FILED MAR 19, 2015 DOCUMENT NO. 01542-15 FPSC - COMMISSION CLERK

### BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re: Nuclear Power Plant Docket No. 150009-EI

Cost Recovery Clause

In Re: Fuel and Capacity Claude Docket No. 150001-EI

Filed: March 19, 2015

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# THE FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL POWER USERS GROUP'S MOTION TO DISMISS DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, INC'S PETITION TO END THE FIXED LEVY NUCLEAR PROJECT RATE COMPONENT OF THE NUCLEAR COST RECOVERY CLAUSE CHARGES AND FOR EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF THE MOTION

The Florida Industrial Power Users Group (FIPUG), pursuant to Rule 28-106.204, Florida Administrative Code, hereby files this Motion to Dismiss Duke's Petition to End the Fixed Levy Nuclear Project Rate Component of the Nuclear Cost Recovery Clause Charges and For Expedited Consideration of the Motion. The grounds for this motion are set forth below:

- 1. On March 2, 2015 Duke filed a Petition to end Duke's collection of a \$3.45 cent charge per 1000 kWh for residential customers that is commonly referred to as the Levy nuclear power cost recovery charge. Duke's petition is unauthorized, unnecessary, and inappropriate, as the Commission has already considered and ordered Duke to stop collecting the \$3.45 Levy nuclear power cost recovery charge, to ensure that ratepayers will be credited the sum of \$54 million dollars.
- 2. Duke previously sought, unsuccessfully, to recover from ratepayers \$54 million dollars for certain equipment that Duke's contractor, Westinghouse, never produced. On October 2, 2014, this Commission considered the issue, after the submission of evidence and argument, and decided that the ratepayers should be credited the sum of \$54 million dollars.

See, excerpt from Commission Agenda conference attached as Exhibit A to FIPUG's motion.

3. The Commission rightly found that Duke's ratepayers should not be charged for equipment never manufactured, and accordingly, should receive a credit of \$54 million dollars. The following excerpts from the Commission's October 2, 2014 Agenda Conference are telling:

Commissioner Balbis: Obviously, if customers will never receive this equipment, it is not prudent. And I do believe that we have a mechanism to make the appropriate adjustment....So, I think that one other way we can make sure that customers are made whole is to make an immediate adjustment either in the non-cash accrual portion of that schedule or simply reducing the total jurisdictional uncollected amount by \$54 million.

Agenda Conference Transcript, p. 25-26. (Emphasis added).

Commissioner Brown: To me, I don't believe that it's fair that customers are being asked to pay for longer than is possibly necessary. It's also not appropriate for customers to pay for equipment that was never provided. And I know that \$3.45 may not sound like a lot to some people, but it is a lot and it is a lot for these Duke customers. And, Commissioners, I do believe we have the duty to do what is fundamentally fair, right and in the public interest, and deny staff's recommendation (staff had recommended that Duke recover the disputed \$54 million sum).

Agenda Conference Transcript, p. 19. (Emphasis added).

4. The Commission approved a motion by Commissioner Brown to "reflect the reduction of \$54 million," which was clarified so that the \$54 million "will in essence credit the customers the \$54 million." Agenda Conference, p. 32. There were no conditions or amendments placed on Commissioner Brown's motion and the transcript of the evidentiary hearing speaks for itself. Thus, the Commission considered, debated and approved a credit of \$54 million dollars to the Duke ratepayers that hinged on the Commission's determination that it is imprudent and inappropriate to require Duke's ratepayers to pay for equipment that was never manufactured.

5. The opening paragraph of the Commission's October 2, 2015 press release notifying the public of the Commission's decision is telling:

The three-member panel of the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) today ordered that a credit be given to customers for \$54 million in equipment that was never received by the Levy Nuclear Project (LNP).

See, Florida Public Service Commission News Release of October 2, 2014. There were no qualifications or caveats in the announcement.

- 6. Duke's Petition, while styled as a petition to "end" the Levy nuclear cost recovery charge, strays into other topics, such as whether a carrying charge should be imposed and collected (or imposed and accrued) on the \$54 million dollar sum that the Commission has already determined should be credited to ratepayers. See, Duke Petition, paragraphs 12 and 15.
- 7. Put simply, the Commission has already considered and decided whether Duke's ratepayers should pay \$54 million for equipment never manufactured. Duke's March 2, 2015 "Petition" is simply not needed and should be dismissed. The Commission already voted that Duke's ratepayers should not have to pay \$54 million dollars for equipment never made, and thus never provided to Duke. If Duke was unsure or unclear about the Commission's Order, it should have filed a motion for reconsideration of the \$54 million dollar credit order. No such motion was filed. Duke's attempt to have the Commission reconsider its decision to have Duke stop collecting money for equipment that was never produced should not be entertained for many reasons, including its untimeliness. *See*, Rule 25-6.0424, Florida Administrative Code (A motion for reconsideration must be filed within 15 days after the issuance of the order). As pointed out above, two Commissioners expressly commented that charging ratepayers for equipment never produced is neither prudent nor appropriate. The Commission already directed Duke to stop collecting the monthly nuclear fee charge, and surely, does not need to so order

again.

8. Duke's Petition should be dismissed as an unnecessary, unauthorized and

untimely motion for rehearing. Duke has already been ordered to stop collecting the \$3.45 cent

charge per 1000 kWh for residential customers as it relates to the "asked and answered" \$54

million dollar question. Nothing more is needed. Duke's Petition should be dismissed and Duke

should stop collecting the \$3.45 cent charge.

9. FIPUG asks for expedited consideration of this motion, and if necessary, Duke's

Petition and the Response filed by the Office of Public Counsel, the Florida Retail Federation

and White Springs Agricultural Chemicals, Inc. d/b/a PSC Phosphate. The ability of ratepayers

to stop paying the \$3.45 nuclear recovery fee is important and meaningful. Accordingly, this

matter should be considered on an expedited basis for the same reasons the Commission is acting

expeditiously to consider FPL's Petition for Mid-Course Correction to Fuel Adjustment Factors

in Docket Number 15-0001 to lower ratepayers' fuel charge.

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, FIPUG asks that the Commission dismiss

Duke's Petition to end the fixed Levy nuclear project rate component of the nuclear cost recover

clause charges and for such other relief as the Commission deems appropriate.

/s/ Jon C. Moyle

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## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of FIPUG's Motion to Dismiss, was

served by Electronic Mail this 19th day of March, 2015, to the following:

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# FILED OUT 14, 2014 **DOCUMENT NO. 05855-14** FPSC - COMMISSION CLERK

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1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 3 In the Matter of: 4 DOCKET NO. 140009-EI 5 NUCLEAR COST RECOVERY CLAUSE. 6 7 PROCEEDINGS: SPECIAL AGENDA 8 COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ 9 COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN 10 DATE: Thursday, October 2, 2014 11 TIME: Commenced at 11:55 a.m. 12 Concluded at 12:40 p.m. 13 PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148 14 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 15 REPORTED BY: LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR 16 Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6734 17 18 19 20 21 22 **EXHIBIT** 23 24



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### PROCEEDINGS

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So we are going to convene the special agenda, Docket Number 140009-EI, the NCRC.

MS. LEWIS: Good morning, Commissioners.

commissioner Brisé: Okay. Good morning. I tell you how we're going to do this. We're going to take up the FPL portion first, and so you all will make your introductions for the issues. And then we will go through them and vote on each item and move that way. Okay?

So starting with Issue 10.

MR. GARL: Commissioners, as you recall, you approved a procedural motion in which all the parties waived witness cross-examination and post-hearing briefs on the remaining contested issues for FPL. The Intervenors therefore did not present arguments on these issues, only positions.

Issue 10 asks if the Commission should approve FPL's 2014 analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 project. While the Intervenors stated that the Commission should not approve FPL's filing, none provided support or offered alternative analysis for their position.

Staff reviewed the economic, regulatory,

technical, funding, and joint ownership factors in FPL's analysis and identified no error or flaw that would render the analysis unreasonable. At this stage of the project there continues to be uncertainty with respect to when the NRC will issue the COL and other factors. Low natural gas price forecasts and air emission allowances resulted in a decline in the estimated break-even range relative to last year. However, staff believes the analysis demonstrates completion of the Turkey Point project is feasible. Staff recommends approval of FPL's analysis.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Commissioners, are there any questions or comments on Issue 10?

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: We're still using the lights here.

You know, I wanted to just reiterate,

Commissioners, that this is an extremely important

project for Florida, for FPL, for its customers. I

think the evidence in the record was clear, and I'm

confident that staff will continue to analyze annually

the cost-effectiveness of this very important project as

they move forward, so I am supportive of it.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Commissioner

Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to echo some of the comments Commissioner Brown has made. I think that Florida Power & Light continuing to move forward with these projects are very important for the State of Florida. I think with us having reduced options for baseload generation and looming EPA guidelines and requirements for carbon reduction makes these projects even more important.

Specifically in this docket in reviewing the long-term feasibility for the project that is required, I was comforted to see that in the 2014 break-even analysis for the total cost of the plans, both with and without Turkey Point 6 and 7, in each of the scenarios, which depend on environmental compliance costs and fuel costs, the resource plans with Turkey Point 6 and 7 were cheaper than any of the resource plans without it. So that on top of the other analysis that FPL has done and that staff has done, I'm comfortable that the costs associated with these projects are prudent for customers to pay for in the next year.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very much.

Is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Move staff

recommendation. 2 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Second. 3 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and seconded. All in favor, say aye. 4 5 (Vote taken.) 6 All right. Thank you very much. 7 Moving on to 10A. 8 MR. GARL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Issues 10A and 10B are both informational 9 10 issues asking, first, the current total estimated cost 11 of the Turkey Point project and the estimated planned 12 commercial operation date of the project. 13 Staff recommends approval of the amounts FPL 14 reported, which is a range of \$12.6 billion to 15 \$18.4 billion, and operational dates of 2022 and 2023. 16 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. 17 Commissioners? Commissioner Brown. 18 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I would move staff 19 recommendation on Issue 10A. 20 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Second. 21 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved 22 and seconded. All in favor, say aye. 23 (Vote taken.) 24 Okay. 10B, I think we need a motion. 25 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Move staff

recommendation. But, Mr. Garl, please .

MR. GARL: Just reiterating, the staff recommends approval of the dates reported by FPL, which are 2022 and 2023. While the Intervenors speculated that the actual dates would be different, no alternative estimated was provided.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.

Commissioner Balbis.

commissioner Balbis: I have one question for staff. Obviously the enacting of Senate Bill 1472 into law clearly affects the Nuclear Cost Recovery Clause. With the estimated in-service dates, did those take into account the new statute and provisions of the statute?

MR. GARL: Yes, Commissioner, they do.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. With that, I second Commissioner Brown's motion to approve staff's recommendation on Issue 10B.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Any further discussion? Okay. Seeing none, it's been properly moved and seconded. All in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

Okay. Thank you. Moving on to Issue 12.

MR. BREMAN: Issue 12 asks what jurisdictional amount should the Commission approve as FPL's final 2013 prudently incurred costs and the final 2013 true-up

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amount for the Turkey Point project. FPL's activities during 2013 focused on efforts to secure the necessary permits and licenses. FPL engaged in dependent consultants to review FPL's project oversight. concluded that FPL had prudently incurred its 2013 costs.

Staff audited FPL's financial records and project management. No findings were reported. other independent review or testimony was presented. Staff reviewed FPL's findings, the filings that staff audit witnesses provided, and other relevant discovery.

Based on its review, staff recommends the Commission approve \$33,045,060 as FPL's final 2013 prudently incurred jurisdictional costs.

The resulting 2013 final true-up amount is an over recovery of \$463,650, which will be used as a final true-up amount in Issue 17.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioners, any questions?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Chairman, I move approval of staff's recommendation on Issue 12.

> COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and properly seconded. Any further discussion? Seeing and hearing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

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All right. Thank you.

Moving on to Issue 13.

MR. BREMAN: Issue 13 asks what jurisdictional amount should the Commission approve as reasonably estimated 2014 costs and estimated 2014 true-up amounts for FPL's Turkey Point project.

During 2014, FPL anticipated it would secure its site certification and engage in efforts necessary to support the NRC review process. FPL's filing only indicated costs for licensing and permitting activities. Consistent with staff's verification of FPL's calculations and review of the records, staff recommends the Commission approve as reasonable FPL's estimated 2014 cost of \$24,268,636. The estimated 2014 under recovery true-up should be of -- \$958,251 should be used in Issue 17 to calculate FPL's net recovery amount.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioners, any questions?

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just have one clarification. And,

Mr. Breman, I know you stated this, but just to confirm

once again that those costs that are anticipated to be

incurred are solely for the licensing and permitting

activities of the project.

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MR. BREMAN: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. And with that, I move staff's -- approval of staff's recommendation on Issue 13.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and properly second. Any further discussion? Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

All right. By your action, you have approved Issue 13.

Moving on to Issue Number 14.

MR. BREMAN: Commissioners, Issue 14 asks what jurisdictional amount should the Commission approve as reasonably projected 2015 costs for FPL's Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 project.

FPL projected that during 2015 it will be implementing site certification requirements and addressing any site certification appeals. estimated that the NRC review of its COL application would come in late 2017. FPL's filing only identified costs associated with licensing and permitting activities.

Based on a review of the record and FPL's

calculations, staff recommends that the Commission approve \$19,342,894 as FPL's reasonably projected jurisdictional 2015 costs for the Turkey Point project.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very much.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes. And, Commissioners,

I would like to point out that only SACE opposed this
amount, and that stemmed from their belief and their
concerns in the long-term feasibility of completing the
project. None of the other Intervenors contested this
issue. And with that, I would move staff
recommendation. Actually I move staff recommendation on
Issues 14 and 17 as a fallout.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Second.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: There's a second to moving on Issues 14 and 17. Any further discussion?
All right. Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

By your motion, we have -- by your action, you have approved Issue 17, so therefore we have addressed all of the issues related to the FPL issue topic, Issue Numbers 10, 10A, 10B, 12, 13, 14, and 17.

At this time we're going to go ahead and move

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to the Duke Energy Florida issue topic beginning with Issue Number 2.

MS. LEWIS: Yes, Commissioners. Issue 2 asks the Commission to determine if Duke has reasonably accounted for its combined operating license pursuit costs consistent with the requirements of the 2013 settlement agreement.

The 2013 settlement agreement requires Duke to exclude its COL costs from the NCRC beginning in 2014 and going forward. Duke's testimony regarding its cost estimate was not challenged by any Intervenor and staff audit witnesses did not make any findings.

Based on our review of the record evidence and the ongoing requirements of the 2013 settlement agreement, staff recommends the Commission determine that Duke has reasonably accounted for its COL costs.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioners, any comments?

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. Just a clarification from staff. The 2013 settlement agreement and the discussions that were held during that process indicated that Duke would pursue the COL license at their own cost. So by properly accounting for it, customers are not paying for those pursuits; is that

correct?

no.

MS. LEWIS: Right. 2014 and going forward,

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. With that, I approve staff's recommendation on Issue 2.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and seconded. Any further discussion? Seeing and hearing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

Moving on to Issue 3.

MS. LEWIS: Issue 3 asks whether the Commission should approve Duke's requested Levy Project exit and wind down costs and other sunk costs proposed for recovery or review in this docket.

FIPUG took the position that the Commission should expressly state that it is taking no action related to the disposition of potential future costs that cannot be reasonably quantified at this time. No Intervenors disputed the cost or presented evidence that such costs were not reasonably quantified.

Staff reviewed the Levy Project exit and wind down costs and other sunk costs and concluded that the costs Duke has presented for recovery are in compliance with the NCRC statute, Commission rules, and the 2013

settlement agreement. Staff recommends the Commission approve Duke's Levy Project estimated exit and wind down costs of \$14,679,680.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very much.

Commissioners? Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a few questions for staff on this issue.

The exit and wind down costs of 14.68 million, plus or minus, that is what would be considered the jurisdictional amount; correct?

MR. LAUX: That's correct, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. In a normal proceeding, similar to what we just went through with Florida Power & Light, in establishing the factor, a portion of this factor, it would be just the recovery of those jurisdictional amounts.

MR. LAUX: That is also correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And in 2012 the Commission approved a settlement agreement that established a \$3.45 factor for 1,000 kilowatt hours usage for residential customer?

MR. LAUX: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And that resulted in over, about \$103 million in revenue to the company.

MR. LAUX: Approximately. When you apply that factor to the different sales forecasts for each year, it comes in the ballpark.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. So obviously

the -- Duke is recovering more than what's typically

needed in an NCRC proceeding. And I asked, I believe it

was Witness Foster, what additional items would the,

would those revenues pay for. Could you explain what

those items will be paying for?

MR. LAUX: I'll give it my best shot.

Depending on what year you're looking at, there were certain costs that had been approved by the Commission for collection, but the actual collection of those were deferred. Those were called the rate management plan things.

I believe all of those costs will be collected by the end of this year. Additionally, there were other costs of which the capitalized portion of those were set aside and only the carrying charges on those had been flowed to the nuclear clause up until this point until they ended the project. At the time that they ended the project, you move in a different section of the statute in which any of the other unrecovered costs are allowed to be recovered over a period of time. It's that, the overage above the ongoing cost that is being applied.

So that's the -- if you take a hundred million, subtract 14 from it, the difference of that is what's being applied to these other costs that are investments that have been incurred but have not been recovered to date yet.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I believe that was depicted in Mr. Foster's TGF-4 exhibit?

MR. LAUX: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Page 5 of 15.

MR. LAUX: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And is that captured in what's labeled as total jurisdictional uncollected investment?

MR. LAUX: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay.

MR. LAUX: A portion of that, yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And during the hearing process there was a lot of discussion on some confidential exhibits on the disposition of long-lead equipment items. Are the costs associated with those, would those be included in that total jurisdictional and collected investment or would the costs be recovered through that --

MR. LAUX: The payments that have been made towards those would happen. The jurisdictional amount

of the payments that have been made towards those would be non-confidential and would have been part of the ongoing costs that have been incurred from year to year. The actual total payment for it would be a system cost, and that is the dollar amount that is being held confidential.

commissioner BALBIS: Okay. And then the -in TGF-4 the total jurisdictional uncollected investment
that has yet to be recovered, how much is listed in that
account for 2015?

MR. LAUX: As of what date?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: On page 5 of 15 for the 2015 amount in the first --

MR. LAUX: The end of 2015?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes. No, the beginning of 2015.

MR. LAUX: 2015. Okay. If you could give me one moment, please.

The beginning balance of that amount, jurisdictional amount at the beginning of 20 -- at the end of 2014 would be \$103,585,865.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I'm trying to get a handle on what is the amount that's being written down when the jurisdictional amount is much less than what they're recovering. So I just want to feel

comfortable that there is an amount that still needs to be recovered. Now that \$103 million that's listed in -- I believe it's line 6H of TGF-4.

MR. LAUX: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: That includes reductions based on non-cash accruals or any other changes to that total jurisdictional amount; correct?

MR. LAUX: As of that date, yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.

That's all the questions I have on this issue.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Move staff's recommendation.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. We have a motion.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Second.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Moved and seconded on Issue Number 3. Any further discussion on Issue Number 3? Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

Okay. Moving on to Issue Number 4.
Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And, you know, this is the big issue this year in this docket. And, Commissioners, we've had to make challenging decisions before, and often those challenging decisions have involved Duke and its customers. And we have made

those difficult decisions, I believe, in a very balanced and fair approach, always having the public interest at heart regardless of any outside political pressures.

That's our job. That is our role as a Public Service Commissioner, to be impartial, fair, and independent, and I believe we do just that. We carry out the laws that were set forth by the Legislature and we strive to uphold them, but sometimes we must take a pause and take a step back and reflect on what is right.

This Commission gives a great deal of thought and consideration into our decisions, all of them, especially those affecting 1.7 million Floridians. We don't rubber stamp anything. We scrutinize everything, and this matter right here is a prime example of the thoughtful review and analysis that we give.

I believe that the intent of the nuclear cost recovery statute, when it was enacted, was to promote nuclear generation, but unfortunately it did not contemplate some of the unintended consequences that have occurred, like customers paying for work that has never been performed.

When we approved the settlement agreement back in 2013, which the Office of Public Counsel was ardently supportive of, the intent was, which was quoted, "to stop the bleeding for Duke's customers." Under that

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same settlement agreement there is a provision in there that provides that Duke shall use its reasonable and prudent efforts to refund any and all costs that can be recaptured for the benefit of the customers.

Duke, therefore, does have the opportunity here to mitigate the tragic events that have thus occurred. They have an opportunity to make the necessary adjustment today, instead of waiting for the potential unknowns of a lawsuit that may or may not be settled or may not provide for the full amount of recovery back to the customers. And I want to reiterate to Duke my strong encouragement to continue pursuing the full recovery under the lawsuit with Westinghouse.

To me, I just don't believe it's fair that customers are being asked to pay for longer than is possibly necessary. It's also not appropriate for customers to pay for equipment that was never provided. And I know \$3.45 may not sound like a lot to some people, but it is a lot and it is a lot for these Duke customers. And, Commissioners, I do believe we have the duty to do what is fundamentally fair, right, and in the public interest, and deny staff's recommendation.

And with that, I would like to ask staff, if this is the avenue that my fellow Commissioners would support, is there a way, a mechanical way of providing

the benefits to customers now that recognizes the arguments that were made by the Office of Public Counsel in this docket and the Intervenors, while also preserving our past decisions by the Commission on the prudency of those dollars? And I'm going to look to Mr. Hinton on that.

MR. HINTON: Yes is the answer to your question. Commissioners, there are a couple of concerns that staff has with OPC's approach, their proposed approach to addressing the \$54 million, and I believe we addressed that in our recommendation.

However, if you were to modify their approach to address those concerns, staff believes that we can address the \$54 million in this year's proceeding.

First, OPC wants Duke to record a cash credit in their books as of January 2014. Without going into the accounting problems with that again, we believe that you could order Duke to make an adjustment to projected 2015 expenses. There is a reasonable expectation that the court case could be resolved in 2015, and upon that basis you could order an adjustment to project the 2015 expenses.

Now, second, OPC had stated that a cash credit applied back to January 2014 as they had advocated would achieve full collection of the Levy costs in 2015,

triggering the need to terminate the fixed recovery rate established by OPC's settlement with Duke. Staff is uncomfortable suggesting that a termination date for the recovery charge be established at this time because testimony in the record indicates that final costs are not yet quantifiable.

So instead of ordering a termination date for the recovery charge at this time, staff would recommend that the Commission recognize that paragraph 12C of the 2013 settlement agreement obligates Duke to notify all parties when final costs are known and a final recovery date is expected by filing an estimated final true-up. That could very well be in 2015, which could even result in a midcourse correction to terminate the Levy recovery charge, which seems to be OPC's intent in the end of this.

We, but we believe that the terms of the 2013 settlement agreement between OPC and Duke addressed the termination of the recovery charge, and no specific action by the Commission concerning the termination of the recovery charge is needed at this time.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: So the -- we can't necessarily require the utility to file a midcourse correction? Is that under our rules?

MR. HINTON: Well, it's -- midcourse

correction -- let me back up.

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Under the terms of the 2013 settlement agreement, which is really governing the recovery for Duke at the end of these projects, they're obligated — when final costs, when the final recovery is approaching, they're obligated to file a final true-up. That's at what point which will trigger the transition from the Levy nuclear cost recovery fixed rate to the other recovery aspects of the settlement agreement. But that is, that is the point at which time they would need to come in and file the final recovery.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And, you know,

Mr. Hinton, if you could, walk -- for the benefit of the

people that are watching, the people that are concerned,

can you, can you walk us through in very simple laymen's

terms what that \$3.45 is and what Office of Public

Counsel and the Intervenors have avowed in the

proceedings?

MR. HINTON: Yes. The \$3.45 goes towards recovery of remaining Levy Project costs. And the -- under subsection 6 of the statute and I think subsection 7 of our rules, when a project is terminated, the costs are generally to be -- you take the pot of money that's unrecoverable and you amortize it over a certain amount of time, five to seven years. And you

see in Issue 9 that is what's taken place with the CR3 uprate project is you've got an amortization amount that you're going to be doing each year.

For the Levy Project, during the -- under the 2012 settlement agreement, the \$3.45 rate was established to deal with Levy nuclear cost recovery.

That was before the project was terminated. In the 2013 settlement agreement, they decided to keep that rate in place and apply it towards the termination costs and the final recovery of the Levy Project as opposed to taking a pot and amortizing it over a certain amount of years.

That is why we're still -- that's why it's important to recognize that the final costs of the wind down termination of the project are not yet known is because it's not a closed bucket that we're now amortizing.

It's -- we're recovering those costs going forward and it's approaching.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. So let's just, in real simple terms, if we make an adjustment for the \$54 million and reject staff's recommendation, what affect would that have on customers? Would that curtail the \$3.45 sooner?

MR. HINTON: No. No. \$3.45 -- well, potentially. \$3.45 is what is going to be charged as of January 1st.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: My understanding was yes.

MR. HINTON: No. It's -- \$3.45 is the rate that will be applied January 2015. What that \$54 million adjustment will likely have an affect on is the timing of the true-up. That true-up is what will determine when that \$3.45 stops.

So if you move the true-up by this \$54 million adjustment, you move the true-up forward in time, then, yes, you will have an impact in how soon that \$3.45 ceases to be charged.

commissioner brown: Right. That is my understanding. So customers will stop paying the \$3.45 that they otherwise would have paid for a longer period of time under the settlement agreement that was, again, supported by all of Duke's major customer groups and actively -- including the Office of Public Counsel.

MR. HINTON: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thanks.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to address this issue on perhaps a different angle than Commissioner Brown, although I agree with her on many points.

In 2008 and 2009, this Commission deemed the costs associated with those, with the generator project

and the other projects associated with the \$54 million as prudent. However, since that time Duke has decided to terminate the contract, and the termination of the contract and the evidence in the record indicates customers are never going to receive that equipment. Fortunately, both the statute, our rule, and even the settlement agreement dictate what happens once Duke terminates these projects, which I think makes it a little easier for us in this case.

And in reading from subsection 7 of Rule 25-6.0423, it states that, "In the event the utility elects not to complete or is precluded from completing construction of the power plant, the utility shall be allowed to recover all prudent site selection costs, preconstruction costs, and construction costs."

Obviously if the customers will never receive this equipment, it is not prudent. And I do believe that we have a mechanism to make the appropriate adjustment.

During the hearing in Foster and Fallon's testimony there was a lot of discussion on the disposition of long-lead equipment. This \$54 million was included as a portion of those. Those dollars are associated in that total jurisdictional uncollected amount that I discussed in the previous issue. So we have a mechanism in order to do that.

So I think that one other way that we can make sure that customers are made whole is to make an immediate adjustment either in the non-cash accrual portion of that schedule or simply reducing the total jurisdictional uncollected amount by the \$54 million. I think that we have the authority to do so, and both the rules, the statutes, and the settlement agreement both contemplated this scenario that we're in today. So I look forward for further comments from my fellow Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. I'd like to hear from staff in terms of the mechanisms that have been brought forth by Commissioner Balbis.

MR. HINTON: Let me make one quick point, and then I'll -- as far as mechanisms are concerned and where it would be -- could be recorded.

Those payments were, back in 2008 and 2009, were deemed by this Commission to be prudently incurred. Without a showing of fraud, perjury, or willful withholding of information, you can't overturn that determination of prudence. The fact that circumstances have changed and the cancel — the project was canceled and that equipment will no longer be obtained by the company and used by the company doesn't change the determination of this Commission those costs were

Brown.

prudently incurred back at the time that they were incurred without using hindsight --

(Simultaneous conversation.)

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Chairman, can I, can I interrupt here?

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure.

misrepresentation of my statement. I in no way indicated that I was going to change or overturn a previous Commission's decision, and the statutes and the rules clearly indicate that this Commission is the one that determines what is a prudently incurred cost or not and what changes it. And I'm not sure if having staff tell us what we can and can't do in this case on a prudence determination is appropriate. But my position is that the statute and the rules contemplated what happens when a project is terminated. This is part of the long-lead equipment items that were discussed at length in the evidence in the record, and therefore we have the authority to make adjustments that we see fit.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner

commissioner brown: I agree with the last statement, that we do have the authority to make the adjustments, but I certainly don't want to revisit

decisions that have already been made by the Commission. That could be and would be challengeable after a finding of prudency absent those factors that Mr. Hinton and our legal department have advised me on. So I don't think we go down that route here at all.

GOMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. So let me give you my perspective on this issue. We recognize that in 2006 the, this clause, the NCRC clause, was put in place due to circumstances that were affecting our state, certain gas prices and the need to look forward to a different type of way to produce energy within cur state. Recognizing that, the Legislature decided that rather than to potentially saddle or allow the saddle-ment of customers with \$60 or \$70 bills at the end of a project being built, they decided to pursue the track of maybe establishing something similar to a partnership between the consumers and the utilities towards building these type of projects.

And as we all understand this process to be, it's a pay-as-you-go process. And the Commission made appropriate decisions along the way, identifying what was prudent and that the costs that were brought before the Commission were prudent and the expenses were prudent, and all of those things went according to the way it was supposed to go until a decision was made.

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And as we all recognize, a decision was made not to move forward with the Levy Project because of circumstances that arose.

We recognize that ratepayers are frustrated and that is a reality. You talk to any ratepayer that resides in the Duke territory, they will tell you that they are frustrated.

Our duty, I believe, today is to find a way to address the issues that are frustrating the consumers, but do it in a way that reflects our current statutory framework: One that doesn't set us up for improper precedence, one that recognizes our former decisions, and one that recognizes that we have the authority to make adjustments as necessary.

An adjustment is not necessarily a disallowment of something. It is just an adjustment to reflect the reality of what we want to do as a Commission. So recognizing that reality, I believe that if we find a way to make the adjustment -- and I think what was brought out in terms of, if I understand it properly, that if we make an adjustment for the \$54 million, it could curtail the amount of time that the \$3.45 that our customers will be paying moving forward, it will shorten that period of time.

Ultimately that is our goal. That is my goal. I don't

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know if it's the goal of my fellow Commissioners because I can't speak for them, but that is my goal. My goal is to ensure that the consumers see that the concept that they paid for something that for some reason they haven't gotten, which I don't completely agree with, because the reality is that when you make a payment towards something, you've made a payment towards something that is going to be built in the future. if you decide not to move forward, you still made the payment for something that is going to be built in the future.

So I think the company has done the appropriate thing by going after Westinghouse, and the Commission has the authority to decide in advance of that to make an adjustment. And so I think that that is, from what I'm hearing from my fellow Commissioners, that finding the mechanism to get that done is what we want to accomplish today.

And so I think that following the approach that Commissioner Brown laid out I think is the safest and cleanest way to achieve that particular goal that I think we all have with respect to this issue.

So I don't know if my fellow Commissioners have any more comments. Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I agree with all of your comments, and I think we seem to be all on the same page here. And let's not forget where the \$3.45 came from. In 2012, when we entered into a settlement agreement, there was an estimate on how much would need to be recovered because the projects were moving forward, and it was \$350 million. So the intent at that time -- and I've reviewed the transcripts and I've looked at everything, and the final order, et cetera -- was it was an estimate of what was needed. And there was always the understanding that there's going to be adjustments as these costs come in.

I think this is a very clear circumstance where an adjustment is warranted, and it was contemplated when the \$3.45 was first established in 2012 and then reestablished in 2013. So I think we not only have the authority to do so, but it is the right thing to do.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. At this time I think we are in the proper posture to entertain a motion.

commissioner brown: Mr. Chairman, I would approve the modification proposed by Mr. Hinton here, and adjusting the \$54 million -- or, pardon me, to reflect the reduction of \$54 million. Mr. Hinton, is

1 that the correct way? MR. HINTON: As of January 2015. 2 3 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. That would be my motion, and to reject staff's recommendation. 4 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Is there a second? 5 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I second it with -- if I 6 7 could have a clarification. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. 8 9 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So that adjustment will 10 in essence credit the customers the \$54 million. 11 MR. LAUX: It will reduce the balance of the 12 uncollected capital investment in that project. 13 Therefore, if the balance goes down and you're 14 continuing to pay the \$3.45, you will end up paying off 15 that balance quicker. 16 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I understand. 17 MR. LAUX: But there will not be an additional 18 refund check that goes to customers, if that's what 19 you're asking. 20 MR. HINTON: The answer is yes, Commissioner. 21 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. 22 MR. LAUX: I didn't know what credit to 23 customers meant. 24 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Well, in my book, I view 25 that as a credit. If I had to pay X amount over two or

three years and ultimately I'm paying less, I'm receiving a credit. That's the way I perceive it, and I think that's the way our customers are going to view it, that they are receiving a credit.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And if that's the motion, I fully support it.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. It's been moved and seconded. Any further discussion? All right. Seeing no further discussion, all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

All right. Thank you very much. Moving on to Issue Number 5.

MR. LAUX: Issue 5 asks what restrictions, if any, should the Commission place on Duke's attempt to dispose of Levy long-lead equipment items.

The Intervenors, through a post-hearing brief, proposed that the Commission adopt a rebuttable presumption that any disposition of long-lead equipment to Westinghouse should reflect the original cost of those items charged to Duke's consumers.

In addition, they proposed that the Commission require Duke to seek and obtain advanced Commission approval for any final action to dispose of the remaining long-lead equipment items.

staff's review of the record found no evidence establishing a regulatory need for these actions.

Additionally, staff believes that the 2013 settlement agreement provides Duke with adequate guidance concerning the disposition of the assets in question. Therefore, staff recommends that the Commission place no additional restrictions at this time on Duke's attempt to dispose of the Levy long-lead equipment items.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Ckay. Commissioners?

Commission Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The disposition of long-lead equipment items was addressed in the settlement agreement, and Duke is required to make every effort to maintain or gain as much value as possible for that. Sc I don't believe that any additional restrictions at this time are warranted. Certainly nothing came out in the hearing that would warrant additional restrictions, so therefore I move to approve staff's recommendation on Issue 5.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and seconded. Any further discussion? Seeing and hearing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

Moving on to Issue Number 9.

MR. LAUX: Issue 9 is Duke's fallout issue based on the resolution of prior issues. Consistent with recommendations in those prior issues, staff recommends the Commission approve the collection in 2015 of \$63,204,163 associated with the ongoing Crystal River uprate project termination.

The Levy Project, based upon the fixed rate established pursuant to the 2013 settlement agreement, is estimated to collect \$103,991,141 in 2014. An estimated total of \$167,195,304 should be used in establishing the 2015 capacity cost recovery clause factor for Duke.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Balbis.

And I just want to address the extended power uprate portion of this amount. And as you recall, previously the prudence information or any of the testimony was deferred to this proceeding. And I reviewed all the documentation that Duke provided on their actions in dealing with the EPU project and when they notified the contractor to stop or slow down the work associated with it because of the 2011 delamination, because of different actions. So I believe that they acted prudently at that time, and therefore they should

recover the costs associated with that. So with that, I move approval of staff's recommendation on Issue 9.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and seconded. Any further discussion on Issue Number 9?

Okay. Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

All right. I think we've covered all the issues with respect to this docket at this time.

Are there any other items that we need to discuss?

Okay. Seeing none --

MS. CRAWFORD: Staff has none.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you very much. Commissioners, any other items with respect to this docket that we need to discuss? Okay. Seeing none, we shall adjourn the Special Agenda. Thank you very much for your participation.

We will have Internal Affairs, we're going to go into Internal Affairs -- I think the Chairman suggested a ten-minute break in-between, so we expect to begin Internal Affairs at 12:50 Art Graham time.

(Proceeding adjourned at 12:40 p.m.)

1	00003 STATE OF FLORIDA )
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON )
3	
4	I, LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR, Official Commission
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this
8	transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
9	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee,
10	attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or
11	counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
12	DATED THIS 14th day of October, 2014.
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15	Finda Boles
16	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR FPSC Official Hearings Reporter
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