I. Meeting Packet



State of Florida

Public Service Commission INTERNAL AFFAIRS AGENDA

Thursday, April 10, 2014 Immediately following Commission Conference Room 105 - Gerald L. Gunter Building

- 1. Presentation by Brian Accardo, Director, Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. (Attachment 1)
- 2. Overview of the Hurricane Preparedness Meeting, by Adam Hill, Public Service Commission. (Attachment 2)
- 3. Legislative Update. (No Attachment)
- 4. Executive Director's Report. (No Attachment)
- 5. Other Matters. (No Attachment)

BB/mj

OUTSIDE PERSONS WISHING TO ADDRESS THE COMMISSION ON ANY OF THE AGENDAED ITEMS SHOULD CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT (850) 413-6463.



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Overview of the Siting Acts

Florida Public Service Commission *April* 10, 2014

Brian Accardo, Director Division of Air Resource Management



Electrical Power Plant Siting Act (PPSA)

- Created by Florida's Legislature in 1973
- Most recently revised in 2006 & 2008
- Sections 403.501 403.518, Florida Statutes (F.S.); Rule 62-17, Part I, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)
- Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) designated as the lead agency
- Multi-agency review with ultimate approval of certification (license) by Siting Board (Governor and Cabinet)
- Applies to new or expanded steam-electric or solar facilities of 75 megawatts (MW) or larger





Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA)

- Created by Florida's Legislature in 1980
- Most recently revised in 2006
- Sections 403.52 403.5365, F.S.; Rule 62-17, Part II, F.A.C.
- Applies to lines 230 kilovolts or higher, \geq 15 miles, cross county lines

Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Siting Act (NGPSA)

- Created by Florida's Legislature in 1992
- Sections 403.9401 403.9425, F.S.; Rule 62-807, Part II, F.A.C.
- Applies to <u>intra</u>state, \geq 15 miles, cross county lines
- necessity" (15 U.S. Code § 717f) by the Federal Energy Regulatory • Interstate lines are issued a "certificate of public convenience and Commission (FERC) and are not subject to the NGPSA





What is "Certification"?

- Certification approximates a "one-stop" permit, referred to as a license.
- This license supersedes and encompasses ALL state and local permits and approvals.
- potable water, storm-water, wetlands, roadways, plant and animal Examples include: zoning and land use, noise, odor, groundwater, species, etc.
- However, it does NOT supersede federal permitting.









Under the Siting Act Process

- Determination of Need Public Service Commission (PSC)
- Land Use & Zoning Consistency Local government
- Site Certification DEP, with input from affected agencies, approval is ultimately issued by the Siting Board.

In Addition to the Siting Process

- Federal Permits issued independently, if applicable, such as:
- Prevention of Significant Deterioration
- NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- UIC Underground Injection Control
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission -NRC





PSC Need Determination

- An electrical power plant subject to the PPSA must apply to the PSC for a determination of need taking into account:
- system reliability and integrity
- adequate electricity at a reasonable cost
- fuel diversity and supply reliability
- cost-effective alternatives
- utilization of renewable energy sources and technologies, and conservation measures
- Pursuant to the PPSA, the PSC is required to submit a report including the commission's determination to DEP.
- An affirmative determination of need is a prerequisite to the DEP's recommendation to the ALJ and continuance of the Siting process.





Who does what when?



DOAH (Division of Administrative Hearings):

The certification process incorporates a legal proceeding, overseen by an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ).



DEP (Siting Coordination Office):

- coordinates with agencies and administers the processing of applications;
- administers and manages the terms and conditions of the final license for the life of the facility.



Certification timelines are controlled by statute, providing the applicant with date certainty for decisions. From start to finish, approximately 13 months are required for final approval





Final Say on Certification

Ultimate decision on certification is issued by the Siting Board (if disputed) or the DEP Secretary (if not disputed).

Disputed Applications:

- DEP prepares a draft Final Order for consideration by the Siting Board.
- Siting Board votes on approval or denial of certification.

Non-disputed Applications:

- If all parties to the proceeding agree that there are no disputed issues of fact or law, DEP or the applicant may request to cancel the Certification Hearing.
- If the request is granted, the DEP Secretary will take final action.





Certification Hearing before the ALJ

- For disputed cases, a Certification Hearing is held before an ALJ no later than **265** days after the filing of the application.
- Certification Hearing is held as close as possible to the proposed facility, and may last from one day to several weeks.
- If petitions are filed against state issued draft federal permits (excluding the NRC licensing process) the applicant may consolidate those hearings into the Site Certification Hearing.

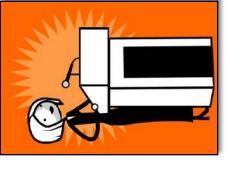






Opportunities for Public Intervention

- associated corridors must be notified via direct mailing by applicant. 1. Property owners within 3 miles of the plant boundary and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of
- "Affected persons" may challenge a local government's Land Use Determination, and/or the application for the proposed project, resulting in a Hearing.
- Citizens may attend the following meetings, if held:
- Informational Public Meeting
- Land Use Hearing (ALJ)
- Certification Hearing (ALJ)
- Siting Board Meeting for Land Use
- Siting Board Meeting for Certification

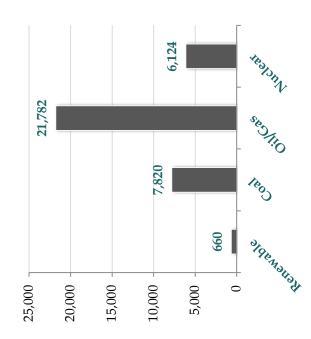


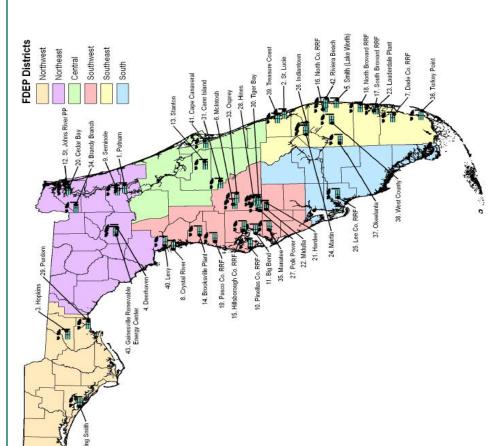




Florida's Certified Facilities

• Currently 44 power plants are certified under the PPSA.





Total PPSA Megawatts by Facility Fuel Type



13 transmission lines are certified under the TLSA



Contact

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HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS MEETING OVERVIEW

By: Adam Hill

Engineering Specialist I

Florida Public Service Commission

Topics Discussed

- Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Programs
- Communication Plans
- Recovery Plans
- Polar Vortex

Overview

- Overall Trends
- Company-specific Details
- Summary of changes

Overall Trends

- Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Programs
- On track for wooden pole inspection programs
- All poles failing 2012 inspections have been addressed
- Vegetation trim cycles with increased activity before storm season
- Communication Plans
- Most have a social media plan
- Established communication channels with local government and

Overall Trends

- Recovery Plans and Drills
- All IOUs have at least 1 annual drill
- All utilities have emergency recovery plans that prioritize critical infrastructure
- Polar Vortex
- 4/5 IOUs directly impacted or assisted during winter storms
- Lessons learned in personnel logistics transportation, lodging, and dispatch

Company-specific Details

- Florida Power & Light
- Duke Energy
- Tampa Electric
- Gulf Power
- Florida Public Utilities Company
- Municipals
- Cooperatives Tri-County Electric

Florida Power & Light

- Completed 8-year wooden pole cycle:
- 2013: Inspected 130,037 poles (13.2% of total)
- 12.8% pole failure
- Visual inspection on 100% of transmission lines, with additional climbing inspections before storm season
- Storm harden and install flood monitoring on all substations in 100-year flood plane
- Strong public engagement facet 400 public events
- 350 FPL + contractors sent to assist Georgia Power

Duke Energy

- Year 7 of 8-year wooden pole cycle:
- 2013: Inspected 97,071 poles (12.3% of total)
- 15.8% pole failure
- 50 employees assigned to local government EOCs
- Recovery plan has a renewed focus on efficiency maximizing daylight hours
- Dedicated road clearing crews
- New redundant control center is online
- 250 employees and contractors deployed to Carolinas
- Increased communication with road authorities
- Evaluating damage assessment processes between North and South teams

Tampa Electric

- Year 7 of 8-year wooden pole cycle:
- 2013: Inspected 49,362 poles (11.7% of total)
- 17.8% pole failure
- Employees stationed in EOCs for storm response
- Plan to de-energize downtown network prior to flooding to prevent damage
- Emphasis on lightning arrestors during off-season
- Assisted Georgia Power
- Plan to focus on assigning work quickly in the future

Gulf Power

- Year 7 of 8-year wooden pole cycle finished 1 year early!
- 2013: Inspected 21,884 poles (10.8% of total)
- 3.6% pole failure finding fewer failures during repeat testing
- All right-of-way inspected and trimmed prior to storm season
- 13 employees assigned to EOCs
- Improved communication with EOC to understand needs
- New training facility & EOC built
- Storm drill will focus on logistics (fuel, transportation)
- 250 employees sent to Georgia
- 74 to Dallas

Florida Public Utilities Company

- Year 6 of 8-year wooden pole cycle:
- 2013: Inspected 3,887 poles (14.9% of total)
- 13.5% pole failure
- Planning Interactive Voice System to route calls
- Implemented redundant control software backups
- Hardening feeder for Marianna hospital
- Reliability improvement in response to vegetation management
- No involvement in winter storms

Municipals

- Half of utilities perform their own drills
- All utilities meet to run through storm procedure & share best practices
- Underground transition in Winter Park & Jacksonville Beach will collect data for efficacy

Cooperatives – Tri-County Electric

- Inspect ALL infrastructure yearly, more frequently for worst performing areas
- System design improvements through conferences
- Yearly update of restoration plan & exercises
- All co-ops use same building specs to aid assistance

Summary of changes

- Largest risk is lack of materials and assistance in case of multiple storms or a large catastrophic storm.
- Secondary challenge is public expectations during a busy storm season
- Communication plans are multifaceted
- Progress in wood-replacement construction continues

II. Outside PersonsWho Wish toAddress theCommission atInternal Affairs

OUTSIDE PERSONS WHO WISH TO ADDRESS THE COMMISSION AT

INTERNAL AFFAIRS April 10, 2014

<u>Speaker</u>	Representing	<u>Item #</u>
Brian Accardo	Department of Environment Protection	1

III. SupplementalMaterials ProvidedDuring InternalAffairs

The records reflect that there were no supplemental materials provided to the Commission during this Internal Affairs meeting.

IV. Transcript

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS: INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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COMMISSIONERS

PARTICIPATING:

CHAIRMAN ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR

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COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN

Thursday, April 10, 2014

Commenced at 12:25 p.m.

Concluded at 1:08 p.m.

Gerald L. Gunter Building

2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard

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DATE:

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TIME:

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17 PLACE:

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REPORTED BY:

JANE FAUROT, RPR

Official FPSC Reporter

Tallahassee, Florida

(850) 413-6732

Room 105

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let the record show it's Thursday, April the 10th, and this is Internal Affairs.

The first thing on our agenda is a presentation from DEP. Come on down.

Welcome.

MR. ACCARDO: Thank you. My name is Brian Accardo. I work with the Department of Environmental Protection. I am the Director of the Division of Air Resource Management. And organizationally at the department, our siting coordination office is located within our division. The siting office, somewhat obviously, is responsible for implementing the siting acts, and that's what I'm here to discuss with you all today.

There are three siting acts, each of those are codified in Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes. The oldest siting act is the Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, and we refer to that as the PPSA. The PPSA applies to steam-electrical generating facilities and solar facilities that are at least 75 megawatts in gross capacity, and that's steam generation from any fuel or process type. That includes nuclear.

Smaller facilities or facilities smaller than 75 megawatts can opt into our process. The purpose of

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the PPSA and of all of the siting acts is to establish a procedure for the selection and utilization of sites for electrical generating facilities. And the legislature intended that that procedure be centrally coordinated, and the department is the agency designated as the coordinating agency. And in many cases, the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the siting board makes the ultimate determination under the acts.

The other two acts are the Transmission Line Siting Act and the Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Siting Act. These acts address linear infrastructure facilities that are associated with electrical power generation, and these linear facilities can be licensed individually under these two acts or licensed as part of a qualifying PPSA project as an associated facility.

The TLSA, the Transmission Line Act, applies to lines that are at least 230 kilovolts in power transmitting, but does not apply to lines that are 15 miles in length or lines that are located in a single county.

The Natural Gas Pipeline Siting Act is similar. It does not apply to pipelines less than 15 miles in length or pipelines located in a single county. This Pipeline Siting Act also does not apply to interstate pipelines that are otherwise approved by FERC

or issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity from FERC.

I mentioned that the purpose of the siting acts is to establish the procedure, the centrally coordinating procedure. An applicant's goal in using that act, that procedure, is to obtain certification. And certification is to be permitted. It is the sole state and local regulatory authorization to build and operate a private facility. Certification applies for the life of the facility. It can be amended. It can be modified, though. Certification does not stand in the place of any federal authorization that might be required.

So certification being the goal, there are several key milestones in the siting procedure. First, and this is one you all are familiar with, the Commission must make a determination of need for the generating facility, or the transmission line, or the gas pipeline. Failure to make that determination of need is fatal to the application and we'll talk more about that in a second.

Secondly, for power plants only, local governments make a determination as to whether the proposed facility is consistent with their local or their existing local land use plans and zoning

ordinances. Now, unlike the Commission's determination of need, a local governments determination of inconsistency is not necessarily fatal to the application, and that's because the siting board can, after a notice of hearing, can issue a variance from those local land use plans if it finds that it is in the public interest to do so.

And I mentioned that the goal is certification, and in many instances that's the decision made by the siting board, and there are seven criteria that the siting board considers. In a nutshell, that is the board balancing the need for the facility with the impacts of the facility, and that's environmental impacts and public welfare impacts and pretty much figuring out what is in the best interest of the public.

And then external to the act there are these federal permits. These are typical air, water, and waste permits, and that is an external process even if they are permits issued by the department on behalf of the federal government.

So these are the factors that you are familiar with that the Commission considers when determining needs. These are the factors outlined in Chapter 403.

And the most important thing is that your determination of need, that's the typical forum for determining that

matter and the issue cannot be raised again in later portions of the siting process, which includes the hearings under the other hearings.

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And from a timing perspective, the Commission's affirmative determination of need must be obtained within 150 days of an applicant filing the application for certification. And timing is a big — it's the big concept under the act. The act is extremely prescriptive with regard to timing.

First of all, the act mandates that applications be processed as expeditiously as possible. From start to finish that's supposed to be about 13 months. And the overall process is coordinated by the department, but it is overseen by an administrative law judge that is appointed by the Division of Administrative Hearings.

And I mentioned the ultimate decision is often by the siting board, the Governor and Cabinet, but there is a clarification of that, and that's if no party to the proceeding disputes any facts or there is really no opposition to certification, then the DEP secretary can take final action.

But in the case of disputed cases, a certification hearing will be held at a location that is geographically proximate to the proposed facility. And

then if there are also disputes in those federally required permits, for the sake of efficiency the department can ask or the applicant can ask that those hearings be consolidated into a single hearing, but the final determination on the permits will be made by the agency as the secretary, and the final determination on certification will still be made by the siting board.

And, again, the prescriptive nature of the act is 265 days from filing of an application we should be having a hearing.

The certification hearing that we mentioned, that is one opportunity for the public to participate in the process as a party, in that case, but there are other opportunities. And specific site owners will be directly notified by mail, depending on their proximity to the project. And there are public meetings that are held. The first one is more general, it's the informational public meeting. It's when the application is filed. But the public can also give public testimony at any of the hearings that's in front of the ALJ or the siting board.

And this chart identifies those power plants that have been certified under the act. And I'm sure you are aware that the siting board is going to be considering the two nuclear projects, the two nuclear

units at Turkey Point down south in Miami, and we expect 1 this to happen in May. And later this year, the project 2 3 that we are aware that is on the horizon is that there will be a new combined cycle project in Citrus County 4 5 that Duke Energy will be proposing. And those are my prepared remarks. I'm very 6 7 happy to answer any questions that you might have about the process or anything else that I might be qualified 8 9 to answer. 10 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any questions? Commissioner 11 Edgar. 12 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Hi. 13 MR. ACCARDO: Hi. 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you for coming. 15 MR. ACCARDO: Thank you. 16 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm Lisa Edgar. How long 17 have you been division director? MR. ACCARDO: I've been division director 18 19 since July of 2012. I started at the department as a deputy division director in the fall of 2011. 20 21 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** And so how is it working? 22 MR. ACCARDO: Our division is working very 23 well. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And the Power Plant 24

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Siting Act and the other two related acts?

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1	MR. ACCARDO: Everything is working well.
2	It's a process that is supposed to be efficient and
3	coordinated and that's what we generally have.
4	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar, is your
5	mike on?
6	COMMISSIONER BROWN: No. I turned it off.
7	(Laughter.)
8	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: She's looking out for me.
9	Thank you for coming, and thank you for the
10	work that you and your staff do with our staff.
11	MR. ACCARDO: You're welcome.
12	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any other questions?
13	Well, thank you very much for the update.
14	MR. ACCARDO: Thank you.
15	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Excellent presentation.
16	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. Next on our
17	agenda is hurricane preparedness.
18	Adam.
19	MR. HILL: Good afternoon, Commissioners.
20	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Moyle, can you hear us
21	back there?
22	MR. MOYLE: You're good.
23	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: There we go.
24	MR. HILL: All right. I'm Adam Hill with
25	Commission staff, and I will be presenting on the

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hurricane preparedness meeting that was held on March 26th of this year.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And, Adam, how long have you been in your job?

(Laughter.)

MR. HILL: Since December.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And you get two today.

MR. HILL: All right. So for their presentations, we asked the utilities to address particular topics of interest, including the four that I will be reviewing for you all today. To cover these topics, I will first review the overall trends that we saw among all or most of the utilities, then I will go into company-specific details, and finally I'll review the major changes for this year.

I'll be going in the order -- in this order for all of the slides today, so starting with inspection, maintenance, and repair programs. And just to get this out of the way at the beginning, all of the utilities are on track or ahead of plan with their wooden pole inspection programs. And all of the poles that are failing those inspections that were identified in 2012 have been already addressed. Some of the utilities have also presented on the ones that have failed this year and how many they have addressed this

year, but we don't have complete data for all the companies, so you will hear about those next year.

For the vegetation trim cycles, we saw various trim cycles that are all PSC approved, and many of the companies have increased activity before storm season. For communication plans, one thing that we are seeing more and more of is that companies have social media plans. So we saw a lot of Facebook and Twitter plans that they were presenting, as well as typical media, and also personal events, public events.

And all of the utilities have established communication channels with local governments and EOCs during the storm season. So whether that's employees working in the EOCs during the storm or just open lines of communication.

For recovery plans, all of the investor-owned utilities have at least one annual drill, and most of the smaller municipals and co-ops have them, as well. When they don't, I'll present on that when we get to them. And all utilities have an emergency preparedness plan or recovery plans that are revised every year, and they typically prioritize critical infrastructure which is hospitals and things like that.

The exciting part for this year would be the polar vortex and the winter storms, and four of five of

the investor-owned utilities were directly impacted or sent assistance to those storms, and we'll go over those lessons learned. And most of them mentioned issues with transportation, lodging, and dispatch with all of the systems coming in and how to deal with that.

So for the company-specific details, I'll go in the order that the companies presented starting with Florida Power and Light. Their wooden pole inspection cycle, their numbers are typical as we will see with most of them, and we expect starting next year that their pole failure rates should decline because they have completed an eight-year cycle, so they are going to start readdressing those that they have recently addressed and repaired and replaced and all of that.

For FPL, they have visual inspection on 100 percent of their transmission lines every year, so that's something that they do to make sure that they are ready for the storm season, and they have an additional inspection with climbing or bucket trucks before the storm season. And FPL has a plan to storm harden and install flood monitoring on all their substations in the 100-year flood plain so that they have warning before, you know, any flooding damage occurs, they can reroute power more quickly. And that is planned to be completed before the end of 2015.

When it comes to communication, they have a very strong public engagement facet. So this year they have 400 public events, which was notable, as well as those other common trends that I mentioned before. For storm drills, FPL is notable in that they have a data dry run when they do their yearly storm drill, so they are practicing how they will collect data once we do have another storm. And for the winter storm they sent 350 employees and contractors to assist Georgia Power.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry, would you like us to hold questions until the end?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: No, let's go through.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Is that okay?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That's fine.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. So for the data collection, is it correct to say that that will be consistent with the data collection methodology of the other utilities?

MR. HILL: We didn't go into that detail, or the companies didn't go into that detail with their presentations. But in the electric reliability report we will be reviewing all of those, and I can give you more information then.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Because I think that was one of the points of the ten-point plan that we

adopted --

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MR. HILL: Right.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: -- however many years ago that was, I'm not going to count. Okay. And I'm going to say this a little tongue in cheek, because I don't know you, Adam, and I don't want you to think that I'm not, but the additional climbing inspections for the transmission lines, would that include bolt inspection?

MR. HILL: I would have to get back to you on that.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Continue.

MR. HILL: Moving on to Duke Energy, they are on track with their wooden pole cycle with typical numbers. For their communication piece, they reported on their employees that are assigned to the local EOCs. For the recovery plan, they have a renewed focus on efficiency this year in maximizing daylight hours, and that came from some of their experiences recently.

Duke Energy has a dedicated road clearing crew, so they can help with that aspect, you know, working with local governments to make sure that everything else can go unimpeded by those sorts of obstacles. And Duke has a new redundant control center on-line in case anything happens to their primary one

during any storm season events.

For the winter storms, they sent 250 employees and contractors to the Carolinas. And there they learned that one thing they should work on is increasing communication with the road authorities. They sent, sort of, scouts ahead of the pack to make sure that any tollways or any special restriction on the roads were not a problem for them, and they found that that was effective in making sure they could get where they needed to be quickly.

And one thing they learned working with the north and south teams this year is that they needed to make sure that they can realign their data assessment plan since the two teams haven't really gone through much damage assessment together. So they are --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: By north and south do you mean north and south Florida, or north as in, like, the Carolinas and south being Florida?

MR. HILL: Right.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: What were some of the problems that they ran into on the road?

MR. HILL: They just mentioned that, you know, workers from Florida don't have, necessarily, the toll passes necessary, and making sure that they can get through without having to stop and explain themselves

and all that. Just so that when the bulk of the crew gets there, they can just go through without having to deal with all that.

MR. HILL: Like I said, sending a scout ahead of time. So what they mentioned is that at the beginning of these days they would have, you know, a safety briefing with whatever crews are going out, and during that time they would send somebody ahead to deal with all of the -- any transportation problems that might come up. And when they would reach the tollways and such as that, they would be able to address that before the main crew came through.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: If I may, Adam, what about with regard to the public engagement facet of Duke? You had that information for FPL. Do you have data for that?

MR. HILL: I have some on that. They have customer preparation communication plans, and they have a customer database for customers with special needs, so they reach out proactively to those customers. And they have, as far as was reported, typical media plans as far as releases. I can't report on the specifics of that.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Just a quick follow up to that. So they don't necessarily have public events and things of that nature that they recorded, did they?

MR. HILL: Not in their presentation that they had, but I can certainly follow-up.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Because I think those are important. It does a lot for --

MR. HILL: I don't mean to be unfair to them, if I'm presenting more of FPL's, sort of, actions in that regard, but we will look into that.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

MR. HILL: For Tampa Electric they are going right along with the wooden pole inspection. For their communication factor, they have the employees stationed in the EOCs, so they will send them out before the storms and all that.

For storm recovery, they have a lesson learned to deenergize the downtown network prior to any flooding that might occur to prevent damage, and that's a direct lesson from Hurricane Sandy. And their recovery crews during the off-season have a workload associated with inspecting the lightning arrestors, since, of course, that's something that Tampa has to deal with a lot of.

For the polar storm, they assisted Georgia Power. And one thing that they learned from that is

that whenever they receive assistance in the future, they will make sure that they are quick to assign work so that a situation where all of the assistance comes in from other states or area unaffected, they want to be able to put those crews to work quickly. So that was something that they found might have been an issue with Georgia Power that they wanted to learn from.

Moving on to Gulf Power, and the great success story here is that Gulf finished their wooden pole inspections one year early, and they are seeing reduced rates of pole failure. That sort of goes to the point earlier that as they start to reinspect the previous poles they are finding that the ones that have been addressed recently are not failing as often. And Gulf also inspects all of their right-of-way prior to the storm season, so that would be in addition to their normal inspections.

For the communication, they have employees assigned to the EOCs. And one thing that has helped them improve their communications with the EOCs this year is that they actually have a new training facility in the EOC in Pensacola, so they are able to sort of work intimately with them during their drill this year. And the drill this year will focus on the logistics of fuel and transportation and, you know, moving all that

around on the actual recovery after the storm. 1 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: When is the drill this year? 2 3 MR. HILL: Oh, I don't have the dates in front of me, but all of them are typically in April or -- do I 4 5 have this one? COMMISSIONER BROWN: In May. 6 7 MR. HILL: Yes, April or May, and I didn't write down this one. I apologize for that. 8 9 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: When does hurricane season 10 start? 11 MR. HILL: I just moved to Florida here and --12 (Laughter.) 13 MR. BAEZ: Adam, it's June 1st. You may want to write that down. 14 15 (Laughter.) 16 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Now you know. 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And he is not going to forget, either. When does it start? 18 19 MR. HILL: June 1st. 20 (Laughter.) 21 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Very good. 22 MR. HILL: All right. For the polar storm, 23 they did send employees to Georgia, and they also sent a crew to Dallas to deal with the ice storms there. And 24 25 that concludes lessons learned.

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Moving on to FPUC, they have typical inspection on the wooden pole inspections. One thing that they are working on to work on their system is they have implemented a redundant control software backup, so in case they need to do any repair work they are able to get that back on-line quickly.

They have a special project to harden the feeder of this particular hospital that's based on previous successful individual projects, and that's one they are working on this year. And one positive note, they are seeing a reliability improvement based on their vegetation management systems, so they have seen increases in reliability that they can attribute to that.

For the communication piece, they are working to better relieve the frustrations of customers during a busy storm season by implementing an interactive voice system to route the calls automatically, so that when customers call in they can get the information they want without having to wait on hold. For recovery -- pardon me, to move on to the winter storm piece, FPUC did not have any involvement in that.

For the municipals, I didn't put it on here, but all of the municipals have reportedly finished their first eight-year cycle, so they should start seeing the

reduced failure rates moving forward as well as they are going into their second eight-year cycle. And for the municipals and the co-ops it follows a slightly different pattern just because there is more information to focus on that doesn't really fit the mold.

So starting off with their drills for municipals, about half of them are large enough that they hold their own drills, and the rest sort of meets in larger meetings by region to work through the storm procedure and to show the best practices so that they are not behind because they are smaller companies.

One interesting thing to note this year from the municipals is that there is underground transition in the cities of Winter Park and Jacksonville Beach, and they are moving all of their infrastructure underground in a gradual process. And so what they are looking for is in the future to perform sort of some data analysis projects, perhaps with PURC, to check the efficacy of that and to be able to say, you know, compared to similar areas, is the underground worth it just from reliability, or do you have to really count the aesthetic appeal to make it worthwhile.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Along with the cost.

MR. HILL: Right. So that's something that they are looking forward to making a plan. This is sort

of the -- there is an opportunity and there is kind of a question of, you know, do we formally ask them to form that alliance with PURC or how does that happen, and I have got some names to follow up with at PURC and with the municipals.

For the co-ops, we had Tri-County Electric who was representing on this day, and they are over in Madison, Jefferson, and Taylor, just next to us. For this utility, which is pretty typical for a lot of co-ops, they are small enough they are able to do inspections more frequently. So they are actually able to inspect all of their infrastructure yearly, and they are able to go back to the areas of poor performance.

Similar to the municipals, they group together to try and share best practices and things like that.

So for system design improvements, they all have conferences that they are able to talk about. And this utility, as is typical, has a yearly storm restoration plan that they are able to update each year and to have exercises for their employees.

One thing about the co-ops which is, I think, very powerful is that they use the same building specifications to make sure that they are able to share materials and that any workers they send to assist each other are already familiar with the systems. So that

will help if one is impacted more than any other and they need assistance.

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they need assistance.

With that -- for the summary of the changes,

with that -- for the summary of the changes, some of these are new and some of these are just sort of general summaries for you. The bottom line is that the wood replacement and inspections are going well. A lot of companies are looking to go away from wood in all of their systems and definitely in transmission.

The communication plans are definitely multi-faceted to reach people both with mailings with the bills and newer forms of media. The risks that we heard from a lot of the utilities is if we have a busy storm season or a large catastrophic storm is just dealing with the lack of materials, and the assistance of rates might decline in those cases. And secondary to that would be dealing with customer expectations as far as if there is multiple storms and those resources are sort of bound up, then the subsequent storms might have some longer than anticipated wait times that the customers might have.

So with that I would be happy to answer any questions that you might have.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any additional questions? Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I have a question.

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Thank you for your presentation. And good job for the first time here.

I have a question on pole failures. It seems to be a significant range from 3.6 percent for Gulf Power all the way up to 17.8 percent.

MR. HILL: Right.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And you indicated that Gulf was because they finished their cycle a year earlier. Is that the main factor on why the difference in the pole failure rates?

MR. HILL: That was the reason they gave me. However, it's hard to tell looking at it whether that 3.8 percent was -- well, let's go back to it.

We have no indication of when they actually finished their eight-year cycle, so they inspected 10 percent of their poles. However, you know, was 1 percent of that the finishing of the last cycle and 9 percent was the new, you know, reinspections versus do we have only a very small amount of reinspections. So I can't attribute that 3.6 percent just to the reinspections, however that is something they brought up in their presentation.

And as far as the range in the other utilities, they were all seemingly typical from previous years' electric reliability reports. So, I mean, Gulf

had an excellent year, but the other ones are fairly typical.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any other questions of Adam?

Thank you very much for your report. Very good.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Good job.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Next on the agenda is legislative update.

MS. PENNINGTON: Good afternoon. It seems the theme of this year's legislative session is water and wastewater. Last year it was nuclear; it has also been telecom. So this year it is water and wastewater.

So I will start by briefly updating you on some bills that are moving -- they are not all moving in the same direction yet, but they are moving -- and that is primarily the water and wastewater bills.

As I mentioned to you at the last Internal
Affairs, Senator Simpson filed a bill early that creates
a petition process whereby customers of water and
wastewater utilities could file a petition for
revocation of the license if the secondary water or
wastewater service standards were not acceptable. That
bill has gone through three committees in the Senate and
it's on the calendar and ready for floor action. It has
not been put on special order yet. There is a House

companion to that bill that has three committee references, as well, but it has not yet been heard in a committee.

Senator Hays has Senate Bill 1050, and that bill contains several recommendations of the study committee from a couple of years ago. There is also a House companion to that bill that State Representative Santiago filed, House Bill 357. The House bill has been through its committees and is ready. It's available for floor action. It's not on special order. The Senate bill passed out of the second committee this morning. It does have two other committee stops, but the next one is finance and tax, which it is likely to be withdrawn from because the sales tax exemption has been removed from the bill. And it may also, because Senator Hay's bill on its own does not have an appropriation consequence, it may actually be removed from appropriations.

A couple of things to let you know, and I hope I don't muddy the water here, but Senator Simpson's bill has not been heard in the House, but an amendment was offered to Representative Santiago's bill a couple of weeks ago in the House Regulatory Affairs Committee which was the essence of Senator Simpson's bill. That amendment died. It was not reconsidered. It died.

So technically, and I always use that word carefully, Commissioner Brisé, as you know, that bill technically died in the House. But never -- never say never. If you came back with a slightly similar, very close to the same version of that bill, I'm sure they would waive the rules and take it up.

And the companion to Senator Simpson's bill is still sitting in its first committee, which is the House committee. But I understand through Senator Hays' office that Senator Hays and Senator Simpson and Representative Corcoran and Representative Santiago have been discussing the concepts. And my most recent understanding is that they are looking to amend one of those bills on the floor to merge the concepts together into something. What that will look like, at this point I don't know. So that is where the water and wastewater bills are. I still don't know, I mean, everything could fall apart, and there may not be any legislation. But according to the sponsors of the bill, that is where they are there.

The only other issue directly, that could directly affect the Public Service Commission that has movement to it right now is there are two House memorials. There is a House memorial and a Senate memorial that, of course, they don't have the force of

law, they are just urging Congress or urging the EPA, and it's relating to the carbon emissions for existing and proposed power plants, the carbon dioxide emissions. The Senate bill was amended in its first committee, and it was a strike-all amendment, but it really -- and Mark's office took a look at it, as well, it seemed to more replicate, replicate even more the Public Service Commission's comments that were sent to the EPA. House bill has not been amended yet, but they are still very similar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Who are the sponsors of the memorials?

MS. PENNINGTON: The sponsors of the memorials are Senator Gibson and Representative Wood.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

MS. PENNINGTON: So those are both not moving, as well. The only other thing, I could just tell you what's not moving. Senator Thompson and Representative Rehwinkel Vasilinda's nuclear -- repeal nuclear cost-recovery for nuclear IGCC, no movement.

Senator Braynon has a bill on public utility suppliers which would have put some requirements and reporting requirements on utilities for diversity contracts. That bill went through one committee in the Senate. I have not seen a House companion and no

movement in quite awhile on that.

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Thompson.

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The joint resolutions for a constitutional amendment on prohibiting cost-recovery by electric utilities for new power plants until they began commercial operation, no movement on those bills. Those are sponsored by Representative Dudley and Senator

In both versions of the tax packages in the House and the Senate, there is -- this doesn't really directly impact us, but some version of additional rates on the gross receipts tax for electrical power and energy and a corresponding reduction in sales tax rates for charges for electrical power. Those seem to be part of the tax packages. But according to the clips, those tax packages are different and up in the air as of this morning.

Representative Mayfield had several bills. One would have included municipalities that purchase power through entities created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, which basically is FMPA. Senator Altman has a companion bill. No movement on either one of those bills. Representative Mayfield's bill, that would prohibit -- that would have required PSC jurisdiction for water and wastewater in those counties where the city has a water and wastewater utility

service and it extends beyond the jurisdictional boundaries of the municipalities.

Senator Latvala has a bill in the Senate which has not moved. Representative Mayfield's bill was heard in the House Energy Committee. It was defeated and reconsidered and then left temporarily postponed, so technically that bill is available, but there seems to be no movement there, as well. Pretty much everything else has not moved.

Unless you have any questions, that's kind of it.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any further questions?

Thank you very much.

MS. PENNINGTON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Executive Director's report.

MR. BAEZ: Okay, great. Thanks,

Commissioners.

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I just wanted to briefly update you on the budget process. You remember the last time both houses had already rolled them out. There were no major differences between our initial budget request and the proposed budgets that were rolled out by the individual houses. And, more importantly, there were no major issues amongst themselves. So I would tell you that we are very optimistic of a good season in that regard.

Right now, really, we are in a holding pattern. We are hearing that the budgets may get voted on the floors as early as tomorrow. I don't know how reliable that information is -- well, how probable it is, more to the point. But as I said, we are really waiting for conference, and that's the next major -- that's the next major timeline article. And that's not going to happen until after they break. So, to be continued.

We'll keep you posted. As it happens, I don't think we're going to have another IA in-between, in between here and the end of session. So as issues come up, we will keep your offices posted on the progress.

The second item I have is on the Continuity Of Operations Plan. Every year we file our COOP, as we call it, with the Division of Emergency Management. At this point all our divisions have tested their call trees, and the signage around the building and the location, other safe locations have been updated around the building. And floor wardens, that's such a somber term, but floor wardens and staff with CPR certification have been identified, and our list has been updated, as well.

And the last item I have for you,

Commissioners, is concerning -- I'm very pleased to ask

for your confirmation of Andrew Maurey as our new
Division Director for Accounting and Finance. For those
of you who are not familiar with Andrew, he is the
defending Gunter Award recipient for this past year.
And he has been with the Commission for over 25 years,
26, I think, if my math is correct, most recently
serving as the Bureau Chief of Surveillance and Rate
Filings. Many of you -- you should be very familiar
with him.

In all honesty, he has done wonderful work.

And he is, at this particular moment, in the spotlight,
but he is but one of many, many shining bright stars
that we have on the staff. And I'm very excited to have
him join the leadership team, and we expect great
things. And I know you all have the utmost trust in
him, as do we, so I commend you to him for confirmation,
if it's your pleasure.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, does that require a vote or just a nod?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: A nod will work.

MR. BAEZ: A nod works. Thank you. Let the record show.

That's all I have. As I said, we'll keep you posted on budget matters as they come up. And if I can answer any questions, I'll be happy to.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any questions of the 1 Executive Director? Thank you very much. 2 3 MR. BAEZ: Thanks. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Other matters. 4 5 Commissioner Balbis. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 6 7 I just wanted to give everyone an update on the workshop that we discussed at the last Internal 8 9 Affairs. I have been working with staff on potential 10 dates. We are looking at a June date. But in working 11 with our hard-working legal department, we have some 12 potential conflicts. And in an abundance of caution, 13 until some open dockets get resolved, so it's likely that we'll have it scheduled at that time. 14 15 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. 16 Any other matters? COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Lunch. 17 18 (Laughter.) 19 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Seeing none, we stand 20 adjourned. 21 (Internal Affairs adjourned at 1:08 p.m.) 22 23 24

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STATE OF FLORIDA)

: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

COUNTY OF LEON)

I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.

IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 17th day of April, 2014.

JANE FAUROT, RPR
Official FPSC Hearings Reporter
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