

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition for increase in rates by Florida  
Power & Light Company.

DOCKET NO. 120015-EI  
ORDER NO. PSC-12-0302-PCO-EI  
ISSUED: June 12, 2012

ORDER GRANTING PETITION TO INTERVENE

On January 17, 2012, Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) filed a test year letter, as required by Rule 25-6.140, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), notifying this Commission of its intent to file a petition in the Spring of 2012 for an increase in rates effective January, 2013. Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 366, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Rules 25-6.0425 and 25-6.043, F.A.C., FPL filed the petition for an increase in rates on March 19, 2012.

Petition for Intervention

By petition dated May 23, 2012 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 that have offices, facilities, and installations that purchase electric service from FPL. According to FEA, electricity costs represent one of its agencies' largest variable operating expenses, and thus its interests will be directly and substantially affected by the outcome of FPL's rate proceeding. No party has filed an objection to FEA's Petition, and the time for doing so has expired.

Standards for Intervention

Pursuant to Rule 25-22.039, 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 petition for leave to intervene. Petitions for leave to intervene must be filed at least five (5) days before the final hearing, conform with Rule 28-106.201(2), F.A.C., and 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 two-prong standing test set forth in Agrico Chemical Company v. Department of Environmental Regulation, 406 So. 2d 478, 482 (Fla. 2nd DCA 1981). 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) this 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. 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. 3rd DCA 1990). See also, Village Park Mobile Home Assn., Inc. v. State Dept. of Business Regulation,

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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).

Analysis & Ruling

It appears that FEA meets the two-prong standing test in Agrico. FEA asserts that it has been delegated authority by the General Services Administration to represent the consumer interest of the agencies as FPL ratepayers. FEA contends that its substantial interests will be affected by this Commission's decision whether to increase FPL's rates. It is clear that this is the type of proceeding designed to protect its substantial interests. Therefore, FEA meets the two-prong standing test of Agrico, and accordingly, FEA's petition for intervention shall be granted. FEA takes the case as it finds it.


Based on the foregoing, it is

ORDERED by Commissioner Art Graham, as Prehearing Officer, that the Petition to Intervene filed by the Florida Executive Agencies is hereby granted as set forth in the body of this Order. 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:

Ms. Karen White  
AFLOA/JACL-ULFSC  
139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1  
Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida 32403  
Ph: (850) 283-6348  
FAX: (850) 283-6219  
E-mail:  
karen.white@tyndall.af.mil

By ORDER of Commissioner Art Graham, as Prehearing Officer, this 12th day of June, 2012.



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ART GRAHAM  
Commissioner and Prehearing Officer  
Florida Public Service Commission  
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399  
(850) 413-6770  
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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.

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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.