BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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| In re: Petition for rate increase by Florida Power & Light Company. | DOCKET NO. 20210015-EI  ORDER NO. PSC-2021-0132-PCO-EI  ISSUED: April 16, 2021 |

ORDER GRANTING FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AGENCIES’

PETITION TO INTERVENE

On March 12, 2021, Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) filed a petition, minimum filing requirements, and testimony for a base rate increase effective January 2022. As part of its request, FPL is seeking to consolidate its rates with those of Gulf Power Company (Gulf), recently acquired by FPL’s parent company. Pursuant to Order No. PSC-2021-0116-PCO-EI, issued March 24, 2021, the hearing for the FPL rate case is scheduled on August 16 through August 27, 2021.

Petition for Intervention

By petition dated March 19, 2021, the Federal Executive Agencies (FEA) requested permission to intervene in this proceeding. FEA states that it consists of certain agencies of the United States Government which have offices, facilities, and/or installations in FPL’s and Gulf’s service areas that purchase electric service from FPL and Gulf. According to FEA, electricity costs represent one of the largest variable operating expenses, and thus its interests will be directly and substantially affected by the outcome of FPL’s rate proceeding. FEA represents that it has conferred with FPL and the Office of Public Counsel and neither object to its intervention in this docket. Consistent with its representations, no objections have been filed to its request for intervention and the time for doing so has run.

Standard for Intervention

Pursuant to Rule 28-106.205, F.A.C., persons, other than the original parties to a pending proceeding, who have a substantial interest in the proceeding and who desire to become parties may move for leave to intervene. Motions for leave to intervene must be filed at least twenty (20) days before the final hearing, must comply with Rule 28-106.204(3), F.A.C., and must include allegations sufficient to demonstrate that the intervenor is entitled to participate in the proceeding as a matter of constitutional or statutory right or pursuant to Commission Rule, or that the substantial interests of the intervenor are subject to determination or will be affected through the proceeding. Intervenors take the case as they find it.

To have standing, the intervenor must meet the three-prong standing test set forth in Florida Home Builders Association v. Department of Labor and Employment Security, 412 So. 2d 351, 353-54 (Fla. 1982), and Farmworker Rights Organization, Inc. v. Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, 417 So. 2d 753, 754 (Fla. 1st DCA 1982), which is based on the basic standing principles established in Agrico Chemical Company v. Department of Environmental Regulation, 406 So. 2d 478, 481-82 (Fla. 2d DCA 1981).[[1]](#footnote-1) Associational standing may be found where: (1) the association demonstrates that a substantial number of an association’s members may be substantially affected by the Commission's decision in a docket; (2) the subject matter of the proceeding is within the association’s general scope of interest and activity; and (3) the relief requested is of a type appropriate for the association to receive on behalf of its members. Fla. Home Builders, 412 So. 2d at 353-54; Farmworker Rights Org., 417 So. 2d at 754.

Analysis & Ruling

It appears that the FEA meets the associational standing test established in Florida Home Builders. With respect to the first prong of the associational standing test, FEA asserts that its agencies are located in FPL’s and Gulf’s service areas and receive electric service from FPL and Gulf, for which they are charged FPL’s/Gulf’s applicable service rates. Accordingly, FEA states that the agencies it represents will be substantially affected by this Commission’s determination in this rate and base rate consolidation proceeding. With respect to the second prong of the associational standing test, the subject matter of the proceeding appears to be within FEA’s general scope of interest and activity. Keeping electricity costs as low as possible falls within the purview of FEA's general scope of interest. As for the third prong of the associational standing test, FEA seeks intervention in this docket to represent the interests of its agencies, as FPL and Gulf customers, in seeking reliable service and the lowest rates possible. The relief requested by FEA is of a type appropriate for an association to obtain on behalf of its members.

Because FEA meets the three-prong associational standing test established in Florida Home Builders, FEA’s petition for intervention shall be granted. Pursuant to Rule 28-106.205, F.A.C., FEA takes the case as it finds it.

Based on the foregoing, it is

ORDERED by Chairman Gary F. Clark, as Prehearing Officer, that the Petition to Intervene filed by the Federal Executive Agencies is hereby granted as set forth in the body of this Order. It is further

ORDERED that the Federal Executive Agencies takes the case as it finds it. It is further

ORDERED that all parties to this proceeding shall furnish copies of all testimony, exhibits, pleadings and other documents which may hereinafter be filed in this proceeding, to:

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Thomas A. Jernigan, GS-13, DAF AF/JAOE-ULFSC

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By ORDER of Chairman Gary F. Clark, as Prehearing Officer, this 16th day of April, 2021.

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|  | /s/ Gary F. Clark |
|  | GARY F. CLARK  Chairman and Prehearing Officer |

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Copies furnished: A copy of this document is provided to the parties of record at the time of issuance and, if applicable, interested persons.

SBr

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.569(1), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Mediation may be available on a case-by-case basis. If mediation is conducted, it does not affect a substantially interested person's right to a hearing.

Any party adversely affected by this order, which is preliminary, procedural or intermediate in nature, may request: (1) reconsideration within 10 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.0376, Florida Administrative Code; or (2) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court, in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility, or the First District Court of Appeal, in the case of a water or wastewater utility. A motion for reconsideration shall be filed with the Office of Commission Clerk, in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.0376, Florida Administrative Code. Judicial review of a preliminary, procedural or intermediate ruling or order is available if review of the final action will not provide an adequate remedy. Such review may be requested from the appropriate court, as described above, pursuant to Rule 9.100, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

1. Under Agrico, the intervenor must show that (1) he will suffer injury in fact which is of sufficient immediacy to entitle him to a Section 120.57, F.S., hearing, and (2) the substantial injury is of a type or nature which the proceeding is designed to protect. The first aspect of the test deals with the degree of injury. The second deals with the nature of the injury. 406 So. 2d 478 at 482. The "injury in fact" must be both real and immediate and not speculative or conjectural. International Jai-Alai Players Assn. v. Florida Pari-Mutuel Commission, 561 So. 2d 1224, 1225-26 (Fla. 3d DCA 1990). See also: Village Park Mobile Home Assn., Inc. v. State Dept. of Business Regulation, 506 So. 2d 426, 434 (Fla. 1st DCA 1987), rev. den., 513 So. 2d 1063 (Fla. 1987) (speculation on the possible occurrence of injurious events is too remote). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)