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March 19, 2012

BY HAND DELIVERY

Ms. Ann Cole, Commission Clerk
 Division of the Commission Clerk
 and Administrative Services
 Florida Public Service Commission
 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Room 110
 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

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 COMMISSION
 CLERK

Re: Notice of Administrative Appeal in Docket No. 100459-EI

Dear Ms. Cole:

Enclosed for filing are two copies of the Notice of Administrative Appeal filed with the Florida Supreme Court relative to the above-styled docket on March 7, 2011. As shown by the Court's date stamp on the enclosed copies, the Notice was filed on that date, along with payment of the required filing fee with the Court, and it was also served on the Public Service Commission's general counsel and staff attorney on that date. The Notice was also filed with all parties indicated on the certificate of service accompanying the Notice. However, the Notice was inadvertently not filed with your office.

If you have any questions, please call me any time.

Cordially yours,


 Robert Scheffel Wright

COM Enclosures

APA _____
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 OPC _____
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Curt Kiser, General Counsel

03-19-12

DOCUMENT NUMBER DATE

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished by electronic delivery and U.S. Mail this 19th day of March, 2012, to the following:

Curt Kiser, Esquire
Lisa Bennett, Esquire
Office of the General Counsel
Florida Public Service Commission
Division of Legal Services
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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050



Attorney

Ⓟ

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THOMAS D. HALL

MAR 07 2012

CLERK, SUPREME COURT
BY _____

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Petition for authority to implement a)
demonstration project consisting of)
proposed time-of-use and interruptible)
rate schedules and corresponding fuel)
rates in the Northwest Division on an)
experimental basis and request for)
expedited treatment, by Florida Public)
Utilities Company.)
_____)

DOCKET NO. 100459-EI

Filed: March 7, 2012

COMMISSION
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NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL

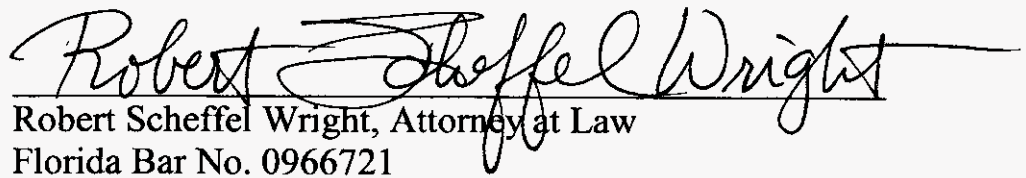
NOTICE IS GIVEN that the City of Marianna, Florida ("City"), appeals to the Florida Supreme Court the following orders of the Florida Public Service Commission issued in the above-styled docket: Order No. PSC-12-0066-FOF-EI, rendered February 13, 2012, and Order No. PSC-11-0112-TRF-EI, which was issued as a non-final order, subject to the right of substantially affected parties to protest that order, on February 11, 2011. A copy of each of these orders is attached to this Notice of Administrative Appeal.

The nature of Order No. PSC-12-0066-FOF-EI is an order dismissing, with prejudice, the City of Marianna's timely-filed petition for a formal proceeding and evidentiary hearing on the subject matter of the above-styled docket. Order No. PSC-12-0066-FOF-EI would also have the effect of making final Commission Order No. PSC-11-0112-TRF-EI, which was issued in 2011, by which the

Commission approved, subject to resolution of any protest of that order, certain tariffs, the appropriateness of which is disputed by the City. Accordingly, the City of Marianna gives notice that it appeals both orders.

DATED this 7th day of March, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert Scheffel Wright". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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Florida Bar No. 0966721

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ATTORNEYS FOR THE CITY OF MARIANNA, FLORIDA

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished by electronic delivery and U.S. Mail this 7th day of March, 2012, to the following:

Curt Kiser, Esquire
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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050



Attorney

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition for authority to implement a demonstration project consisting of proposed time-of-use and interruptible rate schedules and corresponding fuel rates in the Northwest Division on an experimental basis and request for expedited treatment, by Florida Public Utilities Company.

DOCKET NO. 100459-EI
ORDER NO. PSC-12-0066-FOF-EI
ISSUED: February 13, 2012

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter:

RONALD A. BRISÉ, Chairman
LISA POLAK EDGAR
ART GRAHAM
EDUARDO E. BALBIS
JULIE I. BROWN

ORDER DISMISSING CITY OF MARIANNA'S PROTEST

BY THE COMMISSION:

Background

Florida Public Utilities Company (FPUC) provides electric service to customers located in two sections of north Florida. The Northwest Division serves Jackson, Calhoun and Liberty counties, and is commonly called the "Marianna Division." The Northeast Division is located in the Fernandina Beach area, and serves Nassau County. FPUC does not generate any of the power it sells, but meets the needs of its customers through contracts for purchased power. FPUC recovers its prudently incurred purchased power costs through the Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause (fuel clause). Prior to 2008, the Marianna Division of FPUC had a long-term agreement with Gulf Power Company dating back to 1997. That contract expired on December 31, 2007.

In December 2006, FPUC finalized a new agreement with Gulf to purchase power. In June 2007, we approved that agreement.¹ In February 2009, FPUC entered into a franchise agreement with the City of Marianna (City). The franchise agreement included a provision that FPUC must put into effect time-of-use (TOU) and interruptible service (IS) rates by February 17, 2011. On December 14, 2010, FPUC filed a petition to implement optional TOU and IS rate schedules and corresponding fuel factors in the Northwest Division on an experimental basis. FPUC explained that if the rates were not in effect by the deadline, the City of Marianna had

¹ Order No. PSC-07-0476-PAA-EI, issued June 6, 2007, in Docket No. 070108-EI, In re: Petition for approval of agreement for generation services and related terms and conditions with Gulf Power Company for Northwest Division (Marianna) beginning 2008, by Florida Public Utilities Company.

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

certain rights under the franchise agreement which may lead to termination of the franchise and the purchase of FPUC's distribution facilities within the city limit. FPUC, therefore, requested expedited treatment of its petition.

FPUC also entered into an amendment to its purchased power agreement with Gulf. That amendment generates cost savings which FPUC asserts is the floor for the cost basis for the TOU and IS rate schedules. FPUC filed a separate petition with us requesting approval of the amendment to the purchased power agreement on January 26, 2011.²

The City of Marianna and the Office of Public Counsel (OPC) were granted intervention in this docket involving the TOU and IS rates. On January 24, 2011, the City filed a preliminary statement of issues and positions. The City stated that FPUC's proposed TOU and interruptible rates were inappropriate, unjust, and unreasonable because they were not cost-based and did not provide appropriate price signals or incentives to FPUC's customers. On January 26, 2011, FPUC filed responses to the City's preliminary statement of issues and positions. FPUC disagreed with the City's positions and requested that we approve the rate schedules as filed, and find that they are fair, just and reasonable.

Our staff issued two sets of data requests. FPUC provided responses to these data requests on January 6, and on January 21, 2011. On January 26, 2011, FPUC filed supplemental responses to the second set of data requests. Additionally, our staff conducted an informal meeting with the parties. On February 11, 2011, we issued Order No. PSC-11-0112-TRF-EI, approving FPUC's request for experimental TOU and IS rates. We modified FPUC's request and approved the rates as a pilot program to expire 4 years from the effective date. The order was a proposed agency action (PAA) order. On March 1, 2011, the City of Marianna protested the PAA order. FPUC moved to dismiss the City of Marianna's protest. The Motion to Dismiss was granted without prejudice by Order No. PSC-11-0290-FOF-EI, issued July 5, 2011. We found that the City of Marianna had not met the Agrico³ test for standing, because the City had not sufficiently demonstrated that it will suffer an injury in fact which is of sufficient immediacy to entitle it to an administrative hearing.

On July 25, 2011, the City of Marianna filed an Amended Petition for Formal Proceeding regarding the experimental TOU and IS rates. FPUC again filed a motion to dismiss to which the City responded. Both FPUC and the City of Marianna requested oral argument, which we granted.

We have jurisdiction over this subject matter pursuant to Sections 366.06 and 366.075, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

² Docket No. 110041-EI, In re: Petition for approval of Amendment No. 1 to generation services agreement with Gulf Power Company, by Florida Public Utilities Company.

³ Agrico Chemical Co. v. Department of Environmental Regulation, 406 So. 2d 478 (Fla. 2d DCA 1981).

Legal Standard for Motion to Dismiss

A motion to dismiss questions the legal sufficiency of a complaint.⁴ To sustain a motion to dismiss, the moving party must show that, accepting all allegations as true and in favor of the complainant, the petition still fails to state a cause of action for which relief may be granted.⁵ When a motion to dismiss a petition is filed, a court may not look beyond the four corners of the petition in considering its legal sufficiency.⁶

City of Marianna's Amended Petition

The City believes that the facts relating to FPUC's experimental, demonstration, pilot time-of-use and interruptible service rate offerings are such that we should reverse our original decision to approve the rates. The City asks that we conduct a formal evidentiary proceeding to consider whether to approve the TOU and IS rates.

The City asserts that it is a political subdivision of the State of Florida. The City states that its population is approximately 6,200 persons. The City contends that it operates police and fire departments, water, wastewater, and natural gas utility systems, and provides other municipal services to its citizens. The City purchases retail electric service from FPUC. The City states that it has approximately 112 accounts with FPUC, including accounts that are billed under FPUC's General Service-Non-Demand, General Service-Demand, General Service-Large Demand, General Service-Demand Time-of-Use-Experimental, and Street Lighting and Outdoor Lighting rate schedules. The City argues it is a customer with substantial interest in all of FPUC's rates. The City states that as a customer of FPUC, the City is eligible to take service under these rate schedules, as well as the TOU and IS counterparts to each of these tariffs. The City contends that it has already subscribed to one of the TOU rates under the experimental rate structure which is the subject of this dispute. The City argues that its interests are affected in assuring that the TOU and IS rates are fair, just, reasonable, cost based, and cost effective, and cost-effective at achieving their stated purpose.

The City cites several sections under Chapter 366, F.S., that require a utility's rates to be fair, just, and reasonable. The City contends that we have jurisdiction because the statutes mandate that all rates and charges of public utilities in Florida must be fair, just, and reasonable.

The City states that it has a substantial interest in receiving electric service pursuant to fair, just, and reasonable rates, which will be determined by our actions in this docket. Because it is entitled to fair, just, and reasonable rates, the City argues that it is entitled to an evidentiary hearing. The City additionally argues that we should conduct a formal proceeding as requested because the City disputes the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of FPUC's TOU and IS rates.

The City lists 16 issues that it believes we should decide. These issues include whether the rates are fair, just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory; whether the rates reflect the costs that

⁴ See Varnes v. Dawkins, 624 So. 2d 349, 350 (Fla. 1st DCA 1993).

⁵ See Varnes v. Dawkins, at 350.

⁶ See Barbado v. Green and Murphy, P.A., 758 So. 2d 1173, 1174 (Fla. 4th DCA 2000) (citing Bess v. Eagle Capital, Inc., 704 So. 2d 621 (Fla. 4th DCA 1997)).

FPUC incurs to provide TOU and IS service; whether the rates provide accurate price signals; whether the rates effectively promote energy conservation or efficiency; and whether the rates promote energy conservation or efficiency in a cost effective manner. The City lists 12 ultimate facts it relies upon to state that it has a cause of action. According to the City, the facts it relies on are: the rates are not cost-based and therefore not fair, just, or reasonable; the rates do not send appropriate price signals that reflect the costs FPUC incurs to provide service; the IS rates are not cost-based and do not reflect the value provided by the interruptible customers; it is inappropriate to implement the TOU or IS rates on a pilot or experimental basis; the subscription limits are not appropriate; the TOU and IS rates are not appropriately designed to effectively promote energy conservation or efficiency; and the TOU and IS rates are not designed to promote energy conservation or efficiency in a cost-effective manner.

The City acknowledges that FPUC does not own or operate its own generation facilities but rather purchases the electric power from Gulf Power Company, based on an Agreement entered into on December 28, 2006. The City asserts that FPUC and Gulf entered into an amendment to that Purchased Power Agreement. The City states that prior to the amendment, the rates paid by FPUC to Gulf were among the highest, if not the highest, wholesale power rates in the State of Florida, resulting in FPUC's retail rates being among the highest, if not the highest, in the State of Florida. The City asserts that even with the amendment, FPUC's rates remain among the highest retail rates in Florida. The City states that it has protested the amendment to the Purchased Power Agreement in Docket No. 110041-EI, which is before us. The City argues that since the wholesale rates paid by FPUC to Gulf are FPUC's bulk power supply costs, those rates and the December 26, 2006 Agreement, as modified by the amendment, are inextricably related to the retail rates charged by FPUC, including the proposed TOU and IS rates.

Finally, the City contends that it has entered into a Franchise Agreement, through City Ordinance No. 981, in which FPUC is required to develop and implement Time-of-Use and Interruptible or similar rates that were to be mutually agreed to by the City and FPUC. According to the City, those rates were to be in effect by February 17, 2011.

FPUC's Motion to Dismiss

FPUC asserts that even reading the petition in the light most favorable to the City, the City's protest should be dismissed. FPUC claims that the City has failed to identify any injury in fact that is of sufficient immediacy to warrant relief. FPUC contends that the City does not adequately allege any harm or statutory violation that will arise as a result of these rates, and has not provided any explanation of why the allegations it has raised warrant cancellation of the TOU and IS rates. FPUC claims that even taking all the allegations in the Amended Protest as true, none of the City's assertions would support a finding that the City, as a customer of FPUC, would suffer as a result of service provided under the TOU and IS rates.

FPUC asserts that the City must do more than allege that it is a customer of FPUC to proceed with the protest before the Commission. FPUC argues that the City must demonstrate that its substantial interests will be affected. FPUC contends that the City must identify a real, impending injury that will result from the Commission's action in this docket. FPUC contends

that merely alleging that a customer has a substantial interest in receiving service pursuant to fair, just and reasonable rates is insufficient to state a cause of action. FPUC states that this allegation disregards the Agrico test which requires that the City identify an injury that it will actually incur as a proximate result of the implementation of our action approving FPUC's TOU and IS rates. FPUC contends that the City did not provide an explanation as to what it is about the rates that is not fair, just, or reasonable, nor did it identify what impact the proposed rates will have on the City as a customer. FPUC's conclusion is that the City cannot provide an explanation because there is, in fact, no harm that the City will suffer.

FPUC asserts that the TOU and IS rates do not result in any mandatory rate increase for the City, nor do the rates impair the City's ability to receive electric service pursuant to rates approved in accordance with Chapter 366, F.S. FPUC argues that the TOU and IS rates instead provide an avenue for customers that opt to take service under these rates to manage their energy usage in a way that will produce savings on their overall energy bill.

The TOU and IS tariffs are limited to a certain number of customers (subscription limits). FPUC argues that while the City alleges that the subscription limits are an issue in the docket, the City does not identify any injury that the City will incur as a result of the subscription limits. FPUC states that subscription limits of varying design are not at all uncommon in experimental or pilot programs.

FPUC also contends that the City fails to explain how the TOU and IS rates set by this tariff do not provide customers with appropriate price signals. FPUC states that the amended protest does not explain why the City believes customers will not receive appropriate price signals and why the rates will not promote energy efficiency. According to FPUC, the only assertion made by the City is that the rates do not accurately reflect costs. FPUC points out that the City does not identify any injury it will suffer associated with its allegations that the rates are not cost effective at encouraging energy conservation or efficiency. FPUC concludes that the City's mere assertion that this is an ultimate issue of disputed fact does not entitle the City to a hearing.

FPUC asserts that the City's argument that the rates do not encourage energy conservation or efficiency disregards the fact that the rates are approved on an experimental basis. According to FPUC, the experimental nature of Section 366.075, F.S., allows us and the Company to gather data upon which we can make a subsequent Commission determination as to whether the rates do, in fact, encourage energy conservation or efficiency. If the rates do, then they may be implemented on a more permanent basis. FPUC states that this does not mean that a challenge to an experimental tariff will never be permissible. Rather the challenge must be able to demonstrate that the experimental rates result in a real, direct, and immediate injury to the challenger that is within our jurisdiction to remedy. FPUC states that the experimental nature of the tariff cannot be ignored in our determination of whether to dismiss the protest. FPUC argues that, realistically speaking, an assessment cannot be made, even through the hearing process, as to whether these rates do send an appropriate price signal, unless and until the rates have been available to customers for some reasonable period of time.

City's Response to Motion to Dismiss

The City claims that it has plainly stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, namely that the rates for which the City is eligible, and under which the City receives service, are not fair, just, and reasonable because they are not cost-based. The City argues FPUC appears to be trying to argue that the City has to "demonstrate standing" by explaining exactly what its injury is, perhaps in dollar terms. The City argues that this is inconsistent with the proper review of a motion to dismiss. The City contends that it has pled sufficient facts to establish its claims as to immediate injury in fact, within the zone of interests protected by our statutes and this proceeding. In paragraph 11, the City states that:

The immediate injury alleged by the City is simply this: The City is eligible for fair, just, and reasonable time-of-use and interruptible rates, but the TOU and IS rates that the Commission has approved, albeit on an interim basis, are not fair, just and reasonable because they do not reflect either the cost or the value associated with time-of-use or interruptible service. . . . The City has also alleged that the subject rates are not effective or cost-effective at promoting energy conservation and efficiency, because they are not cost-based, and accordingly allowing the rates to continue in effect is immediately determining the City's substantial interests, adversely to the City, in having fair, just, and reasonable rates, and immediately depriving the City of its substantive rights under numerous provisions of Chapter 366, F.S.

The City explains that its injury is that the rates are "wrong" in that they are not cost-based. The City believes that the rates should be cost-based. The City also believes the rates should properly reflect the cost of providing service to the customer. Finally, the City believes that the rates should reflect the value that customers using the rates would provide to FPUC's system by shifting their consumption patterns in response to the TOU and IS rates. The City argues that if the TOU and IS rates reflected these criteria, they would be appropriate and the City could take advantage of them accordingly. The City also asserts that if the rates were properly designed to promote energy conservation and efficiency, the rates would send proper price signals reflecting the cost of service and value provided, thereby making them appropriate under the criteria set forth in Section 366.075, F.S.

The City contends that the injury it alleges must only be within the zone of interests protected by the given proceeding. The City argues that it is a major customer of FPUC, eligible for and taking service under the challenged rate schedules, and the City simply seeks our protection of the City's substantial economic interests as a customer of FPUC. The City contends those allegations are sufficient to state that it is within the zone of interests protected by chapter 366, F.S.

The City asserts that the mere fact that the TOU and IS rates are optional and do not impose a mandatory rate increase does not prevent it from seeking our scrutiny. According to the City, if that were the case, then customers would be precluded from challenging a proposed rate decrease even where they wanted to adduce evidence that the hypothetical decrease was not sufficient.

The City also asserts that because the rates are experimental, they are not exempt from the other requirements of Chapter 366, F.S., namely that the rates be fair, just, and reasonable. According to the City, Section 366.075, F.S., states the criteria that experimental rates may be approved to encourage energy conservation and efficiency. The City states that it disputes that the rates are appropriately designed to accomplish these purposes, and that the City is therefore entitled to a hearing on this issues as well as on the issues of whether the rates satisfy the general requirements that the rates be fair, just, and reasonable.

In concluding, the City states that if FPUC wishes to assert that its TOU and IS rates do send appropriate price signals, FPUC should do so in its testimony and briefs. The City states that it will argue through its testimony and briefs that the rates do not and cannot send accurate price signals to customers because they do not reflect either the cost to service or the value provided by customers who might shift their usage patterns. The City concludes that this is a matter that we can determine based on the evidence in the record at the conclusion of a formal evidentiary proceeding.

Analysis and Ruling

In its response, the City states that it has alleged facts that, if true, are sufficient to form the basis for us to grant relief. The City states that in the context of utility rates subject to our jurisdiction under Chapter 366, the only thing that a petitioner must do is allege that the petitioner is subject to, or entitled to, service under the challenged rates, that the rates are wrong, e.g. not fair, just, and reasonable (or that such rates are unduly discriminatory or otherwise in violation of law) and that we have jurisdiction to make the rates right. The City contends that its allegations that the rates are not fair, just, and reasonable, and that they are not cost-effective at promoting energy conservation and energy efficiency, are sufficient facts to proceed to a formal administrative hearing. We disagree. As described in detail by both FPUC and the City, the statutory requirement for setting of rates is that they be fair, just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory. The statutory standard for approval of experimental rates is whether the rates encourage energy conservation or the rates encourage energy efficiency. The City has only pled the statutory standard which we apply to rates, not any factual allegation supporting the City's contentions that the rates violate the statutory standards, nor any facts demonstrating that the City will be harmed by the implementation of the rates.

Rule 28-106.201, F.A.C., requires any protest to include, among other things, "an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination," and must also contain "a concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, including the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant a reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action."

To determine whether a petitioner has alleged sufficient facts to intervene in a docket, we refer to the case of Agrico Chemical Company v. Department of Environmental Regulation, 406 So. 2d 478 (Fla. 2d DCA 1981). In Agrico, Agrico appealed from an order of the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) denying Agrico's construction permit. Agrico's business competitors were granted intervention in the permitting process. The court reversed the permit denial holding that the granting of a business competitor's intervention was

erroneous. The court found that the business competitors had no standing to interfere in the DER permitting process. In evaluating the issue of standing, the court considered that the nature of the proceedings, under Chapter 403, was environmental. The intervenors did not show that their environmental interests were substantially affected and therefore Section 120.57(1), F.S., did not automatically entitle the intervenors to standing. The court stated that

Chapter 403 simply was not meant to redress or prevent injuries to a competitor's profit and loss statement. Third-party protestants in a chapter 403 permitting procedure who seek standing must frame their petition for a section 120.57 formal hearing in terms which clearly show injury in fact to interests protected by chapter 403.

As we hold in determining entitlement to intervention, the petitioner must show that 1) he will suffer an injury in fact which is of immediate sufficiency to entitle him to a Section 120.57, F.S. hearing, and 2) that his substantial injury is of a type or nature which the proceeding is designed to protect. Making that determination requires that we review the factual allegations in the petition to determine if the petitioner has sufficiently pled facts that would support a formal administrative proceeding. We find that an allegation that our decision does not comport with the statutory requirement of fair, just, and reasonable rates or that the order does not encourage energy efficiency or energy conservation is not an allegation of fact sufficient to state a cause of action. The pleading should be of sufficient clarity to demonstrate how a would-be litigant reasonably expects to be affected by the outcome of the decision (See Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority v. Department of Environmental Protection, 18 So. 3d 1079, 1082-1083 (Fla. 2d DCA, 2009)). In the current docket, the City only states that it is injured because it believes the rates are not fair, just, and reasonable, the rates are not cost-based, and the rates do not promote energy conservation or efficiency. The City does not attempt to explain in factual terms how it is harmed by the rates, either economically or from a conservation standpoint. Nor does the City explain how it believes the rates are not fair, just, and reasonable and do not promote energy conservation or efficiency. The City merely states that it believes the rates are not fair, just or reasonable and do not promote energy conservation or efficiency.

By Order No. PSC-07-0724-PCO-EQ,⁷ we dismissed the Florida Industrial Cogeneration Association (FICA's) Petitions for Formal Hearing and for Leave to Intervene in each of several dockets. In dismissing the complaint without prejudice, we stated that "It is FICA's burden, not the IOUs' burden, to state all disputed issues of material fact, as well as provide a concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, including the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification, pursuant to Rule 28-106.201, F.A.C." Like the current docket, FICA's petition only contained general statements that did not meet the pleading requirements. A review of the original pleadings shows its similarities to the City's petition. FICA merely

⁷ Issued September 5, 2007, in Docket Nos. 070232-EQ, 070234-EQ, 070235-EQ, and 070236-EQ, In re: Petitions for approval of new standard offer for purchase of firm capacity and energy from renewable energy facilities or small qualifying facilities and approval of tariff schedule by Gulf Power Company, Florida Power & Light Company, Progress Energy Florida Inc., and Tampa Electric Company.

made general allegations of possible violation of Florida laws and policy.⁸ Conversely, by Order No. PSC-94-0987-FOF-WS,⁹ we denied a motion to dismiss protests filed by several ratepayers. We found that the ratepayers met the Agrico standing test by "asserting that as ratepayers and customers of Sanlando the Petitioners rates will increase if the conservation plan is implemented." Additionally we found that Section 367.121(1)(a), F.S., charges us with setting fair and reasonable rates, and because the Petitioners alleged that they would be paying unjustifiably higher rates, the second prong of the Agrico standing test was met (the requirement that the injury alleged is of a type or nature which the proceeding is designed to protect.) In the current docket, the City has not alleged that it is paying higher rates. It has not alleged any injury at all. Accordingly, the City has not met the first prong of the Agrico test.

Furthermore, we found in the Sanlando order that the petitioners had stated sufficient disputed issues of material facts to avoid a dismissal. We stated that "while the petitions do not allege each specific disputed fact, it is clear that the Petitioners have objected to the PAA Order's findings and the implementation of the rates upon Sanlando's customers." The petitions in the Sanlando docket each complained that the manner in which the rates would be implemented would result in a significant amount of taxes being paid indirectly by Sanlando's ratepayers. The Petitioners went on to state that if the rates were implemented differently, much of the taxes could be eliminated.

Accordingly, the FICA and Sanlando dockets discussed above demonstrate the type of information we seek from a party to comply with the requirements of Rule 28-106, F.A.C. Facts need to be sufficiently pled to guide the proceeding. Mere assertions of the violation of statutes do not give us, or any party to the proceeding, sufficient guidance to conduct a formal evidentiary proceeding as contemplated by Section 120.569, F.S.

Finally, we find that the amended petition does not allege that the City's injury is of a type or nature which the proceeding is designed to protect. The tariffs were adopted under Section 366.075, F.S. That section permits us to approve experimental and transitional rates for any public utility to encourage energy conservation or to encourage efficiency. It authorizes us to approve the rates to test the efficiency of those rates. As we review the Amended Petition, we are cognizant that the approved rates are temporary and are designed to test whether or not these rates would be successful. This is particularly important because FPUC is a non-generating investor-owned utility, the only one in Florida. Therefore, the traditional TOU and IS tariffs tied to generation, do not necessarily apply to this utility. Accordingly, we find that testing is appropriate. We find that the City has not demonstrated in its petition how it will be harmed by FPUC testing the TOU and IS rates, most of which may be taken advantage of by the City. Therefore, we find that the City has not demonstrated that it meets the second prong of the Agrico test for standing either.

⁸ In an amended petition in Docket No. 070236-EQ, FICA filed a much more comprehensive and detailed complaint alleging specific facts. Pursuant to that amended petition, FICA proceeded to formal administrative hearing. To view the revised factual allegations, refer to Document No. 080467-07 filed in Docket No. 070236-EQ.

⁹ Issued August 15, 1994, in Docket No. 930256-WS, In re: Petition for limited proceeding to implement water conservation plan in Seminole County by Sanlando Utilities Corporation.

In conclusion, FPUC's Motion to Dismiss is granted, with prejudice. The City has not pled facts sufficient to demonstrate that it has suffered an injury in fact or that the nature of these proceedings is designed to protect any injury the City has alleged. Moreover, the amended petition does not comply with Rule 28-106.201, F.A.C., because it does not contain "an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination," nor does it contain "a concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, including the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant a reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action." Proposed Agency Action Order, Order No. PSC-11-0112-TRF-EI is hereby deemed final and effective.

Based on the foregoing, it is

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that Florida Public Utilities Company's Motion to Dismiss the City of Marianna's Amended Protest is granted, and the City of Marianna's Amended Protest is dismissed, with prejudice. It is further

ORDERED that Order No. PSC-11-0112-TRF-EI is hereby deemed final and effective.

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission this 13th day of February, 2012.



ANN COLE
Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(850) 413-6770
www.floridapsc.com

Copies furnished: A copy of this document is provided to the parties of record at the time of issuance and, if applicable, interested persons.

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.569(1), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by the Commission's final action in this matter may request:

- 1) reconsideration of the decision by filing a motion for reconsideration with the Office of Commission Clerk, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, within fifteen (15) days of the issuance of this order in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code; or
- 2) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility or the First District Court of Appeal in the case of a water and/or wastewater utility by filing a notice of appeal with the Office of Commission Clerk, and filing a copy of the notice of appeal and the filing fee with the appropriate court. This filing must be completed within thirty (30) days after the issuance of this order, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The notice of appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900(a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition for authority to implement a demonstration project consisting of proposed time-of-use and interruptible rate schedules and corresponding fuel rates in the Northwest Division on an experimental basis and request for expedited treatment, by Florida Public Utilities Company.

DOCKET NO. 100459-EI
ORDER NO. PSC-11-0112-TRF-EI
ISSUED: February 11, 2011

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter:

ART GRAHAM, Chairman
LISA POLAK EDGAR
RONALD A. BRISÉ
EDUARDO E. BALBIS
JULIE I. BROWN

ORDER APPROVING TIME-OF-USE AND INTERRUPTIBLE
EXPERIMENTAL PILOT PROGRAM

BY THE COMMISSION:

Background

On December 14, 2010, Florida Public Utilities Company (FPUC) filed a petition to implement optional time-of-use (TOU) and interruptible rate schedules and corresponding fuel factors in the Northwest Division on an experimental basis.

FPUC provides electric service to customers located in two sections of north Florida. The Northwest Division serves Jackson, Calhoun and Liberty counties, and is commonly called the "Marianna Division." The Northeast Division is located in the Fernandina Beach area, and serves Nassau County. FPUC does not generate any of the power it sells, but meets the needs of its customers through contracts for purchased power. In Order No. PSC-07-0476-PAA-EI, we approved a 10-year agreement (agreement) for the purchase of generation services for the Northwest Division from Gulf Power Company (Gulf).¹ FPUC's contract with Gulf exclusively applies to the Northwest Division's customers. FPUC purchases power for the Northeast Division from JEA. FPUC recovers its prudently incurred purchased power costs through the Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause (fuel clause). While FPUC's base rates are the same for both divisions, the fuel factors differ since FPUC's two divisions are served by different purchased power contracts.

¹ Order No. PSC-07-0476-PAA-EI, issued June 6, 2007, in Docket No. 070108-EI, In re: Petition for approval of agreement for generation services and related terms and conditions with Gulf Power Company for Northwest Division (Marianna) beginning 2008, by Florida Public Utilities Company.

FILED IN NUMBER DATE

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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

In February 2009, FPUC entered into a franchise agreement with the City of Marianna (City). The agreement includes a provision that FPUC must put into effect TOU and interruptible rates by February 17, 2011. FPUC explains that if the rates are not in effect by the deadline, the City of Marianna has certain rights under the franchise agreement which may lead to termination of the franchise and purchase of FPUC's distribution facilities within the city limit. FPUC, therefore, requested expedited treatment of its petition.

In 2010, FPUC entered into negotiations with Gulf to amend the agreement in order to modify the method for calculating the amount of capacity to be purchased by FPUC from Gulf. FPUC stated that on January 21, 2011, FPUC executed an amended agreement with Gulf. FPUC filed a separate petition with this Commission requesting approval of the amended agreement on January 26, 2011. The amended agreement will result in fuel savings to FPUC's ratepayers and form the basis for the proposed rate schedules.

On January 7, 2011, the City of Marianna filed a petition to intervene and on January 10, 2011, the Office of Public Counsel (OPC) filed a notice of intervention. On January 20, 2011, staff and the parties to this docket held an informal meeting to discuss FPUC's petition.

On January 24, 2011, the City filed a preliminary statement of issues and positions. The City states that FPUC's proposed TOU and interruptible rates are inappropriate, unjust, and unreasonable because they are not cost-based and do not provide appropriate price signals or incentives to FPUC's customers. Accordingly, the City contends that this Commission should deny FPUC's petition.

On January 26, 2011, FPUC filed responses to the City's preliminary statement of issues and positions. FPUC disagrees with the City's positions and requests that this Commission approve the rate schedules as filed, and find that they are fair, just and reasonable.

Our staff issued two sets of data requests. FPUC provided responses to these data requests on January 6, and on January 21, 2011. On January 26, 2011, FPUC filed supplemental responses to the second set of data requests.

We have jurisdiction over this subject matter pursuant to Sections 366.06 and 366.075, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

Time-Of-Use and Interruptible Pilot Program

FPUC purchases power for its Northwest Division from Gulf. The current agreement with Gulf includes the obligation by Gulf to serve the peak demand requirement of the Northwest Division on a firm basis. FPUC compensates Gulf for this reliability through a monthly capacity payment. The capacity payment is based on the Capacity Purchase quantity specified in the agreement, which was set at 97.944 megawatts (MW) beginning in 2008. This amount was established by determining the peak capacity requirements during the peak season (May through September) for the period 2004 through 2007. The agreement further provides that this Capacity Purchase quantity floor can ratchet up based on a subsequent increase of FPUC's system peak demand. However, if actual demand requirements are reduced in the future

through conservation, or load control, there is no corresponding reduction in the capacity payments to Gulf. Similarly, the implementation of TOU and interruptible rates would not result in cost decreases under the current agreement. In general, TOU and interruptible rates are designed to encourage participating customers to shift usage to the off-peak period, resulting in savings to the participating customers and a reduction in the utility's peak demand.

To establish a more favorable cost relationship between consumer behavior and purchased power costs passed through to ratepayers through the fuel clause, FPUC states that it entered into discussions with Gulf to modify the demand ratchet component of the agreement. The amended agreement, which was executed on January 21, 2011, reduces the Capacity Purchase quantity from the current level of 97.944 MW to 91 MW. The result of this amended Capacity Purchase quantity is approximately \$900,000 in average annualized savings over the extended term of the agreement, assuming no increase in the Capacity Purchase quantity. For 2011, the estimated annual savings is \$725,000. In addition to modifying the Capacity Purchase quantity, FPUC stated that the amended agreement extends the current agreement by two years through December 31, 2019.

The amended Capacity Purchase quantity would remain constant for the remainder of the term of the agreement as long as actual peak demand during the peak season does not exceed 91 MW. If the Capacity Purchase quantity rises above the 91 MW floor in any particular year, the demand will rise to the new level in the subsequent year. However, if the Capacity Purchase quantity subsequently reverts back to the 91 MW or lower, FPUC will again be billed for 91 MW. Thus, the demand ratchet feature contained in the current agreement has been eliminated in the amended agreement.

The cost reductions negotiated in the amended agreement will provide benefits to FPUC Northwest Division's customers in the form of lower fuel factors. To meet the requirements of the franchise agreement to develop time sensitive rates, FPUC has proposed to allocate approximately 50 percent of the expected annualized savings to new experimental TOU rates, and 5 percent to the proposed new interruptible rate. The remaining 45 percent of the savings will benefit customers who do not choose to take service under the TOU or interruptible rate schedules, i.e., non-participants, in the form of lower fuel factors starting in 2012. The amended agreement savings were not projected in FPUC's 2011 fuel factors, and FPUC is not proposing to modify the 2011 fuel factors that were approved in Docket No. 100001-EI. The savings resulting from the amended agreement during 2011 will be reflected in the 2011 true-up for the Northwest Division, which will take place in 2012. We note that the savings are not large enough to trigger a mid-course correction.

Rate Schedules

Firm customer TOU rate schedules. All base rate charges will be equal to the non-TOU options for the proposed TOU options for the Residential, General Service, and General Service Demand rate classes. The existing fuel charge for these classes will be adjusted by an incremental (on-peak) or decremental (off-peak) factor to provide for rate increases for usage during the on-peak period, and provide a discount for usage during the off-peak period. FPUC

states the proposed TOU rate design will encourage customers to modify usage, a behavior change that will provide future system benefits.

FPUC has proposed to limit the participation under the TOU rate schedules to achieve targeted annual savings levels. FPUC engaged a consulting firm to develop a model that projects demand reductions and energy usage during on- and off-peak times and annual savings compared to FPUC's standard fuel rates. The fuel differentials were designed so that the revenue impact of the maximum participation rate allowed under the experimental tariff would equal the amount of savings resulting from the purchased power contract allocated to the TOU rates. This prevents non-participating customers from subsidizing participating customers. If participation in the experimental rate options does not reach the stated maximums upon which the rates are based, any remaining fuel savings not used to offset revenue losses under the TOU plans will be flowed back to all ratepayers. The maximum participation rate varies by rate class.

Interruptible rate schedule. The proposed interruptible IS-EXP rate is available to customers in the General Service Large Demand (GSLD) rate class. Like the GSLD class, the experimental rate will be limited to customers with demand between 500 and 5,000 KW per month, with the extra requirement that the customers have a load factor equal to or exceeding 35 percent. FPUC states that it currently serves 13 customers under the GSLD rate class. Under the proposed rate, the customer, demand, and non-fuel energy charges would be the same as the existing GSLD rate. Participating customers will receive a discounted fuel charge during the on-peak time period, which is the period the customer would be subject to interruption for the purpose of reducing peak demand. The on-peak period is defined in the agreement with Gulf as the period May through September. For all other months, the standard GSLD fuel charge would apply, since the customer would not be subject to interruption. FPUC explained that since it does not currently offer interruptible service, a potential interruptible customer would be required to enter into a special contract with FPUC, which would be subject our approval. The special contract would specify any operational requirements that the customer needs in order to receive interruptible service.

FPUC has allocated 5 percent of the 2011 amended agreement savings, or \$36,250, to the interruptible rate in the form of a lower on-peak fuel charge. As a general principle, customers on an interruptible rate are compensated through lower rates for this lower level of service. The proposed interruptible rate limits participation to one customer to limit potential revenue losses associated with load shifting to the savings allocated to the IS-EXP rate.

Other Matters

FPUC has proposed to absorb all incremental costs related to the experimental programs, including costs for any TOU and interruptible metering requirements. Since FPUC is currently not offering any TOU or interruptible rate schedules, FPUC is proposing to implement a customer education program (mail outs, advertising, radio, customer meetings) and a mandatory energy audit for each participant in the new rates. Assuming the rates are effective by February 17, 2011, FPUC plans to have an open enrollment period until the end of April, and customers will be able to start taking service under the TOU or interruptible rates in the beginning of May. As part of the open enrollment process, customers will be enrolled on a first-come, first-served

basis, until the maximum participation level as defined in the TOU or interruptible tariffs is reached.

FPUC is proposing to provide to this Commission annual reports that would include the number of customers that have selected the experimental rates, the amount of participant savings by rate class as compared to standard rates, and the annual savings resulting from the amended agreement.

City of Marianna's preliminary statement

The City filed its preliminary statement stating that the City's experts are continuing to review FPUC's proposed rate schedules and the amendment to the agreement with Gulf. While the City states that its detailed positions on FPUC's proposals may be expanded, the City at this point opposes FPUC's proposed rates. The City asserts that the proposed rates are not cost-based and do not provide accurate price signals to FPUC's customers. Furthermore, the City states that FPUC's proposal to limit the subscription to the TOU and interruptible rate is unduly discriminatory. Finally, the City states that there is no time-of-use cost basis in the costs incurred by FPUC under the agreement with Gulf for approximately 65-70 percent of the costs. The City concludes that we should either deny or, in the alternative, suspend the proposed rate schedules pending further proceedings.

FPUC's response to the City's preliminary statement

FPUC asserts that the City has provided no data to support its assertion that the proposed rates should be rejected because the rates are not cost-based and do not send the appropriate pricing signals. FPUC states that proposed TOU rate schedules are supported by costs approved by this Commission and incorporate known savings to derive the proposed TOU rates. FPUC states that this Commission approved FPUC's 2011 levelized fuel factors in Docket No. 100001-EI, based on the costs expected to be incurred in 2011 as defined in the current Gulf agreement. FPUC's proposed TOU rates incorporate all of the same costs, but then utilize the expected savings from the amended agreement to derive the on- and off-peak TOU rates. As such, FPUC contends, the rates are cost-based.

FPUC also disagrees with the City's position that nothing in the Gulf agreement reflects the fact that Gulf's production costs vary from hour to hour, and accordingly FPUC's proposed TOU rates can not reflect costs incurred to provide service. FPUC states that it appears that the City is describing real time pricing, which is separate from TOU rates. FPUC states that the TOU rates can be best described as a premium and discount to the approved 2011 fuel factors, with the premium and discount revenues resulting from the amended agreement savings.

With respect to the City's statement that the proposed rates are discriminatory because of the subscription limitation, FPUC notes that the rates are available to all customers on a first-come, first-served basis, and there is no limitation on who may participate. Finally, FPUC notes that its proposal is for a demonstration project on an experimental basis, consistent with Section 366,075, F.S.

Conclusion

With respect to the City's comments, we note that the franchise agreement between FPUC and the City includes a provision that FPUC must put into effect TOU and interruptible rates by February 17, 2011. Our staff explored with the parties the option of extending this deadline, to allow FPUC and the City to reach agreement on the appropriate design of the proposed rates; however, the City stated that if FPUC misses this deadline, the City has the right to initiate proceedings pursuant to the franchise agreement to purchase the distribution system within the City.

While the City raises some valid concerns about the cost basis of the rates, we believe that FPUC's situation as a non-generating utility creates some special constraints. FPUC's purchased power costs are determined by the energy, demand, and transmission charges contained in the Gulf contract. FPUC does not have information on Gulf's hourly or monthly production costs, nor can it require Gulf to adjust the contract price based on Gulf's hourly production prices. Absent a purchased power contract that reflects the hourly differences in production costs, it is unclear as to how FPUC could design TOU or interruptible rates that accurately reflect such cost differences. The proposed rates appear to provide a sufficient differential between on- and off-peak rates to encourage some customers to shift usage. Given the lack of true cost data available to FPUC, we believe the proposed rates are reasonable to implement as an experimental pilot tariff. The experimental pilot will allow FPUC to determine participating customers' load response and the effect on participating customers bills.

The City also objects to the limitations on participation in the experimental rates. Currently, the only cost savings attributable to any load shifting is the savings in overall purchased power costs discussed above. FPUC's proposal to use a portion of the savings resulting from the amended agreement to establish time-differentiated rates appears to be a reasonable first step to designing viable TOU rates. FPUC's consultant used an econometric model to project on- and off-peak usage. The expected revenue shortfall resulting from load shifting was limited to the savings allocated to the program. To allow participation beyond this break even point would require non-participants to subsidize participants. Therefore, limiting participation at this point is reasonable.

FPUC has a strong incentive to ensure that its peak season demand remains at or below the 91 MW Capacity Purchase quantity established in the amended agreement. Maintaining a peak demand at or below 91 MW benefits all of FPUC Northwest Division's ratepayers, as an increase in the Capacity Purchase quantity above 91 MW will result in higher fuel costs. Since FPUC has no experience with TOU or interruptible rates, offering the tariff on an experimental basis will allow FPUC to gather customer-specific data to gauge customer demand response. FPUC stated that the savings resulting from the amended agreement are expected to increase annually, which will allow FPUC to modify the TOU and interruptible rates on a going-forward basis. We will evaluate, as part of the on-going fuel clause hearings, FPUC's TOU and interruptible fuel charges. Any interested parties will have the ability to participate in the evaluation of FPUC's TOU and interruptible fuel charges.

Accordingly, we hereby approve FPUC's proposed experimental TOU and interruptible rate schedules and associated fuel factors. In addition, FPUC shall file annual reports evaluating customer participation and customer response. The proposed rates are designed to provide customers who are capable of modifying their electric usage with savings on their bills and ensure that FPUC's peak demand remains at or below the 91 MW. It will also allow FPUC to gather important data on price responsiveness to TOU rates while protecting the non-participating customers from lost revenue impacts. The tariffs shall be effective on February 8, 2011. The program shall expire four years from the effective date.

Based on the foregoing, it is

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that Florida Public Utilities Company experimental time-of-use and interruptible pilot program is hereby approved as set forth herein. It is further

ORDERED that the tariffs are hereby approved effective February 8, 2011. It is further

ORDERED that the time-of-use and interruptible pilot program shall expire four years from the effective date. It is further

ORDERED that Florida Public Utilities Company shall file annual reports evaluating customer participation and customer response. It is further

ORDERED that if a timely protest is filed within 21 days from the issuance of this Order, the tariffs shall remain in effect with any revenues held subject to refund, pending resolution of the protest. It is further

ORDERED that if no timely protest is filed, this docket shall be closed upon the issuance of a Consummating Order.

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission this 11th day of February, 2011.



ANN COLE
Commission Clerk

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NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.569(1), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Mediation may be available on a case-by-case basis. If mediation is conducted, it does not affect a substantially interested person's right to a hearing.

The Commission's decision on this tariff is interim in nature and will become final, unless a person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed action files a petition for a formal proceeding, in the form provided by Rule 28-106.201, Florida Administrative Code. This petition must be received by the Office of Commission Clerk, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, by the close of business on March 4, 2011.

In the absence of such a petition, this Order shall become final and effective upon the issuance of a Consummating Order.

Any objection or protest filed in this docket before the issuance date of this order is considered abandoned unless it satisfies the foregoing conditions and is renewed within the specified protest period.