1	FIORIDA DIIRI.	BEFORE THE IC SERVICE COMMISSION	
2	In the Matter of:		
3			
4	PETITION FOR INCREASE BY FLORIDA POWER & LI	IN RATES DOCKET NO. 080677-EI GHT COMPANY.	
5		<del></del>	
6	2009 DEPRECIATION AND DISMANTLEMENT STUDY B	Y FLORIDA DOCKET NO. 090130-EI	
7	POWER & LIGHT COMPANY	N. N.	1
8			4
9	Pages	VOLUME 28 3820 through 3916	1
10	-	IONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE	,,,
11	A CONVENIENC	CE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING.	-
12		INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY.	**
13	PROCEEDINGS:	HEARING	
14	COMMISSIONERS		
15	PARTICIPATING:	CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR	
16		COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO	
17		COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP	
18	DATE:	Friday, September 4, 2009	
19	TIME:	Commenced at 10:44 a.m. Concluded at 12:53 p.m.	
20	חו א מים.	<del>-</del>	
21	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148	DATE
22		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida	DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE
23	REPORTED BY:	RAY D. CONVERY Court Reporter ORIGINAL	NOW.
24		Court Reporter ORIGINAL (850) 222-5491	MENI
25	PARTICIPATING:	(As heretofore noted.)	DOCUI

1	INDEX	
2	WITNESSES	
3	NAME:	PAGE NO.
4	KIM OUSDAHL	
5	Continued Cross Examination by Mr. Moyle	3823
6	RICHARD F. MEISCHEID	
7	Direct Examination by Ms. Clark	3845
8	Prefiled Rebuttal Testimony inserted Cross Examination by Mr. Moyle Cross Examination by Mr. Wright	3847 3861
9	cross Examination by Ms. Bennett	3890
10	Redirect Examination by Ms. Clark	3909
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

#### PROCEEDINGS

2

4

3

5

8

9

10

11

12 13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22 23

24

25

(Transcript follows in sequence from Volume 27.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the record. And, by the way, just before we take our lunch break, I'll let you guys know about the time we're working with admin to get DMS so that we get the building open tomorrow, okay. I'll let you know about that later on.

Mr. Moyle, you're recognized.

MR. MOYLE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

#### CONTINUED CROSS EXAMINATION

### BY MR. MOYLE:

Ms. Ousdahl, when we took a break, we were starting to have a conversation about affiliate transactions. And you would agree with me, would you not, that part of the tension with respect to affiliated transactions is there is a concern of self-dealing when market forces do not drive prices? If you could answer yes or no, it might move it along.

Α Yes.

And also there's a concern that there is a natural incentive to shift costs to the regulated utility since recovery is more certain with captive ratepayers, correct?

Yes, but I would like to elaborate very

briefly.

\_\_\_

The rule certainly at FERC, and I think at the Florida Commission, describes the necessary balance that needs to be developed between flexibility in the rule so that the economic benefits can be provided to ratepayers, customers, along with the need to do -- provide for controls for precisely the reason you're describing.

Q Right. And with respect to these affiliate transactions, I mean, we just identified two concerns. Another would be, would it not, that to the extent that you have a business entity that's in a competitive market, that if you can put costs on a regulated side of the house, it would reduce the cost of the competitive entity and enable it to compete more rigorously? That would be another reason?

A I don't think that's an issue that the Commission is concerned about. I think our regulators are concerned that ratepayers bear the reasonable cost, and if we're providing services in our case to our affiliates from the embedded utility business, we need to ensure that the appropriate costs are billed to those affiliates.

Q If you improperly allocate costs to FP&L with the ratepayers and the captive customers, there's no

penalty associated with that, you don't have refund it plus a ten percent of the amount that was improperly billed or anything like that, do you?

A I do not know what the sanctions might be -we might suffer from any of our regulators, FERC or the
Commission, but clearly there is a rule and we endeavor
with, you know, great effort to comply with the rules.

Q In part of this proceeding it talks about incentives and disincentives. You've been here for a couple of days. You've heard that Power & Light is looking to increase the late fee from \$5 to \$10 to put more of a disincentive or more of an incentive for people to pay timely, right?

A I think Witness Santos's discussion on fees has to do with ensuring that certain customers are not bearing the costs of other customers. Those are sort of, you know, balancing issues within the classes of customers themselves.

Q So we were talking about your statement about FPL is one of more than 500 legal entities that operate under FPL Group's corporate legal structure. Isn't it true that all of those separate legal entities have separate financial statements?

A No.

Q They don't keep their own set of books? Each

legal entity doesn't have its own set of books?

A In general, you know, we've got SEC reporting requirements for any SEC filers. Certainly those 500 entities are not SEC filers.

As you know, FPL Group files financial statements and FPL is responsible for filing its financial statements with the SEC. That's it from an SEC reporting perspective for FPL Group. Within the group of companies within NextEra, I'm sure there are reporting requirements because many of those entities have partial ownership, but I'm not familiar with what all the various reporting requirements are. There's also, certainly, reporting requirements associated with certain debt obligations.

Q Do you have any information as to whether it's a requirement for a legal entity created in the state of Florida to keep a set of books as it relates to that legal entity?

A We have legal entities within that structure that have absolutely no operation and have no assets and/or liabilities, so I don't think there would be a reporting requirement. Some of those are just shell entities that I understand have been left on the books for some time, but that's not the majority of the entities we're discussing, clearly.

2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

Q Mr. Pimentel, as an officer of both Group and also with Power & Light, he would ultimately be responsible for overseeing these 500 separate legal entities, would he not, with respect to financial matters?

- A Well, he's our chief financial officer.
- Q So that would be a yes?

A It was a very general question, but I think in general, yes.

Q You haven't done any kind of allocation or time sheets to show the respective amount of time spent on overseeing 500 legal entities as compared to Florida Power & Light, the regulated entity, have you?

A Is your question have I studied whether or not the fact that we have 500 legal entities and the specific reporting requirements for those legal entities, if they've had an impact on the proper allocation of costs of -- Witness Pimentel's --

Q Yes, ma'am.

A No, I have not. His responsibilities are generally, because of the position he holds, focused much more on -- he can tell you this himself -- securing capital, setting the financial strategies for the company, et cetera. I'm certain he does not review the financial statements of all 500 entities.

A couple more questions about affiliated 1 transactions, and if you could answer yes or no, it 2 might move it along. The audit of affiliated transactions, you do not have an independent audit performed specifically on 5 affiliated transactions, do you? 6 During my tenure here, we have not sought an 7 independent audit of our affiliate transactions, no. We 8 have, of course, performed internal audits and the 9 10 Commission has reviewed our transactions. 11 A couple of other areas and I'll try to conclude. 12 Page 18, line 1 of your rebuttal, this is a 13 discussion about decommissioning costs. 14 MR. BUTLER: Sorry, Mr. Moyle. Page 18, line 15 1 of rebuttal? 16 MR. MOYLE: Yes, sir, and there's a question 17 18 on 21 that talks about greenfields, and I wanted to ask 19 this witness a couple of questions about greenfields. 20 MR. BUTLER: It seems that this goes to 21 dismantlement and not decommissioning. 22 MR. MOYLE: I'm sorry, I used the wrong 23 phrase. 24 THE WITNESS: I'm on page 18. 25 /////

### BY MR. MOYLE:

Q Okay. Is it your understanding that FPL restores former sites to a greenfield status?

A I know that at least on one occasion we have, the Palatka dismantlement, which occurred some years prior.

Q And a greenfield is -- is it your understanding that it's capable of being used for, in effect, like a development of a residential property?

A Well, my simple way of thinking about it is park-like. Whether it can used for development has to do with, you know, other factors outside of whether or not we've graded and seeded, obviously.

Q You would agree that the cost to restore to a greenfield status are greater than a brownfield status, correct?

A I would agree there are costs associated with seeding and grading, yes, after dismantlement. We've included those costs in our study.

Q Okay. And to restore to a greenfield, you have to meet clean soil standards, is that right?

A I don't know specifically.

Q Wouldn't it be appropriate, if certain of your projects are not going to be used for parks and residents, that you restore them to a lesser standard,

that they might be able to be used for industrial type 1 activities? 2 Well, first of all, we follow the Commission 3 order, which I've described, where the Commission has opined that our studies should contemplate those costs. 5 And secondly, unless and until we can determine whether 6 some of those sites are appropriately at what you're 7 characterizing as brownfield -- I'm not exactly certain 8 what that is -- I don't think it makes sense in our 9 study to assume that event. 10 Do you have an understanding of what a 11 brownfield site is? 12 No, I don't know what you mean by 13 "brownfield." 14 Let me refer you to page 47 of your testimony. 15 In line 2 you talk about a rule, and I wanted to ask you 16 a question about that rule. 17 MR. BUTLER: Are you in the direct or the 18 rebuttal? 19 MR. MOYLE: Rebuttal. 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: What page, Mr. Moyle? 21 MR. MOYLE: This is page 47. 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Do you need a number, Mr. 23 Moyle? 24 MR. MOYLE: This is a rule, a Commission rule. 25

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay, thank you. Yeah, we 1 don't need a number for that. 2 MR. MOYLE: I'm just going to refer to it. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You may proceed. 4 MR. MOYLE: Thank you. 5 6 BY MR. MOYLE: Now, you state that you believe that Rule 25-7 6.1351, Cost Allocation and Affiliate Transactions, 8 (3)(d), is not applicable to FPL's transfer of its New 9 Hampshire asset, is that correct? 10 Α I do. 11 12 And there's nothing in this rule that suggests 13 that the Commission does not have jurisdiction with 14 respect to this transfer, is there? No, I'm not making a jurisdiction -- I'm not 15 16 rendering an opinion on jurisdiction. 17 Q Okay. And the first sentence seems to suggest that when an asset is transferred from a utility to a 18 19 non-regulated affiliate, the utility must charge the 20 affiliate the greater of the market price or the net 21 book value. You would agree with that, wouldn't you? 22 Α That's what the rule says. 23 Okay. And then you're suggesting, well, it's 24 not applicable because it hasn't -- it doesn't benefit 25 Florida ratepayers, is that right?

A No. I'm suggesting that if you have a transfer of an asset that was not an asset that was supported by the retail customer here in Florida, then that customer shouldn't receive benefit, if there is any, of the transfer any more than the opposite should occur. But generally speaking, Commission rules and FERC rules ensure that if you're taking an asset out of a regulated business and transferring that asset and customers have supported that and have borne the risks and responsibilities, they should likewise bear the benefit, and that's what I'm suggesting is the difference here.

Q In this line of testimony, I mean, you're talking about an asset that is in New Hampshire, correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q Okay. And FPL ratepayers, they don't benefit in any way from this asset in New Hampshire, do they?
  - A It has no impact on FPL ratepayers.
- Q Okay. And it was done because FPL, the regulated company, was needed for the purposes of being able to transact business in the New England marketplace, is that right, in general terms?

A Yes. In order to operate, that business needs to be held by a regulated entity.

Was there any consideration paid to FPL for 1 using its corporate structure to benefit the operation 2 of the NextEra assets in New Hampshire? 3 Not that I'm aware of. Д 4 Now, this is being unwound, is that right, or 5 you're looking for another way to structure this so that 6 7 it's not an asset of FPL, the regulated utility? That's correct. Our Commission here in 8 Α 9 Florida has expressed concern, and we are responding to 10 that concern. 11 And there's time that's associated with that, 12 lawyers are involved. These lawyers and others who are 13 involved in this are being paid by FPL, the regulated 14 company, to figure this out, are they not? 15 Every hour of the time spent in support of NED 16 have been billed -- has been billed to NED. That's no 17 different than any other affiliate work that might be 18 being performed by somebody in the FPL utility business. 19 Are there any other assets besides the Scherer 20 power plant, which is in Georgia, that are owned by Florida Power & Light, the regulated utility, that are 21 22 outside of the state of Florida? 23 Α I don't believe there are any outside the 24 We do have partial ownership in other assets,

25

the SJRPP, the St. Johns River Power Park, but it's here

in Florida. 1 I have one final line of questions and it 2 relates to aircraft expense. Staff has asked some 3 questions about that and I wanted to have a follow-up 5 conversation with you on that point if I could. MR. MOYLE: Mr. Chair, if I could have 6 7 marked --CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Next in line is 471. 8 Short title? 9 MR. MOYLE: FPL's Response to Staff's 11th Set 10 of Interrogatories. And, I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I 11 12 have one more that I'd like to hand out. 13 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Do you want to do it now, 14 or --15 MR. MOYLE: Yes, sir. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. That will be 472. 16 17 Short title? 18 MR. MOYLE: Falcon 2000 LX. 19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Falcon 2000 LX? 20 MR. MOYLE: Yes, sir. 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. 22 (Exhibit Nos. 471 and 472 marked for identification.) 23 24 BY MR. MOYLE: 25 I'm going to ask you a few questions about FOR THE RECORD REPORTING TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA 850.222.5491

question number 199 in staff's 11th set of 1 interrogatories, attachment number 6, page 1 of 1. It's 2 entitled, "Net Book for Aircraft." This is an FPL 3 document, correct? 5 Yes, it was our response. And you prepared this in response to a 6 question that the PSC staff asked, is that right? 7 Α Yes, that -- yes. 8 And this is information with respect to your 9 10 net book value for the aircraft that Mr. Olivera was 11 asked about, is that right? 12 Right, for purposes of calculating the amount Α we needed to bill to affiliates. 13 14 0 There's an entry here for jet, 2010. 15 does that reflect? 16 Well, there's a note at the bottom that 17 there's a plan to purchase a new jet, replacing a prior aircraft. 18 19 Do you know how much this new jet's going to 20 cost? 21 Not off the top of my head. 22 0 The exhibit I showed you, 472, is a document that came from the Internet, which is probably right 23 24 there with newspapers, admittedly, but shows the cost of 25 a Falcon jet new being approximately \$31 million.

2 3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

that sound like a right number, ballpark-wise?

Well, that's what we're showing here at end of year 2010. I just didn't know if that -- you know, sometimes these things are paid out over time as they're being built, so --

Okay, so this is part of the rate request, the -- for 2010-2011, the \$31 million for the new jet, is that right?

I would assume that both the -- now you're Α asking me a forecast question, so I'm going to make an assumption, because what I'm dealing with here is the billing to the affiliate, but I'm going to assume with you that the forecast includes the capital expenditure for the new jet, but likewise it includes that salvage value of 18 million for the jet that's being replaced.

Now, up at the top of the document it says, quote, "Assumes no change in rates." Was that assuming that the Commission would not provide any rate relief, do you know, or would FPL -- do you know what that reference is?

Α I think it's referring to the depreciation, the return of these assets that we then charge to our affiliates.

Okay. And with respect to the operating costs of these planes, do you also break them out on an hourly

basis? Do you have any information on that? 1 The information I typically see has to do 2 with the statute mile costs that Witness Bennett 3 referred to yesterday whether we performed the variable 4 cost billing to affiliates based on usage. Okay. 6 That's just one portion of the affiliate Α 7 billing that takes place. 8 The document 472 suggest that these planes 9 have a range of 4,000 nautical miles. Do you know that 10 that's their range? 11 I don't know a thing about these aircraft. 12 MR. BUTLER: I'm going to object. 13 MR. MOYLE: The question was asked by staff 14 yesterday whether these are --15 ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Just a moment. 16 don't know what the objection is based upon. 17 MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry. I was going to object 18 to it as being well beyond the scope of her testimony. 19 She answered she didn't know. I'll withdraw the 20 objection. 21 ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay. 22 MR. MOYLE: Okay, I think I'm done. 23 24 you. ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay. Does that mean 25

you think, so you wanted to look at your notes, or does 1 that mean you are? 2 MR. MOYLE: Can you give me just one second? 3 ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Of course. 4 MR. MOYLE: I appreciate the patience already. 5 (Brief pause.) 6 BY MR. MOYLE: 7 I just want to clarify one thing on the GBRA 8 mechanism. I was unclear as to the ROE that will be 9 used in the GBRA, assuming it were to be granted. Is it 10 correct that the ROE within the GBRA would be whatever 11 this Commission determines would be the ROE in this rate 12 13 case? Yes, we would -- if GBRA is provided for, then 14 a decision will be made on the ROE. The midpoint of 15 that ROE would be what would be used in the GBRA, going 16 forward. 17 So you're not indicating that the ROE that was 18 19 set forth in the settlement agreement would carry over, correct? 20 No. I believe I answered that question 21 22 yesterday. Thank you. MR. MOYLE: Okay, that's all. 23 ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: And my understanding 24 and recollection from yesterday is that that completes 25

the Intervenor cross for this witness, so, hearing 1 nothing differently, are there questions from staff? 2 MS. BENNETT: Yes, there are. 3 ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay. MS. BENNETT: Let's start with -- staff has an 5 affectionately referred to as several stacks of exhibits 6 that we'd like to have marked. 7 Staff 1 is FPL's discovery responses, and we 8 would like that marked as -- are we up to 473? 9 ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Does that look 10 something like this big stack? 11 MS. BENNETT: Yes, ma'am. There are several 12 sets of exhibits in that. 13 ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay, so I believe 14 that this will be 473. We will label FPL's discovery 15 responses -- let me catch up for a moment --16 MS. BENNETT: And then let me know when you're 17 ready for me. 18 ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Are there any 19 questions? Do we all know what we're looking at? 20 MR. BECK: Madam Chairman? 21 ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Beck. 22 MR. BECK: Yes, we have some questions about 23 the exhibits. Some of -- the title page doesn't match, 24 at least with our pile, and I'd like to ask for a minute 25

or two for us to get together with staff to see if we can reconcile.

ACTING CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay, let's take five minutes, five to seven, so that everybody can at least take advantage to stand up and stretch, and we are on break.

(Brief recess.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We're back on the record, and before we continue our cross-examination, we have a preliminary matter we're going to deal with. It will impact our schedule.

As I told all of the parties at the beginning, we'll do what we can to accommodate your calendars, and I think I've kept my record and we've been able to that.

With that, Ms. Clark, you're recognized.

MS. CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As noted on your schedule, we had indicated that Mr. Meischeid needed to be finished by two o'clock. Now seems to be an appropriate breaking point to put him on the stand as long as -- so he can meet that time frame. I've checked with the Intervenors and staff and they are comfortable with accommodating him in that way.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And the point being to all the parties is that staff will conduct the cross of Ms. Ousdahl afterwards in an effort to, you know,

accommodate everyone, so at this point in time, Ms. 1 Ousdahl, you are on recess. 2 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: And we will call Mr. Meischeid now, is that right? 5 MR. MOYLE: Mr. Chairman? 6 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Moyle. 7 MR. MOYLE: I'm fine with that. The staff's 8 confidential salary exhibit, I have a need for that, so 9 I'm going to need that. 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: I beg your pardon? 11 MR. MOYLE: The salary exhibit that's 12 confidential, I think staff has it, so if you could just 13 give me one minute to get a copy of --14 COMMISIONER EDGAR: For Mr. Meischeid? 15 MR. MOYLE: Yes, I'm sorry, for Meischeid. 16 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 17 If I heard you correctly, is it my 18 understanding that after we take this witness out of 19 sequence, that Ms. Ousdahl will be back on for --20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Will be back on for cross, 2.1 that's correct. 22 Staff, Mr. Moyle was needing a copy of the 23 confidential -- you need the red folder? 24 MR. MOYLE: Right, all the salary information. 25

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. While we've got this 1 lull, why don't we just give all the parties who have 2. signed the agreement a copy of the red folder, so --3 you're going to be using it with Mr. Meischeid, is that 5 right? MR. MOYLE: I just want to refer to it and I 6 have some questions. He's a salary expert and I just 7 wanted to have that available. 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay, that's fine. 9 Mr. Meischeid, have you been sworn? 10 THE WITNESS: No, I have not. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Would you please stand and 12 1.3 raise your right hand? 14 Whereupon, RICHARD F. MEISCHEID 15 16 was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company and, having been duly sworn, was examined 17 and testified as follows: 18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Please be seated. 19 MS. CLARK: Mr. Chairman? 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Clark. 21 22 MS. CLARK: I was just reminded of something. Actually Mr. Meischeid did not prepare or have anything 23 to do with this exhibit, and I don't believe he has 24 25 signed the confidential agreement on it. If --

1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Moyle, are you 2 listening? 3 MS. CLARK: And I would also point out I don't think it's within the scope of his rebuttal. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Moyle, did you hear what 5 Ms. Clark said? 6 7 MR. MOYLE: I did. I did, and I guess we can explore him. He's offered as a person, I think, to talk 8 about how the FPL compensation and bonuses and things 9 are reasonable, and if he doesn't have this information, 10 he doesn't have it, but I think it's something that I 11 thought maybe he would have, and then I think also 12 there's some information on this that will help me to 13 14 refer to in asking him questions. CHAIRMAN CARTER: But he hasn't signed the 15 confidentiality agreement so he doesn't have access to 16 it, so I don't know if that would be appropriate, Mr. 17 I'm just thinking aloud with you on that. 18 19 MS. CLARK: Yes, Mr. --CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, Commissioner Skop? One 20 second, Ms. Clark. 21 22 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Since we're bouncing around between witnesses, 23 do we know or can staff tell me what the witness's 24 25 prefiled testimony, what volume that would be in?

2

5

6

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

Because I can't find it on the list. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Ms. Clark?

MS. CLARK: Yes. Just to refer Mr. Moyle, if you look on page 2 of the prefiled testimony, he essentially has three areas that he talks about, and it wasn't a -- the discussion of this confidential document, or his activities did not encompass this.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Moyle?

MR. MOYLE: Well, my thinking was, is that, you know, he's talking about incentives, annual incentive programs, long-term incentive programs, and I think some questions related to -- and I'll kind of preview my cross, but, you know, there's stock --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on one second.

Mr. Wright?

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate being recognized, and I would just like to add to the discussion, the witness testifies that the overall cost of FPL's total rewards program is reasonable. he's supporting the cost of the company's program. don't see how it's not appropriate and relevant to inquire about the components of it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, I'll tell you what we can do, guys, we can tread lightly with the areas that are confidential. Remember, we had a witness before

1	where we talked about the document but we talked	
2	Ms. Bradley did a beautiful job by talking in	
3	generalities and that sort of thing. So I think we can	
4	get there, all right?	
5	Okay, you may proceed.	
6	MS. CLARK: That works for me, Mr. Chairman.	
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
8	BY MS. CLARK:	
9	Q And, Mr. Meischeid, I think you were just	
10	sworn, is that correct?	
11	A That's correct.	
12	Q Okay. Would you please state your name and	
13	business address?	
14	A Richard F. Meischeid, 1500 Market Street,	
15	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	
16	Q By whom are you employed and in what capacity?	
17	A Towers Perrin, and I'm a management	
18	consultant.	
19	Q And have you prepared and caused to be filed	
20	nine pages of rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?	
21	A I have.	
22	Q And did you also prepare and cause to be filed	
23	one errata sheet to your rebuttal testimony?	
24	A I did.	
25	Q Do you have any other changes or revisions to	

your rebuttal testimony? I do not. With the errata, if I asked you the same questions contained in your rebuttal testimony, would your answers be the same? They would. Α MS. CLARK: Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the rebuttal testimony of Mr. Richard Meischeid be inserted in the record as though read. CHAIRMAN CARTER: The prefiled testimony of the witness will be inserted into the record as though read. 

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF RICHARD F. MEISCHEID
4		DOCKET NO. 080677-EI
5		AUGUST 6, 2009
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
8	A.	My name is Richard Meischeid. My business address is Towers Perrin at
9		Centre Square East, 1500 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.
10	Q.	Did you previously submit direct testimony in this proceeding?
11	A.	No.
12	Q.	By whom are you employed and what is your position?
13	A.	I am employed by Towers Perrin as Managing Principal.
14	Q.	Please describe your duties and responsibilities in that position.
15	A.	I am responsible for managing the firm's compensation practice in the east
16		region and leading Towers Perrin's Energy Services compensation practice.
17	Q.	Please describe your educational background and professional
18		experience.
19	A.	I graduated from St. Francis College and received an MBA from the Wharton
20		School of the University of Pennsylvania. I have been with Towers Perrin for
21		over 30 years, and during that time have held a variety of positions with the
22		firm.

- 1 Q. Please provide a brief overview of Towers Perrin.
- 2 A. Towers Perrin is one of the world's largest management and human resources
- 3 consulting firms, helping organizations manage their investment in people to
- 4 achieve measurable performance improvements. The firm has approximately
- 5 6,500 employees in more than 70 offices worldwide. Towers Perrin's
- 6 compensation practice is one of the largest in the world with over 400
- 7 consultants. Towers Perrin has dedicated energy and utility industry
- 8 practitioners specializing in compensation, human resources, and benefits.
- 9 Q. Are you sponsoring any rebuttal exhibits in this case?
- 10 A. No.
- 11 Q. Please summarize what Towers Perrin was retained to do.
- 12 A. Towers Perrin was asked to provide competitive practice information on the
- subject of annual and long-term incentives in the utility industry in response to
- issues raised by Office of Public Counsel (OPC) witness Brown's direct
- testimony. Towers Perrin was also asked to compare FPL's 2009 base salary
- budget increase to market practices of other utilities.
- 17 Q. What specific tasks did Towers Perrin perform?
- 18 A. We performed the following work: 1) assessed the prevalence of annual
- incentive programs in the utility industry, 2) assessed the prevalence of long-
- term incentive programs in the utility industry, and 3) analyzed FPL's 2009
- salary merit budget increase compared to other large utilities.
- 22 Q. What was the purpose of your analysis of annual and long-term incentive
- prevalence?

1	A.	The purpose of the analysis was to discern how widespread the use of annual
2		incentives has become in the utility industry and therefore the degree to which
3		these incentives have become a standard part of the typical compensation
4		package offered to employees today.
5	Q.	On what sources of compensation data did you rely?
6	A.	Competitive compensation information was collected from the following
7		sources:
8		1) Towers Perrin's 2008 Energy Services Executive Compensation
9		<u>Database</u>
10		2) Towers Perrin's 2008 Energy Services Middle Management and
11		Professional Compensation Database
12		3) EAPDIS's 2008 Energy Technical Craft Clerical Survey.
13	Q.	Are these the most current survey sources available?
14	A.	Yes. The Towers Perrin databases reflect compensation in effect as of March
15		1, 2008. The EAPDIS Energy Technical Craft Clerical Survey reflects
16		compensation effective as of April 1, 2008.
17	Q.	Are these the most comprehensive surveys of utility industry positions?
18	A.	Yes. The Towers Perrin databases reflect the practices of approximately 65
19		utilities and include both staff (e.g., human resources, information technology,
20		finance, etc.) and line (e.g., nuclear, generation, transmission and distribution,
21		etc.) positions. The executive compensation database provides data covering
22		107 positions common among utilities and the middle management database
23		includes data for 1,949 exempt positions. EAPDIS's database reflects the
24		practices of 76 utilities covering 96 non-exempt positions.

1	Q.	For the purpose of assessing the prevalence of incentives, now was the
2		competitive market defined?
3	A.	For this study, Towers Perrin analyzed market data relative to two market
4		reference points:
5		1) FPL's peer group of utilities developed by the company for purposes of
6		determining the appropriateness of its pay. Specifically, FPL's peer group
7		consists of the following companies: Allegheny Energy, American Electric
8		Power Company, Consolidated Edison, Constellation Energy Group,
9		Dominion Resources, Duke Energy Corporation, Edison International,
10		Entergy Corporation, Exelon Corporation, FirstEnergy Corporation, PG&E
11		Corporation, Progress Energy, Public Service Enterprise Group, Sempra
12		Energy, The Southern Company, and Xcel Energy. 2) Towers Perrin also
13		reviewed the use of incentives within the broader utility industry by analyzing
14		the practices of approximately 65 utilities in Towers Perrin's databases.
15	Q.	What were your findings on annual incentive prevalence in the utility
16		industry?
17	A.	Since practices vary based on the type of positions analyzed, Towers Perrin
18		provides market practices based on the following employee populations:
19		executive, non-executive exempt and non-exempt positions.
20		
21		We found that all 16 utilities (100 percent) in FPL's peer group and 100
22		percent of the utilities in the broader utility sample maintain formal annual
23		incentive plans for their executive populations. All of the companies in FPL's
24		peer group and 98 percent of utilities in the broader utility sample also

maintain formal annual incentive plans for their non-executive exempt populations. Lastly, 78 percent of the utilities in FPL's peer group and 68 percent of the broader utility sample pay annual incentives to non-exempt employees.

## 5 Q. How broadly do utility companies use annual incentives?

A.

To assess how broadly annual incentives are used within these organizations, Towers Perrin analyzed eligibility on a position-by-position basis among all of the benchmark positions included in Towers Perrin's databases and EAPDIS's database. We found that the majority of positions surveyed for all three types of employees – executive, exempt and non-exempt – are eligible for annual incentives. For executive positions, we found that 100 percent of executives at FPL's peer group companies and 99 percent of executive positions from the broader utility company sample are eligible for annual incentives. For non-executive exempt positions, our findings were that 99 percent of exempt positions at FPL's peer group companies and 95 percent of exempt positions from the broader utility company sample are eligible for annual incentives. For non-exempt positions, we found that 76 percent of non-exempt positions at FPL's peer group companies and 63 percent of non-exempt positions from the broader utility company sample receive annual incentives.

# Q. What were your findings on long-term incentive prevalence in the utility industry?

A. For this analysis, Towers Perrin focused on executive positions only, since most non-executive exempt and non-exempt positions are typically not eligible for this type of award. The analysis revealed that the use of long-term

incentive plans for executives is a very common practice in the utility industry. Specifically, all 16 utilities (100 percent) in FPL's peer group and percent of the utilities in the broader utility sample maintain formal longterm incentive plans for their executive populations.

## 5 Q. How broadly do utility companies use long-term incentives?

Α.

A.

To assess how broadly annual incentives are used within these organizations,

Towers Perrin analyzed eligibility on a position-by-position basis among all of
the 107 benchmark positions included in Towers Perrin's executive
compensation database. We found that the majority of executive positions
surveyed are eligible for long-term incentives. Specifically, we found that 97
percent of executive positions at FPL's peer group companies and 96 percent
of executive positions from the broader utility company sample are eligible
for long-term incentives.

# Q. Does FPL need to offer incentive opportunities in order to provide a competitive compensation package?

Yes. To attract and retain talented employees in today's highly competitive market, companies, including FPL, must offer a competitive total rewards program, including compensation, a retirement program, health and welfare benefits, and learning and development opportunities. As the prevalence data provided above shows, annual incentives are used widely in the utility industry and are a standard component of the compensation package provided to employees. Long-term incentives are also widely used among utilities in compensating executive positions and are a critical component of pay for these positions. Thus, incentive compensation is not "additional" or "optional"

compensation that FPL provides to employees, but a required element in the compensation program and a necessary cost of doing business.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

1

2

Multiple groups (e.g., customers, employees, community shareholders, etc.) have a vested interest in utilities' operations and performance. Incentives play a critical role in focusing employees on key organizational, business unit and individual goals. The use of both financial and non-financial goals is common practice among utilities. Non-financial measures are designed to focus employees on achieving superior operational, safety, and customer service results, while financial measures help focus employees on achieving those results in an efficient and cost effective manner. Additionally, financially strong companies have greater access to credit markets and a lower cost of capital, which benefits rate payers through a lower cost structure and ultimately lower rates. FPL's approach of using both financial and non-financial measures is consistent with sound compensation practice and helps provide balance so that excellence in one area is not achieved at the expense of other areas.

18 0.

What was the purpose of your analysis comparing FPL's 2009 salary merit increase to market practices?

- 20 A. The purpose was to determine whether FPL's 2009 merit increase of 2% was 21 consistent with competitive practices of other companies.
- 22 Q. On what sources of compensation data did you rely?
- 23 A. Towers Perrin analyzed data from WorldatWork's 2009/2010 Salary Budget 24 Survey which is based on submissions from 2,644 U.S. companies from the

1		broader general industry. A separate utility sample was not available at the
2		time of my testimony.
3	Q.	How did FPL's 2009 salary merit increases compare to market practices?
4	A.	Similar to FPL, many companies significantly reduced the level of salary
5		increases in 2009 from practices in prior years. Towers Perrin found that
6		FPL's 2009 salary merit increase was consistent with market practices. FPL's
7		2% salary budget increase compares to average salary budget increases that
8		ranged from 2.0% to 2.3% among the broader general industry companies.
9	Q.	Based on the results of your analysis, what is your recommendation with
10		respect to the Company's request in this rate proceeding?
l 1	A.	Based on the information provided by Company witnesses, the overall cost of
12		FPL's total rewards program is reasonable. This being the case, allowing the
13		Company to determine the allocation between the different components of the
14		total rewards program is critical to the Company's ability to manage the
15		business to the benefit of its customers, shareholders and employees. The
16		Company's track record over the past several years in managing the total cost
17		in a prudent, thoughtful manner demonstrates both the importance and success
18		of this approach.
19		
20		If recovery for all or a portion of the costs of its annual and long-term
21		incentive plans were denied, the Company would be faced with basing
22		decisions on allocations of its total rewards programs not on sound business
23		judgments but on an allocation that maximizes their ability to recover their

costs. In the extreme, this would lead to eliminating all annual and long-term

incentives in favor of a base salary only program. Not only would this result
in a higher level of fixed cost, but paying compensation solely in salary would
remove incentives for employees to provide superior service to customers and
the other constituencies that FPL serves. Incentives ensure that individuals
have an element of "at risk" compensation that allows FPL to align pay with
performance. Further, long-term incentives serve to ensure that the Company
is well-stewarded and remains a reliable service provider in the long-term.

- 8 Q. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony?
- 9 A. Yes.

1	BY MS. CLARK:
2	Q Mr. Meischeid, are you sponsoring any exhibits
3	to your rebuttal testimony?
4	A I am not.
5	Q Have you prepared a summary?
6	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on. Before you go with
7	the summary, this is my big moment. You know, I wait
8	for this. I live for this moment every day.
9	Mr. Meischeid, in front of you are three
.0	lights.
.1	THE WITNESS: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
.2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: And they work similar to the
.3	Supreme Court, but I think they only have two lights,
L <b>4</b>	but we've got three.
L <b>5</b>	As you're doing your summary, the green is
L6	always good. When the amber light comes on, you have
L7	two minutes. When the red light comes on, you have 30
-8	seconds, okay?
.9	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All right. Ms. Clark?
21	BY MS. CLARK:
22	Q Mr. Meischeid, would you give your summary
23	now?
24	A Yes, thank you.
25	Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners.

My rebuttal testimony supports FPL's use of annual and long-term incentive plans in its employee compensation and benefit program. The use of such incentive plans is a near universal practice among FPL's specific compensation peer group of 16 utilities and the 65 utilities in Towers Perrin's compensation, 2008 compensation survey.

These results show that annual and long-term incentive plans are a standard component of utility compensation programs, and FPL would be at a competitive disadvantage if the company did not provide this form of compensation to its workforce.

The prevalence of annual and long-term incentives confirms that the compensation opportunity offered through these plans is not additional or optional compensation, but a required cost of providing a competitive total compensation opportunity.

Therefore, denying recovery for a portion of these costs associated with the annual and long-term incentive plans as proposed by Witness Brown is inconsistent with the ability to recover reasonable costs.

Additionally, allowing the company to recover the costs of its annual and long-term incentive plans provides management with the needed flexibility to align the total rewards program with changing market

conditions and costs with operational and financial performance. This alignment benefits the company's major partners, customers, shareholders and employees. To constrain the company's ability to determine the appropriate mix of compensation and benefit programs and the allocation of costs would place the company in the undesirable position of basing decisions not on sound business judgments, but on an allocation that maximizes their ability to recover costs.

Allocations based on principles like pay for performance have served the company well over many years and should be continued.

I also show that FPL's 2009 salary budget increase of two percent is in line with the average salary increases for the over 2500 companies surveyed by World At Work. The economic downturn in the second half of 2008 caused companies across a wide range of businesses to revise their 2009 salary increase program downward from the levels being considered before the depth and breadth of the recession became known. The results of World At Work's survey show that the average salary increase for all companies in the survey ranged from two percent to 2.3 percent. FPL's average salary increase of two percent was at the low end of this range.

This concludes my summary. 1 MS. CLARK: Mr. Meischeid is tendered for 2 cross, but I'd like to ask him move that way, too, so I 3 can see him a little bit better. Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Now, it's my understanding that cross is -- the only person who had cross is Mr. 6 Moyle and Mr. Wright, is that correct? Is that right, 7 Mr. Wiseman? Mr. Beck? 8 MR. BECK: Yes. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bradley? 10 MS. BRADLEY: Yes. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. So we'll go with Mr. 12 Moyle and then Mr. Wright. 13 Mr. Moyle, you're recognized, sir. 14 MR. MOYLE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am? Hang on a 16 second. 17 MS. CLARK: I may have misspoken. I don't 18 think Mr. Wright had any questions. 19 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Wright, do you have questions? 21 I don't plan to have any at this 22 MR. WRIGHT: If I could preserve the right if Mr. Moyle asks a 23 question that I think needs following up, I would, but I 24 don't plan to ask anything. 25

MS. BENNETT: Mr. Chairman, staff does --1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: And staff has? 2 3 MS. BENNETT: Cross. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Absolutely. 4 MR. MOYLE: And given my cross, it wouldn't 5 come as a complete surprise if Mr. Wright has some 6 follow-up that needed to be done, but --7 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Everybody's welcome 8 9 to the party. 10 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. MOYLE: 11 Good morning, sir. I'm Jon Moyle. 12 Q represent the Florida Industrial Power Users Group. 13 You are -- as I understand it, you're not here 14 suggesting that the actual dollar amounts associated 15 16 with FPL's incentive compensation are reasonable, are 17 you? 18 That's correct, sir. As stated on page 8 of Α 19 my testimony, in reference to the reasonableness of the 20 cost, I refer to the information provided by company 21 witnesses. 22 And what information did you get? Did you happen -- let me ask it this way: Were you provided 23 24 access to information that shows the amount of awards, 25 the total amount awarded for FPL executives that has

3

2

5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

been marked in this case as a confidential exhibit?

MR. MOYLE: And I'm sorry, staff has had this exhibit, if we could just get the record number?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I think we just had one -we had a special number just for all the confidential documents.

MS. BENNETT: It's on staff's Confidential Composite Exhibit 36, and it is FPL's Response to Staff's Third Set of Interrogatories, Nos. 16 and 17, which is number 1 on our list, and it is FPL's Response to Staff's Fourth Set of Interrogatories, No. 32, which is number 2 on our list currently, and FPL's Response to Staff's Eighth Set of Interrogatories, No. 97, which is number 3 on our list.

I do want you to -- as you're looking at the documents, 2 and 3 actually show up on one document because we a combined filing.

MR. MOYLE: So -- Mr. Chairman, I essentially want to be able to ask him whether he had reviewed this information or not. It's going to be a little difficult to try to tiptoe around it without showing it to him and asking him if he'd seen this before. So if FPL wants to make a representation as to whether this information was provided -- I presume not, because he hasn't signed a confidentiality agreement, and, you know, that issue

came up, but I think it would be a useful fact to know. 1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Clark? 2 MS. CLARK: If I've understood Mr. Moyle 3 correctly, he's asking if he's seen this confidential information in this form. I don't believe he has, but I 5 6 think it would be appropriate to ask Mr. Meischeid that. 7 THE WITNESS: I have not been provided that 8 information. BY MR. MOYLE: 9 If, hypothetically, there was information that 1.0 showed base salaries, stock awards, option awards, non-11 1.2 equity incentive compensation, all other, would that information be useful to you as the basis of forming 13 14 your opinion which you state on page 8, line 11, that the overall cost of FPL's total awards program is 15 16 reasonable? If I had that information and conducted an 17 independent analysis, I could comment on the 18 19 reasonableness. 20 Okay. But at this point it's your testimony 21 that you don't have this information that's been referred to, correct, which is the confidential exhibit? 2.2 That's correct, I do not have that 23 information. 24 Okay. And incentive programs, you would agree 25

that they take a variety of forms, correct? I mean, 1 stock options, that would be an incentive program, 2 correct? 3 Yes, sir, that would be a form of long-term 4 incentives. And option awards, that would be another long-6 7 term incentive, correct? Yes, sir. 8 Α Okay. And then -- and I didn't state this 9 correctly, but stock awards would be an incentive, 10 option awards would be an incentive and non-equity 11 incentive compensation would also be an incentive, 12 13 correct? 14 Typically, yes, they are. Okay. And then sometimes -- are you familiar 15 16 -- do any companies -- in addition to stock awards, option awards and non-equity incentive compensation, do 17 they provide more incentives than those? 18 Most forms of annual and long-term incentives 19 20 would fall under those categories. 21 So with respect to something called "all other," you wouldn't have any information about that, 22 would you? 23 No, sir. That's a category, I believe, that 24 25 -- if you're referring to the all other compensation

from the proxy disclosure schedule, there is a defined 1 number of elements that are required to be reported in 2 3 there. As we sit here today, if I were to ask you what you thought would be a reasonable incentive 5 compensation award for a vice-president of Marketing and 6 Communication, line 15, would you be able to, do you 7 think, give me an answer to that question? 8 MS. CLARK: Mr. Chair, I don't believe he has 9 10 that in front of him. MR. MOYLE: I'm asking him whether he can tell 11 me or not. 12 MS. CLARK: Just asking that generic title, 13 not with specific --14 CHAIRMAN CARTER: I don't think he has -- I 15 think you can ask him without asking him about line 15. 16 17 MR. MOYLE: Well --CHAIRMAN CARTER: And I think you can get what 18 19 you need without using line 15. 20 MS. CLARK: Mr. Chairman, if I can, we cannot refer to the line and the title. 21 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yeah, that was part of the 23 agreement, but I think you can get what you need to 24 without doing that, Mr. Moyle. 25 MR. MOYLE: And all I'm trying to do is ask

him if he has any information, whether it's line 15 or 1 line 7. 2 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, Mr. Moyle, Mr. Moyle, 3 we're all working cooperatively, aren't we, and part of 4 the agreement was -- I mean, you can get what you need 5 to get to without --6 MR. MOYLE: I'm not going to ask him the 7 number. I'm going to ask him if he has a view or an 8 opinion as to what the number is, and then that will 9 match up. I'm not going to ask him the number on this 10 document, Mr. Chairman. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, the line number is a 12 13 little -- let's do this --MS. CLARK: If I can be clear, Mr. Moyle, you 14 can ask a generic title, but please don't give the line 15 number, and furthermore, it doesn't help Mr. Meischeid 16 in answering this question. 17 MR. MOYLE: The line number was for the 18 19 benefit of people who could look at the document, so I'11 --20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We can do the matching. You 21 don't have to give us the line number. 22 BY MR. MOYLE: 23 24 Okay, let me ask you, could you give us an 25 opinion as to what you thought would be a reasonable

amount of incentive compensation for a vice-president of
Marketing and Communication?

A Sir, I could do that if I had additional information, including the industry, the size of the company, the company's compensation philosophy and the specific duties of that position. We don't -- I wouldn't comment specifically using a title only to try and --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Could you do that for -- excuse me, Mr. Moyle. Could you do that for a company similarly situated to FPL?

THE WITNESS: Similar in size? Not from memory.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: What would be the components of that, of a salary for a person like that in a company similarly situated as FPL?

THE WITNESS: Again, Mr. Chairman, I couldn't comment generically on a position, a specific position.

We do --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, you could comment on

-- you said there were typically components of a salary

package. You're saying that there are no generic

commonalities? I think one of the questions that Mr.

Moyle asked you, you said those are common to most

businesses. Do you remember that part?

THE WITNESS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. If the question is would it be typical for that position to have the various components of compensation I commented on, annual and long-term incentives, as well as salary, my answer would be yes.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. That's the question I'm asking you.

THE WITNESS: I thought the question was around the level of incentives. If I misunderstood, I apologize.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: No, that's what I'm asking you.

THE WITNESS: Then my answer would be that yes, it would be typical for that position generally to have a salary, an annual incentive and a long-term incentive in a company similar to FPL.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And those incentives would be components such as stock options?

THE WITNESS: Long-term incentives. The annual incentive based on -- and the annual results would typically be a cash incentive based on a number of financial operational factors. The long-term incentive could be stock options, some form of -- other forms of equity such as restricted stock, performance shares, or there could be a cash component in that as well.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Which would be like a bonus, right?

THE WITNESS: It would be a long-term incentive, correct.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

Mr. Moyle. I didn't mean to --

MR. MOYLE: No, that's all right, and the question -- I'm trying to just understand whether this witness has information, without referring to any of this information that, you know, there's a debate about whether it's confidential or not, as to what he believes would be an appropriate level of incentives for a vice-president of Marketing and Communication. Assume -- he said, well, I'm not sure because I would need to know more about the company.

## BY MR. MOYLE:

Q Assume that the company looks a lot like
Florida Power & Light. Could you answer that question?

A I couldn't on the moment. We provide and have access to information, survey information where I could answer that question, but I don't have access to that information this morning.

Q And in part of making your judgment, I guess, then, you look at what the company's actually paying before making your judgment, is that right?

A If that's the role we're asked to play by the company, yes, we do perform that type of analysis, but we were not asked to provide that in this case.

Q So -- okay. So you're not, then, providing testimony about reasonableness as it relates to numbers of compensation for particular people or for classes of people, correct?

A Correct.

Q You're essentially saying that companies in this industry have incentive programs, correct?

A That's correct.

Q Do most companies have -- and you did review other companies, correct, big electric companies?

A Yes, sir.

Q Don't most of those companies provide stock awards or options as compared to stock award and option awards?

A No, sir. It's a fairly common practice in long-term incentives to provide two or perhaps even three forms of long-term incentives, so it's not uncommon at all among FPL's peers to have stock options plus some other form of equity and possibly, in some cases, a cash component to the long-term incentive program as well.

Q As an industry total -- I presume incentives

are out there for -- you set goals for people to reach goals to then receive incentive pay, is that generally right?

A Generally, but, for example, in stock options, the nature of a stock option is that there's no specific goal other than the value derived from that stock option would be a function of the future share price of the companies whose option you receive. Other forms of a long-term incentive may have goals.

Q Did you review any goals that FPL has set for its executives who are eligible to receive incentive pay?

A I did not.

Q So then you're not commenting as to whether, you know, whether those goals are appropriate in any way, shape or form, correct?

A No, sir, I did not.

MS. CLARK: I would like some clarification.

Are you speaking for individual executives? I just want some clarification from Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: I was asking as to whether he reviewed goals for his overall opinion that FPL's incentive is compensation, and I'm trying to understand whether he looked at goals that were set for -- I asked the question, as employees, all of the executives who

are eligible for this, and so it was asked broadly with respect to all employees who are eligible for incentive compensation, whether he reviewed the goals and had an opinion with respect to the reasonableness of the goals.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You may proceed.

## BY MR. MOYLE:

Q Did you look at any of that information, sir?

A I looked at the goals and commented on the fact that FPL's use of a combination of financial and operational goals in its annual incentive plan was a practice comparable to other, similar companies.

As to the reasonableness of the actual calibration of those goals, no, sir, I did not look at the specific levels set around each of those goals.

Q As an industry whole, can you give this

Commission some idea as to, you know, if you set up an

incentive program and it's set up properly with

stretched goals designed to move the company forward,

approximately what percent of a workforce would achieve

those goals?

A It would depend on how the program is structured and specifically around the allocation between overall company results, specific functions within the organization, or on individual results. The more that the total incentive is based on a larger

result related to the entity, the more likely it is that in that case -- in the extreme case where that is the only metric you are using, all individuals in the plan would receive the same incentive. The more you differentiate the incentive down to, say, individual goals, then the greater variation in awards that you would tend to see.

Q Wouldn't you agree, as a business practice, that it would be more appropriate to differentiate the goals down to specific levels so that they have more specificity as to what is being sought from that particular executive?

A As a general concept, I would agree. The challenge in a lot of organizations is the ability to set and measure goals down at those levels, so if you have the infrastructure and the ability to set and measure goals at the individual level, then generally companies are predisposed to do that. But it does present challenges both in the administration and the maintenance of those programs, which is why some companies choose not to do that.

- Q Do you know if FPL has the ability to establish those goals for the individual levels?
  - A No, sir, I don't.
  - Q You just don't know one way or the other?

A I don't.

Q And the way you described the first component about meeting incentives, as I understand that, that's essentially, if the stock price goes up, the rising tide would float all boats, is that fair?

A Are you referring to a stock option award?

Q Yes, sir.

The way a stock option works is typically -there are variations, but typically you are granted a
stock option at a price equal to the price of the
company's stock on the day it's awarded. The value you
would receive from the stock option would be a function
of the difference between the price at the time you
exercised that stock option and the date at which it was
granted, so it's completely dependent on increasing the
value of the company's equity.

Q Okay. And you described how the option could be exercised. What I was trying to get at is, with respect to meeting goals, I thought you said some companies have goals that are -- I guess I can do a stock price. If the stock price reaches X, then you will be eligible for incentive compensation, is that right?

A Some plans would do that but not typically in a stock option. It's embedded in the vehicle itself

that the only value created through the stock option is if the price appreciates from the price that it was granted to you at, so there's an implicit goal of improving the share price in a stock option.

Q Okay, I just have a couple more questions.

You're also testifying that you think a two
percent -- I think you called it a merit increase, on
page 7, line 20. Is that -- could you refer to that?

A Yes, sir.

Q What's a merit increase?

A That's the -- again, definitions can vary from company to company, but that's the portion of the salary, the salary budget that is awarded to individuals or made to individuals based on their performance against goals and competencies for the position.

Q So is it your understanding that the two percent is determined based on performance as compared to an across-the-board two percent raise for all FPL employees?

A No, sir. The two percent, as I understand it for FPL, is the overall budget, then there are individual appraisals made of employees, some of who will receive more or less than the two percent, but the two percent refers to the total budget allocated for merit increases in 2009.

Q You surveyed some other businesses, I guess, to come to your conclusion that you thought two percent was reasonable. Did any of these other entities include like municipal power companies or governmental entities in formulating that opinion as to your conclusion that you thought a two percent increase was appropriate?

A The reference material used for that comment was the World At Work survey. At the time I prepared my rebuttal testimony, there was approximately 2,600 companies that submitted information. Since then they've completed that and there are now over 7,000 organizations providing data to that survey. Some of those would be governmental.

The two percent that I referenced the range of 2.1 to -- two percent to 2.3 was the total, what we call the total sample, so it would include every organization providing information to the survey.

Q Do you know in the state of Florida how long it's been since state government workers received a raise?

A No, sir, I don't.

Q Just to wrap up, the -- you state on page 9, line 4, and I quote, "Incentives ensure that individuals have an element of," quote, "'at-risk compensation' that allows FPL to align pay with performance." Do you see

that? 1 2 Α Yes, I do. And as we sit here today, you haven't reviewed 3 the goals or measures of how specifically pay is aligned 4 with performance of FPL's executives, correct? 5 Not the specific calibration of the goals. 6 MR. MOYLE: Okay, that's all I have. 7 8 you. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Moyle. Mr. Wright? 10 11 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair? 12 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, 13 good morning. You're recognized. 14 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you, and I 15 hate to jump in front of Mr. Wright, but I want to do a 16 follow-up to Mr. Moyle and then I'll just throw a couple 17 of questions in there really quick. 18 Mr. Moyle had asked you if any of the 19 companies you looked at were municipalities, and I think 20 you said that some were governmental entities. 21 there municipalities in the group? 22 THE WITNESS: Commissioner, I apologize, but 23 this not a survey conducted or administered by Towers 24 It's the largest survey of its kind conducted, 25 as I indicated, by World At Work, and I can't answer

specifically whether municipalities or municipally owned utilities participated in the survey.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay, so you don't know if they were in the survey, okay.

And then if I can just ask you, you described that compensation is competitive within the peer regulated industry groups, in that world, but have you measured -- have you measured it in an unregulated competitive environment?

THE WITNESS: Excuse me. There was a little bit of background noise and I missed the second part of your question.

commissioner argenziano: I'm trying to find out if you have done any measurements or have you looked at it in an unregulated competitive environment, because your compensation, what you describe as compensation in the competitive world within the peer regulated industry groups, and I'm trying to see if you came outside of the regulated industry to look at the unregulated competitive environment, any comparisons there.

THE WITNESS: I did not do it as part of the analysis for my testimony, but I work with a number of unregulated entities, and, if anything, the prevalence of incentives and the breadth of those, that is, the number of employees covered by annual and long-term

incentives in the non-regulated side, would be higher 1 than you see in the regulated side but what you can see 2 in my testimony is quite high. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you very much. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Wright? 5 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just 6 have a few questions for Mr. Meischeid. 7 CROSS EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. WRIGHT: 9 Good morning, Mr. Meischeid. My name is 10 Scheff Wright, and I represent the Florida Retail 11 12 Federation in this proceeding. 13 Α Good morning. I just want to be clear what your testimony 14 does and does not do, and I think you may have covered 15 16 this with Mr. Moyle. 17 On page 8 you make the statement, "Based on information provided by company witnesses, the overall 18 19 cost of FPL's total rewards program is reasonable." 20 I understand that to be one of the principal conclusions 21 of your testimony, is that correct? 22 Α Yes, as stated. 23 Q Thank you. My question is, what sort of comparison did 24 25 you do when you looked at the comparison group? Did you

do it on a per -- an average total compensation per employee basis, or some other basis?

A As I indicated, my testimony speaks to the prevalence, the existing of the plans, and we looked at annual and long-term incentives from two perspectives, what I would call the breadth, that is, what percent of the companies in FPL's 16-company peer group, and in our larger Towers Perrin survey of 65 regulated utilities, how many of them had annual and long-term incentives for their executives, their exempt and their non-exempt populations, and commented on the statistics relative to the prevalence.

We then took another look, because it's possible that you could look at prevalence but one company may have a significant number of its workforce included in those plans while another may have relatively few, so we wanted to also understand and comment in the testimony on the depth of that.

And so we looked at what percent of the positions in each of those three categories of employees were covered by incentives, again, using the 16-company FPL peer group in our Florida sample. We did not look at the specific levels of compensation by employee in our analysis.

Q But my question then goes to what cost

information did you analyze, if any, that would support your statement that the overall cost of FPL's total rewards program is reasonable?

A The information I reviewed relative to the reasonable, the common and reasonable cost was the information provided by FPL witnesses and my understanding that none of the other witnesses in the case challenged the reasonableness of FPL's total compensation and benefits cost.

Q So you looked at the total employee cost. Did you review Ms. Brown's testimony?

A I did.

Q Didn't she challenge the reasonableness of costs?

A My read of the testimony was that it was not a challenge of the reasonableness, but she made reference to the allocation of the cost between shareholders and ratepayers.

Q Okay, so you looked at -- you did look at a total bottom line cost value for total employee compensation for FPL?

A No, sir, I looked at the information provided and the conclusions provided in FPL's testimony around the reasonableness of the total compensation spend and their representation that that total spend was

reasonable.

Q You just referred to total compensation spend,
I think. What dollar amount are we talking about?

A That would include all of the costs that the company has provided to the Commission relative to cash compensation and the cost of their employee benefit programs. That's what I refer to as total compensation spend.

Q Okay. And can you tell us what that number is today?

A No, sir, I can't. It's in the material provided by FPL witnesses.

Q Did you compare that on any basis to the total compensation spend in your comparison group of 16 peer utilities?

A No, sir. As I indicated, we looked at the prevalence and the existing of those plans, but not the costs associated with those plans.

Q I think the answer to this question is fairly obvious, but I'm going to ask it anyway. Do I understand -- is it true that you performed no evaluation of whether any individual employee's compensation package was appropriate relative to that employee's duties?

A We did -- in the initial stages of our work

with FPL's request, we did a preliminary benchmark analysis of a number of senior level positions, and we compared those specific positions to both -- to FPL's 16-company peer group.

- Q What kind of positions were you just referring to?
- A We looked at basically the top 30 or so positions in the organization.
- Q Continuing on page 8, you make the statement that, "If recovery for part or all of the compensation incentive plans were denied, the company would be faced with basing decisions on allocation of its rewards programs," you say, "not on sound business judgments but on allocation that maximizes their ability to recover their costs." That's a fair characterization of your testimony?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q My question is this: Wouldn't the company also have the option of basing its decisions on compensation on value that the employees provide to the shareholders of the company?
  - A I'm not sure what you mean by the question.
- Q Well, you made the statement that, if -- pick a number. If the Commission agreed that part of the incentive program should be disallowed for ratemaking

purposes --

A Yes.

Q -- that it would then, in your testimony, cause the company to be faced with basing decisions not on sound business judgments but on an allocation that maximizes their ability to recover costs, and I assume by that you mean on their ability to recover costs from customers, correct?

A Yes.

Q My question is, wouldn't the company also have the option of basing their compensation decisions on the basis of value provided by the employees to the company's shareholders?

A The company would have the decision.

The point of my statement is that if they -if, as part of that judgment, they were forced to make
that determination on the allocation between costs that
will be recoverable and those that weren't, and assuming
that those total costs are reasonable, it would create
an artificial factor, it would introduce an artificial
factor into the determination of those allocations.

My view is that incentive plans in this industry typically provide for a balance between financial and operational metrics, and to try and designate that one portion benefits one set of parties

and another set of metrics only benefit another is a 1 false fiction, and that the total cost needs to be 2 viewed totally, and as long as the total cost is 3 reasonable, it should be recoverable. 4 Thank you. 5 MR. WRIGHT: That's all I have. 6 CHAIRMAN CARTER: 7 Thank you. Commissioners, staff has a lot of cross, but 8 9 at any time if you have a question, just let me know and 10 we'll stop then. 11 Mr. Commissioner Skop, you're recognized. 12 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 13 Just one brief question to follow up on a question that 14 Mr. Wright asked. 15 You mentioned that the evaluation for 16 reasonableness was only based upon the 30 top employees, 17 is that correct? 18 No, Mr. Commissioner, it wasn't. THE WITNESS: It was based -- my comment about total reasonableness 19 20 was based on the information provided by FPL witnesses. 21 The reference was to a preliminary benchmark analysis 22 that we performed that only included approximately 30 23 positions. 24 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay, so in terms of some 25 of the compensation data that's at issue -- and I'm not

going to get into that because you've not signed the confidentiality agreement, but there were a significant larger amount of employees in that data field, and if the discussion or the benchmarking was only based on a small subset of those employees, how can one determine the reasonableness of overall compensation, if you will, to the extent that if you're not drilling down into functional groups -- and I'll use Communications, for example -- and if that group is staffed excessively in relation to the value they provide either to the ratepayers or to the shareholders, then how can one make a reasonableness determination upon that?

THE WITNESS: I did not -- I cannot make a judgment around the reasonableness because, you're exactly right, in order to do that, I would have to have done a detailed analysis, drilling down.

The company does do that as part of their compensation process. They have looked at, essentially, all positions in the organization, and that's the information that's been provided to the Commission.

That's the information that I referred to in my comment about the overall total compensation costs being reasonable as represented by the company, who has done that analysis.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Thank you. CHAIRMAN CARTER: 1 Again, Commissioners, I'm going to staff 2 because they do have questions, but again, as I said, if 3 you have any questions. 4 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair? 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, 6 you're recognized. 7 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry, I just 8 have -- I forgot to ask a couple of questions and a 9 10 couple have come to mind. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: What I wanted to ask 12 1.3 in respect to -- let me see. I've jotted down a couple of these. 14 15 If all the peer companies awarded bonuses of 16 50 percent -- let's just pull that number up -- would 17 that suggest that FPL should award incentives in the 18 range of 50 percent? 19 THE WITNESS: If the question is, if all of 20 the companies awarded an actual bonus of 50 percent, 21 would it be reasonable to assume that FPL should award a 22 bonus of 50 percent? COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: 23 Yes. 24 THE WITNESS: No, and -- unless the basis for 25 FPL's bonus was the same as those other companies, but

it is typically not the basis. The goals that we referred to earlier are typically set by the company, and the bonus is a function, the bonus actually paid is a function of their results against those goals.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay, I think I got your answer.

How -- have you ever recommended that a utility's compensation was unreasonable or exceeded the market rate?

THE WITNESS: Because they, as I indicated in response to the Commissioner's question a moment ago, because the ability to comment on total reasonableness requires drilling down, as we said a moment ago, drilling down through all of the positions within the organization, it's not effective for an outside party who is not -- has not worked with the company to do that analysis. So the -- I have not in most cases, in all cases where I've testified, provided information on the total reasonableness of the compensation program because of the analysis required to do that. Most Commissions rely on that information as provided by the company to make that determination.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. And on another question -- and I may have a follow-up on that, but also are you saying that FPL has to structure their

compensation plan with short- and long-term incentives to remain competitive, and -- what if they just wanted a flat salary were no bonuses and incentives? Would that be unreasonable?

THE WITNESS: If the total costs were consistent with a reasonable level of total costs, it would be; however, as I pointed out, doing so would deny the company the opportunity to allocate costs within the program both in response to market conditions as well as specific financial operational goals, so in my view it would be a missed opportunity. But from a competitiveness standpoint, it would not, by definition, place the company at a disadvantage, although I would say that most companies, a selling point of their incentive plans is that while you may not receive the level of compensation you're expecting, there is the opportunity in most incentive plans to receive more than your, quote, expected award or target award.

So from a competitive standpoint, an employee looking at FPL versus a company -- looking at a company who was paying base salary only, assuming that that matched the opportunity that another company may provide through a variety of annual and long-term incentive plans, might not necessarily be at a disadvantage in terms of the economic value, but they may be at a

disadvantage in terms of an individual's choice as to 1 which kind of company they wanted to work for. 2 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. I think 3 that's it. Thank you very much. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner. 5 Commissioner Skop? 6 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 7 This a follow-up question, then. 8 I guess in essence the scope of your testimony 9 is based only upon the data that the company chose to 10 11 give you to review, is that correct? 12 THE WITNESS: Actually it was based on the 13 information that I provided to the company relative to the annual and -- the prevalence of the annual and long-14 15 term incentive plans and then the information the 16 company gave me on the fact that their 2009 merit budget 17 was two percent. 18 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. 19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 20 Staff? 21 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MS. BENNETT: 22 23 Good morning, Mr. Meischeid, my -- oh, good 24 afternoon, Mr. Meischeid. My name is Lisa Bennett. 25 a staff attorney.

I want to back up a little bit. Your firm,

Tower & Perrin, provides human resource -- it's a human resource consulting firm, but I think I understand you said you've got some staff that just deal with utility and energy companies, is that correct?

A I wouldn't represent that they spend 100 percent of their time working for utilities, including myself, but the majority of their time is spent working with regulated utilities.

Q I'm curious. There's 67, I think, utilities that you used in -- are they -- do they subscribe to Tower & Perrin's service, or is that -- how do you get that survey information? How does Tower & Perrin get that survey information?

A It's actually 65 in the 2008 survey, and participation in the survey is voluntary. The organizations choose to participate in the survey. The fact that we have 65 companies speaks to the, we believe, the quality of that survey. It is the -- it's the largest and we believe the most complete survey of regulated utility practices.

The companies do not have to be clients of Towers Perrin. It's a service we provide to companies who choose to participate.

Q So then Florida Power & Light Company

contracted with you specifically for the review of their 1 2009, '10 and '11 compensation packages, is that 2 3 correct? Α No, that's not correct. Can you explain your contractual relationship 5 6 with FPL? The majority of the relationship between 7 Α Towers Perrin and FPL is through the purchase of the 8 compensation surveys that we were referring to, that I 9 referred to a moment ago, and there is also a small 10 amount of consulting around the use of the surveys, but 11 12 the use of that data and some of the information that 13 Company Witness Slattery will provide later during her 14 testimony will indicate how the information coming through the Towers Perrin survey is used by the company 15 16 in structuring their compensation programs. 17 Q Has Florida Power & Light contracted with 18 Towers & Perrin in the past? 19 Yes, we have had Florida Power & Light as a 20 client for a number of years. 21 Can you describe your prior tasks for Florida 22 Power & Light? 23 Α What period would you be referring to? 24 Well, let's start with the 2000 -- let's start 25 from 2000 to 2009.

-

A Over that period the primary relationship between Towers Perrin and Florida Power & Light has been through the provision of surveys, compensation and benefits surveys, and the consulting around that. The exception would be the work I performed in support of the rate case. We've also, over that period of time of 2000 to 2009, provided consulting related to the company's broad-based employee benefit plans and retirement plan.

Q I think you've answered this, but let me make sure. Do you look at a company's overall financial position when determining incentives and merit increases?

A We don't make recommendations on either actual incentives or on merit increases. The information that I referenced in the World At Work survey is provided to the company, and then the determination as to what that level should be would typically involve a review of their financial situation and a judgment as to the balancing the market, market movement and compensation with basically their ability to support that.

Q To Commissioner Argenziano's question, would it be within your purview to recommend to a company not to give merit increases or not to give bonuses?

A No, we would not have the detailed

information, particularly as you reference on the company's financial situation, to make a recommendation of that nature.

Q So you wouldn't be looking -- would it be within your purview to look at the economy and determine that the unemployment is rate is high and so a company is more likely to attract and retain quality employees at a lower salary or lower incentive plans? Would that be within the scope of your recommendation to a company?

A No, it wouldn't, because we -- as we just discussed, that determination would and should involve information relative to both the company's immediate and longer-term financial condition that we wouldn't have information on.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair, just an intervening question, to go back to a prior response.

You mentioned the data you reviewed was based in part upon a merit increase percentage that was provided by FPL. Can you refresh my memory as to what your response was to the proposed merit increase?

THE WITNESS: To the two percent merit budget for 2009?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, was that it?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's what I referred to,

and my comment was that in the survey available to us at the time, which included information on about 2,500 companies, that the range of increases -- and the reason that there is a range is that it, there's slight variations depending on the employee category -- was two percent to 2.3 percent, and therefore FPL's budget of two percent was at the low end of that two percent to 2.3.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: So a hypothetical question: If they projected or told you it would be two percent and they subsequently, within MFR filings, increased that percentage through the proposed test years, could that change your analysis in terms of the reasonableness if the percentages were higher, for example?

THE WITNESS: If in the future years those percentages would be higher?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes.

THE WITNESS: It would depend. Again, we do have information on 2010 at this point, and that information is available to FPL and presumably will be part of the information they use in making the decision for 2010.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bennett?

## BY MS. BENNETT:

Q On page 3 of your testimony, you list the services upon which -- or the surveys, I should say, on which you relied. I think it was Towers Perrin's 2008 energy services executive compensation database, the middle management database and the 2008 energy/technical/craft/clerical survey. Did you bring those with you today?

- A No, I did not.
- Q What type of documents are those?

A They would vary. The two -- the Towers Perrin survey would have -- I believe the executive survey has data on 107 separate positions, so there would be information displayed in a variety of descriptive statistics and statistical analyses showing compensation for each of those 107 positions.

Q I guess I was being more specific. Is that a computer printout, so that when -- or is it a book or --

A It's actually both. We provide a hard copy to all participants in the survey, all 65 companies, but there is a -- companies have the option of working with an electronic version of that as well.

Q So the 65 companies that are in your database you provide as a subscription or a service to them at a price, is that correct?

1	A Yes, ma'am.
2	Q A cost?
3	A There's an annual fee for participating in the
4	survey.
5	Q Okay. So if Lisa Bennett from the Commission
6	staff wanted to look at that survey, would I need to be
7	subscribe to that survey?
8	A The staff couldn't subscribe, under the rules
9	of the survey. There are requirements, for example, on
10	the number of positions that you would need to submit in
11	order to make be considered a participant. The
12	information in it is proprietary and only available to
13	the participants in the survey.
14	Q And the participants in the survey are utility
15	companies, is that correct?
16	A That's correct.
17	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop?
18	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
19	I just had one question to that point.
20	When companies subscribe and, I guess, give
21	you reciprocal compensation data, is that data generally
22	presented by position title and total compensation?
23	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, it's presented by each
24	of those 107 titles and would be provided by each
25	component of compensation individually, so if they

/

provided a salary, an annual bonus in any form of long-term incentives, they would provide each of those components individually and in aggregate.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bennett?

BY MS. BENNETT:

Q In the information in your data that you list on page 3, it says that the databases reflect compensation in effect as of March 1, 2008, and the EAPDIS is April 1, 2008. Is that historical data or projected data?

A That's actual data at the time the surveys were collected -- I'm sorry, at the times the surveys were, the data was submitted to the survey. At the time of the testimony, that was the most recent. We do now have versions of each of these surveys for 2009, but that was the most recent at the time that I constructed the testimony.

Q As memory serves me, the -- that's the low point in the economic market. Does your data reflect from your report, from your testimony, how the companies have responded in 2009 and 2010 to the downturn in the economy? In other words, are companies lowering or not giving merit increases?

A Let me -- I'll give you a longer answer than

1.4

you perhaps want, but if I haven't fully answered your question, I'm sure you'll follow up.

To compare the response of companies between 2008 and 2009, as I just mentioned, we have the 2009 survey, so the specific survey is mentioned on page 3 of my testimony. You can do a comparison now between 2008 and 2009.

The second part of your question I think referred -- did reference 2010. We have survey information, as I mentioned a moment ago, from the World At Work survey that was -- became available since I did my rebuttal testimony that provides information on over -- close to 7,000 companies for what they're planning to do with respect to their compensation programs for 2010, as well as the information I did provide in the testimony from what they actually did in 2009, and it shows that the projections for 2010 are higher than the projections for 2009, so we're starting to see an increase, at least at this point, as reported to the surveys. Companies are expecting that their compensation expense, through their salary programs at least, will be increasing in 2010 over 2009.

Q I'm going to turn to page -- and thank you for the answer. That -- I'm trying to move fast. To page 4 of your testimony, on line 5, you state, "FPL's peer

group of utilities developed by the company for purposes 1 of determining the appropriateness of its pay." When you 2 say, "by the company," was that FPL that determined its 3 peer group? The 16 companies that I referred to is the 5 peer group created by FPL, yes, and those are the 6 companies listed following that comment. 7 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Excuse me, Mr. 8 Chair. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano? 10 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. Did you say 11 12 the 16 peer groups were created by FPL, and can you now 13 tell me -- or chosen by FPL, can you tell me who they 14 were? THE WITNESS: Yes, they were. These are the 15 16 16 companies selected by FPL as part of their utility peer group, and they are identified on page 4 of my 17 testimony beginning on line 7 through line 12. 18 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. And that is 19 all of them, right? I have that page. That is the 20 total amount that they have chosen? 21 22 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 23 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay, thank you. THE WITNESS: And in addition, as I pointed 24 out, our analysis is based on the 65 companies in the 25

Towers Perrin database, which includes I believe all of these 16 plus an additional number of companies not included.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bennett?

BY MS. BENNETT:

Q When you look at the database for annual incentive programs, do you compare what an employee is paid base salary with the incentive programs? In other words, maybe Allegheny Energy pays its nuclear engineers \$500 a year plus it gives a huge incentive, but FPL pays their nuclear engineer a thousand and has a smaller increase. Do you do that comparison?

A As part of the work for clients that request that information, yes, we absolutely do. As I mentioned in response to the question about the data submitted to the survey, we collect information from each of those companies on their program, so in some cases limited, as you saw, from the analysis on what I call the depth of incentives. Most of the companies are providing both -- at least an annual incentive to almost all of their employees, but for the very few number of companies that don't, that would essentially be a zero when we do the calculation.

So we do, yes. The answer to your question is we do look at how companies construct their program,

23

24

25

whether it's salary, salary plus bonus, salary plus

Did you do that for FPL for the purposes of

You talked about the World At Work survey that you used to compare the two percent merit increase. Tell me how that program works. Is that a subscription

That's a -- World At Work is the -formerly known as the American Compensation Association, and while individual firms can still elect to construct their surveys, several years ago it was decided that it would be more efficient to have a central database for this information rather than having companies submit information to Towers Perrin and a variety of other human resource consulting firms, so it is not a subscription, it's companies put the information in, it's available to the public, and it's not -- unlike our surveys where there's lot of detailed data required by position, this does not require a subscription.

So then Lisa Bennett, Commission staff, can look at World At Work to determine two percent increases is or is not appropriate?

Yes, can look to see what the -- what

information was reported for the companies providing the survey, and there's a significant amount of information provided to make that determination.

Q So how would I go about reviewing the information that you looked at to make your decision that two percent was an appropriate increase when I went to World At Work?

A If you like, I could point you to the specific fields within the World At Work survey that we use to construct the range of -- or report the range of two percent to 2.3 percent, but it's, as I say, available to the public.

O Point me to the fields.

A I don't believe you have the information in front of you. You'd have to go to the World At Work website or contact World At Work to get the survey.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Clark, is there a way to get that as a late-filed exhibit so when she goes to World At Work she can go to and look at the different categories that he looked at?

MS. CLARK: I'm thinking that they may have it and I need to check on that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

MR. MOYLE: This kind of gets me back to my standing hearsay point as well. I mean, I don't know

that this guy -- this gentleman has independent knowledge that two percent is the right number. I think he's just simply saying, I found it on this World At Work, you know, website. I don't know anything about how it was compiled, who compiled it, you know, as I understand it. So I understand I don't have to object per se on hearsay, but --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I just think staff -- if the staff needs to see that, I think that would be appropriate.

MS. HELTON: Could I speak to Mr. Moyle's objection on what experts rely or don't rely on with respect to forming their opinion testimony?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am, you may.

MS. HELTON: In Section 90.704 of the Florida
Evidence Code, the Basis of Opinion Testimony by

Experts: "The facts or data upon which an expert bases
an opinion or inference may be those perceived by or

made known to the expert at or before the trial. If the
facts or data are of a type reasonably relied upon by
experts in the subject to support the opinion expressed,
the facts or data need not be admissible in evidence."

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay, that's fine. Show it done.

Commissioner Skop?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I guess one of my concerns, I guess based on the witness's testimony, and it's probably due to something I'm not understanding, but at least in terms of his testimony it was based upon a two percent increase or a merit increase, and I'm trying to compare and contrast with what was filed in MFR C-35, because there seems to be a little bit of a disconnect in terms of the percentages that are used. I mean, his testimony is based on two percent, yet the MFR percentage was higher, so I'm trying to understand who might be the best witness to flesh out that difference.

MS. BENNETT: Perhaps he can answer it, but I imagine either Ms. Ousdahl or Ms. Slattery will be able to answer that question.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. If the witness can answer it, fine. If not, I'll defer to Ms. Ousdahl.

THE WITNESS: I think Witness Slattery will be prepared to answer that question.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bradley?

MS. BRADLEY: Can I join in Mr. Moyle's objection? Because, while he may rely it, the introduction, though -- it cannot be used as a ruse to otherwise get in inadmissible evidence. So the fact that this is hearsay and unless it's rebutted -- I mean,

unless it's supported by something else, we would object to it being admitted.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I think that staff's perspective is to look at the data where it came from. It's not so much to say we don't want it entered into evidence or anything like that; they wanted to look at the data. And I think that's appropriate if that's what staff wants to do to be able to quantity or to qualify based upon the representations that he made in order to -- that he relied on to come to his conclusions. I think that's fairly consistent with what Ms. Helton just told us.

So, Ms. Bennett, you may proceed.

Wait a minute, do we need to get that? I think we got off track there. We were talking about a late-filed. Do we need that, or not?

MS. BENNETT: My understanding is Ms. Slattery has that information.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, let's get that with Ms. Slattery, then. You may proceed.

BY MS. BENNETT:

Q Well, one more question. Other than your testimony, do you have an analysis that you prepared and provided to FPL about their compensation, and did you bring that with you today?

No. there isn't any other additional 1 Α information. 2 Thank you. 0 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Also, Mr. Moyle, when we get to Ms. Slattery and those kinds of things come up where 5 we can talk to her about that, I think that part of what 6 you wanted to talk to her about the red folders as well, 7 is that correct? Ms. Clark, is that right for Witness 8 Slattery, or who is with the red folders, Pimentel? 9 10 MS. CLARK: No, I believe that one is a 11 Slattery red folder. 12 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. 13 MS. CLARK: And we did provide that 14 information to staff. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. All right, ma'am. 16 Commissioners, before I go back to redirect, any further 17 questions? 18 Redirect? 19 MS. CLARK: Mr. Chairman, if I can have just 20 two minutes? 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Take a moment. Yes, ma'am. 22 Yeah, it's getting close to lunchtime. 23 Oh, by the way, speaking of lunchtime, we're 24 going to do our normal 1:00 to 2:15. Also, Mr. Kelly, 25 I'm glad to see you. A question about tomorrow: DMS

assures me that they'll have the doors open by, right 1 after 7:00 a.m. in the morning, so that way if you -- I 2 know you've got staff and you want be here early, but DMS said they'll have the doors open by 7:00 a.m. in the 4 morning, and again, everyone, we're going to start at 5 9:30 and we're going to go to 1:00 tomorrow. 6 MR. MOYLE: I was just wanting to make sure 7 that the 7:00 a.m. door-opening was not to be confused 8 with the start times. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: No, no. Mr. Kelly had some 10 11 staff that needed to get here early to take care of some 12 things, and also --13 COMMISIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, just a 14 clarification, are we starting at 9:00 or 9:30 tomorrow? 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We're starting at 9:00. 16 Sorry. We're starting at 9:00 but we're going to 1:00. 17 I got thrown off because Mr. Kelly asked me about the early start time. 18 19 Commissioner Skop? 20 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. To that point, with respect to Saturday, is there any way that we will 21 22 go past one o'clock? 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: No. No, I've made

24

25

FOR THE RECORD REPORTING TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA 850.222.5491

preparations and arrangements based upon that, so I want

representations to the parties and they've made

to stick with that representation that I made three days 1 2 ago. Staff, anything further? 3 MS. BENNETT: Nothing further. Thank you. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Redirect, Ms. Clark? 5 MS. CLARK: Yes, just a couple. 6 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 7 BY MS. CLARK: 9 0 Mr. Meischeid, you might remember a line of questions from Mr. Moyle about what was not included in 10 your testimony. Would you help us in clarifying what 11 was included in your testimony and what you looked at? 12 13 Α My testimony --14 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on a second. 15 Commissioner Argenziano? 16 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, I'm sorry. 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Did you have a question? 18 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, I will, but in 19 a minute. 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Ms. Clark, you may 21 proceed. 22 THE WITNESS: My rebuttal testimony covered 23 three areas. It covered the prevalence of annual 24 incentive plans and the prevalence of long-term 25 incentive plans, and it covered the two percent merit

increase budget for 2009 for FPL.

## BY MS. CLARK:

Q And what were your conclusions with regard to those items?

A My conclusion on the prevalence of annual and long-term incentive plans is that it was -- that it is a near-universal practice among both FPL's 16-company peer group and the broader sample of 65 companies, 65 utilities in the Towers Perrin survey, that almost all of those companies provide for a significant number of employees at their executive, their exempt and their non-exempt level, provide an annual and/or a long-term incentive plan to those employees.

Q Let me ask you, you were asked questions by Commissioner Argenziano with regard to the peer groups mentioned on page 4. Why would these companies be a relevant peer group?

A Well, first, they are -- there are 16 regulated, largely regulated utilities that would have a portfolio of assets similar to FPL. They represent a range of size from larger to FPL to considerably smaller. In fact, relative to the 16 companies, FPL is at the 81st percentile, that is to say, the 81st percentile in terms of size relative to the 16 companies and just slightly larger in terms of megawatt hours. So

it represents a set of companies that the company can 1 look at for purposes of judging competitiveness and 2 reasonableness of compensation because of a common 3 business platform. 4 So in your opinion, is that a relevant peer 5 6 group? 7 Yes. Based on the statistics and acknowledging that FPL is relatively large compared to 8 these companies, yes, it is. It's a relevant peer 9 10 group. 11 You mentioned in, I think, response to some questions from Mr. Wright that you did some preliminary 12 13 looking at some executive level jobs. Do you recall 14 those questions? 15 Yes, I do. 16 And what conclusions did you draw with regard 17 to the reasonableness? 18 MR. MOYLE: I'm going to object. This is 19 getting into areas that's beyond his direct. 20 MS. CLARK: It is not beyond his cross. 21 door was opened to ask this question, Mr. Chairman. 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Helton, you know it 23 happens every day around lunchtime. 24 MS. HELTON: I was just thinking the same 25 thing, Mr. Chairman.

Could I get Ms. Clark to repeat her question again?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Clark, just repeat the question.

## BY MS. CLARK:

Q Mr. Wright asked you some questions with regard to your looking at the 30 executive jobs and you indicated you did some -- a preliminary look at that, and my question is, what conclusions did you draw with respect to that preliminary analysis?

MR. MOYLE: And my objection is that, number one, it's beyond, you know, his direct. I mean, if he has a study, it ought to be attached to the rebuttal and, you know, people can be able to look at it. I think all of a sudden for him to stay, well, here's what I did on the study and I concluded X, and nobody's seen it, nobody's had an opportunity, I think it's a due process issue.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Ms. Helton?

MS. HELTON: Mr. Chairman, I do remember Mr. Wright asking some questions along that line, so it seems to me that Mr. Wright has opened the door on the 30 executives that the witness preliminarily looked at, and I do think it's a fair question for Ms. Clark to ask what conclusions he's reached.

T

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Overruled. You may proceed.

THE WITNESS: The results of the analysis that we did for, as I said, 30 executive positions at FPL relative to their 16-company peer group show that the total direct compensation, but, in fact, each of the individual components, but if you look at the sum of all of the compensation provided through salary, annual incentives and long-term incentives actually paid, was consistent with FPL's philosophy, with the size of the company relative to the peer group -- as I said, they're considerably larger than most -- and the company's performance.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Can I get the witness to clarify his last answer? I guess there's a lot of words put in there, but if I understood what you said in your response, that you didn't test the reasonableness based upon each individual employee's total compensation and the elements thereof, but the aggregated as a whole of the 30 in comparison to the peer group, is that correct?

THE WITNESS: I did test each of the 30 positions individually. The comment I made was relative to the overall result for the 30 positions, that it -- in terms of consistent with the philosophy, size of

company and performance. It's based on the aggregated results for those 30 individual market references.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And to that point, if those 30 were not aggregated and you had to test each individual member of that group and subgroup of 30 on an individual basis, would you draw the same conclusion that each of those 30 respective employees' compensation was reasonable?

THE WITNESS: I did test all 30 individually, and -- to get to the summary conclusion, yes, certain positions are above and below, to get to that overall result. So you'd have to look at each of the positions individually, but for any given population of individuals you would expect to find that result, that some will be above and some will be below the policy line that the company sets.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Clark?

## BY MS. CLARK:

Q Yes, one final question with regard to -- as I understand it, you did look at the overall reasonableness of the salary and compensation -- rather, the compensation of benefits as I understand it, is that correct?

A The information provided by the company, yes.

And was it your conclusion that it was reasonable? Α It was. MS. CLARK: I have no further questions. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We don't have any exhibits with this witness, and he's only -- this was only -- the only time we're going to have this witness before us? Okay. You may be excused. And with that, we're on lunch. See you at 2:15. (Hearing adjourned at 12:53 p.m.) (The transcript continues in sequence with Volume 29.) 

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	STATE OF FLORIDA )
3	COUNTY OF LEON )
4	I, RAY D. CONVERY, do hereby certify that I was
5	authorized to and did stenographically report the
6	foregoing proceedings at the time and place herein
7	stated.
8	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that the foregoing
9	transcript is a true record of my stenographic notes.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
11	employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties,
12	nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
13	attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I
14	financially interested in the action.
15	DATED this 9th day of September, 2009, at
16	Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida.
17	
18	
19	
20	Ray D. Convey
21	
22	RAY D. CONVERY
23	
24	