	FILED JUL 29, 2015 DOCUMENT NO. 0474 FPSC - COMMISSION					
1	BEFORE THE					
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION					
3	In the Matter of:					
4	DOCKET NO. 150075-EI					
5	PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF ARRANGEMENT TO MITIGATE IMPACT					
6	OF UNFAVORABLE CEDAR BAY POWER PURCHASE OBLIGATION, BY					
	FLORIDA POWER & LI					
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8						
9	VOLUME 1					
10	(Pages 1 through 160)					
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12						
13	PROCEEDINGS:	HEARING				
14	COMMISSIONERS					
15	PARTICIPATING:	COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ				
16		COMMISSIONER JIMMY PATRONIS				
17	DATE:	Tuesday, July 28, 2015				
18	TIME:	Commenced at 9:30 a.m. Concluded at 12:15 p.m.				
19	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148				
20		4075 Esplanade Way				
21		Tallahassee, Florida				
22	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6734				
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		PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
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APPEARANCES:

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JOHN T. BUTLER, KEVIN I.C. DONALDSON, and MARIA MONCADA, ESQUIRES, 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408-0420, on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company.

JON C. MOYLE, JR. and KAREN PUTNAL, ESQUIRES, Moyle Law Firm, P.A., 118 North Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, appearing on behalf of Florida Industrial Power Users Group.

ROBERT SCHEFFEL WRIGHT and JOHN T. LAVIA, III, ESQUIRES, Gardner, Bist, Bowden, Bush, Dee, LaVia & Wright, P.A., 1300 Thomaswood Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32308, appearing on behalf of Cedar Bay Generating Company, LP.

JOHN TRUITT, CHARLES REHWINKEL, and J. R. KELLY, PUBLIC COUNSEL, ESQUIRES, Office of Public Counsel, c/o the Florida Legislature, 111 W. Madison Street, Room 812, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400, appearing on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida.

MARTHA BARRERA and JOHN VILLAFRATE, ESQUIRES, FPSC General Counsel's Office, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, appearing on behalf of the Florida Public Service Commission Staff.

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1	APPEARANCES (Continued):
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WITNESSES		
NAME :	PAGE NO	•
ROBERT E. BARRETT		
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THOMAS L. HARTMAN		
Examination by Mr. Donaldson Prefiled Direct Testimony Inserted Prefiled Rebuttal Testimony Inserted Examination by Mr. Moyle	106 109 121 131	

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1		EXHIBITS		
2	NUMBER:		ID.	ADMTD.
3	1	Comprehensive Exhibit List	13	13
4	2 through		13	
5		As identified on Comprehensive Exhibit List		
6	29 through	n 54		13
7	64	(Confidential) Carlyle March 24, 2014, Indicative Proposal	70	102
8	65	(Confidential) FPL May 20, 2014,	70	102
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PROCEEDINGS

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Good morning. Call this hearing to order. Hello down there. Nice to see you.

We'll start by asking our staff to read the notice.

MS. BARRERA: Good morning. By notice issued June 22nd, 2015, this time and place is set for hearing in Docket No. 150075-EI. The purpose of the hearing is set out in the notice.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. And let's 11 take appearances.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Madam Chair. John Butler, Kevin Donaldson, and Maria Moncada appearing on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

MR. WRIGHT: Good morning, Commissioners. Robert Scheffel Wright and John T. LaVia, III, making a limited appearance on behalf of Cedar Bay Generating Company, Limited Partnership, for the purpose of protecting Cedar Bay's confidential information. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. And so just for clarity, you are not participating as a party; is that correct? That's your understanding as well as mine?

MR. WRIGHT: That is correct, Madam

Commissioner. Thank you.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Thank you. Okay. Can we work on the --

MR. SENA: We are.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay. We're working on that. We'll -- we will push through.

MR. MOYLE: Good morning. Jon Moyle with the Moyle Law Firm, making an appearance on behalf of the Florida Industrial Power Users Group, FIPUG. With me is -- is Karen Putnal who's also with our firm. I'd like to enter an appearance for her. And she has been working on this matter, and some people have met her, some have not, but Karen is helping me on this today. Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

MR. TRUITT: John Truitt, Charles Rehwinkel, and J. R. Kelly on behalf of the Office of Public Counsel.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. And our staff.

**MS. BARRERA:** Martha Barrera and John Villafrate on behalf of staff.

MS. HELTON: Mary Anne Helton. I'm here as your advisor today.

MR. BECK: Charlie Beck, General Counsel to

the Commission.

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**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Thank you. To our staff, preliminary matters.

MS. BARRERA: The -- there seem to be a few preliminary matters. FP&L and OPC have filed a joint motion for approval of the settlement agreement -- of a settlement agreement. FIPUG has indicated it will be filing a response opposing the motion and settlement, but after the hearing. The parties agree and propose that the hearing commence and the parties present their witnesses and exhibits. OPC and FP&L would not cross-examine witnesses, but have no objection should FIPUG and staff wish to cross-examine. OPC and FP&L have no objection to questions regarding the settlement agreement being included in this hearing.

Mr. Barrett is the designated witness, FP&L witness to whom questions may be addressed, and FIPUG has indicated they reserve the right to object to questions regarding the settlement agreement.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** So to the parties, does that comport with everyone's understanding of where we are at this point?

Mr. Butler, I'll start with you.

**MR. BUTLER:** Thank you. It does. One thing I would note just as clarification, our intention, I

000009 believe it's consistent with staff's expectation, is 1 2 that Mr. Barrett, he's actually our first witness, you know, presenting his direct testimony and rebuttal 3 testimony. We'll do that. We would prefer that he come 4 back to address whatever questions parties or the 5 Commission or staff has on the settlement afterwards. 6 7 He'll stay available. And after we've finished presenting the witnesses on the actual file of the case, 8 9 he would come back to talk about the settlement. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. I understand. 10 OPC. 11 12 MR. TRUITT: Yes, generally, although we do reserve the right for obviously objections when our 13 14 witnesses are on the stand. 15 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Sure. FIPUG. 16 17 MR. MOYLE: So -- so FIPUG indicated yesterday 18 that it is reserving the right to object, and we would 19 register an objection to discussions about the 20 settlement agreement for a number of reasons. 21 One, the Prehearing Order and this Commission 22 has an established procedure with respect to taking 23 direct testimony. You have to prefile your testimony, and historically you're not allowed to go outside the 24 25 prefiled testimony. So if all of the sudden we're

putting a, you know, a new issue out there, a settlement, which FIPUG did not receive notice that a settlement had been put together and agreed to by OPC and Florida Power & Light until Friday afternoon. So that was last Friday afternoon. You know, we've had one business day --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: It was a busy week.

MR. MOYLE: Yeah. Yeah. And -- and, you know, we just don't -- we're focusing on the case that's been duly noticed and we're ready to ask questions about the case. We're not ready to ask questions about the settlement. And so we don't think there's been, you know, adequate notice and an opportunity to be prepared with respect to the, you know, the settlement, and so would argue that it's inappropriate to ask questions about it. It violates due process and the Commission's order. So that's one point.

I think the other point, this is a little unusual in that there's a non-unanimous settlement agreement that's in place. And you all do have some experience with it, and in that proceeding, my recollection -- and I think there was a Prehearing Order -- is you said, okay, here's what we're going to do. We're going to go ahead and consider the case as duly noticed. We're not going to talk about the

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settlement, and we're going to come back and consider that at a -- at a later point in time. We're going to give people notice, the opportunity to ask some questions about it. And that's how it was handled in the -- in the last situation.

So, you know, it seems that that worked, at least from the viewpoint of the Florida Supreme Court. And I think all of the sudden saying today, okay, well, we're going to -- we're going to take a different approach and then allow -- I guess it sounds like Mr. Butler is suggesting a separate mini hearing in that he's saying his witnesses will come back at a later point in time. He didn't identify when that point in time was. I assume he's talking about today. But, you know, that -- that doesn't seem to be a good way to proceed, inconsistent with your prior ruling, due process, and the Prehearing Order.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay.

MR. MOYLE: So I figured I'd go ahead and just lay that out, the objection. And I think if we have to do it again to preserve the record, I'll just kind of refer back and say as referenced in the preliminary matter.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay. Thank you. Mr. Moyle, your objection is duly noted, is on the

record. I would like to reserve that, and at the break and/or at lunch we'll -- I would like to confer with our General Counsel's Office, and then we can address that further when we come to it. If, indeed, we do move forward with bringing Mr. Barrett back for questions regarding the settlement, we will take him up at the -directly after, perhaps with a short break, but directly after the close of the other witness testimony.

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Any other preliminary matters?

MS. BARRERA: At this time we would ask to have the exhibits, the staff exhibits marked. Staff has compiled a stipulated Comprehensive Exhibit List. It includes the prefiled exhibits attached to the witness testimony in this case. The list has been provided to the parties, the Commissioners, and the court reporter. This list is marked as the first hearing exhibit, and the other exhibits should be marked as set forth in the comprehensive list.

Staff announces that parties stipulated to the entry of staff's exhibits, and we ask to move Exhibits 1 and Exhibits No. 29 to 54 into the record as set forth in the Comprehensive Exhibit List.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** 1 through 54, is that the request?

MS. BARRERA: I'm sorry. It's --

000013 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 29 through 54. 1 MS. BARRERA: I'm sorry. It's --2 3 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 29 through 54. MS. BARRERA: -- 29 through 63. I'm sorry. 4 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. So staff is 5 requesting that the Comprehensive Exhibit List be marked 6 7 as Exhibit No. 1, and that the other items numbered on the list, 29 to 63, be entered into the record. Any 8 9 objections? 10 MR. BUTLER: None. 11 MS. BARRERA: I'm sorry, Commissioner. I was 12 confused, as always. It is Exhibits 29 to 54, because 13 the end of the exhibits, 55 through 63, are FP&L rebuttal exhibits. 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Butler? 15 MR. BUTLER: That's fine. 16 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. All right. Then at this time we will enter into the record Exhibit 1 and 18 19 exhibits marked 29 through 54. 20 MS. BARRERA: Yes. 21 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. 22 (Exhibits 1 through 63 marked for 23 identification.) 24 (Exhibits 1 and 29 through 54 admitted into 25 the record.) FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MS. BARRERA: The additional preliminary matters, FIPUG has filed an objection to Cedar Bay's Revised Tenth Request for Confidentiality. I don't know if FIPUG will bring it, I mean, at this point. And staff is not aware of any other preliminary matters.

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**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay. So noted for the record, Mr. Moyle?

MR. MOYLE: Yeah. But I just also want to clarify. I mean, this case has been somewhat unusual in that there's been scores and scores and scores of requests for confidentiality that have been filed. There was one filed this morning. And the rule says -lays out a process for how -- how it's handled. We have filed an objection yesterday to certain documents, including documents that have pricing information.

So I've talked to counsel for Cedar Bay. We're going to observe -- we have a confidentiality agreement. We're not going to -- you know, the witnesses need to be cautioned they don't need to vocalize numbers. We're going to show you documents that have those numbers and talk about them in terms of this number is a lot less than another number and, you know, try to get a general sense without getting into the confidential information. So I think that's how we're going to handle it.

I think we had just filed this yesterday. It has some case law and some legal reasoning. We don't feel the need to argue it or have a ruling today, particularly because in conversations with counsel, even if you ruled and said it's not confidential, government in the sunshine, let's look at it, I think they would indicate that it still stays confidential and we couldn't be talking about it. So we'll do our best to tread lightly on confidential information. But I just wanted to make everybody aware there is a lot of requests for confidential information.

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## COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes.

MR. MOYLE: So we're going to try to -- if it takes a little longer formulating questions, I mean, we're trying to, you know, do our best to preserve all the confidential information.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. I do believe that the process will accommodate the process and the concerns. But certainly to all the parties, please do make sure that your witnesses are aware of confidential information and the process for working with that.

Okay. Ms. Barrera.

MS. BARRERA: Staff is not aware of any other

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Any other items

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from the parties before we move to opening statements?

Yes, Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: FIPUG has one. We find ourselves in a, I think a position we haven't found ourselves in before, which is we, I think, are maybe the only party. We haven't signed the settlement agreement; we object to it. So we're going to be crossing witnesses and building a record in this case. And as is done in practice over at the Division of Administrative Hearings and in circuit court, we would invoke the rule on sequestration of witnesses, Florida Statute 90.616, and ask that the witnesses who are going to testify not in any way, shape, or form listen to the testimony of the other witnesses. So that would mean, you know, excluding them from the room, but also directing them not to, you know, watch it on TV or talk to other witnesses or watch it on the Internet. So we would file and ask that the rule on exclusion of witnesses pursuant to Florida Statute 90.616 be invoked.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: We don't think that is necessary or appropriate. The Commission has a very well-established procedure of having these hearings open. I don't think that the nature of the testimony here is in any respect the sort of thing where, you

know, it's necessary to sequester witnesses so that they are, you know, not hearing what other people say or their version of the facts, and I think it would be both cumbersome and inappropriate, unnecessary. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: OPC.

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## MR. TRUITT: We have no position on the request.

All right. Then, Ms. Helton, I'm going to give you a few minutes. We're going to proceed with opening statements. After opening statements, I'm going to take a five-minute break, consult with counsel, and then rule on the objection -- or on the request. Excuse me. On the request.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Thank you.

So we will move to opening statements, ten minutes per party.

Mr. Butler, you're up.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you. And I will be admirably brief. Good morning. In 1988, FPL entered into a PPA to buy power from the Cedar Bay facility, which is a 250 megawatt coal-fired power plant that qualifies as a QF because it provides steam to an adjacent linerboard plant.

Pursuant to the Commission's QF rules, the Cedar Bay PPA provides for FPL to pay capacity charges

based on an integrated coal gasification combined cycle unit that had been designated at the time as a statewide avoided unit, and to pay energy charges based on a fixed heat rate and the cost of coal at the St. Johns River Power Plant. In 1989, the Commission approved the Cedar Bay PPA and, in 2002, you approved an amendment to that PPA.

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Throughout the term of the PPA, the capacity payments have been above FPL's own avoided cost, but until recently the energy payments generally were favorable compared to FPL's dispatch cost; however, its natural gas prices have declined over the last few years. Excuse me. FPL's dispatch cost has declined as well, and the opportunity for cost savings on the Cedar Bay energy payments has gone down. As a consequence, continuing to make the required payments under the Cedar Bay PPA is now quite unfavorable for FPL and our customers.

These unfavorable economics led FPL to reach out to CBAS Power Holdings, the owner of Cedar Bay, in the summer of 2014 to see whether mutually agreeable terms could be reached for FPL to terminate the PPA. After several months of negotiation, FPL and CBAS Power Holdings signed the Purchase and Sale Agreement, or PSA, that is before you for approval today.

Under the PSA, FPL will pay CBAS Power Holdings \$520.5 million to acquire CBAS Power, which is substantially lower than the original asking price. I will refer to that acquisition as the Cedar Bay transaction.

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FPL is asking the Commission to determine that the Cedar Bay transaction is prudent and to approve two key elements of FPL's proposed regulatory accounting treatment: establishment of a regulatory asset for the \$520.5 million purchase price, and recovery through the capacity clause of amortization of that regulatory asset and a return on the unamortized balance at FPL's weighted average cost of capital.

The Commission should approve the Cedar Bay transaction for several reasons. First and foremost, acquiring Cedar Bay and terminating the PPA is projected to save customers \$70 million on a net present value basis or \$156 million nominally compared to allowing the PPA to remain in effect until the end of its term in 2024.

Second, by acquiring ownership of the Cedar Bay facility, FPL will be able to continue operating it for fuel diversity and reliability reasons so long as it remains beneficial to do so. This flexibility will be extremely valuable to FPL while the third natural gas

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pipeline is under construction.

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Finally, acquiring ownership of the Cedar Bay facility will also facilitate reducing the facility's operation substantially, avoiding approximately 1 million pounds of CO2 emissions each year. That's the equivalent of taking about 182,000 vehicles off the road. And, of course, the emission reduction would be even greater when FPL retires the facility, which we currently anticipate to be at the end of 2016.

In short, FPL believes that the Cedar Bay transaction would be a solid win for our customers as proposed; however, FPL has entered into a stipulation and settlement with the Office of Public Counsel, which FPL fully supports and asks that the Commission approve. Thank you.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out, we've set up here on an easel just for everybody's convenience a, sort of, org chart showing the entities that are involved in this transaction. And really all that matter are the first two, which are, at the very top, the seller, CBAS Power Holdings, and then the entity we're buying, CBAS Power. Down at the, sort of, bottom left is Cedar Bay Genco, the company that actually owns and operates the power plant. But it's kind of confusing all the different terms that you may

000021 end up hearing. I just wanted to have something 1 available as a, you know, reminder of the structure, if 2 it's useful. Thank you. 3 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Butler. 4 And I have my glasses on, but I --5 MR. BUTLER: We can get you --6 7 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** -- am apparently visually challenged. So for me, if not for anybody else, do you 8 9 have a hard copy? MR. BUTLER: We will get you hard copies of it 10 11 at the break. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. 12 13 MR. BUTLER: Thank you. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And obviously, Mr. Moyle, 14 15 you can have a hard copy to look at as well. 16 MR. MOYLE: Thanks. 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. Thank you. OPC. 18 19 MR. TRUITT: We waive opening statement. 20 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. 21 Mr. Moyle. 22 MR. MOYLE: Thank you. Thank you, Madam 23 Chair. And just before I get into my opening, I just 24 want to make sure we're clear, Mr. Butler mentioned the 25 settlement. I mean, obviously we object to that and

don't think it should be part of this hearing. I'd like to just have a standing objection to that effect so I don't have to jump in every time.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So noted.

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MR. MOYLE: Okay. Thank you. So FIPUG is here today suggesting to you that the question, one of the key questions that you have to wrestle with and ultimately determine is how much, if anything, should FP&L -- and really it's the ratepayers, because ultimately, you know, FPL negotiated this deal, but it's all flowing to the ratepayers, the ratepayers are the real party in interest -- how much the ratepayers should pay, if anything, for this transaction, for the Cedar Bay facility and the related Purchased Power Agreement.

Please understand that the Cedar Bay facility itself and the Purchased Power Agreement are part and parcel of the same thing. So we're going to talk about the PPA, which is shorthand for the Purchased Power Agreement, and we're going to talk about the Cedar Bay facility. So just at the outset I wanted to try to make -- make that clear so that there's no -- no confusion in that regard.

You're going to hear some facts about the Cedar Bay facility. It's approximately 25 years old. It's a coal-fired generating plant, 250 megawatts

approximately. It's located on a site that has some environmental issues, I think, as you'll hear from an FPL witness and also from one of OPC's witnesses. So there's a bit of a question about, well, if there's a site that you know has some environmental issues, is it a good decision to take ownership in that? And there's all kinds of issues about CERCLA and some federal laws that I think you'll hear something about that. But please understand that the site where the facility is located does have some known groundwater exceedances for things like arsenic and lead and mercury, and we think that's something that you'll hear some testimony about. The plant's adjacent to the St. Johns River.

How much -- how much is the -- is the plant worth? FPL says the plant is worth nothing; it's worth zero; the plant itself, you know, has no value. And FPL says, well, here, we're going to -- we're going to buy the stock of these companies, in effect buy the power plant. And while you have that demonstrative exhibit up there, you're going to hear the word Carlyle, The Carlyle Group tossed about, because ultimately if you trace everything upstream, The Carlyle Group is the entity that -- that owns this power plant through a whole series of corporations, and you'll hear some evidence to that effect.

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So Mr. Butler said FPL wants you all to approve \$520 million that the ratepayers should pay for largely this Purchased Power Agreement, but also the power plant comes along with it. He didn't tell you that there's also \$300 million in taxes that they're also asking the ratepayers to pay. So we believe the total number, and Ms. Ousdahl will probably be asked some questions about this, but the total number is approximately 850 million, which is a lot of -- a lot of money.

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As Mr. Butler said, the Purchased Power Agreement is an obligation to pay for capacity. And FIPUG is going to ask witnesses, and there will be evidence from our witness Mr. Lane, who is an expert appraiser, that for a Purchased Power Agreement, generally speaking, all things being equal, the value of it goes down over time. And that makes sense because if you had a revenue stream that had, say, 100 million a year associated with it, if you only had that revenue stream for one year, that wouldn't be as good as having a \$100 million revenue stream for five years. It's 120 million versus 600 million.

So the point there, and you're going to hear some testimony about it, is that the Purchased Power Agreement, if you're looking at it in isolation, FIPUG

contends that should go down over time. It seems to be consistent with economics, and the Purchased Power

Agreement should go down over time and not go up over time.

That's -- that's not what you're going to hear about today. What you're going to hear from FPL's witness who says, oh, the fair value of this is 520, but this same person previously valued the same Purchased Power Agreement and valued it for a significantly lower amount of money, and it was only two years ago. In 2013, he looked at the Purchased Power Agreement and said it's worth this significantly lower amount of money. Today it's worth a significantly higher amount of money. You know, he -- there's a lot of accounting and things like that, but intuitively that doesn't make sense.

You'll also see evidence in Mr. Lane, FIPUG's expert real estate appraiser, looked at a transaction in which Goldman Sachs, and they know a few things about valuation and markets, they sold a percentage of the Cedar Bay asset to Carlyle Group for a sum of money that is significantly less than the 520 million that you're being asked to approve today.

So our case is -- is not that complicated. You're going to have all this evidence in front of you.

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Right now it's confidential. We've contended it really shouldn't be confidential, that Florida has a rich history of government in the sunshine, and this should be something that -- that should not be covered up with a cloak of confidentiality, but that these previous numbers are relevant because of the way the Purchased Power Agreement works. As I explained, the revenue stream goes down over time.

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But what I'm going to do is I'll show you those numbers. We won't verbalize them, the witnesses won't verbalize them, but we'll look at them. Hopefully at some point the public will also have the right to look at them.

The -- your staff attended a lot of depositions in this case. One question they asked in one of the depositions was, "What's the book value of this?" And historically utilities record things at book value. We think that is an important piece of information. It's significantly less than the 520. And so I guess what we're asking you to do is to exercise your judgment. I mean, y'all -- this is a 120.57 evidentiary hearing. We're going to present evidence. We think there's strong, compelling evidence that suggests that the 520 is overstated, as testified to by FIPUG expert Mr. Lane, it's inflated, and it should be

reduced.

And we'll also make the point that -- that FPL really does haven't much of an incentive to negotiate hard to reduce the price because what they're asking is, is that they be able to earn a return on that 520. So Ms. Ousdahl will say, well, yeah, we want this 520. Our plan is to retire the plant. You know, we're not going to be running the plant, but we still want to earn our -- earn on our 520 at the full weighted average cost of capital rate.

This Commission, we don't believe, has ever allowed a utility to earn its full average cost of capital in any previous cases where you guys had a PPA in front of you. There's some other cases that we'll be talking about: the Okeelanta case, the Tiger Bay case. Never have you said, oh, yeah, you can, you know, go ahead and earn your full return on that.

With respect to FPL's position, they, in their deposition, Mr. Barrett said, we're going to earn our full return on that or this deal doesn't go forward. He didn't give much room for the Commission to say, well, maybe there's not much risk associated with that. We can reduce the rate you're earning a little bit.

Mr. Barrett, at least in his deposition, said, no, if that Commission does that, you know, we're going

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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to walk away from a deal. I'll ask him again today, but that's what he said in his deposition. It's not a good position to be in. When the settlement, rate case settlement was before you that FIPUG participated in, we were in the position that OPC is in today. That settlement at a subsequent hearing came before you all. You looked at it, you took some evidence, and you said, we're going to reduce this number by -- I think it was 50 or 60 million. You acted -- you know, you called balls and strikes based on the evidence, and you reduced the number.

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FIPUG's position is the 520 number ought to be significantly reduced in this case, that you ought not to just go along with FPL's suggestion of 520 and say, okay, ratepayers, you get 520 plus 300 million in taxes, and FPL gets to earn their full return on that.

You know, the public -- the public interest -you know, I represent large users of electricity; Mr. Butler represents a Florida investor-owned utility, a good company; OPC represents the ratepayers, but none of us are charged with representing the public interest. You all are charged with representing the public interest. That's why the Governor appointed you and the Senate confirmed you, to act like you are today, to hear evidence, to hear testimony, to hear facts, and then

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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make a, you know, make a reasoned decision.

So we would suggest as you do hear the evidence and you do hear the facts, that the compelling evidence, given what I've told you about the previous market analysis by Mr. Herr, the Goldman purchase, those strongly suggest that the value come down. And OPC's own witness said the value ought to be no more than 370 million. He suggested a savings of 150, OPC's witness, who I believe you'll hear from today. So you have a variety of data points less than the 520 that will save ratepayers significant monies. And we ask that you consider the evidence, that you reach the conclusion that 520 is not the right number, it's a lower number. So thank you for the chance to present the opening statement.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. I have approximately seven after. I'm going to be going by that clock. We will come back at 20 after. Take a short stretch break. I'd like to consult with counsel, staff counsel. When we come back, we'll address Mr. Moyle's request as to exclusion of witnesses, and then we'll go into the first witness, Mr. Butler. We are on break.

(Recess taken.)

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. We will go back on

the record. And when we left a few moments ago, we had finished opening statements and we had a pending request from Mr. Moyle on behalf of FIPUG. Ms. Helton.

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MS. HELTON: Madam Chairman, we don't normally hear this request in our hearings, so we had to do a little bit of reading up on it in my favorite treatise by Judge Padovano, and we also looked at Professor Ehrhardt to see what they had to say with respect to excluding witnesses from the hearing room. Now both of these -- both of their texts apply to civil proceedings, not necessarily administrative proceedings, but we typically follow what they say for civil proceedings in our proceedings here.

Both of them said and I think the rule says that when a request is made to exclude witnesses, you do not have the discretion to deny that request unless some of the exceptions in the rule, and there's four exceptions in the rule, apply. Two of them deal, I think -- one deals with criminal proceedings, and obviously that's not the case here. One deals with a civil proceeding where there's actually a person, not a corporation involved in the case, and that doesn't deal here -- apply here. And then there are two others. A company who is part of the litigation may select a witness as a personal -- as a representative to

represent the corporation during the course of the proceeding, and that is an exception. There's also an exception that applies if the witness is essential to the case.

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And I've -- if you'll hold on one minute, I'll see if I can find that language. And the test there is whether the -- you, as the Chairman, must determine whether the witness has such specialized or intimate knowledge of the case that the presence of the witness is necessary to ensure that a party will have effective legal representation. So it would be up to Florida Power & Light to state whether they are -- it's necessary for them to have a representative of the corporation that is an officer of the company and whether they have expert witnesses who are essential to the case.

MR. BUTLER: May I be heard?

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** In a moment you may.

Thank you, Ms. Helton. I will just say, as some of you know, I've been doing this in this room for almost 11 years, and this is the first time that we have had this request made in a proceeding that I have participated in. So we do not have recent precedent to fall back on.

Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: As it turns out, you have slightly less recent precedent that I think supports the position I indicated earlier that we don't think that the sequestration is necessary or appropriate.

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Interestingly, it was Mr. Moyle who raised this point in a case involving CPV Gulf Coast. Ιt was a need determination for FPL's Martin 8 and Manatee 3 power plants. He attempted to invoke the rule. The Commission denied his request. It was appealed to the Supreme Court, Case SC-0366, and the Court ended up concluding that the Commission was within its discretion not to invoke the rule, that the rules of evidence do not apply strictly in administrative proceedings such as this one, and that the Court had --I mean, I'm sorry, that the Commission had acted properly in -- or within its range of discretion in not choosing to invoke the rule of sequestration for the witnesses in that proceeding. So I do think you have precedent and actually support from the state's highest court for using that discretion as I had suggested earlier.

If you were to conclude that you wanted to apply the rule, you know, I think that we have expert witnesses who are essential to our ability to present our case. We have a need to have a corporate

representative. It's hard to pick specifically among the five witnesses who will be appearing, but I would say that Mr. Barrett certainly is the person I would think of as the corporate representative. And as I say, while all of our witnesses are experts and I think will be found as such, we have a particular -- or a person with particular outside expertise in David Herr, who is our valuation expert.

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Mr. Moyle has already indicated repeatedly how important he thinks those valuations are to the case, and so I think it would be essential to our due process rights in the case for Mr. Herr to be able to attend the -- attend the hearing. So those are our comments.

## COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: So, Mr. Herr, I think, is -- is an expert. All of the other FPL witnesses, you know, there's no indication in their testimony that they're experts. So we're hearing now, you know, they're experts. I don't think there's any -- any evidence of that or what areas of expertise they have. There's no proof of that. I don't think there's any evidentiary proof, you know, related to the need to have these witnesses here.

I mean, the history -- and Mr. Butler is right, this was raised previously at one point in time.

But obviously the -- the basis for the rule is so that witnesses, you know, don't hear the answers of other witnesses. You know, it gives them an opportunity to match up their testimony or dovetail their testimony. I'm not suggesting any of the witnesses would do that, but it just -- it's a common practice that is exercised in evidentiary hearings in the State of Florida and at the Division of Administrative Hearings.

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So, yes, it's not typically the practice here, but, again, this is not typically the position in which FIPUG finds itself where it's on an island, so to speak, with respect to a, you know, a case. So we'd exercise the option to, you know, to try to shape the record a little bit and have asked that the rule be invoked. And we would suggest that it -- that it be invoked. And FPL, we have no objection to them designating a corporate representative, but I think all the other witnesses should be excluded, particularly given the fact that there's no evidence to support any of FPL's contentions.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Ms. Helton, can you speak to the case cites that Mr. Butler has raised and the applicability or not here?

MS. HELTON: That's an example that I'm still learning on my job. I did not realize that had been an

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issue that had been raised before the Commission. I still think the most conservative approach is to follow the rule. This is, though, is a legislative proceeding. It's not, you know, a typical hearing where you're taking away a license or looking at the violation of a regulation where invoking the rule may be appropriate from the perspective of making sure that there is no coloring of the facts by witnesses. But it sounds to me like Mr. Butler has raised that even under the Manatee -- notwithstanding the Manatee case, that he believes that the witnesses for Florida Power & Light, one could be designated as a representative and the others are necessary expert witnesses under the other exception.

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**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Mr. Moyle, do you agree with Mr. Butler's description of the holding in the Supreme Court case?

MR. MOYLE: It's been a long time since that case, and I, you know, I'd just say it speaks for itself. I'm not really able to agree or disagree with Mr. Butler's characterization of it.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** All right. Request denied.

Let's swear in the witnesses.

**MS. HELTON:** And, Madam Chairman, just so that the record is complete for appellate purposes, I'm

assuming that you are denying the request because you believe that the -- other than the representative for Florida Power & Light that they have designated as Mr. Barrett, that you believe that the other expert witnesses are necessary to the case and to Florida Power & Light.

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**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** No. I deny the request because it is my decision and opinion that I have the discretion to do so in this administrative proceeding.

Okay. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Thank you.

If you will, raise your right hand. In this matter before the Florida Public Service Commission do you swear or affirm to tell the truth?

(Affirmative responses.) Thank you.

Mr. Butler, your witness.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you. We will call as our first witness Mr. Barrett, who indeed was standing with his right hand raised, so he is sworn. Whereupon,

## ROBERT E. BARRETT

23 was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power &
24 Light Company and, having first been duly sworn,
25 testified as follows:

BY MR. BUTLER: 1 Good morning, Mr. Barrett. Would you please 2 Q state your full name and business address for the 3 record. 4 Robert E. Barrett, Jr., 700 Universe 5 Α Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida. 6 7 By whom are you employed and in what capacity? Q Florida Power & Light, Vice President of 8 Α 9 Finance. 10 0 Have you prepared and caused to be filed in this proceeding nine pages of prefiled direct testimony 11 and ten pages of prefiled rebuttal testimony? 12 13 I have. Α 14 Okay. Do you have any changes or revisions to Q 15 either your prefiled direct or rebuttal testimonies? 16 Α No. 17 Okay. And am I correct there are no exhibits Q attached to your testimony; is that correct? 18 19 That's correct. Α MR. BUTLER: Okay. Madam Chair, I would ask 20 21 that Mr. Barrett's prefiled direct and rebuttal 22 testimony be inserted into the record as though read. 23 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** The prefiled testimony 24 will be entered into the record as though read. 25 MR. BUTLER: Thank you.

1		<b>BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF ROBERT E. BARRETT, JR.
4		DOCKET NO. 15EI
5		MARCH 6, 2015
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
8	А.	My name is Robert E. Barrett, Jr. My business address is Florida Power & Light
9		Company, 700 Universe 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 Company ("FPL" or the "Company") as
12		Vice President of Finance.
13	Q.	Please describe your duties and responsibilities in that position.
14	A.	I am responsible for FPL's financial forecast, analysis of financial results,
15		corporate budgeting, resource assessment and planning, and load forecast
16		activities.
17	Q.	Please describe your educational background and professional experience.
18	A.	I have a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of
19		Miami, 1982, with a major in Finance. I received a Master of Business
20		Administration from Florida International University in 1985. I have been
21		employed by FPL, or its affiliate NextEra Energy Resources, since 1982 and have
22		held a variety of positions of increasing responsibility including: Financial
23		Analyst; Manager of Financial Forecasting; Director of Quality, Planning and

Analysis; Director of Corporate Planning; Director of Investor Relations; Vice
 President of Business Development for NextEra Energy Resources; and my
 current position as Vice President of Finance for FPL.

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

5 A. My testimony provides an overview of the transaction that FPL is asking the 6 Commission to approve; describes the economic and strategic benefits to FPL's 7 customers; and, discusses the appropriate rate of return on FPL's investment on 8 this transaction.

### 9 Q. Please provide an overview of the Cedar Bay Transaction.

10 A. As described in greater detail by FPL witness Hartman, FPL has entered into a 11 definitive agreement to purchase 100% of the equity interest in CBAS Power, Inc. ("CBAS"), subject to FPSC approval. The transaction, upon financial closing, will 12 13 transfer the ownership to FPL of the Cedar Bay power generation facility ("the Cedar Bay Facility" or "the Facility") and the Power Purchase Agreement 14 15 ("PPA") between Cedar Bay Generating Company ("Cedar Bay Genco") and FPL for a total purchase price of \$520.5 million (referred to as the "Cedar Bay 16 17 Transaction"). As a consequence of the Cedar Bay Transaction, FPL will no 18 longer be obligated to make payments under the existing PPA for the Cedar Bay 19 Facility and will own the Facility with full discretion to operate and retire it in the 20 manner that best meets the needs of our customers.

#### 21 Q. Please describe the Cedar Bay Facility and the associated PPA.

A. The Cedar Bay Facility is a 250 MW circulating fluidized bed coal unit located in
Jacksonville, Florida. It has been selling all of its capacity and energy to FPL

under a long term contract during its operation. The Cedar Bay Facility is a
Qualifying Facility ("QF") under the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act
("PURPA") of 1978. The PPA was based on Florida's avoided unit at the time,
which was based on an Integrated Gasified Combined Cycle (coal) plant. FPL
witness Hartman will provide more details regarding the Facility and the existing
PPA contract.

### 7 Q. Please describe the benefits of the Cedar Bay Transaction to customers.

8 A. The Cedar Bay Transaction provides FPL's customers an estimated economic 9 benefit of \$70 million in cumulative present value revenue requirements 10 ("CPVRR"), (\$156 million nominal savings) primarily as a result of canceling the PPA which currently is priced above market and is projected to remain above 11 12 market for the balance of the agreement term. The Cedar Bay Transaction is 13 expected to provide CPVRR benefits for customers under a range of sensitivities 14 for key assumptions. FPL witness Hartman will provide more information 15 regarding the economic analysis including the various sensitivities that were evaluated. 16

### 17 Q. Are there strategic benefits provided to customers by the Cedar Bay 18 Transaction beyond the economic benefits?

A. Yes. The Cedar Bay Transaction provides key strategic benefits to FPL's
customers through acquisition of the Facility that would not be available through
a buy-out of the PPA. For instance, by acquiring control of the asset, rather than
simply buying out the PPA, FPL obtains for our customers an option for
continued fuel supply diversity and reliability by keeping the Cedar Bay Facility

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# in service, but without the obligation of being locked in to the remaining term, roughly 10 years, of the existing PPA. FPL, at its sole discretion, can determine how to operate, and how long to operate the Facility.

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### Q. Please explain why retaining this fuel supply reliability option is an important benefit for customers.

- 6 A. FPL is undergoing an expansion of its natural gas-fired generating fleet and 7 projects that by 2017, roughly 70% of its energy will be generated by natural gas-8 fired resources. Currently, FPL's gas transportation needs are met with two gas 9 transportation pipelines, Florida Gas Transmission and Gulfstream. To mitigate 10 the risk of loss of gas availability FPL entered into an agreement with a new 11 pipeline system for deliveries beginning in the spring of 2017, before that year's 12 summer peak season. Until the commercial operation of the third pipeline system 13 is certain, the Cedar Bay Facility, a coal-fired unit, provides an important fuel 14 supply reliability hedge in the near term. Longer term, FPL will evaluate the 15 economic merits of the Facility to determine when it is no longer advantageous to 16 the system. Currently, FPL estimates that the Facility would no longer be needed 17 after December 2016, when the third pipeline system is expected to be in its final 18 testing stages, but we will have no obligation to retire the Facility until we have 19 confirmed that it is the proper time to do so.
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### Q. Are there other benefits to ownership of the Facility?

A. Yes. Through its ownership of the Facility, FPL will have sole discretion to make
environmental decisions, including early retirement or repurposing of the Facility.
For instance, once the PPA is canceled, the dispatch of the Facility is expected to

1 drop significantly thereby substantially reducing emissions as the facility will be 2 dispatched on its true cost of operation, instead of being dispatched on the energy 3 price determined pursuant to the PPA. FPL witness Hartman will describe this 4 distinction in more detail. If the current PPA were to remain in effect, the 5 economic incentives embedded in it ensure that the Facility would continue operating through the contract period despite its environmental profile. By 6 7 canceling the PPA, and acquiring the asset, FPL will be able to control all 8 economic and environmental decisions regarding the Facility.

9 Q. Are there economic benefits for customers from FPL's approach of
 10 purchasing the Cedar Bay Facility rather than just buying out the PPA?

11 A. Yes. Structuring the Cedar Bay Transaction as the purchase of CBAS followed by 12 the cancelation of the PPA will result in the revenue requirements recovered from 13 customers through the Capacity Cost Recovery Clause ("CCR Clause") being 14 significantly lower in the early years than would have been the case with a 15 straight buy-out of the PPA. Consequently the overall value of the economic 16 benefit to customers is more favorable under the proposed transaction.

### 17 Q. How is the Company proposing to recover the costs of the Cedar Bay 18 Transaction?

A. FPL witness Ousdahl's testimony discusses the requested recovery of the Cedar Bay Transaction in detail, but generally the Company proposes to treat the investment as a regulatory asset that would be amortized over the remaining term of the PPA, roughly 10 years, with a return on the unamortized balance of the investment at the Company's overall weighted cost of capital that is used for

clause investments. Because the payments under the PPA currently are recovered
through the CCR Clause, the annual amortization and return on the regulatory
asset likewise should be recovered through the CCR Clause. This is consistent
with the 2012 Stipulation and Settlement Agreement's provision, as approved in
Order No. PSC-13-0023-S-EI, that clause recovery is limited to items that are
traditionally and historically recovered through cost recovery clauses.

### Q. Why is the average embedded overall cost of capital used for clause investments the appropriate rate of return for this investment?

9 A. The Company is proposing to use the same rate of return for this investment as is 10 used for all other investments that are made in cost recovery clauses. The 11 investment is long term in nature – roughly 10 years – and will be funded with a 12 mixture of long term debt and common equity, collectively, FPL's investor 13 provided sources of capital. It is important that this investment be funded in line 14 with the Company's current capital structure, which matches the capital structure 15 last reviewed and approved by the FPSC, so that it remains credit neutral. Because the Company will use long term debt and common equity to fund the 16 17 transaction, it is appropriate that it receive an overall cost of capital return that 18 adequately compensates both debt and equity investors. The expected net 19 economic benefits to customers take full account of, and fully reflect, this overall 20 cost of capital.

### Q. Could some different capital structure, or other cost of capital be considered appropriate for a transaction of this nature?

A. No. This proposed rate of return on this long term investment is consistent with

the return used for all other long term investments in the Company's cost recovery clauses. As previously stated, it also is consistent with the Company's plans to finance the investment to remain credit neutral. Therefore, a return that does not reflect the cost of both equity and debt capital consistent with the Company's overall capital structure will not fully compensate the Company for the investment it has made.

### Q. Is there a Commission standard or precedent regarding the use of the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") for clause investments?

9 A. Yes. The Commission has a history of authorizing utilities to earn their WACC 10 investments recovered through the various adjustment on that are clauses. Recently, the Commission issued Order No. PSC-12-0425-PAA-EU 11 12 approving a stipulation and settlement agreement entered into by the Florida 13 IOUs, OPC and FIPUG to specify the methodology for calculating the WACC 14 applicable to clause-recoverable investments. In so doing, the Commission 15 confirmed its position that utilities should be permitted to earn their current, 16 approved WACC on clause-recoverable investments.

# 17 Q. The Commission previously approved a different rate of return on the 18 unamortized balance of regulatory assets established for the PPA buyouts at 19 the Okeelanta and Tiger Bay facilities. Should the Commission follow that 20 treatment here?

A. No. The terms for the Okeelanta and Tiger Bay PPA buyouts were the result of
settlements that were specific to the circumstances of those cases. Furthermore,
Order No. PSC-12-0425-PAA-EU, which I discuss above, was issued subsequent

to both of those cases. The Cedar Bay Transaction is an investment by FPL to
generate savings for our customers by eliminating above-market payment
obligations under the Cedar Bay PPA, and the unrecovered portion of that
investment should earn FPL's current, approved WACC consistent with Order
No. PSC-12-0425-PAA-EU and the treatment for all of FPL's other clauserecoverable investments.

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### Q. Is FPL contractually obligated to proceed with the Cedar Bay Transaction if its cost recovery proposal were not approved by the Commission?

9 A. No. At the same time FPL is proposing a solution to the above market costs of
10 the Cedar Bay PPA that will benefit customers, FPL must also ensure that
11 investors are fully compensated for the investment that will be made. Therefore,
12 the Cedar Bay Transaction provides as a Condition Precedent to Close that the
13 Commission approve cost recovery substantially as FPL has proposed, including a
14 return on the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset at the full WACC.

Will FPL's purchase of CBAS, and recovery of the associated costs as
 proposed in FPL's petition, be in the interests of FPL's retail customers?

A. Yes. The Cedar Bay Transaction provides significant savings to FPL's customers
of approximately \$70 million and provides savings under all of the sensitivities
analyzed. The Cedar Bay Transaction provides for control of the 250 MW Cedar
Bay Facility which provides an important fuel diversity and reliability option for
customers in the near term, will reduce emissions immediately once the unit is
dispatched on true economics, and gives FPL control of the environmental
attributes of the Facility in the long term including the ability to retire the unit

- 1 early.
- 2 Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?
- 3 A. Yes.

1		<b>BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF ROBERT E. BARRETT, JR.
4		<b>DOCKET NO. 150075-EI</b>
5		JUNE 17, 2015
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
8	A.	My name is Robert E. Barrett, Jr. My business address is Florida Power & Light
9		Company ("FPL" or "the Company"), 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach,
10		Florida 33408.
11	Q.	Did you submit direct testimony in this proceeding?
12	A.	Yes. My direct testimony was submitted on March 6, 2015.
13	Q.	What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?
14	A.	The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is: (1) to show that FIPUG witness Pollock
15		has mischaracterized the substance of the Cedar Bay Transaction ("the
16		Transaction") and therefore makes incorrect assertions and conclusions about the
17		Transaction; and (2) to explain why OPC witness Myers is wrong in asserting that
18		FPL should only receive a debt return on the unamortized balance of the
19		regulatory asset created by the Transaction.
20	Q.	How has FIPUG witness Pollock characterized the proposed transaction?
21	A.	Witness Pollock describes the transaction as follows: "FPL is proposing to
22		recover the \$520 million that it paid for the Cedar Bay plant" (Pollock

testimony, at p. 5, emphasis added). Further discussion in his testimony confirms
that he mistakenly believes the \$520.5 million paid by FPL is consideration for
buying the Cedar Bay power generation facility ("the Cedar Bay Facility" or "the
Facility").

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### Q. How is this a mischaracterization of the Cedar Bay Transaction?

6 As described in my direct testimony, FPL has entered into a definitive agreement A. 7 to purchase 100% of the equity interest in CBAS Power, Inc. ("CBAS") for a total purchase price of \$520.5 million, subject to FPSC approval (referred to as the 8 9 "Cedar Bay Transaction"). This transaction, upon financial closing, will have the 10 effect of transferring ownership to FPL of (1) the Cedar Bay Facility; and (2) the Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") between Cedar Bay Generating Company 11 12 ("Cedar Bay Genco"). As described in greater detail by FPL witnesses Ousdahl 13 and Herr, the \$520.5 million transaction price includes \$0 for the Cedar Bay 14 Facility. Virtually all of the transaction price is related to the loss on the 15 cancellation of the PPA. Witness Pollock's assertion that FPL paid \$520.5 million for the Facility is wrong and misleading. 16

### 17 Q. What incorrect conclusion does witness Pollock draw from his 18 mischaracterization of the Cedar Bay Transaction ?

A. Mr. Pollock asserts that "FPL is attempting to recover costs through the CCR
clause that are historically and typically ripe for possible recovery in base rates."
(Pollock, 11). By assuming that the \$520.5 million is being paid for the Cedar
Bay Facility, Mr. Pollock asserts that FPL is seeking Capacity Cost Recovery

<ul> <li>operating the Cedar Bay Facility are being requested for recovery in base rates <i>no</i></li> <li>the CCR Clause. What FPL seeks to recover through the CCR Clause are the</li> <li>costs associated with the loss on the PPA. On several occasions, the Florid</li> <li>Public Service Commission ("Commission" or "the Commission") has permittee</li> <li>CCR Clause recovery of regulatory assets established for buyouts of unfavorable</li> <li>power purchase agreements. See Commission Orders Nos. PSC- 96- 0889-FOF</li> <li>EU, PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, and PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI. Witness Pollock?</li> </ul>	1	("CCR") Clause recovery for a power plant, which would normally be recovered
<ul> <li>the CCR Clause. What FPL seeks to recover through the CCR Clause are the</li> <li>costs associated with the loss on the PPA. On several occasions, the Florid</li> <li>Public Service Commission ("Commission" or "the Commission") has permittee</li> <li>CCR Clause recovery of regulatory assets established for buyouts of unfavorable</li> <li>power purchase agreements. See Commission Orders Nos. PSC- 96- 0889-FOF</li> <li>EU, PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, and PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI. Witness Pollock?</li> <li>conclusion depends on a fundamental misunderstanding or mischaracterization of</li> </ul>	2	in base rates. FPL's petition makes clear that all costs associated with owning and
<ul> <li>costs associated with the loss on the PPA. On several occasions, the Florid</li> <li>Public Service Commission ("Commission" or "the Commission") has permitte</li> <li>CCR Clause recovery of regulatory assets established for buyouts of unfavorabl</li> <li>power purchase agreements. See Commission Orders Nos. PSC- 96- 0889-FOF</li> <li>EU, PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, and PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI. Witness Pollock'</li> <li>conclusion depends on a fundamental misunderstanding or mischaracterization of</li> </ul>	3	operating the Cedar Bay Facility are being requested for recovery in base rates not
<ul> <li>Public Service Commission ("Commission" or "the Commission") has permitted</li> <li>CCR Clause recovery of regulatory assets established for buyouts of unfavorable</li> <li>power purchase agreements. See Commission Orders Nos. PSC- 96- 0889-FOF</li> <li>EU, PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, and PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI. Witness Pollock?</li> <li>conclusion depends on a fundamental misunderstanding or mischaracterization of</li> </ul>	4	the CCR Clause. What FPL seeks to recover through the CCR Clause are the
<ul> <li>CCR Clause recovery of regulatory assets established for buyouts of unfavorabl</li> <li>power purchase agreements. See Commission Orders Nos. PSC- 96- 0889-FOF</li> <li>EU, PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, and PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI. Witness Pollock'</li> <li>conclusion depends on a fundamental misunderstanding or mischaracterization of</li> </ul>	5	costs associated with the loss on the PPA. On several occasions, the Florida
<ul> <li>power purchase agreements. See Commission Orders Nos. PSC- 96- 0889-FOF</li> <li>EU, PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, and PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI. Witness Pollock'</li> <li>conclusion depends on a fundamental misunderstanding or mischaracterization of</li> </ul>	6	Public Service Commission ("Commission" or "the Commission") has permitted
9 EU, PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, and PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI. Witness Pollock' 10 conclusion depends on a fundamental misunderstanding or mischaracterization of	7	CCR Clause recovery of regulatory assets established for buyouts of unfavorable
10 conclusion depends on a fundamental misunderstanding or mischaracterization of	8	power purchase agreements. See Commission Orders Nos. PSC- 96- 0889-FOF-
	9	EU, PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, and PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI. Witness Pollock's
11 the Cedar Bay Transaction.	10	conclusion depends on a fundamental misunderstanding or mischaracterization of
	11	the Cedar Bay Transaction.

## Q. What rate of return does OPC witness Myers recommend as appropriate for calculating the carrying cost of the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset created through this transaction?

A. On page 21 of his testimony, witness Myers offers two alternatives, each of which
is a debt-only return. He suggests either the debt component of FPL's weighted
average cost of capital ("WACC") or the actual interest cost of any debt issued to
consummate this transaction. Witness Myers purports to rely upon two prior
orders of this Commission: Order No. PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, Docket No. 970096EQ, and Order No. PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI, Docket No. 000982-EI.

#### 21 Q. Do you agree with OPC witness Myers' recommendation?

22 A. No. Neither order is relevant precedent for determining the carrying cost of the

- 1 regulatory asset established for the Cedar Bay Transaction.
- 2 Q. What was the subject of Commission Order No. PSC-97-0652-S-EQ?
- A. In Order No. PSC-97-0652-S-EQ, the Commission approved a stipulation among
  the parties related to Florida Power Corporation's ("FPC's") purchase of the Tiger
  Bay Cogeneration facility and subsequent termination of the associated PPAs.
- 6 Q. How is the Cedar Bay Transaction different than the Tiger Bay transaction?
- 7 A. There are several key differences between the Tiger Bay transaction and the 8 Cedar Bay Transaction: (1) the Tiger Bay transaction was the result of a stipulated 9 settlement among all parties to the docket including OPC and FIPUG and, 10 consequently, it should be viewed in its entirety and considered to be the result of the give-and-take of negotiations between all parties; (2) FPC proposed to finance 11 the transaction only with debt, whereas FPL proposes to finance the Cedar Bay 12 13 Transaction with its normal mix of debt and equity capital to maintain a consistent 14 corporate capital structure; and (3) \$75 million of the Tiger Bay regulatory asset 15 was placed in rate base and therefore was subject to FPC's overall capital 16 structure and rate of return for surveillance purpose and for purposes of setting 17 base rates.
- Q. Although the Cedar Bay Transaction is not comparable to the Tiger Bay
  stipulation, are there any similarities between the financing costs in the two
  cases?
- A. Yes. The financing costs for Tiger Bay that were authorized by the Commission
  under the stipulation were those proposed by FPC and were reflective of FPC's

stated intention to finance the transaction only with debt. The financing costs
proposed by FPL in the Cedar Bay Transaction likewise are reflective of the costs
FPL expects to incur in financing the transaction using a mix of long term debt
and common equity. In other words, while the mix of financing sources was
different, in both instances the return on unamortized balance of the regulatory
asset is intended to track the actual costs of capital incurred by the utility.

#### 7 Q. What was the subject of Commission Order No. PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI?

A. In Order No. PSC-00-1913-PAA-EI, the Commission approved a settlement
agreement between FPL and two Qualifying Facilities ("QFs"), Okeelanta
Corporation and Osceola Farms. The settlement terminated the standard offer
contracts with the respective QFs; settled all claims by and/or against FPL; and,
settled all pending judicial proceedings related to the QF contracts.

#### 13 Q. How is the Cedar Bay Transaction different than the Okeelanta settlement?

14 A. There are several significant, substantive differences: (1) as with Tiger Bay, the 15 Okeelanta transaction was the result of a settlement agreement that, among other items negotiated between the parties, cancelled the QF contracts, settled all 16 17 claims, and ended all litigation between the parties; (2) FPL did not take 18 ownership of the Okeelanta or Osceola power generation facilities; (3) the regulatory asset created by the settlement was amortized over a five-year period 19 20 versus more than nine years for the Cedar Bay Transaction; and (4) the regulatory 21 asset created by the Okeelanta settlement was placed in rate base for the first year 22 of the five-year recovery period and was therefore subject to FPL's overall capital

- 1 structure for surveillance purposes during that first year.
- Q. Why did FPL agree to accept a commercial paper return on the unamortized
  balance of the regulatory asset while it was in the Capacity and Fuel
  Clauses?
- A. As discussed above, this was a complex settlement agreement that achieved
  multiple objectives for all parties. Accepting a commercial paper rate of return on
  the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset when in the CCR Clause and Fuel
  Clause should be viewed as a concession made by FPL to achieve the litigation
  settlement agreement, viewed within the overall context of operating, financial
  and regulatory environments at that time.
- 11 Q. Why is a similar concession not appropriate in the Cedar Bay Transaction?
- 12 A. Unlike the Okeelanta settlement, where the parties were seeking to resolve 13 complex litigation between them, the Cedar Bay Transaction represents a 14 discretionary commercial transaction that neither FPL nor its counterparty, CBAS 15 Power Holdings, was under any compulsion to enter into. For the reasons discussed in my direct testimony, and reiterated herein, FPL's fundamental 16 17 position is that a regulatory asset, recovered over a long period, and financed with 18 a mix of debt and equity, should be allowed recovery at the Company's WACC, irrespective of the mechanism (base or clause) that effects that recovery. The full 19 20 cost of financing the transaction that creates customer savings should be properly recoverable, to avoid creating a disincentive for utilities to pursue such 21 22 transactions.

- 1Q.Has the Commission previously approved a stipulation agreement between2the Florida Investor-Owned Utilities ("IOUs"), OPC and FIPUG (among3other parties) as to the appropriate return to be used for clause-approved4investments?
- A. Yes, as referenced in my direct testimony, in Order No. 12-0425-PAA-EU, issued
  after both the Tiger Bay and Okeelanta settlements, the Commission approved a
  Stipulation and Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") between the IOUs, FIPUG
  and OPC, intervenors in this docket. In the Commission's decision approving the
  Agreement, the Commission stated, "Therefore, unless and until modified by us, we
  hereby approve use of the weighted average cost of capital calculation methodology
  as established in the Agreement in all subsequent clause dockets."
- Q. You previously testified that prior settlement agreements should not be
   considered precedential for determining the proper return for the Cedar Bay
   Transaction. Why is this different?
- A. The stipulated Agreement approved by the Commission in Order No. 12-0425-PAA-EU is an agreement reflecting prospective Commission policy as to the appropriate cost of capital authorized for investments approved for cost recovery in clause proceedings. This is entirely different than a company-specific negotiated settlement of pending litigation, as was the case in the settlements previously discussed in my testimony.
- Q. Is a debt return sufficient to fully compensate FPL for the cost of financing
  the Cedar Bay Transaction?

A. No. FPL will fund this transaction with a combination of debt and equity in a
 fairly consistent mix of approximately 40% debt and 60% equity. These sources
 of capital are appropriate for an investment of this duration. Compensating the
 equity portion of this investment with a debt rate of return is not sufficient.

5 6 Q. Does FPL use its overall capital structure, reflected in its WACC, in all of its investment decisions?

- 7 A. Yes. All of FPL's investment decisions presented before this Commission use the 8 Company's WACC for determining revenue requirements and the corresponding 9 impact on customers. For example, in Docket No. 130199-EI, Demand Side 10 Management Goals, FPL used its WACC for calculating the cost effectiveness of 11 each potential measure. In Docket No. 140009-EI, Nuclear Cost Recovery, FPL 12 used its WACC for all analyses of revenue requirements related to an investment 13 in Turkey Point 6 & 7 new nuclear units. Finally, in Docket No. 110309-EI, the 14 Need Determination Filing for the Port Everglades Next Generation Clean Energy 15 Center, (and all prior Need Determination filings), FPL used its WACC for all 16 analyses of revenue requirements.
- Q. Has the Commission consistently approved the use of the overall capital
   structure in determining the authorized rate of return to be recovered on
   capital investments under different recovery mechanisms?
- A. Yes. FPL's recovery of capital investments through both clause and base rate
   recovery mechanisms reflect an overall capital structure including both debt and
   equity.

### Q. What would be the impact if the Commission granted a return based only on the cost of debt?

3 A. Granting a debt-only return would harm customers by disincentivizing utilities 4 from pursuing creative investment opportunities that provide customer savings. 5 As previously mentioned, FPL finances the consolidated company to achieve its target capital structure. By so doing, the incremental financing of the Cedar Bay 6 7 Transaction would by definition be approximately 40% long term debt and 60% 8 common equity. FPL's after-tax cost of capital is 7.5%. If FPL were only allowed 9 to recover the after-tax cost of debt (3.1%), this would represent an after-tax loss 10 to FPL of more than \$20 million in the first year alone.

### 11 Q. Please explain the adverse consequences for customers that would result if 12 the Commission only granted a return based on the cost of debt.

13 A. First, Section 8.05(b) of the purchase and sale agreement for the Cedar Bay 14 Transaction (Confidential Exhibit TLH-2 to the direct testimony of FPL witness 15 Hartman) expressly gives FPL the right to terminate the transaction if the Commission does not authorize FPL to earn its WACC on the investment. If the 16 17 transaction did not close, the PPA would remain in effect and customers would 18 lose the opportunity to save more than \$70 million on a cumulative present value 19 revenue requirement basis. Second, refusing to allow FPL to recover its actual 20 cost of capital on a transaction that is designed to save customers money would 21 chill plans by FPL and other utilities to identify and pursue such opportunities in 22 the future.

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Q.

#### Please summarize your rebuttal testimony.

2 A. FIPUG witness Pollock mischaracterizes the Cedar Bay Transaction as an asset 3 purchase and consequently arrives at wrong conclusions regarding the proper 4 accounting treatment and cost recovery for the transaction. OPC witness Myers 5 incorrectly relies upon two prior Commission orders to arrive at the 6 recommendation that the Commission should only authorize a debt return on the 7 regulatory asset created by the Cedar Bay Transaction. The transactions addressed in those prior orders, however, are multi-part settlements reflecting the give and 8 9 take of negotiations between parties and it is therefore inappropriate to isolate one 10 component of either settlement, the rate of return, and suggest that it is applicable 11 for the Cedar Bay Transaction. The Cedar Bay Transaction was negotiated on its 12 own merits and is creatively structured to provide an estimated \$70 million of 13 savings for customers. The Cedar Bay Transaction also maintains reliability 14 benefits for customers in the near term, provides substantial environmental 15 benefits immediately, and likely will result in the retirement of the facility well before it would otherwise retire without this transaction. A return on investment 16 17 equal to the Company's WACC is appropriate and removes a potential 18 disincentive for pursuing creative opportunities such as the Cedar Bay 19 Transaction.

#### 20 Q. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony?

21 A. Yes.

BY MR. BUTLER:

**Q** Mr. Barrett, would you please give the Commission a brief summary of your direct testimony?

**A** Yes. Good morning, Commissioners. My testimony in this case demonstrates that the proposed transaction between FPL and CBAS Power Holdings will provide important economic and strategic benefits, and it's therefore in the interest of FPL's customers.

The transaction allows FPL to cancel the Power Purchase Agreement which currently is and expected to remain above FPL's avoided costs, and also allows us to take ownership of the 250 megawatt coal-fired Cedar Bay facility, which itself provides important strategic benefits.

Let me give you a little more detail about the benefits of the transaction. First, through the structure of this transaction, FPL has been able to secure for customers estimated net present value savings of \$70 million and estimated total nominal savings of \$156 million. FPL has analyzed several sensitivities regarding fuel prices and emissions costs, and in all of the sensitivities FPL's customers are projected to receive net present value savings. These economic benefits are discussed by FPL Witness Hartman.

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Secondly, the structure of this transaction as a purchase of 100 percent of the equity in CBAS Power requires a lower initial investment by the company than would have been required to simply buy out the PPA. This provides a benefit to customers through lower bills.

Third, the ownership of the Cedar Bay plant provides at least two important strategic benefits for customers. One, it provides continued access to coal-based energy while the third natural gas pipeline into the state is being completed. Once that new source of natural gas transportation capacity is highly certain to be available, as currently planned, FPL has the option, through ownership, to retire the Cedar Bay plant. And, two, ownership of the plant gives FPL the ability to ensure that its operation is reduced and it's shut down sooner than would be the case under the current PPA. This will result in lower emissions and improved environmental profile for the state.

My testimony also demonstrates that the appropriate return on the regulatory asset created in this transaction is FPL's overall weighted average cost of capital used for clause investments. That regulatory asset recognizes the loss that is recorded for accounting purposes on the cancellation of the PPA

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as discussed by Witnesses Ousdahl and Herr.

The financing of this regulatory asset is long term, more than nine years, necessitating the use of permanent debt and equity capital. The company will finance the investment using its current capital structure, which is consistent with the capital structure last reviewed and approved by this Commission. The expected net present value savings of \$70 million reflects the use of FPL's WACC as the return on the investment in this transaction. For these reasons, the Commission should approve FPL's purchase of CBAS Power for recovery through the capacity clause as proposed in FPL's petition. Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Mr. Barrett.

I tender the witness for cross-examination. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: FIPUG.

MR. MOYLE: Thanks. We do have questions of Mr. Barrett. I apologize to you, you had asked on preliminary matters -- two -- two things, if I could, just to bring up with you briefly.

The prehearing, I wasn't aware that -- I guess we're doing direct and rebuttal at the same time. Is that -- is that right, Mr. Butler?

MR. BUTLER: We were asked by staff in the

last few days whether we're willing to take that approach, and we agreed that we are.

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**MR. MOYLE:** Okay. I didn't get -- I didn't get that message. So is that the case with all of your witnesses?

MR. BUTLER: It is. That's our intent. We will be presenting them all for direct and rebuttal combined, with our one only rebuttal witness being at the end of -- end of the list.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And, Mr. Moyle, just so you know, when I was meeting with staff -- and so everybody knows -- when I was meeting with staff yesterday to go over the process today, recognizing that there had been some witnesses with requests to be excused, et cetera, I did suggest that, realizing that some of the requirements for the proceeding today have changed somewhat since the prehearing, I did ask our staff to look into the possibility of combining direct and rebuttal for efficiency.

My understanding was that you would have been made aware of those discussions. So if that did not occur, I apologize for that. Does that cause you concern?

**MR. MOYLE:** Well, just in terms of preparing, I prepared for direct and I prepared for rebuttal. So,

you know, I want to just know -- know how we're doing it. So Mr. Butler has explained it; you've explained it. But, you know, unless I missed an email, I don't think I got word of it. So that's -- that's fine.

#### COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay.

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MR. MOYLE: And then the other preliminary matter, and I apologize, it would just take a little bit of time on it because it, I think, potentially affects the breadth and scope of my questions. A number of FPL witnesses -- Mr. Barrett, Ms. Ousdahl, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Herr -- were deposed pursuant to the Office of Public Counsel issuing a notice. FIPUG, I believe, cross-noticed it. We spent a lot of time down in Juno asking a lot of questions. And those depositions were filed by Cedar Bay on July 20th, 2015, and it's in Document No. 04500-15. It was filed in conjunction with a request for confidential protection. We have copies of -- of the depos and would like to move them into evidence, if we could.

And there's a Rule of Civil Procedure that suggests that depositions of parties can be used for any purpose. That's Rule 1.330, use of depositions in court proceedings. So we would -- it would help us with our cross-examination, Madam Chairman, if we knew whether the depos were coming in or not. And, candidly, it

would, I think, save time if they came in because, you 1 know, we wouldn't have to go through and ask questions 2 that were asked in deposition. This is a practice that 3 staff has used repeatedly over the years to introduce 4 depositions. They've been repeatedly introduced often 5 over FIPUG's objection. So, you know --6 7 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So are you --MR. MOYLE: -- things have changed a little 8 9 bit, but we're asking that those depos be admitted. 10 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So you're requesting that depositions prior to hearing be entered into the record? 11 12 MR. MOYLE: We're requesting, as staff has 13 done in previous proceedings, that the depositions of 14 FPL witnesses Barrett, Hartman, Herr, and Ousdahl be admitted into the record. 15 16 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Barrett, Hartman, Herr, 17 and Ousdahl? MR. MOYLE: Yes, ma'am. 18 19 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes, Mr. Butler. 20 MR. BUTLER: I think we had agreed to a 21 different procedure, but I'm not going to object to 22 entering them into the record. 23 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: OPC? 24 MR. TRUITT: We'll object on the usual grounds 25 that those depositions are going to contain immaterial

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and irrelevant evidence that hasn't been gone through, and also the other idea that if a deposition is entered into the record by a party, that party adopts that witness as their own, which could create issues on cross-examination.

MR. MOYLE: We like them, but not that much.

MR. BUTLER: I'll have to inquire with Mr. Barrett and Ms. Ousdahl about their interest in adoption.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Ms. Helton.

MS. HELTON: Mr. Moyle is right that in the past the staff has made it a practice to enter deposition transcripts into the record. From our perspective, it was an efficiency measure.

However, the rules here for this hearing have changed, and the Prehearing Officer for this case has entered an order in which he said that any party wishing to introduce all or part of a deposition at hearing for any purpose other than impeachment must file a notice of intent to use deposition no later than Monday, June the 8th, 2015, which was the -- the deadline for filing Intervenor testimony.

And then he also said that there was a little bit of a grace period if, for good cause, the person requesting the use of the deposition could show that

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there was good cause for filing a notice of intent to use it later than that date, then that would be appropriate.

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Mr. Moyle, to my knowledge, has not filed any notice of intent, nor attempted to show any type of good cause as to why he should be at this late date telling us that he plans to use those deposition transcripts.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: Well, I would -- I would suggest that the good cause would be that the hearing would be a little more efficient for the same reason that staff, I think, has made that argument many times before and the depositions have -- have been admitted. I mean, it's been a practice. There's a lot of rulings that -- that have taken place.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm aware of that, Mr. Moyle. However, I'm speaking to the second OEP that was issued June 5th, 2015, which requires a notice of intent no later than June 8th.

MR. MOYLE: The context of that second Order Establishing Procedure I think in part was the result of FIPUG entering -- taking certain depositions of third parties. Actually, the second sentence of your Order Establishing Procedure says, quote, due to the recent developments in this docket regarding the use of

depositions of third-party witnesses at hearing, the use of depositions as witness testimony, and possible objections to the entry of the depositions. I would suggest that the context of that was really related to -- to third parties.

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And also to point out a practical problem with that is, you know, the dates. If you look at the dates, you had to have provided this notice of intent on, you know, on June 8. The depos in question weren't taken until right -- I think they were the end of June, they were the beginning of July. The discovery cutoff deadline, you know, was quite late. So if you are construing this order in a way to say, no, you're not going to be able to put any depos in, you know --

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Unless a notice of intent was filed.

MR. MOYLE: Yeah. I mean, it's going to throw, I think, a pretty big monkey wrench in how cases are prepared. Are you following me on that?

> COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Oh, I follow you. MR. MOYLE: Okay.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** I don't completely agree, but I -- I follow.

**MR. MOYLE:** Okay. It's just -- and we are having a meeting, I think, next week with staff to talk

000066 about process. I mean, it's a good idea to have an 1 informal meeting to talk about how can these proceedings 2 3 flow better, and, candidly, depositions is an issue. But until that meeting, we, like I say, we just would 4 5 try to move these depos in. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. Request 6 7 denied. MR. MOYLE: Okay. 8 9 EXAMINATION BY MR. MOYLE: 10 11 Mr. Barrett, how are you? Q 12 I'm well. How are you? Α 13 Okay. Would you please explain to the 0 14 Commission your role in negotiations related to the 15 Cedar Bay transaction? Sure. As part of the senior management of the 16 Α 17 company, I served a review roll over the transaction. 18 We had a deal team that handled the negotiations, and 19 then there was essentially a management review team that, that interfaced with that -- that deal team and 20 21 provided feedback and ultimately recommendations. 22 So who -- who was on the review team? 0 23 That would be me, Sam Forest, and Wade Α 24 Litchfield principally. 25 Q Anybody else? FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

A From time to time we would have briefed Eric
 Silagy, Charlie Sieving as NextEra General Counsel, but
 that would have just been on an occasional briefing.
 The actual review team was, as I said, me, Wade
 Litchfield, and Sam Forest.

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**Q** And I think you told me in depositions that Mr. Silagy was on that team as well; is that right?

A He was not an active part of the ongoing review of the negotiations, but we would brief him from time to time and ultimately present the final -- receive feedback from him and present the final recommendations to him.

**Q** Okay. And then -- and then who's the deal team?

A Tom Hartman was the principal negotiator for us. Tim Gerrish was on the team as well, who Tom reports to. And then a couple of our staff lawyers, Charlie Lande and Adam Sheinkin.

Q Okay. And in the -- the review team, you, Mr. Litchfield, Mr. Forest, in consultation with Mr. Silagy, you all directed the deal team. You called the shots in effect; isn't that right?

A The deal team has a fair bit of commercial expertise, and so we would review with them any -- any points of clarification that needed to be made, any

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000068 decisions that needed to be made and taken back to the 1 2 other side, we would discuss that and provide guidance. 3 Okay. And so you're familiar with the Q Commission's practice of yes, no, and if you need to 4 explain, explain? 5 Yes, I am. Thank you for reminding me. 6 Α 7 Yeah. And that's all right. And you told me Q in your deposition that -- that the review team directed 8 9 the deal team, and that was the question I was trying to 10 get you to answer yes or no. Isn't it yes? 11 Α Yes. 12 And with respect -- are you comfortable if I 0 13 ask you questions related to the negotiations with the counter-party? 14 15 Α To the extent of my knowledge of those 16 interactions, yes. Okay. So if you don't know, you'll just tell 17 0 me "I don't know." 18 19 Α Yes. 20 Okay. Who reached out to who? Q 21 We reached out to them. Α 22 And who did that? Q 23 I believe it was Tom Hartman. Α 24 Okay. The counter-party in this -- in this 0 25 case -- I mean, ultimately isn't -- isn't it, as I

000069 suggested, The Carlyle Group that -- that's the real party in interest at the end of the day? Α Yes. Okay. And there's a series -- you have a Q demonstrative exhibit up, but there's a series of complex corporate holdings and things. But if I'm -- if I'm talking about Carlyle, we'll understand that it's The Carlyle Group, LP; correct? That's my understanding, yes. Α Q Okay. And is that -- is that who you negotiated with? I believe it was, and this is subject to Α Mr. Hartman being the better person to ask, but there --I believe they were either Carlyle officers or Cogentrix, which is a Carlyle affiliate. I've got a couple of exhibits I'd like to use 0 with you, if I could. MR. MOYLE: And, Madam Chair, these are -they're in red folders. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. MR. MOYLE: It's confidential. So I think one of them is already in or will be in and one may not, but I'll -- can I have a minute to talk to Mr. Butler? COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Of course. (Discussion held off the record.)

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000070 Okay. Mr. Moyle, we'll note that two 1 2 confidential exhibits have been distributed and ask you to mark and label in order. 3 MR. MOYLE: Okay. So for the first one you --4 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Which will be No. 65. 5 MR. MOYLE: I lost track of my -- I lost track 6 7 of my numbers. 54? **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** 64. 8 9 **MR. MOYLE:** 64. 10 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes, sir. MR. MOYLE: The first one I would like to mark 11 12 as 64 is entitled Carlyle March 24, 2014, Indicative 13 Proposal. 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. We will so label, Carlyle March 24, 2014, Indicative Proposal. 15 (Exhibit 64 marked for identification.) 16 17 MR. MOYLE: And the next one, which we'll have as 65, is FPL May 20th, 2014, Offer. 18 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. We will so 19 20 mark. 21 (Exhibit 65 marked for identification.) 22 BY MR. MOYLE: 23 Mr. Barrett, you have both exhibits in front Q 24 of you? 25 Α I do, yes. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	000071 <b>Q</b> Okay. And let's start with No. 64, the
2	Carlyle 2014 Indicative Proposal. Are you familiar with
3	this document?
4	<b>A</b> Yes.
5	${f Q}$ All right. And let me flip you to the third
6	page. And, remember, we were having an argument about
7	confidentiality on these numbers, so I'm going to ask
8	you some questions, but don't feel like you need to say
9	the number.
10	A Okay.
11	${f Q}$ So on the third page it says, "Sale of CBAS
12	Power, Inc." Do you see that?
13	A Yes.
14	${f Q}$ And in the first bullet it says, "FPL can
15	acquire CBAS Power for total purchase price of," and is
16	that is that your understanding, that's the number
17	that they put to you?
18	A Yes.
19	${f Q}$ Okay. And then what was the what was the
20	number that that you ultimately are asking this
21	Commission to approve?
22	A 520.5 million.
23	${f Q}$ All right. I think Mr. Butler in his opening
24	said, well, there's a substantial spread between
25	these these two numbers. That that is probably
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

true if you look at the spread in terms of dollar, a dollar figure, but maybe not so true if you look at the spread in terms of a percent. Would you agree with that?

A I don't recall the other number that Mr. Butler was referring to as being a significantly different number.

**Q** I thought he made a point of, oh, in the negotiations, you know, there was a substantial reduction from where things started. Is this -- is this number that is found on page 64 where -- where the negotiations started as far as you know?

A For the sale of CBAS Power, yes. There's another number on this page that the 520 is substantially lower than.

**Q** Right. And I'll probably ask you some questions about the other, the other number, but right now I want to focus on -- you know, the deal that was ultimately done was the sale of CBAS Power, Inc.; right?

A Correct.

**Q** And the number above was another option that was presented to you; correct?

A Correct.

**Q** Okay. So with respect to the deal that is in front of this Commission, how would you characterize the

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000073 reduction from the number that's found on Exhibit 64, 1 page 3, first bullet under the sale of CBAS Power. as 2 3 compared to the 520.5 number that you're asking this Commission to approve? 4 I would say that's a significant reduction. 5 Α And to my question, you would agree that it's 6 0 7 a significant reduction both in terms of dollars and percent or just dollars and not so much percent? 8 9 Α Both. Would you be -- would you be comfortable 10 Q 11 characterizing the reduction sort of comparable to what 12 people may see when they show their AARP card at a hotel? 13 14 I don't have one of those, so I don't know Α 15 what that is. 16 You don't have an AARP card yet, huh? 0 17 No. Α 18 AAA, are you a AAA member? Q 19 Α No. You don't have anything that gives you a 20 Q 21 discount if you show a card at a hotel? 22 No. Α 23 Yeah. All right. Well, this is one of the Q 24 issues with confidentiality. I'm, you know, trying to 25 cross-examine you without revealing a number, and I FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

may -- I may have to rely on my brief to, to do that. 1 2 You had mentioned the number up above, the contract buyout number. What was -- what did that 3 relate to? 4 That would have been a -- in the context of 5 Α this exhibit, it's an indicative proposal from Carlyle 6 7 if we had chosen to make a payment to buy out the PPA. So -- so they gave you an Option A, Option B? 8 Q 9 Yes. Α 10 Q Okay. And you took Option B. 11 Α Correct. 12 And you're aware that Option A, at least the 0 13 Office of Public Counsel in their testimony, they said 14 that Option A saves ratepayers a lot of money; right? 15 Α I'm aware of that, but I disagree with that. 16 Okay. And I don't want to get into the 0 17 disagreement. I just want you to recognize, yes, that 18 Office of Public Counsel said you should have taken 19 Option A because it would save ratepayers money; 20 correct? 21 No, that's not the complete context of their Α 22 recommendation. It included a lot of other 23 recommendations that they were making which I also disagree with that resulted in what they purported to be 24 25 a lot of savings.

000075 But just isolated on the -- on the Option A or 1 Q Option B, they suggested Option A would save ratepayers 2 3 money; correct? Α I don't believe they made a -- a 4 recommendation where that was the only difference. 5 It was part and parcel of a combination of 6 0 7 differences? Exactly. 8 Α 9 Okay. All right. I'll move on to the next 0 one. I'm showing you what has been marked as 10 11 Exhibit 65. It's been labeled FPL May 20th, 2014, 12 Offer. Are you familiar with this document? 13 Α Yes. 14 Okay. And so in the second paragraph there's Q a number in there. Is that -- that's the number you 15 came back to them with in response to their offer as set 16 17 forth on 64, Exhibit 64? Yes. I would characterize it as a counter 18 Α 19 proposal, if you will. Okay. And isn't it true that these are the 20 Q 21 only two documents that have any numbers related to the 22 negotiations in them; correct? 23 Other than the final executed agreement to my Α 24 knowledge. 25 Q That's right? FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Yes. 1 Α 2 Okay. So I made a number of comments in my --Q 3 in my opening statement about the Cedar Bay facility. You're okay if I ask you some questions about the Cedar 4 Bay facility? 5 6 Yes, with some limitations. Tom Hartman is Α 7 our witness that's more intimately familiar with the facility itself. 8 9 0 Okay. All right. Well, let's go through them. Coal-fired power plant --10 11 Correct. Α 12 -- in Duval County or Nassau County? Q 13 Jacksonville. I don't know which county it Α is. I think Duval. 14 Approximately 250 megawatts? 15 Q 16 Α Yes. 17 Located on a site that has some environmental 0 issues? 18 19 I believe there has been some Phase 1 analysis Α done, but, again, Tom Hartman or Ray Butts can speak to 20 the environmental issues. 21 22 And, again, I'm not going to ask you to tell Q 23 me what they are. I just want -- generally you agree 24 that there's some environmental issues on the site; 25 correct?

Yes.

Α

Α

**Q** And the facility is adjacent to the St. Johns River.

I don't know that for sure.

**Q** Okay. The plant itself is valued at zero; correct?

**A** As I understand from Witness Ousdahl and her testimony, the fair value, accounting value has -- has been established at zero.

**Q** The only thing that has value in this, as FPL sees it, is the Purchased Power Agreement; is that right?

A Correct.

**Q** And if the Commission approves it and you buy the corporate structure, which -- I mean, ultimately you're buying the power plant; right?

A We're buying everything that the corporate -that entity owns including the power plant and the PPA and contracts, et cetera.

**Q** Okay. And ultimately when you buy it, your plans are to retire it right shortly after you buy it; correct?

A The current --

**Q** Yes, no, and then explain, if you could, please.

000078 MR. BUTLER: I'm going to object. 1 That 2 question has a range of answers to it. Mr. Barrett was 3 beginning to provide an appropriate answer, and I think he should be given a chance to do so. 4 5 MR. MOYLE: I'll rephrase. BY MR. MOYLE: 6 7 Did FPL file testimony indicating that Q currently it plans to retire the plant shortly after it 8 9 buys it, retire it in 2016, the end of 2016? Yes, at the end of 2016. 10 Α 11 And when do you plan to close on this plant? Q 12 Α As soon as we get approval to -- to close on 13 it. 14 Okay. So how much -- do you know how much Q ratepayers are going to be charged if the Commission 15 approves your petition as, as filed? 16 17 I believe it's laid out in Mr. Hartman's Α exhibit. Could you clarify? What do you mean what they 18 19 will be charged? Well, they're going to pay 520.5 for, in 20 Q 21 effect, the Cedar Bay generating facility and the 22 related Purchased Power Agreement; right? 23 FPL will make an investment of 520.5 million, Α 24 and customers will pay the revenue requirements over the 25 remaining term of the initial contract. So it would be

an annual revenue requirement.

**Q** So the ratepayers will pay for the 520. And FPL seeks to earn on that 520 as well; right?

A Correct.

**Q** And how much will they earn on that 520?

**A** We're asking the Commission to allow us to earn our weighted average cost of capital for clause investments, which is currently in the low 6 percent range.

**Q** And the ratepayers are also being asked to pay for a tax liability; is that right?

A Correct. As Ms. Ousdahl's testimony elaborates on, we will have a tax obligation that we will have to pay, and that is a revenue requirement that customers would be obligated to pay.

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**Q** And that's north of 300 million; correct?

A That's the asset that would be established on the books. But, again, it would be amortized over the length of the existing PPA term.

**Q** Right. So if I said nearly 850 million is going to go on the books if the Commission approves this without making changes, you would agree with that; right?

**A** I would agree that there's about 850 of assets that would go on the books in addition to a 350 million

liability offsetting that for the taxes. So the net would be the 520 that we're asking the Commission to earn a return on and amortize over the life of the -- of the remaining term of the contract.

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**Q** And I told the Commission in my opening that you told me in the deposition that if there was no room with respect to earning the average weighted cost of capital, that if the Commission felt there was a need for a downward adjustment of that, that FPL would not move forward with the deal; is that correct?

**A** That's correct. That's what I explained in my deposition. And just to kind of elaborate on that a little bit further --

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If I -- if I just could --

A I'd like to give the explanation after the yes.

**Q** Okay. Well, I have one more follow-up. I just want to make sure that position hasn't changed as we sit here today; right?

A That's correct.

**Q** No room, no flexibility.

A Yes.

**Q** Okay. It's in effect a take it or leave it proposition for the Commission as it relates to the weighted average cost of capital.

**A** I've answered it three times, and I'd like to explain to the Commission our position on that, if I may.

**Q** Okay. I want to just ask about three private prior cases where the Commission had a similar set of facts and then --

MR. BUTLER: This is really abusing the process. The witness should be allowed to explain his answer.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Yes, Mr. Butler. You may give your explanation.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. We are investing \$520 million on behalf of customers to secure for them an estimated \$70 million in present value savings, 156 million in nominal savings. The investment that we're making is going to have a duration of about nine years. We view that as permanent capital. It's a permanent investment that we're making that is supportable, or it should be supported by long-term debt and long-term equity.

We are very proud of the capital structure that we have as a company that we've maintained for more than a decade that has provided significant benefit to customers. And -- and if we move forward with this transaction, the 520 million needs to be supported with

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that inequity. Our ask of the Commission is that we be allowed to recover the cost of that debt inequity, and it's reflected in the weighted average cost of capital for the company. We think that that is fair for a long-term investment, it's consistent with other long-term investments that we make, whether they be in base or in clause, and that's why our position is that that's the appropriate return on this investment.

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**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Mr. Moyle, please continue.

MR. MOYLE: Thank you.

### BY MR. MOYLE:

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**Q** The Commission has never, never before allowed full recovery at the average weighted cost of capital for the duration of a PPA in any other case that they've considered; correct?

A I don't know that -- I don't know that there's been a case like this one.

**Q** All right. But -- but you are aware of the Okeelanta and the Osceola case; right?

A Yes.

**Q** And that wasn't -- the Commission didn't allow recovery at the average weighted cost of capital in that, did they?

A No. What the Commission did in that case is

Q I don't -- we'll talk to Ms. Ousdahl about what they did, but --

A Can I please explain the answer?

### COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Briefly.

THE WITNESS: Those cases involved a complex settlement amongst the parties in the case, and the rate of return on the investment was only one component of that settlement. So my view and the view of the company is it should be viewed in the context of a settlement, not cherry picking one item out of that settlement.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Moyle.

#### BY MR. MOYLE:

Q Tiger Bay, same question. They didn't -- the Commission didn't say, yeah, you get your average weighted cost of capital. It was less; correct?

A Yes. Similar set of circumstances. It was a -- a settlement agreement between the parties. And actually in that case with FPL Power Corp. the Commission approved the rate of return that the company petitioned for, which was a cost of debt. And so we're asking that we get approval of what we've petitioned for as well, which is the weighted average cost of equity -or weighted average cost of capital.

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**Q** All right. And you're aware that the OPC

witnesses in this case have said you shouldn't get your average weighted cost of capital, you should get less; you should get debt only, not the equity component. Right?

Yes, I'm aware of that.

Α

**Q** Okay. So, in effect, with your request you're asking the Commission to take new -- to establish a new precedent and provide the average weighted cost of capital on this Purchased Power Agreement; is that right?

A No, I don't see it as new precedent. I'm asking that the Commission view this as a long-term investment. And all of their decisions on long-term investments have been at the weighted average cost of capital, whether it be base or clause.

**Q** You're buying the generating facility, right, the Cedar Bay 250 megawatt facility? That's part of this transaction?

Α

Q

Yes, it's part of the transaction.

**Q** Okay. You're not aware of a power plant ever being recovered in a clause; correct? Power plants are recovered in base rates.

A That is correct, which is what we're asking for here.

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So the reason you're suggesting that the

Commission approve this is based on projections. It's estimated that ratepayers, you would contend, possibly could save 70 million; is that right?

**A** Yes. It's our estimate that the base case set of assumptions would result in 70 million. And Witness Hartman goes into a number of sensitivities that we ran, all of which provided some savings to customers.

**Q** And some of those sensitivities in certain scenarios show the ratepayers may not save anything to speak of. \$3 million, I think; is that right?

A That's correct. And in all cases the customers save money.

**Q** All right. Well, we don't know that. I mean, they're all projections. We don't know -- you can't sit here and tell the Commission absolutely I can tell you and guarantee that the customers are going to save money on this deal, can you?

A I cannot guarantee that. All of the nine scenarios that we analyzed show that. And I can guarantee that if we don't move forward, the customers will pay this higher capacity cost for the next nine years.

**Q** Right. But it could be if you don't move forward, the customers pay less than they would if this deal was approved. That's possible; right?

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**A** I guess that's possible. I'm trying to think of a scenario where that would be the case.

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**Q** Well, again, I mean, we talked about it in your deposition. You agreed projections can be wrong. They often are; right?

A Correct.

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Q There's no -- no guarantees that ratepayers
will save money; correct?

**A** Correct. That's why we run a robust set of scenarios.

**Q** Right. So you told the Commission that there's no room, at least from FPL's perspective, with respect to the issue of weighted average cost of capital. Does the Commission have any room if -- if they, say, consider the OPC witness recommendation that no more than 370 million should be recovered, if they said we think there should be a downward adjustment, does that -- does that kill the deal, or would FPL take a look at it and make a decision?

A Can I ask you to clarify that question?Q Sure.

A So you're -- you're suggesting that if the Commission were to -- were to say to us we're only going to allow recovery of 300 million, not the 520?

Well, it's probably not a good question.

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Let's do it in kind of a series of questions.

If -- if the Commission took the recommendation of OPC's witnesses and said we think OPC witnesses, their experts are credible and right and it shouldn't be more than 370 million recovered -- that's what the OPC witness has said; right?

A Among other things, yes.

**Q** Okay. If the Commission said we agree with that, 370 is the number, does FPL move forward with a deal, or does FPL, like they did with the weighted average cost of capital, say we're not moving forward with that?

A We would not move forward with that deal because we have an obligation to pay Carlyle the 520. And so you're suggesting that we take a \$150 million loss.

**Q** Or renegotiate.

A That is not the deal before the Commission today.

Q Okay. So -- so in the rate case, in my opening I mentioned that the Commission reduce the -the number by 60 million. If the Commission in this case reduced the 520 number by 60 million, same answer, FPL says that's not the deal, we're not moving forward with this?

A That would be the answer. That is not the deal. We are asking the Commission to approve a commercial transaction entered into by unaffiliated parties at arm's length, and that is the deal we're asking kind of an up or down vote on because that is the deal that we've brought forward.

**Q** So you're telling the Commission essentially they, you know, it's 520.5 or -- or nothing. There's no room in that. Is that right?

A I wouldn't characterize it that way, Mr. Moyle. I would say that we negotiated hard with the counter-parties to reach a -- a mutually agreeable transaction price that in our estimation provides significant value for customers, and for that reason we believe that it should be approved by the Commission.

**Q** You say you negotiated hard. You -- you didn't negotiate, did you?

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A I reviewed the negotiations of the deal team.
Q And -- and those are the documents that we have that shows the written correspondence that FIPUG has marked that we just talked about; is that right?

Α

Those are a couple of data points, yes.

**Q** In my opening I also said that FPL doesn't haven't an incentive really to negotiate hard because the higher the purchase price of this deal, the more FPL

earns. That -- that factually is correct; right? Well, let me -- let me ask it this way. Isn't it true that -that the higher the purchase price, the more FPL stands to earn in this case?

A I would say that the higher the purchase price, the higher the required return for FPL's investors. But if I may, I would say that the predicate of your question is somewhat offensive to me that we would not negotiate because we might earn more. We negotiate on behalf of our customers to bring value to our customers. We take a lot of pride in having the lowest bill in the state, and so we -- we negotiate hard to keep that position.

**Q** And please understand, I'm not -- if I -- if I offended you, I'm sorry. I didn't mean any -- I'm trying to focus my question, maybe I didn't do a good job of asking it, as it relates to the economic incentives, just purely the economic incentives. And I think I understand it right that, you know, FPL earns more on 500 million than they would on 400 million; correct?

A It's correct that our dollar earnings would be more, but the rate of return, which is the return to investors, is exactly the same, 10.5.

So if -- if you had a choice of earning

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1	000090 10.5 on 520 million or 370 million, from an economic
2	standpoint what would be what would be the better
3	economic deal?
4	<b>A</b> The deal I could get for the customers. I
5	couldn't the deal of 370 was not on the table.
6	<b>Q</b> Okay.
7	A And so we
8	<b>Q</b> Just hypothetically assume assume just, you
9	know, from a math standpoint, earn of 10.5 percent on
10	520 is you earn more money on that than you do on
11	370; correct?
12	<b>A</b> The dollar level is higher on the higher
13	investment. That's just math. But, again, I you
14	know, we look at it as the deal we could get for our
15	customers to secure an opportunity to save money.
16	${f Q}$ So talking about those negotiations, you're
17	saying we went into these negotiations looking out for
18	customers; is that right?
19	A Yes.
20	${f Q}$ Okay. Did you also consider the interest of
21	FPL's shareholders when you were negotiating?
22	A Of course. Yes.
23	${f Q}$ Okay. And, and you would agree that FPL in
24	these negotiations, they're kind of in a unique position
25	vis-a-vis the customer; right? I mean, you all have
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

000091 specialized knowledge. You're the ones at the table 1 negotiating. That's a unique set of circumstances where 2 3 you, as you say, are looking out for the customers' interests; correct? 4 5 Could you elaborate on what you mean by Α "unique set of circumstances"? 6 7 Well, FIPUG wasn't invited to the negotiating Q table to negotiate with The Carlyle Group, were they? 8 9 Α Correct. And ultimately if this is approved, the FIPUG 10 Q 11 members are going to be asked to -- to pay for this, 12 right, along with other ratepayers? 13 Correct. And FIPUG will share in the savings. Α 14 Q Assuming there are any. Correct. 15 Α So I guess what I'm asking with my question is 16 Q 17 given the relationship and circumstances, FPL assumes a 18 unique position vis-a-vis the customers, the ratepayers, 19 when they enter into negotiations like this; correct? 20 That's correct, as it with any commercial Α 21 transaction that Florida Power & Light enters into. 22 Okay. Do you have an understanding of the Q 23 term "fiduciary duty"? 24 Yes. Α 25 What is your understanding of that? Q FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

A It's the duty to protect the assets of the corporation, and to make sure that the books and records are -- are accurate and reflect the reality of the situation for investors, and the situation that, for us as a regulated utility, for our regulators as well.

**Q** Okay. So you answered the question with respect to a fiduciary duty to your shareholders; is that right?

**A** And our regulators.

**Q** Okay. Do you believe that you have a fiduciary duty, as you understand the term, to the customers or the ratepayers?

A I believe as a regulated entity we have an obligation to seek to provide cost-effective service for our customers, and I guess that you could expand fiduciary to include that as well.

**Q** So I just want to use your definition with respect to -- I mean, do you have a general definition of fiduciary?

Α

Α

As I answered you a few minutes ago.

**Q** And -- and I wasn't clear whether that was a yes or a no with respect to a fiduciary to the ratepayers or customers. You believe you do. I think you said you do; is that right?

Yes, in the context of making sure that we

000093 fulfill the compact that we have with -- with our 1 2 customers as a regulated utility. 3 How about when negotiating an agreement Q like -- like this? 4 5 Α Yes. Okay. And I'm sorry I'm taking a little time 6 0 7 with you. I said in my opening statement that the purchase power agreements, generally speaking, as time 8 9 goes on, there's less value in the Purchased Power Agreement because monies are being paid out. Is that --10 11 do you generally agree with that statement? 12 Yes, if everything else is equal. Α Okay. How much -- and I don't know, John, if 13 Q 14 you have an objection -- but how much are you paying now on a monthly basis pursuant to this Purchased Power 15 Agreement, if you know? 16 17 Is that confidential? MR. BUTLER: Hold on one second. I don't 18 19 think it's confidential, but I also don't think this is 20 a good witness to ask the question. Mr. Hartman will 21 have a lot more personal information on that than 22 Mr. Barrett does. 23 MR. MOYLE: Yeah. He's kind of a general 24 witness. If he knows, he can tell me. If he doesn't, 25 he can tell me he doesn't know, if that's all right.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: To the witness.

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THE WITNESS: I don't know.

## BY MR. MOYLE:

**Q** In -- in your direct testimony, I have it on page 4, line 22 of your direct, you said there may be plans to repurpose the facility. What -- what do you mean when you say "repurpose the facility"?

A Just one correction. I didn't say we had plans to repurpose it. I said we would have the option or we could make decisions if we were to do that. That would be to make it a different fuel than, than coal potentially, but we have no plans to do that.

**Q** So you might turn it into a gas plant potentially?

**A** I'm not an engineer. I don't know what can or can't be done, but that would be a repurposing of the facility.

Q Or a biomass plant. I mean, you don't have -you don't have plans -- as we sit here today, there aren't plans that say, oh, just like we did with Canaveral, we're going to repurpose it and put a gas unit in here?

A Correct. Our plans right now are to retire the facility at the end of 2016.

Okay. I mean, what can you tell me about

1	000095 possibly transferring the facility to a third party?
2	There was conversations about something like that during
3	the during your discussions.
4	<b>A</b> We have no plans to do that.
5	<b>Q</b> So it's not going back back to anybody in
6	this room today?
7	<b>A</b> No, it's not our plans.
8	<b>Q</b> You're the Vice President of Finance; right?
9	A Yes.
10	<b>Q</b> You have a pretty good understanding of tax
11	law?
12	A No.
13	<b>Q</b> No?
14	A No.
15	<b>Q</b> That makes two of us. Tell me your
16	understanding with respect to how how this
17	transaction where essentially you're asking the
18	ratepayers to, say, approve this 800 million
19	500 million on the asset, how there's a 300 million tax
20	obligation that that flows?
21	<b>A</b> I really think Witness Ousdahl is the best one
22	to answer that for you.
23	${f Q}$ And she probably can. I asked you in your
24	deposition. You were able to explain it to me in
25	general terms; right?
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

A I can try at a -- at a high level to explain my understanding of it.

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**Q** Please, please do.

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A Essentially the amortization of the 500 million -- the 500 million -- 520 million that we're paying is not deductible for tax purpose, and therefore the revenues we collect need to be grossed up for the taxes that we would owe because we can't take a deduction for the 500 million. So that's why it needs to be -- the deferred taxes that would be associated with that 500 million need to be recognized and then flowed back over the -- the nine years as we collect that money from customers, so that at the end of the day we have collected 500 million after tax to amortize fully the regulatory asset.

**Q** And that's another disputed in this -disputed issue in this case, is it not, whether the -whether there's -- the purchase is tax deductible or not?

A I would agree it's a dispute, and you should probably talk to Witness Ousdahl about that.

**Q** Right. And then -- I will. But OPC has, their experts have said, hey, the ratepayers shouldn't pay this 300, this should be tax deductible essentially; right?

I don't know that they've been unequivocal on Α that. Their testimony is what their testimony is. Q Α It is, yes. Okay. And they've also said, I think, in Q other contexts that private letter rulings have been issued to utilities on similar deals that have addressed tax deductibility. Is that your understanding? Α It's my understanding that that's their testimony. And that there have been private letter 0 rulings issued that have said in other contexts this is tax deductible? Context matters. Not in this context is my Α understanding. Every deal has different facts; right? Q Correct. Right. Α But in the context of other purchased power Q related agreements, the IRS has previously said the purchase price is tax deductible in private letter rulings; correct? Not in the purchase of a -- the stock of a Α company like we are doing. MR. MOYLE: Okay. Could I have just a couple of minutes, please?

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## COMMISSIONER EDGAR: You may.

## BY MR. MOYLE:

**Q** The 520.5 million, why are you not asking confidentiality on that number?

**A** I'm sorry. Which number?

**Q** The number you're asking the Commission to approve for the purchase agreement, the 520.5 million; right?

A Correct.

**Q** Why are you not asking that that number be treated as confidential?

A I mean, it's the, it's the number that we are transacting at and we're asking the Commission to make a decision about, and feel it's pertinent to the case. And that it's -- it's the final number that matters; therefore, it is not confidential.

**Q** How -- how about the number that I showed you in FIPUG's exhibit that we marked with respect to the Carlyle letter to you? Do you consider that confidential?

It's been marked confidential, yes.

**Q** And why -- why would that number, from your perspective, be confidential?

**A** From my perspective, it's because it was the subject of negotiations that would be proprietary to the

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parties negotiating the deal.

**Q** But there's not anything that, you know, gives you a business advantage or anything with respect to those numbers. It's just you would say they were negotiations; therefore, they shouldn't -- we shouldn't talk about them?

A As I think I just said, the positions that companies take when they are negotiating typically are considered proprietary and could prejudice them in other negotiations and, therefore, typically are requested to be held in confidence. That's why companies sign nondisclosures agreements and confidentiality agreements, so that we can negotiate freely, not feeling as though those negotiations are going to become public.

**Q** All right. And with respect to -- you know, the record reflects Mr. Butler talked about the substantial reduction. You would agree that the course of negotiations is something that this Commission is being asked to look at in this case; correct?

A Can you state that again?

**Q** Sure. Is -- do you think the negotiations in terms of their level of rigor or back and forth is something that the Commission should consider to see whether, you know, whether ratepayers got the best deal they possibly could or not?

1	000100 A I feel as though the Commission has every
2	right to ask what questions gets them comfortable that
3	the deal before them is in the best interest of
4	customers.
5	<b>Q</b> And parties would likewise have that right?
6	<b>A</b> Parties would have the right to ask questions
7	about the process, yes.
8	MR. MOYLE: Thank you, Mr. Barrett. I
9	appreciate it.
10	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
11	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: OPC, no questions?
12	MR. TRUITT: No questions.
13	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: No questions. Okay.
14	Staff.
15	MS. BARRERA: Thank you.
16	EXAMINATION
17	BY MS. BARRERA:
18	<b>Q</b> Mr. Barrett, based on the Purchase and Sale
19	Agreement, among other contracts that FP&L would acquire
20	along with Cedar Bay is an existing environmental
21	liability insurance policy. Does FP&L plan on
22	maintaining this environmental liability insurance
23	policy until the ground lease ends?
24	<b>A</b> That's probably a better question for
25	Mr. Hartman. There's an existing term to the policy,
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

and as we are intending to retire the facility at the end of 2016, I believe that the policy runs through that period. So I think the answer to the question is no, but you might want to ask that one of Mr. Hartman.

**Q** Okay. Thank you. Would you know whether in its economic evaluation FP&L included no other costs for environmental liabilities associated with Cedar Bay beyond the cost of the insurance policy?

A Can you rephrase that? I'm sorry. I missed a couple of words in the middle there.

**Q** Okay. In its economic evaluation did FP&L include any other costs for environmental liabilities associated with Cedar Bay beyond the cost of the environmental liability insurance?

A Again, I think Mr. Hartman might be able to answer that one.

**Q** Mr. Hartman? Okay. Well, then, I don't have any further questions. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Commissioners, any questions for this witness at this point? No questions. Mr. Butler. MR. BUTLER: No redirect for Mr. Barrett.

> COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Exhibits? MR. BUTLER: No exhibits for him. This one

was straightforward.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: We'd like to move in the two exhibits we marked, 64 and 65.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Any objection?

MR. BUTLER: No.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Okay. No objection. Exhibits 64 and 65 will be entered into the record.

(Exhibits 64 and 65 admitted into the record.)

Mr. Barrett, you may leave the stand now; however, you may be called later in the hearing, so we ask that you stay available.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: We would call as our next witness
Mr. Hartman.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** And, Mr. Moyle, can you make it work if Mr. Hartman presents his direct and rebuttal at the same time?

20 MR. REHWINKEL: Madam Chairman, could I --21 down here.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm sorry, Mr. Rehwinkel. Yes.

**MR. REHWINKEL:** Just for logistics purposes and I think for the staff who's handling this, it's been

the practice before when confidential exhibits are -documents are passed out and they become part of the official record and exhibits, that the parties retain them for purposes of the brief or post-hearing activities, and I just wanted to know amongst the parties what the understanding about that is, and the Commission. I mean, we'll return them if we're required to, but we ordinarily have kept them. If they're not entered into the record, then we return them.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: I think that would be useful to have them after the hearing. The thing I was really even more immediately concerned about is I'm not sure if Mr. Moyle is finished asking about them, and it may be that it would be at least useful to have them through the end of the hearing so that we can conveniently reference them if he returns to them.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Mr. Wright, do you have a comment on this? No.

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Okay. Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: We -- we may have some additional questions, you know, about them. We're not claiming confidentiality of the information, so I'm kind of whatever the parties are most comfortable with is -- is okay by me. But I would suggest that for record

purposes they're entered, they've been admitted, they're in evidence, that they, you know, obviously be -- be here if somebody needs to look at them.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes. Absolutely.

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MR. MOYLE: And that the parties have access to them.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** All right. Unless our -our -- yes, Ms. Barrera, did you have a comment?

MS. BARRERA: Yes, Commissioner. If I understand this correctly, page 3 of the Prehearing Order setting the procedure for maintaining confidential information says that the copies of the confidential exhibits are returned to the proffering party. And if it's been admitted into evidence, the copy provided to the court reporter shall be retained by the Office of the Commission Clerk. It's our practice to provide the copy only to the court reporter at this time. And I'll note that the -- all the parties have copies of this, these two exhibits.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Rehwinkel.

MR. REHWINKEL: I think I've participated in most of the proceedings that have dealt with confidential information in the last 25 years it seems like, and I think regardless of the language that Ms. Barrera cited, I think the practice has been for the

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parties to retain the documents. Because if you do end up having to write a brief, it's not practical to have to come to the Clerk's Office to look at a document every time you need to cite it. So I -- I mean, it seems to me that's the only practical thing to do is that the parties retain them.

MR. WRIGHT: Commissioner.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes, Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Part of this is our information, and, like I say, we certainly have no objection to the parties here keeping copies because they already have copies. They're part of the deposition exhibits, which Mr. Moyle and my friends at Public Counsel and my friends at FPL all -- and staff all have. So I don't see any harm in the parties keeping copies in the red folders.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Wright, exactly what I was going to say. So unless Commissioners want to retain, and others, we will ask the staff to go ahead and pick them up; however, for the parties, if you would like to keep the copy that you have with you in addition to the copy that you already have as part of the proceedings, I think that is very practical and workable. Okay.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you very much.

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1	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Anything else? No.
2	Mr. Butler.
3	MR. BUTLER: Thank you.
4	Whereupon,
5	THOMAS L. HARTMAN
6	was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power $\&$
7	Light Company and, having first been duly sworn,
8	testified as follows:
9	BY MR. DONALDSON:
10	<b>Q</b> Good morning, Mr. Hartman.
11	A Good morning.
12	${f Q}$ You were here and you were sworn; is that
13	correct?
14	A Yes, I was.
15	${f Q}$ Would you please state your name and business
16	address?
17	<b>A</b> My name is Thomas L. Hartman. My business
18	address is 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida.
19	<b>Q</b> By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
20	A I'm employed by Florida Power & Light Company
21	as Director of Business Development.
22	${f Q}$ Have you prepared and caused to be filed 12
23	pages of prefiled direct testimony in this proceeding on
24	March 6th, 2015?
25	<b>A</b> Yes. Yes, I have.
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

000107 Do you have any changes or revisions to your 1 Q prefiled direct testimony? 2 3 No, I do not. Α If I was to ask you the same questions 4 Q 5 contained in your direct testimony, would your answers be the same? 6 7 Yes, they would be. Α MR. DONALDSON: I ask that Mr. Hartman's 8 9 prefiled direct testimony be inserted into the record as though read. 10 The prefiled testimony 11 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 12 will be entered into the record as though read. 13 BY MR. DONALDSON: 14 Are you also sponsoring Exhibits TLH-1 through Q TLH-4 to your direct testimony? 15 16 Α Yes, I am. 17 MR. DONALDSON: Okay. Madam Chair, I would 18 just like to note that TLH-2 is the Purchase and Sale 19 Agreement that has been marked as confidential for the 20 record. I would also like to note that TLH-1 through 21 TLH-4 have been premarked for identification purposes on 22 staff's Comprehensive Exhibit List Nos. 2 through 5. 23 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. 24 BY MR. DONALDSON: 25 Have you also prepared and cause to be filed Q FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	000108 ten pages of prefiled rebuttal testimony on June 17th,
2	2015?
3	<b>A</b> Yes, I have.
4	${f Q}$ Do you have any changes or revisions to your
5	prefiled rebuttal testimony?
6	<b>A</b> No, I do not.
7	${f Q}$ If I ask you the same questions contained in
8	your rebuttal testimony, would your answers be the same?
9	A Yes, they would be.
10	MR. DONALDSON: I would ask that Mr. Hartman's
11	prefiled rebuttal testimony be inserted into the record
12	as though read.
13	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: The prefiled rebuttal
14	testimony will be entered into the record as though
15	read.
16	BY MR. DONALDSON:
17	${f Q}$ Are you also sponsoring Exhibits TLH-5 through
18	TLH-7 to your rebuttal testimony?
19	<b>A</b> Yes, I am.
20	MR. DONALDSON: Madam Chair, I'd also like to
21	note that TLH-5 through TLH-7 have been premarked for
22	identification purpose on staff's Comprehensive Exhibit
23	List Nos. 61 through 63.
24	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.
25	

1		<b>BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		TESTIMONY OF THOMAS L. HARTMAN
4		DOCKET NO. 15EI
5		MARCH 6, 2015
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
8	A.	My name is Thomas L. Hartman. My business address is 700 Universe Blvd.,
9		Juno Beach, FL 33408.
10	Q.	By whom are you employed and what is your position?
11	А.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL" or the "Company") as
12		the Director - Business Development in Energy Marketing and Trading.
13	Q.	What are your present job responsibilities?
14	А.	My current responsibilities include: providing analyses and support to assist the
15		Company in determining whether and on what terms to extend or replace expiring
16		purchase power contracts; evaluating and identifying improvement opportunities
17		and negotiating amendments to existing long term power purchase agreements;
18		negotiating new power purchase agreements; and assisting in the development of
19		draft purchase power agreements for future generation capacity purchases.
20	Q.	Would you please give a brief description of your educational background
21		and professional experience?
22	A.	I received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mechanical Engineering and
23		Aerospace Sciences in 1974, and a Master's Degree in Mechanical Engineering in

1 1975 from Florida Technological University. I received a Masters of Business Administration degree from Georgia State University in 1985. I have been 2 employed at FPL since July 2003, first in Resource Assessment and Planning, and 3 currently in Energy Marketing and Trading. From 1994 until joining FPL, I was 4 employed by FPL's unregulated affiliate, FPL Energy, LLC and its predecessor 5 Throughout my employment at FPL Energy I held a number of 6 company. positions in Business Management, where I had responsibility for various 7 unregulated power projects, including responsibility for administering, 8 9 negotiating, and modifying power purchase agreements. Prior to joining FPL Energy, I was with a number of consulting firms, providing management and 10 technical consulting. 11

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

A. My testimony is provided to support FPL's request for approval of the acquisition 13 of CBAS Power Inc. ("CBAS") and its subsidiaries from CBAS Power Holdings, 14 LLC., for purposes of cost recovery through the Capacity Cost Recovery Clause 15 ("CCR Clause") as well as base rates. My testimony supports the proposed 16 17 transaction to purchase CBAS ("the Cedar Bay Transaction"), including a description of the Cedar Bay generating unit ("the Cedar Bay Facility" or "the 18 Facility"), a summary of the CBAS acquisition contract ("the Purchase and Sale 19 20 Agreement" or "the Agreement"), identification of the principal benefits, and quantification of the projected cost savings for customers resulting from the 21 transaction. 22

1	Q.	Have you prepared, or caused to be prepared under your direction,
2		supervision, or control, exhibits in this proceeding?
3	A.	Yes. They consist of the following exhibits:
4		• Exhibit TLH-1 Existing Contract Capacity and Operation & Maintenance
5		("O&M") Payment Obligations
6		• Exhibit TLH-2 Purchase & Sale Agreement (Confidential)
7		• Exhibit TLH-3 Cedar Bay Ownership Structure
8		• Exhibit TLH-4 Results of FPL's Economic Evaluation
9	Q.	Can you provide some background on the Cedar Bay Facility?
10	A.	The Cedar Bay Facility is a 250 Megawatt ("MW") coal fired cogeneration unit
11		located in Jacksonville, Florida, using three circulating fluidized bed boilers and a
12		single steam turbine. Limestone injection into the bed is used for Sulfur Dioxide
13		("SO <sub>2</sub> ") control. Steam is sold to an adjacent linerboard facility, so it is eligible
14		for Qualifying Facility ("QF") status as a co-generator. All of the Facility's
15		electrical energy and capacity are sold to FPL pursuant to a long term Power
16		Purchase Agreement ("PPA").
17		
18		The original PPA was executed in 1988 and approved by the Commission in
19		Order No. 21468, issued June 28, 1989 in Docket No. 881570-EQ. The terms of
20		the PPA were negotiated consistent with the Commission's rules for QFs.
21		Therefore, FPL was obligated to make capacity payments to Cedar Bay based on
22		the approved "avoided unit," which at the time was assumed to be an integrated

coal gasification combined cycle unit. The PPA was last amended in 2002, and

the amendment was approved by the Commission in Order No. PSC-03-0157 PAA-EI, in Docket No. 020995-EI issued on January 30, 2003. The PPA expires
 at the end of 2024.

- 5 Capacity and O&M payments are fixed in the contract and escalate yearly, as 6 shown in Exhibit TLH-1. Additionally, if the Facility's availability performance 7 meets the contractual threshold, the Facility is eligible for a bonus capacity 8 payment of up to an additional 5%.
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As noted by the Commission in Order No. 21468, Commission rules at the time required the use of a state-wide 500 MW coal unit as the avoided unit in a required standard offer contract. The present value of the revenue requirements of the PPA were less than those in the standard offer contract, and therefore approved by the Commission.

15

The Cedar Bay Facility is dispatchable by FPL within the operating limits of the 16 17 Facility. When FPL dispatches the Facility, FPL compensates Cedar Bay Generating Company, Limited Partnership. ("Cedar Bay Genco") for energy 18 delivered to FPL based on the unit cost for coal at the Saint Johns River Power 19 20 Park ("SJRPP"), as reported to the FPSC in what is currently Schedule A4, times a fixed heat rate. This results in an energy cost to FPL's customers very similar to 21 22 the costs of SJRPP and a similar dispatch rate, currently about 50% per year. 23 When the Cedar Bay Facility is operating, under current economic conditions, it

produces energy at a net loss (to Cedar Bay Genco) – that is, the fuel for the 1 Facility costs more than FPL pays for the energy output. However, the very high 2 capacity and O&M fixed payments result in the PPA being profitable for Cedar 3 Bay Genco. 4 5 6 When FPL elects to decommit the Facility, Cedar Bay Genco retains the right to continue to operate the Facility, delivering energy to FPL. During such periods, 7 payment to Cedar Bay Genco is limited to the lower of the energy price as 8 9 calculated in the preceding paragraph, or 99% of FPL's avoided cost. In recent years, when FPL has elected to decommit the Facility, Cedar Bay Genco normally 10 has elected to shut down. 11 12 13 Conversely, while energy costs under the existing PPA are competitive, the high 14 fixed O&M and capacity costs in today's market make the output of this PPA very expensive for FPL's customers. As a reference, the "all in" price of energy 15 from the Cedar Bay Facility in 2014 was over \$178/MWh, compared to an 16 17 average FPL avoided cost of \$27/MWh. **Q**. Is the Cedar Bay Facility technically and financially viable for the remainder 18 of the PPA term? 19 20 A. Yes. The Facility is very well run and dependable, with consistent capital expenditures by the owner to keep it in good operating condition. There is every 21 22 reason to believe that the equipment and facilities will remain operable through 23 the end of the PPA with regular maintenance and recurring capital improvements.

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2		Financially, operating the Facility under the PPA is profitable for Cedar Bay
3		Genco, and the cash flows adequately support the debts, operations and needed
4		recurring capital.
5		
6		This is further supported by the fact that the debt was refinanced in 2013 which
7		indicates that the lenders believed the Facility remained viable at that time,
8		largely due to the contractual payments from FPL.
9	Q.	Can you briefly summarize the Cedar Bay Transaction?
10	A.	Yes. The complete details of the proposed Cedar Bay Transaction are provided in
11		the Purchase and Sale Agreement, attached as Exhibit TLH-2.
12		
13		Briefly, FPL will purchase 100% of the equity interests in CBAS from CBAS
14		Power Holdings, LLC for a fixed payment of \$520.5 million. As shown in
15		Exhibit TLH-3, CBAS owns the Cedar Bay Facility indirectly through a series of
16		wholly owned subsidiary companies.
17		
18		At closing of the Cedar Bay Transaction, all of the third party debt of the acquired
19		entities will be canceled. Additionally, FPL will purchase the working capital of
20		the Cedar Bay Facility (fuel inventory, spare parts, tools, etc.) and record it at fair
21		value.
22		

1 Immediately after closing, FPL will cancel the existing PPA. Cedar Bay Genco will contract with Cedar Bay Operating Services to operate the Facility under 2 FPL's direction. FPL currently anticipates that the Facility will be economically 3 dispatched no more than about 5% of the time. Additionally, FPL anticipates 4 operating the Facility through the end of 2016. In early 2017, before the summer 5 6 peak season, the new interstate natural gas pipeline into Florida is expected to enter commercial operation and FPL believes presently that at that time the 7 Facility may no longer be economic to dispatch and would be retired under those 8 9 circumstances.

### Q. Why is the Cedar Bay Facility owned and operated through multiple CBAS subsidiaries?

A. The subsidiaries are predominantly a result of the initial financing structure of the project and then the impact of multiple changes in ultimate ownership and control during the life of the project. Cedar Bay Genco holds all of the assets for the project, including operating contracts. At the time of closing, the remaining subsidiaries of CBAS will have only intercompany assets and liabilities, holding no third party liabilities.

18 **Q.** 

### What are the customer benefits of the proposed Cedar Bay Transaction?

A. FPL's customers will receive at least three benefits. First, as discussed above, the
capacity payments under the PPA in today's market are very high as shown on
Exhibit TLH-1. The negotiated Cedar Bay Transaction will terminate FPL's
obligation to make those payments, thereby saving substantial costs for our
customers.

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2		Second, FPL maintains for its customers the option of continued fuel reliability
3		and diversity by keeping the Cedar Bay Facility in service, without the obligation
4		to continue the existing PPA. While FPL currently anticipates retiring the Facility
5		at the end of 2016, if economic conditions change we can continue to operate. In
6		that case, customer savings would be higher than our current estimate.
7		
8		Third, the Cedar Bay Facility is a very high emitter of Carbon Dioxide ("CO <sub>2</sub> ").
9		FPL anticipates that changing the rate of dispatch from 50% to 5% per year will
10		reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Florida by nearly a million tons per year once FPL takes
11		control of the Facility and dispatches based on its true energy costs. This
12		reduction in $CO_2$ equates to removing approximately 182,000 vehicles from the
13		roads. This may be a particularly important benefit depending on the scope and
14		timing of implementing the EPA's Clean Power Plan regarding CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.
15	Q.	What is FPL's estimate of customer savings as a result of the proposed Cedar
16		Bay Transaction, and how were those savings estimated?
17	A.	Customer savings are estimated to be \$70 million cumulative present value
18		revenue requirements ("CPVRR"), (\$156 million nominal savings) as shown in
19		Exhibit TLH-4. This estimate is the result of an economic evaluation of the
20		revenue requirements to customers under the current PPA structure versus the
21		proposed Cedar Bay Transaction. The UPLAN production costing model was
22		used to quantify the system impacts of the Cedar Bay Transaction as well as the

23 impact of various alternative fuel and emission sensitivities. The key components

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of this estimate are the elimination of fixed-cost payments under the PPA, compared to the impact on FPL's system costs if the PPA is no longer in place.

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Exhibit TLH-1 shows the two types of fixed-cost payments that FPL is obligated 4 to make under the PPA: capacity and fixed O&M. While there are performance 5 6 standards that Cedar Bay Genco must meet in order to qualify for these payments, Cedar Bay Genco reliably achieves those standards and, recent years, has 7 consistently earned the potential performance bonus. Over the remaining life of 8 9 the PPA, the Net Present Value ("NPV") of the standard payments is \$993.4 million. The NPV of potential performance bonus payments is another \$44.3 10 million. Thus, the NPV of the total amount of payments that FPL customers are 11 obligated to make for the Cedar Bay Facility over the remaining life of the PPA is 12 13 expected to be \$1,038 million.

14

The PPA currently provides both capacity and energy to our customers. The PPA 15 is dispatchable by FPL at favorable PPA energy prices, thereby dispatching more 16 17 often than its actual production costs would warrant. Consequently, loss of the PPA would require the dispatch of other FPL units that are more costly than the 18 PPA energy cost to replace the output of the Facility. This impact in differential 19 20 production costs is estimated through FPL's system cost analysis. FPL's 21 production cost model is run with and without the Cedar Bay Facility and PPA 22 attributes. The difference in CPVRR of the two simulations represents the system 23 cost impact of canceling the PPA as proposed in the Cedar Bay Transaction. The

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system cost impact is estimated at \$86 million, meaning that customers would incur an additional \$86 million in costs of dispatching other units on FPL's system to replace the Cedar Bay Facility's energy.

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In addition to the system impacts of the Cedar Bay Transaction, other components 5 6 of the economic evaluation include operating costs and fees while FPL operates the Facility, costs of working capital acquired as part of the transaction, the costs 7 associated with dismantlement of the facility at the end of its economic life, costs 8 9 associated with various contracts assumed as part of the Cedar Bay Transaction (including land lease, steam sales agreements, rail car lease etc.), and the revenue 10 requirements associated with the purchase price (and its associated financing 11 costs) for the Cedar Bay Transaction itself. 12

### Q. Were customer impacts analyzed under a range of sensitivities to the key assumptions?

A. Yes. Two sensitivities for natural gas prices and two sensitivities for emissions 15 costs were developed and used to analyze the Cedar Bay Transaction. Natural gas 16 17 prices were varied by plus and minus 20% -- Low Fuel Case of -20% and High Fuel Case of +20% relative to the Base Case forecast. This is a sufficiently broad 18 19 range in expected natural gas prices to deliver a meaningful range of expected 20 results. Similarly, two environmental sensitivities were developed: a Low Environmental Case of -20% and a High Environmental Case of +20% relative to 21 22 the Base Case forecast of emissions costs. The expected impact of these

sensitivities on the overall customer benefit of the Cedar Bay Transaction is
 shown in the table below:

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\$ Millions (2015)

CPVRR Net Cost/ (Net Benefit) of Transaction

	Low Case	Base Case	High Case
	Fuel	Fuel	Fuel
Low Case	\$(106)	\$(72)	\$(9)
Emissions			
Base Case	\$(105)	\$(70)	\$(6)
Emissions			
High Case	\$(104)	\$(69)	\$(3)
Emissions			

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#### 6 Q. What is the significance of this range of projected benefits?

A. First, under the Base Case set of assumptions, the net benefit of \$70 million is a
significant savings for customers relative to the status quo of continuing to receive
capacity and energy under the existing PPA. Second, it is noteworthy that for all
of the sensitivities analyzed, the Cedar Bay Transaction is expected to provide
customer savings.

### Q. What will happen to the Facility if the Commission approves this transaction?

A. The Cedar Bay Facility will be added to FPL's fleet, available to meet customers'
needs for capacity and energy. We anticipate the Facility will run much less

frequently, 5% capacity factor versus 50% currently because it will be dispatched
 based on its true energy costs. Additionally, as a result of the reduced dispatch,
 the environmental impact of the Facility on Florida will be greatly reduced.

4 5

5 FPL anticipates operating the Cedar Bay Facility at least through 2016. With the 6 new gas pipeline coming into service in early 2017, FPL believes it will be 7 uneconomic to operate the Facility. If, however, it is shown to be economic at the 8 time, operations could be continued if it would provide additional customer 9 benefits. When FPL determines that the Cedar Bay Facility is no longer needed 10 to meet customers' needs, the Facility will be sold or dismantled.

- 11 **Q.** Does that conclude your testimony?
- 12 A. Yes

1		<b>BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>
2		FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
3		<b>REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF THOMAS L. HARTMAN</b>
4		<b>DOCKET NO. 150075-EI</b>
5		JUNE 17, 2015
6		
7	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
8	A.	My name is Thomas L. Hartman. My business address is 700 Universe Blvd., Juno
9		Beach, FL 33408.
10	Q.	By whom are you employed and what is your position?
11	A.	I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL" or the "Company") as
12		the Director - Business Development in Energy Marketing and Trading.
13	Q.	Did you previously submit direct testimony in this proceeding?
14	A.	Yes. My direct testimony was submitted on March 6, 2015.
15	Q.	What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?
16	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to respond to the testimonies of OPC's witnesses
17		Dawson and Brunault, and FIPUG's witnesses Lane and Pollock who erroneously
18		allege that (1) the five percent bonus capacity payment used in FPL's analysis is too
19		high, (2) the St. Johns River Coal price forecast used in FPL's analysis is too high,
20		(3) FPL agreed to pay an excessive price under the transaction due to "undue
21		stimulus", (4) FPL should keep the facility operating past 2016 because the unit is
22		viable and provides fuel diversity, (5) FPL has not properly accounted for the costs
23		and benefits associated with either needing additional capacity, or having excess

capacity to sell, and (6) a pure PPA buyout is a practical alternative to the current
 transaction.

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My testimony will show that intervener witnesses are wrong on each of these points:

- The Cedar Bay generating unit ("the Cedar Bay Facility" or "the Facility") has
  achieved an average Capacity Factor (as defined in the Purchase Power
  Agreement ("PPA")) of 98.61% for each month from January 2010 through
  February 2015, which is above the level needed to earn the 5% bonus. In 2014,
  the average was 101.465%. I will show why continued performance above the
  98% threshold is a reasonable estimate of future performance.
- FPL's forecast of fuel cost for St. Johns River Power Park ("SJRPP") is
   reasonable, and the unsupported conjecture of lower prices by the intervener
   witness is unreasonable.
- What the intervener witness characterizes as "undue stimulus" is, in fact, simply
  the unfavorable economics of the PPA, which Cedar Bay Generating Company,
  Limited Partnership. ("Cedar Bay Genco") presently is entitled to enforce.
  Those unfavorable economics can be avoided only by negotiating an alternative,
  mutually beneficial transaction. This is exactly what FPL has done, in order to
  save our customers money.
- FPL plans to operate the Facility through the end of 2016 for reliability reasons.
   Under current economic conditions it is projected not to be in our customers'

1		interests to continue operation of the unit past that point.
2		• FPL has properly accounted for the costs of PPAs to meet the 20% reserve
3		margin. FPL has not included the potential benefit of selling excess capacity in
4		the analysis, because the market for such capacity is highly speculative,
5		particularly at the price point of this unit.
6		• Finally, FPL pursued the current transaction to acquire both the plant and the
7		PPA. We wanted the plant for its short term reliability value. The benefits of a
8		sole PPA buyout are pure speculation and unlikely to be realized in any event.
9	Q.	Do you have any exhibits to your testimony?
10	A.	Yes.
11		• Exhibit TLH-5 – Historical operating performance of the Cedar Bay Facility
12		• Exhibit TLH-6 – Graph of Monthly Capacity Factor from January 2010 through
13		December 2014
14		• Exhibit TLH-7 – Economics of operating the Cedar Bay Facility through 2024
15	Q.	What do the interveners claim about FPL's estimate of bonus capacity
16		payments that would be made if the Cedar Bay PPA remained in effect?
17	A.	This is primarily addressed by witness Brunault, although his analysis is also
18		adopted by witness Dawson. Witness Brunault makes three assertions: (1)
19		historically from 2007 through 2014 the capacity bonus earned was 2.59% [page 7,
20		line 4], (2) nothing has changed at the Facility to more reliably earn a capacity
21		bonus [page 7 line 9] and (3) a target Equivalent Forced Outage Rate ("EFOR") in
22		the business plan of 3.5% translates to an approximate 2.5% bonus. Each of these

assertions is incorrect. Let me address them in reverse order.

2

3 Witness Brunault asserts (page 8, line 5) that an EFOR rate of 3.5% results in an 4 equivalent availability of 96.5%, translating into an approximate 2.5% Bonus 5 Capacity Revenue. This is not true. Consider actual historical performance data 6 from the Cedar Bay Facility from 2010 through 2013 (see Exhibit TLH-5). During 7 that period the EFOR averaged 3.34% with an Equivalent Availability Factor 8 ("EAF") of 85.23%. Witness Brunault neglects to account for the fact that Capacity 9 Factor, as defined in the PPA, is significantly different from either capacity factor 10 or equivalent availability as generally used in the industry. As a simple example, if 11 during on-peak hours FPL dispatches the Facility above 175 MW, it is credited with 12 an output of 258 MW, or 103.2% of rated capacity. The Capacity Factor, as 13 defined in the PPA, from 2010 through 2014 has averaged 98.79%, which, under 14 the terms of the PPA would result in the Cedar Bay Facility earning slightly better 15 than the 5% bonus.

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Witness Brunault is also in error when he states that "Nothing stands out to demonstrate that extraordinary efforts are being undertaken to overcome the effects of aging on the plant's ability to earn bonus payments" [page 7 line 9]. He then goes on to note that "there have been significant problems over the years with erosion-related tube leaks in all three boilers, although most of those issues were prior to 2007...." While dismissed by witness Brunault in a cavalier fashion, this is exactly the point. As noted by URS Corporation in their 2012 review of the 1 Cedar Bay Facility's operations, the Facility has proactively addressed the EFOR 2 problems. According to URS "[m]ost of the improvement over the past few years 3 is attributable to the programs put in place in previous years that appear to be 4 providing meaningful and early warnings of potential equipment/system 5 performance." Witness Patterson testifies to the technical and operational changes 6 that have been successfully implemented. The effectiveness of these efforts is 7 demonstrated by the performance achievements of the Facility.

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9 The final point to be addressed is witness Brunault's belief that the historic 10 achieved capacity bonus of 2.59% since 2007 is the appropriate value to be used for 11 the future. FPL believes that a capacity bonus of 5% (reflecting a 98% capacity 12 factor) is appropriate for the future. Exhibit TLH-6 provides the monthly data for 13 Capacity Factor as defined in the PPA. The dramatic impact of the performance 14 improvements is readily apparent. According to witness Brunault's Exhibit GB-1, 15 the average annual bonus capacity revenue over the last three years was 6.25%, 16 which was worth \$20.9 million in additional revenue to Cedar Bay Genco.

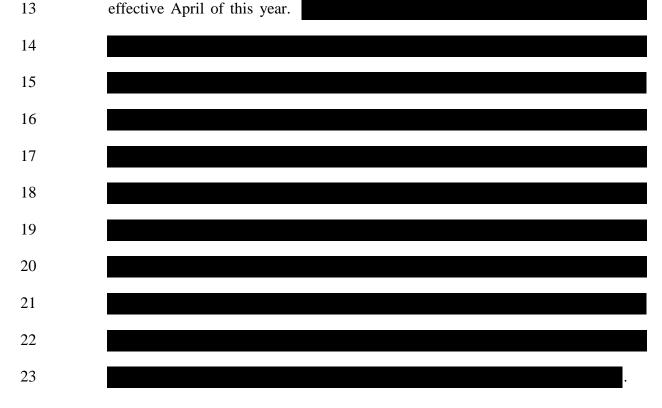
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Witness Brunault apparently believes that the performance improvements evident since January 2010 are not sustainable, and denies that plant improvements can be sustained over the remaining life of the PPA, as discussed above. This is refuted by the testimony of witness Patterson. Sustainability is demonstrated by the fact that the Facility is meeting its debt service obligations and generating profits for the owners as demonstrated by the financial statements of Cedar Bay Genco. FPL believes that the Cedar Bay Facility has demonstrated that operating at this
 Capacity Factor is profitable and technically achievable. We see no reason why the
 Cedar Bay Facility would not continue to operate at this high level.

#### 4 Q. Why is the intervener's projection of SJRPP fuel costs unreasonable?

A. Witness Dawson notes that SJRPP obtains coal from the Ace In The Hole mine in
Indiana under a contract that expires at the end of 2015 and Colombian coal under a
contract that expires at the end of 2016 [page 8 line 2]. Witness Dawson posits that
using lower current spot prices for coal instead of the expiring contract will result in
a lower overall price of coal at SJRPP [page 8 line 22]. Additionally, witness
Dawson eliminates FPL's expected cost increase for 2016 in estimating his savings.

12 SJRPP is subject to the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards ("MATS") rule,



Witness Dawson's assumptions, based upon which he reduced customer savings of
 this transaction by \$14 million due to lower cost coal for SJRPP, are simply not
 valid.

# 4 Q. Was FPL subject to "undue stimulus" in negotiating the transaction as claimed 5 by witness Lane?

6 A. No. This is an unusually reckless assertion, unsupported by any facts. This was an 7 arm's length transaction between two independent organizations. Witness Lane 8 appears to believe that because the PPA resulted in prices above market, the very 9 presence of the PPA represents "undue stimulus." Under witness Lane's definition, 10 a simple buyout of the PPA for any price could not be accomplished at "Fair 11 Market Value" because the PPA would represent "undue stimulus." This is 12 ludicrous. The definition cited by witness Lane is commonly used in real estate 13 appraisal. This transaction is not real estate - it is the acquisition of a group of 14 corporate entities which control and own not only the physical assets of Cedar Bay 15 Genco, but also the rights to the PPA. This "undue stimulus" claimed by witness 16 Lane - i.e., the above market PPA - is one of the assets being acquired in the 17 transaction.

# 18 Q. Why would FPL not continue to operate the Cedar Bay Facility until at least 19 2024 as suggested by witness Pollock?

A. FPL's decisions regarding whether and when to continue operating the Cedar Bay Facility will be based on the best interest of its customers. While FPL agrees with witness Pollock that "[i]f well operated and maintained, the Cedar Bay Facility can be used and useful until at least 2024," at the present time it is not in the best interest of FPL's customers to do so. FPL intends to operate the Cedar Bay Facility
through the end of 2016 for reliability reasons. Extending the operations until the
end of 2024, as suggested by witness Pollock, would cost our customers \$70
million (CPVRR) more than shutting it down as currently anticipated, as shown in
Exhibit TLH-7. Operation past 2016 would be justified only for reliability
requirements, which is not expected.

- Q. Witness Dawson believes that FPL is subject to potentially much higher costs
  for additional capacity in 2018 and has the opportunity to sell capacity in 2022
  if the Cedar Bay Transaction does not occur. Do you agree?
- 10 A. No. FPL's forecast, as witness Dawson notes, uses a 2015 purchase proxy price of 11 /kW-month in 2015, which FPL believes is conservative. Presently FPL can 12 purchase capacity in the market with high heat rates for pricing between \$ and 13 /kW-month. Witness Dawson indicates that FPL's cost for peaking capacity 14 could go much higher, based upon an EIA forecast cost of a new peaking unit [page 15 12 line 2]. Witness Dawson, however, fails to recognize market realities. There is 16 excess short term peaking capacity available in Florida. In this environment, 17 market participants only sell above their variable cost, without regard to their fixed 18 costs, in order to generate a contribution margin. As a result, market prices are 19 much lower than witness Dawson has indicated.
- 20

Witness Dawson also suggests that the capacity from the Cedar Bay Facility would result in FPL being above the 20% capacity reserve margin in 2022, leading to the capability of selling this capacity into the market. FPL occasionally does sell

1 capacity into the market when above the required 20% reserve margin. Such sales 2 however, are system sales, not sales from a particular unit. Additionally, for 3 planning purposes, although FPL considers purchases to maintain the required 20% 4 capacity margin, we do not plan for short term sales. FPL's capacity, including its 5 reserve margin, is to meet the needs of its customers. Short term sales of energy and capacity are normally recallable by FPL to meet our customers' requirements. 6 7 As a result, these sales are not as firm as those from a generating company and this 8 can be expected to be reflected in the price. A short term capacity sale by FPL in 9 2022 would be purely speculative at this point.

10

#### Q. Could FPL consider a pure PPA buyout as suggested by witness Dawson?

11 A. FPL pursued the current transaction as a clean way to acquire both the plant and the 12 PPA. We wanted the plant, although it didn't have long term economic value, 13 because it provides short term reliability value until both the new Port Everglades 14 Energy Center and the third natural gas pipeline into Florida go into service. 15 Accordingly, FPL pursued the better and necessary alternative of a transaction that 16 would allow ownership of the plant for a limited period of time for reliability 17 purposes and did not "dual track" negotiations to consider a pure PPA buy-out 18 option.

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In any event, there is no guarantee that FPL could negotiate an agreement along the terms outlined by witness Dawson, should the Florida Public Service Commission ("FPSC" or "Commission") not approve the current transaction.

1 Witness Dawson's estimate of \$129 million savings for a speculative and 2 hypothetical PPA buyout shown in Exhibit CCD-5 incorporates a number of additional assumptions which have already been addressed here or in 3 4 FPL witness Barrett's rebuttal testimony as being unreasonable – reduction of the 5 bonus capacity payment to 2.59%, sale of capacity in 2022, adjustment in the 6 SJRPP fuel cost, and no equity return on the investment. Once these unreasonable 7 assumptions are eliminated it is likely that the benefits of this speculative and 8 hypothetical transaction would be comparable to the projected benefits for the 9 existing transaction before the Commission. Witness Dawson's projections as 10 stated in his testimony and illustrated in his Exhibits CCD-5 and CCD-6 are simply 11 not likely to be achievable and are not before this Commission in this docket in any 12 case.

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**O**.

#### Do you have any final comments?

A. Yes. In rebuttal I have shown that the intervener's concerns are not valid.
However, please note that, in the most pessimistic case, as presented by witness
Dawson, containing a host of unrealistic or unfounded assumptions, the proposed
transaction still results in customer savings of \$32 million. The Commission should
approve the transaction.

#### 19 Q. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony?

20 A. Yes, it does.

000131 MR. DONALDSON: I tender the witness for 1 cross-examination. 2 3 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Moyle. MR. MOYLE: Is he going to do a summary? 4 MR. DONALDSON: No summary. 5 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Summary waived? 6 7 MR. DONALDSON: Summary is waived. MR. BUTLER: Does Mr. Moyle want him to give 8 9 the summary so he can think of questions a little 10 longer? No. I'm okay. Thank you, though. 11 MR. MOYLE: Thanks for looking out for me, Mr. Butler. I always 12 13 appreciate it. 14 MR. BUTLER: Always happy to do so. 15 EXAMINATION BY MR. MOYLE: 16 17 Good morning, Mr. Hartman. How are you? 0 Good morning, sir. 18 Α 19 Q Have you read the Prehearing Order in this 20 case? 21 I have scanned it, yes. Α 22 So you've read it? Q 23 Α Yes. 24 And there's a provision in there that suggests 0 25 the witnesses answer yes, no, and then if they need an FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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1	opportunity to explain, to do so. But yes, no answers
2	are sufficient as a going proposition. You're familiar
3	with that; right?
4	A Yes.
5	${f Q}$ Okay. Would you do your best to abide by that
6	language in the Prehearing Order?
7	A Yes, I will.
8	<b>Q</b> Okay. Let me turn you to your exhibit.
9	You're doing both your direct and your rebuttal?
10	A That's my understanding.
11	${f Q}$ So in your direct, TLH-4, would you turn to
12	that, please? Tell me when you're there.
13	A I'm there.
14	<b>Q</b> What does what does line M well, first
15	of all, what's the document entitled?
16	A The document is entitled Results of FPL's
17	Economic Evaluation.
18	<b>Q</b> And there's nothing on this document that's
19	confidential; right?
20	A That's correct.
21	<b>Q</b> And what what is line M entitled?
22	<b>A</b> Line M is entitled Net Customer Cost/Savings.
23	<b>Q</b> And the savings are represented by numbers
24	with parentheses around them?
25	A That's correct.
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

000133 Okay. So am I correct that in 2015, 2016, 1 Q 2017, and 2018 that this arrangement, if the Commission 2 3 approves it, is going to cost the ratepayers 70 million in costs in the first four years? 4 That's correct. 5 Α You were the chief negotiator on this deal? 6 0 7 Yes, I led the team. Α Okay. And who did you negotiate with on the 8 Q 9 other side? 10 Α The lead negotiator on the other side was Jim 11 Larocque from Carlyle. There was other members of the 12 Carlyle team including Cogentrix general counsel and 13 Cliff Evans from Cogentrix. And the two exhibits that FIPUG has identified 14 Q with Mr. Barrett and marked 64 and 65, those were the 15 extent of written documentations with respect to price; 16 17 correct? 18 MR. DONALDSON: I'm not sure he actually has 19 the exhibits in front of him. MR. MOYLE: Back to our previous conversation 20 21 about using these exhibits, I'm happy to get them to 22 him. 23 MR. DONALDSON: Yeah. I just wanted to make 24 sure that he knows what you're talking about. 25 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. Mr. Rehwinkel

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will provide the witness with his copy.

MR. MOYLE: Thank you, Mr. Rehwinkel. BY MR. MOYLE:

**Q** And just for the record, you're being shown exhibits, these have been admitted into evidence, 64 and 65.

A With the exception that the March 24th letter from Carlyle appears to be a draft rather than the actual one we received. They're consistent with what we had in terms of a formal back and forth upfront. I'm sure that there were other numbers that changed and were back and forth in terms of negotiating the power -- the Purchase and Sale Agreement and O&M agreements, et cetera.

**Q** And when you say you're sure that there were, do you have recollection of that? If I said, well, tell me about -- about those discussions, could you do that?

A Certainly. We negotiated a -- you know, these letters started the process and we negotiated a Purchase and Sale Agreement, and the Purchase and Sale Agreement is the ultimate agreement that we're asking the Commission to approve.

**Q** And when you say we negotiated, Mr. Barrett (sic.), did you have autonomy with respect to the negotiations?

Excuse me?

**Q** Did you have autonomy? Describe your level of autonomy with respect to the negotiations.

MR. DONALDSON: That's Mr. Hartman on the stand.

BY MR. MOYLE:

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Q I'm sorry.

A Basically our -- our small team would meet with their small team on a periodic basis or we would have telephone calls with them to clear up and negotiate language. And we would periodically report back to Mr. Barrett, Mr. Litchfield, and Mr. Forest as to where we were sitting and any issues we had with the negotiations at the time.

**Q** Do you know if Mr. Litchfield, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Silagy, anybody else on the review team had -- had other communications with Carlyle members?

**A** I would not be in a position to know what private communications they had with other people.

Q

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So you just don't know one way or the other? No, that's correct, I do not.

**Q** Okay. And you -- did Mr. Barrett get it correctly that the review team was kind of calling the shots, and you were the chief negotiator that would take information from them and then impart it to Carlyle?

A They would give us guidance, and they would tell us whether things were acceptable, particularly on language or numbers, and we would come back with a position where we needed a decision from them.

**Q** Does the Cedar Bay facility have value as an operating asset in your view?

A Yes, it has value in terms of reliability for our customers in the near term. It doesn't have monetary value.

**Q** And explain how it has reliability value in the near term.

A Until the new pipeline comes into the state,
 we're limited to two fully subscribed gas pipelines.
 This provides basically a hedge on the capabilities of those lines.

**Q** And have you done any studies or have any analysis with respect to whether the two existing lines are insufficient or -- or are not capable of providing enough natural gas for your needs?

A I know as of right now those two pipelines are consistently full.

**Q** So the answer with respect to have you done an analysis or study, would that be -- would that be no?

**A** No. The answer would be there is no additional capacity on those pipelines. All of the

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capacity is being used. So to say that a study -- I mean, you know, all of it is being used right now.

**Q** And can't you in natural gas do things to -to get more flow through natural gas? You increase the compression, things like that.

A That's been done.

**Q** So -- so you don't think there's anymore -nothing else that can be done to increase any flow of natural gas that's not already been done?

A With the system as it exists at the present time, all of the natural gas capabilities into the state are being used in the summer months.

Q So -- so then I guess Cedar Bay as a generating asset does have value to Florida Power & Light.

A I think I testified in my testimony that we have a reliability benefit that we see with this unit. It's one of the reasons why we went down this means of the transaction so that we can still have the capability of running that unit through the end of 2016.

Q So you'll put it in, it'll be part of your generating fleet, you'll put it in and look at it and dispatch it as you would your other assets?

A Yes, we will.

Q

Mr. Pollock, you're familiar with his

testimony; correct?

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A Yes, I am.

**Q** And he -- he said, and I'm paraphrasing, so -but he essentially said, you know, FPL is pretty long in gas now, 70 percent gas, not a lot of coal. Fuel diversity is an important consideration, and it may not make that much sense to, you know, buy this coal unit and then retire it. Do you disagree with that general proposition?

A There were multiple propositions in what you said. I agree that we are long natural gas. I agree with Mr. Pollock's statement that the plant could run until 2024 readily. The issue becomes that it can't run at an economic cost. For reliability reasons you can justify some of that, but after we have the third pipeline, there's no economic benefit to maintaining that plant in an operating condition.

**Q** And that's based on today's economics and projections; correct?

A That's based on the forward curve of natural gas and coal; correct.

**Q** And you've been in this business long enough to know that forward curves can change pretty quickly and dramatically in the natural gas market; correct?

A Yes, they can.

000139 What percent of your fleet is fueled by 1 Q 2 natural gas? If you include our power purchase agreements, 3 Α it's a little bit more than 2,000 megawatts out of a 4 25,000 megawatt system. So it's on the order of 5 8 percent. 6 7 8 percent is fueled by coal? Q Fueled by coal. 8 Α 9 Okay. I'm sorry. I asked, first of all, Q 10 natural gas. What's your natural gas -- what percentage is that? 11 12 I don't know off the top of my head. Α I'd have 13 to go back to the ten-year site plan and look at it. 14 It's in the neighborhood of 65 percent or so. 15 Q And then the question that you answered, that 8 percent, that's your coal; is that right? 16 17 Α That's correct. It's 8 or 9 percent. 18 And does that include the Cedar Bay PPA? 0 19 Α Yes, it does. So if the Cedar Bay, if you guys move forward 20 Q 21 and close Cedar Bay, what does that take your -- your 22 coal number down to? From 8 percent to what? 23 Take 250 megawatts off it, so it's maybe down Α to 7 percent instead of 8 percent. 24 25 Do you agree that having fuel diversity is Q FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

a -- fuel diversity in terms of different power plants
that are fueled on different sources is a good thing for
Florida Power & Light?

A I agree that fuel diversity is a good thing.It always has to be balanced off with costs for it also.

**Q** Okay. So the answer to that was, yes, fuel diversity with respect to having different types of fuel is a good thing; correct?

Yes, I would agree with that.

**Q** Okay. And sometimes when we talk about fuel diversity, I want to make sure we're not talking past each other. I'm asking you specifically fuel diversity in that you might have some renewable, you might have some coal, you might have some natural gas. Is that how you understand that -- understood that question?

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That's the way I understand it.

**Q** Okay. But with respect to your answer in your testimony about diversity, you use it, I think, in a different context where you're saying, oh, it provides a hedge and there's fuel diversity because eventually we'll have a third pipeline coming in, and you'll have diversity from other sources of natural gas. Is that --is that right?

**A** No. I was using the issue of the third pipeline as one of reliability. And, yes, I agree with

A That's correct.

**Q** All right. So on page 11 of your direct, you -- you made some projections about what you think might be potential savings. 70 million is what you think is the, kind of the best case; is that right?

A \$70 million is our base case projection.
Q Okay. And it could -- could be higher.
A Yes, as shown on that page.

**Q** And it could -- could be lower.

A That's correct.

**Q** And just because you have it on that page, that doesn't capture the range of possibilities, does it, on that -- on that nine box that you have on page 11?

A It captures a significant range, but I can't say that it can't exceed the ranges that are here.

**Q** And that holds true -- that holds true on the high end or the low end; correct?

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**Q** Okay. So you're not -- I mean, you would agree that as things play out, ratepayers potentially don't know, maybe, maybe not, they could potentially not save any money in this transaction depending on how future -- the future unfolds; correct?

That's correct.

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**A** Yes. The possibility exists that the customers won't save money. The likelihood, however, is that the customers will save substantially.

**Q** And when you say likely, you haven't made any effort to say there's an X percent chance that they'll save 70 million, have you?

A No. Our central -- our central forecast says that they'll save 70 million.

**Q** Right. And I just want to test it. I mean, you can't -- so the same thing with respect to they may, you know, not save any money, you don't have a percentage that you can associate with that.

A No, I do not.

**Q** So with respect to the negotiations, you -you called Carlyle; is that right?

A I initially called Cogentrix, and they referred me to Carlyle.

**Q** And who did you initially call?

A I called Cliff Evans.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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000143 And what -- what did he say? 1 Q I told him that we were interested in seeing 2 Α 3 what we could do about reducing the cost at Cedar Bay, and would they be interested in having discussions on 4 5 it. Okay. And was this the first time you've ever 6 0 7 had any discussions about possibly doing something related to the PPA? 8 9 Α No. We've had discussion with the owners of this facility at least back in 2009 that I was familiar 10 11 with. 12 Okay. And in 2009 who called who? 0 I don't recall who called who. 13 Α 14 Were you involved in that? Q Yes, I was. 15 Α If Mr. Evans in his deposition said that he 16 0 17 had contacted you, that they had reached out to you, 18 would you disagree with that? 19 For which -- which time? Α 20 Well, how many times have there been? Q 21 Well, you're saying if Mr. Evans has said that Α 22 he had called me, are you talking about on this 23 transaction or are you talking about 2009? It's my understanding that there have been a 24 0 25 number of conversations about buying out this PPA and

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1	that never before had FPL reached out to Cogentrix or
2	Cedar Bay. Is that consistent with your understanding?
3	A I don't recall who who started the
4	conversations in 2009.
5	${f Q}$ Do you believe it's significant with respect
6	to who contacts who?
7	A No.
8	<b>Q</b> It doesn't say anything with respect to
9	whether somebody might be more interested in a deal as
10	compared to somebody else?
11	A No, not necessarily.
12	<b>Q</b> Okay. And in 2009 I may have used the
13	wrong corporate entity. Carlyle hadn't owned these
14	assets in 2009; correct?
15	<b>A</b> No. They were owned by affiliates of Goldman.
16	<b>Q</b> Goldman Sachs?
17	A Goldman Sachs.
18	${f Q}$ And did you have conversations with Goldman
19	Sachs about restructuring?
20	A Yes, we did. Yes, we did.
21	${f Q}$ And do you have a recollection about who
22	reached out to who in those conversations?
23	A No, I don't recall who started those
24	conversations.
25	${f Q}$ And after you had the first conversation with
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

000145 Mr. Evans, it was left unclear as to what the next move 1 would be, who would be proposing something to whom; 2 3 right? MR. DONALDSON: I'm sorry. Are you talking 4 about the current transaction? 5 MR. MOYLE: Yes. 6 7 MR. DONALDSON: Okay. Thank you. THE WITNESS: No. Actually I got a call back 8 9 from Carlyle, okay, from Jim Larocque of The Carlyle Group, and then we discussed the idea that we needed to 10 go ahead and -- and were they interested in 11 restructuring the contract or doing something else. 12 And 13 how one party was going to get back with the other or 14 when they would get back and with what was left unclear. BY MR. MOYLE: 15 So it wasn't like you said, hey, we'll send 16 0 17 you something or they said we'll send you something. It 18 was just unclear. And then -- and then Exhibit --Exhibit 64 in a final version showed up; is that right? 19 20 That's correct. Α 21 Do you believe this is a good deal for FPL's Q 22 shareholders? 23 I think it's a fair deal for FPL's Α 24 shareholders. 25 Do you think it's a fair deal for ratepayers? Q FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**Q** Do you think it would be a better deal for customers if there was a reduction made to the purchase price?

I think it's a very good deal for customers.

A Unfortunately that isn't the transaction on the table. If I had been able to negotiate a lower transaction price, I would have done so.

**Q** All right. But that -- with respect to it being a better deal, you wouldn't disagree that to the extent the purchase price was reduced by the Commission, that it would be a better deal for ratepayers; correct?

**A** If the Commission reduced the transaction price, there would be no transaction.

**Q** Y'all wouldn't go through with it?

A Irrespective of whether we would go through it or not, and I don't believe we would, the Purchase and Sale Agreement has a fixed number in it. So what you're talking about is, okay, we reject this deal, go do a different deal. Whether that deal would be good, bad, or indifferent, I have no idea.

**Q** Okay. And that number that's in the Purchase and Sale Agreement, you'd agree that it's significantly higher than what's recommended by the witness for the Office of Public Counsel; correct?

Yes, I do.

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**Q** And the recommendation of the Office of Public Counsel is 370 million; right?

A That's my understanding, yes.

**Q** And it's significantly lower than the value placed on the Purchased Power Agreement by Mr. Herr, who is the same person who valued this agreement and is going to be providing testimony this afternoon; correct?

I don't understand that question.

**Q** Okay. Are you aware that Mr. Herr valued the PPA in 2013?

A Yes. You brought that up at my deposition.
Q Okay. And do you know that the value he
placed on the PPA in 2013 was significantly lower than
the 520 million that you're asking this Commission to
approve?

A Yes. And the numbers were significantly different for different assumptions, and it's best to discuss that with Mr. Herr.

**Q** I will. Also, you're aware that Goldman sold a portion of the Cedar Bay unit and its related PPA in a separate transaction, and the value of that transaction was also significantly lower than the 520 million; correct?

**A** I'm aware of it, but you're also mischaracterizing that transaction.

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**Q** Okay. We'll have a document, I think, that will go into evidence, and you'd agree the document will speak for itself?

**A** I will agree that the document will speak for itself to the extent that you understand how the document fits into the overall financing and structure of the project.

**Q** And to the extent that Mr. Herr does, right, he's the best person to talk to about that.

A He would be.

Q

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**Q** And you're also aware that the 520 million is significantly higher than the book value of this asset as carried on the books of the seller; correct?

A Yes, I am. I will also point out that the book value of the asset does not include the Power Purchase Agreement. And if you looked at the Power Purchase Agreement itself, it basically guarantees in excess of \$1.4 billion of payments to the owner of the PPA.

> Do you have that agreement in front of you? Yes, I do.

**Q** Can you point to the language you just referenced where it guarantees the 1.4 payment? Does it use the word "guarantee" in there?

It does not use the word "guarantee." As long

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000149 as they maintain an annual billing capacity factor 1 adequate to maintain their capacity payments, the 2 3 capacity payments are in a schedule in the appendix to the contract, and at 250 megawatts, if they can produce 4 5 250 megawatts, they get over a billion dollars. And you would agree that there's certain risks 6 0 7 associated with getting that payment. You've got to run a power plant to do it; right? 8 9 Α You have to maintain the power plant capable 10 of operations, yes. And that's not a risk-free proposition; 11 Q 12 correct? 13 It is not a risk-free proposition. Α 14 And you -- FPL previously sued the operators Q 15 of the power plant over -- over the contract; correct? 16 Α That's correct. 17 MR. DONALDSON: Object. Well --18 THE WITNESS: And we --19 MR. DONALDSON: Let me just object. Mischaracterization of facts not evidence in. 20 21 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Hold on, Mr. Moyle. 22 MR. DONALDSON: FPL didn't actually commence 23 the lawsuit. 24 THE WITNESS: Right. 25 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Moyle. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

000150 MR. MOYLE: I can ask him who commenced it, 1 but essentially it's the --2 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: To the witness. 3 MR. MOYLE: I'll rephrase it. 4 BY MR. MOYLE: 5 Has there been litigation over -- over this 6 Q 7 contract previously? Yes, there has been. 8 Α 9 Okay. And --0 I'm aware -- I'm aware of two instances of 10 Α 11 litigation. One was a claim of force majeure, which we 12 denied. The other one was a claim that we were gaming 13 the PPA in order to reduce payments to them. 14 Okay. And there's potentially, if this deal Q 15 is not approved, there's potentially other litigation or other breach of contract issues that might come up in 16 17 the future; correct? That's correct. That's the nature of 18 Α 19 contractual relations. And -- and with respect to -- didn't this 20 Q 21 contract also have a regulatory out clause? 22 The contract does have a regulatory out Α 23 clause. 24 What's that? 0 25 Α There's a clause in the PPA that says that at FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

any time if the Commission denies recovery, we have to pay them no more than the recovery we are allowed, and they can decide whether to terminate the contract or not.

**Q** And does -- does that put any limitations on the Commission with respect to, you know, what they can deny the recovery for?

A No, it does not.

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**Q** And do you know how that language is viewed by the -- the folks that own the power plant? I mean, it doesn't sound like it's real good language for them if the Commission can say you don't have to pay this anymore and it gives you the -- the out to pay the money.

A I know that the financing entities thus far have been willing to accept it in the power purchase agreements because the Commission has been reliable and supportive of the industry. I also know that the first time that one of these occurs, you will not be able to finance an independent power plant in the state.

**Q** And nobody is financing independent power plants in the state now anyway, are they?

A Yes, they are.

**Q** Who?

A Excuse me?

Who?

Q

A We've got a number of contracts out there for QFs for renewables that are going through the financing process now.

**Q** And it's your testimony that they've recently been financed and approved?

**A** They have not yet been financed. They're talking to the investors at the present time.

**Q** Okay. So -- so, again, you made the statement about there being a guarantee in these contracts. The contract has risks associated with it, does it not?

A The contract does have risks associated with it.

**Q** Including the regulatory out clause.

A Including the regulatory out clause.

**MR. DONALDSON:** Mr. Moyle, when you're talking about the contract, you're referring to the PPA; right?

MR. MOYLE: Yes, sir.

MR. DONALDSON: Okay. I just want to -- if you can make that separation between PPA and power --Purchase and Sale Agreement. Thanks.

BY MR. MOYLE:

**Q** Okay. Your counsel brought up a good point. When I was talking about the agreement, we were talking about the Purchased Power Agreement that's in place;

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A Correct.

Q We weren't talking about the Purchase and Sale Agreement that's before this Commission for \$520 million; correct?

A That's correct.

**Q** If the -- if the Commission approves this, there are a number of contracts that are currently in place between Carlyle/Cogentrix and third parties; isn't that correct?

A You mean Carlyle, Cogentrix, and third parties? I'm not aware of those.

Q Okay. Cedar Bay, Cedar Bay and third parties.
A Yes. Between the Cedar Bay generating company and a number of third parties there are contracts.

**Q** Okay. And tell the Commission what those contracts are, if you would.

**A** Excuse me?

19 Q Could you tell the Commission what those 20 contracts are?

A The contracts range from everything from leasing arrangements on Xerox copiers to ground lease to steam sales agreement to coal supply agreements to railcar leases, the normal things that are necessary to keep a facility like this up and running and in an

000154 operation. 1 2 And I don't want to talk about -- let's just 0 3 put, you know, a million dollar threshold on -- on the contractual obligations. Can we do that? 4 5 Α Okay. So I'm assuming that would take out the 6 0 7 copying lease? I hope so. 8 Α The ground lease would be above that 9 0 10 threshold; right? 11 The ground lease last year would be about that Α threshold. I don't believe it would be this year. 12 13 On a cumulative basis? 0 14 What do you mean "on a cumulative basis"? Α 15 Q How many years are left on the ground lease? Through 2041. 16 Α 17 So through 2041 is the amount that would be Q paid under the ground lease more than a million 18 19 dollars? Yes. If you're talking an NPV basis, it's 20 Α 21 more than a million dollars. 22 Okay. And is it anticipated that if the Q 23 Commission approves this, that FPL and ultimately the 24 ratepayers are responsible for payments under that 25 ground lease?

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1	<b>A</b> Yes. You have to pay the ground lease in
2	order to have the plant.
3	<b>Q</b> And that would include through 2041?
4	A Yes.
5	<b>Q</b> Okay.
6	<b>A</b> Now, as we've also pointed out, the ground
7	lease resets to a market price at this time, so we can
8	either negotiate out of a ground lease or we can
9	sublease the land since it is at market price.
10	${f Q}$ Okay. And with respect to the coal supply
11	agreement
12	A Yes.
13	<b>Q</b> same question, it's over that million
14	dollars threshold?
15	A No.
16	<b>Q</b> What's well, without getting into
17	confidential stuff, can you tell the Commission what the
18	situation is with the coal supply agreement?
19	<b>A</b> The coal supply
20	${f Q}$ And how much ratepayers may be on the hook for
21	for that.
22	<b>A</b> The coal supply agreement on its face expires
23	at the end of this year.
24	<b>Q</b> But you need coal for the plant; right?
25	A That's correct.
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000156 Okay. How about the railcar lease? 1 Q 2 Railcar leases are above that figure you Α 3 mentioned, and they run through 2024. What's the plan with the railcars? 4 0 5 The plan on the railcars is to go ahead, and Α it's included in our economic analysis, is to go ahead 6 7 and sublease the cars. Our experience with other coal plants is we can sublease the cars for about 50 percent 8 9 of what we're currently -- of what the current lease payments are. 10 11 So who would you sublease them too, for 0 12 example? 13 Other companies that need a railcar. Α These 14 things can be used for coal, they can be used for 15 gravel, they can be used for all sorts of materials. So FPL wouldn't be making use of those 16 0 17 railcars; correct? 18 We have railcars that we use in other places. Α 19 Whether we'd use these cars or not, I don't know. 20 All right. But with respect to -- the plan is Q 21 to sublease them to third parties; correct? 22 Α That's correct. 23 Okay. And on all these leases and in all 0 24 these payments, the shareholders ultimately would be 25 looked to pick up any costs related to these; is that

000157 right? 1 2 What do you mean by that? Α 3 Well, lease payments that are -- that would 0 have to be made to -- on the ground lease. 4 5 The ground lease in most of the operating Α 6 leases --7 I'm sorry. Ratepayers. Ratepayers would have Q to pick up. 8 9 The expert on that would be Ms. Ousdahl, but I Α 10 believe most of the costs of the plant would be going 11 through our base rates. 12 Okay. Are you familiar with the term "skin in 0 13 the game"? 14 I'm familiar with the generic term, yes. Α What does it mean to you? 15 Q It means that you have some risk in it in your 16 Α 17 own interest. And it seems to me FPL doesn't have much skin 18 Q 19 in the game in this transaction. Would you agree with that? 20 21 No, I don't think I would agree with that. Α 22 Identify for me where there's financial risk Q 23 in this transaction for FP&L. 24 Well, we've already talked about the fact that Α 25 we're going to be putting the plant in base rates. So FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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there's some risk there certainly.

**Q** About -- about whether the plant goes in base rates or not?

A No. Assuming our transaction is approved, it's going in base rates, so we're going to be absorbing the cost of operating the power plant.

The other thing to recognize is whenever you're talking skin in the game, the existing PPA, the existing power purchase agreement, we have zero skin in the game. That is entire pass-through to the customers.

**Q** And when you say entire pass-through, that means FPL doesn't earn any money on the transaction; correct?

Α

Α

Nor do we take any risk.

**Q** And in this transaction, FPL would earn money on the regulatory asset; correct?

A FPL would -- would earn money on investing over half a billion dollars on behalf of our customers.

**Q** And you would agree that if you retire this plant in 2016, at the end of 2016 -- that's -- that's the current plan; right?

That's the current plan, yes.

**Q** Okay. That there will be a lot less risk associated with the Cedar Bay facility because it's not

an operating unit; correct?

A I would agree with that, yes.

**Q** And you're also aware that the Commission, when it considers the appropriate rate of return at least in rate cases and maybe in other contexts, considers levels of risk when setting the appropriate level of return; correct?

A Yes. I'm aware that the Commission sets appropriate rates of return. It's also my understanding that this is a long-term investment, and if the Commission decides to start setting rates of return for every long-term investment by every utility in the state, we're going to be spending a lot of time in Tallahassee.

(Transcript continues in sequence with Volume 2.)

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1	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
6	stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the
8	same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true
9	transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
11	am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interacted in the action
12	financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 29th day of July, 2015.
14	
15	Ginda Boles
16	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR FPSC Official Hearings Reporter
17	(850) 413-6734
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Demmestrative for PP2 opening Statement.

## Cedar Bay Transaction Legal Structure Pre-Acquisition

