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1	FLOR	BEFORE THE IDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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3	In the Matter	
4		DOCKET NO. 130001-EI
5		ASED POWER COST E WITH GENERATING
6		CENTIVE FACTOR.
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8		VOLUME 3
9		Pages 447 through 571
10		
11	PROCEEDINGS:	HEARING
12	COMMISSIONERS	
13	PARTICIPATING:	CHAIRMAN RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM
14		COMMISSIONER ANI GRAHAM COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN
15	DATE :	
16		Monday, November 4, 2013
17	TIME:	Commenced at 1:03 p.m. Concluded at 2:52 p.m.
18	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148
19		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida
20	REPORTED BY:	
21		Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6734
22		(030) 413 0734
23	APPEARANCES:	(As heretofore noted.)
24		
25		
	FL	ORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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		FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISS	ION	

PROCEEDINGS 1 2 (Transcript continues in sequence from Volume 2.) 3 CHAIRMAN BRISE: Okay. I think we're ready to 4 5 reconvene. We were at the point when FPL was going to call their next witness, so if you can go ahead and do 6 7 that. MR. RUBIN: Yes, Chairman Brisé. FPL calls 8 9 Don Grissette. Mr. Grissette has already been sworn. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. 10 DON GRISSETTE 11 12 was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power & 13 Light and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows: EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. RUBIN: 15 Good afternoon. Would you please state your 16 0 17 name and business address? 18 Yes. My name is Don Grissette. I work at Α 19 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408. 20 By whom are you employed and in what capacity? Q 21 I'm employed by Florida Power & Light as the Α 22 General Manager of Organizational Effectiveness in the 23 Nuclear Business Unit. 24 Have you prepared and caused to be filed nine 0 25 pages of prefiled direct testimony in this proceeding on

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

August 2, 2013?

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A Yes.

**Q** And have you also prepared and caused to be filed 21 pages of prefiled direct testimony in this proceeding on August 30, 2013?

A Yes.

**Q** Do you have any changes or revisions to your prefiled direct testimony?

A I do. The number \$227,000 that appears on page 9 of my August 2nd, 2013, testimony should be replaced with the number \$243,000.

**Q** Thank you. Aside from that one change, if I asked you the same questions contained in your prefiled direct testimony, would your answers be the same?

**A** They would.

MR. RUBIN: Mr. Chairman, I ask that the prefiled direct testimony of Mr. Grissette with that one change that's just been indicated be inserted into the record as though read.

CHAIRMAN BRISE: Okay. We'll enter Mr. Grissette's prefiled direct testimony into the record, recognizing the change that was just made. Any objections? Seeing none, it's into the record.

MR. RUBIN: Thank you.

BY MR. RUBIN:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

BY MR. RUBIN: Are you sponsoring any exhibits to your direct Q testimony? Yes. I am co-sponsoring portions of Exhibits Α TJK-1, 3, 5, 6, and 7. MR. RUBIN: Mr. Chairman, those exhibits have previously been identified by Witness Keith and marked for identification in the record. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. MR. RUBIN: They've been entered into the record. I'm sorry. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		TESTIMONY OF DON GRISSETTE
4		DOCKET NO. 130001-EI
5		AUGUST 2, 2013
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and address.
8	A.	My name is Don Grissette. My business address is 700 Universe
9		Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408.
10	Q.	By whom are you employed and what is your position?
11	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light as General Manager of
12		Organizational Effectiveness in the Nuclear Business Unit.
13	Q.	Please describe your duties and responsibilities in that position.
14	A.	I am currently responsible for the daily and strategic activities for the
15		nuclear fleet's Training, Licensing, Performance Improvement, and
16		Nuclear Security organizations.
17	Q.	Please describe your educational background and business
18		experience in the nuclear industry.
19	A.	I hold a Master of Science degree in Radiation Toxicology from
20		Auburn University, and a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry
21		from Troy State University. I also earned a Senior Reactor Operator
22		License at Farley Nuclear Plant.

I have spent 32 years in the nuclear industry in increasingly
 responsible positions at Southern Nuclear, FPL and TVA including
 Operations Manager, Plant General Manager and Corporate and Site
 Vice President.

5

I have served as an industry advisor at Auburn University, North
Carolina State University and for several Institute of Nuclear Power
Operations (INPO) and World Association of Nuclear Operators
(WANO) evaluations.

#### 10 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. My testimony presents and explains FPL's projections of the 2013 costs
 incurred in response to new Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
 requirements resulting from the events that occurred at the Fukushima
 Dailchi nuclear power station in Japan (Fukushima).

15 Q. Please describe the natural disaster that occurred in Japan in
 2011 and its impact on nuclear power plants.

17 Α. On March 11, 2011, an earthquake occurred off the coast of Japan, 18 which resulted in a tsunami. The earthquake and tsunami caused 19 significant damage to the units at Fukushima. Following the 20 earthquake and tsunami, off-site power was lost and cooling water 21 systems were damaged, resulting in difficulties in cooling all of the 22 units' reactor cores and spent fuel pools, and leading to explosions 23 and radiation leaks from the site. The events at Fukushima raised

questions about nuclear safety, which have been explored by all US
 nuclear plant sites, the NRC and INPO.

3 Q. What changes has the NRC implemented as a result of the
4 Fukushima events?

A. Even though the NRC has concluded that all U.S. plants are safe, the
impact on NRC licensees, such as FPL, of the lessons learned from
the Fukushima event is expected to be significant. In March 2012, the
NRC issued three Orders and three Requests for Information (RFIs)
which define, at a high level, what is to be changed and when the
expected changes are to be completed. It should be noted the NRC
has yet to specifically define the criteria or parameters to implement.

12

The NRC Orders address Mitigation Strategies, Hardened Vent (not
 applicable to FPL nuclear sites) and Spent Fuel Pool Instrumentation.
 The RFIs address Seismic and Flooding Walkdowns, Seismic and
 Flooding Re-evaluations and Emergency Planning Communications
 and Staffing. The required responses to the Orders and RFIs follow
 varying schedules from 60 days to several years, but can be broadly
 grouped into immediate, short and long term requirements.

Q. Is FPL's exposure to Fukushima response costs analogous to
 the exposure that FPL has had to post-9/11 power plant security
 costs?

1 A. Yes. Both events were unanticipated disasters that are having 2 significant impacts on regulatory requirements and resulting in 3 additional costs for operating nuclear power plants. Both events 4 fundamentally have changed the landscape of expectations for the 5 protection of nuclear plants. In 2001, it was the nature and scope of 6 terrorist threats. In 2012, it was the nature and scope of potential 7 seismic and flooding events. In both instances, there has been 8 substantial uncertainty as to the ongoing cost impacts.

9 Q. What steps has FPL already implemented as a result of the new
 10 NRC Fukushima-related Orders and RFIs?

11 A. To date, the majority of the actions taken by FPL have been 12 associated with re-evaluation of existing design features and 13 development of strategies and conceptual design of modifications 14 needed to satisfy the immediate term NRC Orders and RFIs. This 15 included acquiring additional diesel generators and water pumps, 16 initiating seismic and flooding walkdowns and responding to all 17 information requests.

Q. What types of further steps does FPL anticipate taking as a result
 of the new NRC Orders and RFIs?

A. FPL will be required to make plant modifications and enhancements to
 support "beyond design basis" mitigation strategies submitted to the
 NRC. The project scope is still evolving based on NRC interaction and
 is currently expected to include but not be limited to the following:

Modifications and interim actions needed to satisfy re evaluated seismic analysis. Modifications and interim actions
 needed to satisfy re-evaluated flooding analysis. Modifications
 to existing plant equipment to support beyond design basis
 station blackout mitigation strategies.

Hardened storage, equipment and modifications needed to
 mitigate beyond design basis events using portable equipment
 stored on site.

Equipment and modifications needed to mitigate beyond
 design basis events using portable equipment stored off-site.

Additional Spent Fuel Pool Instrumentation.

Upgraded Onsite Emergency Response Capabilities.

- Training associated with beyond design basis procedures and
   emergency plan requirements.
- 15

16 FPL submitted its proposed implementation plan to the NRC on 17 February 28, 2013 associated with the two Regulatory Orders 18 requiring immediate action: Spent Fuel Instrumentation Upgrades and 19 Station Black-out Mitigation Strategies. To ensure FPL complies with 20 the current regulatory deadlines, FPL has begun the engineering 21 phase of the implementation plan with the assumption that the NRC 22 will accept the plan as submitted. Any revisions that are needed will 23 be addressed through the RFI process. Progress updates must be provided to the NRC every six months until all required actions are
 complete.

3 Q. Please describe the RFI process in more detail.

The RFI process is an iterative process following the NRC issuing 4 Α. specific criteria and parameters that must be satisfied. FPL then 5 6 submits its proposal to the NRC to address these items. The NRC 7 and FPL teams begin to exchange information as both move toward a 8 mutually acceptable understanding of appropriate mitigating 9 strategies. There is a high likelihood that additional scope changes will result from this interaction. Since the NRC final decisions will be 10 11 ongoing for a number of years, the costs are unpredictable and are likely to be volatile and irregular. 12

Q. Please provide a brief description of the Fukushima-related
 activities that are being pursued in 2013.

A. FPL is currently pursuing or expects to pursue the following activities in2013:

Seismic Re-evaluations: FPL will perform comparisons of plant
 design curves to new curves endorsed by the NRC.

Flooding Re-evaluation: FPL completed the re-evaluation in
 20 2013 and has begun a flooding integrated assessment based
 21 on re-evaluation results.

Station Black Out Mitigation: FPL has begun the engineering
 design of the modifications based on the proposed plan

submitted to the NRC earlier this year. Additionally, FPL will
incur costs associated with the Regional Response Centers (a
warehouse of off-site portable equipment shared by the
industry that was established in 2013 and will be functional in
2014).

Spent fuel Instrumentation: FPL has begun the engineering
 design and procurement of equipment to support
 instrumentation that will be installed in 2014.

Emergency Preparedness Staffing studies.

9

10

Payment of NRC fees associated with these efforts.

11 Q. Does FPL have enough information currently to project with 12 confidence the cost to complete all Fukushima-related 13 modifications and enhancements that may be required by the 14 NRC?

15 Α. No. Until the NRC endorses the proposed mitigation strategies, cost 16 projections will remain uncertain. However, FPL has engaged a third 17 party cost estimating expert, High Bridge Associates, Inc. (HBA) to 18 prepare a parametric analysis based on FPL implementation plan 19 submittals provided to the NRC, and on HBA's knowledge of the other 20 licensees' approaches to providing additional Spent Fuel Pool 21 Instrumentation and Station Blackout Mitigation. The parametric 22 analysis will provide a range of costs likely to be incurred for the 23 expected scope of work.

#### 1 Q. Will the use of HBA provide other benefits to the project?

2 Α. Yes. HBA is also proving to be an invaluable source of industry-wide 3 information that FPL is using to refine its analysis of compliance alternatives. This analysis supports FPL's identification of least-cost 4 5 compliance strategies. For example, FPL submitted a conceptual 6 design to the NRC for using quick electrical connections vice running 7 cables to portable generator breakers. HBA's valuation for this design 8 was substantially greater than FPL's. Consequently, FPL re-evaluated 9 the design to determine whether there was an alternative strategy that 10 could be implemented at a lower cost. Ultimately, FPL and HBA identified an alternative approach that will accomplish the same 11 12 outcome for a third of the cost.

### Q. When does FPL currently expect to complete the Fukushima related modifications and enhancements?

A. The NRC has established completion dates of late 2015 and mid 2016
for the immediate-term Spent Fuel Instrumentation Upgrades and
Station Black-out Mitigation Strategies Orders. Modifications required
because of seismic and flooding re-evaluations may extend beyond
2017. Actions and dates associated with the short and long term
actions have not been established.

Q. Did FPL include any costs to comply with the Fukushima
 requirements in the Rate Case Forecast that was filed in Docket
 No. 120015-EI?

1	Α.	Yes. FPL included a total of approximately \$10 million of capital
2		expenditures for 2012 and 2013 and \$144,000 of O&M expenses for
3		2013. However, at the time the Rate Case Forecast was developed in
4		the Fall of 2011, not enough information was available to estimate the
5		full impact of the Fukushima event.
6	Q.	Does FPL expect to incur Fukushima-related costs well in excess
7		of the Rate Case Forecast levels in 2013 and beyond?
8	A.	Yes. It has become apparent that the required scope of Fukushima-
9		related actions will be substantially greater than FPL was in a position
10		to estimate at the time that the Rate Case Forecast was developed.
11	Q.	What is FPL's current projection of Fukushima-related costs at
12		FPL's nuclear power plants for the period January 2013 through
13		December 2013?
14	A.	FPL's current projection of Fukushima-related costs for 2013 is
15		approximately \$13.2 million of capital expenditures and \$227,000 of
16		O&M expenses. As described in FPL witness Keith's testimony, FPL is
17		only requesting recovery of the incremental amount of these costs in
18		excess of what FPL included in its Rate Case Forecast.
19	Q.	Does this conclude your testimony?

20 A. Yes, it does.

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		TESTIMONY OF DON GRISSETTE
4		DOCKET NO. 130001-EI
5		AUGUST 30, 2013
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and address.
8	Α.	My name is Don Grissette. My business address is 700 Universe
9		Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408.
10	Q.	By whom are you employed and what is your position?
11	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light as General Manager of
12		Organizational Effectiveness in the Nuclear Business Unit.
13	Q.	Please describe your duties and responsibilities in that
14		position.
15	Α.	I am currently responsible for the daily and strategic activities for
16		the nuclear fleet's Training, Licensing, Performance Improvement,
17		and Security organizations.
18	Q.	Have you previously filed testimony in this docket?
19	Α.	Yes, I have.
20	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?

1 Α. My testimony presents and explains FPL's projections of nuclear fuel 2 costs for the thermal energy (MMBtu) to be produced by our nuclear 3 units and the costs of disposal of spent nuclear fuel. Both nuclear 4 fuel and disposal of spent nuclear fuel costs were input values to the 5 POWERSYM model that is used to calculate the costs to be 6 included in the proposed fuel cost recovery factors for the period 7 January 2014 through December 2014. I am also updating the 8 status of certain litigation that affects FPL's nuclear fuel costs; plant 9 security costs; new NRC requirements resulting from Fukushima; 10 and outage events.

11

#### 12 Nuclear Fuel Costs

#### 13 Q. What is the basis for FPL's projections of nuclear fuel costs?

A. FPL's nuclear fuel cost projections are developed using projected
energy production at our nuclear units and current operating
schedules, for the period January 2014 through December 2014.

Please provide FPL's projection for nuclear fuel unit costs and
 energy for the period January 2014 through December 2014.

A. FPL projects the nuclear units will produce 297,384,483 MMBtu of
energy at a cost of \$0.6383 per MMBtu, excluding spent fuel
disposal costs, for the period January 2014 through December 2014.

Projections by nuclear unit and by month are in Appendix II, on
 Schedule E-4, starting on page 16.

3

#### 4 Spent Nuclear Fuel Disposal Costs

- Q. Please provide FPL's projections for spent nuclear fuel disposal
   costs for the period January 2014 through December 2014 and
   explain the basis for FPL's projections.
- A. FPL's projections for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs of
  approximately \$26.1 million are provided in Appendix II, on Schedule
  E-2, starting on page 12. These projections are based on FPL's
  contract with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), which sets the
  spent fuel disposal fee at 0.9387 mills per net kWh generated,
  including transmission and distribution line losses.
- 14

#### 15 Litigation Status Update

Q. Is there currently an unresolved dispute relating to the spent
 fuel disposal fee?

A. Yes. On June 1, 2012, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of
Columbia (D.C.) Circuit ruled that the DOE failed to perform a valid
evaluation of whether the spent fuel disposal fee should be
adjusted in light of the Federal Government's decision not to
develop the Yucca Mountain site as the disposal location for spent

1 nuclear fuel from nuclear power plants. The Court did not grant the 2 requested relief -- suspension of the fee -- but remanded the 3 matter to DOE with directions to perform a valid evaluation of a 4 potential fee adjustment within six months. The D.C. Circuit 5 retained jurisdiction over the case so that any further review of 6 DOE's revised analysis can be expedited. This ruling came in 7 response to a petition filed by FPL and other utilities that was 8 supported by a joint filing by this Commission and the Office of 9 Public Counsel. DOE submitted a revised fee adequacy 10 evaluation to the Court on January 16, 2013. On January 31, the 11 National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) 12 and Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) filed a motion asking the Court 13 to reopen the proceeding for review of the revised evaluation and 14 to order the suspension of the fee as originally requested. The 15 Court agreed to reopen the proceedings on February 27, 2013, and 16 both parties have filed additional briefs as directed by the Court. 17 Oral arguments are scheduled for September 25, 2013.

18

#### 19 Nuclear Plant Security Costs

Q. What is FPL's projection of incremental security costs at
 FPL's nuclear power plants for the period January 2014
 through December 2014?

- A. FPL projects that it will incur \$44.2 million in incremental nuclear
   power plant security costs in 2014. The costs consist of \$7.0 million
   of capital expenditures and \$37.2 million of O&M expenses.
- 4 Q. Please provide a brief description of the items included in this
  5 projection.
- 6 Α. The projection includes maintaining a security force as a result of 7 implementing NRC's fitness for duty rule under Part 26, which strictly 8 limits the number of hours security personnel may work; additional 9 personnel training; maintaining the physical upgrades resulting from 10 implementing NRC's physical security rule under Part 73; and 11 impacts of implementing NRC's rule under Part 73 for Cyber Security. It also includes Force on Force (FoF) modifications at the 12 13 St. Lucie and Turkey Point nuclear sites to effectively mitigate new 14 adversary tactics and capabilities employed by the NRC's Composite Adversary Force (CAF) as required by NRC inspection procedures. 15
- 16

#### 17 Fukushima Costs

Q. What is FPL's projection of Fukushima costs at FPL's nuclear
 power plants for the period January 2014 through December
 20 2014?

A. FPL's current projection of Fukushima-related costs for 2014 is
 approximately \$27.5 million of capital expenditures and \$400,000 of

1		O&M expenses. These estimates are for total expenditures,
2		reflecting both the amounts that were included in the 2013 base rate
3		test year and the increments above those amounts. FPL witness
4		Keith discusses the calculation of the 2014 Fukushima-related
5		recovery amount that FPL seeks to include in the Capacity Clause.
6	Q.	Please provide a brief description of the items included in this
7		projection of Fukushima-related costs.
8	A.	FPL expects to pursue the following activities in 2014:
9	•	Seismic Re-evaluation: FPL will compare current design basis
10		curves to new Seismic Curves. FPL will also incur EPRI fees
11		associated with seismic re-evaluations.
12	•	Flooding Re-evaluation: FPL will complete a flooding integrated
13		assessment based on re-evaluation results obtained in 2013.
14	•	Station Black out Mitigation: FPL will implement its Station Black-
15		out mitigation strategies. The implementation will include:
16		<ul> <li>design and implementation of hardened storage for portable</li> </ul>
17		equipment
18		<ul> <li>engineering and purchase of equipment to install low leakage</li> </ul>
19		Reactor Coolant Pump Seals in 2015 and 2016
20		<ul> <li>purchase of portable equipment</li> </ul>

- modifications to existing plant equipment that upgrades
- 2 protection or provide a means to tie portable equipment into
- 3 existing electrical and fluid systems
- 4 procedure and training development and
  - FPL's share of costs for the Regional Response Centers (a
- 6 warehouse of off-site portable equipment shared by the
- 7 industry).
- 8 Spent fuel Instrumentation: FPL will procure and install two new
- 9 level instruments in each Spent Fuel Pool.
- 10 Station Black-out preliminary staffing studies
- 11 Emergency Preparedness facility and procedure upgrades
- 12 Payment of NRC fees associated with these efforts
- 13

#### 14 2013 Outage Events

- 15 St. Lucie
- 16 Q. Has FPL experienced any unplanned outages at St. Lucie Unit 1
- 17 in 2013?
- 18 A. Yes. In March 2013, Unit 1 automatically shut down due to the
- 19 malfunction of the 1B Main Steam Isolation Valve (MSIV), which
- 20 reduced steam flow to the secondary plant.
- 21 Q. What caused the malfunction of the MSIV?

A. Disassembly of 1B MSIV (HCV-08-1B,1B MSIV) revealed
unexpected contact between the check valve and the valve body
that is part of the MSIV. This prevented the valve, when open, from
fully seating on the surfaces designed to absorb the forces from
the valve actuator. Without the check valve fully seating, forces
exceeding design loads were transmitted through the actuator
linkage and caused the failure of the valve.

### 8 Q. What corrective actions have been initiated to address these 9 events?

A. FPL replaced the damaged internal valve parts and eliminated the
area of unexpected contact that caused the valve failure.
Additionally, FPL revised the maintenance procedure and vendor
manual to include steps to ensure the valve opens completely
without contacting the valve body after any maintenance has been
performed on it.

16 Q. How many days was St. Lucie Unit 1 out of service due to this
17 issue?

18 A. The Unit 1 outage due to the MSIV was approximately 20 days.

19 Q. Has St. Lucie Unit 2 experienced any unplanned outages in
20 2013?

1 Α. Yes. In May 2013, Unit 2 was operating at 88 percent power with 2 the 2A2 Condenser Waterbox and 2A2 Circulating Water Pump 3 removed from service due to a suspected condenser tube leak. 4 During a very large algae intrusion event, the unit experienced high 5 differential pressure on the debris filter for the 2A1 Condenser 6 Waterbox, which required the 2A1 Circulating Water Pump to be 7 removed from service as well. With both the 2A1 and 2A2 8 Circulating Water Pumps removed from service, FPL had to 9 manually shut down the unit.

### 10 Q. What caused the high differential pressure on the debris filter 11 system?

A. FPL determined internal binding of the flush water check valve
caused a false low debris filter system (DFS) transmitter differential
pressure. This false signal, in conjunction with a very large algae
intrusion, prevented the DFS strainer from properly backwashing to
avoid clogging of the DFS filter and resulted in the subsequent high
differential pressure that led to manual shutdown of the unit.

18 Q. What corrective actions did FPL initiate to avoid this problem in
 19 the future?

A. The flush water check valves were replaced with new check valves
and a procedure for preventative maintenance checks was added
to help ensure the check valves operate properly with no binding.

1		Additionally, FPL plans to replace the flush water check valves with
2		a design that is not susceptible to similar binding and has a higher
3		opening pressure.
4	Q.	How many days was St. Lucie Unit 2 out of service due to this
5		issue?
6	A.	The Unit 2 outage due to the 2A1 Condenser Waterbox was
7		approximately 3 days.
8	Q.	Has St. Lucie Unit 2 experienced any other unplanned outages
9		in 2013?
10	A.	Yes. In May, while Unit 2 was returning to service from the algae
11		intrusion event, the turbine # 9 bearing experienced vibrations at
12		levels that required FPL to manually shut down the unit.
13	Q.	What caused the high vibrations in the turbine?
14	A.	Prior to the shutdown, the turbine #9 bearing had been
15		experiencing acceptable but higher than desired vibrations. To
16		reduce the vibrations and thus optimize the long term health of the
17		turbine, FPL installed an exciter balance weight on the turbine
18		when the unit was offline for the algae intrusion event discussed
19		above. As is often the case with turbine balancing, the initial
20		adjustment did not resolve the vibration issue and it took several

- iterations before the vibration was reduced to acceptable levels
   that allowed the unit to return to service.
- 3 Q. What corrective actions did FPL initiate to avoid this problem in
  4 the future?
- A. In the future, to minimize the number of turbine balance
  adjustments needed, FPL revised the unit restart readiness
  procedure to include additional reviews of planned turbine balance
  adjustments. These reviews will be performed prior to unit shut
  down and performance of the balance adjustments. Performing
  outside technical reviews upfront will allow for improved accuracy
  in the calculations and less field adjustments should be needed.
- 12 Q. How many days was St. Lucie Unit 2 out of service due to this
  13 issue?
- 14 A. The Unit 2 outage due to turbine # 9 bearing vibration was15 approximately 2 days.
- 16

#### 17 Turkey Point

- 18 Q. Has FPL experienced any unplanned outages at its Turkey Point
   19 plant in 2013?
- A. Yes. In February 2013, Unit 3 automatically shut down due to an
  unexpected loss of condenser vacuum.

#### 1 Q. What caused the loss of condenser vacuum?

A. The Gland Seal Spillover Control Valve CV-3-3725 was being
bypassed in preparation for diagnostic testing. While executing the
preparation for testing, the open bypass valve allowed a significant
reduction in gland sealing steam pressure and a loss of main
condenser vacuum. The main condenser vacuum declined to the
system set point, which caused an automatic reactor and turbine
shut down. The system responded as designed.

### 9 Q. What corrective actions has FPL initiated to avoid this problem 10 in the future?

A. FPL revised guidelines to add additional steps for bypassing
spillover valves to include additional communication with the
control room and monitoring so as to reduce the possibility for
automatic shutdowns when the condenser pressure is reduced.

15 Q. How many days was Turkey Point Unit 3 out of service due to
 16 this issue?

- 17 A. The Unit 3 outage due to loss of condenser vacuum was18 approximately 3 days.
- 19 Q. Has Turkey Point Unit 3 experienced any other unplanned
   20 outages in 2013?

1 Α. Yes. In February, Unit 3 was manually shut down due to a 2 malfunction of the 3A Reactor Coolant Pump (RCP) #1 seal. 3 During normal plant operations, leak-off from the RCP #1 seal 4 increased to an unexpectedly high level that was not consistent 5 with the 3B or 3C RCP seals. The seal leak-off increased to a level 6 that required the 3A RCP to be secured, which mandates a manual 7 unit shutdown per plant operating procedures. The seal leak-off 8 must be maintained within the vendor recommended band to avoid 9 damage to the seal.

#### 10 Q. What caused the 3A RCP #1 seal malfunction?

11 Α. The 3A RCP seal was disassembled, inspected and found to have 12 a damaged #1 seal ring and runner O-ring. The damaged O-ring 13 appeared to have been "pinched," which led to its degradation. The 14 root cause has not been definitively established; however, FPL 15 believes that conditions associated with the installation of the O-16 ring and preparation of contact surfaces between the RCP shoulder shaft and the seal by AREVA personnel during 17 18 maintenance of the RCP in the prior outage likely contributed to the 19 excessive seal leakage In addition, it has become clear that the 20 design of the current seal makes it difficult to assemble properly 21 and to verify proper assembly.

## Q. What corrective actions has FPL initiated to avoid this problem in the future?

3 Α. FPL and AREVA replaced the seal. Additionally, FPL revised the 4 RCP seal maintenance and assembly procedure to include a hold 5 point that ensures a check is performed any time a RCP shoulder 6 shaft is machined. FPL also plans to replace all three RCP seals with a new seal design that is more robust and easier to maintain. 7 8 This replacement will occur during the Fall 2015 outage that FPL 9 will conduct in order to implement Fukushima response 10 requirements.

### 11 Q. How many days was Turkey Point Unit 3 out of service due to 12 this issue?

A. The Unit 3 outage due to the RCP #1 seal malfunction wasapproximately 22 days.

15 Q. Has Turkey Point Unit 3 experienced any other unplanned
 16 outages in 2013?

A. Yes. In March, while Unit 3 was returning to service from the RCP
seal event, the Turbine Lower Left Control Valve (LLCV) closed
unexpectedly causing a loss of power. FPL manually shut down the
turbine to investigate and perform repairs to the LLCV. The reactor
was maintained at 3% power to support the LLCV repair. Following

1 the repair, a reactor protection signal was initiated while testing the

2 LLCV that caused an automatic shutdown of the reactor.

### 3 Q. What caused the manual shut down of the turbine and automatic 4 shut down of the reactor?

5 Α. The Turbine Control Valves are controlled by the new Turbine 6 Control System (TCS) that was installed during the Extended 7 Power Uprate (EPU) outage. Each Turbine Control Valve utilizes 8 two Linear Variable Differential Transformers (LVDTs) that provide 9 valve position feedback to the TCS. The TCS sends an electrical 10 signal to the control valve to position them as required. FPL 11 determined that one of the connectors contained in one LVDT for the #3 Turbine Control Valve was loose and the signal cable 12 13 appeared to be burnt and discolored.

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When the #3 Control Valve was stroked for post maintenance testing, steam entered the turbine through open upstream isolation valves (MSIVs), causing the steam pressure indicator to spike. The pressure indicator, sensing a steam pressure value that was consistent with power operation, activated the "At-Power" reactor trip programs in the Reactor Protection System, one of which functioned as designed to initiate an automatic reactor shutdown.

## Q. What corrective actions has FPL initiated to avoid these problems in the future?

A. To address the loose connector, the affected LVDT and cable were
replaced and calibrated before returning to service. Additionally,
FPL revised the applicable maintenance procedures to direct the
use of dielectric gel to improve conductivity of the LVDT cable
connections and protect them from exposure to outdoor elements.

To help avoid the type of automatic shutdown of the reactor that occurred during post-maintenance testing of the LVDT repair, a change to the Turbine Operating Procedure was made that requires the upstream isolation valves to be closed whenever testing of the Turbine Control Valves is performed.

## Q. How many days was Turkey Point Unit 3 out of service due to these issues?

A. The Unit 3 outage due to the Turbine # 3 control valve and reactorshut down was approximately 3 days.

17 Q. Has Turkey Point Unit 3 experienced any other unplanned
 18 outages in 2013?

A. Yes. In May, Unit 3 reduced power to 50% to perform repairs of the
3B Steam Generator Feed Pump (SGFP). After it was identified
that the pump could not be isolated due to inlet isolation valve

leakage, a unit shutdown was performed to facilitate safe access
 for disassembly of the 3B SGFP.

#### 3 Q. What caused the 3B SGFP performance degradation?

4 Α. FPL found that the 3B SGFP suction strainer had become 5 disassembled while in service. Pieces became trapped inside of 6 the 3B SGFP, adversely affecting its performance. Normally a 7 SGFP can be taken out of service and isolated with the unit operating at reduced power, but a shutdown of Unit 3 was required 8 9 due to 3B SGFP inlet isolation valve leakage. Failure of the 3B 10 SGFP suction strainer required the unit to be reduced to below 11 50% power, but subsequently Unit 3 had to be taken offline due to 12 the inability of the 3B SGFP inlet isolation valve to maintain a safe 13 pressure boundary for workers repairing the suction strainer. The 14 new suction strainers were installed on the 3A, 3B, 4A, and 4B 15 SGFPs during the Unit 3 and Unit 4 EPU outages. Analysis 16 determined that the installed strainers were not structurally 17 sufficient for the service.

## 18 Q. What corrective actions has FPL initiated to avoid this problem 19 in the future?

A. FPL removed the damaged strainer material from the 3A, 3B, and
4A SGFPs. FPL then permanently removed the suction strainers
from the 3A, 3B, 4A, and 4B SGFPs to avoid the possibility of

1		future problems with the strainers becoming disassembled while in
2		service. FPL plans to repair the 3B SGFP inlet isolation valve in the
3		spring 2014 refueling outage, which will allow adequate time to
4		prepare for efficient implementation of the required scope of work
5		and thus minimize the time the unit is offline for the repair.
6	Q.	How many days was the Turkey Point Unit 3 outage due to this
7		issue?
8	Α.	The Unit 3 outage due to the 3B SGFP was approximately 6 days.
9	Q.	Has Turkey Point Unit 4 experienced any unplanned outages in
10		2013?
11	Α.	Yes. In April, while Unit 4 was shut down for the planned EPU
12		outage, duration extensions associated with EPU modifications,
13		post-maintenance testing, and several emergent component
14		deficiencies delayed the restart of the unit.
15	Q.	What caused the Unit 4 duration extensions?
16	A.	The extensions were needed to address issues of the type that
17		typically arise during one-time, first-of-their-kind implementations of
18		major projects.
19	Q.	Do these duration extensions indicate a problem with the
20		implementation of those projects?
21	Α.	No. The EPU projects were one of the largest and most complex
22		nuclear design, engineering and construction projects undertaken 18

in the nuclear industry since the construction of the previous
generation of U.S. nuclear plants. The long duration outages
involved significant engineering, equipment modifications and
upgrades, most of which have no industry counterparts. As with
any projects of such extraordinary magnitude, one has to expect
the unexpected, including the high likelihood that some task
durations will require more time then anticipated.

8 Q. How many additional days was the Turkey Point Unit 4 out of
9 service due to these implementation issues?

A. The Unit 4 outage extension was approximately 6 days. The
 extension is based on the revised outage schedule that was
 changed after the fuel projection filing was filed in Docket No.
 120001-EI.

14 Q. Has Turkey Point Unit 4 experienced any other unplanned
 15 outages in 2013?

A. Yes. In April, while Unit 4 was in power ascension at 30% power
from the planned EPU outage, Unit 4 automatically shut down
while performing an electrical generator relay protection test
(Harmonic Relay Ascension Testing).

20 Q. What occurred during the electrical generator relay protection
21 testing that caused the unit to shut down?

1 Α. The generator relay protection testing captures the performance of 2 the new Unit 4 generator installed during the EPU outage at 3 various power levels during power ascension. While performing 4 the testing, a degraded voltage condition was created on the safety 5 related 480V Load Centers, which initiated 4A and 4B 4kV bus 6 stripping from the 4A and 4B sequencers. The 4A and 4B 7 Emergency Diesel Generators automatically started in response to 8 the condition and energized the 4A and 4B 4kV busses. The 4A 9 and 4B Sequencers performed as designed and sequenced loads 10 onto the 4A and 4B 4kV busses. As designed, the reactor 11 automatically shut down due to the stripping of the Reactor Coolant 12 Pumps off of the 4A and 4B 4kV busses.

# 13 Q. What corrective actions has FPL initiated to avoid this problem 14 in the future?

A. Changes to risk recognition procedures were incorporated to
explicitly identify the potential for Load Centers to be subject to
degraded voltage conditions during testing and to spell out
precautions that are to be taken to monitor Load Center voltage
during any future generator testing that may be performed

### Q. How many days was Turkey Point Unit 4 out of service due to this issue?

- 1 A. The Unit 4 outage due to the harmonic relay ascension testing was
- 2 approximately 2 days.
- 3 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 4 A. Yes it does.
BY MR. RUBIN:

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Have you prepared a summary of your direct Q testimony?

Α Yes, I have.

Would you please provide that summary to the 0 Commission.

Α

Yes, sir, I will.

Good afternoon, Commissioners. My prefiled testimony addresses several topics, but I will focus my summary on FPL's proposal to recover the NRC required Fukushima-related compliance costs through the capacity clause.

On March the 11th, 2011, an earthquake occurred off the coast of Japan that resulted in a tsunami that caused catastrophic damage to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plants. These events raised concerns about the safety of the U.S. nuclear fleet and led to reviews by plant operators, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations. Even though the NRC has concluded that all U.S. nuclear plants are safe, the operational and financial impact of the Fukushima event on NRC licensees, including FPL, will be significant for many years to come.

We're already working to make plant

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modifications and enhancements to support the design basis requirement mitigation strategies. However, project scope and additional requirements will continue to evolve as the NRC interacts with the industry.

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In March of 2012 the NRC issued three orders and three requests for additional information. This is all in response to the Fukushima event. These NRC materials described at a very high level the anticipated changes that would take place in the U.S. nuclear industry as a result of Fukushima.

The NRC has not specifically defined the new requirements for the existing facilities and the timeline of these actions remain uncertain. However, the NRC has established completion dates for some of the immediate requirements to be completed by 2015 and 2016, though other immediate evaluations may extend beyond 2017. Requirements and dates associated with short- and long-term actions have not been established.

The March 2012 NRC order addresses mitigation strategies and spent fuel pool instrumentation. The request for additional information addresses the seismic and flooding walkdowns, seismic and flooding reevaluations, emergency planning, communications, and staffing. Responses may be required for years to come. On February 28th, FPL submitted its proposed

implementation plans in response to the two NRC regulatory orders requiring immediate action. The plan addresses spent fuel pool instrumentation upgrades and station blackout mitigation strategies.

To ensure FPL complies with the current regulatory deadlines, the company has begun the engineering phase of the implementation plan with the assumption that the NRC will accept our plan as submitted. Any revisions addressed through the RFI process -- or any revisions will be addressed through the process and FPL will provide updates to the NRC every six months.

The NRC process will continue for a number of years. The compliance costs are unpredictable and are likely to be volatile and irregular, and the timeline for establishing and implementing these requirements have not been set.

FPL has projected Fukushima-related costs for 2013 and 2014. As described by FPL Witness Terry Keith, FPL is requesting recovery only for the incremental cost in excess of the amount forecast in the 2013 test year that FPL used in its recent rate case.

At the time the rate case forecast was developed in 2011, FPL simply did not have sufficient information to prepare a reasonable estimate for the

Fukushima costs. As more time has become available, it is now clear that the Fukushima-related costs will substantially exceed the rate case forecast in the years to come. We will continue to develop both strategies and cost estimates as the NRC moves forwards in their analysis and directives.

From an operational and financial perspective FPL's response to the NRC post-Fukushima requirements both immediately and into the foreseeable future is analogous to its response to requirements associated with the post-9/11 power plant security costs. In both cases unexpected external disasters caused significant changes to the regulatory requirements resulting in additional volatility and uncertainty in the timing and levels of costs required to comply with new and evolving regulations. Both events have fundamentally changed the landscape of expectations for the protection of our nuclear plants.

Starting in 2001, nuclear plants have faced the uncertainty and volatility from the constantly changing nature and the scope of terrorist attack. Since 2011, they've also have been facing the uncertain and emerging requirements to cope with potential seismic and flooding events.

This concludes my summary.

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MR. RUBIN: Mr. Grissette is available for cross-examination. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. Mr. McGlothlin. EXAMINATION BY MR. McGLOTHLIN: Mr. Grissette, if you will, turn to page 3 of Q your August testimony. Α August 2nd? Q Yes. Α Okay. And with respect to the statement at line 5, Q which I think you also included in your summary, "The NRC has concluded all U.S. plants are safe," I gather that statement is made in the context of the NRC's evaluation of the Fukushima events; is that correct? Α Repeat your question. They're safe in regards to their current design basis, yes. And do I understand correctly that, that is Q FP&L's conclusion as well? Yes, sir. Α Now with that in mind, the conclusion by the Q NRC and FPL that after studying the Fukushima events all U.S. nuclear plants, including FPL's plants, are safe, I FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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gather that the question that begins at line 20 of that page refers to FPL's exposure to Fukushima response costs and not to FPL's exposure to Fukushima events; is that correct?

I'm not sure I understand your question.

**Q** Well, you say that -- you refer to FPL's exposure to response costs, do you not?

A Okay. Our, our, our response to the Fukushima events is similar to the response associated with the 9/11 event in that both are external and outside of our control.

**Q** But you are not describing either your position or the NRC's position with respect to the likelihood of FPL exposure to events similar to what occurred at Fukushima, are you?

A I'm not saying that we are subject to the same conditions that were experienced at Fukushima. We are

Q That's all I wanted to know. Thank you, sir. MR. McGLOTHLIN: I have one exhibit to provide to the witness and others.

> **CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Sure. We are at 102. (Exhibit 102 marked for identification.)

## BY MR. McGLOTHLIN:

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Α

Mr. Grissette, the document that has been

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1	000489
1	identified as Exhibit 102 is captioned FPL's Fukushima
2	Fact Sheets. Have you had an opportunity to peruse the
3	contents?
4	<b>A</b> No, sir, I have not.
5	<b>Q</b> Would you take a moment and review it?
6	A Sure.
7	(Witness reviewing document.)
8	Okay. Very good.
9	<b>Q</b> Have you seen these disclosures or
10	communications similar to these with respect to the FPL
11	information on the Fukushima event?
12	A Personally I have not.
13	<b>Q</b> Are you familiar with the information that's
14	
15	<b>A</b> Yes. I'm familiar with the general context of
16	the information.
17	${f Q}$ Okay. So take all the time you need, but I
18	imagine you're conversant with, with the material.
19	A Oh, yes.
20	${f Q}$ Among other things and I'm beginning with
21	the last or the third fact sheet that is part of this
22	exhibit that says that, "From FPL: Fact sheet on
23	Florida Power & Light nuclear plants," it discusses,
24	among other things, the advantages of FPL's pressurized
25	water reactor over the Japanese boiling water reactor;

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A That's correct.

**Q** And the difference gives FPL reactors a margin of safety over that of the Japanese reactors; correct?

A That's correct.

**Q** It discusses the advantages of FPL's more recent design over the design of the Japanese reactors; correct?

A Even though they're different designed reactors, the U.S. models are designed at a later level of standards than Fukushima. That's correct.

Q And it discusses the FPL advantage of having its reactors located in a low-risk seismic zone; correct?

Statement of fact.

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Α

**Q** It discusses the fact that FPL's reactors have been constructed to withstand earthquakes.

As all nuclear plants are, yes.

**Q** And discusses the length of time that the FPL plants can operate using onsite power sources; correct?

That's correct.

**Q** And if you will turn to the first of the fact sheets, and this one is labeled "St. Lucie," you see such words as "revalidated" and "reconfirmed," do you not?

I do.

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**Q** So do I understand correctly that, as part of the response to the NRC's initiatives, FPL conducted evaluations and concluded that certain existing systems were adequate in light of the Fukushima experience?

A What was concluded is that St. Lucie and Turkey Point meet their current licensing design basis, not the beyond design basis strategies required by the NRC.

Q And on the second page you see the caption, "Safety Confirmed by Independent Experts." Do I understand correctly that this concept of safety is in the context of withstanding a Fukushima-like event?

A That would not be correct. We, we have not, we have not evaluated the beyond design basis requirements dictated by the Fukushima orders. That comes up in the beginning of 2014. We have evaluated our current design basis, both seismic and both for flooding.

**Q** Well, that speaks to what FPL has evaluated. But the quotation I see says, "The Nuclear Regulatory Commission continues to determine that U.S. nuclear plants are safe." And is that statement again in the context of a response to the Fukushima event?

I just want to make sure we're clear. The

U.S. NRC has determined that all nuclear plants are safe as compared to their current design basis. But none of the plants have been evaluated against the design basis, beyond design basis requirements as a result of Fukushima. That is forthcoming.

Q And that is the type of evaluation and implementation that is expected to stretch into 2015, 2016, 2017 and perhaps thereafter.

A The evaluation as well as the response in the design changes that may come about as a result of that. Yes.

> MR. McGLOTHLIN: Those are all my questions. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.

Staff?

#### EXAMINATION

#### BY MS. BARRERA:

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**Q** Yes. Mr. Grissette, are the estimated costs projected for 2014 related to the NRC requirements for seismic and flood protection at nuclear plants arising of the -- out of the Fukushima Daiichi event?

A The Fukushima-related costs I believe is 27 plus or minus million dollars capital for 2014 are associated with costs arising from the Fukushima-required orders. That includes additional seismic hydrology analysis, as well as the development

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and implementation of the mitigation strategies for an extended station blackout.

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MS. BARRERA: Thank you. We have no more questions.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Okay. Commissioners? Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. Counsel has, I believe, made a comparison of known and additional forthcoming expenses as a result of NRC and other requirements in reaction to Fukushima and has made a comparison for regulatory treatment purposes to allowed cost recovery for security requirements after 9/11.

THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Are you -- do you know for what years this, this Commission allowed cost recovery due to post-9/11 requirements in the fuel docket?

18 **THE WITNESS:** Well, I know that it started 19 after 2001, and that recovery is still continuing today, 20 if that's your question. Specifically the dates, I was 21 not part of FPL during the time that that, that took 22 place, but I do know that we do have security cost 23 recovery in place today.

> COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A few questions, maybe, maybe just one or two. As far as requirements from the NRC or other regulatory agencies associated with FPL's nuclear facilities, does that happen often? And if so, what are some of the types of, you know, year-to-year, month-to-month changes or expenses that you have to incur because of regulatory action?

THE WITNESS: Sure. To me there's two types: There's the type we're talking about here today, which is the well beyond design basis emergent issues; and then there's a progressive learning process by which the NRC, as well as the nuclear utilities, develop a better understanding of the basic requirements. They'll find an issue at one plant that may not be covered in the design specifications for the various plants. They'll initiate a specific regulatory requirement and the other plants will develop their mitigating strategies or design the, design the plant to, to meet that particular requirement.

So these are ongoing small changes that take place over the course of years, over the course of the entire period of the nuclear industry. The regulations have become more intelligent and they have been placed on the, on the licensee.

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This particular issue here is not part of that normal evolution of regulatory requirements. This is an external event driven outside the controls of FPL and the NRC that requires immediate and very distinct action to ensure the safety of the plant, not only now but in the years to come, should this beyond design basis actually occur.

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**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Okay. And then going back to your, your previous case of these changes or costs incurred, how, how does FPL pay for those?

THE WITNESS: To the best of my knowledge, being, being somewhat predictable, somewhat reliable and known at the time, they were included in the, in the base case. For example, generic letter 191, which has to do with the containment sump issue. Those are relatively predictable, relatively constant, and the utility had a clear understanding of where we were today and where we were going at the end of the process.

So that -- to me there's a big difference between the ongoing regulatory requirements in the base case than these enormous issues that come about as a result of 9/11 and Fukushima.

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Okay. So since, since those unfortunate events in March 2011, how long did the industry know that there were going to be some

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requirements associated with the Fukushima disaster?

THE WITNESS: To be perfectly honest with you, the industry knew the day it hit CNN and Fox News. We knew that that changed the landscape of protection of the plants in the U.S. for seismic and hydrological issues.

In fact, I was the vice president of another utility, and that Monday morning I gathered my team together to say, "What have we got to do now? What have we got to do in the future?" And every utility across the nation did the same thing that day, knowing that this had changed nuclear power for good.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then you had indicated in your testimony at least once and several times today a comparison to the rate case or the base case; correct? And you referred to, or maybe it was a previous witness, but you referred to the 120015 docket; is that correct? Is that what you -- where you're associated with the rate case?

THE WITNESS: I believe this had to do with the base -- the test case that was filed in '12 for '12 and '13 that was 10 million capital and \$400,000 O&M, I believe that was. And we're asking for the incremental amount above that amount that was filed in the, in the base.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: In the rate case, the 2012 rate case or the 2012 01 docket? THE WITNESS: Give me just a second. (Pause.) To be perfectly honest with you, I'm not an expert in rate testimony. I'm the technical expert here. If you could, if you could clarify the difference between the two, it will help me.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Well -- sure. Well, the 15 docket is the rate case that FPL filed in March 2012. I believe it was March; it might have been May. And I just want to make sure that that is the rate case that you're referring to, or was it last year's fuel clause proceeding?

THE WITNESS: The rate case was filed March 19th in the testimony by Art Stall in 2012.

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Okay. We never issued an order on that rate case. We approved a settlement agreement that handled that. Were you aware of that or involved with that at all?

THE WITNESS: That approved the inclusion into the base of that amount of money?

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Well, we approved a settlement agreement in December 2012 and we did not issue an order on the rate case. Were you aware of

000498 that? 1 2 THE WITNESS: You're, you're beyond my 3 knowledge now, sir. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Is there a 4 5 witness that might have knowledge of that? THE WITNESS: Mr. Keith would have knowledge 6 7 of that. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. 8 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioners, any further 9 questions? 10 11 Okay. Redirect. 12 MR. RUBIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 13 EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. RUBIN: Mr. Grissette, could you explain a term that 15 Q you've used in your answers that is, quote, beyond 16 17 design basis? Can you just explain what that means? 18 Yes, sir. I'll do that by defining the Α 19 current. Currently all U.S. nuclear plants, including the Florida plants, are designed to a certain 20 21 specification. That design becomes our design basis, 22 which provides an adequate margin for the protection 23 should any event, whether it's seismic or flooding, 24 occur. That is considered our design basis. 25 Beyond design basis are those events which

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basically exceed the design basis of the plant. For example, if you're protected from flooding and your design basis protects you to ten feet above sea level, the beyond design basis may require you to protect yourself to 20 feet.

In the case of Fukushima, they were protected to 20 feet. The actual tsunami delivered a wave of 43 feet, well beyond the design basis of that particular plant.

**Q** Thank you. Let me ask you a couple of questions about the exhibit that Public Counsel presented, Exhibit Number 102, if you still have that in front of you.

A Uh-huh.

**Q** Mr. McGlothlin asked you some questions about statements made in that document regarding the safety of FPL's nuclear plants; correct?

A That's correct.

**Q** And he specifically asked you about, about issues relating to seismic and flooding; correct?

A Correct.

Α

**Q** In terms of the Fukushima event, this document that you're looking at doesn't address the changes that will come or may come from the Fukushima event; correct?

That is correct.

**Q** Does FPL take into account the things, the kind of information that's in Exhibit 102 when it submits its implementation plan to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission?

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In other words, do we -- does FPL put together its implementation plan with the understanding that it can withstand certain levels of seismic and flooding events now?

A Yes, we do.

**Q** And then the implementation plan is designed to address what the post-Fukushima results --

**MR. McGLOTHLIN:** Excuse me. I think this is leading the witness.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Yeah. If you could restate the question as a question.

BY MR. RUBIN:

**Q** Can you explain in relation to what you've just described what the NRC regulations, the post-Fukushima regulations will require?

A Yes. Just scanning through this document, this document establishes a current level of protection that the plants have against seismic and flooding. Yes, we're designed to seismic levels. Yes, we're designed to flooding.

Following the post-9/11 security issues and

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the subsequent regulation changes for wide area fires, terrorist attack, we've installed various pumps and generators to be able to mitigate that level of protection following, you know, security issues.

This takes us -- the NRC takes us beyond that, beyond the current design basis, beyond that which is in place as a result of security into areas that are unknown. Obviously the 43-foot tidal wave at, at Fukushima was unknown at the time. This takes us beyond that level of design and where we're going. And the regulations that have been issued, the orders that have been issued are relatively vague and nonspecific such that we're having to work through the industry to figure out what is going to be adequate, what is going to adequately satisfy the NRC. That process is going to be a continually learning process that we will grow and we will learn and we will change as we progress through this whole evolution.

**MR. RUBIN:** Mr. Chairman, I have one exhibit I'd like to hand out to ask just a couple more questions on redirect.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Sure. For identification purposes this is going to be Exhibit 103.

(Exhibit 103 marked for identification.) MR. McGLOTHLIN: Would you like to hear my

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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objection now?

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: My objection is that this clearly goes beyond the scope of cross-examination. On redirect he is free to ask questions of the witness with respect to the exhibit I sponsored, but this goes far beyond and is not the same exhibit that was the subject of cross-examination. It's clearly a matter of scope.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right.

MR. RUBIN: Mr. Chairman, counsel, Public Counsel specifically asked and the witness specifically talked about the analogy between post-9/11 2001 security costs and the post-Fukushima costs that are at issue in this docket.

I have a question about one page of this document. I've only included it -- it's complete for that, for its completeness sake. But it goes directly to a question that was asked and an answer provided.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** If you could advise us of what page it is that you are going to --

MR. McGLOTHLIN: That's a lot of completeness. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: What's that? MR. McGLOTHLIN: That is a lot of completeness.

MR. RUBIN: We're happy to submit just the

page. I just -- as a practice we would like to have the whole document. It is on page, at the beginning, near the beginning of the document, viii, and it is the fourth complete paragraph in that, on that page. It begins with, "The Task Force notes."

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MR. McGLOTHLIN: That paragraph does not appear in any exhibit that I sponsored and therefore is beyond the scope of cross-examination.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. I'm going to ask Mary Anne.

MS. HELTON: Mr. Chairman, I'm still trying to find the paragraph that Mr. Rubin referred us to. I'm sorry. On page -- okay. I had my Roman numerals off.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: The point is this: FPL had every opportunity and occasion to include this in their direct case if they wanted to. They're limited on cross -- on redirect to questions related to my cross-examination. My questions on cross-examination were, were limited to Exhibit 102. The paragraph to which he refers in this multipage document has nothing to do with 102.

MS. HELTON: I agree with Mr. McGlothlin, Mr. Chairman.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Okay. Thank you. So we are going to follow the advice of our attorney there and

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this exhibit will not be introduced.

### BY MR. RUBIN:

**Q** Mr. Grissette, has the NRC analogized the post-Fukushima costs to the post-9/11 costs?

A Yes. Following the, the event in March of 2011, the industry put together a task force, the Near-Term Task Force, to evaluate the changes that are going to be required as a result --

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Same objection. The question and answer are a backdoor effort to get the same information in. My objection to that information was sustained.

MR. RUBIN: The objection to the document was sustained, but the information is directly relevant to the question that Mr. McGlothlin asked.

MR. MCGLOTHLIN: I don't recall asking whether there was any analogy made between the costs. I asked, I asked the witness whether he was asserting any testimony that FPL was exposed to the Fukushima-type incident. He said, "No." This, this question does not relate to that. It's beyond the scope.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Can you repeat the question so I can hear it again?

MR. RUBIN: Sure. The question was has the NRC analogized the post-Fukushima response, which

000505 includes costs, to the post-9/11 response? 1 MR. McGLOTHLIN: Beyond the scope. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yeah. I think I'd agree 3 with, with OPC on this. 4 BY MR. RUBIN: 5 0 Okay. One last question, Mr. Grissette. 6 7 Does FPL have any discretion as to whether it complies with the NRC post-Fukushima regulations? 8 9 Α None whatsoever. 10 MR. RUBIN: Thank you, sir. 11 I have no other questions. 12 CHAIRMAN BRISE: I'm going to indulge one of 13 my fellow Commissioners here who has a question. I'll 14 give you an opportunity to redirect after the Commissioner has asked her question. 15 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you for your 16 17 generosity, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Grissette, you responded just recently to 18 19 a question that triggered a thought of mine that I have 20 a question for you. 21 Other than hearing back from the NRC regarding 22 FPL's implementation plan, how does FPL plan on getting 23 the NRC to specifically define criteria or parameters to 24 implement? 25 THE WITNESS: The process will work -- the FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

industry has worked together to develop what we consider a common approach for the various sites and then made it specific to our particular sites. The NRC has been submitted -- they've received our plans. They're in the process of evaluating those plans now. They will be providing additional questions and suggested changes and all over the course of the next several months.

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In March of 2014 we anticipate their response, which at that time they will issue a safety evaluation which describes specifically our implementation plan and any additional requirements that they may place upon us to be able to comply with that order. That will be the, the end of this particular submittal and their position on, on, on what we're going to do to mitigate those limited immediate actions required.

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** Okay. Do you anticipate the proposed deadlines being extended even further?

THE WITNESS: The NRC has made it clear that the immediate recommendations will be implemented in 2016 -- in 2015 and 2016. They do understand that the seismic evaluation process, the reevaluation process may result in significant and far-reaching changes to the seismic design and reinforcement of the various plants. They see that as going into 2020.

The short-term and long-term may be well

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000507 beyond that. You know, the content of the short-term 1 requirements and the long-term requirements have not 2 3 been formulated and certainly the dates have not followed that either. So it can certainly go beyond 4 2017, 2020. 5 6 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. 7 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Redirect. MR. RUBIN: No other questions. 8 9 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. Let's deal with exhibits. 10 11 MR. McGLOTHLIN: OPC moves 102. 12 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Is there any 13 objection to 102? 14 MR. RUBIN: No objection. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Seeing no 15 objections to 102, 102 is moved into the record. 16 17 (Exhibit 102 admitted into the record.) 18 Do you have any other exhibits you would like 19 to move? MR. RUBIN: We have no other exhibits. 20 21 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. 22 MR. RUBIN: May Mr. Grissette be excused? CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. Mr. Grissette, you are 23 24 excused. 25 THE WITNESS: Thank you. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

000508 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: FPL, call your next witness. 1 2 MR. BUTLER: Thank you. Yes. We would call 3 Mr. Rote, and Mr. Rote has been previously sworn. CHARLES ROTE 4 was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power & 5 Light and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows: 6 7 EXAMINATION BY MR. BUTLER: 8 9 Mr. Rote, would you please state your name and Q business address for the record. 10 My name is Charles Rote. Business address is 11 Α 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408. 12 13 By whom are you employed and in what capacity? 0 14 I'm employed by Florida Power & Light, and I Α 15 am the Business Services Manager of the Power Generation Division. 16 17 Do you have before you a copy of the prefiled 0 18 direct testimony of J. Carine Bullock filed May 13, 2003 19 [sic], consisting of 12 pages of prepared testimony? 20 Filed as of May 2013, yes, sir, I do. Α 21 If I didn't say that, my apology. May 13, Q 22 2013. 23 Are you familiar with Ms. Bullock's testimony? 24 Yes, sir. Α 25 Do you adopt her testimony as your own in this Q FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

proceeding?

A I do.

Q Did you also prepare and cause to be filed nine pages of prefiled testimony on August 30, 2013, in this proceeding?

A I did.

**Q** Okay. Do you have any changes or revisions to either Ms. Bullock's or your prefiled testimonies?

A I do not.

**Q** Okay. If I asked you the questions contained in Ms. Bullock's and your testimonies, would your answers be the same today?

**A** They would.

**MR. BUTLER:** Okay. Mr. Chairman, I'd ask that Ms. Bullock's and Mr. Rote's prefiled direct testimonies be inserted into the record as though read.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** All right. At this time we will move Mr. Rote's and Ms. Bullock's testimony into the record as though read, seeing no objections. Okay.

BY MR. BUTLER:

**Q** And Mr. Rote, are you sponsoring Exhibit JCB-1 to Ms. Bullock's testimony and Exhibit CRR-1 to your direct testimony?

A I am.

MR. BUTLER: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I'd note

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1	that those have been premarked on staff's Comprehensive
2	Exhibit List for identification as 19 and 20.
3	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes.
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	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1		<b>BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		<b>TESTIMONY OF J. CARINE BULLOCK</b>
4		<b>DOCKET NO. 130001-EI</b>
5		MAY 13, 2013
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
8	A.	My name is J. Carine Bullock, and my business address is 700 Universe
9		Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408.
10	Q.	By whom are you currently employed and in what capacity?
11	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL") and I am the
12		Vice President of Production Assurance and Business Services in the Power
13		Generation Division of FPL, where I am responsible for providing production
14		process standardization and commercial support for FPL's fossil generating
15		assets.
16	Q.	Have you previously testified in predecessors to this docket?
17	A.	Yes, I have.
18	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?
19	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to report actual 2012 performance for
20	•	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF) and Average Net Operating Heat Rate
21	-	(ANOHR) for the ten generating units used to determine the Generating
22		Performance Incentive Factor (GPIF). In addition, I will explain adjustments
23		that FPL proposes to the heat rate, net output factor (NOF) and Forced Outage

1		Factor (FOF) of St. Lucie 1 (PSL1), St. Lucie 2 (PSL2) and Turkey Point 3
2		(PTN3) to address the impact on their operation resulting from the Extended
3		Power Uprates (EPU). I have compared the performance of each unit to the
4		targets approved in Commission Order No. PSC-11-0579-FOF-EI issued
5		December 16, 2011, for the period January through December 2012, and
6		performed the reward/penalty calculations prescribed by the GPIF Manual.
7		My testimony presents the result of these calculations: \$46,363,302 of fuel
8		savings to FPL's customers as a result of the availability and efficiency of
9		FPL's GPIF generating units, and a GPIF reward of \$20,679,970 that reflects
10		FPL's proposed adjustment to PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3 heat rates, NOFs and
11		FOFs.
12	Q.	Have you prepared, or caused to have prepared under your direction,
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15		supervision, or control any exhibits in this proceeding?
14	A.	Yes. Exhibit JCB-1 shows the reward/penalty calculations. Page 1 of Exhibit
	A.	
14	А. <b>Q</b> .	Yes. Exhibit JCB-1 shows the reward/penalty calculations. Page 1 of Exhibit
14 15		Yes. Exhibit JCB-1 shows the reward/penalty calculations. Page 1 of Exhibit JCB-1 is an index to the contents of the exhibit.
14 15 16		Yes. Exhibit JCB-1 shows the reward/penalty calculations. Page 1 of Exhibit JCB-1 is an index to the contents of the exhibit. Please explain how the total GPIF reward/penalty amount was calculated
14 15 16 17	Q.	Yes. Exhibit JCB-1 shows the reward/penalty calculations. Page 1 of Exhibit JCB-1 is an index to the contents of the exhibit. Please explain how the total GPIF reward/penalty amount was calculated in general terms.
14 15 16 17 18	Q.	Yes. Exhibit JCB-1 shows the reward/penalty calculations. Page 1 of Exhibit JCB-1 is an index to the contents of the exhibit. Please explain how the total GPIF reward/penalty amount was calculated in general terms. The steps involved in making this calculation are provided in Exhibit JCB-1.
14 15 16 17 18 19	Q.	Yes. Exhibit JCB-1 shows the reward/penalty calculations. Page 1 of Exhibit JCB-1 is an index to the contents of the exhibit. Please explain how the total GPIF reward/penalty amount was calculated in general terms. The steps involved in making this calculation are provided in Exhibit JCB-1. Page 2 provides the GPIF Reward/Penalty Table (Actual), which shows an
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q.	<ul> <li>Yes. Exhibit JCB-1 shows the reward/penalty calculations. Page 1 of Exhibit</li> <li>JCB-1 is an index to the contents of the exhibit.</li> <li>Please explain how the total GPIF reward/penalty amount was calculated</li> <li>in general terms.</li> <li>The steps involved in making this calculation are provided in Exhibit JCB-1.</li> <li>Page 2 provides the GPIF Reward/Penalty Table (Actual), which shows an</li> <li>overall GPIF performance point value of +4.46, \$46,363,302 in fuel savings</li> </ul>

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GPIF unit, the unit's performance indicators (EAF and ANOHR), the weighting factors, and the associated GPIF points.

Page 5 is the actual EAF and adjustments summary. This page, in columns 1 through 5, lists each of the ten GPIF units, the actual outage factors and the actual EAF for the fossil units and Turkey Point 4 (PTN4) and the proposed adjustment to actual FOF for PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3 that is explained later in my testimony. Column 6 is the adjustment for planned outage variation. Column 7 is the adjusted actual EAF, which is calculated on page 6. Column 8 is the target EAF. Column 9 contains the Generating Performance Incentive Points for availability as determined by interpolating from the tables shown on pages 8 through 17. These tables are based on the targets and target ranges submitted to, and approved by, the Commission.

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15 Continuing with Exhibit JCB-1, Page 7 shows the adjustments to ANOHR. 16 For each of the ten units, it shows, in columns 2 through 4, the target heat rate 17 formula, the actual NOF and ANOHR for the fossil units and Turkey Point 4 18 and the proposed modification to actual NOF and ANOHR for PSL1, PSL2 19 and PTN3 that is explained later in my testimony. Since heat rate varies with 20 NOF, it is necessary to determine both the target and actual heat rates at the 21 same NOF. This adjustment provides a common basis for comparison 22 purposes and is shown numerically for each GPIF unit in columns 5 through 23 8. Column 9 contains the Generating Performance Incentive Points as

1		determined by interpolating from the tables shown on pages 8 through 17.
2		These tables are based on the targets and target ranges submitted to, and
3		approved by, the Commission.
4	Q.	Please explain the primary reason or reasons why FPL will receive a
5		reward under the GPIF for the January through December 2012 period.
6	A.	The primary reason that FPL will receive a reward for the period was that
7		adjusted actual EAFs for St. Lucie 1 and 2, Turkey Point 3 and 4, and five of
8		the fossil units were each better than target.
9	Q.	Please summarize each nuclear unit's performance as it relates to the
10		EAF of the units.
11	Α.	St. Lucie Unit 1 operated at an adjusted actual EAF of 72.5%, compared to its
12		target of 68.7%. This results in a $+10.0$ point reward, which corresponds to a
13		GPIF reward of \$4,420,026.
14		
15		St. Lucie Unit 2 operated at an adjusted actual EAF of 66.9%, compared to its
16		target of 60.1%. This results in a $+10.0$ point reward, which corresponds to a
17		GPIF reward of \$2,467,423.
18		
19		Turkey Point Unit 3 operated at an adjusted actual EAF of 55.0% compared to
20		its target of 49.9%. This results in a $+10.0$ point reward, which corresponds to
21		a GPIF reward of \$2,796,722.
22		

Turkey Point Unit 4 operated at an adjusted actual EAF of 84.4% compared to its target of 78.0%. This results in a +10.0 point reward, which corresponds to a GPIF reward of \$3,506,337.

In total, the combined nuclear units' EAF performance results in a net GPIF reward of \$13,190,508.

7 Q. Please summarize each nuclear unit performance as it relates to the
8 ANOHR of the units.

9 A. By utilizing the three-year average for ANOHR and NOF that is explained
10 later in my testimony, the St. Lucie Unit 1 adjusted actual ANOHR results in
11 10,705 Btu/kWh compared to its target of 10,771 Btu/kWh. This ANOHR is
12 within the ±75 Btu/kWh dead band around the projected target; therefore,
13 there is no GPIF reward or penalty.

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By utilizing the three-year average for ANOHR and NOF, the St. Lucie Unit 2 adjusted actual ANOHR results in 10,643 Btu/kWh compared to its target of 10,724 Btu/kWh. This results in a +1.32 point reward, which corresponds to a GPIF reward of \$120,588.

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By utilizing the three-year average for ANOHR and NOF, the Turkey Point Unit 3 adjusted actual ANOHR results in 10,797 Btu/kWh compared to its target of 10,875 Btu/kWh. This results in a +0.46 point reward, which corresponds to a GPIF reward of \$53,801.

2		The Turkey Point Unit 4 adjusted actual ANOHR is 11,304 Btu/kWh
3		compared to its target of 11,263 Btu/kWh. This ANOHR is within the $\pm 75$
4		Btu/kWh dead band around the projected target; therefore, there is no GPIF
5		reward or penalty.
6		
7		In total, the combined nuclear units' heat rate performance results in a GPIF
8		reward of \$174,389 when FPL's proposed modification to reflect the three-
9		year average for ANOHR and NOF is used.
10	Q.	What is the total GPIF reward for FPL's nuclear units?
11	A.	\$13,364,897.
12	Q.	Please summarize the performance of FPL's fossil units.
13	A.	Regarding EAF performance, five of the six fossil generating units performed
14		better than their availability targets resulting in a reward of \$6,527,075 while
15		the remaining unit performed worse than its availability target resulting in a
16		penalty of \$264,367. Thus, the combined fossil units' availability performance
17		results in a net GPIF reward of \$6,262,708.
18		
19		Regarding ANOHR, one out of the six fossil units (Martin 8) operated with an
20		ANOHR that was below the ±75 Btu/kWh dead band, resulting in a reward.
21		However, the low actual ANOHR is due in part to the energy input from
22		Martin Solar. In contrast, the ANOHR target is based on three years of Martin
23		8 operations before the solar energy input was as substantial as it was in 2012

and is today. Accordingly, FPL has adjusted the Martin 8 ANOHR to exclude 1 2 the effect of Martin Solar energy input, so that it is more directly comparable *: '* 3 to the operations during the target-setting period. With this adjustment, the 4 Martin 8 reward is \$1,052,365, reflecting a reduction of more than \$2.2 5 million. Once there have been three years of Martin 8 operations with 6 substantial solar input, this type of adjustment will no longer be needed. The 7 remaining five fossil units operated with ANOHRs that were within the  $\pm 75$ 8 Btu/kWh dead band and so received no incentive reward or penalty. Thus, the 9 combined fossil units' heat rate performance results in a net GPIF reward of 10 \$1,052,365.

- 11 Q. What is the total GPIF reward/penalty for FPL's fossil units?
- A. The net GPIF availability performance reward of \$6,262,708 plus the net
  GPIF heat rate performance reward of \$1,052,365 results in a total GPIF
  reward for FPL's fossil units of \$7,315,073.
- Q. To recap, what is the total GPIF result for the period January through
  December 2012?
- A. The total GPIF result for the period January through December 2012 is
  \$46,363,302 of fuel savings to FPL's customers as a result of the availability
  and efficiency of FPL's GPIF generating units, and a GPIF reward of
  \$20,679,970.
- Q. Is FPL proposing an adjustment to the reward/penalty calculations for
  PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3?

- A. Yes. FPL believes that this adjustment is reasonable and appropriate in order
   to address a statistical anomaly that I will discuss below. The effect of the
   adjustment is to lower the 2012 GPIF heat rate reward for PSL1, PSL2 and
   PTN3.
- 5 Q. Please explain the reason for FPL's proposed adjustment.

A. In order to explain the adjustment, it will be useful first to briefly describe
how achieved heat rates are compared to target heat rates for the purpose of
determining GPIF rewards or penalties.

9

10 Because the achievable heat rate for a generating unit is dependent in part on 11 the NOF at which the unit is operating (i.e., generally, operation at full load is 12 more efficient than operation at partial load), the GPIF methodology provides 13 for adjustments to the ANOHR of the GPIF units once the actual heat rate and 14 net output factor are known at the end of the projection period. (Page 4.214, 15 Paragraph 2.3.7 of the GPIF manual). This adjustment is made based on a 16 curve that correlates expected ANOHR with NOF based on regression 17 analysis. While the details of the calculation are complex, the effect of the 18 adjustment is to express the actual ANOHR and the target ANOHR at the 19 same NOF, so that the reward/penalty determination will properly reflect the 20 utility's success in operating the units efficiently rather than simply the 21 differences in efficiency due to the actual NOF being different than what was 22 projected at the time the targets were set.
Normally, regression analysis is an appropriate and effective basis for 1 2 developing the correlation curves between ANOHR and NOF, because the actual NOF falls within or at least very close to the range of NOF values from 3 which the regression equations are determined. However, due to the number 4 5 and duration of periods when PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3 were operated at partial 6 load for testing purposes as a result of the EPUs, the 2012 actual NOFs were considerably lower than normal for those three units. These NOFs fall well 7 outside the range of the NOFs from which the regression equations were 8 9 calculated and consequently do not provide a statistically valid basis for 10 adjusting the actual ANOHR as prescribed by the GPIF methodology. The 11 Turkey Point 4 (PTN4) ANOHR and NOF were not significantly affected by 12 the EPU since this outage did not start until late in the year and the unit stayed 13 off-line for EPU work for the remainder of 2012. Hence, the unit did not 14 operate at a reduced NOF for testing purposes in 2012 as was the case for the 15 other three nuclear units, and therefore no adjustment was necessary to the 16 ANOHR and NOF of this unit.

17 Q. How does FPL propose to perform the GPIF ANOHR reward/penalty
 18 calculations for PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3 in the absence of statistically valid
 19 correlation curves?

A. FPL calculated the three-year average (2009-2011) for ANOHR and NOF for
 PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3 and used those values as a proxy to represent their
 2012 performance. A three-year time frame was chosen since it is consistent
 with the time frame used in developing GPIF heat rate targets. FPL believes

- this is a reasonable approach in the absence of a reliable basis for performing
   the calculation using actual 2012 performance.
- Q. What is the impact on the total reward amount of using the three-year
  actual ANOHR and NOF performance for these nuclear units?
- 5 A. FPL's proposed adjustment reduces the 2012 GPIF reward by \$2.9 million.

6 Q. Did FPL also make an adjustment to the availability (EAF)
7 reward/penalty calculations for PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3 to reflect the
8 impact of the EPUs?

9 Yes. The GPIF reward/penalty calculation for availability does not have a A. 10 direct counterpart to the need to correlate ANOHR and NOF in the GPIF 11 reward/penalty calculation for heat rate. Therefore, there is no regression 12 equation and no concern about statistical validity. Nonetheless, FPL closely 13 scrutinized the manner in which EAF is calculated to determine whether any 14 form of adjustment for the impact of the EPU outages would be warranted. 15 FPL focused on whether the forced outage factors (FOFs) and maintenance 16 outage factors (MOFs) that are used in determining EAF for the nuclear units 17 might be unrepresentatively low as a result of the EPU outages, which would 18 tend to increase the calculated reward. The reason for this focus is that FOF 19 and MOF reflect, respectively, the number of forced outage hours and 20 maintenance outage hours during the year, divided by the total number of 21 hours in the year (8,784 hours in 2012). Because PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3 were 22 out of service for extended periods in 2012 due to the EPUs and would have 23 had no opportunity for either forced or maintenance outages during those

periods, FPL was concerned that using the full 8,784 hours as the denominator might result in calculated FOFs and MOFs that were lower than what one would reasonably expect if the units had operated throughout the year. As noted earlier, PTN4 was offline for its EPU outage during only a small portion of 2012 and hence the denominators in the FOF and MOF calculations would not be significantly affected.

8 FPL recalculated the FOFs for PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3 using the actual 9 number of hours that each unit was available to be in service (i.e., net of the 10 EPU outage hours). This re-calculation resulted in modest increases in the 11 FOFs for PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3. The MOFs for these units were zero, so 12 they were unaffected by the re-calculation (i.e., because the numerators were 13 zero, reducing the denominators could not affect the resulting factors). I 14 should point out that the FOF and MOF for PTN4 were both zero and likewise 15 would have been unaffected by an adjustment to their denominators.

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The increased FOFs for PSL1, PSL2 and PTN3 did not affect the reward calculation, because each of those nuclear units received the maximum allowed EAF reward with or without the increases. Rather, what this exercise confirmed was that the nuclear units had excellent reliability performance in 2012 before and after the EPUs. It is very common that the initial period of 22 operation following extensive modifications to a nuclear unit (or any piece of 23 complex equipment) will entail a series of minor outages to address "infant

mortality" issues on the new equipment. Such outages would increase the
FOF and/or MOF for the unit. Instead, the performance of these nuclear units
in 2012 after they returned from the EPU outages was strong, notwithstanding
the extensive, unprecedented scope of the EPU work that was performed.
Under these circumstances, the GPIF reward for nuclear unit availability is
well deserved.

7 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

8 A. Yes.

1		<b>BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		<b>TESTIMONY OF CHARLES R. ROTE</b>
4		<b>DOCKET NO. 130001-EI</b>
5		AUGUST 30, 2013
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
8	A.	My name is Charles R. Rote, and my business address is 700 Universe Boulevard,
9		Juno Beach, Florida 33408.
10	Q.	By whom are you currently employed and in what capacity?
11	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL") and I am the
12		Business Services Manager in the Power Generation Division of FPL, where I am
13		responsible for budgeting, forecasting, regulatory reporting and financial internal
14		controls for FPL's fossil generating assets.
15	Q.	Please describe your educational background.
16	A.	I received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1991 from DePauw University in Indiana.
17		I also received a Master's of Business Administration in 1994 with a
18		concentration in Accounting from Pace University in New York where I also
19		became a Certified Public Accountant (CPA).
20	Q.	Please briefly summarize your work experience at FPL.
21	A.	I have held my current position at FPL for approximately five years. During that
22		time, I have supported two rate case filings, an SAP (Systems Applications and
23		Products) enterprise software implementation to standardize information

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collection, analysis and reporting, along with other initiatives to improve cost and reliability performance of FPL's fossil fleet.

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### Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

4 A. My testimony has three purposes. First, I present FPL's generating unit 5 equivalent availability factor (EAF) targets and average net operating heat rate (ANOHR) targets used in determining the Generating Performance Incentive 6 7 Factor (GPIF) for the period January through December, 2014. Second, I address the two additional issues about the GPIF program that Staff has raised in this 8 9 Docket. Finally, I adopt the prepared testimony and exhibit of FPL witness J. 10 Carine Bullock entitled "Generating Performance Incentive Factor, Performance Results for January through December 2012," as filed on March 15, 2013 and 11 12 revised on May 13, 2013.

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### I. 2014 EAF AND ANOHR GPIF TARGET DEVELOPMENT

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# 16 Q. Have you prepared, or caused to have prepared under your direction, 17 supervision, or control, an exhibit in this proceeding?

- A. Yes, I am sponsoring Exhibit CRR-1. This exhibit supports the development of
  the 2014 GPIF targets (EAF and ANOHR). The first page of this exhibit is an
  index to the contents of the exhibit. All other pages are numbered according to
  the GPIF Manual as approved by the Commission.
- Q. Please summarize the 2014 system targets for EAF and ANOHR for the units
  to be considered in establishing the GPIF for FPL.

1 A. For the period of January through December, 2014, FPL projects a weighted 2 system equivalent planned outage factor of 6.5% and a weighted system 3 equivalent unplanned outage factor of 8.0%, which yield a weighted system 4 equivalent availability target of 85.5%. The targets for this period reflect planned 5 refuelings for St. Lucie Unit 2, Turkey Point Unit 3 and Turkey Point Unit 4. 6 FPL also projects a weighted system ANOHR target of 8,976 Btu/kWh for the 7 period January through December, 2014. As discussed later in my testimony, 8 these targets represent fair and reasonable values. Therefore, FPL requests that 9 the targets for these performance indicators be approved by the Commission.

# 10 Q. Have you established individual target levels of performance for the units to 11 be considered in establishing the GPIF for FPL?

A. Yes, I have. Exhibit CRR-1, pages 6 and 7, contains the information
summarizing the targets and ranges for EAF and ANOHR for the ten generating
units that FPL proposes to be considered as GPIF units for the period January
through December, 2014. All of these targets have been derived utilizing the
accepted methodologies adopted in the GPIF Manual.

# 17 Q. Please summarize FPL's methodology for determining equivalent availability 18 targets.

A. The GPIF Manual requires that the EAF target for each unit be determined as the
difference between 100% and the sum of the equivalent planned outage factor
(EPOF) and the equivalent unplanned outage factor (EUOF). The EPOF for each
unit is determined by the length of the planned outage, if any, scheduled for the
projected period. The EUOF is determined by the sum of the historical average

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equivalent forced outage factor (EFOF) and the equivalent maintenance outage factor (EMOF). The EUOF is then adjusted to reflect recent or projected unit overhauls following the projection period.

- 4 Q. Please summarize FPL's methodology for determining ANOHR targets.
- 5 A. To develop the ANOHR targets, historic ANOHR vs. unit net output factor curves 6 are developed for each GPIF unit. The historic data is analyzed for any unusual 7 operating conditions and changes in equipment that affect the predicted heat rate. 8 A regression equation is calculated and a statistical analysis of the historic 9 ANOHR variance with respect to the best fit curve is also performed to identify 10 unusual observations. The resulting equation is used to project ANOHR for the 11 unit using the net output factor from the production costing simulation program, 12 POWERSYM. This projected ANOHR value is then used in the GPIF tables and 13 in the calculations to determine the possible fuel savings or losses due to 14 improvements or degradations in heat rate performance. This process is 15 consistent with the GPIF Manual.
- 16 Q. How did you select the units to be considered when establishing the GPIF for
  17 FPL?
- A. In accordance with the GPIF Manual, the GPIF units selected represent no less than 80% of the estimated system net generation. The estimated net generation for each unit is taken from the POWRSYM model, which forms the basis for the projected levelized fuel cost recovery factor for the period. In this case, the ten units which FPL proposes to use for the period January through December, 2014 represent the top 81.1% of the total forecasted system net generation for this

1		period excluding the West County Energy Center Unit 3 and Cape Canaveral
2		Energy Center. These units came into service in 2011 and 2013, respectively, and
3		were excluded from the GPIF calculation because there is insufficient historical
4		data to include them. For the same reason, the modernized unit at Riviera Energy
5		Center, which is expected to be in commercial operation in June, 2014, was
6		excluded from the GPIF calculations. Consistent with the GPIF Manual, these
7		units will be considered in the GPIF calculations once FPL has enough operating
8		history to use in projecting future performance.
9	Q.	Do FPL's 2014 EAF and ANOHR performance targets represent reasonable
10		level of generation availability and efficiency?
11	A.	Yes, they do.
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12		II. ADDITIONAL GPIF ISSUES
		II. ADDITIONAL GPIF ISSUES
13	Q.	II. ADDITIONAL GPIF ISSUES Does FPL believe that the GPIF mechanism should be retained in
13 14	Q.	
13 14 15	<b>Q.</b> A.	Does FPL believe that the GPIF mechanism should be retained in
13 14 15 16	-	Does FPL believe that the GPIF mechanism should be retained in substantially its current form?
13 14 15 16 17	-	Does FPL believe that the GPIF mechanism should be retained in substantially its current form? Yes. The GPIF methodology was formulated carefully and has operated
<ol> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> </ol>	-	Does FPL believe that the GPIF mechanism should be retained in substantially its current form? Yes. The GPIF methodology was formulated carefully and has operated effectively over the years to incent GPIF-qualified utilities to continually strive
<ol> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> </ol>	-	Does FPL believe that the GPIF mechanism should be retained in substantially its current form? Yes. The GPIF methodology was formulated carefully and has operated effectively over the years to incent GPIF-qualified utilities to continually strive for the efficient operation of base load generating units. The order adopting the
<ol> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	-	Does FPL believe that the GPIF mechanism should be retained in substantially its current form? Yes. The GPIF methodology was formulated carefully and has operated effectively over the years to incent GPIF-qualified utilities to continually strive for the efficient operation of base load generating units. The order adopting the GPIF methodology (Order No. 9558 issued September 19, 1980 in Docket No.

1		various proposals that were submitted as well as the Staff recommendation, the
2		Commission concluded:
3		In fact, the final Staff recommendation has, in our opinion,
4		selected the best elements of those proposals,
5		* * *
6		We find and conclude that the GPIF plan encompassed with the
7		Staff's final recommendation is consistent with the evidence received
8		during this proceeding, represents the best elements of the ideas
9		advanced by the parties, and provides the promise of fulfilling our
10		objective of an explicit incentive in the area of operating
11		efficiency
12		(Order at pages 2-3). The Staff recommendation that the Commission approved
13		is the same GPIF mechanism that is in effect today.
14	Q.	Please explain why FPL believes that the GPIF mechanism is working
15		effectively and should be retained.
16	A.	FPL believes that the current GPIF mechanism, as approved by the Commission,
17		has worked as intended by providing an on-going incentive for the efficient
18		operation of base load generating units. The current GPIF mechanism
19		accomplishes its objective by setting reasonable targets and performance ranges,
20		and equitable rewards and penalties. Targets are set based on recent past
21		experience, providing utilities with a constant and realistic incentive to improve.
22		Rewards and penalties are calculated using an even-handed, symmetric
23		methodology that provides meaningful incentives while ensuring that customers

will retain a substantial share of any fuel savings that result from performance that
 is better than target. For example, over the period 2005-2012 FPL customers
 received fuel savings (net of GPIF rewards) of about \$222 million.

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Has the Commission reviewed the effectiveness of the GPIF mechanism previously?

A. Yes. In the 2006 fuel adjustment clause docket (No. 060001-EI), the Office of
Public Counsel (OPC) filed testimony and exhibits questioning the effectiveness
of the current GPIF mechanism and proposing changes to the mechanism. FPL
and the other GPIF utilities filed responsive testimony and exhibits that presented
in-depth analyses of the GPIF mechanism's performance as well as critiques of
OPC's proposed changes. After thorough review and careful consideration of all
the evidence, the Commission concluded that:

...the purpose for the GPIF mechanism, as established by Order
No. 9558, is being achieved....We decline to amend our prior
order because we believe that the GPIF mechanism is working as
we intended. It measures how the utilities carry out their obligation
to prudently operate their generating units, which results in
appropriate rewards and penalties under the existing mechanism
and results in fuel savings.

20 Order No. PSC-06-1069-FOF-E1, issued December 27, 2006 in Docket No.
21 060001-EI, at page 5.

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1 In the years since the 2006 review, Staff has continued to monitor and evaluate 2 the performance of the GPIF mechanism through the discovery process. Most 3 recently, FPL and the other GPIF utilities have responded in this year's docket to extensive discovery from Staff regarding GPIF performance and the manner in 4 5 which the GPIF mechanism operates. The information provided through 6 discovery affirms that the current GPIF process continues to work as intended by 7 the Commission and continues to provide substantial benefits to the customers. 8 Moreover, nothing has changed since 2006 that would make the modifications to 9 the GPIF mechanism that OPC proposed in 2006 any less inappropriate.

## 10 Q. Does the Incentive Mechanism provided in Paragraph 12 of the Stipulation 11 and Settlement approved in Docket No. 120015-EI overlap with the GPIF?

12 A. It does not. Rather, the Incentive Mechanism *complements* the GPIF program, by 13 adding incentives in areas that are not addressed by the GPIF. The GPIF is 14 limited to providing an incentive for the efficient operation of FPL's base load 15 generating units. In contrast, the Incentive Mechanism encourages FPL to create 16 additional value for FPL customers from short-term wholesale sales, short-term 17 wholesale purchases and asset optimization activities such as selling excess gas 18 transportation capacity and or electric transmission capacity when it is not needed 19 to serve FPL's native load. Such opportunities to create additional value for 20 customers primarily result from factors such as the price relationship among 21 different fuel types, the level of load that FPL and potential counterparties must 22 serve, the types of generating units that FPL and the potential counterparties

operate, etc. The only similarity between the two programs is that both, albeit in
 distinct ways, incent FPL to provide significant benefits to FPL customers.

# 3 Q. Does FPL believe that any modifications to the GPIF mechanism would be 4 appropriate?

- 5 A. As stated earlier, FPL believes that the GPIF mechanism is working well in its 6 current form. Nonetheless, FPL would not object to the proposal that Staff raised 7 in discovery that would set the maximum allowed incentive dollars at 50 percent 8 of the maximum attainable fuel savings. This would make it clearer that 9 customers will always receive at least as much in fuel savings as the utility could 10 receive in rewards.
- 11Q.Do you adopt the testimony and exhibit of FPL witness J. Carine Bullock12entitled "Generating Performance Incentive Factor, Performance Results for
- 13 January through December 2012" as your own?
- 14 A. Yes, I do.
- 15 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 16 A. Yes, it does.

BY MR. BUTLER:

**Q** With that, I'd ask Mr. Rote to provide your oral summary.

A Will do.

Good afternoon, Commissioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. My name is Charles Rote, and I am the Business Services Manager in the Power Generation Division of FPL.

The purpose of my testimony is two-fold. First, I adopt the prepared testimony and exhibit of FPL witness J. Carine Bullock filed on May 13th, 2013, which reports the 2012 actual performance for the equivalent availability factor, or EAF, and average net operating heat rate, ANOHR, for the ten generating units used to determine FPL's generating performance incentive factor for the period of January through December 2012.

The combined EAF and heat rate performance of these ten units resulted in over \$46 million in fuel cost savings to FPL customers in 2012. This testimony presents the result of these calculations.

Second, my testimony and exhibit filed August 30th, 2013, present the EAF and ANOHR targets for the ten generating units which FPL proposes to be considered as GPIF units for the period January through December 2014. For this period FPL projects a weighted

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system EAF target of 85.5%. FPL also projects a weighted system ANOHR of 8,976 Btu per kilowatt hour for the same period. The targets for this period reflect planned refueling outages for St. Lucie Unit 2 and Turkey Point Units 3 and 4.

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As discussed in my testimony, these targets represent fair and reasonable values and were calculated as prescribed by the Commission's approved GPIF methodology.

My testimony explains that the GPIF mechanism effectively accomplishes its objectives of setting reasonable targets and performance ranges, as well as equitable rewards and penalties. While the GPIF is working well, my testimony states that FPL nonetheless would not object to setting maximum rewards and penalties at 50% of maximum fuel savings as the parties have stipulated in Issue 18A.

Finally, my testimony clarifies that the GPIF does not overlap the incentive mechanism that was approved as part of FPL's 2012 rate case settlement, but rather complements that mechanism. Whereas the GPIF is limited to providing incentives for the efficient 23 operation of base loaded generating units, the incentive mechanism addresses a whole array of different ways that FPL can create value for customers, including short-term

000534 wholesale power purchases and sales, as well as asset 1 optimization activities such as selling excess gas, 2 transportation capacity, or electric transmission 3 capacity in periods when this capacity is not needed to 4 serve FPL's native load. The only similarity is that 5 both mechanisms incent FPL, albeit in very different 6 7 ways, to provide significant benefits to customers. This concludes my summary. 8 9 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Mr. Rote. I tender the witness for cross-examination. 10 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. 12 Mr. McGlothlin, you may proceed. MR. McGLOTHLIN: The document that was 13 14 distributed, is this going to be a staff exhibit? I'm 15 aware that staff has raised an issue and the questions I have relate to the issue. I don't want to get in 16 17 staff's way as they pursue that initiative, but I would 18 just ask a couple of basic questions since it's my turn 19 now. 20 EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. McGLOTHLIN: 22 Mr. Rote. 0 23 Yes, sir. Α 24 All other things being equal, would lowering 0 25 the heat rate of a generator improve its competitive FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

000535 posture in terms of making wholesale sales? 1 Theoretical, all being equal, yes, sir. 2 Α All other things being equal, if a unit has a 3 Q greater availability, is it in a better posture to make 4 more wholesale sales? 5 Theoretically, all things being equal, yes, 6 Α 7 sir. What's theoretical about either of those 8 Q 9 questions? 10 Α Well, there are many forces in the marketplace as it applies to incentive power purchases and sales 11 12 that may not exactly correspond to what we just 13 discussed. 14 But these certainly are, are considerations Q and factors too, are they not? 15 16 Yes, sir. Α 17 Now you mentioned an array of possible 0 mechanisms that could be employed as part of the 18 19 optimization program, did you not? 20 Yes, sir. Α 21 You're familiar with the program that was part Q 22 of the settlement package? 23 Α I am. 24 So you're familiar with the fact that as 0 25 proposed by FPL and incorporated in the settlement, FPL FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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has the ability during the year to nominate opportunities or transactions that we may not know today?

Α

I believe that's correct.

**Q** And if that is correct, then no one here sitting here today can state definitively whether or not there's any crossover between the optimization program and the GPIF; would you agree with that as well?

A No, I would not. As I stated earlier in my summary, the GPIF is a very distinct mechanism dedicated toward our base loaded generating units. The incentive mechanism that I spoke of, and it was approved by the Commission in a rate case settlement, is really beyond -- it's for opportunities that are beyond base loaded generating opportunities.

Q And those opportunities are open-ended and undefined until we come to the next true-up proceeding; is that correct?

A I wouldn't say they're open-ended, no, sir. Now they are not explicitly defined yet as far as being as concrete as, say, GPIF; however, they are very well stipulated and articulated in the rate case settlement. So, for example, there's three components: There's wholesale sales, wholesale purchases, and asset optimization activities.

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MR. BUTLER: Sorry. Excuse me, Mr. McGlothlin. I don't think that the witness was finished with his answer.

Are you saying that the optimization program

BY MR. McGLOTHLIN:

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**Q** I did not intend to step on your answer. Go ahead, sir.

A So those three mechanisms are what are spelled out, if you will, in the 2012 rate case settlement. We have a history of actually performing incentive sales mechanism, which is consistent with other utilities in the state. The purchases were a new distinct component of the rate case settlement, as was the asset optimization activities.

**Q** Are you committing today that those three programs, those three mechanisms that you spoke of will be the only components of the optimization program?

A We had outlined a series of potential - Q Excuse me. I think that calls for a yes or
 no.

**A** Okay. I would say yes, subject to certain qualifications.

**Q** What qualifications are they?

A Essentially in the 2012 rate case settlement

we had articulated some examples that included but were not limited to what those asset optimization activities could be. So it could go beyond the scope of that if the opportunities presented themselves and FPL was able to generate additional value for our customers.

**Q** Additional undefined opportunities that we can't describe today; correct?

A I would generally agree with that.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: No further questions. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Staff?

MS. GILCHER: Staff has a few questions. Before we begin, as a courtesy and convenience we've distributed the first three pages of Exhibit 56. That only contains FPL's responses to staff's third set of interrogatories, and it's interrogatory 24 and 25.

#### EXAMINATION

#### BY MS. GILCHER:

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**Q** Mr. Rote, is it your opinion that the utilities participating in the GPIF program are effectively incentivized to optimize the efficiency of their base load units?

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I would agree with that. Yes.

**Q** Is it true that if Florida Power & Light's GPIF units exceed their performance targets, then shareholders, shareholders are financially rewarded, and

if their performance targets are not achieved, then their shareholders are financially penalized?

**A** I believe that certainly when we exceed the targets that are outlined in the GPIF there is a reward and it's symmetric. So, yes, the opposite would be true as well.

**Q** Is it true also that except for the dead band around a unit's heat rate target there is no dollar threshold required by the GPIF program before FPL receives their reward or penalty?

A Well, as part of the target setting process there's a very prescriptive process in the GPIF mechanism that outlines how you actually arrive at the targets. So, for example, the units that are considered base loaded, 81% of the generation that will, that FPL will produce that comprises the units -- in this case, ten. And as you go through the process, it very clearly articulates the EAF and heat rate components of it.

**Q** So there's no dollar threshold?

Well, there are GPIF --

MR. BUTLER: Could you explain your question? Dollar threshold for what? I'm not sure that either I or the witness are understanding what you're referring to.

BY MS. GILCHER:

Α

000540 cy can be given,

**Q** Before the reward or penalty can be given, received or taken away, is there a dollar threshold required by the GPIF program that needs to be met?

A During the target setting process when the actuals come in there are defined targets and rewards that are associated with the achievement of those targets or if you exceed them. I'm hoping I'm answering your question.

There's not a predefined level. But I think that basically once you've established what the targets are and the actuals come in against those targets there are certain ranges -- call them generation performance incentive points or factors -- that detail out what the potential rewards or penalties will be.

So I think just to flesh it out, when you're actually walking through the true-up process for the following year after the targets have been established, you have a very good idea once the actuals come in on exactly how the rewards -- how the units performed, and they will be rewarded or penalized according to the target process. Does that answer your question?

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Yes, I believe it does. Thank you.

Could you turn to page 8, lines 12 through 13 of your prefiled testimony?

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Which one, ma'am?

1	000 <b>Q</b> The August 30th.
2	<b>A</b> Page 8. Which lines? I'm sorry.
3	<b>Q</b> 12 and 13.
4	<b>A</b> Okay. I'm there.
5	<b>Q</b> Okay. Here you state, "Incentive mechanism
6	complements the GPIF program by adding incentives in
7	areas that are not addressed by the GPIF." Is the
8	incentive mechanism you're referring to the four-year
9	asset optimization pilot program that was approved as
10	part of the stipulation in FPL's rate case?
11	A Yes, ma'am.
12	${f Q}$ The asset optimization pilot has certain
13	dollar thresholds that must be obtained before FPL
14	shareholders receive any compensation; is that right?
15	A Correct.
16	${f Q}$ And gains on wholesale sales and purchased
17	power are included when calculating those thresholds; is
18	that correct?
19	A Yes, ma'am.
20	${f Q}$ Could you please turn to Exhibit 56 that was
21	passed around earlier, Bate stamp 132. That would be
22	interrogatory 25.
23	A I'm there.
24	${f Q}$ Do you still agree that degradations in base
25	load unit availability and heat rate increase FPL's

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000542 opportunity to make off-system wholesale purchases? 1 No, I do not. I mean, it's -- let me qualify 2 Α that. I think that essentially as any piece of 3 equipment operates through its life cycle you can expect 4 5 some degradation. I think that, you know, the GPIF mechanism, the way it's very prescriptive in determining 6 7 targets, and then also the true-up mechanisms once the actuals have come in account for that, if you will. 8 9 MS. GILCHER: I'm sorry. Just give me one 10 second. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Take your time. 11 12 (Pause.) 13 MS. GILCHER: Thank you. 14 BY MS. GILCHER: 15 Q Could you please turn to interrogatory 24. That would be Bate stamp 131. 16 17 I'm there. Α 18 Do you still agree that improvements in base Q 19 loaded unit availability and heat rate increase FPL's 20 opportunity to make off-system wholesale sales? 21 Theoretically, yes. Α 22 Would you agree then that the operation of Q 23 base load units is key to whether FPL participates in off-system sales or purchases? 24 25 I think I would rather characterize that as it Α FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

can be a component of it. Certainly as your units are more available and they perform better, by design then it allows you to potentially pursue opportunities in the marketplace that if they were not performing as well may not be available.

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Would you say it's a key component?

A It's certainly a component. I'm not sure I'd call it key. Just to follow up on that, I think that, you know, the incentive mechanism, to get back to kind of earlier discussion, there may be units that participate in those incentive mechanisms that are not GPIF units. That's why I was struggling a little bit there.

**Q** Could you please turn to page 8, line 12, of your direct testimony one more time?

A I'm there.

**Q** Here you discussed FPL's asset optimization program approved in Docket Number 120015-EI. Do you have any data to support your assertion that FPL's asset optimization program complements the GPIF program?

A We've looked at certain information that we can provide at a later time to back up that assertion. We've looked at off-system sales correlated versus GPIF generation and certain other scenarios, but I don't have that with me here today.

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And that hasn't been provided to staff 1 Q 2 previously? 3 Not that I'm aware of, ma'am, no. Α Could you please provide that to staff at a 4 0 later time? 5 Α Yes. 6 7 MR. BUTLER: You're probably going to have to define a little better what it is that we're providing. 8 9 And I quess are we doing this as a late-filed exhibit? 10 MS. GILCHER: I retract my last request to provide the information. Thank you. 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. 12 13 (Pause.) 14 BY MS. GILCHER: 15 0 Could you describe the data you're talking 16 about that you are referring to and why it was not 17 provided to staff? 18 I guess maybe to reverse the question that Α 19 we're talking about here, we were advised, if you will, of the position that staff had taken three or four weeks 20 21 ago, very relatively late in the game. It was beyond 22 the discovery period. So at that point we were 23 essentially trying to understand the purported overlap 24 between the two mechanisms, so we had analyzed some data 25 to try to understand what that was. But we have not

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provided it to staff because we were beyond the discovery period. We were, we were merely trying to understand what it was that -- if there was an overlap, which in our view there clearly is not. So that's why we've not provided any data. Plus we want to be sure, to Mr. Butler's point, what it is that we would be providing.

**Q** So what exactly is it? Like, whatever you're referring to that you've, you've looked at to come to this conclusion.

A To keep it at a higher level, essentially what we looked at was we did some basic statistical analysis to try to understand if there were any correlations, for example, between GPIF generation, GPIF rewards, and off-system sales. That was one of the, one of the scenarios we looked at.

**Q** So at the time you filed your testimony you had not looked at this data?

A No.

MR. BUTLER: I'm going have to comment here. When we filed this testimony, this issue didn't exist. And what we're struggling with here, I alluded to this in my opening statement, is that we're in an unusual procedural posture. You know, there's no testimony on this for us to address. It wasn't an issue for us to

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000546 address at the time we filed our testimony. And so what 1 we have done is simply prepare for something that, as 2 3 Mr. Rote indicated, came up fairly late in the game to try to be able to address, you know, questions that 4 parties might have about it today. 5 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. 6 7 MS. GILCHER: I believe staff has no more questions. 8 9 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Why don't we do this, why don't we take a five-minute break and we will reconvene 10 11 in five minutes. Okay. And you all let me know if we 12 need more time. 13 (Recess taken.) 14 Okay. Are we ready to reconvene? 15 MS. GILCHER: Yes. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you. You may 16 17 proceed. 18 MS. BARRERA: Yes. Thank you, Chairman. 19 There are no more questions of this witness. At this time staff has spoken with FP&L and 20 21 OPC, and staff has recommended that the answer to the 22 issue as to whether or not FPL should be excluded from 23 GPIF during the pendency of -- in light of the asset 24 optimization program for this year should be no on the 25 basis that we should look at the data that is being, is

000547 going to be accumulated during this year. We'll 1 accumulate data, we will -- during the year, and we'll 2 bring the issue up again next year. And should there be 3 an issue as to excluding FPL from GPIF during asset 4 optimization, it would begin in 2015. 5 Did I explain it right? 6 7 MR. BUTLER: That's what -- that's right. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Just hold on a second. I 8 9 think we were in the posture where Commissioners were 10 going to pose questions. 11 MS. BARRERA: Okay. I'm sorry. 12 CHAIRMAN BRISE: Once we're done with that, 13 then we'll move into that phase. 14 MS. BARRERA: Okay. I'm so sorry. 15 CHAIRMAN BRISE: Commissioners, if you have any questions for the witness, and then we'll get back 16 17 to, to the recommendation at decision time. 18 Commissioner Edgar. 19 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I did have a few questions, although that's thrown me a 20 21 bit of a curve. I have to digest that for a moment. So 22 I guess let me, let me try to back up for my purposes 23 anyway. 24 Hello, Mr. Rote. 25 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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1	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you for being here.
2	Do you have a copy of the language for Issue
3	18B in front of you or with you?
4	THE WITNESS: I do not.
5	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Is that something
6	that we could maybe
7	MR. BUTLER: I'll get it.
8	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Thank you.
9	(Document handed to witness.)
10	I and you are the only witness that is
11	before us today on this issue, so that's, that's why I
12	will pose these few questions to you.
13	I do want to ask your understanding or your
14	interpretation of the language in that issue, but I,
15	which is why I wanted you to have it in front of you so
16	that you had the exact wording, but I want to back up a
17	few moments before I do that. But if you want to take a
18	moment to look over it, go ahead.
19	(Witness reviewing document.)
20	THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.
21	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. Thank you.
22	Last year in the docket that is, would have
23	been last year's version of this docket that we are in
24	right now, what we call the 07 docket, the Commission in
25	part of our decision-making, we instructed our staff to,

and I'm going to quote, "Commence an investigation of the GPIF mechanism in the 2013 annual fuel cost recovery clause proceedings," which is what we are in the course of right now. Are you familiar with that direction of this Commission to our staff?

THE WITNESS: I had seen it, yes, ma'am.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay. Did you, on behalf of FPL, participate in our staff's -- the word is investigation, but that is little bit of a term of art -- so investigation or review that they conducted during this past year?

**THE WITNESS:** Certainly I was a part of the discovery process.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay. Are you aware of what the findings or conclusions of that investigation either are or were?

THE WITNESS: My recollection was that there were approximately 49 interrogatories that were gone through with the, with the investigation, if you will, of GPIF. And I think at the end of it the proposal was that, and as I mentioned in my summary today, that anything up to 50% of fuel savings, we had no objection to that change. But we specified, A, that in the GPIF we would never get more than 50% of the savings as a reward.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And that is a change from 1 the way the GPIF has been carried out and is reflected 2 3 in Issue 18A; is that correct? THE WITNESS: I believe it was. Yes, ma'am. 4 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Coming now to that 5 specific 18B issue, are -- to your knowledge, are there 6 7 dollars that are associated with that issue this year? THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. We have a, we have 8 9 a 2013 projection that includes actuals through 10 September. And so we, we have projected, if you will, incentive mechanism gains for the customers. 11 12 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Under which mechanism? 13 THE WITNESS: Under the incentive mechanism. 14 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** The GPIF mechanism? THE WITNESS: Under the GPIF mechanism we went 15 16 through the, the usual true-up process. 17 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Uh-huh. 18 THE WITNESS: And my testimony reflected the 19 results of the true-up process -- Carine Bullock's 20 testimony did that I adopted. 21 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Let me reword it 22 because I think we may be talking past each other. 23 For the language in Issue 18B -- "Should FPL 24 be excluded from the GPIF program for the duration of its pilot asset optimization program?" -- if that issue 25

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000551 were to be approved by the Commission, would there be 1 dollars impacted by virtue of the decision in this 2 docket today? 3 **THE WITNESS:** In the docket today? 4 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: For the time period that 5 we are establishing the factors. 6 7 THE WITNESS: So that would be for the 2014 target? 8 9 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes. THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 10 11 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. And what about for the 2013 true-up? 12 13 THE WITNESS: No, ma'am. 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Are -- you have said in your testimony and also in your discussion today 15 16 that the GPIF and that the asset optimization program 17 are complementary, and we have discussed that there is, 18 to my knowledge, little data to either prove or disprove 19 that. Would it also be -- do you agree with that 20 statement? 21 THE WITNESS: In general, yes. There's some 22 data that we have. 23 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Then let me -- I 24 know you did it earlier, but if you would please again 25 elaborate on, from your perspective, the complementary FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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nature of the two incentive programs.

THE WITNESS: All right. So the GPIF is really dedicated toward the efficient, the efficient generation of base loaded units. So that mechanism really exists to incent FPL and the other utilities, the other investor-owned utilities to ensure that they're looking after their units that are providing the base load generation for their native load.

The incentive mechanism in contrast is really dedicated toward activities where we can generate value for customers that is outside of the core, our core mission, if you will, of generating for native customers; so in the marketplace where we have an opportunity to actually perform purchases, sales, or asset optimization activities that are very distinct, different mechanisms.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Our staff has previously said on another item on another day that they have identified, and I'm quoting, a potential overlap or tension between the two incentive programs. Can you describe to me what that potential overlap or tension may be?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. Bear with me one second.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay.

(Pause.)

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THE WITNESS: So I think the, the issue where that was raised was a member of staff had actually proposed that there was tension between the purchases and the GPIF. And so I think they set an example of a specific unit where this asset optimization program -they were trying to basically understand if there was a potential overlap between GPIF and the proposed incentive mechanism. And I think ultimately they concluded there was no harmony between the two incentive mechanisms.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** The point that I'm still trying to understand a little better, one way or the other.

Let me ask you again to look at the specific language in Issue 18B. From your perspective, looking at the specific language of the issue, what would the term "excluded" -- what would be the impact of the application of the term "excluded" as it's used in that issue?

**THE WITNESS:** Yeah. In other words, that FPL would no longer participate in the GPIF.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** And what does that mean, "no longer participate"?

THE WITNESS: In other words, that they would,

they would no longer be rewarded or penalized for, in the GPIF mechanism for good performance or bad performance in the GPIF program.

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**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay. And then as you read along in the issue and it says, "for the duration of the pilot asset optimization program." How -- for what term would you interpret the duration to be in that context?

THE WITNESS: So as I understand it, the asset mechanism program, the time frame was approximately a four-year program. But the Commission at the end of two years would have the absolute right to terminate the program if they so chose, if they felt it was ineffective.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** So if terminated, two years; if not terminated, four years?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Is that what I'm understanding? THE WITNESS: Yes.

21 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm not trying to put
22 words in your mouth, but --

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

24 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. I'm going to leave
25 it at that for a moment, if I may. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I just want to follow up on some of the questions Commissioner Edgar had for you. And I'm just trying to get a big picture understanding of it. And I understand the GPIF mechanism and the two factors that you look at; equivalent availability factor and heat rate.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Balbis.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So, in essence, the way it works is the more efficient the base unit is operating, the GPIF unit, the more -- the customers save a certain amount of fuel costs and FPL gets a portion of that, or any utility gets a portion of that that participates. But wouldn't that lower the overall cost of producing electricity?

And then in the pilot optimization program, wouldn't FPL, if it were to now sell that additional power that's at lower cost, wouldn't they gain another reward, if you will, through that program, and is that double counting or double rewarding at all?

THE WITNESS: No. I don't believe it's actual double counting or double rewarding. The GPIF mechanism is very prescriptive in terms of really rewarding that base load efficiency. The incentive sales mechanism --

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if there are opportunities in the marketplace to sell outside of our native customers, native load, then we would have the opportunity to do that. I think as the units are more efficient it may allow theoretically an opportunity to pursue more market sales. But the two --we don't see anything that we've looked at that would suggest that there is a, there is a redundant or double counting on the rewards, if you will, between the two mechanisms.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. But if, from a systemwide basis if you were able to pursue more purchases or sales, then what would be the net effect of that? I mean, wouldn't you realize an additional reward, if you will, through the pilot program, or no?

THE WITNESS: Well, certainly we would get closer to our threshold if we were to make more sales, wholesale sales or purchases or participate more in the asset optimization program. But that generation that's providing those sales, if you will, those aren't necessarily GPIF units.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And in your position as Business Services Manager, are you also -do you also oversee the pilot program?

**THE WITNESS:** I do not. I do not. The group that oversees that is our energy marketing and trading

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group within FPL. That's not in my area.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. But you indicated in your testimony that the asset optimization program complements the program that you manage. But if you don't oversee that asset optimization program, how can you make that statement, or are you just that familiar with it that --

THE WITNESS: Well, prior to the proceedings we spent some time, quite a bit of time with the energy marketing and trading group getting familiar with the structure of the mechanism, how it actually could potentially be executed, and getting more and more familiar with how the mechanism is working. And so, yes, it's not my direct area of accountability, but we did spend time with that group to get up to speed on the mechanism.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then just a different line of questioning. It's something that I've been curious of as I reviewed the GPIF program. And that is I found it odd that if you look at the GPIF units over time, over a number of years, those units that haven't been retrofitted, et cetera, that you're not -- I haven't seen a clear improvement in either availability factor or heat rate for the unit because I would assume that it would start approaching the

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theoretical maximum or minimum amount if it would. So why haven't we seen the change in heat rate and why is there a continued fluctuation with GPIF units?

**THE WITNESS:** Well, I think there's, there's a couple of components to that answer, if I may.

The mechanism itself is unit, unit specific. So in any given year when we set the targets, depending on the operating history and what the most efficient units are, some will drop in, some will drop out. So it's not necessarily the same units that are included, if you will, in each year's target setting process and then the actuals that are evaluated against that.

I think that the GPIF mechanism is really geared toward looking at recent operating history and unit-specific data. So the incentive really is to make sure that you're adequately capturing more current operating parameters, if you will, than over a long period of time.

So by way of example, a combined cycle unit in any given year may have a very significant outage, and that would certainly impact the current year's GPIF EAF target setting, if you will. So it's, it's really geared toward the base loaded units and then how they perform relative to recent operating history.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And any significant

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outage, that gets excluded normally?

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THE WITNESS: What happens is when they're calculating the EAF, the formula, if you will, is 100% minus the equivalent plant operating factor. Operating factor minus the equivalent unplanned operating factor. And so certainly when you're determining the targets, that planned outage would be excluded from the EAF calculation. Yes.

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Okay. That's all I have for now.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. A follow-up to one of Commissioner Edgar's questions. So you say unequivocally that there's no overlap with the GPIF program and the incentive mechanism; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: The analysis that we run doesn't suggest that at all.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: In any area?

THE WITNESS: Certainly with sales it seems a little more clear than potentially the other areas, with the exception of the asset optimization. The asset optimization clearly has nothing to do with generation. So in that aspect we can say unequivocally.

In the sales piece, certainly, as we've talked about, theoretically if your units are getting more

efficient, you may have an opportunity to participate more in the marketplace. But I think from that perspective there's really not. And as we've discussed with the purchases -- and one thing that I should add as well is that in any given period of time, whether it be a day, a week, whatever it is, you're rarely going to do sales and purchases at the same time. Normally on a day-by-day basis it fluctuates such that you're doing a purchase or a sale. And so the incentive mechanism is really trying to capture value for our customers regardless of which scenario you end up in. Does that

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**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** Thank you. Yes. That makes sense. Thank you, Mr. Rote.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Okay. Commissioners, any further questions for this witness? You can take your time, go through your notes.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I don't have a question for the witness at this time, unless the next question I ask then triggers one, which is why I want to ask it while he's still on the stand. And I'm trying to get the right piece of paper in front of me here.

Okay. If I could pose a question to

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Mr. McGlothlin. I have a question about the position that OPC has taken on this issue in the Prehearing Order, which is on page 11 of the Prehearing Order.

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**MR. McGLOTHLIN:** My copy is not at fingertip reach. If you'll just tell me which --

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Sure. Sure. You probably don't need it. I just wanted to extend that.

In the, the, the listing of the issue in the Prehearing Order, the position as described by the parties, the issue is, "Should FPL be excluded from the GPIF program for the duration of the pilot asset optimization program?" Then the positions taken in response to that are listed with FPL saying, "No," and a brief description elaborating on that answer. And then all other parties say, "No position." Our staff says, "No position at this time." And OPC has a statement regarding the pendency of the appeal before the Supreme Court, but then goes on to say basically that if the court rules that the settlement would continue in effect, that, quote, OPC agrees that FPL should be excluded from the GPIF during the pilot phase of the program. So my question is with whom are you agreeing?

**MR. McGLOTHLIN:** At the time we put together the prehearing statements I was under the impression that staff was pursuing that initiative. And so if I

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000562 was mistaken in my belief that they were going to take a 1 position, that explains why there's a discrepancy there. 2 3 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. All right. Thank 4 you. Oh, I'm sorry. I'm good now. Thank you very 5 much. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I wasn't sure. All right. No problem. 8 9 Any further questions, Commissioners? 10 All right. Now redirect. 11 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 12 EXAMINATION BY MR. BUTLER: 13 14 Mr. Rote, do you know whether FPL is Q projected to hit its thresholds under the rate case 15 incentive mechanism, what's been referred to here as the 16 17 asset optimization program, in 2013 or 2014? 18 Yes, sir. Our current projections are that we Α 19 will achieve less than half of the required threshold to 20 earn anything under the incentive mechanism in both 21 years. 22 And to clarify, in response to some questions Q 23 I think that Commissioner Edgar had asked you, in the 24 2014 factors that we're here today to set, the rewards 25 for what period, GPIF rewards or penalties, would be FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

000563 included in setting those factors? 1 The rewards that would be --2 Α 3 The rewards/penalties. What years, reward or 0 penalty, is included in setting the 2014 factors? 4 5 It's unique to each year. Α I'm trying to ask you which year -- you've got 6 0 7 rewards or penalties from various years. Which years, reward or penalty, would be included in setting the 2014 8 9 fuel factors? 2012. 10 Α Okay. And when did the asset optimization 11 Q 12 mechanism go into effect? 13 That was part of the approved rate case Α 14 settlement I believe in January of 2013. 15 Q Okay. Prior to the asset optimization program 16 being approved for FPL was FPL participating in any 17 other incentive mechanism for gains on wholesale sales? 18 Yes. Α Okay. And is there a mechanism for gains on 19 Q wholesale sales in effect today for utilities other than 20 21 FPL? 22 Yes, sir. All the investor-owned utilities Α 23 have that mechanism. 24 Do you know whether that's been true for a 0 25 substantial part of the time that the GPIF has been in

effect?

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Yes, sir. There's been incentive mechanisms 2 Α 3 in place all the way back to 1984, and then there was a subsequent mechanism that was approved by the Commission 4 in 2001, which was in effect through really today. 5 MR. BUTLER: Thank you. That's all the 6 7 redirect that I have. Thank you, Mr. Rote. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. Let's 8 9 deal with exhibits. MR. BUTLER: I would move the admission of 10 Exhibits 19 and 20. 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. We will move into the 12 13 record Exhibits 19 and 20, seeing no objections. (Exhibits 19 and 20 admitted into the record.) 14 15 Okay. Any other exhibits? MS. GILCHER: Exhibit 56 was already entered 16 17 into the record. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you very much. 18 19 Anything else for this witness? MR. BUTLER: Not from me. May he be excused? 20 21 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes. Mr. Rote, thank you for 22 your testimony. You may be excused. 23 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 24 MR. BUTLER: Thank you. 25 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Now, Commissioners, we

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are done with testimony.

Okay. And so now we're at the point of decision, and so we have a few options before us. And I want to hear from staff at this point on what you were addressing us -- what you were addressing a little bit earlier.

MS. BARRERA: Yes, Commissioner. The parties have discussed a proposed resolution to Issue 18B. The resolution would be that the -- the answer to Issue 18B would be, no, that FPL would not be excluded from the GPIF program during the pendency of 2014; that during this next year data would be gathered to investigate whether or not the programs either complement or conflict with each other. That would be an issue that would be brought into next year's fuel docket. And that should at that time the decision be that there is a problem between the two programs and there's an overlap, that FP&L would be excluded beginning in 2015.

Now have I said that correctly?

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Okay. I want to make sure that all the parties understand and agree to, to what is proposed here.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, for OPC I would say that we have not taken the lead on this issue. We felt once we followed what staff was

developing, it seemed to us to be a good idea and so my questions were designed to support the idea of exclusion. And I would have some questions or reservations about whether this data is going to be of the type that would enable us to untangle what could be overlapping issues. With that said, I think this would be a Type B type of stipulation. I will not join it, but neither will I get in the way of it.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Okay. All right. Commissioners, let's weigh in here.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, when I met with staff late last week to kind of go over some of the issues and some of the procedural aspects of the many dockets that we were scheduled and have taken up today, I did have some questions on this issue. And to me the wording in it is a little, a little awkward and a little unclear, and recognizing that the staff and, and stakeholders and interested parties have been reviewing a variety of aspects with GPIF per our direction a year ago.

One of the issues that we discussed is that for this issue and also for the one that we heard testimony previously, I think it's 25B.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: B.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. 25B, that there are policy issues that include the interpretation of statutes and rules and previous decisions. So I would be interested in putting out there for discussion whether we request briefs by the parties on this, on these two issues, recognizing that then the other issues I believe would be fallout from there.

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My understanding is, of course, that would push back a few timelines, but my understanding is that that is manageable. So I would put that out there for consideration and/or to see if there is a problem with that that I'm not aware of.

MR. McGLOTHLIN: Based on your discussion, I had intended to request an opportunity to brief the Fukushima-related issues.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Okay. Thank you. Commissioners, any other thoughts on what Commissioner Edgar has, has put out there?

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** I'm supportive of the proposal. I think it's a good idea.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Balbis. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I just wanted to indicate my support as well.

**CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Okay. Parties, there is the issue of some certain timelines. I want to make sure

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that, that everyone is okay with that.

MR. BUTLER: I don't see a problem with it from a timing perspective. And I think, frankly, given where we are maybe it's the best thing to do at this point is to just brief the, what we've heard and what we can and can't say at this point about these issues. Yes.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: And the briefs don't necessarily preclude the idea of, you know, addressing whatever agreement we come up with, and we would be in a better position to make that kind of determination at that point anyway.

Ms. Barrera, it seems like you wanted to say something.

MS. BARRERA: Yes, sir. Just to point out that the briefs would be due November 15th, and that staff will prepare written recommendation at, for the December 3rd, 2013, agenda, and that the final order would be issued by December 20th.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, yes, if I could ask for a clarification here. I think everybody is in agreement this is the case, but, if not, I'd like to speak through it.

000569 As I clarified with Mr. Rote, albeit with some 1 difficulty, in the redirect examination, the fact -- the 2 GPIF reward that will be taken into account in setting 3 the 2014 factors is the main thing we're here today to 4 That's from 2012. That is from prior to the 5 do. incentive mechanism that was approved in the rate case 6 7 settlement going into effect. And I believe it's the case that whatever we end up doing here in briefing and 8 9 then deciding on what to do about this overlap question, it doesn't apply to the 2012 reward, which is what will 10 go into the 2014 factor. And, therefore, this process 11 12 doesn't really hold up the determination of the 2014 fuel factors. That's my understanding. And if there's 13 14 any disagreement with that, I'd be interested to hear 15 it. **CHAIRMAN BRISÉ:** Staff? 16 MS. BARRERA: Staff has indicated that there's 17 18 no disagreement with that. 19 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. 20 MR. McGLOTHLIN: Sounds right. 21 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. 22 MR. BUTLER: Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. So, so at this 23 24 point we're asking for briefs on Issues 18B, 25B, and I guess associated with that is 25C. And then there are a 25

few fallout issues -- 29, 30, 31, 32, and 34 -- that sort of fall out as a result of those issues. All right. Does anything here require a motion? I don't believe so. Okay. So we said the critical dates are November 15 and November -- I mean, December 3rd. MS. BARRERA: Yes, sir. CHAIRMAN BRISE: Okay. So with that, is there anything else for the record, Ms. Barrera? MS. BARRERA: No. Staff is not aware of anything else. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. With that we will adjourn this meeting and continue the docket. All right. Thank you very much. Have a good day. (Proceeding adjourned at 2:52 p.m.) FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

	000571
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2	COUNTY OF LEON ) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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4	I, LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing
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6	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I
7	stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision;
8	and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
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11	attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
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