

State of Florida



Public Service Commission

CAPITAL CIRCLE OFFICE CENTER • 2540 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0850

-M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M-

DATE: April 23, 2020

TO: Office of Commission Clerk (Teitzman)

FROM: Division of Accounting and Finance (Cicchetti, D. Buys, Hightower) *MC ALM*
Office of the General Counsel (Brownless, Lherisson) *JC*

RE: Docket No. 20200118-EU – Amended unopposed joint motion to modify Order PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU regarding weighted average cost of capital methodology.

AGENDA: 05/05/20 – Regular Agenda – Proposed Agency Action – Interested Persons May Participate

COMMISSIONERS ASSIGNED: All Commissioners

PREHEARING OFFICER: Fay

CRITICAL DATES: None

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: None

Case Background

The cost recovery clause dockets, Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause (Fuel Clause), the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause (ECCR), and the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause (ECRC) are continuing dockets that handle issues pertaining to Florida's Investor-Owned electric Utilities (IOUs). These IOUs are Duke Energy Florida, LLC (DEF), Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), Gulf Power Company (Gulf), Tampa Electric Company (TECO), and Florida Public Utilities Company (FPUC) (collectively, the IOUs). Intervenors for all three cost recovery clauses include the Office of Public Counsel (OPC), Florida Industrial Power Users Group (FIPUG), and White Springs Agricultural Chemicals, Inc., d/b/a PCS Phosphate – White Springs (PCS Phosphate).

The Commission, when appropriate, allows recovery of a return on capital investments through the Fuel Clause, the ECCR and the ECRC. Historically, the Commission relied on the jurisdictional capital structure and cost rates for each component of the capital structure approved in each utility's last base rate case to determine the appropriate weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

On August 16, 2012, the Commission issued Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU approving a stipulation and settlement agreement entered into by the IOUs, OPC, and FIPUG to specify the methodology for calculating the WACC applicable to clause-recoverable investments.¹ This methodology relied on the historical May Earnings Surveillance Report (ESR) WACC for the calendar year in which the filing is made for all three clause filings: the Projected Filing, the Actual/Estimated True-up Filing, and the Final True-up Filing.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) issued Private Letter Rulings (PLRs) on October 3, 2017, and August 11, 2017, regarding the IRS Normalization Rules.² These PLRs state that IRC Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(1)-1(h)(6)(ii) requires public utilities to apply the Normalization Rules by utilizing a consistency adjustment and proration formula to compute the depreciation-related accumulated deferred income tax (ADIT) balance to be included for ratemaking purposes when a forecasted test period is utilized to set rates unless, as described in Issue 1, the Limitation Provision is met or exceeded.

On August 21, 2019, DEF filed an Unopposed Joint Motion to Modify Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU, (attached to this recommendation) regarding the WACC methodology on behalf of the IOUs as it pertains to the clause-recovery dockets.³ In the Unopposed Joint Motion the IOUs proposed to change the methodology to comply with the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Treasury Regulation.

On February 6 2020, the Commission staff held a noticed workshop regarding the IOUs' proposed methodology to calculate the WACC as it pertains to depreciation-related accumulated deferred federal income taxes in clause-recovery dockets.⁴ In response to the February 6, 2020 workshop, the IOUs filed Joint Comments on March 13, 2020, in which the IOUs collectively agreed with Commission staff's position as outlined at the workshop.⁵

¹Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU, issued August 16, 2012, in Docket No. 20120001-EI, *In re: Fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause with generating performance incentive factor*.

²IRS Normalization Rules require public utilities to implement consistency between regulatory accounting for ratemaking and book accounting for income tax purposes when calculating income tax expense.

³Document No. 08312-2019, filed August 21, 2019, in Docket No. 20190001-EI, *In re: Fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause with generating performance incentive factor*, Docket No. 20190002-EG, *In re: Energy conservation cost recovery clause*, and Docket No. 20190007-EI, *In re: Environmental Cost Recovery Clause*.

⁴Document No. 00788-2020, filed February 4, 2020, in Docket No. 20200001-EI, *In re: Fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause with generating performance incentive factor*, Docket No. 20200002-EG, *In re: Energy conservation cost recovery clause*, and Docket No. 20200007-EI, *In re: Environmental Cost Recovery Clause*.

⁵Document No. 01393-2020, filed March 13, 2020, in Docket No. 20200001-EI, *In re: Fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause with generating performance incentive factor*, Docket No. 20200002-EG, *In re: Energy conservation cost recovery clause*, and Docket No. 20200007-EI, *In re: Environmental Cost Recovery Clause*.

Docket No. 20200118-EU

Date: April 23, 2020

On March 26, 2020, the IOUs filed an Amended Unopposed Joint Motion to Modify Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU regarding the methodology used to calculate the WACC in accordance with the February 6, 2020 workshop and the March 13, 2020 Joint Comments.⁶

The Commission has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to Chapter 120 and several provisions of Chapter 366, including Sections 366.04 and 366.06, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

⁶Document No. 01616-2020, filed March 26, 2020, in Docket No. 20200001-EI, *In re: Fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause with generating performance incentive factor*, Docket No. 20200002-EG, *In re: Energy conservation cost recovery clause*, and Docket No. 20200007-EI, *In re: Environmental Cost Recovery Clause*.

Discussion of Issues

Issue 1: Should the Commission approve the attached Amended Unopposed Joint Motion filed on March 26, 2020, to modify the methodology approved by Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU to calculate the weighted average cost of capital on clause-approved investments in Docket Nos. 20200001-EI, 20200002-EG, and 20200007-EI, respectively, the Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause, the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause, the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause, and any future cost recovery clauses that involve the recovery of a rate of return on investment?

Recommendation: Yes. The Commission should approve the Amended Unopposed Joint Motion addressing the methodology for calculating the allowable rate of return on clause-approved investments. (Hightower, D. Buys, Cicchetti)

Staff Analysis: On August 16, 2012, the Commission issued Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU approving a stipulation and settlement agreement entered into by the IOUs, OPC, and FIPUG to specify the methodology for calculating the WACC applicable to clause-recoverable investments. The 2012 methodology uses a historical WACC to calculate the rate of return in a projected future clause recovery period. However, the 2012 methodology no longer comports with the IRS Normalization Rules regarding the calculation of the ADIT balance in the capital structure.

Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(1)-1(h)(6)(ii) provides that if a future period is solely used for such determination, the limit on the amount of depreciation-related ADITs for the period is the amount at the beginning of the future period with a pro rata adjustment for any increases or decreases during that period. There is a specific proration formula that must be applied to project changes in depreciation-related ADITs if the Limitation Provision is not met.

The IRS issued PLRs on October 3, 2017, and August 11, 2017, regarding IRS Normalization Rules.⁷ These PLRs state that IRC Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(1)-1(h)(6)(ii) requires public utilities to apply normalization by utilizing a consistency adjustment and proration formula to compute the depreciation-related ADIT balance to be included for ratemaking purposes when a forecasted test period is utilized to set rates unless the Limitation Provision is met or exceeded. The Limitation Provision in Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(1)-1(h)(6)(i) states that as long as the amount of depreciation-related ADIT used in ratemaking is lower than the amount that would have been used under the Consistency Rule, then there is no violation of normalization.⁸ The purpose of the IRS Normalization Rules is to preserve for regulated utilities

⁷Treasury Regulation Section §168(i)(9).

⁸The Consistency Rule states that in order for a utility to use a normalization method of accounting with respect to any public utility property, the utility must use a method of depreciation with respect to such property that is the same as, and a depreciation period that is no shorter than, the method and period used to compute its depreciation expense for such purposes, in computing its tax expense for purposes of establishing its cost of service for ratemaking purposes and reflecting operating results in its regulated books of account. If the amount allowable as a deduction under this section with respect to such property differs from the amount that would be allowable as a deduction under Treasury Regulation Section 167 using the method used to compute regulated tax expense under clause (i), the taxpayer must make consistency adjustments to a reserve to reflect the deferral of taxes resulting from such difference.

the benefits of accelerated depreciation as a source of cost-free capital. Further, the purpose of the consistency rule and the proration formula is to prevent the immediate flow-through of the benefits of accelerated depreciation to ratepayers.

On March 26, 2020, the IOUs submitted their Amended Unopposed Joint Motion, revising the original, August 21, 2019 Joint Motion as it relates to the methodology proposed to comply with the IRC Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(l)-1(h)(6). The IOUs maintain that the modifications proposed herein are in the public interest because the modified methodology will accurately align current costs with cost recovery while enabling compliance with IRC Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(l)-1(h)(6). The IOUs would apply the new methodology starting with the 2021 clause filing cycle, which would begin with the 2021 Projection Filings to be filed in 2020, and then carried through to the 2021 Actual/Estimated Filings to be filed in 2021 and the 2021 Final True-Up Filings to be filed in 2022. The IOUs further propose that the Final True-Up Filing date for all clauses be no earlier than April 1 of each year in order to allow the IOUs enough time to incorporate the WACC from the December ESR, which is completed and filed with the Commission on or about February 15 each year.

Staff agrees with the IOUs that the WACC calculation methodology approved in Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU no longer comports with the requirements of IRC §1.167(l)-1(h)(6). Further, staff believes the methodology for calculating the allowable rate of return on clause-approved investments described in the Amended Unopposed Joint Motion is in the public interest because the methodology more accurately reflects expected costs. Therefore, staff recommends that the Commission approve the Amended Unopposed Joint Motion, attached to this recommendation, and that the filing date for the Final True-Up Filings for all related clauses be no earlier than April 1 of each year to give time for filing of the December ESR.⁹

⁹*Id.*

Issue 2: Should this docket be closed?

Recommendation: If no person whose substantial interests are affected by this proposed agency action files a timely protest within 21 days of the issuance of the order, a consummating order should be issued and this docket should be closed. If a timely protest is filed, this docket should remain open to address the evidentiary issues presented. (Brownless, Lherisson)

Staff Analysis: If no person whose substantial interests are affected by this proposed agency action files a timely protest within 21 days of the issuance of the order, a consummating order should be issued and this docket should be closed. If a timely protest is filed, this docket should remain open to address the evidentiary issues presented.

FILED 3/26/2020
DOCUMENT NO. 01616-2020
FPSC - COMMISSION CLERK



Dianne M. Triplett
DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSEL

March 26, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC DELIVERY

Adam J. Teitzman, Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Re: *Amended Unopposed Joint Motion to Modify Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU Regarding Weighted Average Cost of Capital Methodology;*
Docket Nos. 20200001-EI, 20200002-EG, and 20200007-EI

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Enclosed to be filed in the above-referenced Dockets on behalf of Duke Energy Florida, LLC, Florida Power & Light Company, Gulf Power Company, Tampa Electric Company, and Florida Public Utilities Company is an Amended Unopposed Joint Motion to Modify Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU Regarding Weighted Average Cost of Capital Methodology.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please feel free to call me at (727) 820-4692 should you have any questions concerning this filing.

Respectfully,

/s/ Dianne M. Triplett

Dianne M. Triplett

DMT/cmck
Enclosure

cc: Parties of Record

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause with generating performance incentive factor.	DOCKET NO. 20200001-EI
In re: Energy conservation cost recovery clause.	DOCKET NO. 20200002-EG
In re: Environmental cost recovery clause.	DOCKET NO. 20200007-EI
Filed: March 26, 2020	

**AMENDED UNOPPOSED JOINT MOTION TO MODIFY
ORDER NO. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU REGARDING
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL METHODOLOGY**

Duke Energy Florida, LLC (“DEF”), Florida Power & Light Company (“FPL”), Gulf Power Company (“Gulf”), Tampa Electric Company (“Tampa Electric”), and Florida Public Utilities Company (“FPUC”) (collectively, “the IOUs”), pursuant to Rule 28-106.204, Florida Administrative Code, hereby file this Amended Unopposed Joint Motion (“Amended Motion”) for the Florida Public Service Commission (“FPSC” or “Commission”) to approve modifications to Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU (the “Order”) in which the Commission approved a stipulation and settlement agreement entered into by the IOUs, the Office of Public Counsel (“OPC”), and the Florida Industrial Power Users Group (“FIPUG”) to specify the methodology for calculating the weighted average cost of capital (“WACC”) applicable to clause-recoverable investments. Following productive discussions with Commission Staff at a February 2020 workshop, the IOUs submit this Amended Motion, revising the original, August 21, 2019 Joint Motion as it relates to the methodology proposed to comply with the Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(1)-1(h)(6) which requires public utilities to apply Normalization by utilizing a consistency adjustment and proration formula to compute the

depreciation-related Accumulated Deferred Federal Income Tax (“ADFIT”) balance to be included for ratemaking purposes when a forecasted test period is utilized to set rates unless the Limitation Provision is met or exceeded. The IOUs maintain that the modifications proposed herein are in the public interest because the modified methodology will accurately align current costs with cost recovery while enabling compliance to IRC Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(1)-1(h)(6). In support of this Amended Motion, the IOUs state as follows:

1. On August 16, 2012, the Commission issued Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU approving a stipulation and settlement agreement entered into by the IOUs, OPC, and FIPUG to specify the methodology for calculating the WACC applicable to clause-recoverable investments. A timeline example of the methodology was provided with the stipulation and settlement agreement, as follows:

(a) For the Projection Filing, use the May Earnings Surveillance Report (“ESR”) WACC for the calendar year in which the filing is made.

(b) For the Actual/Estimated True-up Filing, use the May ESR WACC from the prior calendar year for January-June of the year being trued-up, and the current calendar year May ESR WACC for July-December of the year being trued-up.

(c) For the Final True-up Filing regarding a particular calendar year, use the same WACCs that were used for the Actual/Estimated True-up Filing regarding that same particular calendar year.

(d) In the event that a base rate decision is rendered by the Commission subsequent to the period captured by the relevant May ESR, then the Commission’s decision on the cost of capital and capital structure as reflected in the order implementing the base rate decision

will supersede the actuals used in the May ESR from the effective date of the Order, until the next actual May ESR.

2. The Order also reaffirmed that questions regarding the appropriate capital structure and return on equity should be the subject of a proceeding other than clause proceedings.

3. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) issued Private Letter Rulings (“PLR”) on October 3, 2017 and August 11, 2017 regarding IRS Normalization Rules. These PLRs state that the IRC Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(1)-1(h)(6)(ii) requires public utilities to apply Normalization by utilizing a consistency adjustment and proration formula to compute the depreciation-related ADFIT balance to be included for ratemaking purposes when a forecasted test period is utilized to set rates unless the Limitation Provision is met or exceeded. The Limitation Provision in Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(1)-1(h)(6)(i) states that as long as the amount of depreciation-related ADFIT used in ratemaking is lower than the amount that would have been used under the Consistency Rule, then there is no violation of Normalization. The purpose of the IRS Normalization Rules is to preserve for regulated utilities the benefits of accelerated depreciation as a source of cost-free capital. Further, the purpose of both the Consistency Rule and the Proration Formula is to prevent the immediate flow-through of the benefits of accelerated depreciation to ratepayers.

4. The PLRs go on to state that the Consistency Rule, Code Section 168(i)(9)(B), provides that “...one way the Normalization Rules are not satisfied is if the taxpayer, for ratemaking purposes, uses a procedure or adjustment which uses an estimate or projection of tax expense, depreciation expense, or a reserve for deferred taxes unless such estimate or projection is also used with respect to the other two items and with respect to rate base.” Therefore, if an IOU uses an

estimate or projection of tax expense, depreciation expense, or a reserve for deferred taxes, the IOU would also use a consistent time period for rate base so long as the Limitation Provision is not met.

5. Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(1)-1(h)(6)(ii) provides that if solely a future period is used for such determination, the limit on the amount of depreciation-related ADFIT for the period is the amount at the beginning of the future period with a pro rata adjustment for any increases or decreases during that period. There is a specific “Proration Formula” that must be applied to project changes in depreciation-related ADFIT so long as the Limitation Provision is not met. The Proration Requirement is as follows:

The pro rata portion of any increase to be credited or decrease to be charged during a future period...shall be determined by multiplying any such increase or decrease by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days remaining in the period at the time such increase or decrease is to be accrued, and the denominator of which is the total number of days in the period.

6. A potential inconsistency exists between the Order and the IRS regulations in that the Order is prescriptive regarding the time period of the WACC that will be applied to clause investments, which does not allow for the modifications required to avoid a Normalization violation if the Limitation Provision is not met.

7. Consistent with the IOUs’ March 13, 2020, Joint Comments, by this Amended Motion, the IOUs propose the following to address the potential inconsistency:

- a) For the Projection Filing, in all cases, the IOUs propose to project their WACC using their current approved mid-point return on equity (“ROE”) for the clause projection

year and to apply the Proration Formula prescribed by Treasury Regulation Section §1.167(l)-1(h)(6)(i) to the depreciation-related ADFIT included in capital structure. For example, in the projection filing that will be filed in July/August/September of 2020 for the year 2021 (“the 2021 Projection Filing”), the IOUs would project the mid-point ROE 13-month average WACC for 2021 and apply a proration adjustment to the depreciation-related ADFIT. If this proposal is approved, the resulting WACC calculation will be used to calculate a monthly return on all projected clause investments in the 2021 Projection Filing.

- b) For the Actual/Estimated True-up Filing, in all cases, the IOUs propose to use the mid-point ROE WACC calculation from the current year Forecasted Earnings Surveillance Report (“FESR”) for the Actual/Estimated true-up year and will carry forward the proration adjustment included in the Projection Filing. However, if the depreciation-related ADFIT balance in the Projection Filing was over-estimated, the Proration Formula adjustment will then need to be reduced to reflect the difference between the originally projected and prorated depreciation-related ADFIT balance and the re-projected depreciation-related ADFIT balance. For example, in the Actual/Estimated True-Up that will be filed July/August 2021 (“2021 Actual/Estimated Filing”), the IOUs will utilize the mid-point ROE 13-month average WACC from the 2021 FESR and carry forward the same proration adjustment reflected in the 2021 Projection Filing or adjust it downward if it had been over-projected. If this proposal is approved, the resulting WACC calculation would then be used to calculate a monthly return on all projected clause investments in the 2021 Actual/Estimated Filing.

c) For the Final True-up Filing, in all cases, the IOUs propose to use the mid-point ROE WACC calculation from the December ESR for the true-up year and carry forward the proration adjustment that was included in the Projection Filing. However, similar to the Actual/Estimated Filing, if the depreciation-related ADFIT balance in the Projection Filing was over-estimated, the Proration Formula adjustment will then need to be reduced to reflect the difference between the originally projected and prorated depreciation-related ADFIT balance and the actual depreciation-related ADFIT balance. For example, in the Final True-Up filing to be made in the Spring of 2022 (“2021 Final True-Up”), the IOUs will utilize the mid-point ROE 13-month average WACC from the 2021 December ESR and carry forward the same proration adjustment reflected in the 2021 Projection Filing or adjust it downward if it had been over-projected. If this proposal is approved, the resulting WACC calculation will be used to calculate a monthly return on all projected clause investments in the 2021 Final True-Up Filing.

8. Since the methodology described above does not require a consistency adjustment and will reflect the application of the Proration Formula each year, the IOUs do not believe it is necessary to provide a separate calculation demonstrating the Limitation Provision has been met or exceeded, and request that one not be required.

9. The IOUs further propose that the Final True-Up Filing date for all clauses be no earlier than April 1 of each year in order to allow the IOUs enough time to incorporate the WACC from the December ESR, which is completed and filed with the Commission on about February 15 each year.

10. The IOUs also propose to begin the process outlined herein with their 2021 Projection Filings. Therefore, the IOUs would apply the new methodology starting with the 2021 clause filing cycle, which would begin with the 2021 Projection Filings to be filed in 2020, and then carried through to the 2021 Actual/Estimated Filings to be filed in 2021 and the 2021 Final True-Up Filings to be filed in 2022. For the 2019 and 2020 true-up filings, the methodology outlined in Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU would continue to apply. This will allow the WACC used in the clauses to be consistent with budgets that have already been prepared for 2020 by the IOUs.

11. As noted above, in its Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU, the Commission concluded that “[e]videntiary debates regarding the appropriate capital structure and the return on equity shall be the subject of proceedings other than the clause proceedings.” The Commission’s conclusion was correct then and is equally applicable now. The IOUs request that the Commission, in ruling upon this Amended Motion, confirm that updating the WACC calculation methodology to comply with IRS regulations does not open the door to evidentiary debates that should be the subject of proceedings other than clause proceedings.

12. The proposed modifications will avoid the potential inconsistency described above, thereby enabling the IOUs to remain in compliance with the Normalization provisions of the IRS Treasury Regulations.

13. Pursuant to Rule 28-106.204(3), the IOUs have conferred with all parties to these proceedings and can confirm that the SACE and Commission Staff take no position on the motion. By the time of the filing of this motion, the IOUs did not receive a position from OPC, PCS White Springs, and FIPUG.

WHEREFORE, for the reasons stated herein, the IOUs respectfully request that the Commission approve the above-described proposed modifications to the methodology for

calculating the WACC applicable to clause-recoverable investments set forth in Order No. PSC-2012-0425-PAA-EU.

Respectfully submitted this 26th day of March, 2020.

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Dkt. Nos. 20200001-EI, 20200002-EG, 20200007-EI

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished via electronic mail to the following this 26th day of March, 2020.

/s/ Dianne M. Triplett
Attorney

<p>Suzanne Brownless / Charles Murphy / Ashley Weisenfeld Office of General Counsel FL Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850 sbrownle@psc.state.fl.us cmurphy@psc.state.fl.us awaisenf@psc.state.fl.us</p> <p>J. Beasley / J. Wahlen / M. Means P.O. Box 391 Tallahassee, FL 32302 jbeasley@ausley.com jwahlen@ausley.com mmeans@ausley.com</p> <p>Steven Griffin P.O. Box 12950 Pensacola, FL 32591 srg@beggslane.com</p> <p>Russell A. Badders Gulf Power Company One Energy Place Pensacola, FL 32520 russell.badders@nexteraenergy.com</p> <p>Holly Henderson Gulf Power Company 215 S. Monroe St., Ste. 618 Tallahassee, FL 32301 holly.henderson@nexteraenergy.com</p> <p>Kenneth A. Hoffman Florida Power & Light Company 134 W. Jefferson Street Tallahassee, FL 32301-1713 ken.hoffman@fpl.com</p> <p>Jon C. Moyle, Jr. 118 North Gadsden Street Tallahassee, FL 32301 jmoyle@moylelaw.com mqualls@moylelaw.com</p>	<p>J.R. Kelly / P. Christensen / C. Rehwinkel / T. David / S. Morse / M. Fall-Fry Office of Public Counsel 111 W. Madison St., Room 812 Tallahassee, FL 32399-1400 kelly_jr@leg.state.fl.us christensen.patty@leg.state.fl.us Rehwinkel.charles@leg.state.fl.us david.tad@leg.state.fl.us morse.stephanie@leg.state.fl.us fall-fry.mireille@leg.state.fl.us</p> <p>Paula K. Brown Tampa Electric Company P.O. Box 111 Tampa, FL 33601-0111 regdept@tecoenergy.com</p> <p>Maria Moncada / Joel Baker Florida Power & Light Company 700 Universe Blvd. (LAW/IB) Juno Beach, FL 33408-0420 maria.moncada@fpl.com joel.baker@fpl.com</p> <p>James Brew / Laura Wynn 1025 Thomas Jefferson St., N.W. Suite 800 West Washington, DC 20007 jbrew@smxblaw.com law@smxblaw.com</p> <p>Mike Cassel Florida Public Utilities Company 1750 S. 14th Street, Suite 200 Fernandina Beach, FL 32034 mcassel@fpuc.com</p> <p>Beth Keating 215 South Monroe Street, Suite 601 Tallahassee, FL 32301 bkeating@gunster.com</p> <p>George Cavros 120 E. Oakland Park Blvd., Ste. 105 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33334 george@cavros-law.com</p>
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