subject to check to save -- avoid the need for detailed 1 analysis and calculations and so forth. Would you agree 2 subject to check that the fuel factor this year is based 3 on an estimated fuel cost for 2009 that is \$880 million 4 greater than the fuel cost that was projected this time 5 last year for the year 2008? 6 7 I would have to check. 8 Q Okay. Can you do that? Have you got the figures there available? 9 I -- I'm not sure. (Examining documents.) I 10 do not have them, Mr. McWhirter. 11 12 All right. Do you agree that the amount you Q estimate for 2009 is higher than you estimated it would 13 14 be in 2008? 15 Subject to check, yes. Α 16 Okay. Now, when you translate the amount of Q 17 money you want to collect in 2009 from customers, it comes to \$66.36 per megawatt hour. 18 MR. BUTLER: Can you provide a reference for 19 20 that? And that's on line 34, column C. Is that 21 0 22 correct? 23 I think you're perhaps looking at the wrong Α

schedule. I'm on page 3A of -- it's schedule E-1.

24

1	smoothing out effect that FPL is proposing with the
2	GBRA.
3	${f Q}$ I'm going to get to that in a minute. I'm
4	looking at page 3. Look at that.
5	A Page 3 of then are you on
6	<b>Q</b> Page 3 of your exhibit, Appendix III, I guess.
7	MR. BUTLER: Mr. McWhirter, I'm confused. I
8	see a 3A, 3B, and 3C. I don't see a page 3.
9	MR. MCWHIRTER: You don't see a page 3 before
10	3A and 3B?
11	MR. BUTLER: I don't. We must be looking
12	somewhere different. I have for appendix 2, KMD-5
13	is page 1, a cover sheet, page 2 is a table of
14	contents, and then a 3A, 3B, 3C.
15	MR. McWHIRTER: Bear with me just a minute,
16	John. (Examining document.)
17	Okay. The very first page on the testimony
18	you filed with the attached exhibit is what I
19	printed out as 3A. Okay. Well, I must have
20	printed something else. I don't know how I got
21	this.
22	BY MR. MCWHIRTER:
23	$oldsymbol{Q}$ In any event, that shows the price to be
24	\$67.44. Is that 3A; is that what you have?
25	A That's correct. And I would point out that it

goes January through May at 6.7 and decreases to 6.6 in 1 June, and then to 6.4 in November. 2 3 Okay. It's a smoothing out effect with the --4 there's \$164 million in fuel savings associated with 5 West County, and those are spread out to levelize the 6 bill for customers. 7 Okay. Now, let's get into that just a minute. 8 0 9 West County --MR. BUTLER: Excuse me. I'm going to object 10 again. This is the subject that we had discussed 11 earlier as having been stipulated. The issue --12 MR. MCWHIRTER: We stipulated that --13 MR. BUTLER: -- 13I was, should the Commission 14 approve FPL's proposal to levelize the residential 15 thousand-kilowatt-hour bill, et cetera. It sounds 16 like that that's exactly what Mr. McWhirter is 17 18 addressing in his questions too. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Remember, Mr. McWhirter, we 19 were not going to go down rabbit trails. We were 20 going to stay focused. And you said that you would 2.1 22 do that, and I trust you. MR. McWHIRTER: And I can hear you very well 23 with the PSC-supplied hearing aid. But I would --24

I'm not contesting what we agreed that they were

going to do. What I think you will find 1 interesting and helpful to you in making your 2 ultimate decision in this case is what we've 3 agreed -- what we've agreed can be done because we 4 stipulated to it back in 2005 has a rate impact on 5 customers. And I would presume that the Commission 6 would like to know what that rate impact of the action you're going to take in this case would be 8 on consumers. So you can determine perhaps that there is some way that we can ameliorate that impact, and I wanted to work with you, and the only way we can find out what it is is find out first what the impact is, and the fact that we agreed to a 3.1 percent of something doesn't tell you anything. You have to look at the magnitude of the dollars. And it won't take long to get that. We'd have already gotten it if I haven't been slowed down. I would reiterate my objection. MR. BUTLER:

Mr. McWhirter is now indicating that he's basically wanting to reexplore a 2005 stipulation, and it seems like that if -- if indeed it could have been a proper issue at all, it should have been identified explicitly as such at the time of the prehearing conference.

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1	CHAIRMAN CARTER: And, Mr. McWhirter, I have
2	given you great leeway on this, so let's move on.
3	Let's stick with the issue that's before us.
4	We've I mean, we've had several days of this.
5	Let's stick with the issue before us and let's move
6	on, please, sir.
7	MR. MCWHIRTER: I'm very happen to move on.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, let's stay away from
9	the issues that have been stipulated. I mean,
10	they've been stipulated to, you were a party to
11	that, and let's move on.
12	MR. McWHIRTER: I'm a party to it but you
13	don't know what the impact of it is. Or maybe you
14	do know but the public doesn't.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: You knew the impact of it,
16	right?
17	MR. McWHIRTER: I certainly do, yes.
18	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Good. Okay. That's why you
19	signed the stipulation. So, Mr. McWhirter
20	MR. McWHIRTER: All right, sir. Yeah,
21	Mr. Chairman, I certainly want to do what you want
22	me to do.
23	BY MR. McWHIRTER:
24	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Essentially what I wanted to talk to you about
25	is your ratemaking philosophy with respect to penalizing

- consumers, and this has already been approved by the
  Commission. But on your schedule 3A that you were
  looking at, the cost to produce electricity after line
  losses is \$67.44 a megawatt hour. Can you tell me --
  - A I'm sorry. Mr. McWhirter, let me just interrupt you. I don't have a ratemaking philosophy to penalizing customers. Let's make sure we're clear on that.
  - **Q** Okay. Good. I'm glad you don't have that. But look at -- once again, schedule E-1 on page 3A of your appendix, and tell me what the number is on line 35 and translate it from cents per kilowatt hour to dollars per megawatt hour.
    - **A** On line 35?
- **Q** Yes.

- **A** Line 35 is strictly the fuel factor rounded at 17 6.744.
- Q And that's cents per kilowatt hour. And if
  you -- a customer consumed a thousand kilowatt hours,
  how many cents would that be?
- **A** It would be 67 -- 67.44. \$67.44.
  - Q Now, what does your company plan to charge a customer that consumes a thousand kilowatt hours or less? What are you going to charge him per kilowatt hour?

- We have the inverted rate, and that amount 1 A is -- for the first thousand KWh it's 64.13. 2 Okay. So that's \$3.30 in round numbers less 3 than the cost to provide that service? 4 Well, it's an incentive there to use less. 5 A It's 64.13. If they use additional kWh over the 6 7 thousand, it's 74.13. I see. So what happens is the people that use 8 0 more than a thousand are charged more than the cost to 9 provide the electricity, and the people who consume less 10 are charged less than it costs to provide it. Is that 11 12 correct? 13
- 13 **A** It's based on -- solely on the residential class. It's rate class neutral.
  - Q Now, what I'm trying to get at here is, have you done any demographic studies to demonstrate that -- a rationale for serving customers that consumed less than a thousand kilowatt hours at a price less than it costs you for the fuel alone?
    - **A** I have not.

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- 21 **Q** Has anybody in your company done it and 22 disclosed it to you?
- 23 **A** I -- I don't have any information on that, 24 Mr. McWhirter.
  - **Q** Now, you used the word "as an incentive to

conserve," and I used the word "penalized." But let's use your term. If you -- you're charged more for your fuel costs than it costs the company to provide it, what is the incentive that you're trying to encourage the customer to do?

MR. BUTLER: I'm going to object to this line of questions. I don't think it goes to an issue that has been identified for resolution in the proceeding. We've had this inverted rate structure for at least a couple of years. It's not changed this year in what we're presenting. And I think if Mr. McWhirter had wanted to identify this as something for hearing, he should have identified an issue challenging or questioning the inverted rate structure and made it something for the Commission to address.

MR. McWHIRTER: Mr. Chairman, I'll tie it in and I'll do it quickly if you'll let me.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Wait. Hang on a second.

Ms. Helton -- Mr. McWhirter, really, I mean, I try
to afford the nth degree of courtesy to all
parties. And, I mean, I really don't have Job's
patience. I wish I did.

Ms. Helton, recommendation there?

MS. HELTON: I know that Florida Power & Light

has had an inverted rate for a while, and it's my understanding that there is no issue in this proceeding concerning Florida Power & Light's inverted rates, so I'm struggling with the relevance as well.

again, I'm going to ask you to zero in on the issue and move forward on there. I really do want to give you ample opportunity to ask legitimate questions, but the issues that have been stipulated to and that you're a party to, let's don't rehash those, Mr. McWhirter.

MR. McWHIRTER: I'm not fussing about what they've done. I was trying to determine from the witness who's responsible for ratemaking what studies they've done with respect to this incentive since it was awarded, and obviously you don't want me to ask that and I won't do it if you don't want me to.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Obviously, Mr. McWhirter, we can play word games all day long, but the issue de jour is what we're dealing with. And I would ask you to stay with the issue and let's move forward. If you don't have any questions related to the issue, I'll move on to Ms. Bradley.

MR. MCWHIRTER: I do have questions with the issues, sir.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Well, let's zero in on that.

MR. McWHIRTER: All right.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And let's keep our fishing for the weekend.

#### BY MR. MCWHIRTER:

Q You filed a petition, as we've talked about earlier today, for a \$746 million rate increase in June, and in Paragraph 11 of that petition, you said \$329 million, 5.4 percent of the need for additional money from customers was because sales fell off. Let me read you the paragraph.

"The 329,450,601 (5.4 percent) decrease in jurisdictional fuel revenues is primarily due to lower than originally projected jurisdictional sales, which are now based on actuals through 2008 for May and projections for May through December. The current projections is for jurisdictional sales to be 5. -- 5,697,643,867 kilowatt hours, 5.1 percent lower than the original projection."

Now, it looks to me like if you're providing people an incentive to consume less electricity, based on your petition filed earlier this year in this case,

that is not in the consumer's best interest, because if people consume less, their rates will go up. Is there something that I don't understand, Ms. Dubin?

A I think the -- that petition included a comparison using a schedule following the conventions of a certain schedule there. I believe it's footnoted on the schedule as well. And, in fact, Mr. McWhirter, I believe you were served with discovery from staff that we responded to which really looked at that on a dollar per megawatt hour basis. And staff had asked us, isn't this a better way to look at it, and it certainly is. And I would agree with you. As consumption goes down, fuel costs go down, and you are then -- would be overrecovered.

As fuel prices go up, your fuel costs go up and -- and you would be underrecovered. In this situation, you had both things occurring at the same time and costs went up, gas went up to \$14 for an MBtu, and that outweighed the lower load.

Q But if consumers consume less electricity, I would think you would not have to buy as much fuel, so you're not buying expensive fuel. Why does the price have to go up?

A Well, at that time the price of fuel did go up.

**Q** I understand that.

that you had in consumption. For example, if you have -- if all that occurred was load going down, I would agree. If your load goes down, your fuel costs go down, you're less into the less efficient dispatch and your fuel costs go down. If that was the only thing that was occurring, we would have been in an overrecovery situation. We were not.

What we had occurring was prices going up.

Prices went up -- gas prices went up to \$14. What we had was a situation where load coming down was more than offset by the higher costs going up.

**Q** So there must be costs other than fuel cost to cause that to happen; would that not be fair to say?

A No. What -- I think that the -- the better way to look at it is the way that staff did. I do have a copy of that response if you'd like to take a look at it.

Q Yeah, go ahead. I don't -- read it to me.

A The staff asked us to take a look at the -the midcourse based on a dollar-per-megawatt-hour basis
and asked us that wouldn't that be more appropriate, a
better way to look at it, and we agreed. That they
looked at it on -- the \$55.36 to \$55.49 was a better way

1 to take a look at it. But I agree, that when load goes 2 down, fuel costs go down. Fuel costs go down but why do rates have to go 3 That's what I don't understand. 4 Well, again, the rates went up during that 5 Α 6 time because fuel costs went up because gas prices went to \$14 for an MBtu. The cost increase more than 7 8 outweighed the decrease in load. Would that indicate to you then that this year 9 0 10 when you had an incentive that encouraged people to use 11 less electricity, that incentive was really causing greater costs on the company and therefore causing a 12 13 rate increase for everyone else? No, I don't. Again, the costs go down when 14 load goes down. But in addition, we had something else 15 16 occurring. We had fuel prices going up, which more than 17 outweighed it. Can you give me a specific example of a fuel 18 price going up and somebody not using electricity and 19 you don't have to pay that price, why that would cause 20 the rates for everybody else to go up? 21 22 MR. BUTLER: I'm going to object this line of questioning again. It all comes back to his 23

apparent dissatisfaction with the inverted rate

structure, something that's not a proper issue in

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this proceeding. I fail to see how this is advancing the ball on the issues that are before the Commission for a decision today.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter?

MR. McWHIRTER: Mr. Chairman, it's hard for me to cope with a situation in which the utility has an incentive to cause people to consume less electricity, and when they consume less electricity, the price goes up. That seems to be contradicted by your conservation efforts. And she says, her answer to the question that I can't understand, and maybe I'm just stupid, she says if you use less electricity and the price of fuel goes up and you don't have to buy the fuel for -- because people consume less, then the price for everybody else has to go up. That just doesn't make sense to me, and I'm trying to figure out why that would happen.

**CHAIRMAN CARTER:** She's -- you've asked that question at least four times.

MR. McWHIRTER: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: She's given you the same answer all four times. So I think you may want to accept her answer and move on.

MR. McWHIRTER: Okay. Well, I'll accept the

2.2.

answer, sir, and move on.

### BY MR. MCWHIRTER:

- Q I'd now like to go to the capacity charge.

  And this year your capacity charge is moving from somewhere in the range of 556 million to 798.9 million, and that's an increase of 233 million or 41 percent over last year. 220 million of that has to do with advance payments for the nuclear plant; is that correct?
- **A** 220 million has to do with the nuclear cost recovery.
- **Q** Has that money been spent to date, or is it money that you think you will spend in 2009?
- A I believe some monies have been spent. I'm not the witness in that, Mr. McWhirter.
- **Q** So you believe some, but would it be fair to say that a lot of the costs are projected costs?
- A lot of costs are projected costs, consistent with the way all the cost recovery clauses work. That part of it is based on a projected basis, yes.
- **Q** And you don't know of your own knowledge what percentage of the 220 million is for costs that will be spent in the future and what percentage is for costs that have already been spent in 200 -- well, you haven't spent anything in 2009 yet; is that right?
  - A That's right. I'm not the witness on that,

Mr. McWhirter.

**Q** Okay.

**A** I believe that this was completely reviewed in a prior proceeding.

- **Q** When Florida Power & Light collects money to build a capital asset, you expense that money in the same year the money is collected?
  - **A** Could you repeat the question, Mr. McWhirter?
- **Q** Well, this is an accounting question, and perhaps you're not familiar with it, but you seem so bright about everything else, I think you're pretty good at it.
  - A I am not an accountant.
- **Q** Okay. But you understand that there's a difference in capital expenditures and expenditures to meet current operating expenses; do you understand that difference?
- A I understand that capital expenditures are handled different ways depending on what type of capital expenditures there are. Sometimes they're included as a current period expense, sometimes not.
- **Q** And you wouldn't know anything about the federal and state income tax that applies to the money that you collect for making capital expenditures, would you?

1	MR. BUTLER: I'm going to object to this line
2	of questioning again. I don't see how it
3	MR. MCWHIRTER: Well, she doesn't know about
4	it, so I'm not going to ask her anything about it.
5	How about that?
6	CHAIRMAN CARTER: We all appreciate it.
7	BY MR. McWHIRTER:
8	Q Okay. Look at your schedule H.1. That's the
9	last page in your testimony and exhibit.
10	MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry, Mr. McWhirter, the
11	last page I have is schedule E-10 in Appendix IV.
12	Where are you referring to?
13	MR. McWHIRTER: Well, you're exactly right. I
14	mischaracterized it. It is schedule E-10.
15	<b>Q</b> And what is that schedule, Ms. Dubin?
<b>1</b> 6	A I'm sorry, you're looking at E-10?
L7	<b>Q</b> Yes.
L8	<b>A</b> That is the typical thousand kWh residential
L9	bill for the period.
20	<b>Q</b> That's for someone consuming a thousand
21	kilowatt hours at the subsidized rate?
22	MR. BUTLER: Object to the characterization of
23	the rate.
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter.
5	• A residential consumer consuming a thousand

1	kilowatt hours under your proposed rate schedule?
2	A It's a residential customer consuming a
3	thousand kWh.
4	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And that has a base charge, a fuel charge, and
5	a conservation charge. You didn't testify for the
6	conservation charge, but what is the increase on the
7	conservation charge that your exhibit shows will be
8	imposed upon customers for 2009? Percentage increase?
9	MR. BUTLER: I'm going to object. I fail to
10	see how the increase in a charge that was resolved
11	in the docket stipulated two days ago affects our
12	hearing at this point.
13	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter?
14	MR. McWHIRTER: I agree it's we that it
15	was consented to and that you we've all agreed
16	that they can increase the conservation charge. I
17	just want to know what the percentage increase was.
18	CHAIRMAN CARTER: It's and it's in the
19	record.
20	MR. McWHIRTER: It's already in the record
21	and
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: So that's why we're confused
23	with the
24	MR. McWHIRTER: I have no further questions of
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## CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Ms. Bradley.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

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# BY MS. BRADLEY:

Q Thank you. Ms. Dubin, I want to shift and talk about the drill hole incident that you mentioned briefly. It helps me to try to simplify things. And I don't want to put words in your mouth, but my understanding of your testimony is that the Commission should not determine whether or not your company acted unreasonably by looking at the sabotage event, but instead should make their analysis of whether it was unreasonable by looking at all the facts and information that was known to your company at the time that they granted -- I'm sorry, I'm about to mess up again -- unescorted access to this individual that committed the act?

A Right. The Commission has consistently reviewed outages of that nature and not looked at it with a hindsight review, that it has to be reasonable at the time that the company took actions.

**Q** I frequently hear witnesses refuse to give opinions on questions because they say they need to know all the facts and information relevant to this issue before giving an opinion. Would you agree with that?

MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry. What are you asking

her to agree with, that you often hear that from 1 witnesses? 2 MS. BRADLEY: No, I'm asking her if she agrees 3 with the statement that a witness should not give 4 an opinion unless they know all the facts and 5 6 circumstances. I think it depends on the circumstances that 7 8 you're in. Well, would you agree that in performing any 9 type of analysis, it's important to have all relevant 10 facts and circumstances known? 11 I think it's important to know the facts, and 12 A I think what's important, particularly in this case, is 13 that the NRC has reviewed the outage every step of the 14 way, before the outage, during the outage, and how FPL 15 returned the unit to service. I think that is the 16 relevant factor here. 1.7 Thank you, even though it had nothing to do 18 with my question. But --19 **CHAIRMAN CARTER:** We're way beyond the --20 Withdrawn. Would you agree, and I've heard I 21 Q think you and Mr. Jones refer to the federal guidelines; 22 is that correct? 23 The NRC guidelines? 24 Α 25 Q Yes.

1	<b>A</b> Would you agree that guidelines can't possibly
2	address every single factual circumstance that comes
3	before the company, and that they are required to use
4	their own discretion in applying guidelines to facts and
5	circumstances that they face?
6	MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry. Is this question
7	going specifically to the NRC's guidelines on
8	access, or is she
9	MS. BRADLEY: Yes.
10	MR. BUTLER: asking a general question?
11	Well, if it's specifically to that point, I would
12	think that would have been better addressed to
13	Mr. Jones, because he is certainly our subject
14	matter expert on complying with the NRC guidelines.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's don't call let's
16	see if she can give a shot at it. I mean,
17	Mr. Jones, we've had Jones version 1, 2, 3, and
18	Jason the 15th too, so let's if you can answer
19	it, then
20	BY MS. BRADLEY:
21	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Can you answer the question, or do I need to
22	repeat it, or
23	<b>A</b> I think you need to repeat it, please.
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yeah, repeat it.
25	${f Q}$ Do you agree that guidelines cannot address

all specific factual circumstances that the company may be faced with and that the company has to use their own discretion in applying the guidelines to the facts and circumstances they're faced with at any particular time?

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- A I think that the company works within those guidelines. I'm not sure at what point they would use discretion. I do believe that Mr. Jones would probably be better at responding to it since he is the one working within those guidelines.
- **Q** Would you agree that, when performing any type of analysis, that if there is information that may be -- or terminology that is not self-explanatory, that it's necessary to do follow-up on that?
- A I -- I'm -- if you're specifically talking about follow-up on -- again, on the -- on the interviews and that type of thing, again, I think, that's Mr. Jones's responsibility.
- **Q** Well, you did give an opinion that your company had acted prudently, did you not?
- A I did and I do. And I think what I've said is that we have followed the guidelines and the requirements of the NRC.
- **Q** In making that analysis and giving that opinion, would you agree that information that is -- or terminology that is not self-explanatory would require

follow-up?

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It could.

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MS. BRADLEY: No further questions.

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Edgar?

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Thank you. Commissioner CHAIRMAN CARTER:

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Thank you. Just a couple of quick questions to follow up a little bit on the questions that I asked Mr. Jones late yesterday.

Okay. Reading your testimony on page 6, it says in your written testimony that FPL complied with the NRC requirements and with industry standards. And I'm sorry, if you want to get there, that's my only reference to that, but I'll -- it's page -- I'm sorry, page 6 of the section that is -- with the header Turkey Point.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay. And at the very top of the page, the statement is, in your words, "FPL complied fully with NRC requirements and industry standards in order to prevent improper access and deliberate criminal acts."

And so my question is, when you say that FPL complied fully with NRC requirements and industry standards, are you referring to the protocol and process that we discussed yesterday with the matrix and the testing and what other steps were referred to in that?

**THE WITNESS:** Yes. I'm referring to the testimony that Mr. Jones submitted.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I guess one of the things I'm trying to wrestle with, and I will pose this to Mr. Larkin, and maybe it's better put to Mr. Jones when we get to rebuttal. But is -- I feel like we're kind of doing this circular -- I'll try to come up with a question out of this here in a moment. This sort of circular logic that FPL is saying in your testimony and I think in Mr. Jones's testimony that the utility followed the NRC approved required process and, therefore, the utility acted prudently.

But yet the flip of that is, by virtue of that review process still allowing an individual to have unescorted access, and that individual then in turn being somebody who would commit an act of vandalism means that following that process was not prudent.

So let me, with that just general comment -- I appreciate your indulgence -- ask you this question. Is it your testimony that, by following that protocol, the utility acted prudently?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And from that then flows your opinion that this Commission should grant recovery of the purchased power dollars necessary because of the outage?

THE WITNESS: Yes. The prudent standard has been applied time and time again by this Commission and -- consistent with the Commission's prior reviews of prior outages as well as the Supreme Court of the State of Florida time and time again, prudence has been the standard.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I agree with that.

And what I'm trying to make that step from following a protocol being what -- what meets the requirement of prudence, if indeed that protocol in this instance did not completely work 100 percent.

And that's a statement, so --

Okay. One other question then about your testimony. On the next page at the bottom of page 7 and then flowing into the top of page 8, you make the statement that — that if the cost of the purchased power were to be disallowed for recovery, that that would be, quote, "a major disincentive for investments in any technology that has low energy costs, such as solar." And I'm just not quite getting the leap there, so if you could maybe

1 elaborate on that point.

THE WITNESS: The -- for disallowance of fuel costs where the company has done something that has been prudent, reasonable, and particularly if you look in light of how the unit performed. This is a unit that has a 91.3 percent availability factor. Excellent. The nuclear fleet performed better than projected, saving customers a half a million dollars.

So to penalize the company or disallow of the fuel costs, even when there is no -- where it's not to be shown imprudent, is then -- don't you -- isn't there some kind of a disincentive for all types of units that are acting -- that are operating effectively, efficiently, and with a low fuel cost.

agree. But I appreciate your elaboration. I do very much. And I guess then -- and I do look forward for more discussion on this with the remaining witnesses. I guess, again, it kind of -- seems to kind of come down to this point of was following the review process, did that meet the standard of prudence, or if indeed following that process still allowed an outage to occur due to

vandalism, does that mean that there should have 1 been something flagged earlier. And I'm just 2 trying to think it through. And thank you, 3 Ms. Dubin. 4 THE WITNESS: Uh-huh. 5 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 6 7 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop. **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 8 I was planning on not asking a question but I'll 9 try and make this brief. Good afternoon, 10 Ms. Dubin. 11 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon. 12 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Just a quick question. 13 You mentioned you're not an accountant. 14 Is your husband an accountant by any chance? 15 THE WITNESS: No, he's not. 16 17 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Okay. 18 THE WITNESS: But I'm afraid it's worse. He's 19 a lawyer. 20 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** That's a good thing. 2.1 Well, the reason I asked is the name was familiar 22 and I actually used to work with someone with the same name, and in the interest of full disclosure I 23 would have wanted to disclosure that. 24 Briefly -- but I've never spoke with you, and 25

congratulations on your new position with the company.

THE WITNESS: Oh, thank you.

assertion made on page 4 of your prefiled testimony, and frankly, with respect to the proposition that hindsight should not serve as the basis for liability, I really think that that's a stretch of the cited case to the extent that actually I used one of -- the exact same case in a concurring opinion I wrote, and in that particular entrance -- or particular instance -- I'm having problems talking at times -- in that particular instance, actually the Commission looked back 19 years to see whether the decision of a company was prudent at the time it was made.

So actually in that case, unlike what's stated here, they actually -- we looked back, and that was a case where administrative finality came into play. So I think I would respectfully disagree with the characterization of that case, and I would also distinguish it on the basis that it dealt with a design issue rather than an intentional act or a failure to report an issue. So I just wanted to try and clarify that.

But the question that I had, and I think as Mr. Jones previously testified, and my question is, I think that through his answer to my question, we concluded that the purchased power that has already been recovered through the clause subject to refund with interest could have been avoided altogether had an individual who had actual knowledge of a hole brought that to light prior to the leak being found two weeks later.

So would you agree that that would be relevant as to whether such costs should be allowed to be passed on to the consumers?

**THE WITNESS:** Whether we had known about -- if that person had come forward to begin with?

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Yes. That would have avoided the purchased power altogether, the need to purchase power.

THE WITNESS: If we had known sooner, I'm sure we would have, yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Thank you. And then with respect to the cost recovery clauses, certainly you would agree that, although these costs have already been recovered through the clause subject to refund, certainly if they could be minimized by seeking a contribution for -- from

a party that may have some responsibility for FPL having to incur those costs, certainly that would be an option of first resort, prior to just asking that the consumer bear the burden of the entire cost; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Commissioner, what we've done in the past, there's been several instances where the same situations occurred. The utility has been permitted to recover the replacement cost and that any monies recovered, whether insurance or however, have been refunded or flowed back through the clause to the customers.

Mr. Butler talked a little bit about the case in 1996 where we were able to go after the driver's car insurance, and it took a while and we finally got it and we refunded that back through the clause. Also the thermal shield that happened in 1984 when we received monies, we were able to flow that back. So there's precedent for doing that, and of course we would continue that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Again, on the thermal shield, I think that was a separate and distinctive issue. The one with the -- the teenagers driving into the discharge calp (phonetic) berm, I think that's more proximate to the discussion. But

again, I think that the issue at hand, being actually inside the plant, causing — you know, effectively causing the problem and then also failing to report a problem that, had it been brought to light in a timely manner, could have avoided the incurred costs that are being passed to the consumer to begin with, I think is certainly relevant.

But I guess the point I'm trying to make is that, what incentive does the company have if we allow recovery completely up front? I mean, recovery has been granted. Now it's just a question of if any amount -- I mean, what amount, if any, along with interest should be refunded back to the consumers? And then what -- if we just bless off on this, what incentive does the company have to vigorously pursue indemnification from a party that might have, you know, some responsibility? If not, the company has some responsibility itself.

THE WITNESS: We have an obligation certainly.

And I -- I'm -- and in referencing those prior

times, just to show you that we do have the track

record, certainly the case where we have the

vehicle in the discharge canal, it's an act of

vandalism. It's closer to this. But the thermal shield outage is certainly -- it's also an outage, the replacement fuel cost, we were able to recover monies and flow those back through the clause. So again, I think that we have a track record of doing that and we would do the same here.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I guess actions speak louder than words, because, I mean, I would -- I understand the thermal shield, and again, I can distinguish that and I really think it has no relevance on the instant case. But, you know, I would like to see that.

I'm actually kind of surprised that, given

FPL's talented legal team that, you know, that they
haven't, you know, pursued that more vigorously.

It's almost like -- I truly feel that if the -- you
know, issue had not been raised here or not been
raised by OPC and some of the other intervenors,
that, you know, there's no incentive for FPL to go
pursue it. It's almost like you guys haven't
thought of that.

I mean, I guess my concern --

THE WITNESS: Commissioner --

**COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Just for one second. My concern and I guess frustration is that there

always seems to be an excuse rather than a try and find a way to -- to do something constructive to help the ratepayer. And I guess that's the source of my frus -- ongoing frustration. I mean, hopefully there'll be a commitment and a willingness to try and go seek some contribution from -- from the responsible parties. And that may include FPL to some degree.

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But again, this -- trying to resolve this issue, I think that Mr. Jones's testimony was -- was -- clearly articulated that point. If -- if something would have come to light, you know, maybe all of this could have been avoided. But right now I'm just trying to protect the ratepayer and mitigate the impact to them, and I think that should be a common goal of FPL and it should be pursued very vigorously.

THE WITNESS: If I may comment on it. The -we have been reviewing and reviewed to see whether
we had any recourse. And this new report, if you
will, has recently come to light and we will be
reviewing that. And as we have done in the past,
whether it's been an outage, contract negotiation,
contract dispute, whatever, when there has been
a -- when we were able to go back and recover

money, we flow that back through the clause to the customer. We've done that time and time again.

I've been involved in the fuel adjustment clause for more than 25 years, and I can tell you, whenever we've had a situation like that, we have flown those dollars back to customers.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And I appreciate that, and I hope that would be pursued vigorously for the benefit of your ratepayers. You know, I just think that there's the ability to at least try and do something, and you don't know unless you try. And I know there's a cost associated with doing that too. But again, I think that passing the cost directly to the ratepayer should be an option of last resort, particularly in light of some of the circumstances we see here. And I'm not saying that warrants a complete refund, but I'm looking for options to try and mitigate impact to the ratepayer.

chairman carter: Commissioners, I'm going to go to staff, and I'll obviously come back to the bench at any time you feel appropriate.

Staff.

MR. YOUNG: Thank you, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

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## 1 BY MR. YOUNG: 2. Q Good afternoon, Mr. Jones -- I mean, excuse 3 Ms. Dubin. me. 4 Dubin. A 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: It's like Groundhog Day all 6 over again. In your words, you believe that FPL's actions 7 in each step of the process were unquestionably 8 9 reasonable and prudent as it relates to the Turkey Point 10 hole drilling incident, correct? 11 Yes. All right. Now, is that a statement -- is 12 0 that a statement, a direct statement from the NRC 13 14 report? No, that is my assessment after looking at 15 Mr. Jones's testimony and the fact that we do have the 16 NRC concurring with what we did was reasonable. 17 All right. And is that a statement from the 18 FBI notes in Exhibit No. 54 related to the investigation 19 in the pressurized pipe drilling incident? 20 Is my testimony quoting the FBI notes, is that 21 A 22 what you're saying?

23 **Q** Yes.

- **A** I have not quoted that, no.
- 25 **Q** Okay. And that statement is, in fact, your

understanding from Mr. Jones's testimony, correct? 1 2 Α Yes. And that Mr. Jones's testimony was 3 misstated -- misstated a fact in his testimony, that 4 could alter your conclusion that you think FPL was 5 reasonable and prudent in each step of the process of 6 the hole drilling incident, correct? 7 Nothing that I've heard from Mr. Jones has --8 A has changed my opinion, that every step of the way FPL 9 was reasonable and prudent in complying with the NRC's 10 requirements. 11 But if he misstated a fact, and it turned out 12 0 that he was not correct in his assessment of being 13 reasonable and prudent, that would alter your 14 conclusion, correct? 15 It could, yes. 16 Α Okay. Now, your testimony is based on Mr. --17 0 as it relates to the pressurized piping, is solely based 18 on Mr. Jones' testimony, correct? 19 Α 20 Yes. If his conclusion turns out to be All right. 21 0 wrong, that would make your conclusion wrong, correct? 2.2. If his conclusion is incorrect, I'm relying on 23 his -- his testimony as far as being reasonable and 24

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prudent, yes.

Okav. Now, if -- if FPL failed to demonstrate 1 Q that it was prudent in the events leading up to the 2 pressurized piping incident, would you agree with me 3 that FPL would not be entitled to recover those costs? 4 I agree that the standard for recovery is 5 Α 6 prudence, yes. And they won't be entitled to recover the 7 8 cost; would you agree with me then? If they were imprudent. 9 Α If they were imprudent. 10 Yes, the other side works as well. 11 Α Let me ask you this. If the individual 12 Q responsible for drilling this hole -- the hole in the 13 pressurized pipe had been a full-time employee of FPL 14 instead of a contract employee, is it true that FPL 15 requests treatment of this proceeding in the same 16 17 manner? That if this would have been an FPL 18 Α employee -- could you please restate that? I'm not sure 19 what you're asking. 20 If this would have been an FPL employee 21 instead of a contract employee, would FPL request 22 treatment in this proceeding in the same manner as it's 23 requesting right now? 24

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I think that's better for Mr. Jones to -- I'm

- not sure the guidelines and standards that require 1 access to -- for an employee. I think that's better for 2 3 Mr. Jones to explain. All right. Walk me through this for a second. 4 Q 5 You stated just a minute ago that you were -- you've been handling the fuel clause for 25-plus years, 6 7 correct? 8 Α Yes. Based on your knowledge and your experience, 9 Q if it would have been an FPL employee instead of a 10 contract employee, would you be requesting the same --11 would you be requesting treatment of the dollars in the 12 13 same manner? 14 A Yes. 15 MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry. Yes, I'm sorry. I misunder -- I'm sorry. 16 Α 17 THE WITNESS: John? 18 MR. BUTLER: No, that's fine. If you 19 understand --I'm sorry, Mr. Young, I misunderstood. Yes, 20 Α 21 the answer would be the same, that FPL was prudent and 22 reasonable and should be able to recover the replacement 23 power costs.
  - Q Okay. Now, if the Commission were to disallow the \$6.2 million plus interest that had previously been

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1	recovered through the 2007 fuel factor, do you know what
2	the impact would be on the residential 1,000 watt
3	kilowatt 1,000-kilowatt-hour bill?
4	<b>A</b> I have not done that calculation.
5	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Is that something that you can provide in a
6	late-filed exhibit?
7	MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry. What are you asking
8	as the exhibit?
9	MR. YOUNG: The disallowance of the what
10	would the residential 1,000-kilowatt-hour excuse
11	me. What would the 1,000-kilowatt-hour residential
12	bill be, the impact, if the Commission would have
13	disallowed the \$6.2 million.
14	MR. BUTLER: So if it were disallowed in this
15	proceeding, what would the 2009 fuel factor be,
16	what would the impact on that be?
L7	MR. YOUNG: Yes.
L8	MR. BUTLER: Okay. You can answer the
L9	question.
20	<b>A</b> I have not done the calculation, but we can
21	provide that as a late-filed.
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Butler?
23	MR. BUTLER: Yes?
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Would you be able to do
25	that?

1	MR. BUTLER: Yes, we would agree to do that.
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Any objection from the
3	parties? Okay. That will be Exhibit No. 56,
4	Commissioners. And without objection show it done
5	as a late-filed exhibit.
6	Mr. Young, give me a title for that, please.
7	MR. YOUNG: The disallowance of the 6.2
8	million plus interest rate impact on the
9	thousand-kilowatt-hour bill.
10	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, can we get
11	that today or will that be later? I'm not sure how
12	complicated that
13	<b>CHAIRMAN CARTER:</b> Let's ask Mr. Butler.
14	Mr. Butler, any kind of timeframe on that you
15	think?
16	MR. BUTLER: I expect I'd probably have to
17	defer to Ms. Dubin to confirm, but I would expect
18	we can provide that before the end of the hearing
19	today.
20	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Give me one second
21	here.
22	MR. BUTLER: Is that right, Ms. Dubin?
23	THE WITNESS: I believe so.
24	MR. BUTLER: Thank you.
25	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. That will be Exhibit

No. 56. 1 2 Staff, you may continue. (Exhibit No. 56 was identified.) 3 BY MR. YOUNG: 4 Now, Ms. Dubin, you were in the room when 5 0 Mr. Jones testified, correct? 6 Yes, correct. And you heard him state that the NRC -- you 8 Q heard him state that the NRC reports cite that the NRC 9 10 believes FPL's security access program is more 11 conservative than industry norms? Yes, I heard him say it was more conservative 12 Α than industry norms, and in fact they are using it as an 13 example for other -- other companies. 14 Do you know if that was documented in the NRC 15 Q 16 report? 17 I'm sorry? Α Do you know if that is documented, that 18 Q 19 statement, in the NRC report? I do not know. 20 Α All right. So that -- that's just a verbal 21 0 statement, not a written statement? 22 Right. I'm relying on Mr. Jones. 23 Α Okay. Now, switching subjects, okay? 24 Q 25 Α Okay.

1	<b>Q</b> On page 10 of your exhibit, KMD-8 I mean,
2	page on line 10, page 1 of Exhibit KMD-8.
3	A Sorry, Mr. Young, what page?
4	Q Page 1 of KMD-8. This is the October 15th
5	exhibit that you filed along with your testimony.
6	A Right. Page 1 is the title page.
7	Q I'm sorry. Page excuse me. The second
8	page.
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's do this. While
10	you're everybody kind of run in place while
11	you're doing you're getting your paperwork
12	together. Let's just take like not five PSC
13	minutes but five minutes while we're going to
14	switch out our court reporter. Okay? Nobody leave
15	the building, okay?
16	(Break taken.)
17	(Please go to Volume 8.)
18	* * *
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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	
4	
5	STATE OF FLORIDA )
6	COUNTY OF LEON )
7	
8	I, LORI DEZELL, RPR, CCR, certify that I was
9	authorized to and did stenographically report the
10	proceedings herein, and that the transcript is a true
11	and complete record of my stenographic notes.
12	I further certify that I am not a relative,
13	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
14	am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
15	attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I
16	financially interested in the action.
17	WITNESS my hand and official seal this 10th
18	day of November, 2008.
19	
20	Mus de la
21	Janes allo 1 701
22	LORI DEZELL, RPR, CCR 2894-A Remington Green Lane
23	Tallahassee, Florida 32308 850-878-2221
24	030 070 2221
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